THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

STIFLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL EOBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT

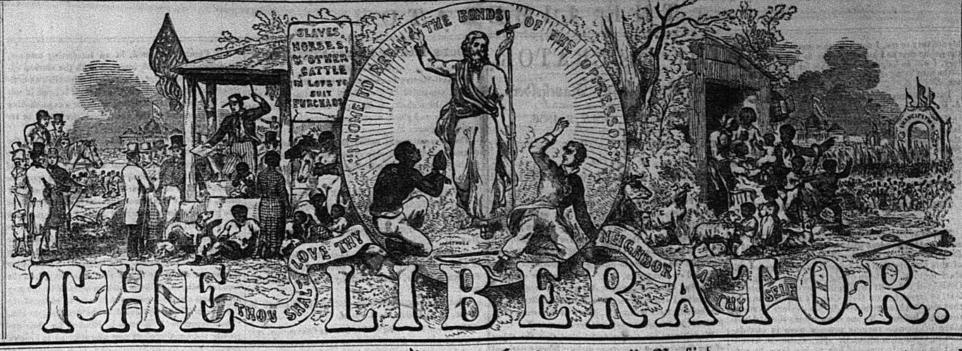
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stances are to be made, and all letter ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Tidvertisements making less than one square inalthree times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, cania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auol to receive subscriptions for the Liberator, The following gentlemen constitute the Financial es, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

Is the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 18.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SUBRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES - OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, 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-

WATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1139.

that an party has arisen among mankind, dur-the last hundred years, which has given such in-whe codence of inherent strength, or that has d is many victories over its opponents—over the distinct orders of society and civilization, with or ting to the armies and navies of powerteles and Empires -as the Abolition party has
Let us then briefly survey the line of its ogs march, the fields of its conquests. When, less than a century ago, a few obscure

itals first met in conclave in London, to a programme, to commence their intended topon the African slave trade, African slavalled, as a domestic organism, in very tery State in Christendom, and in the isles Karope and America. The people of al, alone, had many millions of pounds ster-nested in that trade. The city of Bristol, Mear the configence of the Severn with Channel, was at that time, perhaps, that slave murt in the world. The Atlan an was literally whitened with the sails the slave ships owned by the Bristol slave mers; and so popular and profitable was this nach of European commerce, that even reignmpanies, cities and States, upon the stipudendition that they should receive a share of rollts realized from the traffic. At this poras epoch of the history of Abelition, the ican Abolitionists find a precedent for their noe, which they are now adroitly putting in The Anti-Slave Trade Committees in meden disclaimed all intention to abolish slavery tany place where it existed within the limits of ts British Empire. The abolition of the slave accomplish. The Abolitionists were few in sher, and had but little political or social influrein the realm of England. They were opposed addenounced by all the power and influence which

my millions of invested capital could bring to mr against them. / They were treated with conupt, and scorned by the great mass of the Engis people, as we have seen repeated in our times more home. But they did not falter—they pursed the even tenor of their way, endured patiently the reproaches which were unsparingly heaped that their heads. They braved the storm of perration which broke over them, and the more per-cation and denunciation prevailed, the more their amber and power increased.) They sent missionthe to France in the most stormy period of the france in the immortal Laraverre and is Marchioness, MIRABEAU the elder, and other laders of the revolution, adopted their abothat tenets, and promised concurrence in national stim. They sent missionaries to the United States, miswed the seeds which now promise a plentiful brest of ills. The ordinance of 1787 was the issued to effect of the mission to the United lates. The United States has a secret history to this subject which has not yet been written.

If the record of the passage of that ordinance is searched, it will be found that Mr. Madison us in the hall of Congress a short time before, ad a short time after, the vote on the passage of be ordinance was taken, but his name is not rebried for or against it. The ordinance itself had somewhat mysterious origin. Even then, almost at the birth of the republic, there was an inherent reat work, and exerting a mysterious power,

the end of which is not yet.

They, the Landon Abolitionists, entered the Britth Parliament, first by petition, then by their representatives in the House of Commons. They, too, had a method in their madness. [The powerful inof these despised fanatics.) The slave trade was at last abolished, the fleet of Bristol slave ships was arned out of employment, and the armed surveilmee of the British Navy set to watch over them. her were devoted to other pursuits, or stranded in the shore to rot : millions of capital were thrown at of investment, and invested in other forms. he property of the then flourishing city of Bris-I. its commercial importance, its great social and Mew, to rise no more. All Christendom, in the ted, including the United States, united in a com-

mon league to put an end to the African trade. But the London Committee were not content with the great victory they had gained against such feaful odds. The slave trade abolished, they boldly elevated the black flag of Abolition, and unced the intention to abolish the institution of slavery itself, wherever it existed in the Brit-Empire, and thereby to free the British Crown responsibility on the subject of slavery. That is the source, the precedent, from which our

Abolition party derives the idea, and the language is which it clothes it, of divorcing the Federal Government from slavery and the 'slave power.'

In this second compaign of the English Abolitiasiss, they met with a stern and uncompromising resistance. resistance. The great interests of the British est Indies were at stake. Inch by inch the field vas contested, and year after year the Abolition

arty gained ground upon their opponents.

The immense monetary power of the East India Company was enlisted on the side of Abolition, as the result of a deeply laid and comprehensive than a company was enlisted on the side of the latest the second of the scheme of commercial Reme of commercial monopoly, which my limits will not permit me to discuss in detail. It is enough for my present purpose to say, that Abelition again transmit. sun triumphed over all its opponents, by means it is inherent force, the power mysterious and talefinable though it be, which it exercises over as minds of a minds of men. 'The truce of God' was agreed bin the Parliament, Lords and Commons, and carry was abdished throughout the British Em-In this rast wreck and ruin of the existing held system, slave property was not the only pro-perty that was involved in a common fate. The landed interests of the West India slaveholders, bether the common face. perhaps the most valuable property of that class is the world, were remanded back to the dominion of the 1 the desert, the jungle and the reptile, by the act

DUTTO TO THE PERSON NAMED IN

I negro emancipation.

Thus, a single Abelition victory abeliahed, at a blandahed, with il the aid of armies or navies, perhaps five hundead all of armies or navies, perhaps five hunded millions worth of the property of British subjects and the semblance of justice was presented to the world, to justify the wrong of paying the ewers for the wholesale ruin, twenty millions of bounds stering; which, if I err not, was paid by the List India Company of merchants. (!!)

Since that London Committee of Abolitionists

FIGURE OF OPPRESSION.

If it met in conclave, France, England, Portugal, all Europe has abolished elavery wherever it expenses of time and money. The character of the Character has been abelished in Mexico, in all the South American States, (except, I believe, Brazil.) and in many of the isles of the sea. (In order to form a right conception of the victories which Abelition has won over the organic structure of human society, let us look at the world-yide area of slavery when the London Committee first met, and then look at its circumscribed area now. It exists in the Southern States of this Union, in the Spanish West Indies, and in Brazil. But where else? Echo answers, where? It may, I think, be safely asserted, that I no military conquerer, who has disturbed the repose of the world, and scourged the nations of the earth with the rod of his pow-dustrial skill, appearing not only in material the nations of the earth with the rod of his pow-er, has effected such vast changes upon the social and commercial interests and organism of society, as Abolition has already done: All and still, un-cloyed with its mighty victories, meeting 'nor ad-whatever aid I may have contributed by action or cloyed with its mighty victories, meeting 'nor ad- whatever aid I may have contributed by action or versity nor defeat,' insatiable as the grave, it pur- influence to arm our emigrant colony; nor am I sues its steady course, unchecked in its march, confident of gaining still more important, more tramp-of the Abolition forces sounding in our dition, and persevere in ascribing to this mighty herent weakness.' May a ruling Providence open our eyes to the truth before it be too late!

SELECTIONS.

From the National Intelligencer, April 21. PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, has sent us a copy f the subjoined letter, with a request that we would ive it a place in the Intelligencer. Although it explanatory and defensive of particular incigive it a place in the Intelligencer. Aithough it explanatory and defensive of particular incidents which have not been chronicled in our paper, yet, as the transactions referred to are of general notoriety, and have been the subject of an-imadversion in Congress, we consider it due to the venerable and eminent writer that he should have he use of our columns for his defence :-

New Haven, (Conn.) April 16, 1856.

TO THE HON. JOHN P. HALE: DEAR SIR-Observing that you have promptly

repelled a slander recently uttered on the floor of the Senate, I avail myself of the occasion to vindicate both myself and my fellow-citizens of New England from unfounded and injurious imputations. In doing this, I am influenced solely by a regard of other States. While they do not choose to estimate the control of the senate of the s

have recently gone [to Kansas] from among ds are, I believe, without exception, people of substantial and excellent character, and of the best habits. Our community has suffered a serious loss by their departure, but we felt that we had no right to object to their removal to a region where they one to establish happy homes, and to contribute to the formation of a good state of society. We have therefore afforded them all the assistance in our power, both by moral encouragement and by PREEDOM IN KANSAS VS. CHRISTIAN

material aid in money and in arms.

