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If Fire copies will be sent to one address for THE is, if payment be made in advance. Hall remittances are to be made, and all letters related to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to related to the paper to the General Agent.

of Mertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The agent of the Anti-Slavery Societies are augrid to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial 9 186 BRIGHT BE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GEBES de paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Lens, EDNEYD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and TESTELL PRILLIPS. I to the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of the relation are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

Wo Anion with Slaveholders!

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

T'Yes! IT CARROT BE DENIED—the slaveholding tords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their seent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, '- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXV. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1855.

WHOLE NUMBER 1103.

Whereas, domestic slavery, as recognized by the

Whereas, gomestic states and as it now cost in many of the States of the Union, is apserved by the law of God, and highly beneficial to both sarenotoer and said to could not be aboushed without great detriment to both—that ser State is now bounded on two sides by free our blate is now countries bordering thereon Sates, which give the country and the production is now pending whether the Territory of Kansas shall become a slave State, and render to us that protection which we have a right to expect from a sister State, as whether it will become a free State, and thereby experies the slave property of Western Missou-in-that undue means have been and are still being emplayed to impose upon the bona fide settlers of that Territory—that it is the avowed purpose of Northern fanatics to make said Territory a free State at all hazards, and then abolitionize Missoun-that emissaries have dared to quit the precincts of Northern fanaticism, and promulgate abolition seniments in our midst—and that there are those is our State whose sentiments are antagonistic to institution of slavery. In order that such persons may know unequivocally our true sentinests, and what they may expect at the hands of those who have the best interests of the State and

the Union at heart— And, whereas, it has become necessary for us to protect our rights against the aggressions of an asscrupulous foe, and the rights of our slaves merupulous foe, and the rights of our states from a false, sickly, and misguided philanthropy— that the relation which exists between master and slare makes it our imperative duty to protect them in the enjoyment of their homes of quietude and plenty-such as are unknown to thousands of New England fanatics; who are grievously disturbing the public peace more from an ignorance of the of the slave, than from any other cause—we, the people of Randolph county, irrespective of any par-

Resolve 1st. That we greatly deplore the unkind feelings that exist between the Northern and Southern States-that when we reflect upon the days when they were united as one man, hand in hand to secure our liberty-when they extended to each other the hand of sympathy and co-opera-tion, that these greetings have been converted into tile anathemas, we feel deep regret; that nothing but a consciousness of right, a series of wrongs and aggressions upon us, could induce us to adopt violent measures towards our brethren of the North, but since without any fault of ours they hold and cherish opinions adverse to our interests and institutions, since they seek to trespass upon strosphere an unwholesome miasma, it is our wish that they seek homeg in a clime congenial to r views, and leave us and our property unmoleted, to regulate and enjoy our own institutions is semeth to us best, an inestimable privilege

which the Constitution guarantees to us, and which we never have denied to them. 24. That we deem it our duty to inform those the would promulgate sentiments in our midst alculated to produce discontent among our slaves. of the fate that awaits them : that we are resolved that no abolition incendiary shall dwell among us

3d. That while we revere the laws of our country, and regard them as the palladium of our libeny and prosperity, and by them so far as they stend we shall stand or fall, that they justly subjet to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to a forfeiture of the right to sit as a juror, to vote at any election or to hold office, any person who may attempt to entice our slaves to escape, or to insur notion; yet as this statute does not contemplate on of this punishment upon those who promulgate abolition sentiments through the press erwise, unless directed to a slave with intens to deprive the owner thereof of his service, and as we consider it highly dangerous to the interests of slavery in our State to allow such persons to re-main in our midst, the arrest and expulsion of such incendiaries being unprovided for by any statate, we recognize an authority founded in right, lime immemorial, that the strong arm of the pec

ple shall give relief in such an emergency.

4th. That we believe our long forbearance with
the repeated aggressions of the North, and our silence under circumstances when we should have spoken out, have but served to embolden the enemies of the institution of slavery; and if the whole State would speak out as the voice of one man, de-daring that our right as citizens of Missouri shall be maintained at all hazards, that no man or set of men at war with our best interest shall be countenanced or encouraged among us, that resting upo s consciousness of the correctness and justice of our principles, we will not allow them to be corrapted by emissaries from the hot-beds of New England; and resolved to visit summary justice upon all miscreants who are beyond the reach of the law, that then abolition societies would abandon their arowed intention to abolitionize Missouti, would cease to send their spies among us, to disturb our quietude or fileh our property; tod we heartily extend our hand to those of our fister counties that have expressed such a sentiment; that we doubt not such a sentiment prevails. in every county of the State, and we call upon them

to come out upon this question.

Sta. That the preservation of the Union requires as to check, if possible, the interference of Free Sollers and abolitionists with our slave property, to do which we recommend their expulsion from car State.

our State.
The That we endorse the principles of the Kanas and Nebraska bill, and heartily approve of the action of our friends who defeated the machinations of eastern 'aid societies,' and prevented them from overpowering and imposing upon bona fide settlers of the Territory of Kansas at the late

10th. That we consider any person holding and arowing Free Soil and Abolition views, unfit to teach in Sunday or any other schools; that we are opposed to such persons being employed for that purpose

at purpose.

Ilth. That we consider it dangerous and im-Proper for the question of slavery to enter into the diberations of any religious assembly—destructive to true religion and good morals, and dangeress to the union of the States—and we recommend the expulsion of the ministers of all denominations who preach Abolition or Free Soil sentiments, as enemies of the or states as enemies.

ments, as commes of our common country, and defiers of the sanctity of their office.

12th. That in our opinion Gov. Reeder has acted

and we pledge ourselves to sustain the action of said committee with our influence and means.

PREE NEGROES IN KANSAS.

[Kansas Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.] KANSAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? . Shawnee Mission, August 3.

I mentioned, in my letter yesterday, that a bill, entitled an act concerning free colored people, had been introduced into the House and read for the first time. I subjoin a copy of it :

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That free color ed persons who carry arms, are expressly directed to carry with them a certificate of a Justice of the Peace attesting their freedom, for want of which they shall be subject to the forfeiture of their

Sec. 2. The different crimes and offences, herewith particularly described, are hereby declared to be capital crimes; that is to say, that people shall receive that been which was conferred on if any slave, free negro or mulatto shall malifree pegro or mulatto, shall suffer death; and if any free man of color, as aforesaid, shall maliciously steal or harbor any slave, he or she shall suffer

persons of color these words : ' f. man or f. woman

and beat any white person, such offender, on con-viction of either of said offences, shall be punished proach—amid denunciation from this political party either by imprisonment or thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, or by both, at the discretion of the ness, either in civil or criminal matters, for or the voice of thunder as to shut their mouths, or turn against a free person of color, except in case such free individual be charged with having raised, or their career. (Cheers.) attempted to raise, an insurrection among the slaves of this territory; or with taking part in their in-surrection, either in acting or by assisting or aiding

Sec. 6. No free negro or colored person who shall purchase money to be applied to the use of the ter-ritory, and the other half to the use of the informer; and every person who shall import or bring into this territory such free negro or colored person who shall have been condemned as aforesaid, knowing it, shall, upon conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined the sum of \$500 for each and every one; one-half thereof to be applied to the territory, and the other half to the use of the informer.

NEGRO STEALING IN KANSAS.

A bill has been introduced into the Kansas legislature ' to punish persons decoying slaves from their masters,' which we give below, together with a report of the Judiciary Committee on the same:

. The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "A bill to punish persons decoying slaves from their masters," respectfully report, they have had the same for some time under advisement, and recognising the correctness of the provisions of the act, but one question has occupi-ed the attention of the committee, and that is the naracter of the punishment prescribed in the bill. character of the punishment prescribed in the bill. At first presentation of the subject, there was an apparent severity which seemed not to be in consonance with the crime, and viewing the offence in the light of grand larceny alone, the genius of our institutions, and the prejudices of the day in which we live, at once discard so extreme a punishment.

ishment. But when we view the offence in its peculiar bearings upon our Institutions at this particular time, it assumes more the character of treason against laws than an ordinary crime, which but affects the party immediately interested, or the affects the party immediately interest, or immediate community in which the offence may have been committed, and may in its incendiary herdencies lead to consequences of the most fearful character as well as upon our political as social institutions. It is an offence, the frequent recursion institutions. rence of which, we may well imagine, might light the bonfires of a civil war, and result in bloodshed more fearful than a thousand murders. We are, therefore, in view of this, prepared to sanction the penalty of death, and most respectfully recommend

cenalty of death, and the passage of the act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. R. REES, Chairman.

'The committee would recommend to amend the bill by striking out of the title the words " a bill," and insert the words " an act." R. R. REES, Chairman.

IN ACT TO PUNISH PERSONS DECOTING SLAVES FROM

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

disgracefully in the office which he bolds, by pandering in a manner beneath the dignity of any officer, to the wishes of Northern financies, and we carnestly hope that President Pierce will remove him from the office, which he has disgraced, and appoint an honest man in his stead.

TRO-SLAVERY MEETING—MISSOURI DIOTATION.

It is mass meeting of the citizens of Randolph which where the following, with other resolutions, who are to organize immediately, in the most spent displayed in the office which he bolds, by pandering in a manner beneath the dignity of any officer, to the wishes of Northern financies, and we person shall entice, decay or conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

Section 3. If any person shall entice, decay or the curricup of the citizens of Randolph appoint an honest man in his stead.

14th. That the Chairman appoint a committee of safety, consisting of not less than fifty efficient manner, to give protection to our institutions at home, or where services may be required, and we pledge ourseless to squaring the action of safety, consisting of not less than fifty efficient tions at home, or where services may be required.

Look over the list of Presidents of this country. Up to the time of Fillmore, there had been sixty-four years of the administration of this Government, and only the said committee with our influence and means. territory, and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suf-

THE LIBERATOR.

CONFLICT WITH THE SLAVE POWER.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, of the 11th inst., has an excellent report of the racy and effective speech delivered by Judge E. D. CULVER, at the celebration on Long Island of West India Emancipation, from which we make the following extracts :--

What can we do to usher in the day when our own duce, raw or manufactured, of this territory, or der the auspices of a Society that represents extreme set fire to, or shall wilfully or maliciously burn or destroy any building or house, or shall wilfully or maliciously poison or maliciously administer poison or maliciously administer poison. son to any freeman, woman, child, servantor slave, said to me, 'Don't you know that you were elected or shall commit or attempt to commit a rape upon Judge by Whigs? 'Certainly,' said I, 'so they the body of any whi e w man or girl—said slave, said.' 'And are you going to mingle in a Garrisonian 'Certainly,' said I, 'so they celebration?' 'I am,' said I. 'Don't you think it is rather an unpopular move? said he. 'I can't help that,' I replied ; 'I never feel better than when I am Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all notaries, or with honest men, I don't care whether it is popular or other public officers, not to pass any act wherein not.' (Cheers.) 'Don't you know,' continued he, any free person of color may be concerned without inserting after the name and surname of such free much the better,' said I. 'I like the ladies too well to much the better,' said I. 'I like the ladies too well to run away from them, and I shall be rejoiced to hear and auctioneers who give public notices—the object of which is to announce the sale of some property belonging to a free person of color, to comply with said formalities under the penalty, for the delinquent, of paying \$100, one-half of which shall be to the benefit of the informer, and the other half to the use of the State. sec. 4. If a free person of color insult or assault against the Slave Power. (Cheers.) Lhonor the men proach-amid denunciation from this political party and that political party, this church and that church, this minister and that minister, and remain firm and court, according to the enormity of the offence.

Sec. 5. No slave shall be admitted either as wittrue to freedom. You might as well undertake to stop

It makes but little difference to-day whether we take an observation from the stand-point of the politician, the moralist, or the religious man ; we have got to come back to the same conclusion with respect to this great Sec. 6. No free negro or colored person who shall have been convicted of any crime, and sentenced to serve a term of years, shall be imported or brought into the territory; and if any such should be brought, they shall be seized and sold to the highest bidder for cash, for the same term of service that they have been condemned to serve from whence they have been brought; one-half of the purchase means to be applied to the new of the territory. It makes and interpolates creeds, and moulds the sentiments of the religious bodies. The Church, with here and there a bright exception, has had to yield and succumb to the Slave Power.

But I shall feel more at home in discussing the ques tion in its political aspect, and my friend Garrison will take care of the moral and religious aspect. . . One of the meanest traits in the character of slavery

that it will not abide by its own compacts, if they stand in the way of its interests. You hear it said that slavery is guaranteed by the Constitution, and some of you, I dare say, think it has a broad guarantee there. I will not deny that there is a slight guarantee in the Constitution, and so much of that Constitution I dislike : I wish it were blotted out from it. But, to hear slaveholders and doughfaces talk, one would think that the whole design of the Constitution was to catch negroes and sell cotton. Now, I believe there are some things in that Constitution on the side of freedom ; but the very moment you attempt to apply one of those principles in favor of freedom, the slaveholder cries out, Hands off!' There are two sides to the Constitution. but the slaveholder would have but one. Let me Illustrate it :

Two men form a copartnership in the use of a long etrip of territory. It is agreed that the one occupying the southern portion shall raise geese, and the northern occupant, foxes—two not very companionable crea-tures—and both shall be allowed to run at large. By and by, the man from the south comes running to his Northern neighbor, saying, 'Do you know your foxes are eating up all my geese? ' 'Are they? Well, I expected nothing else than that they would eat up some. You didn't suppose they could be running in the same lot without destroying some of your geese, did you? No matter what I understood, you have got to take your foxes out,' said the southern man. 'No. Sir.' said the other, ' the agreement was, that they should run.' 'I don't care for that,' says the southern man : I will kill every one of your foxes you have got, if you let them loose.' Now, which of these men breaks the compact? You hear a great deal about dissolving the Union and breaking the compact; who is it that has

broken the compact?

I recollect the first petition I ever presented in Congress ; it was signed by two thousand of my constituents, and prayed for the peaceful abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was a petition got up by a Quaker woman, but the signatures included some of the stiffest politicians of both parties. I rose with a great deal of dignity, and having presented it, had hardly taken my seat, before Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, THEIR MASTERS. bardly taken my sent, before Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, macted by the Governor and Legislative jumped up and moved to lay it on the table, and it went Assembly of Kansas Territory: Section 1. If any person shall entice, decay or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death.

Section 2. Yes. spect. We receive them, and report upon them. We will allow you to come to Boston, Providence and Lowell, and advocate the beauties of your slave system as

twelve years of that time had a Northern man occupied

to the Fugitive Slave Bill, he is prescribed; if he was sion; and you had better leave the door open, so that an opponent of the Mexican war, the South sets its you can get in easily on your return, for I rather think an opponent of the Mexican war, the South sets its mark on him. When I voted, with thirteen others, against the Mexican war, I was counted among a band of traitors. I was glad afterwards to bear Henry Clay say, 'If I had been a member of the lower House, you should have had my vote, making fifteen.' The South the floor of the Senate: 'You need not put it off a finput the chalice to the lips of Van Buren, and he rejected it; they tried the same to Clay, and he refused it, that they will sever the Union, reminds me of the anec-What was the result? Both were slaughtered at the dote of Pat, who was let down by a rope into a well It President had gone before: and though he pleaded the draw him up. Pat kicked the rope, and they drew him example of Jackson, his predecessor, in his favor for refusing a certain measure, it would not do-off with swer it, and he was left suspended. He kicked again

estored? If you do, then you can find no favor South." Mark me I no candidate who is in favor of the restoration of that line gets one electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line in 1856. A few weeks ago, at the Know- talk to colored people. And if I render myself unpop-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Ford, of Ohio, ular to my Whig friends by it, so be it; I am sorry, brought Southerners up to the confessional. They ad- but cannot help it. They never have shut my mouth mitted the act repealing the Missouri Compromise to be wrong; but when asked if they were willing to restore ed me to Congress, in 1844, said I, Understand, if it, not one of them would answer in the affirmative. there is no other man in Congress who is opposed to when slavery gets one step ahead, it never retreats; and slavery never stands still; it is constantly seeking slavery, there is one man by the name of Culver who to make new inroads upon freedom. Their next step will let slip.' (Cheers.) The only safety for Whigs and will be, perhaps, to have the ordinance excluding sla- all consistent Democrats is to take ground on the sid very taken out of the Oregon bill, and thus open all of freedom. And to those of you who are working only that Territory to slavery. They will threaten to dis- in a moral way, I throw no obstacle in your way. solve the Union if we resist it, thinking that they have am glad on account of your consistency and hearty efscared the North so often with that bugbear, that it fort amid scorn and outrage. The day of persecution will do to try it again. This expedient of theirs has is passed by, I hope, and we are standing shoulder to been so often tried with success, that it makes me shoulder. Mutual forbearance, but no sacrifice of printhink of the way I have sometimes seen a spaniel dog ciple, should characterize our efforts in the commo treated. A boy holds up a cracker, and says, 'Stand cause of freedom and humanity. (Great cheering.) up," and the dog stands up ; "lie down," and the dog dog speaks; 'roll over again,' and he rolls over Then the boy puts the cracker in his pocket, to be used for the same purpose another time. (Laughter.)

The South is now demanding the restoration of the sue of the South is the right to hold slaves in the Northern States. That issue is to be decided in the case of
the Lemmon slaves, who were set at liberty in the city of
New York, by Judge Paine. I was never prouder, fellow-citizens, than of the share I took in the liberation
of those slaves. Already, in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane
has said that he knew of no law in Pennsylvania that
took a man's property away brought from the South;
and if there were, it would not be recognized by the

ever, that the North will not stand firm in the present crisis. A few days after the passage of the Nebraska bill, I met Henry Ward Beecher, and asked him if he thought the North would stand firm on this question. Said he, 'There is a class of men in the North like the sculpins in Boston harbor; they beat all fish; they will eternally bite whenever you drop in your hook.
When I was a boy, I used to catch them, cut off their
tails to mark them, and throw them back into the water. And, do you believe, the foolish fellows were sure shall suffer death.

Section 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enslicing, decoying or persuading, or carrying away,
ticing, decoying or persuading, or carrying away,
or sending out of this Territory, any slave belong
ing to another, with intent to procure or effect the
ling to another, with intent to deprive
freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive

spect.

Section, Providence and Lowter.) I feel afraid the North will not stand, there are
so many of these sculplus among us. (Laughter.) I
want to see inscribed on the banner of 1856, Death to
doughfaces!

Do you know how to kill a doughface; to be caught when I threw in the hook again. (Laugh-

dred years ago—'He that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved.'

Look over the list of Presidents of this country. Up to the time of Fillmore, there had been sixty-four years of the administration of this Government, and only twelve years of that time had a Northern man on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. At length, he became very the Presidential chair. And the Northern Presidents much agitated, and, leaving his seat, he came and sa had never sat more than one term, while Washington, down by a Southern friend, whose seat was near mine, Jefferson, Munroe and Jackson had each occupied eight when he remarked, intending that I should hear him, I, for one, have listened to this speech long enough; Slavery prescribes its tests, and those who fall to I am in favor of dissolving the Union. When you come up to the mark are cut off. If a man is opposed leave, said I, 'you need take but six weeks' provipolls. Van Buren had gone farther than any Northern was agreed that when Pat kicked the rope, they should his head! And if his lips could have spoken any sen- and again, but to no purpose, until, at last; he exclaimtiment, it would have been, 'Ye living men, come view ed, 'Lift me up, bejabbers, or I will out the rope. the ground where you must shortly lie.' (Laughter.) (Laughter.) Let the South cut the rope, if they will. And what do the slaveholders ask now? 'Do you The Union is not worth preserving, if it is to continue to believe that the Missouri Compromise line bught to be be a great engine of oppression and slavery propagand-

> And now, friends, I thank you for your kind attention. It has been a pleasant day to me, for I love to

From the New York Tribune GERRIT SMITH.

We have no delight in controversy with a gen tleman like Mr. Gerrit Smith, whom, in spite of his eccentricities, it is impossible not to respect, slave trade far stronger than it did the annexation of and whose fiercest blows one can only desire to Texas in 1835. It has only to threaten to dissolve the Union, and the North will give it. Another recent ismercy. A generous, independent man, whose impulses are mainly on the right side, though

took a man's property away brought from the South; and if there were, it would not be recognized by the courts of the United States—a decision worthy of Jeffreys in his blackest days. Shame on the man that can say that! (Cheers.)

I tell you, we have got a great deal of work to do in this country. I know the people have conferred on me the office of Judgs. I think they missed it, however, when they did it, for my nature is more progressive than that of most of the öld fogies that fill the bench. I believe in Judges having a heart and soul, and don't believe in looking back into the sixteenth century for all judicial wisdom. We have got a great deal of work to do. When we saw that last act of perfuly, on the part of the South, we felt as if the camel's back was well nigh broken; we felt as if the last support of freedom was taken away. Like Jacob of old we could have exclaimed, 'Me have ye bereaved of my children; Joseph is not, Simeon is not, and ye will take away Ben jamin also. Ye will bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

On the fourth of July last, I had the honor of delivering a speech, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, to some 15,000 people. At the conclusion of that speech, said I, 'I see here across these blue waters, stretching in the distance, the province of Upper Canada. In that province are concealed nine thousand of my poor crushed countrymen, who have fied to Canada for safety.

By way of justifying himself and disproving the courts of the surface of the safety in the distance, the province are housed to canada for safety.

By way of justifying himself and disproving the courts about to count the source of the safety in the distance, the province are concealed nine thousand of my poor crushed countrymen, who have fied to Canada for safety.

By way of justifying himself and disproving the safe the country and the safe that safe the safe the safe the safe that safe the safe the safe that safe the safe the safe

in the distance, the province of Upper Canada. In that province are concealed nine thousand of my poor crushed countrymen, who have fied to Canada for safety. Bear back with you, my friends who are about to cross over to the other shore, the thanks of fifteen States to your native province. Tell her that we shall honor her to the day of our death for affording a refuge to the servant that has escaped from his master. And let her know another thing: We are getting not to be afraid of woman's government in our own country, and, any day you say it, we will swap Frank Pierce for your young Queen, and throw in Douglas and Cass to boot. (Great laughter.)

The remedy, my friends, is in our reach. The truth must be pressed upon the Northern heart. The race of doughfaces must be destroyed. There is danger, however, that the North will not stand firm in the present objurgatory letter he takes care to omit, he used the following words in reference to a letter of his which had been published:

'In leaving the Nebraska bill, I will briefly refer to

'In leaving the Nebracka bill, I will briefly refer 'In leaving the Nebraska bill, I will briefly refer to the censures which have been cast on one of my private letters. The whole or none of that letter should have been printed. I was sorry to see disjoined parts of it in print. The letter is not before me; but I remember I spoke in it against night sessions of Congress, and declared that had the hour of three in the morning been appointed for taking the vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not have been present.'

The passage of the private letter above referred to was as follows:

"Suppose our House had appointed 3 o'clock in the morning as the hour for taking the final vote on the Nebraska bill, I should not in that case have given my vote, for I should have felt it to be my duty to be in bed at that hour. On whom would rest the responsi-

my friends would say upon myself; but I would say on the House.

Now, we submit that in view of these declara-Now, we submit that in view of these declarations, it is rather difficult to understand the warmth
of excitement with which Mr. Smith now repels
the idea that he was absent from that memorable
struggle, because he wanted to go to bed. He
here admits that while on principle be was oppose
ed to joining in the battle waged in the House, he
was also opposed to it because it interfered with
his-bed time, and not only so, but that he would
also have been absent even from the final vote on
the bill for the same reason. He would have done
this, had the opportunity occurred; it was in his the bill for the same reason. He would have done this, had the opportunity occurred; it was in his heart, but accidentally not in his act, to fail to vote against the bill. And for his failing to take part in the great parliamentary contest which preceded the passage of the bill, while objections of principle formed one reason, objections of sleepiness formed another; and because we mention one, in correcting the misstatement of a correspondent, without mentioning the whole, we are assailed by Mr. Smith in a style of rhetoric which we do not care to characterise. we do not care to characterize.

Mr. Smith will perhaps pardon the suggestion,

that when reading us so violent a lecture, he would have done well to be careful as to the correctness of his own statements, many of which very broadly sin against the truth. For instance, he charges that we have till now concealed the fact that he voted against the Nebraska bill, when the truth is that it was published most prominently at the time, and that, so far as we are aware, nothing has ever been said or insinuated to the contra-ry in our columns, until this unlucky letter from Syracuse. And of all the explanations on this subject that Mr. Smith has ever given to the world, we do not recollect one that we have not freely we do not recollect one that we have not need to copied. He says that we have continued to wrong him in this matter; indeed, he seems to imagine with an exaggeration which, if it did not proceed from excessive passion, would be melaucholy evidence of monomania, that the Tribune makes it a business to do him injury, and that maligning his Congressional expert is one of our standard em-Congressional career is one of our standard employments. The truth is, that we have never spo-ken of him but with a sense of kindness, and a de-sire to be perfectly just. Indeed, we think nothing so unfavorable to his reputation as his own letter of this morning could ever have been admitted to our columns, except under peculiar circumstances and with his signature. And, finally, we assure him that we forgive both the virulent vituperation with which he assails us, and the Pharisaic complacency with which he lauds himself, and that we sincarely home he may live long for the manufacture. we sincerely hope be may live long for the world's improvement and his own.

From the Gospel Banner.

GARRISON AND GEN. QUATTLEBUM. I have just been reading, in the New Covenant, he speech of Rev. N. M. Gaylord at the late Re-

form Festival in Boston. The splendor of its dic-tion, and its fertility of thought and illustration, charmed me. I said, as I read, This is one of the best dinner speeches I have ever seen.' But there is one sentence at the close of the speech, with splendid diction cannot compensate or atone for positive injustice. And it seems to the writer in decidedly bad taste, to say the least, at a Reform Festival, to disparage and cast contempt upon one of the most fervent and devoted reformers that this country has ever contained. I am not 'a prophet, nor the son of a prophet,' but the time will come, I think, when it will be as fashionable to praise Mr. Garrison at reform feativals, as it has been to decry and traduce him. Indeed, if the orator, on the occasion alluded to, were not a metropolitan, and therefore justly supposed to be better acquainted with the current modes than the critic, the critic would venture the assertion that he is already behind the times; and should, therefore, amend his speech before it goes to another fore, amend his speech before it goes to another edition. It is a very prevalent custom with popular orators to decide the merits of a controversy in the same manner that the Dutch Justice decided the lawsuit, by decreeing, 'that the parties litigant should rub all out and begin anew, and the constable should pay the costs.' But, unhappily, this controversy between the North and South cannot be so easily rubbed out. There has been any amount of popular appearing to that and. And pily, this controversy between the North and South cannot be so easily rubbed out. There has been any amount of popular speaking to that end. And the whole matter in dispute has been theoretically adjusted at Fourth of July Festivals, Reform Festivals, by Union-saving Committees, and by political caucusees—Democratic, Whig. Know Nothing, and I don't know what all.' But the troublesome thing will not stay settled. Must we not come to the conclusion that there is real cause of quarrel between Gen. Quattlebum and Garrison, and that that cause must somehow be removed, before the two can dwell togother in amity! It seems to me that the speaker either has done Mr. Garrison or Gen. Quattlebum great injustice. It is not common, I think, that two people, or two parties, get into deadly feud while both are equally wrong. If falling upon a robber, in the act of taking from an innocent traveller his money and perhaps his life, I make common cause with the injured man, shall I be accused of breaking the peace! Now it seems to me that this is very much the nature of the issue between the worthies named. Gen. Quattlebum has his heel planted upon the neck of the slave. Mr. Garrison stands by and protests, in the name of God and Christian justice, that his conduct is wicked and crue! by and protests, in the name of God and Christian justice, that his conduct is wicked and cruel; whereat Gen. Quattlebum gets red in the face, and utters horrid imprecations, flourishes his negrodriver's whip, and threatens to hang Garrison and all his compared to the c all his compeers; nay, often makes sundry very decided demonstrations in that direction (as witness the murder of Lovejoy, the late outrages in Kansas Territory, and the pretty general mobbing of Abelitionists all over the country.) Unless it be a crime in the United States to tell the truth, lare makes to expect offence, engines the country.

of Abolitionists all over the country.) Unless it be a crime in the United States to tell the truth, I am unable to see what offence against the peace of society Mr. Garrison, or any of his coadjutors, have been guilty of.

But I should, in justice to Mr. Gaylord, transcribe the clause of his speech to which I object. The orator says: 'It is the Genius of the Great West, who, when they shall have become really belligerent, will take both Garrison and Gen. Quattlebum by the throat, and holding them back with giant arms, let them glare with impotent rage upon each other.'

Now a great deal of wrong may be done to an individual, where nothing positively false is said, but where a great deal is implied. The reader of this speech, who was cutirely ignorant of Mr. Garrison's principles and his career, would naturally infer that he was only another Gen. Quattlebum—a Northern one, in contradistinction from the Southern Quattlebum. Whereas I think there are several shades of difference between them. Mr. Garrison is a man of peace, who would not shed the blood of his fellow-man, even to save his own life—who has often in his anti-slavery ministry, average and the most hands a bleance from his ene

mies—once coming very near losing his life; but who has never used violence, or, to my knowledge, even threatened it. Gen. Quattlebum is a man of violence and blood; and his chief arguments are revolvers, bowie-knives and savage threats. Mr. Garrison is a man of blameless life, pure in his speech, and unexceptionable in his daily walk; while Gen. Quattlebum (forgive me, my unfortenate general, for making invidious comparisons, and for placing thee beside one who will make thy character appear so unamiable! I pray thee to consider that it is not my fault, but his who provoked the comparison,) is bloated with intemperance, and struts and swears that he will have Garrison and all his comperer frung up by the neck, son and all his compeers frung up by the neck, like so many dogs. A little difference between these two gentlemen, I think. But why represent Mr. Garrison with his face turned toward the Mr. Garrison with his face turned toward the South, and spitting fire and venom against a particular 'section?' I have never supposed that Mr. Garrison's controversy was specially with the South, or that he had a greater antipathy against the redoubtable general aforesaid, than against those lumps of Northern dough that show a readiness to become any kind of pottery that shall suit the aggressive policy of the general and his glorious compeers. I understand Mr. Garrison's warfare not to be a sectional one, but to be for a prinfare not to be a sectional one, but to be for a prin ciple-a warfare for a realization of Christian jus tice—not to the slave because he is black; but be-cause he is a man. And not to the slave alone,

cause he is a man. And not to the slave alone, but to all the injured and the oppressed. Of course, his controversy must be with every man, whether from the North or the South, who stands in the way of this principle.

Let me here beg of all who honestly desira to see the cause of emancipation go on to a glorious issue, to think seriously how much weight their words will have in the scale of right, while they are catering to a popular prejudice—sometimes ignorant, and sometimes wicked—against one of the oldest, most devoted, and (however erring at times) one of the most deserving Reformers that times) one of the most deserving Reformers that our country has ever contained. Better, far bet-ter, remain with our lips hermetically sealed, than to feel compelled to atone for the defence of a principle that has hitherto met with but partial suc ciple that has hitherto met with but partial success, by giving countenance to a prejudice that has its origin either in ignorance, bigotry, or inexcusable wickedness. I know that Mr. Garrison is no saint, and doubtless has many faults and weaknesses—as who of us has not! But should not men who claim to be Reformers be better employed than in dissecting his character and giving all possible prominence to his faults, while they seem to be most oblivious to his virtues!

Pardon me, good reader, for speaking so warmly upon this subject. It is not this solitary instance

upon this subject. It is not this solitary instance of injustice that I have taken up the pen to rebuke, but a practice that is quite too common. admire the glowing sentiments, so eloquently ex-pressed, which the speech to which I have alluded contains, but let us all remember that Truth, Jus tice and Illumanity are the only causes worthy of the service of human speech, and that all depar-tures from these, even but in the smallest particu-lar, must take something from the excellence of PHILO.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT IS SOUTHERN SLAVERY?

The people of the North must bear in mind that The people of the North must bear in mind that the ground taken by the South now is—Slavery forever, and its extension over the whole country.—Disguise it as we may, such is the issue. With three-fourths of the Union doomed eternally to Slavery, the remaining fourth will be absorbed. Compromises, always sickly, are at last dead; they can no longer be resuscitated on this question. A Northern man who would now believe a Southern political promise, is fit for a rice plantation chain-gauge—for he invites his own enslavement. chain-gang-for he invites his own enslavement. We are, in regard to the slave question, without a single former conservative guard or historical defence. The South is not politically American—it is not politically Russian, for that is in one way at least progressive. The South is simply despotic, beyond the measure of any civilized nation of this beyond the measure of any civilized nation of this period. To find its parallel, we must revert to ancient times. No civilized nation but this advocates Slavery! It is the bad eminence of the United States Government—whose federation was established by men who looked upon Slavery as a temporary, dying evil—to be, after nearly seventy years of political shamming on the Slave question, the violent, bullying, shameless advocate of human benders now and forever. The South which for bondage now and forever. The South, which for-merly talked nationalism but acted parish politics is now undisguised in its adhesion to the section institution. Slavery for the sake of Slavery— such is its doctrine. Those who believed in com-promises, should now learn that despotism is in its very nature not to be trusted. The contempt which Southern oligarchs openly express for North-ern workmen, ought of itself to beat down the un-hely combination called Democracy, and place the minority where it belongs; but it requires so much kicking to rouse a community to a sense of their degradation, that nothing less than the Kansas and Nebraska outrage was sufficient to start the

movement for Freedom.