It is no new thing for colonies to go out armed. Our ancestors came from Europe to this country in full panoply, and every colony to the Oriental in full panoply, and every colony to the Oriental countries is furnished with arms as a necessary protection. The pioneers of the great West bore arms from the East, with all necessary munitions Fatherhood of God, and the universal brotherhood ent era, the same protection has in all similar

Is the case of the New England emigrants to Kansas different in any essential circumstances from those which I have named! Are not ferocious animals to be slain, as then, for spfety, and barmless ones for food? And, for reasons still more imperative, protection by arms is equally indispensable as then, not indeed in Kansas against the above the forest but against men false. be aborigines of the forest, but against men false- sible and seductive appeals, are frequently addressly called civilized, whose numerous and unpro- ed to them.
voked assaults have been made upon peaceful emi- This is substantially the sublimest religious and ffectually in self-defence-all these reasons im-

coming to Kansas from the South, to settle or to enough, all at once, they discovered to be intolerated, carry arms. Can any reason, then, be assigned, why emigrants from New England should come on in a defenceless condition! If the former course is right, the latter course cannot be wrong, ants.

and this will be the verdict of many good and It is a trying time for us. The brave champion

ish West Indies, and in Brazil. But where else! main, and will, I trust, exhibit results, already aware that the extraneous circumstances of time, place, and person, connected with the occasion, devastating triumphs. And, with these great his-toric feats before our eyes, and the steady tramp- crisis alloded to, wholly accidental and unexpected; but the exigency admitted not of change or ears, and disturbing our midnight slumbers, we delay, and the thing done was right. It is no evirefuse to realize the truth—the perils of our conof a good cause when extraneous and irrelevant circumstances of little or no importance are element of disruption and subjugation, this de-stroyer of civilizations and social structures, in-a real and important issue. The real issue in the present case is, whether the arming which is conceded to persons emigrating from all other parts of our country, whether going to Kansas to settle or to vote, should be denied to the emigrants tle or to vote, should be denied to the emigrants from New England. May they not also carry arms and munitions, and all other supplies and defences necessary to the settlement of a new country on the very frontiers of civilization, and one of its most extreme outposts? Can any issue be more simple or more reasonable? Who can give

> candid and patriotic consideration of this subject. The wise and the good in the South and South-west (and I have known many such) will, when the present feverish excitement has died away, come to view this matter right, and we must pa-

for truth, and by respect for the Senate of my pouse the cherished institution of the South, they will, however, use no means against it but those The colony of about one hundred persons who of reason, argument, and moral influence.

These remarks, dear sir, you can dispose of as you think best, and you will allow me, in contion with which I am, Yours, very respectfully and truly,

B. SILLIMAN

· From the Practical Christian. NON-RESISTANCE.

A few persons in the United States-a mere f defence. From Marietta to Oregon, and from of the human race. They understand it to teach the close of the American Revolution to the pres- that all the members of this brotherhood should do ra, the same protection has in all similar unto one another as they would be done unto; been provided. It was not merely that that they should love each other as themselves, wild animals might be slain for safety or for food; with a love which 'worketh no ill;' that they bands of predatory and murderous men, the orig-should love, with this same love, even their worst inal inhabitants of this continent, were to be re- enemies; that they should never render evil for pulsed or held aloof by the fear of arms, wielded evil, but 'bless and curse not '-always endeavory strong hands, and directed by courageous ing to 'overcome evil with good.' in strict accordance with their acknowledged prin

grants and other travellers, on steamers or on the moral platform ever yet proposed to the human and, whose lawless spoliations and wanton demind; and the only really potent objection to it is, struction of property, and whose repeated murders that it is too high and too good for human nature have been perpetrated under circumstances of ag- in its present state of intellectual and moral degravated insult and cruelty, while the robbers and moral development. It is to be lamented that the majority of those who at one time or another professed to unavenged; not to mention the menaces of a genand massacre of a peaceful and unoffending popu-plea of its impracticable over excellence. Some ation by an armed host under high physical ex-itement, a catastrophe of guilt and infamy which legal coercion, which promised such glorious results legal coercion, which promised such glorious results appears to have been presented solely by the fact in favor of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, &c. Some, that the intended victims had arms in their hands, who withstood those allurements, were swept away and had both the courage and the skill to use them by the alleged necessities of litigation when their property was in danger. Some found it intolerable pose upon emigrants from the free States passing lonesome and discouraging to stand out against pose upon emigrants from the free States passing lonesome and discouraging to stand out against that way, the absolute commanding necessity of the respectable multitude in church and state. Could see, then, citizens of New Haven, permit caused by the Fugitive Slave Law, which they follow Could see, then, citizens of New Haren, permit caused by the Fugitive Stave Law, which they felt our emigrating friends to depart unarmed, and to encounter these dangers without adequate protection! In us this neglect would have been cruel, in them, suicidal. We are assured that all persons in any of the Federal Government, which, strangely

honorable minds in the South.

The New England emigrants regard their arms a defensive protection merely. The knowledge that they are thus provided will, as we believe, protection to the cause, such as Gerrit Smith, Heory Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker and a host of as a defensive protection merely. The knowledge that they are thus provided will, as we believe, prevent the necessity of using them. The Eastern emigrants to Kansas are in general real settlers, who go out, as our New Haven colony have gone, to improve their fortunes, to create new and designable homes, to carry into that new and beautiful region those institutions which, under God, have produced the prosperity of their native States, the States of New England.

The charge of treasonable designs against the government we indignantly deny and repel. This

Does our pertinacity seem ridiculous to those who would enlist us against the 'border ruffians '! We cannot help it. They must excuse us for hold-ing on a little longer to what may appear in their eyes very weak and silly scruples. We will, how-ever, give them some of our reasons. They are the following :-

We are not quite satisfied with the quality of this Freedom in Kansas, which some so highly extol. It does not come up to our idea of pure free-dom—the freedom of our common humanity. If dom-the freedom of our common humanity. If Free State men to whom we had furnished them we must use Sharp's tilles in behalf of freedom, it for the defence of Freedom in Kansas? And what we must use Sharp's tifles in behalf of freedom, it for the defence of Freedom in Hansa? And what ought to be genuine freedom. We respect the Free State men of Kansas as enterprising, sagacious and indomitable cousins, of the Yankee Anglo-Saxon stock, resolutely planting themselves in a new and fertile country mainly for the betterment of their own condition. They have been actuated by a state of the property of the freedom, it for the defence of Freedom in Hansas? And what would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom in Hansas? And what would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom in Hansas? And what would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom in Hansas? And what would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom, it would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom, it would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom, it would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching bullets riddled our black men's carcases? Something like this, probably: Freedom, it would those rifles say to us, as their far reaching the say to us, as their far fertile country mainly for the betterment of their own condition. They have been actuated by a laudable ambition to possess that goodly land, and to establish therein political institutions of their own preference. Thus far very well's They have been outrageously abused by the 'border ruffians' &c., &c., pray spare your elequence awhile: for we fitly so called, whose conduct we hold in utter de-testation. They have withstood those outrages with great heroism, prudence, firmness and success. In this they have commanded our sympathy and admiration, if not in all their means, yet certainly in their general aim and spirit. But now come a few drawbacks

These Free State men of Kansas, as respects near slaveholders, including the 'border ruffians' themselves, to uphold even by force of arms if neces skin. sary, 'a bondage, one hour of which,' in the language of Thomas Jefferson 'is fraught with more misery than ages of that which their fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.' They are in full political union with these oppressors under a compact to keep those millions of slaves in this terrible bondage-giving them the right hand of fellowship as co-republicans, and standing before the civilized world pledged to allow their panting fugi-

ives no refuge.

These Free State men of Kansas went into that Territory, well knowing that their pro-slavery con-federates aforesaid were resolved to possess the land, mould its political institutions after their own fashion, and control the administration of its future government. There was to be a strenuous ompetition between the rival parties of confederates which should get possession and rule. And what was the grand issue! Was it whether Kan-

and ruled by Free State men, or by Slave State men. All this was well understood by the as-Jnion-at best a sworn confederate with all the Slave States in upholding chattel slavery wherever it has already been established—and a part of the slaveholder's pledged hunting ground under the Fugitive Slave Law. If, on the other hand, the Slave State men gain their point, Kansas will be no worse than Missouri and Arkansas; which are then elected: to be its sister confederates in either case. Now we could be induced to yield our scruples and shoulder Sharp's rifles to fight such a battle, it is certain that our consciences would be struck off at

But this is by no means the worst of the case. The Free State men of Kansas have made them a Constitution and inaugurated a government. In so doing, they have fully revealed the depth of their

anti-slavery principles.

They have legalized slavery, in regard to all the slaves now in the Territory, until the 4th of July 1857. Vide last section Constitution.

They have excluded negroes and all other persons of

blood from the elective franchise, confining it o ' Every white male, and every civilized male Indian cho has adopted the habits of the white man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.' Vide Art. ii, Sec. Constitution.

They have declared in their Bill of Rights, that 'no

Vide Bill of Rights, Sec. 21.

And to cap the climar of their love of freedom, alias porter says :their negro phobia, they have, by a separate and direct cote of the people, given at the adoption of their Constitution, 'instructed the Assembly to provide for the exclusion of free negroes!' Vide Gov. Robinson's

This is Freedom in Kansas, is it ! Is it to help such an anti-slavery people fight their Slave State competitive brethren, that Non-Resistant Abolitionists are called on to throw up their peace prin-ciples, and uphold Freedom in Kansas with Sharp's What an exalted opinion of our understandings, our consciences, our scruples, and above all our abolitionism, must the orators of political and warlike anti-slavery have, to expect that we will fly to arms and spill human blood in such a

We are the friends of the slave, are we! are the friends of ostracised free colored people, are we? We are the friends of universal and impartial freedom, are we! Yes. Well then, let us send on men, money and plenty of Sharp's rifles to defend Freedom in Kansas! Our proteges, the colored people, will be mightily beholden to us, for ored people, will be mightily beholden to us, for joining their very devoted friends, the Free State men, in this war. It is no time to indulge in sentimental scruples against shedding human blood, is it! A tremendous crisis has come between tweedledge and tweedledgm. Charles Stearns, once our brother Non-Resistant, has made the marvelous discovery that the 'border ruffians' are mere beasts of prey made to be destroyed. Our philanthropic brother, Gerrit Smith, once almost a Non-Resistant, invokes us to draw the sword for Freedom in Kansas. The cloquent Henry Ward Beecher, the admirer and panegyrist of Kossuth, who has implicit faith in the combined power of Bibles and rifles to clevate the human race, comes down upon us with mingled sussion and sarcasm, conjuring us to help the battalions of Freedom in Kanses.

to purchase free soil and make them homes in those we should pertinaciously insist, with arms in our hands, that we would stay there and enjoy our Godgiven rights in spite of ruffians; might we not ex-pect in such case, that Sharp's rifles would open their mouths at us from the hands of those very colored friends; take your recompense in cold lead, or flee from this Free State—free only to the selfish &c., &c., pray spare your eloquence awhile; for we have small relish for the banquet to which you in vite us. Freedom in Kansas will, no doubt, be a fine thing for such white people as are leagued with slaveholders against four millions of slaves, and who loathe free negroes; but for ourselves, we pre-fer Freedom of a better quality. If unfortunately we should ever be deluded into the taking of arms to shed human blood, in the cause of humanity. y four millions of slaves, are in open league and allow us at least to insist that it shall be a kind onfederacy with three hundred and fifty thousand of humanity which does not outlaw men without of humanity which does not outlaw men without erime merely for a difference in the color of the

REPUBLICANISM IN KENTUCKY.

[ADIN BALLOU.

The Newport (Ky.) News has a long report of Republican Mass Meeting held a few days since at the county seat of Madison County, Kentucky. The call for the meeting stated that its object would be to nominate Delegates to the National Republican Convention, called at Philadelphia, on the of June, and to form a County Republican Assoof June, and to form a County Republican Asso-ciation. The meeting was held at the Court House, and was quite large. The Republicans organized by calling William Stepp, Esq., to the chair. Cas-sius M. Clay than read a document styled the Constitution of the Madison County (Kentucky) Republican Association, which was, on motion adopted. Its second and important article is as

Apr. 2, Sec. 1. This Society affiliates itself with the what was the grand issue! Was it whether Kansas should be a land of freedom for all honest and
well behaved emigrants, black as well as tchite!
No. It was merely whether it should be possessed
and ruled by Free State men, or by Slave State

Pittsburgh Convention of 'Republicans' of the 22d and ruled by Free State men, or by Slave State men. All this was well understood by the aspirants of both parties, and they went into the competitive struggle accordingly. If the Free State men gain their point, Kansas will be no high-state men gain their point, Kansas will be no high-state men gain their point, California and the State men gain their point, than California and the the right and intention of using all political and moral lowest of the other so called Free States of this means for the overthrow of Slavery in Kentucky and Union—at best a sworn confederate with all the Union—which the Constitution of Kentucky and the United States—to which we owe allegiance—allow us. SEC. 3. They hold that without law there is no liber-

President—William Stepp. Vice Presidents—Jonathan Heathman, John B. Bogie, John Burnham, T. J. Renfro. Recording Secretary—William H. Bronston. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. John G. Fee, Berea, P. O., Madison County, Ky. Treasurer—Jno. H.

Resolutions were passed, among which was the

Resolved, That since the slave oligarchy has overthrown the Missouri Compromise by the most flagrant breach of faith and total disregard of the wishes and interests of the laboring freemen of these States, that, therefore, we are in favor of the total prohibition of Slavery in any Territories of the United States now existing or hereafter to be acquired.

Cassius M. Clay, after the business had thus far progressed, made a long speech which was listened to with the closest attention. The Rev. J. G. Fee indenture of any negro or mulatto, made and executed out of the State, shall be valid within the State; 'thus Church made a Pro Slavery and the state of the Stat out of the State, shall be valid within the State: 'thus Church made a Pro-Slavery speech. According to excluding emigrants, however good their motives, from the report of the News, when it appeared that he bringing colored apprentices with them into the State. was opposed to the Republicans, he was not allow-Vide Bill of Rights. Sec. 21. ed to proceed until Clay interposed. The News re

'He made a very elaborate defence of the American party against the assaults of Mr. Clay, and among other denunciations of Republicanism, boasted of the mob by which Mr. Brady was driven from Lexington. The highest excitement prevailed amid 'That's right; pitch into them,' by Johns's friends, and the suppressed murmurs of his oppo-

nents.
When he closed, Mr. Clay arose and pressed the reverend gentleman so closely upon the avowal of mob law that he disavowed any indorsement of that act, but said he merely mentioned the facts.' The Rev. Mr. Fee then took his brother Johns in

hand and seated him. While this was in progress, another preacher handed Johns a copy of the New York *Herald*, in which Clay was denounced for being coupled through his assignee to sell his life es-tate in trust slaves, and Johns read it. Great ex-citement followed. All parties sprang to their feet. The report of Clay's remarks, given by the News, and the conclusion of business by the meeting, we

'Mr. Clay calmly rose. He regretted that get 'Mr. Clay calmly rose. He regretted that gentlemen had felt compelled to show so little magnanimity as to allude to his personal misfortunes. He considered it a poor cause which descended from reason and facts to personal insinuation. This people knew him. Such arguments might be used in Charleston or New Orleans, but not here! Not by pecuniary interests, certainly, was he influenced. His father, next to R. Wickliffe, had been the largest slaveholder in Kentucky; his interests were on that side. Not by political election certainly. He had beaten all his political opponents, both in that and the Fayette district. The road to fame and office was open to him. When road to same and office was open to him. When he returned from the Mexican war, he was asked conjuring us to help the battalions of Freedom in Kansas. The talented, keen and liberty loving told no post in the nation was too high for him. Theodore Parker, calls on us to 'shoulder arms' Now, after he had sacrificed all in this cause—and join in this battle for Freedom in Kansas against time, and money, and family, and friends, and

fame, almost life itself-here, in his own ho these ungenerous taunts were brought against him. He had liberated all the slaves in his own right. Had be carried those trust slaves to Ohio and liberated them, he would have violated the right of his heirs, and been denounced as a violator of law and a "negro thief." Now, since his misfortunes had caused them to be sold by assignees, he was calumniated for the efficacy of laws which he had so much struggled to overthrow, and which his accusers had, against his will, kept upon the stat-

'Here the sympathy and indignation of the crowd seemed so great that even Mr. Johns shrunk under it. He arose and said he did not/intend to cast any imputation upon Mr. Clay's motives. Mr. Clay quickly retorted: 'Yes, I understand the gentleman. A priest is never wanted in indirec-tion! The gentleman indulges in a malignant perwho sees anything else but personalities. The man's a fool who sees anything else but personality in that article. Against the reader of it—against the man who handed it to him—against the party who indulge in such warfare—I hurl back defiance and indignant contempt!" sonal attack, and then shrinks from the odium of

The effect was electric — their batteries were silenced. Mr. Clay turned quickly to the President, and said: I move the election of delegates. The following gentlemen were then nominated and elected.

Delegates-The Rev. John G. Fee, A. E. McWilliams, J. H. Rawlings, Barrson Burnum. Substitutes - Thomas Tatum, Jr., William B. Wright, Frank Bland, T. J. Renfro. On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM A QUAR-TERLY MEETING OF PRIENDS.

Your Memorialists deem it a duty incumbent on

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

them, at this time, to address you on the very important subjects of Liberty and Slavery. You unloubtedly acknowledge the brotherhood of nations; that the nations of the earth constitute one great family, and, as such, they are bound to each otherby common interests and common ties. And, in acknowledging this, you grant the right of any one member, or members of that brotherhood, to lift up a calm and truthful testimony before you, (and the nation.) in behalf of humanity, justice and freedom, when these are assailed or outraged. It is not necessary that we enter on any lengthened proof of the evils of the system of Slavery, which subjects millions of our brethren and sisters to the condition of mere chattels personal in the eye of the law; which deprives them of all their rights and privileges as intelligent and accountable crea-tures; which breaks as under the most sacred ties of life, strips them of their endeared husbands and wives, and those tender pledges, their children; deprives them of education, civil rights, and freedom of conscience, and subjects them, without a trial, to bonds, imprisonment, and sometimes even to death. There is no tribunal of rightcousness to which they can appeal for redress in the nation. In vain do they look for justice at the hands of their oppressors. This system carries its own condemnation with it, and that condem nation is heard in groans of anguish, and is written in tears of blood. It is inscribed, as with letmillions, virtually annihilating the 'higher law. The voice of the great Eternal proclaims it. appeal to you on the sacred ground of Christianity and consistency. Shall our appeal be unheeded? America claims to be a Christian land, a land of freedom. Consequently, at her citizens should enjoy equal privileges, as the very spirit of Christianity is one of justice and of love. But where is the manifestation of that spirit in the enslavement of millions of our brethren and sisters! Does not Christianity teach, what the Declaration of not Christianty teach, what the Declaration of Independence declares, that 'all men are born free and equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness'! What meaneth this language! Does it not mean that the black man is born as free as the white man! Where, then, we ask, is the consistency between the profession and practice of this nation? We are aware that the seeds of this great and crying evil were sown in the nation's inlancy, and have been nourished since by the same incen-tives, to wit, by their assumed right to make pro-perty of their fellow-men, and by taking from them the fruits of their unpaid toil, by which to gain pecuniary and honorary emoluments, which socie-ty and the nation have unrighteously permitted. Slavery is the last step (except murder) in the downward path. We think it necessary to bring he subject before you in this light, feeling that this age is more especially a time of investigation. And, inasmuch as the great and sacred principles of justice and right should underlie all governments, we feel impressed with the importance of calling your attention to the responsibilities which

ever rest with those in authority. It is in no spirit of pride or fancied superiority that we make our appeal, but rather in a spirit of self-humiliation, remembering that we also (by be-ing a part of the nation) are implicated in upholding slavery, and partakers (in a measure) of this very great iniquity. Therefore do we the more earnestly, but respectfully, appeal to you to do all in your power for the immediate, entire and unqualified emancipation of all the slaves throughout our land; and, so far as rights are concerned, place them, together with the free blacks, on an quality with the whites. Especially do we ppeal to you, on the ground of justice and legalito permit no slavery in the Territories, to away with the domestic slave traffic between the States, and slavery in the District of Columbia. Congress having exclusive jurisdiction over these, we consider you have not even a legal, much less a just excuse for permitting or continuing slavery in them. And, in case of non-performance, we conceive the very great responsibility will attach to you of endangering the peace and the welfare of this great nation, for the best possible reason, that this great nation, for the best possible reason, that Liberty and Slavery being antagonistic in principle, cannot dwell together without eventually destroying the peace and unity, which should bind together, in the arms of justice and love, all nations. Under a sense of this great cvil, we entreat you to labor untiringly for the establishing in this nation the standard of right. Delays are dangerous: the present time only is available for the performance of duty.

For the best interests of our country, we submit this memorial te your calm and serious considera-

tion, trusting you will give it its just disposal.
With due regard, we are your most sincere

Signed in and on behalf of a quarterly meeting of Friends, held at Easton, State of New York, 13th of 2d mo., 1856.

GIDEON BAKER. MARY W. NICHOLS, Clerks.