In view of the issue now presented, it is worth our while, familiar as is the theme, to look once more at the character of the institution which the oligarchs even threaten, in their jaunty and exaggerated moods, to introduce into the Free States According to the social system which Slavery es tablishes, the producing classes have no hand in the State. They have no name therein, no regis-ter. They are not capable of being injured, nor can they receive or own anything by, purchase o They have no beirs, and therefore can make no will. Everything they acquire belongs to their masters. They cannot plead or be pleaded for, as they have no civil rights. They are not entitled to the rights of matrimony, and therefore have no relief in case of adultery. They have no degree of relationship, either direct or collateral; incest and bigamy are therefore allowable. They can be sold, transferred or pawned as goods or personal estate. They can be punished or tortured with impunity by their masters, provided it does not amount to maining or to the taking of life .-The statute in regard to eruelty to animals, adopt ed very generally by the Southern States, does no apply to them. They are prohibited the benefits of religion and education, for the law does not recognize them as persons but as chattels. As chattels they cannot exercise any parental discre tion, for they are not the proper objects of eogni-tion or affinity. Indeed, so far has this legal rule treating them as chattels, been pushed, that when a vessel was found at sea with slaves on board. but without white men, it was held in South Caro lina to be a case of derelict—no person being on board! They are debarred the rights of educa-tion, and it is felony to instruct them. Beside these, there are other disabilities not necessary to

To keep them in ignorance, brutality and Slavery, the Legislatures of the different Southern States have devised laws both disgraceful and in human. Thus, in Louisiana the statute declares that any person using language in any public dis-course, from the bar, stage, or pulpit, or any other place, or in any private conversation, o making use of any signs or actions that have tendency to produce discontent among the free col-ored population, or insubordination among the or who shall be knowingly instrumental in bringing into the State any paper, book, or pamph-let having the like tendency, shall, on conviction, be punished with death or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. Since the law of violated majesty was interpreted by Tiberius. Nero, or Ca-ligula, never was a statute so vague, eweeping and indiscriminate. It is so susceptible of any construction, that it may be regarded as an er possible of law: it silences the pulpit, it gags the bar How can an advocate appeal to the jury for sympathy in behalf of a suffering individual, without coming within the construction of this statute!-The only way we can account for such bloody en actments, is to suppose that the institution of Slavery thickens the skull and hardens the heart o the oppressor. In the words of Mr. Cooper, the learned annotator of the Institutes of Justinian All nations trading in slaves seem prone to mean and clandestine villanies.'

The institution is now over full two-thirds the territory of the Union. It already controls nationally, and has so done from the first hour of the Confederation, and it now aims to secure to nationally, and has so done from the first hour of the Confederation, and it now aims to secure to itself an eternal duration, by occupying all the new Territories. In this great question, ough there to be a single Northern press base enough to side with the men engaged in this plot? Ough not the North to a man to be united, if liberty be not a nuisance, our Revolutionary war a delusion and civilization an unnatural thing! No terms

then, with the Slave Oligarchy, aggressive, dangerous, false as it is. Within its own limits let it exist, if it can, in defiance of reason and the public opinion of the world; but when it comes beyond them to make war on Freedom, let it be exposed and driven back, as the direct enemy of the human race.

THE LIBERATOR.

In Hinton with Slavefjolders,

BOSTON, AUGUST 24, 1855.

From the New York Evening Post

GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL The President has seen fit to give the public a official explanation of his motives for the remo-of Governor Reeder, but we find in the Washin ton Star, a paper which always affects to speak his sentiments, the following reasons suggested for the

We regret the exigency that has seemed to President Pierce to demand the removal of Governor Reeder, although we are free to say that we do not perceive what other course could have been taken. For reasons not to be considered in a hasty paragraph, because they are connected with every item of the history of the organization and growth of the territory of Kansas, a dead-lock has occurred between the representatives of the people of that territory and the Governor. The whole legislative business of the territory had been brought to a seand-still.

It must be apparent from this fact alone, that the day of Governor Reeder's usefulness to the territory of Kansas passed away with the occurrence of that event. Wise policy, to say nothing of duty to that young and growing community, would thus seem to demand that a trial to made of a new man in the office of governor, of one known to the country as a sound statesman, and as one devoted to the constitutional right of all and every section of the Union—Missouri as well as Massa-

every section of the Union—Missouri as well as Massa-chusetts. That has been done by the appointment o

Let us state this case in another form. A band Det us state this case in another form. A band of thieves visit a plantation of Uncle Sam's one dark night, and attempt to plunder it. They encounter at the gate one of Uncle Sam's servants, who resists them; they struggle; the servant is not strong enough to take them to jail without help, and the thieves are not strong enough to cute their villany while the servant resist. them. The help does not come, and they are brought to a dead-lock. What should we think of the master who should dismiss that servant, and the master who should dismiss that servant, and say his usefulness was gone, because he was unable to get along harmoniously with those who were trying to rob the place! We should say that such a master was not worthy of having a faithful servant, and we should naturally suspect that he had some unexplained complicity with the robbers, which rendered a faithful servant rather a stumbling block than otherwise to his nurseas.

which rendered a lattiful servant rather a stum-bling block than otherwise to his purposes. President Pierce has shown himself to be pre-cisely such a master, if the motives for his removal of Reader are, as they may be presumed to have been, correctly assigned by the Star. Governor Reeder found the people whom he was sent out to govern, invaded by a lawless band of alien magovern, invaded by a lawless band of allen ma-rauders; he resisted them with such weapons as the constitution and the law had placed in his hands, and no other; his resistance brought upon him the hostility of those, and those only, whose piratical schemes he foiled; they memorialized the President to remove him, and the President has

removed him.

By that act he has given countenance and encouragement to those who have openly defied the officers and the laws of the Federal government; by that act he has taken sides with lawlessness and violence against the people of Kansas and the public peace; by that act he has made his administration responsible for the composition of the so-called Kansas legislature and the outrages which prevented the citizens of the territory from par-ticipating in its election; by that act he has made himself a party to the schemes of Atchison and Stringfellow, and convicted himself and his admin-istration of a determination from the beginning, to make Kansas a slave State. We do not see how it is possible to put a more favorable construction upon the President's conduct. Indeed, his own political friends do not generally attempt it.

It has been pretended that Reeder has been re-moved for speculating in lands. This, we undermoved for speculations. The President dare not take to say, is not so. The President dare not assign such a reason. The character of Governor Reeder's land speculations were as well known in Washington eighteen months ago, as now. It was known before he went that he would speculate. Every officer sent on the frontier was expected to speculate; indeed, the person whom the President has chosen to succeed Governor Reeder, is a near kinsman and the favorite selection of one who made the whole of his immense fortune by specu-lating in lands while he was a territorial Governor.

such proceedings in the general, or in such processing a particular, we have no histation at that time was disposed to espouse the right side of

suggest any such motive for the sacrifice of the late Governor of Kansas. We have given above, the reason, and the only reason, which any of the orable to the Administration than the removal choly fall would have been prevented.

BRITISH SLAVEHOLDERS.

To the Right Hon. the Peers of the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament

The petition of the committee of the British reign Anti-Slavery Society humbly showeth : That your petitioners have learned with deep pain, that there are, at the present time, several British subjects proprietors of plantations and alaves in the colony of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, and that one of these British slaveholders now oc-cupies a high official position under Her Majesty's

That your petitioners are fully aware of the difficulty of dealing with the question of the holding of slaves by British subjects in foreign countries, especially when, as may be presumed in the present instance, the slaves thus acquired may be present instance, the slaves thus acquired may be inherited; but your petitioners nevertheless conany circumstances, be permitted to hold slaves in impossible on the American soil.

any circumstances, be permitted to hold slaves in any country whatever.

'That, while it is painful to your petitioners to be compelled to allude to individual cases, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to express their deep regret, that Her Majesty's government should have selected a slaveholder to fill the office of High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and would respectfully submit that this fact cannot but tend greatly to weaken the moral effect of any remonstrance the government may present to for-eign cabinets on the subject of the slave trade, and is calculated to cast discredit on the sincerity of the efforts that are being made to overthrow the bridge, a Whig Senator in the Legislature, and a Whig

system of slawry.

• Under these circumstances, and seeing that the • Under these circumstances, and seeing that the parties referred to are, either by themselves or by their agents, involved in the immoral practice of dealing in the persons of their fellow-creatures for the purpose of keeping up the number of slaves on their plantations—a traffic which violates every tie of humanity and every principle of religion—your petitioners would carnestly pray that your lord-ships would be pleased to take this case into your sections consideration, with a view to adopt such serious consideration, with a view to adopt such measures us may appear desirable, in order to remore from Her Mayesty's government the stigma of employing a slaveholder as the representative of British sovereignty, and also adopt such further measures as may be requisite to prevent the con-tinuance of the evil practices referred to on the part of British subjects.'

We learn that Mr. Fillmore is having the mos brilliant success in English society. His fine per sonal appearance and graceful and dignified man ners, contribute quite as much to this as his point ical distinction. Queen Victoria says he is the politest American she ever saw, and all manner of Dukes and Earls are inviting him to their country bukes and Earls are inviting him to their country. seats. He is accompanied, as Private Secretary by Henry E. Davies, Esq., formerly Counsel to the Corporation of New York, and author of a legal work on Corporation ordinances.—N. Y. Tribune

Where are the British abelitionists, that they d not make Millard Fillmore infamous on their soil ?

DEATH OF HON, ABBOTT LAWRENCE On Saturday last, the Hon. ARROTT LAWRENCE C pired in this city, in the 68d year of his age, at pretracted illness. Occupying the position of a million aire—widely known for his liberality and public spiritwith no stain upon his character as a man, and of un impeachable integrity in all his business relations— the head of the manufacturing interest in this Cou monwealth-permanently famous for his splended gift of fifty thousand dollars to found a scientific institution at Harvard College-formerly the occupant of va-rious stations of public trust and honor, concluding with the post of U. S. minister to the Court of St James—his decease might naturally be expected to call forth, as it has done, unusual manifestations of respect for his memory, and expressions of regret at his loss.

Accordingly, in compliance with a call issued by the Boston Board of Trade, the citizens of Boston and vi-

cipity assembled in Paneuil Hall, at noon, on Monday, in reference to his decease. The attendance was large Mayor Smith called the meeting to order, and made some introductory remarks. Hop. Wm. Sturgis was elected chairman. Hon. J. T. Stevenson, Robert C. Winthrop, and Edward Everett, followed in highly elaborate speeches, and in eulogistic strains in regard to the private virtues and public worth of Mr. Lawrence Resolutions were adopted, requesting the owners and masters of vessels in the harbor to display their colors at half-mast on the day appointed for the funeral, and agreeing to close their places of business, and, 'as a sad duty,' to attend the funeral services.

and duty,' to attend the funeral services.

In the general disposition to hold Mr. L. up as model citizen, and to express nothing but approbation as to his course, it is due to justice—to a cause which transcends all personal considerations-that the whole truth should be told, in order that a fair verdict may

be rendered by posterity.

All that is claimed for Mr. Lawrence, on the so rbanity, a genial temperament, a kind disposition, generous distribution of his means, enterprise in busi ness, and fidelity in all his official trusts, may be readily conceded; but these cannot atone for profound in sensibility to national criminality, for moral cowardice in the midst of popular wickedness, for connivance a oppression on a gigantic scale, for hostility to the cause freedom, borne down to the earth by all the powers darkness.

Mr. Lawrence never had any disposition to espouse encourage, to any extent, an unpopular reform. love of approbation was an overmastering passion, and it deprived him of all heroic virtue and all moral disernment. The stream of his pecuniary liberality broad and deep as it was, always run through popula channels, and, instead of putting either reputation of worldly interest in peril, was a safe investment fo both. His highest morality was that of the statute book; his religion such as was current in the highes circles of respectability. Mr. J. T. Stevenson, in his eulogy in Fancuil Hall, says he was a devout Chris ian,'-i. e. after the pattern of Boston hunkerism .-Mr. Stevenson's certificate may be accepted in State street, but will avail little at the Great Tribunal. If never to be intentionally caught on the unpopular side -if always to be seeking the 'bubble reputation' of the hour-if constantly acting the part of a trimmer and time-server-if willingly and cordially striking hands with the thieves, and consenting with the adulterers of the South-if selfishly shrinking from a conflict with the Slave Power, no matter what its usurpations or how corrible its atrocities-if this is the evidence of 'a deyout Christian,' then Mr. Lawrence was properly charcterized by Mr. Stevenson-not otherwise.

Mr. Lawrence is to be held accountable beyond any other man in New England, for the success of the Texas conspiracy, and the annexation of that blood-stained territory to our Union. Certainly, he did what he could to lull all apprehension as to that measure being carried-to put a wet blanket over the flame kindled by Without intending to recognise the propriety of the Anti-Texan Convention held in Fancuil Hall-to Governor overawe and control the action of Daniel Webster, who in expressing the conviction, that there is nothing in his case which justifies the administration in making him a special exception to the general leniency extended to such offences.

Nor, indeed, do the journals most accustomed to speak the views of the Administration presume to

There cannot be a reasonable doubt, we think, t

urnals have presumed to offer for this apostatized from the cause of freedom, and the long step, and if correctly assigned, it is only more dis- train of evil consequences which followed that melan-

It is true, that, in February, 1854, Mr. Lawrence attended a Whig Anti-Nebraska meeting in Fancuil Hall, and expressed himself in opposition to the repea Ther following petition was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Brougham: special love of freedom, but only a regard for plighted faith in a matter deeply affecting Northern rights and interests. He knew all Hunkerdom, as well as all the people of the North, were with him on that point.

To the Anti-Slavery movement,-more closely co nected with the material wealth and general prosperity of the country than all the schemes of manufacturing and commercial theorists put together, and upon the triumph of which depends the existence of the repub He was not unwilling to contribute, occasionally, to wards ransoming a slave, -for this displeased nobody,but he had not one farthing to bestow in furtherance of any effort for the abolition of slavery. He stood the en dorser of Daniel Webster to ' the bitter end.'

The case stands thus !- Socially, privately, locally Mr. Lawrence exhibited many excellent traits of charac sider it to be an infraction of the moral principle on which are founded the various acts for the aboter; but, by his conservative spirit, and his love of lition of the slave trade and of slavery, passed by popularity, he did much to strengthen the power of Slathe British legislature, that subjects should, under very, and to make the enjoyment of liberty and peace

PRELIMINARY PUSION MEETING.

Last week, on Thursday, a political meeting wa held in Chapman Hall, in Boston, without distinction of party, to see how far the people of Massachusetts ca unite in opposition to the Slave Power, at the next State election. The attendance was large from various part of the Commonwealth, and, so far as hostility to the further extension of slavery is concerned, (a futile is sue,) very unanimous. Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Stocknember of Congress, was chosen President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents :- Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord, George S. Boutwell of Groton, John W. Foster of Brimfield, G. B. Weston of Duxbury, John Russell of Plymouth, Moses Kimball of Boston, Increase Sumner of Great Barrington, Charles Franci Adams of Quincy, James H. Duncan of Haverbill, John H. Mitchell of East Bridgewater, Simon Brown of Con cord, John Brooks of Princeton, Homer Bartlett Lowell. Secretaries-John A. Goodwin of Lowell, C J. J. Ingersoll of Greenfield, George Bliss of Springfield eander Wetherell of Amherst.

Among these who addressed the meeting were Rich

ard H. Dana, Esq., Hon. Samuel Hoar, Hon. James H. Duncan, Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Hon. George Bliss, Hon. C. F. Adams, Hon. Franklin Dexter, Hon. John Park, Hon. Amasa Walker, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon Edward L. Keyes, Hon. Moses Kimball, Hon. Stepher C. Phillips, Elizur Wright, and Dr. Lyman Beecher. It was unanimously resolved—That the time has com for a full and united effort of the friends of freedor throughout the Union-That, as a means to this enthere should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth, in Mass Convention. A large and in-fuential Committee was appointed to issue a call, and

make the necessary arrangements.

The proceedings were very harmonious, and the trongest anti-alaxery sentiments loudly applauded.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.

WORCESTER, August 19, 1855.

Mr. Garrison:—I have been reading Mr. Quixor's very admirable Report.—It contains, probably, but few things which history will not confirm. Among these things which history will not confirm.

All unanceessful attempts are termed 'gallant and generous;' were they successful, men would add the higher compliment of 'well-advised and judicious.'—
The true history of that evening is apparently known to very few. If it ever is known, I think it will be admitted that the attempt, however injudicious it may have seemed, came within an inch of success; that the almost-success was not an accident, either, but the result of deliberate calculation; that the final failure, moreover, was the result of circumstances which could not have been foreseen; that, if that attempt failed, any other would have failed more surely; that, if that attempt had not been made, now would have been mode; that, if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that, if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that, if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that if no attempt had been made, now would have been mode; that if no attempt had been made, now would have had the ineffable disgrace of seeing Burns marched down. State street under a corporal's guard only, amidst a crowd of irresolute semi-abolitionists, that I feel it almost an intrusion to send you this note. Perhaps there is yet time in the future to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'make fast atonement for the first delay,' albeit ell to 'ma

ing, and never striking a blow,

This is a small matter, perhaps. But what paralyses us in a slave case (it may as well be told) is the timidwe think to be lies? Well, then, I do not believe there

selves; to organize and unite on something. Each has But, then, I do not believe in immortality, though I a different plan; and each thinks the other's plan illadvised and injudicious. But men must risk something;
then that lie not only does not help us, but positively
not only risk danger, but even failure and the disapprobation of critics. The great merit of the Court the lie! And so if we are not immortal, then that lie House attempt is, that it was an attempt. That was a great step forward; for the Shadrach rescue was only a surprise, admirable as it was. Each slave case umns of this paper, then, and det our own minds and teaches us something; if they must come, I wish they hearts, be open to the atter discussion of such question would come closer together, and we should learn more what is TRUTH? What is TRUTH?