DARING ASSUMPTIONS OF SLAVERY. Extract from a spirited letter of WILLIAM H. HERN-

pon, Esq. to the Editors of the Illinois Journal :-The very idea of slavery as a measure, is cruel enough, but it is now urged as a principle to be made nationally perpetual throughout the country. Here is the proof. The Honorable Senator from Here is the proof. The Honorable Schalor Iron Indiana, Mr. Perirr, said the eternal truths of the Declaration of Independence were a self-evident lie. He is a Democrat:—his speech is now in my hand. The Richmond Enquirer of 23d of January 1856, says liberty is a failure, says it ought to be prohibited—ought not to be extended to new people, and coming generations. That is a Democratic short. sheet; it, too, is now before me. Mr. George Fitzhugh in a work of his, published at Richmond, Va., in 1854; at page 283, says (his own words are used) 'the common notion that liberty is good for man, is one of the most false and foolish that ever entered the human mind.' He says he is a Demo crat; this I do not doubt. His precious book is now on my table; a good Democratic book, this. These are the fixed ideas that the Southern des-

pots-oligarchs-have of the rights of man. This must be so, for there is no escaping a principle. Slavery is right, or it is wrong. If it is justice and right towards one race, so it is to another, and so it must be to all; but if it is wrong to one race, so it is to another, and so it must be to all. The South enslaves one race; so she must necessarily, if adopted as a principle, contend for the enslavement of some of the white race. This they do and here on this free soil, this land of Jefferson Franklin-and Washington, we have Northern men and editors fusing, acting with and niding these despots in their silently dreeping, their audacious tyranny to man.

There are about three hundred and fifty thou

sand slaveholders in the Union, (I have no ill-will toward them as individuals, personally:) and these govern the Republic, of many millions. Like all nded wrongs, they are one, firm, compact, closely jointed, defying the wordy logic of the North to find a joint. The North may some time find the joint. Liberty is dispersive—it divides; every man is commander, and bows to nothing but to truth and to God. The South come at the North in election contests as a chained, glued body : compact, firm; and by this means, with the political legerthey always are victorious over the North. Some of the tricks are now being understood. The institution of slavery in the Southern States is, as it were, a huge, gigantic corporation, with three hundred and fifty thousand stockholders, having a capital of thirteen hundred million dollars, with its peculiar and special representatives in Congress, ever with a lynx eye, legislating for their masters all backed and supported by the Southern press unitedly. This is one of the most fearful institu-tions in this world. If it is not discomfitted, whipped, by us now, it will prey upon our poster

ity—our children and our children's children, down, despotically, through all coming ages.

Here are the long developing, but now fixed, ideas of the South. Firstly, that the Declaration of Independence is a self-evident lie; in the second place, that Freedom is a failure, and ought to be pro-hibited to coming generations: and lastly, that it is justice, because right to enslave all men, black and white. These are the ideas of the South, and are dangerous to you and to me-to the whole race You may now in your ease and comfort and fancied security say there is no danger that these infamous opinions will ever be popular; that there is no danger they will ever be enforced; to which, in all candor, I reply-THERE IS DANGER. There is danger, because these are truly the ideas of the South, and because there are easy instru-ments, tools, here in the North, who will aid the South to enact and to enforce them through selfish ambition as a motive. If Kansas is made a slave State; if the South triumph now; if the North now cringe and falter; if we now bend and succumb to that deadly power; if we are now driven from sacred duty by mere terms of supposed reproach—who can tell the futers! The South can well say, and plausibly too, that their ideas dominate in the national heart, and demand the enactment of the expressed public will into a law. When the South are victorious, as it is quite probable they will be, unless we all join and unite here in the North, then they will call for the enactment of their ideas of despotism into an organic law, and that section or that man-mark the pre diction-who now yields, falters, at the word sec tionalism, and by the charge is driven from duty -an imperious and an unavoidable one to ou country-will, when it is sought to run despotism over the whole land, flinch and falter at the same identical charge, because avowed tyranny, the opening up of the slave trade and the nationalization of slavery, are to be placed on the limbs of the nation. The man may not think so, yet he knows not himself. The future can only tell how this is to end. Now is the time to stand firm. Fear not to stand where our fathers stood.

From the Galesburg (Illinois) Free Democrat. 'WE WILL SUBDUE YOU. SIR!'

The words used for our caption were addresse by Senator Douglas to Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States, and they fully reveal the spirit which animates the Slavery Extension party of this nation.

But great and numerous as were the evils inflicted upon the country by Douglas in the introduc-tion of the Nebraska Bill, they are equalled, if not transcended, by the result of his border ruffian examples in the Senate and on the stand before the people. His bill arrayed one section of the country against the other; his ruffianly examples of treating political opponents as personal enemies are arraying neighbor against neighbor. He out rages decency and propriety in the Senate by gross insults to his peers. He acts in the Senate Chamber as the bully acts in the bar-room; and like the bully, he is often intoxicated when he utters his threats. He ridicules the idea of a ' Higher Law than the Constitution be has sworn to support, and whose spirit he so grossly violates in his Slavery Extending legislation—he denounces the ministry—he opposes by precept and example all the moral reforms of the age—he excuses and justifies the unparalleled outrages committed by the Slave interest on the citizens of Kansas; and all this is giving, so far as his official position can, respectability to immorality and crime. His ignorant followers are his teachings and example to deeds of outrage they would never have thought of without it. Men who have heretofore been considered respeciable do not hesitate to disgrace themselves brutally assaulting with blows respectable. Christian men, in churches dedicated to the worship of God! Men who have heretofore been content to use the sword of argument in debate, now carry revolvers with which to 'subdue' the enemies of Slavery. This is being done. It was done last week in Warren County, Illinois-not Kansas.

[Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.] SLAVERY AND POLYGAMY IN UTAH

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1856. The workings of popular sovereignty in Utah are recently shown by the introduction of slavery and the slave trade. The Mormons of that territory, not content with polygamy, desire to extend the application of Douglas's new gospel to its legiti-mate results, as may be seen by the following ex-tract of a letter addressed to a Congressman in this

. UTAH TERRITORY, Jan. 30, 1856. DEAR SIE :- Knowing you to be "sound" on the Negro Question, as well as on Polygamy, and as our brethren here are soon to apply for admissee we are all right on the Main Question. Judge Drummond has gone a little into the negro slave trade, at the enclosed handbill will show. Judge Kinney is also in the slave trade, as well as the principal men of the Territory. Secretary A. W. Babbitt has renewed his Mormonism, and is a loud preacher. He wants to be Senator.

Judges Drummond and Kinney, who are file leaders of the Mormons, as well as federal officers, have thus exhibited their orthodoxy upon the slavery question, and, it may be presumed that Secretary. Babbitt, if he expects to be a Senator from the new State of Utah, has given a similar proof of his ad-hesion to the doctrine which exempts the Territory from the yoke of Congressional legislation.

The handbill referred to in the above letter com-

mences in staring type, as follows—the slave Cato appears to have been 'sold running':—

his delivery to me, I now take this method of informing the public that as I am now about to leave this Terri-tory, I will no longer be held liable for the said rewant. —the man being the property of the said Judge Drug mond. J. A. HARKREADER. Dated at Great Salt Lake City, this 21st day of July,

The resolution introduced in the California Leg islature, censuring the election of Mr. Banke to the Speakership, was defeated in the Senate of that State. Ex-Governor Foote, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and the whole American party, took a leading part in opposing this absurd

THE CASE OF MARGARET GARNER. From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE SLAVE MOTHER MARGARET TAKEN DOWN SOUTH AGAIN.—Our readers will recollect our statement in Friday's Gazette, that Sheriff brashears, the Sheriff of this County, having learned that Margaret, the slave mother, had been brought back and lodged in Covington jail, sent two deputies over, on Thursday from Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. Lord Stone Brackwerk. last, to arrest her on Gov. Chase's requisition, and taken to, though various reports were in circula-tion in Covincton about it. Mr. Gaines's friends said he had only removed her to his farm to save

On Friday our Sheriff received information which induced him to believe that she had been sent on the railroad to Lexington, thence via Frankfort to Louisville, there to be shipped off to the New Orleans slave market.

He immediately telegraphed to the Sheriff at Lonisville (who holds the original warrant from Gov. Morehead, granted on the requisition of Gov. Chase.) to arrest her there, and had a deputy in readiness to go down for her. But he has received no reply to his dispatch. As she was taken out on Wednesday night, there is reason to apprehend

on Wednesday night, there is reason to apprenent that she has already passed Louisville, and is now on her way to New Orleans.

Why Mr. Gaines brought Margaret at all, we cannot comprehend. If it was to vindicate his character, he was most unfortunate in the means that the standard of the deposition of the standard of the deposition of the standard he selected, for his duplicity has now placed this in a worse light than ever before, and kept before the public the miserable spectacle of his dishonor

Perhaps he is only a weak man, who felt the im-pulse to do right, but had not strength to resist the temptation to sell-for the price of a negro his honor and his good name, beside bringing disgrace upon his State.

We have learned now, by experience, what is

that boasted comity of Kentucky on which Judge Leavitt so earnestly and sincerely advised Ohio to MORE COUNTERPEITING.

The professional counterfeiters who preside over the issues of the American Tract Society have been detected in putting out more base coin. information on this point, see the article from the Independent on the first page. The turpitude of these men as far transcends that of the counterfeiter of money, as the interests of eternity transcend those of time. Yet the one class of counterfeiters are sent to the Penitentiary, while the other class sit on the high seats of the popular churches as the very chief Rabbis of the Synagogue. T make the slightest alteration in the face of a paltry one dollar note is a crime that consigns men to the dungeon, but to make the most serious alterations in books of religious instruction, and then send out the mutilated copy as genuine, is 'no bar to in any large denomination of professing Christians in this land. We know of nothing more mean and iniquitou

than this conduct, and no words of reprobation for that this conduct, and he will be not be it in a conduct of the co on the glowing pages of his works. His words of instruction, of argument, of exhortation, of warning, of entreaty, of consolation and of strong Christian love, become the property of all Christians. They are a spiritual currency which, circulating from heart to heart, diffuses moral health to all, and carries hope and joy to thousands, perhaps to millions. A society is organized and largely endowed by the liberality of Christians for the purpose of blishing such works. But those entrusted with the management of its affairs deliberately expunge the words in which a great, warm heart speaks its abhorrence of a gigantic system of crime, which is robbing the Savior of his glory, and without a word of explanation send forth the book thus muti-lated as genuine! Can any thing exceed such conduct in baseness? It is a grievous wrong inflicted on the whole body of Christians. It is wounding the Savior in the house of his friends.

It must not be supposed that the managers of the Tract Society have any special love for slavery. and that their mutilations of books will be confine to that one subject. They expunge anti-slavery sentiments simply because slavery is popular, and is fellowshipped by the churches. They will pursue the same course toward any other system of crime, just as soon as it becomes fashionable to justify it from the Bible, and to receive it to the communion of the churches. Let Utah come into the Union, and let the churches of this country follow the example of their mission churches in re ceiving polygamists to communion, and the Tract Society will purge their issues of every word in condemnation of polygamy just as carefully as they now expunge them of all opposition to slavery. Let Thuggery or Devil worship become organic and popular, and be prenounced no bar to Christian mmunion, and men will after that look in vain into publications of the American Tract Society for one syllable of dissent from the divinity of these abominations. We would not trust the Bible itself to the hands of such publishers, for they have no principle to restrain them from expurgating its pages of all their glowing denunciations of slavery.
If they thought they could expurgate the Bible without detection, so as better to fit it for Southern circulation, they would do it in a moment. If the members of the Tract Society sanction the reckless tion 13thcourse of their managers, it will be a burlesque on Christianity to speak of that Society as a Christian

Facts like the foregoing show more and more the need for a publishing Society which shall furnish the nation with a pure and genuine religious literature. Such a Society God in his providence has provided in the American Reform Tract and Book Society. Its friends will find in the delinquencies of the American Tract Society, a reason for giving it an enlarged and more vigorous support .- Free Presbyterian.

POSITION OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

An able writer in the Tribune has effectually exposed the absurdity and dishonesty of the plea set up by the managers of the American Tract Society, viz: that while they are constants. that while they are constantly issuing tracts against intemperance, tobacco, dancing, sleeping in church, the theatre, &c., they are prohibited from publishing anything against slavery by the general rule which requires them to issue only such works as are calculated to receive the approbation of all Exangelical Christians.' The consequences which follow from this construction of the rule referred to he thus sets forth :-

'The more we examine the practical application of the "fundamental principle" to "particular immoralities," the more strange and eccentric does it appear. The American Tract Society has, it tians:-

· For sending children to dancing school-but not for sending them to auction.

For reading novels—but not for preventing

multitudes from reading the Bible.

'For covetousness in general—but not for compelling others to labor for them without wages. ' For trading in intexicating liquors—but not for trading in the bodies and souls of their fellow-men,

or even of their fellow Christians.

'For attending borse races—but not for driving d women under the lash to the cotton and sugar fields.
'For drinking wine—but not for robbing millions

of all civil and religious freedom.

For wearing costly apparel—but not for rendering a vast population legally incapable of owning single garment.

' For visiting the circus—but not for annihilat-

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MAY 2, 1856.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING American Anti-Slavery Society

The Twenty-Third Public Anniversary of the Amer ican Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, (446 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.,) in the city of New York, on WEDNES.

THEODORE PARKER, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, O that she had been removed, by Mr. Gaines's orders. Cincinnati, Rev. SARUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, C. L. the night before. No one knew where she had been REMOND, and others to be hereafter announ We reiterate our former declaration, that the object

of the Society is not merely to make 'Liberty national the expense of keeping her in jail—others said she had been shipped down South. of Cuba-nor to restore the Missouri Compromise-no to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill-nor to make Kansar a free State-nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union-nor to terminate slavery is the District of Columbia and in the National Territo ries-but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncom promisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eterns overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on America soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sec seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, RELIGIOUSLY OR POLITI-

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN NEW YORK.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS May 7th and 8th, in the City Assembly Rooms, 446 Broadway (East side,) between Howard & Grand sts.

Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock. ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY. Wm. Lloyd Garrison in the chair. Addresses y Wendell Phillips, Charles L. Remond, Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Theodore Parker. Admittance free.

Wednesday Afternoon, 3 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVEY SOCIETY. Adjourned Meet ing for Public Addresses. Admission free. Among those who will probably take part in this and the subsequent meetings of the Society are Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone Blackwell, Samuel J. May, C. C. Burleigh, Wm. Wells Brown, J. M. McKim, Samuel May, Jr., C. L. Remond. Lucretia Mott, Abby K. and Stephen S. Foster, Aaron M. Powell, and others.

Wednesday Evening, 74 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Address by Theodore Parker. Subject: 'The Interest of Northern Men in keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska." Admission 10 cents

of Jersey City, and others.

Thursday Afternoon, 3 o'clock. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Final meeting for Addresses and Business. Admission free.

Thursday Evening , 74 o'clock. ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SO CIETY. -Addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wen dell Phillips. Admission 10 cents.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

The following petition may be found at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, for signatures. If Judge Loring had any true self-respect left, he would not thus disregard the public sentiment and law of the State.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court as

The undersigned, citizens of this Commonwealth, respectfully represent that His Excellency, Governor Gardner, in his Message of May 10, 1855, in which he declined acceding to the Address of the Legislature for the removal of Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, made use of the following language :-

'That removal should take place in a way unques tionably constitutional; in such a manner, that while the obnoxious individual is removed from his public post, no precedent is established pregnant with evil to se who may come after him, and so that punishmen shall follow only a plain violation of law. Such a course is open for the Legislature to adopt. In both branches, an attempt was made to render the holding of the office of Judge of Probate incompatible with that of the Commissionership, under which Judge Loring's action was deemed obnoxious and objectionable.'

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the fact, that the attempt to which the Governor alludes was successful, and that by a law passed May 21, 1855, and under which the Governor has appointed the officers required, it is enacted, sec-

the United States, which qualifies him to issue any warrant or other process, or to grant any certificate under the acts of Congress named in the 9th section of ld any office of honor, trust or emolument under the laws of this Commonwealth.'

Your petitioners further represent, that the said Edward Greeley Loring does, in defiance of said Law of this Commonwealth, continue to hold the office of United States Commissioner, an office which does authorize him to issue the warrants and grant the certificates specified in the above quoted section, and also the

office of Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk. Wherefore, your petitioners respectfully ask, that you will take measures, by an Address to His Excellen ey, or by such other method as to your Honorable Body may seem best, for the removal of said Loring from his office as Judge aforesaid.

The New ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will hold its anniversary in Boston, at the Melodeon on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 27th, 28th and 29th. The presence of our much beloved friend and able co-worker, PARKER PILLSBURY, may be looked for on that occasion, as he intends leaving England in season to be with us. He will be warmly welcomed full liberty to rebuke Evangelical Chris- back to his native land. Further particulars in another number.

If It will be seen, by the extended report of its roccedings in subsequent columns, that the Rhode Isand State Anti-Slavery Convention, which was held in Providence on Saturday and Sauday last, was highly interesting and effective. The attendance was very en couraging-a most attentive and candid hearing was given to every speaker-an excellent spirit prevailed throughout-and no sign of pro-slavery disapprobation was visible. We trust the result will ultimately be the formation of an efficient State Society, auxiliary to the American A. S. Society.

READ It. On our last page may be found another chapter of Southern horrors and atrocities recently com nitted, and generally characteristic of that section o mences in staring type, as follows—the slave Cato appears to have been 'sold running':—

'TAKE NOTICE. As I have sold my Negro Man Cato to the Hon. W. W. Drummond, of this city, and fr whom I recently offered one hundred dollars reward for paralleled injustice and cruelty.'

mitted, and generally characteristic of that section of our country. These are independent of ten thousand daily outrages perpetrated upon the slave population, which never obtain publicity. Truly, the South is a paralleled injustice and cruelty.' which never obtain publicity. Truly, the South is a land of blood, and fall of the habitations of cruelty. | the powder.

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the State of Rhod Island, assembled in Providence on Saturday, April 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Westminster Hall : at which time and place, a very goodly number were col-

The Convention was called to order by ASA FAIR BANKS, of Providence, who submitted the following organization to the Convention for their adoption or oth

President-PELEG CLARKE, of Coventry. Vice Presidents-Asa FAIRBANKS, Providence, DAN TEL MITCHELL; AMOS J. BALLOU, DARIUS P. LAWTON.

Secretaries-EDWARD MAGILL, Providence, SAMUE Business Committee-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Sophi L. Little, Wm. Wells Brown, George James Adams

Stephen S. Foster, Susan Anthony, Charles Lenox Re-Finance Committee-T. W. Hatbaway, Elizabeth B.

Chase, Sallie Holley, A. R. Janes. The above list, being laid before the Convention, was accepted without dissent, and the persons named there-

in chosen officers of the Convention. Dr. CLARKE, of Coventry, took the chair as President and said the Convention waited any motion or proposi-

On motion of Mr. Garrison, it was

Voted, That all who may be present at the meetings of this Convention be invited to participate freely in its deliberations.

At request of Mr. Garrison, the Committee on Busi

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., addressed the Convention, in gratulation of the Abolitionists of Rhode Island upon the occasion, and upon the auspicious circumstances un der which they had met, and in some remarks upon what he deemed the true objects of the present meet ing. He rejoiced that, here, all could meet and confer and act for the interest of the anti-slavery cause, on the highest plane of Justice and Right, without admixture of partisan, sectarian or selfish ends.

CHARLES L. REMOND rose, and, expressing a deep interest in the present meeting, said he boped the plainest utterances would be given here, not only with regard to the Southern slaveholder, but also against his Northern abettor and associate, as guilty of the meanest, vilest, basest crimes which ever were committed on land or sea ; such Northern men being as truly pirates and robbers as the world has ever seen.

Mrs. CAROLINE ROBBINS, of Newport, expressed he wish that prayer might be offered in the Convention. and herself offered a brief but earnest petition for blessing on the meeting and the cause.

Mrs. Sophia L. Little, of Newport, spoke of Mrs. Robbins's long devotion to the cause of the oppresse colored race, and her cheerful sacrifices for it, and said that a prayer from such lips, she thought, would be far more prevailing with the Majesty on high than those which often rose from cushioned and tasselled pulpits, where God was eloquently told of his own great perfections, which He needs not to hear.