What is TRUTH?

I have told what I think about a God, and the do rapidly. A few more such defeats as that before the Court House, and we shall have a victory.

T. W. HIGGINSON. CORRECTION.

Mr. Garrison-The statement in your last number headed 'Chatham, C. W.' is scarcely correct. I hap- solution than any yet offered, of the wonderful manife. pen to have the best authority for saying, that the col-In Chatham and the surrounding country, including as has Pres. Mahan's! Dawn, there are probably 2000 colored persons : extending in another direction, also, and including Bux- after all, not have been wide of the great purpose of re-

ton, there may possibly be 8500-no more. TOURIST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISCOURSES. By W. H. FURNESS, Paster of the First Congregational Unitarian Church in Philadelphia. Philadelphia : G. Collins, South Sixth Street. Boston : Crosby, Nichols & Co. New York : C. J. Francis. 1855.

The Discourses embodied in this admirable volume are upon the following topics : I. Stand upon thy feet, II. The Way of Salvation. III. The Mystery of the Gospel. IV. The Inspiration of Christ and his Apos-V. The Peace of Jesus. VI. The Example of God. VII. Death, a Change. VIII. Sources of False Normal school in Salem, the following Hymn was sung, Doctrine. IX. Christ Crucified. X. Jesus and Little being the production of Miss C. L. Forten, a young Children. XI. Organized Wrong. XII. The Prayer of Jesus. XIII. The Sign of Divine Authority. The distinguishing features of each of these discourses are, brevity, perspicuity, purity of sentiment and style, a clear perception of, and profound reverence for the right, love of God and of man, in the most earnest and comprehensive sense of the term, and a practical adaptation to the wants of the times. Alas! that such preaching should be so rare in the American pulpit ! Alas ! that that pulpit, with here and there an exceptional case like the present, should be either pandering to the oppressive and time-serving spirit of the age, or wasting its efficiency in the enunciation of barren theo logical dogmas and sectarian tenets!

This volume will aid the cause of freedom, justice,

humanity and true piety, wherever it circulates. The spirit of its author is remarkable for its gentleness, its discrimination, its fidelity, its magnanimity, its moral intrepidity. When he shall have been 'gathered to his fathers,' (and may the day be far distant.) the denomination with which he is at least technically identified as a covering for their own deficiencies in this corrupt age, as they are to honor the memories of Channing and Follen ; though now some of his testimonies against the crowning sin of the nation are not particularly rel-

Reserving some extracts that we have marked for future number of our paper, we give the concluding paragraphs of this timely publication :-

' The great cause of human happiness, the best inthe great cause of numan nappiness, the best in-terests of humanity, are forever at hand, inviting us, by some kind office which they ask of us, be it only a cup of cold water and a God-speed to the fugitive, or a word for the slave, to receive and welcome the true spirit in our hearts. Just as the Divine Power sur-rounds and penetrates all matter, the Holy Spirit en-circles our souls, and seeks to imbue them with itself; so that we all may become anointed priests, inspired

rophets before God,

'Above all, see to it that you do not ignore the spirit
of God as it breathes on you through other men. Let
us beware lest we be found scorning the accredited messengers of Heaven, like those miserable men who clam-ored for the blood-stained Barabbas to be released, and Jesus in his life, the true spirit manifests itself in a brother-man, let us be prompt to do it justice and hon-or, whether he be of one sect or of another, or of none.'

ARCHY MOORE, the White Slave; or, Memoirs of Fugitive. With a new Introduction, prepared for this edition. By RICHARD HILDRETH, author of ' Despotism in America,' 'Theory of Politics,' 'History of the United States,' 'Japan as it was and is,' &c. New York and Auburn : Miller, Orton & Milligan. 1855. pp. 408.

This thrilling narrative needs no panegyric at this late day. It has had a large sale in this country, and will go down to posterity along with ' Uncle Tom's Cabof which it was the pioneer. It has appeared in London in not less than ten or twelve different shapes, from the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents down to that of twelve cents. Two or three different French translations have also been published at Paris, one of which is profusely illustrated. It has also been translated into Italian and German. Every body should

THE ESCAPED NUN: or, Disclosures of Convent Life, and the Confessions of a Sister of Charity. New York : DeWitt & Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162 Nassau Street. 1855. pp. 347.

This volume is dedicated to the Protestants of Amer ica, and professes to give a more minute detail of convent life, and a bolder revelation of the mysteries and secrets of numeries, than have ever before been submitted to the American public. It is crowded with incidents, and very well written; but, being from an anonymous source, and identifying no particular conal experience; though we find nothing in it that exceeds the probabilities of so unnatural a life, and so stultifying a religion.

PORTRAIT OF HOR. HENRY WILSON .- A very perfect and finely excuted likeness of Mr. Wilson, by Grozelier, from a deguerreotype by Whipple, has just been published by C. H. Brainard, and is for sale by B. H. Greene, 124 Washington street.

IMMORTALITY-SPIRITUALISM.

ity of the majority, the irresolution of the rest, and is any God, as I find by the last Linematon,—till just now, I have not seen the paper for actual years,—Francis Barry does not t and I am glad he tells folks of it.

trine of Immortality, and why I think it, in a Tract I have just published, to be had at Bela Marsh's bookstore, at the merely nominal price of three cents. And in the same work, I have gone at length into the question of Spiritualism, and have proposed quite another tations everywhere taking place, though I used to kno ored population of the form of Chatham does not ex-ceed 1000: the whole population is estimated at 4000. expect that solution would have as ample justice done it

So, in what I have written on these subjects, I may form, but may have been helping along with the rest, and even laying a foundation for otherwise-impossible achievement. For a future tract will be written al. over with reforms, among which, shall not Asolition hold up its glorious head in the fore-ground, its face all beautiful as justice, and the Jubilee in the eye of slave-and Disusion lift still higher its serene and peaceful front, itself the very personation of Love and Brotherliness, though flashing as from a thousand scimeters, ' By this sign we conquer ' ?

Yuors, to work in my own way, JOSEPH TREAT.

IMPROVEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE At the recent semi-annual examination of the State colored pupil :-

In the earnest path of duty,
With high hopes and hearts sincere,
We, to useful lives aspiring,
Daily meet to labor here. No vain dreams of earthly glory

Urge us onward to explore
Far-extending realms of knowledge,
With their rich and varied store; But, with hope of aiding others, Giadly we perform our part; Nor forget, the mind, while storing, We must educate the heart,—

Teach it hatred of depression,
Truest love of God and man;
Thus our high and holy calling
May accomplish His great plan.

Not the great and gifted only He appoints to do his will, But each one, however lowly, Has a mission to fulfil.

Knowing this, toil we unwearied With true hearts and purpose high;— We would win a wreath immortal, Whose bright flowers ne'er fade and die. Diplomas have just been awarded to a colored girl in

the High School at Portsmouth, N. H., and also to young colored lad at one of the Boston Public Schools which he (though the only colored among the white boys found) had secured access but a few months since This year's graduating class at Dartmouth College ontained one colored young man, (Edward Garrison Draper.) The Class procured lithographic portraits

of each other, to exchange fraternally, and, to give color to their consistency, Draper's was among them as a brother beloved. A colored aspirant for classical knowledge has just obtained admittance to a literary Institution in Con-

nectiont, after many years' refusal by the Faculty. In the city of Boston there are gratifying token that prejudice against color is not invincible. One large business firm has now employed in their counting-room a colored book-keeper. There are colored for the innocent Jesus to be crucified. Wherever, by clerks, also, in other stores. A colored Auctioneer has the tokens which Paul has indicated in his writings and just been licensed by the city authorities. I recently met a colored boy in the street, who seemed much elated as he told me that a white machinist had agreed to take him as an apprentice.

There is a man in Boston, a young colored man (William Simpson,) whose success as a crayon artist is eliciting praise from those best qualified to judge Several portraits of well known individuals have been executed by him with remarkable fidelity and finish. Lewis Hayden's new store on the corner of Cam oridge and North Russell streets,-where, in addition to his usual Furnishing Stock, may be found jewelry, silver ware, &c .- reflects credit upon himself and thos with whom he is complexionally identified in this coun

Each fact above stated-and others could be givenis worth more than elaborate arguments in proof of the certain-even if slow-yielding of the public sentient to the colored man's claims, and should stimulat him to a higher ambition than to do merely what may be considered well for a colored man; but rather re fusing to be satisfied with less than perfection in his sen calling.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

. MANCHESTER, (Mass.) Aug. 20, 1855. Mr. Garrison—The friends of the slave held tw teresting meetings here on Sunday, 19th inst., where we had the pleasure of hearing Wa. WELLS BROWN.
The morning meeting was held in the open air, at the Depot, where a goodly number assembled. This was ade necessary on account of both meeting-houses an chapels being withheld, for the alleged reason that it was the Sabbath day! We succeeded, however, in ob vent or numbery, it can hardly be accepted as a person- faining the Congregational chapel in the evening, after said Congregational Society had held three meetings. Mr. Brown had a full house, and a very attentive audience. He took for his text- How much better is man than a sheep'—which he illustrated in a very elo quent and forcible manner—showing not only the propriety, but the necessity of pleading the cause of the down-trodden on the first day of the week, when most of our clergy are dumb. I think the visit of Mr Brown will do good, for, notwithstanding his faithfu and uncompromising address, we obtained a collection and uncompromising address, we obtained a collection of \$6 40—leaving four dollars over and above all exmurderons enactments pa sed by lawless assembly of penses. Mr. Brown was accompanied by his daugiter, Kansas, codeerning the slave y question. KANSAS LEGISLATURE

On the 10th inst, the Kansas House of Representatives considered the act to punish offences agains slave property. The bill had previously been referred to a committee, and they reported a substitute, which abeing ordered not to be printed, was read thrice and passed—syes, 24, nays none. Death is the prin y of almost every offence.

AN AUT TO PURISH OFFENCES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY. Sec. I. Every person, bond or free, convicted of raise a rebellion of players, free negroes or mulattee.

ing a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattee, shall suffer death.

Sec. 2. Every free person who shall aid in any relet.

lion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherms

lion of slaves, &c., or do any overt act in furtherans thereof—shall suffer death.

Sec. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, induce, &c., any slaves to relectionspire against or murder any citizen of Kansa, or shall import or aid in importing such documents, he shall suffer death.

Sec. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry out of Kansas any slave belonging to another, with infect to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 5. If any person shall assist in enticing, &c., (as above)—he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 6. If any person shall entice or carry away cut of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave of any State or Territory of the United States, any slave of any State or Territory such slave to this Territory, &c., * * he shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

Sec. 7. If any person shall entice any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner * * * or shall aid any slave in escapsing * * he shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or hard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 8. If any person in this territory shall aid or hard shave had escaped from his master in this territory.

tory. Sec. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while at-Sec. 9. If any person sunti resist any omcer while at-tempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped • • • or shall rescue such slave, or aid such slave in escape from the officer—the person so offending shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than two

years.
Sec. 10. If any marshal, sheriff or constable, or the deputy of any such officer, shall, when required, refuse to aid or assist, in the aid or capture of any slave that may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

may have escaped, such officers shall be fined not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowing ly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, er circulating within this territory, any book, paper, &c., containing any statements, doctrines, &c., calculated to produce a disaffection among the slaves of this territory—he shall be punished by imprisonment at lard labor for not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain, that persons have not the right to hold slaves in the territory, or shall introduce into Kansas, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into the territory, written, printed or pablished, in this territory, any book, paper, magazine,

lished, in this territory, written, printed er pal-lished, in this territory, any book, paper, magaine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the right; of persons to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by in-prisonment at hard labor, for a term not less than

prisonment at hard hoor, for a term not less has
two years.
Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to
holding slaves * * * * shall sit as a jurer, on the
trial of any prosecution of any violation of any of the
sections of this act.
Act to be in force after Sept. 15, 1855.

The St. Louis Democrat condemns the act in strong language. Calling attention to the 12th section, it mys

. This is neither more nor less than making a difference of opinion on a constitutional question a penten-tiary offence. It establishes the prison and the pillery as the arbiter of constitutional law, in preference to the judiciary, of the land, and makes the human mind square its convictions to the ideas of a few accidentally elected legislators. The "Procrustean bed" has been a myth heretofore; it promises soon to be a shamble and a slaughter house in reality." Men are no longer to be permitted in the new Territory to express abstract opinions upon moral questions, without suffering the ignominious penalties of a State Penitentiary, and this is called opening the Territories to the people of the whole Union, and admitting all persons to the epistment of its fair land.

ment of its fair land.

Squatter sovereignty was much landed by General

Case and Mr. Pouglas, in the outset, and yet, under

this phase of it, both Mr. Douglas and Case weld be sent to the State Prison, if they dared to utter a Kan-sas Territory what they have repeatedly said in gloving language in the Senate of the United Stater.'

MOTTOES OF THE MEMBERS.

In the published sheet containing the names, resi In the published sheet containing the ames, re-dences, ages, &c., of the members, a new feature has been introduced, peculiar to Kansas alone. It is the adoption of armorial bearings and mottoes by each of the Solons, which, it may be presumed, are intended to indicate each one's 'strong pint.' I enclose you the exhibit, from which you can make such extracts as are We omit the ages, residences and politics of the

here are the motioes of the newly installed Baress of Kansas .- St. Louis Democrat. THE TERRITORY-EXCELSION

COUNCIL.

T. Johnson, President, Justice to all. R. R. Reese, President pro-tem., Just laws and rigid John W. Forman, The Organic Act-our charter of

A. M. Coffey, 'The Union, it must be preserred. D. Lykins, Cuba must be annexed.
Wm. P. Richardson, Hemp for negro-stealers,
H. J. Strickler, The South and her Institutions,
L. J. Eastin, Negro slavery for Kansas. 'Good.'

D. A. N. Grover, Homestead for the Squatters.
Wm. Barbee, Majority shall rule.
Jno. Donaldson, The cause I advocate must succeed.
It is right, it is just.

A. McDonald, 'United we stand.' d for the Squatters.

E. Chapman, As an American, I reverence the Constitution, now and forever.

Chas. H. Grover, Clk., A new treaty with the Pela-

Thos. C. Hughes, En'g Clk., Down with the Nation

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

J. M. Banks, 'Justice and truth.'
O. H. Browne, 'Be just and fear not.'
H. B. C. Harris, Act justly but fearlessly.
W. A. Heiskill, 'The South—her rights and inter-

Alexander S. Johnson, Penceably if we can, family R. L. Kirk, 'My country—my whole country.'
Frank. J. Marshall, 'Be sure you're right, then go Wm. G. Mathias, No disorganization-no fanati

W. M. G. Mathias, No disorganization—no fanacism.
M. W. McGree, Kansas with Southern institutions.
H. D. McMeekin, 'We fight to conquer.'
A. Payne, Union first—South all the time.
Samuel Scott, Onward march to victory.
W. H. Tebbs, Non-intercourse and Southern rights.
G. W. Ward, Justice and the South.
T. W. Waterson, Kansas for the South, now and far

Jonah Weddle, 'Kansas, the South and the Union.

Jas. Whitlock, My country's flag.
Samuel A. Williams, 'Kansas and the Union.'
H. W. Younger, Order and liberty.
J. H. Stringfellow, Speaker, Squatter rights.
J. C. Anderson, Speaker, pro. tem., Vox populi, vox

J. M. Lyle, Chief Clerk, Civil and religious liberty. John Martin, As't. Clerk, Strict constru

Constitution.

J. C. Thomson, Engrossing clerk, 'To the rictors to long the spoils.'

B. F. Simmons: Eurolling Clerk, Union only when it protects our interests.

WHIPPING AN ABOLITIONIST. The Stringfellow Squalter Sovereign of August 7, describes, in the fol-lowing classic terms, what it styles a 'most interesting ceremony.'

"The most interesting ceremony ever winessed in this town, was the whipping of a "live abolitionst, with the euphonious name of J. W. B. Kelly, who halfs all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Mr. Graha Thomason, late of Clay County, Missouri. Mr. Thomason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, who, it was thought, was induced to drown herself by the thieving scoundrel who is the subject of this article. Kelly, who was heard to express himself in the matter, severely reproached Mr. Thomason for being a slaw-holder. Mr. Thomason, on hearing of the matter, alled on the said Kelly, who gave him to understand called on the said Kelly, who gave him to understand that he blid not speak to men who owned negroes. Mr. Thomason did not wait for a further expression from him, but seized the independent individual, and nestly wore him out against the ground. A friend attempting to interfere, was by one blow from the powerful fist of Mr. Thomason, landed backwards "on the other side of Jordan."