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That as, in the midst of a conflagration which threatens the total destruction of the city, he who discourages action for its suppression is no better than the incendiary; so, when an overshadowing tyranny is putting in jeopardy the most sacred rights and the most precious interests, he who is for making a truce with it, or who attempts to make any other issue paramount, is to be ranked among the betrayers of nation-

2. Resolved, That in the struggle for the extinction of slavery in our land, every genuine friend of freedom will joyfully enlist-admitting of no neutrality, mak-

ing no compromise, and giving no quarter. 3. Resolved, That in declaring in their Constitution that 'Slavery shall not be permitted in this State,' and that every man is to be protected in his person and property, the people of Rhode Island have adopted the fundamental principle of the anti-slavery movementnamely, that man cannot be the property of man; that slaveholding is, under all conceivable circumstances, the slave, and the duty of the master, wherever slave- tribute to the expenses. ry exists. Nevertheless,

Resolved, That in giving their religious and political sanction to the enslavement of four millions of the inhabitants of the South, and binding themselves The abolitionists of Rhode Island lacked confidence is by an oath to keep those millions in their chains by cooperation with the slaveholding oligarchy, the people f Rhode Island are trampling upon the principles embodied in their State Constitution, and involving Island ought to do as much, at least, as the Old Colony to 'strike hands with thieves and consent with adulterers,' their professions of religion and republicanism but deepen their criminality, and add sin to sin.

5. Resolved, That the question to be first settled here is, therefore, not whether Carolina can be abolitionized, and thus induced to give freedom to her slave population, but whether Rhode Island can be persuaded to espouse the cause of impartial liberty ;-not whether the South can be reached in her conscience, but whether the North can be made strong and consistent on the pared to report. side of justice and humanity.

tice, of pure benevolence, he was sure that God was a Society should be formed. totally against slavery and all that upholds it; and al-

So should the moral engineer do. Among the obstacles disunionist. to true freedom in this State and city was, that there Mr. MITCHELL seconded Mr. May's motion for a Com was foo much religion here, -he meant, too much of mittee for the fuller consideration of the subject. that religion which consists in form, ceremony, exter- Rev. Mr. DAY, of Olneyville, feared there was a wan

indignant against the article in question, and its writer; for surely, what he had written and published was flowering out into an idea; and third, the idea becomin must plead guilty to the charge : if so, he must be ed in company with one of whom it was said. 'This man is not of God, because he keepeth not the Sabbath-day.' Mr. Garrison commented on other por. S. S. Foster said he would exclude no one from the tions of the article with much humor, and then said he would leave a subject which, perhaps, was not worth

ASA FAIRBANKS stated, in an interesting manner. he circumstances of his interview with the clerical editor of the Transcript, who refused to publish an article calling attention to the Convention, because it was to be held in part on Sunday, while he was publishing the advertisement of the Convention, for which he re-

Mr. Mar said he should like to add a word on the subject, though fully agreeing with Mr. Garrison that the Transcript article was too weak and incongruous to deserve, in itself, much notice. But, as a specimen of a large class of virulent attacks on the anti-slavery cause, attacks which almost invariably come from those who profess to be ministers of Jesus Christ, the mer who have left no stone unturned to ruin the anti-slave ry cause, as infidel, and as seeking the overthrow of the Church of Christ (!), he thought it did demand notice and rebuke at our hands. He believed if Jesus were present, he would say to the man who essayed, in the name of religion, to throw such an obstacle in the way of the anti-slavery cause, as the reverend editor of the Providence Transcript had done, he would say to him, Thou hypocrite!' Even as he rebuked for their hypocrisy the sanctimonious men who objected to his own merciful cure, on the Sabbath-day, of a diseased and crippled woman, 'whom Satan had bound, lo! these eighteen years,' so would he rebuke this canting priest, this hypocritical time-server, who can find it in hi narrow heart to object to the great, humane and holy effort to deliver the slave; and only because that effort is made, on the Sabbath day, in behalf of such as, not for eighteen years alone, but through every hour of their lives, have been bound by the Satan of slavery,whose ancestors, through many generations, have been systematically degraded, and whose children, they know, must inherit the same terrible fate, unless the conscience of the nation can be awakened to strike off the chain. Shame on the man who is so narrow and so hard-hearted ! 'Thou hypocrite !'

C. L. REMOND spoke with much warmth on the same subject, and said that, while he heartily responded to all which Mr. May and Mr. Garrison and others had said, he felt that they had not spoken strongly enough. He was glad, for one, of all these exhibitions of priestly cant and malice, for it all went to show to the white population of the land that their own rights and their own reputation were at stake, and would be increasingly endangered, until their rights were restored to the colored people.

Adjourned, to meet at Normal Hall, at 24 o'clock. AFTERNOON. The Convention met, according to adournment, at Normal Hall, Broad street. The President in the chair

By vote of the Convention, Charles Lenox Remond was added to the Business Committee, and Darius P. Lawton was elected one of the Vice Presidents.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., said be desired to bring before the Convention the subject of forming a State Anti-Slavery Society. He believed that the cause in the State was suffering through want of such a Society, -through want of organized and united action on the part of the Abolitionists here. He knew that there were some, he hoped there were many, in the State, ready to join in such a Society, and who desired to see one formed. He moved the appointment of a Committee of five persons by this Convention, to consider the subject, and to report at a future day (to be duly announced) a Consti-

tution for such a Society.

Mr. Garrison expressed his belief that there was n reason for delay. A nucleus for the anti-slavery sentiment and action of the State is needed here, and he thought could readily be supplied.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER urged the formation of a State Anti-Slavery Society; as combined action is a hundred fold more effective and influential than isolated. In a very eloquent manner, he enlarged upon the reasons for renewed Society action, and the many existing causes of encouragement.

Mr. Jewerr testified to a great amount of anti-slave ry feeling in the State.

Mr. May brought the subject of Finance before th Convention. It was needful to obtain the amount incurred for the expenses of the Convention, with something for the immediate necessities of the cause in the State. He suggested that the Finance Committee

should proceed to the discharge of their office. Mr. GARRISON spoke of the free character of the an immorality; and that emancipation is the right of Convention as a reason why all might and should con-

> their own strength. He had not found, in his former visit here, a want of willingness to act, but a want of machinery, which such a Society would give. Rhode

themselves in all the guilt and infamy of the slave sysown expense, four months in the year. The Coloniza tion Society send their agents throughout the country. and they are glad to see the field left vacant, because it gives them an opportunity of carrying out their de-

T. M. HATHAWAY said there was a Committee, ap members of this Committee were absent from town, or not well enough to be present here, and are not pre-

DANIEL MITCHELL, not having resided in the State Mr. Gannison addressed the Convention. He allud- for the past year, could not speak very confidently a ed to what had been said on prayer. He said he had to the readiness of the anti-slavery people of the State long ago ceased to ask God to abolish slavery, because for a Society. His impression was, that we had better he had long ceased to believe that the difficulty lay in await the report of the Committee mentioned by Mr. that quarter. Regarding God as a being of pure jus- Hathaway. He regarded it as very desirable that such

C. L. REMOND urged the importance and necessity of ways had, and always would, give His effectual bless- an Anti-Slavery Society to the people of this State-toing and help to every true effort to bring it to a per- their own honor and safety. He regretted that he must petual end. Mr. G. proceeded, in a very searching carry the impression home with him, that there is not speech, to open the whole question of slavery, in its individual, social, ecclesiastical and national bearings, is a great amount of work to be done north of Mason which was listened to with deep interest and hearty and Dixon's line. Some of the worst acts against liberty have been perpetrated at the North. If the Socie-WM. WELLS BROWN said that, when an engineer ty be composed of only a small number, no matter, if ommenced laying out a new road, he first surveyed they are good and true men. No man is to be trusted the mountains, hills, and lesser obstacles in his way. in a tight place, in this cause, who is not a thorough

nal observance, long prayers, and which always forgets of confidence, on the part of the anti-slavery people of the humble, the despised, and especially the enslaved. the State, in the strength of their own principles. He There is too much of this religion, but far too little thought there had been a growth in the anti-slavery goodness. As a specimen of this outside and heartless feeling of the State, for some years past, but doubte religion, he read an editorial article from the Provi- if there had been a corresponding growth in the antidence Daily Transcript of this morning, opposing the slavery idea of the people, or in their readiness t Anti-Stavery Convention because it was to assemble on act. They suppose disunion would be a fatal event for Sunday, and speaking by name of W. L. Garrison and the country; and they think, by giving up the politic Wendell Phillips as men who trampled on the Sabbath, cal franchise, that they are giving up a pwerful and also as the worst enemies of the anti-slavery cause ! means for working against slavery. The difficulty is Mr. Brown claimed our right to use the Sunday, as that a large portion of the community are just in the every day, for what we deemed the highest worship of position in which Mr. Garrison has intimated he was in God, and that the four millions of slaves in the land 1835. They do not, however, see that the fact of their may have the right to worship Him too, in the way cherishing a strong abborrence of slavery makes it incumbent upon them to place themselves in his present Mr. Garrison said that our opponents complained position. Mr. Day referred to Theodore Parker's view much of personalities. He wondered if they would be of the three stages in an anti-elavery man's experience :- first, the sentiment; second, that sentiment somewhat personal! He himself, and his friend Mr. incorporated into action. In Rhode Island, we are in Phillips, were personally declared to be men who tram- the first and second stages. He thought it would not pled on the Sabbath, 'and other institutions' (very definite!) If to believe that it is lawful to do well on of a State Society. No compromise, however, need be the Sabbath-day is to trample on the Sabbath, then he made. The only creed that is necessary is that suggested by Mr. Garrison himself-that liberty is the inalienable right of every man, and therefore immediate and ditional emancination is a duty.

platform of the Society, but he would not place any but those whose sight was clear and faith strong in the posts of responsibility and trial. We had never excluded any from our platform, but them sands had left us because they could be true and uncompromising principles of the bear had gone to voting, or in other ways company the horrible iniquity of slavery.

W. L. GARRISON said those who stool from and to principle are the most practical an who, for the sake of voting, are congruen the slaveholders, are in league with sheer, a the slaveholders, are in the slaveholder at the sla ing it to be elerated and the Disunion in the call men on one side, and the Disunion in the call tical men on the other. The people have in us, You go too fast and too far; but, Sr. Gra we once occupied are now occupied by the gradually they have come into then; gradually they and they still say to us To pa and too fast. Now, should we step! backward to where we once stood? up a blood-stained ballot, where would be the ency? No! let us stand firm! There a a ency ? No . ie. on the whole great man if a m There is especial need that, now, no say the tate, or fall back.

T. M. HATHAWAY spoke of the coronning afforded by the recent meeting of the Multiple afforded by the recent meeting of the kindle, ference in this place, in the distinct refer he the pro-slavery course of their Methodal had be notwithstanding the Secretary of that bear a present, and implored them, with tear is king.

After some remarks from Mesers, May tales the Convention adjourned, to meet in Western at 74 o'clock.

Evening. President in the chair. Mr. from the Business Committee, reported the resolutions, in addition to those already press

6. Resolved, That we can comprehen the sense of right nor the moral philosophy day are making the question of slavery sleeping tude and longitude, as in the struggle to mini Missouri Compromise, and in the cry, 'X have States'; leaving four millions of siares selled fetters, guaranteeing slavery in fiften this agreeing to a slave oligarchy in Congress, preslave master a constitutional right to mis tries slave in 'every part of the country, and spide pro-slavery national compact.

7. Resolved, That we know of no grounded by with slavery ; that if the right to hold sare min fic in human flesh is to be conceded, uphit, up compatible with Christianity in one half of the fin under the shield of the Constitution, vess a w reason why that right should not be using in ed and exercised in Kansas and throughout here North ; and, therefore, the Southern shrelding well sneer at those whose morality, or this migbounded by 26 degrees, 30 minute, acts was Mr. GARRISON proceeded to advecte the deep

of the Union. How does it happen, the shell is

we have any Union left, in form even, to salt the

Why has it not long since been destroyed, at being one stone upon another? Solely beaust me North are the vassals of the Slave Power; or main and our moral strength have departed; miss heathen worships his god, so we have become in of the Union. The reason Northern political per make no headway against slavery and its raining that, in their anxiety to preserve the l'air, day veal the secret of their own we kness to be Se She never talks of making the Union paramondal interests of slavery. To her, the Union and the fa stitution are as dust in the balance when wen against her cherished institution. But we delies we love the Union more than we love liberty. We sacrifice every thing, yield up every thing, rates see it dissolved. This gives her the knowledge by ti she holds us in absolute subjection. Shortly then be an attempt to seize all Central America tiles verted into slave States, and half of Mexico my taken for the same purpose-causing us to fepth present excitement in regard to Kansas. What silt North do about it? Enter her 'protest,' as asul paper protests are nothing to the South. She not know whether we mean to dissolve the Union. 0 we shall get down upon our knees, and premise be to it, though slavery should be extended all over continent! WE SHALL SUBMIT. This is all the wishes to know. We have put a carte blanche late what it desires, and must have, or else the lim si be dissolved, and we shall submit. There is ned its conquests, so long as this infatuation remains me us. Has it come to this, that the preservation of som machine is to be made paramount to the count liety? No! Let every compact be dashed is jum. rather than make one man a slave! If st big pluck at the North to offset Southern pick, her let would this Union remain? It exists solely because are compromisers and dastards in every issu presi ed. At the South, they destroy every pres, mist cise every person, hostile to their slave system I'm North should imitate this example on her cornel, vi reference to liberty, and subject to lynch las est slaveholder found here, how long would there is up Union left to talk about ? While the Union confinst

the Slave Power will have every thing its out with the last resort. But we are going to have a glorious rictory ale sas ! ' It is all delusion to suppose that Kansas it al for freedom. We are just too late! We have best trayed by the general government itself, which set on the side of ' border ruffianism.' Slavery is set to go into Kansas ; nay, slaves are now carrel in daily, and offered for sale with impanity. Let Free State men have voted to let slavery confint at territory till the 4th of July next, and that me bets ored man shall be allowed to put his foot upon the of Kansas ; thus trampling under foot the Courtes of the United States.

It is said that emigration from the North is put than from the South, and, therefore, there will see a majority of votes in favor of freedom. But he s these Free State men to get at the ballot-ler! must first swear to support the pro-slavery lavid territory, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Kansas-Jones bill, &c., or they will not be permitted to rote. And they should swear to sanction all this, would the s prove themselves to be thoroughly unprincipled? such men able to contend with the Slave Pourt! De have either to support the bloody stars cost, men disfranchised, or leave the territory! There is also for Kansas ; for what can be done against the goes ment? With all its growth, the real antides strength of the North is still comparatively well. government has little to fear in this quartet.

Mr. REMOND BEXT took the platform, and said-for very in America is not to be compared with any form of despotism in the world: it has no paralle-And yet, how much apathy there is en the stiple The murder of the slave child, by its liberty lets mother, at Cincinnati, a few weeks since, to mit from the horrible doom of a slave, had called he comparatively little sympathy; yet, the case of Tops ius and her Roman father, thousands of year and thrillingly remembered to the present day. people have no rights, no equality, in this series.

There are negro pews and negro schools in the cit. Providence; and the same public sentiment state forces these, permits the state of things in Cone State, however, had successfully resisted for usurpation—the State of Wisconsin. What do it does not be a successfully resisted for the state of Wisconsin. done, the New England States might da Ban slaveholders reside at the North. Here, most dishigh-handed acts against the friends of the shall been committed—presses destroyed, persons care lives taken. The new American party says, Ses have his rights, but Sambo must get his as it The Republican party says, 'Slavery is section. erty national. But he (Mr. R.) would exclain. very no where-Liberty every where, now and farm Adjourned to Sunday morning, 101 o'clock

The Convention assembled at Westminster Hall at 101 o'clock, the President, Dr. CLARKE, being in the Prayer was offered by Mrs. Sophia L. Little.

Mr. Ganutson read selections from the New Testa-The Committee on Business reported, by Mr. GAR

grow, the following resolutions : Whereas, in the Daily Transcript, of Saturday. (1) a wanton and malignant editorial attack is made upon this Convention, for attempting to help the millions of perishing bondmen at the South out of the pit of slavery the Sabbath day; and whereas, the editor of that sheet claims to be surpassed by none in his advocacy

of the principles of freedom; therefore, 8 Resolved, That this pretended veneration for the Sabbath, in fostponement of the claims of suffering humanity, is a sure indication of religious hypocrisy and heartless selfishness ; that it is identical in spirit and purpose with that which was exhibited by the Scribes and Pharisees in the days of Jesus, when they cried out, 'This man is not of God-he keepeth not the Sabbath day,' and indignantly inquired, 'Are there not six days in the week on which men may come and be healed?"-afterwards nailing himeto the cross be-

9. Resolved, That the rebuke which Jesus gave to his malignant and pharisaical assailants applies in full force to the writer of the article in the Transcript.

10. Resolved, That, believing with Jesus, that 'ma was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man,' and that 'it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day,' we are sure that, in endeavoring to undo heavy burdens and set the oppressed free on this day, we are consecrating it to the highest and holiest purposes, rendering most acceptable worship to God, and closely imitating the example of Christ the Savior.

C. L. REMOND expressed the hope that any persons present, who have objections or doubts respecting the Anti-Slavery movement, would offer them while there was time, and not delay until the last session, or until after its close, and then become very eloquent about it

SANUEL MAY, Jr., spoke to the resolutions last offered and demonstrated the atheistic and idolatrous characte of the American people, worshipping the Union, exalt ing it to the highest place, casting down God there from, and trampling under foot His higher law.

Mrs. Sorma L. LITTLE said the Union once had meaning which represented much good; but it had lost it all, and now stood for a most fearful system of selfishness, avarice, social pride, oppression, and blood. She enlarged on this point in very impressive language.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER inquired why it was that the progress of the anti-slavery reform was not more rapidwhy, indeed, that, more particularly with regard to our special movement, there is apparently a retrograde movement. He maintained that this was only in appearance, for he was sure the strong, steady undercurrent is in favor of freedom. Many are stationary new, from uncertainty what to do. As Mr. Hathaway resterday said, they have lost confidence in their parties, and in the leaders of them ; even where they thought those leaders honest, they began to distrust their wisdom, or courage, or both; they are not yet ready to separate from their fellowship and union with Slavery, and so for the time appear to be doing nothing. Mr. F. said he did not agree with Mr. May that there is, in the country, so great and general a veneration for the Union. He believed the people were not unwilling to 'let it slide,' and he believed the politiclass were even now plotting and planning for its subversion. The bond of the Union is mostly commercial-to a large extent political, but mainly commer cial. The opposition to Anti-Slavery, the defence of the Fugitive Slave Law, comes chiefly from the large cities-from the merchants there, and from the lawyers and ministers, the courts and churches, who get their support and their wealth from those merchants. The claves, and the property of the South generally, are owned at the North; and the North is the guilty party in this matter. The South, be assured, will accele to any conditions of union, however severe ; for she is bankrupt, and must accede to them. Let but the North have the courage to make a stand for disunion, and to prescribe the conditions of future union. on principles of freedom, and the work will be done. And we do not need a political organization to effect this. A comparatively few persons can overthrow the government, if associated on moral grounds.

Mr. Hitt of Pawticket asked leave to in the speaker, which was readily granted. Mr. H. went on to express his difficulty, and that, as he believed, of many others. Of the large audience present, not one, be presumed, was pro-slavery. But what are they doing? Nothing, or so little as to be scarcely perceptible. We need to see clearly the thing to do. We want action, not blind, but wise and telling action.