"A meeting of the citizens was called on it a follow-The most interesting peremony ever witnessed

side of Jordan."

A meeting of the citizens was called on the following morning, and a committee appointed to command

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Leys leave the place at one hour's notice. The ab-

the will be solved by the dastardly performance for stringered caused by the dastardly performance for stringered caused by the dastardly performance is also the above extract, was kept up by a published to the above extract, was kept up by a published to the above the same of a live abolished to the above the above the wind of Kelly being declared a nuisance, up the present of Kelly being declared a nuisance, up the present of Kelly being declared a nuisance was the plant, and never again make his appearance was the plant, and not have the plant, and the town of all resident Abolitionists, which is greatly the town of all resident Abolitionists, and the same to the resolutions, it being declared that the same to the resolutions, it being declared that the same that the same the same that the same that

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 15. INOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE, SCHOOLSTL TRIP OVER THE UNDERGROUND RAIL

ne Way to Catch Challels is not to come to Chicago lettely merning, there was some little excitement as fore, cased by the report that a slave-owner as fore, cased by the report that a slave-owner as fore, cased by the report that a slave-owner mistree bere from the South, in search of one of his mistree bere from the had made all the armice; casted, and that he had made all the armice; casted he there:

a fact appear to be these :the left and smart young negro man escaped is addiged and smart young negro man escaped by however in Kentucky, some months ago, and after the small dangers and narrow escapes incidental to the small dangers and narrow escapes incidental to the small dangers and the content of the small dangers and the content of the small dangers and at once made that his runsway was here, and at once made the mid to come and catch him. Valiant Kentucks his bist thou not know that the soil of Chicago was in the small danger that the sir from our prairie was not the small danger that he was once has breathed it, never again be-

new a start! De Kentuckian, accompanied by some of his friends he kentuckian, accompanied by some of his friends, until here on Monday night, and on yesterday until here on Monday night, and on yesterday until here on Monday night, and on yesterday until the seates squares when he met his slave! The response was mutual and instantaneous. Neither paragrams was mutual in the state of the seate he negro made a straight bee-line for the able the negro made a straight bee-line for the

son out the necessary papers for the recapture of hisson, while the negro made a straight bee-line for the
son, while the neground railroad, and in less than an
hier as on his way to Canada.

The Ketuckian, in the mean time, got out all his
paper, made all his arrangements, secured his lawwells only one he could obtain being a Mr. Caulid, recently from Kentucky—and spent all the afterand sol etraing in hunting for the escaped chattel,
when the less idea entering his head that he had
id the city. The colored people of the city amused
homeirs with aiding the zealous Southerners in their
sort, terrifying them in the mean time with stories
of he regeance which was brewing for them, and relong to them the sad and doleful fate which had bed is rengance which was brewing for them, and re sign them the sad and doleful fate which had be the those who had come here slave-hunting before him these who had come here slave-hunting before. They said a deputation to the lawyer employed by the Estuckian, requesting to know if he was really set sough to engage in hunting a poor darkie, and aling him there were four hundred then here waiting use the lawyer who depended on nigger-catching for piving. It is well known that, hitherto, there has been but one lawyer in town who ever stooped to this busines, and the, having prospered a little, has now git to be above it. here was another lawyer who did attempt to catel

siggerence, but the odium which followed the act sieen that did not shield him from obloquy. Late in the evening, the Kentuckian and his aformed, that by that time the chattel was almost st in Casals, and with heavy hearts they gave up the par, swaring, in tones not loud but deep, that of all ea places they had ever seen, Chicago was entitled

INVASION OF MEXICO.

We have intelligence of the concentration at Leona Ler, in Texas, of an 'auxiliary force intended for the serious of the Santa Anna government in Mexico, at the stablishment of a government favorable to the men of Texas.' It is averred that the first detach and arrived there on the 15th July, more than a neshago; and that part of the expedition was exmethago; and that part of the expedition was ex-pecial to cross the Mexican boundary, and enter must be invasion of a friendly soil for the over-tion of a government at amity with the United has, on the 24th ult. The purpose of the gathering sar a matter of inference and suspicion. Its leader in published an address to the people of Texas, declar-ing the design 'to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, of local a new resulting form of Texas and the same are provided from the same and the same are provided from the same are same as the same are same are same as the same is badesign 'to displace the far-famed Santa Anna, is seet a more republican form of government,' with the thinthe object 'of establishing the proud American agle over its protection.' The name subscribed to its idless is that of Capt. Henry, who distinguished itself by individual exploits of daring and gallantry, at by his military bearing in command of the Texas whaters, during the Mexican war. His resolute and itemised chracter is a guarantee of the carnestness the whole the enterprise is undertaken, and of it entry with which it will be prosecuted. Intel, in may be assumed that an invasion of Mexico harms the reaccomplished across the Texas bormin defiance of law and of the moral sentiment of he people of the United States. This is the third expe-tion, organized and armed for foreign invasion, that he in this country to take part in civil war, or for purhas if orequest, within the last two years. Colonel It is irack with rapine and bloodshed, explated an in forms defeat with the loss of half his followers. Then the besterd have been restrained as the enemy of pating from farther outrage on his race, by being subpost to the punishment due to piratical orimes, he was
at unselected to devise a new scheme of robbery and
nucler, which lately assumed shape in the foray upon
longer. Already at last accounts upwards of three
nucleus had been sacrificed to his selfish ambition,
no-third of whom belonged to his own party. Now
uses its invasion of Mexico from Texas. Such movemus, spart from their injustice and wickedness,
longer apart from their injustice and wickedness,
longer to unbil means and longer the great interlonger to unbil means and longer the great interlonger to unbil means and longer the great interdrawn the public peace and jeopard the great inter-ment the country; and if the danger is less in degree then the weater nationalities like Mexico and Nicara m are aggreered, than if the like outrage had bee agracied, tan if the five outrage and single to be perpetrated against the power of Spain, is principle, in the maintenance of which the national party is involved, is equally violated, the law set at state, and the authority of the Federal Government tampled on and condemned.—N. Y. Journal of Com-

If The Mexican correspondent of the Tribune gives me interesting particulars of the Texan connection with the resistant of the Mexican Frontier. The rich planters in the neighborhood of San Antonio, he says, the sent an agent to Vidaurri, with the proposition facilities are the vill make a treaty guaranteeing the surrenter of all Fugitive Slaves on the Mexican side, who will reserve the surrenter of all regions who Property and also place 1000 men at the disposa d visuri, squipped and officered in the same manner at a regular troops of the United States, and bear all tipess until the troops so furnished shall arrive at any place that Viduari may designate.

In Iteras had already raised \$200,000 for the purpe, and their agent had already had an interview as Viduari at Saltillo.

GHAT GATHERING IN MAINE. - The members of the catification in Maine.—The members of the restinate party of Maine assembled on the 14th, in still of Porland, to the number of from 12,000 to 15,—a Lie speakers were Hon. Noah Smith, Ex-Gov. Kent, Irankin Mussey, Dr. Amos Nourse, Hon. Israel Labours, Hon. Preman Morse, Hon. John J. Perry, as S. P. Benson, Hon. Wim. P. Fessenden, Hon. Mr. Shall Mr. Stevens and Mr. Richmond of Maine; has Jehn P. Hale, Hon. James Bell of New Hamphing; Et-Gov. Cleaveland of Connections: Hon. B. F. t-Gov. Cleaveland of Connecticut; Hon. B. F. Ohie, Hon. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts atterson of the Parkeville Luminary, of Kanits said to have been the largest political gath-the State has ever known. The following was firm adopted :-- aring it as the opinion of the Republican party

a freedom is paramount to all political ques he preent crisis.
the constitution is in-favor of the doctrine of

silvery in the District of Columbia.

the Fagitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, and to be immediately and unconditionally repealed. It is the right and duty of Cougress to prohibit reduction of new slave States.

I fredom to Kansas and Nebraska should be re-

But the Republican party accept the principles and by which regard slavery sectional and freedom naas resolve strongly recommends Governor auditions the sufrage of the people for a re-election, declar-ing the perpetuation and execution of the Maine law to the set of the fundamental principles of the Republican law of Maine.

FA terrible shipwreck is reported to have octored in the Pacific Ocean, near New Caledonia, integral less of seven handred lives—mostly Chinese leging

From the Milwaukie Wisconsin, August 8. THE LYNCHING OF DEBAR IN WISCONSIN.

Mob law has triumphed, and the murderer Debar has been sent to answer for his crimes by the hands of an infuriated people. Despite the military force, despite the laws, which have been trampled under foot, he was torn from the hands of justice, and deprived of life almost instantly. We lay briefly before our readers the record:—

as infuriated people. Despite the military force, deepite the laws, which have been trampled under for, he was torn from the hands of justice, and deprived of life almost instantly. We lay briefly before our readiers the record:

The case, as was anticipated, came up yesterday afternoon. Judge Lerabee charged the Grand Jury briefly, and with his usual ability. They retired, and after a essoin of more than an hour brought in an adictiment against the murderer for wilfall murder, while the Grand Jury were in session, several attempt were made to break through the guard of soldiers the prisoner; the altempt proved a failure.

Contrary to all expectations, Debar on being arraigned pleaded not guilty. He was it is said induced to put in this plea by the salvice of his counsel, although he had previously made, a confession of the prisoner to juil to await his trial. The Sheriff with his assistants attarted with the prisoner, struck the prisoner of the head with a stone, which knocked him sensels how was then seized by the infuriated people, who best him with club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and jumped and stamped on his body, until life was nearly extinct; then lying a rope to his my the club, and the prisoner of his my the club, the club, and the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of

spectacle must have been shocking.

From the Cass County (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 2.

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SLAVE EXCITEMENT.

Our citizens were somewhat excited last week, by the discovery of a scheme formed by several negroes in the vicinity to run away. The discovery of the plot was brought about in the following manner:

A negro man, the property of C. F. Moberly, of this county, had ran away, and was arrested at Baptiste's in Kansas Territory, by Rev. Mr. Farmer, our fellow townsman, who brought him here and lodged him in jail.

His owner and others, suspecting interference of Abolitionists and that the work might be extensively ramifeed, injerrogated the runaway, and obtained the names of several negroes who had contemplated a trip to their sympathizing friends in Kansas; and in addition to this intelligence, by diligent enquiry, ascertained the temporal and spiritual welfare more at heart than the miserable and wicked fanaties that incite them to run away.

Several of the negroes implicated, being separately examined, charged one Martin Gallagher, an Irish laborer, with having advised them to seek for freedom, and that he pointed out for them the way to Kansas Territory, where they would be protected by the Abolitionists. Gallagher, when accused of his participation in the plot, admitted his guilt, and begged for mercy. He was ordered to leave the State by a certain day, and and and an and a sick one. Five or six other blooms—There were guns and ammunition and Germans in the charch. Mayor Barbee and Marshal Kidd went in, examined the church, and funder him examined the church, and funder him examined the church, and funder him gatal—so reported to the mob, and entreated them to disperse or go home. Still refusing, Mayor Barbee and Marshal Kidd went in, examined the burch, and funder him examined the church, and funder him examined the church, and mand and six all—so reported to the mob, and entreated them to disperse or go home. Still refusing, Mayor Barbee threated to call out the military.

Church, Mayor Barbee

heart than the miserable and wicked fanalics that in-cite them to run away.

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Mr. Wylie, was accused of having promulgated public-ly, Abolition sentiments, and his case, became the care of our citizens, who assembled in a public meeting at the Court House on the 27th of July, and appointed

committees to investigate the charges.

After protracted and careful deliberation, it was considered that Rev. Mr. Wylie's sentiments savored too sidered that Rev. Mr. Wylie's sentiments savored too thoroughly of Abolitionism, and that in a public capa-city he had made himself obnoxious to the serious charges alleged against him, and that it was necessary for the peace and harmony of the county that he leave the State. And therefore it was resolved, that Rev. Mr. Wylie be required to leave the State within seven days, with injunction not to go into the adjoining Ter-

ritory.

Afterwards, on motion, a fund was raised to assisin defraying his traveling expenses; whereupon Mr. Wylic, who was present, consented to leave immediately. Mr. Wylic had a public hearing, and was treated with gentlemanly politeness—and he acquiesced without a murmur in the wishes of the large concourse present. We understand Mr. Wylie left forthwith.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

We are called upon to record another case of many bing by the fire-eaters in Western Missouri. The Rev. the walls of which are mostly uown, bing by the fire-eaters in Western Missouri. The Rev. the walls of which are mostly uown, which W. H. Wiley, preacher in charge of the Harrisonville dwelling, which was also consumed. The between and machinery and dwelling-house cost him not less than \$25,000. He had some money in the which Mrs. Ambruster was carrying out—\$500 Circuit, Missouri Conference, was on Thursday, 2d inst., arrested on the highway by a gang of eighteen mounted men, who informed him that he had been accused of preaching Abolition doctrines and circulating Abolition documents, and that it was necessary he should go with them to Harrisonville, in order to have the charges investigated. The party stopped for supther charges in the charges in the charges investigated. the charges investigated. The party stopped for sup-per at a cabin in the prairie, where the bottle was freely passed, and brother W. as insultingly invited to drink, and oaths and obscene jests bandied in his pres-

the baser sort. The Chairman, an individual glorying in the name of Dr. Maxsell, informed him of the charges against him, and also that the meeting had come to the conclusion to give him seven days to leave the State, and that if he did not, the consequences, whatever they might be, would be upon his own head. Brother W. male a brief speech to them, in which he informed them that if he had committed any offence against the laws, he was willing to suffer, but protested against their right thus to arraign him before a lawless tribunal. He was told that the great misfortune was that the laws were not strict enough, and that they had taken the law in their own hands.

There were no less than eleven marks of rife or musket balls in the ceiling of the upper front room. He has fled to the country.

The way to the other led down from the bar-room, and a negro, who went down to steal, arriving at the bottom, stumbled over the bodies of three men. He gave the alarm, when they were brought up nearly and the Laws were no less than eleven marks of rife or musket balls in the ceiling of the upper front room. He has fled to the country.

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against the laws, he was willing to suffer, but protested against their right thus to arraign him before a lawless tribunal. He was told that the great misfortune was that the laws were not strict enough, and that they had taken the law in their own hands.

These facts we gather from Brother Wiley himself, who is now in this city, he having for the present left that part of the country by the advice of his friends. He represents the excitement all along the border as being very great. The fire-eaters have a secret organization, and all who refuse to join it are branded with Abolitionism, and their movements watched, even ration, and all who refuse to join it are branded with Abolitionism, and their movements watched, even though they be citizens of many years' standing, and whose integrity is entirely unimpeachable. What the end of these things is to be, we cannot tell. We confess the prospect is dark and forbidding. The only present remedy we can see, is the immediate interference of the Executive, backed by law-abiding and peaceful citizens. What will Gov. Price do in this emergency ?—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

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DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANY. Henry Gassett, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died at his residence in Summer street, Wednesday evening. The deceased was a man of liberal education, having graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1795. For many years he was engaged as a wholesale dry goods merchant. He was one of the most active members of the old Anti-Masonic party, and by his pen and wealth liberally contributed to its sid. He was one of the intimate personal friends of John Quincy Adams, for whose talents and character he had the most unbounded respect.—Transcript.

The grocery of Francis Manney, corner of Campbell and Marshall, was also rifled.

In the afternoon, a quiet German, living on Wainut, and Marshall, was also rifled.

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In t spect. - Transcript.

A Mass Merring of all persons, without distinction of party, 'interested in the great question now agitating the public mind,' is called to meet at New Salem Centre, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following following speakers, among others, are announced to address the meeting: Hon. Henry Wilson, Lieut. Gov. Brown, Hon. Jno. W. Foster, of Monson; John L. Swift, Esq., of Boston, and Hon. A. A. Richmond, of North Adams. It will undoubtedly be a great turn out.

donia, in-ly Chinese ber of the Society of Friends, was drowned on Monday evening last, in Squam Lake in that town-

THE . BLOODY MONDAY AT LOUISVILLE.

We give below some painful details of this sanguinary affair. The Louisville Démocrat declares in the most emphatic terms that the polls were taken possession of by the Know Nothings, at a very early hour in the morning, and that they held them through the day, no foreigner being allowed to vote, unless he was expected to vote that ticket.

the contemplated attack, arrived on the spot in time.
They entreated the rabble to disperse, and were told that
there were guns and ammunition and Germans in the
Church. Mayor Barbee and Marshal Kidd went in,

valued at \$1000. There were but two persons in the house—an old man and a sick one. Five or six other houses adjoining have all the windows broken in, and

houses adjoining have all the windows broken in, and most of them are riddled with bullets—some of them completely gutted. Three of them belonged to an Irishman named Raymond, who lives in the country.

The house occupied by Mr. Fischer, which was attacked on the Monday previous, and which belongs to a widow, Mrs. Margaret Heybach, was all broken up. Mr. Fischer had fled, no one knows where.

J. Peters, who has a frame Brewery in the rear of Fischer's, lost his stock of hops. His beer was drank and spilled about. He fled to the orphan Asylum near by, where he stayed Monday night. Tuesday morning he could not be found, and his two daughters entertain the worst fears.

One house was begun upon, a small house of no very great value, but it was soon ordered to be let alone, and the following inscription written in great capitals upon the window-shutters: 'Property of Hawser—Sam—Pilcher.' So soon as that inscription was placed there, the mob ceased their work upon the house, and began to break up the furniture of the family living in it.

Another house was occupied by a widow, who had most of her furniture destroyed.

About the same time, they made an attack upon Mr. Ambruster's three story brick brewery. Four men deliberately clambered upon a small building adjoining the brewery, and set it on fire. The flames communicated to the brewery, which was entirely destroyed, and

per at a cabin in the prairie, where the bottle was freely passed, and brother W. as insultingly invited to drink, and oaths and obscene jests bandied in his presence.

After suppor they went on to-Harrisonville with their prisoner, and a guard of three men was set over him during the night. Next morning he was waited upon by some men, who informed him that they had been appointed a committee to search his effects, in order to ascertain if he had, Abolition documents about him. The work of search was thorough; they examined every article about him, even to reading his private letters, but found nothing to justify the charges made. While this search was going on, a meeting was in progress in the Court House, and after the committee had returned and made their report, brother W. was waited upon by another committee which informed.

The house next to that of Pilcher's belonged to Chas.

Heyback, who was a man well-off, and which was fine-

wate letters, but found nothing to justify the charges made. While this search was going on, a meeting was in progress in the Court House, and after the committee had returned and made their report, brother W. was waited upon by another committee, which informed him that he was called for at the Court House. He went over, accompanied by the Committee, and found about 200 men present, most of whom were of the baser sort. The Chairman, an individual glorying in the name of Dr. Maxsell, informed him of the time of the t

dled:
Leaving that immediate neighborhood, we found that
the Shelby-street hall, corner of Shelby and Green, had
been attacked, riddled and broken into. The grocery
store of Mrs.
, on Madison, near Shelby, was al-

The grocery of Francis Manney, corner of Campbell

A rope-maker, named Hein, who was walking quietly and peaceably through the streets, was terribly beaten.

Mr. Kissler's grocery, corner of Walnut and Shelby streets, was riddled and rifled; everything in it destroyed.

A man named Paul Weber, who lived in German A man named Paul Weber, who lived in German-town, but voted in Oakland, was killed at Schardeins. Our visit was first to the Court-House, where we found the corpse of Francis Quinn, who had been shot, and then burned in one of his own houses. He was a man who, for twenty-five years, had been a resident of Louisville—who had labored for her welfare and pros-perity—who had done more to build up the lower end of the city than any other man—who was a quiet, inoffen-

sive old man, known only to be beloved and 'respected. But he was guilty of two unpardonable crimes—he was born in Ireland, and was a Catholio—yes, three crimes, his brother was a priest.

At the Court House were also the burned and charred remains of a man and woman, locked in each other's arms—her head thrown between his breast and arm, as if so protect her face from the devouring flames. No doubt both had been shot or stabbed, so that they could not get out of the way.

While the mob was at its highest pitch of excitement, engaged in this work of destruction, the most painful sights were witnessed. Poor women were fleeing with their children, and little mementoes of home that were brought from the father-land; men were covering before the multitude, and hiding themselves wherever opportunity offered; while most painful of all sights, the stars and stripes waved at the head of sacrilegious mobiles. Visiting yesterday the scene of these outrages, we were sickened at the ruin that had been wrought, the homes devastated, furniture broken and burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnauts of their property, terrified at every sound, lest it might be the signal of another attack.

In the course of the day, two coopers' shops were

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, was surrounded by a very large, excited and well-armed mob. The cannon was stationed in the street, and the corner building, occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Long, an Irishman, was fired. His three sons were in the house at the time, one of whom escaped with the assistance of C. W. Field, while the other two were consumed in the farmer. The fire immediately extended, and decision in this case, had adjourned to meet at Sunbury, the farmer. on the first Monday in October ! Infamous !

the flames. The fire immediately extended, and de-stroyed fourteen brick and frame houses, all of which were occupied by German and Irish tenants.

The acts of incendiarism that we have just recorded, while outrageous themselves, do not compare in atroci-ty with the dreadful murders that were committed at the same time. Seeking to escape death from the flames, the wretched inhabitants reached the street only to meet death in another form. As soon as one ap-peared at a door, he was fired at and generally killed. A number were taken off badly wounded, and others, shot to pieces, returned to the burning houses, prefering rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated

ing rather to be burned than to meet the infuriated mob. One man escaping in woman's clothes, was detected and shot. Another who came out covered with a blanket, and leaning on the arm of his wife, was torn away and deliberately shot.

To escape from within to the street without being killed, was almost a matter of impossibility. How many of these miserable people thus caged in their own houses, were burned alive, there can be no computation. The blackened and charred remains of some have been discovered, while we hear of wives and children whose husbands and fathers are not to be found.

usbands and fathers are not to be found.

But we have neither the time nor the heart now to comment as we wish and intend to do, on the terrible occurrences of Monday, of the deep and damning dis-grace they have inflicted upon our city, and of the se-vere blow they have given to her progress and pros-

The New York Evening Post has a letter from a correspondent who visited Louisville on the day of election, and who speaks as follows of the general charac-

CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

PRILADRIPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

Passmore Williamson is comfortable in jail. He is about 35 years of age, and has a wife and two children. His wife will be confined within a month. I have known him seven years intimately, and I state the matter thus: Philadelphia has her best man in jail. His integrity, truth, courage, and goodness, are each and all unsurpassed, and not a man in a million combines them all in equal excellence in his single character.

He is not rash, selfab, or fanatical; and you may depend upon it he will stand it out in a fashion that will do credit to the best age of martyrdom. He is absolutely unconquerable.

Judge Kane will get tired of playing jailor to him.

Passmore will helther break nor bend, and he is backed by the best hearts in the country.

Heaven! what a choice the devil has made of for a foe! Sevastopol to the Allies is nothing to it.

E. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

As the Court Hoese were also the burned and charrier remains of a sun and whome, acided in each other was if of protect theorem between the brown and ware as if the protect the thore is the own between the brown and ware as if the protect the thore is the own and was as if the protect the thore is the own and was as the court of the way.

Or. Chaple there we found the body of an old man of the court of the way.

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As said to be the man who shor young (rinham. He was shift to be the man who shor young (rinham. He was shift to be the man who shor young (rinham. He was shift to be the man who shor young (rinham. He was the to the form that the way of the war of the way of the war of the way of

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is a man of about five-and PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is a man of about five-and-burned, and the poor inhabitants gathered about the remnants of their property, terrified at every sound, lest it might be the eignal of another attack.

In the course of the day, two coopers' shops were burned, and three or four more Germans were killed in the eastern part of the city.

In the lower part of the city, the difficulties originated near the corner of Chapel and Main Streets.—
About five o'clock, a man named Bhoads pursued an Irishman into a house on Main street, was fired at and killed. John Hudson, residing on Green street, near the corner of Preston, was shot in the eighth Ward, about the same time. William Graham, a foundryman, while assisting Rhoads, was shot in the back of the head by Barrett, an Irishman. Barrett was immediately seized, shot and hung, but not dying, he was taken to jall, where he expired during the night.

About 8 o'clock, the block of brick buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, was surrounded the surrounded the

nounces that the application of Mr. Passmore Williamson, for a writ of habeas corpus, came up on Friday, before the Supreme Court, and was argued by the Hon Charles Gilpin and Wm. M. Meredith. Their speeches occupied the court for three hours, and were able argu-

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The Women's Rights Convention assembled here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, Martha C. Wright, of Auburn. Vice Presidents, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse; Lydia Mott, of Albany; Ernestine L. Rose, of New York; Antoinette L. Brown, of New York; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester; Augusta A. Wiggins, of Saratoga Springs. Scoretaries, Emily Jaques, of Nassau; Aaron W. Powell, of Ghent; Mary L. Booth, of Williamsburg. Finance committee, Susan B. Anthony, Marietta Richmond, Mary S. Anthony, Physic Jones. Business committee, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, T. W. Higginson, C. F. Hovey, of Boston; Phebe Merritt, of Michigan; Hon. Wm. Jay, of Saratoga Springs.

Among the principal speakers were Mrs. Rose, Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Rev. T. W. Higginson, and Rev. S. J. May. SARATOGA, Aug. 15 .- The Women's Rights Conven-

A QUIET PLACE TO LIVE IN .- The last reports from Kansas represents that every settlement was forming a rife brigade, running bullets, making cartridges, and going through the drill exercise. From this species of industry, it is not difficult to surmise what the

crop will be. A destructive fire occurred at Lewiston Falls, Maine, on Friday last. Twenty-six dwellings were consumed, and the total loss is about 100,000.

Crossing the Atlantic in three Days .-

correspondent who visited Louisville on the day of election, and who speaks as follows of the general character and appearance of the mob:

'I arrived at 3 F. M., from Cincinnati, and heard rumors of several men having been killed, the military called out, &c. A large open wagon drove up to the Louisville Hotel, with eight or ten half drunken out laws, armed with clubs, and brandishing them with facre gestures and savage yells. Each had a yellow election ticket stack in his hat-band, the destructed heard of the control of the

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery friends of Abington, desire to call the attention of all persons interested in the slave's redemption in this and the neighboring towns to a Fair, which they propose to hold the first week in October next, in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

In the prosecution of this work, we ask the aid and cooperation of all who value freedom and hate oppression. From all such, and for this end, we solicit donations of manage useful and lange artisles, children's

tions of money, useful and fancy articles, children's clothing,-in short, any thing which the minds of friends may suggest as neat and saleable.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded to either of the undersigned, as may best suit the convenience of the donors.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E. M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass.

EMELINE M. RANDALL, VENA CHAMBERLAIN,
LUCY J. WHITING, HABRIET L. RANDALL, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, ANNA FORD. THAIS BATES, BALL SARAH FORD. BETARY SHAW SALLY H. POOL. AUGUSTA M. DYER. RACHEL SHAW.

AGENTS FOR THE WESTERN PIELD. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-

Slavery Society have appointed STEPHEN S. FOSTER of Massachusetts, and Joun H. PHILLEO and AARON M. Powers of New York, lecturing Agents for the coming season in the Western States. It is expected that their term of service will commence with the annual meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, to be held at Alliance, Ohio, on the 25th inst., and two days following. It is also expected that CHARLES C. BURLETON will begin a term of Anti-Slavery lecturing in Ohio, Michigan, &c., as an agent of the American A. S. Society, about

BARNSTABLE COUNTY .- The annual Anti-BARNSTABLE COUNTY.—The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the County of Barnstable will be held in the New Hall in HARWICH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 8th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., and con-tinuing that evening, and on SUNDAY, 9th, through the day. The members of the County Society, and the friends of freedom generally, together with all who de-sire to know and receive the truth, are especially in-vited, and earnestly entreated to attend.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WERDELL PHILLIPS, WM. W. BROWN and other speakers, are engaged to be present.

Brown, and other speakers, are engaged to be present.

Let this Convention surpass in numbers, zeal and efficiency, all heretofore held on the Cape. J. O. BAKER,
NATH'L ROBBINS,
J. H. ROBBINS,
Arrangements.

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Essex County, Mass., as fellows: Newburyport, " 31. Gant. 2 Tuesday, Friday, Sunday, Sept. Groveland.

Georgetown, Marblehead, ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will spend a portion of the au-tumn in Pennsylvania;—and is expected to attend the meeting in NORRISTOWN, on Saturday, Sept. 1st.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at ALLIANCE, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 25th day of August, and will probably continue three days.

The place selected by the Executive Committee is easy of access, and it is believed the accommodations of those in attendance will be small.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

in attendance will be ample.

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

Salem, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1855.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE - FRIENDS. The next annual session of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will be held at Salem. Columbiana Co., Ohio, commencing the 22d of September, to continue three days.

continue three days.

All persons, without regard to creed, sect, sex, color, position or location, are invited to attend and co-operate in discussing all questions connected with the welfare of man, and assist in promoting such instrumentalities as tend to elevate all in their relations to the universe. ESTHER HARRIS, ISAAC TRESCOTT, Clerks.

EMPLOY COLORED MECHANICS. A young colored blacksmith, who has had experience in plough-making and other iron work incidental to a farm, is now in quest of a situation. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

5000 Copies Sold in Two Days,

My Bondage and My Freedom,

BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS. One Vol., 12mo., 464 pp., Illustrated. Price, \$1.25.

WHY SO POPULAR? It is the Work of an American Slave.

Therefore excites American Sympathy! Every line and letter are his own, And it is a Volume of Truth and Power! It tells the earnest, startling truth, Without ranting or madness! It addresses the intellect and the heart! Every free Press chants its praise, Every free Voter will read it,

And every Bookseller supply it. MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,

25 Park Row, New York, and 107 Genesce st., Auburn.

School for Young Ladies. THE subscribers will open a School for Young La-dies, in Thorndike's Building, Summer street, on the third Monday in September next.

The Course of Study embraces the English branches, including the higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian

and Spanish Languages. Terms: \$100 per annum, without extra charges. Applications may be made at Little, Brown & Co's, 112, and Eben. Clapp's, 184, Washington street, Bos-ton, or directly to the subscribers,

CHARLES BURTON, Plymouth, INCREASE S. SMITH, Centre st., Dorchester. Boston, August 10, 1855.

An Appropriate Bridal Present. THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE A HAPPY

HOME AND HEALTHY CHILDREN. MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE,

THE REPRODUCTIVE ELEMENT IN MAN, AS A MEANS TO HIS ELE-VATION AND HAPPINESS. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklin street. Price, \$1.00. July 20.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS
for 1855—a pamphlet of 90 pages, just issued. It embraces—1, Minutes of the Meeting; 2, Its Testimonies
(on the Evils of Tobacco, the Sin of Slavery, the Cause
and Prevention of Crime, and the Wrongs of the Indians;) 3, Its correspondence, (including letters from
J. G. Whittier, W. L. Garrison, Paulina W. Davis, Rev.
E. Buckingham, and others;) 4, Its Exposition of Sentiments. Also, an account of the Dedication of the
Longwood Meeting-House, and two Discourses by Theodore Parker—one of 'The Delights of Piety,' and the
other of 'The Relation between the Ecolesiastical Insituations and the Religious Consciousness of the Ameriean People.' July 20.

stitutions and the Religious Consciousness of the American People.'
Sold at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; by Thomas Curtis, 184 Arch st., Philadelphia; by Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton; and by Lewis Marshall, West Chester, Pa. Price, 15 cents single; 8 copies for \$1 00; 18 copies for \$2 00. The postage on the pamphlet, when prepaid, is 6 cents; not prepaid, 9 cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any one who may order it, for seven three cents postage, stamps.

POETRY.

From the Independent. SUMMER STUDIES. TO A PRIEND WHO COMPLAINED THAT HE COULD STUDY IN JUNE.

Why shouldst thou study in the month of June, In dusky books of Greek and Hebrew lore, When the Great Teacher of all glorious things Passes in hourly light before thy door?

There is a brighter book unrolling now ; Fair are its leaves as is the tree of heaven All veined and dewed; and gemmed with wondrou

To which a healing, mystic power is given. A thousand voices to its study call,

From the fair hill-top, from the waterfall; Where the bird singeth, and the yellow bee, And the breeze talketh from the airy tree. Now is that glorious resurrection time,

When all earth's buried beauties have new birth ; Behold the yearly miracle complete, God hath created a new heaven and earth ! No tree that wants his joyful garments new, No flower but hastes his livery to don ;

God bids thee to his marriage feast of joy,-

Let thy soul put the wedding garment on. All fringed with festal gold the barberry stands, The ferns exultant clap their new-made wings, The hemlock nestles broideries of freeh green,

And thousand bells of pearl the blueberry rings. The long, light fingers of the old white pines. Do becken thee into the flickering wood, Where moving spots of light show mystic flowers, And wavering music fills the dreamy hours.

Hast thou no time for all this wondrous show-No thought to spare? Wilt thou forever be With the last year's dry flower-stalk and dead leaves And no new shoot or blossom on thy tree?

See how the pines push off their last year's leaves, And stretch beyond them with exultant bound ; The grass and flowers with living power o'ergrow Their last year's remnants on the greening ground.

Wilt thou, then, all thy wintry feelings keep, The old dead routine of thy book-writ lore, Nor deem that God can teach by one bright hour What life hath never taught to thee before? See what vast leisure, what unbounded rest,

Ah ! breathe that life-born languor from thy breast, And know once more a child's unreasoning joy. Cerre, cease to think, and be content to be ; Swing safe at anchor in fair Nature's bay ;

Lie in the bending dome of the blue sky ;

Reason no me, but o'er thy quiet soul Let God's sweet teachings ripple their soft way. Soar with the birds, and flutter with the leaf :

Dance with the seeded grass in fringy play ; Sail with the cloud ; wave with the dreaming pine, And float with Nature all the live-long day. Call not such hours an idle waste of life ;

Land that lies fallow gains a quiet power ; It tre sures, from the brooding of God's wings, Strength to unfold the future tree and flower. So shall it be with thee, if restful still

Thou rightful studiest in the summer hour ; Like a deep fountain which a brook doth fill, Thy mind in seeming rest doth gather power. And when the summer's glorious show is past, Its miracles no longer charm the sight, The treasured riches of these thoughtful hours

Shall make thy wintry musings warm and bright. Andover, June 22. From the Boston Telegraph. THE NEW SIAMESE TWINS. Who has not heard of the famous twins

That rule o'er the mighty realm of the West ? The world points its finger at them, and grins To see them standing breast to breast, Bound together in close communion. By that strange ligament called 'the Union.'

North has a frame robust and strong ; Puny and pale is his brother South ; Putting food to its little mouth ; And for the weskling's feeble veins, Blood from his own strong heart he drains.

Yet with the wail of a peevish child, T e little one to the strong of limb Utters his imprecations wild, Bidding him yield to his foolish whim ; Vowing else-a vow most vain-He will sever the bond that binds the twain.

As if little South could afford to part W th the life but for which its own life would As if the North could not bear the smart, And staunch the wound of the sundered tie; And be freed from the body, diseased, half-dead, Which sorely hinders its own free tread !

Yet the petted child, with his insolent airs, Is the plague of his stronger brother's life ; If his will is crossed, he threatens and swears, And vainly flashes his little toy-knife : Strange that the feeble imp of spite Should bully the strong when his cause is right.

Sure, such a strange monstrosity O'er a realm so fair shall not always range : Union like this cannot always be. Sudden and swif there will come a change :-Lo I there's a new thing under the sun-They that were two before-are ove. Stouter of frame, and longer of limb,

With a stronger heart, and larger brain, Walketh a giant stern and grim, Over the re ilm where ruled the twain : The two are one-all strifes are ended. Bodies and souls in one life blended.

HVMN.

Composed by Rev. John Pikhront, to be sung at the erection of the Monument on the grave of Asa R.

> Friend of the hunted slave, This pile we rear ; In an unfaltering trust, That future time, more just, Will reverence the dust Reposing here.

Thy cross was bravely borne, Thy martyr-crown was worn Without a sigh ; Thy pitying tears have gushed For the enslaved and crushed, And when thy voice was hushed, Calm could'st thou die.

Peace to thy resting-place, Friend of a hated race, Hated and wronged ; Thy praise, here little known, By angel trumpets blown Round the Eternal throne, Shall be prolonged.

MORTALITY. So fails, so languishes, grows dim and dies, All that this world is proud of. From their spheres The stars of human glory are cast down ; Perish the roses and the flowers of kings, Princes and imperors, and the crowns and palms Of all the mighty, withered and consumed.

SELECTIONS.

We copy the following from the Spiritual Tele graph, as a successful specimen of the argumentum ad hominem, so far as such opponents of modern Spirite. object of the writer being, not to discredit the story of the resurrection of Christ, as an actual occurrence, bu to show that, as it is narrated, it is attended with as geniously, and, it is affirmed, so fatally, in regard to the entire class of spiritual phenomena in our own day These phenomena Pres. MAHAR says are the effects o the 'odylic force' !-- but those recorded in the Bibl are to be accepted as of spiritual origin !

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST. BY CHARLES CRAGIN, M. D.

I propose to state a few problems that have arisen in my mind, in investigating for myself the Biblical history of the resurrection of Christ. I assume that the gospels of Matthew, Mark; Luke and John, were written by known persons, whose names they bear, and that they were all eye-witnesses of facts recorded by each; that their writtensesses of facts recorded by each; that their writtensesses of facts recorded by each; that their writtensesses of facts recorded by use with absolute tenses of facts recorded by each; that their written testimony has come down to us with absolute
certainty of being in their own words, without
interpolation, or alteration, or suppression. I
assume a great deal. It might be difficult to substantiate all these points, which yet are obsolutely necessary
to proce the fact of Christ's resurrection.

to propose the fact of Christ's resurrection.
I propose to look at the recorded facts, so as view the resurrection, not as a simple article belief, but as a number of particulars. I wish

belief, but as a number of particulars. I wish to make my creed on this subject more minute:

1st. Who came first to the sepulchre!

Matthew says Mary Magdalene and the other Mary. Mark says, Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James (the other Mary of Matthew) and Salome. Luke says, Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James, and Joanna and other women. John says, Mary Magdalene.

Here I discover that none but John wrote from the owner of the who personally investi-

personal knowledge. He, who personally investi-gated this wonderful and central fact, says Mary Well, who was first at the sepulchre!

I can't tell. I am sure. They all agree that Mary Magdalene was there, but differ as to the others. I do not think my first question can be Positively answered.

How would Mary Magdalene compare with ce

tain persons who testify to modern miracles, as to moral character, sanity, general credibility! She had once seven devils cast out of her; so once she must have been a very poor witness before a court of Jewish saints, the Pharisecs—or if
the actual devils were denied, she must have been
quite deranged; in either case, she is a poor witness in such a momentous case, when compared
with the moral and mental character of thousands who testify to certain strange facts they declare they have witnessed now-a-days, and who yet are utterly disbelieved and charitably pronounced in-

2d. At what precise time did these women visit

Matthew says, 'As it began to dawn.' Mark says, 'Very early in the morning, at the rising of the sun;' in the Greek, 'Anateiltantos tou heliou;' the sun having arisen. Luke says, 'Very early in the morning.' John says, 'Early, when it was

Well, at what precise time did these women visit the sepulchre!
Why, it was clearly very early in the morning.

while it was yet dark, after sunrise!
I am afraid these witnesses, testifying to such a very wonderful and strange thing, if cross-ques-tioned by our modern scribes and lawyers in our Sanhedrim, would not precisely agree here. I fear the creeds would not be uniform. Sunrise and dark are not precisely the same to the eyes of wark are not precisely the same to the eyes of skeptics of the nineteenth century, who are deci-dedly of opinion that Swedenborg was a lunatic, and that Judge Edmonds and thousands of our well-known sober neighbors are suddenly turned knaves or addle-brained!

naves or addle-brained :

3d. What did these women, or this woman see was yet dark, the sun being up!

Matthew says they saw an angel, whose raiment was white as snow, and whose countenance was like lightning, sitting upon the stone which he, the angel, had rolled away from the mouth of the sepulchre. Mark says, they saw, within the sep-ulchre, a 'young man, sitting on the right side. clothed in a long white garment.' He mentions that the stone was 'very great.' Luke says, they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre, and they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus. 'And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed thereabout, behold, two men stood John says-

. Mary Magdalene came early, when it was yet dark unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre. Then she runneth and cometh to Simon Peter, and to the other disciple whom Jesu loved, and saith unto them—They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid him. Peter therefore went forth, and that other disciple, and came to the sepulchre. So they both ran together; and the other disciple did outrus both ran together; and the other disciple the duty of the Peter, and came first to the sepulchre. And he, stooping down, and looking in, saw the linen clothes lying; yet went he not in. Then cometh Simon Peter following him, and went into the sepulchre and seeth the linen clothes lie; and the napkin that was about his head not lying with the linen clothes, but wrapped together in a place by itself. Then went in also that other disciple which came first to the sepulchre, and he saw and believed. For as yet they knew not the Scripture, that he must rise again from the dead. Then the disciples went away again unto their own home. But Mary stood without at the sepulchre, weeping; and, as she wept, she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre, and seeth two angels in white, sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus

Here we have the testimonies of the four witbefore the learned and pious world. Let

How microscopic the eyes which would scrutinize every item of the story!

The stone was 'very large.' It is quite probable, then, these modern good men would argue, that it was not rolled into the sepulche, but was quite conspicaous outside of it, Matthew asserts that the woman saw an angel sitting on this stone, with a shining face and garments. Here a modern savant would ask if angels (cthereal, mental abstractions and breaths), could roll beary rocks that were real and no shadows, when he would so meer at the idea of angels having a part of the body necessary for sitting down: in a word, that they have no—basis for a body and a face, you would not suppose it was all skin and surface, but would include lungs, and bearts, and stomachs, and livers, and bowels, and kinders, and howels, and kinders, and howels, and kinders, and what not. A pretty story this of an angel (what scientific Liebig has ever seen and tested one in his crucible!) sitting on a big rock! I dare not say how foolish and insane these poor women would be thought to-day by our Churches and Academies of Science!

Matthew seems, then, to assert one angel sitting on this level large rock out of the tomb.

Mark says, they saw a young man sitting in the fomo on the right side, in a long white garment.

A young man sitting inside! Not exactly the same as Matthew, I fear, our modern skeptics would decidedly hint. Who was this young men sitting in the fomo on the right side, in a long white garment.

A young man sitting inside! Not exactly the same as Matthew, I fear, our modern skeptics would decidedly hint. Who was this young men sitting in the fomo on the right side, in a long white garment.

A young man sitting inside! Not exactly the same as Matthew, I fear, our modern skeptics would decidedly hint. Who was this young men in such a peculiar garment! Was like man and stood in the midst, and said to them, in such a peculiar garment. Was its man at all! of the proper of the people.

Luke says, thee men stood there, inside, with shining garments! How

ting outside on the rock; next, a young men sitting

nessed! A modern critical esvant even now whispers in my ear, what kind of stuff I suppose their white garments were made of: and who cut and made them up? 'Clothes don't grow, you know, in any climes we know of. Clothes imply matter, tailors, washwomen, and soap; clothes'-lines, clothes'-presses, bureaus, and drawers, and needles, and other things that our synagogue and our institute know nothing about.'

An ongel sitting upon the rock. A young man sitting inside, in white clothes. Two men standing inside, in white also.

John, who was an eye-witness, says Mary saw

inside, in white also.

John, who was an eye-witness, says Mary saw nobody and no body: that she ran and told Peter and John; that they ran; they saw the stone rolled away (did not see the angel sitting on it, with his lightning-like face); went into the tomb one after the other; did not see the young man sitting there, nor the two man standing there, both in conspicuous white dresses; they went home; and after they were gone, Mary, stooping down and looking in, saw two angels sitting inside, one at the head and the other at the feet where the body had lain, and clothed in white.

Not, one angel sitting upon the rock; not, one

go to the jury without a word. He says, 'If on out of the twelve can believe the physical resur rection of a dead man upon such testimony as this, the other eleven would petition the court for a writ de lunatico inquirendo, and they would take care of the poor fellow in Doctor Bell's Asylum. 4th. What did the men or angels say? Matthew says, the angel told them not to fear

go before, and show himself unto his disciples in

Mark says the same thing.

Luke says, the two men told them he was not there; that he had risen, as he had before told them, while in Galilee, it would happen to him.

John says, that the two angels asked Mary why

she wept!

The same ingenious as well as ingu asks me here again about this angel; this glitter ing phantasm; this intangible, shining abstrac-tion, sitting on the rock, so large and so solid sitting on the rock, so large and so solid tion, sitting on the rock, so large and so solid, with his white garments, made nowhere, out of moonshine, by nobody: 'How could be speak, and make these women hear the words?' You don't suppose he has a real, substantial body, do you, with tongue, and teeth, and palate, and glottis, and epiglottis, and chorda vocalis, and traches, and lungs, and midriff, and muscles over his ribs? Do you suppose any of his teeth were decayed and that said abstraction ever had the toothache Was this his regular, every-day body, or only hi Sunday one, assumed for the occasion? And if so, where did he drop it, and what became of it when he disappeared! Did anybody find one? our nuseums are empty of any such curiosities and I have never seen in any orthodox anatomy the dissection of any such corpus dereitd.' Another friend, a shrewd lawyer, points out that, according to the first two witnesses, the disciples were commanded to go to Galilee, and that there Jesus promised to show himself unto them; while Loke says they were commanded to ' tarry in Jeru-salem,' and that there alone, and in its close visalem,' and that there alone, and in its close vicinity, he appeared to them; and that the fourth witness says the angels said nothing about this; 'I am afraid your four witnesses will not command much credit with our modern authorities, who do not like to give full credence to persons who directly contradict each other.'

'Go into Galilee; there shalt ye see him.

'Tarry at Jerusalem,' there alone they saw him.

5th. When, where, and by whom was Jesus

5th. When, where, and by whom was Jesus een? Matthew says, as the two Marys were going to tell the disciples what they had seen and heard from the angel on the rock, ' Behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail! And they came and held him by the feet, and worshipped him. Then brethren that they go into Galilee, and there the shall see me. Then the eleven disciples went awa into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him; but some doubted.

Mark says, 'Jesus appeared first to Mary Magda-lene, out of whom he had cast seven devils.' She went and told them that she had been with him. as they mourned and wept.' But they did not believe her. Afterward, he appeared in another form unto two of them, as they walked, and went into the country. And they went and told it unto the residue; neither believed they them.

Afterward, he appeared unto the eleven, as the at meat, and wpbraided them with their unbelief and hurdness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be danged. lieve: in my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hart them; they shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover. So, then, after the Lord had spoke unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat o

Luke has a different account. He says the wohese things unto the eleven, and to all the rest. They had only seen and heard the two men, their words seemed to them as idle tales, and the believed them not; that Peter then saw and looke into the sepulchre, and saw nobody, and nothing but the grave clothes; that Jesus appeared an walked with two of the disciples that same day on the road to a little village about three sco on the road to a little village about three score furlongs from Jerusalem; that he talked with them about these events, and that they did not recognize him: that—it being late, and near evening—they pressed him to tarry with them.

'And it came to pass, as he sat at meat with them, he took bread, and blessed it, and brake, and give to the sat at the sad give to the sad give to the sat at the sad give to the sat at the sad give to the sat at the sat give to the sat give to

and gave to them. And their eyes were opene and they knew him; and he vanished out of the That these two rose up the same hour o sight. that Sunday, and 'returned to Jerusalem, at nesses. Let us imagine it occurred last week in that Sunday, and 'returned to Jerusalem, and New York city, and now, for the first time, spread found the eleven gathered to Jerusalem, and them that were with them, saying, The Lord is risen indeed and imagine the rigid cross-examination they would be subjected to by the Church and Mechanic Institutes! What barmony would they demand! known of them in the breaking of bread. And as they thus spake, Jesus stood in the midst of them every item of the story!

The stone was 'very large.' It is quite probawere terrified and affrighted, and supposed that the

Falstaff's 'men in buckram.' First, an angel sitting outside on the rock; next, a young man sitting
insude the tomb: now, teo men, standing inside,
with shining garments! How would a pious Mattison; learned and yet unappliaticated doctors of
medicine at Buffalo; high priests, too, and rulers
in our synagogues;—how would they curl their
knowing lips at these trivialities, upon which was
based the most stupendous fact the earth has wit-

thew, Mark and John nearly agree. Lake dinere from them all.

Now, as to time, and the other circumstances when he first met those who first saw him.

Matthew says it was when the two Marys were running to tell his disciples.

Mark says nothing of the circumstances, but that he afterward appeared to two of the disciples as they walked; and after that to the eleven, when he was received up into heaven.

Luke says the women came and told of seeing the tomb empty and the angels; but not that they saw Jesus; that he appeared that day first to the two disciples walking to Emmaus; next that evening, to the eleven in Jerusalem, and that was all; for the same night he was received up into heaven.

ing, to the eleven in Jerusalem, and that was all; for the same night he was received up into heaven. (See chap. 24, ver. 13, 36—50.)

John says it was by the tomb in the garden; next, that evening, to the disciples in Jerusalem; next, about eight days after, to the same with Thomas; and fourthly, to them all by the sea of Thorius.

eleven in the city: eight days after, to the same with Thomas; and fourthly and finally, to them all by the sea of Tiberius. Paul differs from them all, as to where he was seen by the disciples. Mat-thew makes it alone in the mountain in Galilee. Mark and Luke and John say that it was alone in John says that the third time he was seen by his

disciples, was by the sea of Tiberius.

Again as to what he did:

According to Matthew, he went at once to Galilee,
where he commanded his disciples to follow him. There he was seen by them, 'though some' even of them 'doubted.' Nothing is said of aught else,

or of his ascension.

Here my scientific scribe, a worthy person in high repute in his synagogue, aska, 'Why or how any that knew him should or could doubt, if it was simply his inanimate body raised to life again, and capable of cating and digesting real, material, broiled fish and honey-comb! Had he changed so much that his intimate friends did not know him! If so how do we know that were not him! If so, how do we know they were not after all, mistaken! Did he travel there from the city without clothes, as he had left them in the tomb? If not, where did he get them? I shall refer the excellent scribe to our professors of matter-of-fact science, to satisfy the reasonable questions of my philosophy that solves the peculiar difficulty.

Mark says, read what he says about his appea

Mark says, read what he says about his appear-ing in another form to the two; and then how he imported the eleven, because they did not believe Mary Magdalene, 'out of whom he had cast seven devils,' nor the two who had seen him in another

learned and truly respectable friend, the scribe, cannot comprehend way they deserved this severe rebuke. What! Believe that a dead man was alive, and walking about, and even talking, in the face of all our science, founded on the universal experience of all SKNSIULE men for ages! And on what scientific testimony and proof! Why, merely on the report of this poor woman, who was notoriously mad, or much worse; or on the witness, beside, of two men, one of whom was Poter, whose character for truth was not, at that particular time, the most desirable for scientific accuracy with those who wished good testimony to the facts they were called upon to believe! I tell you it is IMBECILE to believe on the testimony of ten thousand men, no matter what their character for intelligence, virtue and sanity, facts that contradict all our solid sci-ence. I tell you all things are sheer humbuge or silly crazings, that our material philosophy does not explain and make plain as the multiplication ta-ble. I have not a word in justification of the upbraiding' bestowed by Jesus upon his unbelieving disciples. I refer my friend to Professors Page

Luke mentions his walking some distance, and conversing with his two disciples, though they did not know him; that he vinished out of their sight just as their eyes were opened; that he suddenly came into their midst, and frightened them, as they supposed they saw a spirit or ghost; that he corrected their mistake by making them feel his flesh and bones: and by eating real, substantial, not spirney-comb, and that that sam iled fish and hor

night he ascended into heaven. I cannot venture to depict the withering con tempt with which my learned and worthy friend asked if I 'had no more proper and philosophical conception of heaven, than a belief of this story would indicate! Heaven, which has no relation to space or the predicates of gross matter, which is no where in space ! That ' flesh and bones' should ascend there, by rising up through the atmosphere, carrying within it that broiled fish and honey-comb!! My dear sir, the testimony of the world could not con vince me of such an absurdity! These witnesses ought to be charitably put under my friend Dr. Bell's care.'

I really do not see what the current philosophy an do with these facts. I, too, respectfully refer them to the Doctor's consideration

John says, he came into the midst of his disciples when the doors were shut; spoke to them audi-bly: showed them his wounds; appeared again, eight days after to them, with Thomas, through the closed doors, and convinced them of his perso nal identity by the most tangible and sensuous proof; that he afterwards, at the sea of Tiberius,

our scientific associations and the learned, scrutinizing and skeptical Professors therein. They
and ruffians, at every step after passing Mason and
can accept this on the single authority of John,
Dixon's line. He is liable at any moment to find
and base thereon the bope of immortality; and yet
deny, and refuse to witness for themselves, similar
phenomena, testified to by thousands of well
trown, sane, virtuous and intelligent men, their
tween himself and the throng of strangers which neighbors, and complacently pity their silly nonsense he encounters every hour. Manners, habits, cus-and their evidently disordered brains. Proh Pudor! toms and tastes, all differ essentially from those of

Luke says he ascended to heaven Sunday night. (See chap. 14, verses 13, 36, 49, 50 and 51.) John does not say; but it was after eight days had passed. The author of Acts says, for forty days. My friend time when they come among us, they had better does not think they entirely agree. I am sorry, for stay away: there can be no doubt about that. If I really cannot reconcile these facts, which yet they cannot eat from a plate handed to them by an

7th. Where did the ascension into heaven finally take place! Matthew declares, in Galilee. Mark seems to point out Jerusalen. Luke declares it was at Be-thany. John says nothing about it. The author of Acts says, from Mount Olicet. (Chap. 1, verses 4, 9 and 12.)

In my attempt thus to be more precise in my creed as to the resurrection of Jesus, I connot say that these parts that make up the great whole are very harmonious and satisfactory: He as-cended in Galilee; he ascended at Jerusalem; he ascended at Bethany; he ascended at Mount Olice All these points are well established, and equally to l accommodated in the Credo.

There is yet another witness to the fact that Je sus was alive and seen upon earth, and that his voice was heard for some years after this. In Acts 9: 13-16 is a very remarkable account of the sudden conversion of Paul. The same strong facts are related by Paul himself in chapters twen ty-two and twenty-six. I commend them to the careful consideration of our modern learned, pions

deed the light, and were afraid; but they heard not the roice of him that spoke unto me.

That, my learned and candid friend, the Profes-

That, my learned and candid friend, the Professor, is pleased to call a remarkably kappy coincidence of testimony. Both of those statements are infallibly true and to be cordially believed; but such coincidence in testimony as to any fact that did not happen eighteen centuries ago, but last week, would dissolve the facts seauthenticated in the most incredible folly. Let us be consistent.

Thus have I critically gone over the testimony, upon the validity of which are based all the hopes of a life after death to so large a portion of the civilized world. I have compared Matthew with

(See chap. 24, ver. 13, 36—50.)

John says it was by the tomb in the garden; next, that evening, to the disciples in Jerusalem; next, about eight days after, to the same with Thomas; and fourthly, to them all by the sea of Thomas; and fourthly, to them all by the sea of Therius.

Luke, or the author of the Acts, says he was seen of his disciples for forty days before he was received up into heaven.

Paul, lastly, in 1st Cor. 15: 5, 6, 7, 8, says he was first seen of Peter or Cephas; next of the twelve (as Judas was gone, there were only the eleven); next of over five hundred at once (of which wonderful thing there is nothing said by any one else); next of James (mentioned in the last Gospel of the Hebrews); and finally of all the apostles; in all five times; and not having said of the appearance to the woman or Mary, which, added, makes six in all.

Matthew says, to the woman as they was points. civilized world. I have compared Matthew with Luke, and Mark with John. I have not distorted

of the appearance to the woman or Mary, which, added, makes six in all.

Matthew says, to the women as they were going to tell the disciples, and again to the eleven in Galilee.

Mark says, to Mary Magdalene, to the two, and Scalle to the angels commanded them to the alexes of the tell to the angels commanded them Mark says, to Mary Magdalene, to the two, and finally to the eleven at meat.

Luke says, to the two, then to the eleven; and that, finally, he ascended to heaven the same night; while he says in Acts he continued to be seen for forwhile he says he continued to be seen for forwhile he says he continued to be seen for forwhile he says he continued to John says, to Mary Magdalene; then, to the ty-four hours after his resurrection. I believe to John says, to Mary Magdalene; then, to the same did not ascend till forty days after his resurretion. I believe he ascended with the same physi-cal body he had on earth, and he took up with him into heaven his flesh and bones, as well as the broiled fish and honey-comb he had just eaten. I believe he had a body that could pass without objish. I believe he was seen once only by his disciples, and once by the women. I believe he was
seen once by Mary Magdalene, and twice afterward
by his disciples. I believe he was seen by his disciples, and by no one else. I believe he was seen
once by Mary Magdalene, and three times afterward by his disciples. I believe he was seen five
times by his disciples, and several times by Paul,
second years after. I believe that, when he first several years after. I believe that, when he firs appeared to Paul, the men who were traveling with him heard his voice, but did not see him.

that they saw him.

This is the revised creed as to the minuties that central event in the world's history, which carnestly commend to those who are dissatisfied with the loose and vague generalities of the commo articles of belief.

I have omitted many things equally true

Space, which I have already so trespassed upon, is wanting to point them out particularly.

If it is good to read the Bible, then the more carefully and minutely it is read and studied, the better. Protestants know all this truth.

What is proved, then, to the candid mind by the four Gospel histories as to the resurrection of

Tomy mind it is evident that his disciples really believed that his physical body disappeared from the tomb; that Jesus was seen as a real, living person after his death. I believe he rose with real spiritual body; ar Peter says in his first epis tle: 3, 18, being put to death in (or as to) flesh but made alive again in (or as to) spirit; indicat ing not a fleshly but a spiritual revivification Thanatothei men sarki, zoopoietheis de pneums ti.' as it is in the Greek.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF NEW YORK WATERING PLACES.

The following extract is taken from an editoria article in the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer which purports to be edited and published by on

John W. Syme.

The passage which we quote will be enough t satisfy the most careless reader, that when the writer of it sleeps alone, he lies down with a very uncomfortable bedfellow: —

We have no idea that a single Southerner will after the lapse of a few years, be found spending his money at northern watering places and hotels. in pursuit of recreation : for, by jumping into the cars at Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery, Augusta, Columbia, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, and a dozen other points, he can go upon the wings of steam to such places as the White Sulhur, the Alleghany, and other numerous Springs n Yirginia, or to the charming retreats which abound in western North Carolina. We think that it is high time that this habit amongst us of considering the North as everything and the South nothing, should be abandoned; and as there are nothing, should be abandoned; and as there are rapidly increasing evidences meeting us from every quarter that this desirable change is going on with a certainty of its being thoroughly effected, we feel a satisfaction that we cannot easily express in contemplating the proud results to which it 'In the light of the daily developments which

we are witnessing, we feel authorized to believe that the passion for northern indulgencies, which has been so detrimental to our own concerns, is fast subsiding. Virginia and the whole South are beginning to see, in its broad nakedness, the folly and infatuation of the past, and are pursuing the proper course to arrest and extinguish the evi What sort of enjoyment, we ask, can a Southerner in any of these fashionable really experience Northern summer establishments? He cannot take his own servants to attend upon him and his famiy, and therefore they are dependent entirely upon the tender mercies of a parcel of imported white waiters, whose ways and notions are anything but comfortable to the usages and ideas of the South. He has a crowd of people constantly them; gave them fish and bread; and, finally, conversed for some time with Peter.

I commend these statements, with those made by Luke of a still more inexplicable character, to our scientific associations and the learned, scrutinizing and skeptical Professors therein. They can accept this on the single authority of the south of the south of the single authority of the south of the sout and their evidently disordered brains. Proh Pudor! toms and tastes, all dillier essentially from those of his own sunny land. There is a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, so called, in which he is in the sunny land. There is a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, so called, in which he is a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, so called, in which he is engulied—one vast scene of selfishness and snobbishness, enough to chill and disgust every generous bosom—enough to sicken the sensibilities of every true-hearted, right-thinking Southerner. If Mr. Syme and his friends have such a bad

> they cannot eat from a plate handed to them by an imported white waiter: if they always have a feeling of constraint when thrown into the society of ladies and gentlemen; if they are driven to thieves, pickpockets and ruffians for congenial comthieres, pickpockets and ruffians for congenia com-panionship: if their manners and tastes are such panionship: if their manners and tastes are such as to be remarked upon for their strangeness, and in fine, if they are engulfed in a continual whirl of vapid, soulless gaiety, why, we say, under such circumstances, in Heaven's name, Mr. Syme, stay in Petersburg—any where; do not come here. As you say, Mr. Syme, that assortment of character is always complete at our fashionable watering-places, and we thank you for discouraging any addition to their number.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

> Mrs. C. M. Clark, a lady of some literary distinction in California, has assumed the editorial chair of the San Francisco Evening Journal. She has been for some time editing the Contra Costa.

A fatal epidemic is sweeping off the Ne brasks papers in Northern Ohlo. Three of them-the Akron Democrat, the Ashtabula Democrat, and the Lorrain Argus, gave up the ghost in a single week.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, MILPORD, MAR DESIGNED FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SELEN Sanctioned by the Authorities of the Hopedele County

MR. M. L. AND MRS. S. L. BLOOM,

PHYSICAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT. MENTAL DISCIPLINE, CULTURE OF THE AFFECTIONAL NATURE

The first Summer Term, consisting of twenty-in weeks, will commence Thursday, May 3, 1865. TERMS.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

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GREA
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On n elected N. J approp of the of this instant prach uttering the sallo referre Mr. The bean mously When there are odd, fo and wh fernal proved sociation idle his pr

Instruction in Reading. Spelling. Writing, Arithmetia, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Composition, Hostry, Physiology, First Lessona in Natural Philosophy, Elocution, Intellectual and Elementary Aigen, Lementary Drawing. Rudiments of Vocal Mair, board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, use of unibooks, access to the Library, stationery; Calindanies or Gymnastic exercises, use of velocipeder, su, ous, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, grace hoops as pointers, battledoors and shuttlecocks, discensing games, puzzles, etc., (per quarter of eleven week.)

EXTRAS.

EXTRAS. (WITH USE OF TEXT-BOOK Elementa of Agriculture..... Book-Keeping by single entry..... by double entry.....

extra.
Oil-Painting, Mono-Chromatic Drawing, and all other

branches, taught in the Institution, at reprices.
For other extra branches, see Circular.

ARTICLES NECESSARY TO BE PUR NISHED BY THE PUPIL (And which, if not convenient to obtain, may be lat at the Institution at the retail price.)

Hair-brush and comb, tooth-brush, and a cake of Cat tile soap, four toilet towels, a pair of slippen or ligh shoes, umbrella, blacking-brush and blacking, Wel ster's School Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel must be plain All pupils must come provided with pieces of class

corresponding to their clothes—as we cannot spu a piece their clothes unless this is done.

Each pupil must bring a complete list of aries brought by him, a duplicate of which will be require by the Principals.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF DAY PUPILS WILL BE EXCEPTION.

D. For terms, see Circular.

For Circulars, containing full information please address the Principals.

March 30.

6m IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

284, WASHINGTON STREET. MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 28 M Washington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and ties ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and wait respectfully assure them that, by unremitting refers to please, she hopes for a continuance of their s.

Her arrangements for cutting and dressing later and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoing, as such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be redid,

place. Her chemical researches have developed an inisisble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desidental looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freckles, &c. is fast comments
teelf to favor. For all her compounds and their specation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay. and their own residence, at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., ts., P. M. She has numerous recommendations from the ashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsevier, which can be seen by these who have the seen by these seen the seen which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

BOSTON TRECOTHIC Calisthenic Academy & Gymnasium FOR LADIES, MISSES, GENTLEMEN AND BOILS, TRECOTHIC HALL,

Corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets. DROFESSOR STEWART respectfully informs the PROFESSOR SIEWARI respectively and base open his Gymnasium in the above splendid hall, which for capaciousness and convenience, is not surpassed by any other establishment of the kind in the United State. An elegant Piano Forte is placed in the room, for the use of Lady patrons. TERMS MADE KNOWN AT THE BALL.

Hours for Ladies, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4,?. M., every day.

Hours for Gentlemen, from sunrise until 10, A.N.
and from 4, P. M., until 10, P. M.

MOTORPATHY. DR. H. HALSTEAD, the present proprieter of the Round Hill Motorpathic Water Cure, at Newlampton, Mass, formerly of Rochester, New York, videnown for his success in the cure of chronic disease, especially those incident to Woman, will be at the Revere House, Boston, on Monday, the 19th of Mark. He and his wife will remain until Saturday, the 14th They will be happy to receive calls from their friend, and those who wish to consult the Dr. professionally a to enquire into the merits of his new system of training diseases, without mechanical appliances, or any of the diseases, without mechanical appliances, er asy of it from past experience that he can cure the worst care from past experience that he can cure the worst care in Prolapsus Uleri and kindred diseases; for which he torpathy is the only quick, efficient and reliable reneit So confident is he of success in every case, having come some thousands without a failure, that he is willing a conter into an agreement to heard, lodge and treat its enter into an agreement to board, lodge and trei patient, without charge, if he fails to perform score to agreement. He has treated within the past; some fifteen bundred cases at his institution; the past is the past in the past in the past in the past is the past in the to agreement. He has treated within the some fifteen hundred cases at his institution; which though by far the largest institution for the sick in his country, has been found wholly inadequate for he commodation of invalids seeking admission. He is not adding to his already 300 feet front, a large four stoy building. His bathing-rooms occupy 150 by 40 feet.

Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the case. Motorpathy is particularly adapted to the case. Chronic Diseases of either sex, and it is the only effect that restorer of the constitution, from the effects of superior in the constitution of disease heretofore considered unmanageable are only by its aid. Inhalation for lungs and throat disease has long been practiced at this Institution. The second attending it has induced others to make it a speciality.

ality.

Consultations, [hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.]

without charge. His work on Motorpathy will be set
postage free to any address, on the receipt of ten pet
age stamps; or it can be had of him at 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland, Northampton; Captain William References : Howes, and E. M. Baker, South Boston; Min. Sand Dana, Builinch Place, Boston; Rev. Nathaniel Bal, Dorchester, and Hon. C. C. Dyer, Hapover, Mas. Hon. F. Cushing, and Lady Frankfort, and H. Barrel, Waterville, Me. A. G. Dana, M.D., Brandes, Vt. J. B. Treadwell, St. Nicholas's Hotel; Joseph S. Tocke, Ben. Stammer's Stam. Benedicar, New York; and Pri-Esq., Stewart's Store, Broadway, New York; and Pre-fessor George Bush, Editor N. C. Re esitory, Broadlys,

Worcester Hydropathic Institution THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. It lecation is elevated and healthy, yet easy of scena feel all parts of the city. For particulars, address S 506all parts of the city. For particulars, address & ERS, M. D., or E. F. ROGERS, Sup't, Word

Worcester, April 13. J. B. YERRINTON & SON.

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