Mr. Fosten resumed, saying he was just about to take up that point; but gave way for a motion to Mijourn, to 3 o'clock, P. M., which was carried.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by SAMUEL

S. S. Foster, who had the floor, gave way to

Mr. KEACH, of Burrillville. Mr. K., acknowledging the courtesy of Mr. Foster, said his health was hardly equal to warrant his standing here; but his interest in the subject led him to the platform. He had heard Mr. Garrison, for the first time, on Friday evening last; he was not before aware of Mr. G's radical position in regard to the dissolution of the Union. He wished to examine the reasons which Mr. Garrison had given why the Republicans, and all anti-slavery men, should come out of the Union. He depicted the scenes of disturbance and bloodshed-of civil war, indeed-which would ensue, if disunion should take place. He claimed that the Republican party of the State had done very great things for the anti-slavery cause in the State. He doubted, if the Constitution were set aside to-day, and the Union dissolved, whether we should be any better

Mr. Garrison expressed his satisfaction in hearing Mr. K., and in the good spirit of his remarks. But be thought that Mr. K. had misapprehended him. What he had said as to Mr. Sumner, Mr. Hale, and others, was to express surprise that they should come to such prompt defence of a union with States, in which they themselves are every where outlaws, by the laws and public sentiment of those States; in which Northern citizens are, by law, imprisoned and sold into slavery, for no crime or wrong done; and from which the agent of a Free State, such as was Hon. Samuel Hoar of Massachusetts, was insulted and driven off ighominiously, and at the hazard of his life. Why should I throw up my cap for a Union which will strangle me to death, if I set foot in the larger half of its territory, and simply because I am true to the rights

(1) The following was the article in the Transcript

'Yesterday we were called upon to give publicity to a communication, encouraging the holding of a Convention in this city on the subject of slavery, upon the Sabbath. Wm. L. Garrison. Wendell Philips, and others, are to be the leading speakers in that meeting, who are men that have often trampled beneath their feet, in their public speeches, the Sabbath, and many other institutions, which are dear to us as a people. To give publicity to such communication, we believe to be not only derogatory to our established principles, but would also indirectly sanction the views and measures of that fanatical class of men, usually called Garrisonites, whom we believe to be doing more to alienate the wavering minds of thousand. ical class of men, usually called Garrisonites, whom we believe to be doing more to alienate the wavering minds of thousands from the cause of freedom, (!!) than any other class of men in the country. No, we have no sympathy with Garrisonian Conventions held on the Sobbath, nor with the individuals who uphold them. We stand from in the defence of the Sabbath; we are the sown! advocates of a prohibitory law for suppressing the sale of intoxicating drinks; and we will not fall in the rear of any man, or any body of men, in our advothe rear of any man, or any body of men, in our advo-tacy of the principles of freedom, and in the immediate stiluction of the curse of slavery.

pure love of sin. Nearly all comes of the delusion that ton, and to secure for himself thereby the applaus the end sanctifies the means. Men persuade themby being practical, and by compromising the strict his country,' but manifestly, in view of all the circum right in order to accomplish a purpose. So they flatter themselves they do the best they can, and give to God as much as the devil will let them, and then tell what aim a fresh blow at the anti-slavery movement. How can the men of the Republican party take an eath act in the career of Washington,-the emancipation will not encroach on our rights, in which case the North righteous, benevolent, and patriotic act. will let them alone in their tyranny over their four mil- Mr. Gauntson said, that as Cato of old never ad of slavery, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Lt. Gov.

Mr. G. W. Downing said he entertained the Spooner of the positions which Mr. Keach had taken in behalf marks, Mr. Garrison took his seat. of the Republican party. That party had recently put out an address; one of its signers represents the State mously adopted. of Rhode Island. The address identifies their party The attendance at the Convention has been large with the Free Kansas movement. But the intention is and steadily increasing to the last-at the closing meetto exclude colored people from Kansas, and they have ing every part of the hall being occupied, and many incorporated such a provision into their Free State Con- standing throughout. stitution. [It was afterwards stated that this provision was not in the Kansas Free State Constitution, but had Committee, amounted to \$70. been adopted by the people of Kansas as a separate measure.] Mr. Downing protested against the tone and spirit of the Republican party towards the colored people generally, and ably defended the slaves from the charge of being servile and cowardly. STEPHEN S. FOSTER proceeded to examine the Re-

themselves fast friends forever !

publican party, its objects and position. We have often invited the prominent men of the party to come to our platform, and discuss its character and objects with us, and the first one has yet to come to such a discussion. They respect themselves too much to deny the truth of our charges against them. I maintain that the party is, in no true sense, an anti-slavery party. Gov. Chase recently declared,-We have no intention to interfere with slavery in Kentucky, and you must not interfere with us in Ohio. Now, what has Mr. Garrison, or Mr. Pillsbury, or what have I, ever said against the Repubparty here, against the colored people, as not quite Constitution binds every Northern citizen to enforce the laws of South Carolina against her slaves, should they endeavor to gain their freedom. That is the answer to the question, it may be the sneer, 'Why don't tion for the current literature of the day, and upon the the slaves strike for their rights? The slaves look not monument of its author it forms a wreath, from the to the free people of the North, but to England, to the garden of letters, like a floral tribute of spoiless Japonpotent name of Victoria, for their freedom. Mr. Foster read from the recent debate in the U. S. Senate, on the article in the London Telegraph. Now, said Mr. F., who holds the slaves in their chains? Clearly, the people of the Northern States, and, among them, and chief of them, the Free Soil or Republican party. Mr. Foot, of Vermont, the Free Soil Senator, said to Mr. Brown, at the time of the debate just referred to, that if England should lay her hand on the humblest State of the Union, every Northern man would make common cause with it! Here is the Republican party speaking to the Slave Power, by one of its selected leaders and champions. The conclusion is inevitable, that the Republican party is rendering its strongest support to the Southern slaveholders, and to their tyranny over their four million victims.

Adjourned to 74 o'clock.

EVENING. The Convention again met ster Hall, the President in the chair.

The meeting was opened with singing the hymn-. Blest is the man whose softening heart

Feels all another's pain,' &c. The following persons were unanimously chosen the Committee on a State Anti-Slavery Society, provided for

by vote vesterday : ASA FAIRBANKS, ELIZABETH B. CHASE, T. M. HATH-AWAY, ALPHONSO R. JAMES, GEO. JAS. ADAMS, Mrs.

ISAAC HALE. Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, re-

ported the following additional resolution :-11. Resolved, That the American Church still con tinues to be 'the bulwark of American slavery,' with its conscience seared as with a hot iron-its heart as hard as the nether mill-stone—its garments red with the 22d, 23d and 24th verses, are these words: blood of the slave; that in the course pursued, in relation to this foul system, by the American Board of And he cometh to Bethsaida; and they bring lation to this foul system, by the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Tract Society, the Missions, the American Tract Society, the And he took the blind man by the hand, and led American Home Missionary Society, the American Bimightiest obstructions to the progress of the anti-slavery cause ; that the withdrawal of all aid and countenance from them is a high moral necessity and duty; and that upon them all should be placed the brand of ANTI-CHRIST.

WM. WELLS BROWN addressed the large audience as sembled, in a very interesting, sometimes humorous, but generally very serious address."

STEPHEN S. FOSTER urged that no member of the American Anti-Slavery Society should leave the high hering strictly to our highest convictions of truth and duty. But, said Mr. F., I do not object to political parties, as such. I can conceive of a pure and useful political party. For instance-the U. S. Constitution contains the basest compromises with slavery ; it also contains anti-slavery provisions, under and by means of which slavery may be abolished. Now, I see no difficulty in forming a political party on the basis of the anti-slavery portions of the Constitution, entirely ignoring the pro-slavery portions. The reason why I have never been able to join the Gerrit Smith party is, that while they preach one thing, they practise another, Gerrit Smith went to Congress, and sat down to legislate with slaveholders, and either voted the appropriation bills under which the kidnappers of Anthony Burns were paid, or else avoided the vote. I do no consider political action absolutely necessary, but as the people are bent upon voting, I desire to afford them an honest and clear way of doing it. For myself, I want no church. In this book (holding up the Bible) I find no injunction or command which I cannot obey, by and of myself, and without the aid of church. But, as the people generally desire, and appear to need a church, I shall rejoice when a truly anti-slavery church is provided, which we have never yet seen, always excepting the church of the Covenant-

Mr. GARRISON, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:-

12. Resolved, That as Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, so a distinguished conservative citizen of Mas-

Very little sin, said Mr. G., is committed for the but fulsome panegyric upon the character of Washingselves that they can help forward some good cause found veneration for the memory of the 'Father o

practical men they are! Few men, he said, had ana- 18. Resolved, That the character of Washington need lyzed the ballot-box, and saw all the tyranny, usurpa-tion and wrong involved in it, under the Government. trious; that, in making no reference to the brightes to this Union and Government without sin ; based as it all his slaves,-Mr. Everett indicated how utterly it is on slaveholding compromises, and recognizing a slave- sensible he is to the value of a grand example, no oligarchy in Congress? The Republican party agrees to be bound by the laws when enacted. John P. Hale says, all that the North asks is, that the South

lions of victims. Horace Mann, when in Congress, had dressed the Roman Senate that he did not say, (be the charged the South with madness in seeking the dissolu- topic what it might,) . Delenda est Carthogo - Can tion of the Union, on the ground that the Union alone THAGE MUST BE DESTROYED—so he felt the desire, is enabled them to keep possession of their slaves, and every speech, to say- No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS! hold them in subjection. Lieut. Gov. Raymond, of New He said he had watched and studied, for thirty years, York, recently admonished Virginia to lower her tone, and known the character of the slaveholders. They on the subject of dissolution; for, in case of disunion, were utterly wanting in magnanimity, in honor, in her slaves would not have to run to Canada, but would mercy ; they were without remorse and without shame. find a resting-place all over the free States of the North. Their depth of baseness is not known, never has been And to such a Union, the strongest defence and prop never will be. Mr. Garrison read from Southern journals many cases of Southern unblushing wickedness Raymond, and the Republican party generally, declare advertisements of men, and women, and families for sale-threats of murder to Northern free men going to Kansas-cases of the lynching and actual murder o iew of the Constitution, which he did not propose, Northern men, and of the most torturing barbarities however, now to discuss; but he had objections to some practised upon their slaves. With a few concluding re-

The collections in the Convention, by the Finance

PELEG CLARKE, President. SANUEL MAY, Jr., } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE: or the Joys and Sorrow of American Life. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Author of 'Ernest Linwood,' 'Linda,' &c. &c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chesnut street. Not having yet found time to give this work a

careful perusal, we avail ourselves of the following notice of it which appears in the Boston Intelligencer :-

'In a beautiful volume, of some five hundred and twenty pages, we have a collection of the choicest gems from the pen of this lately deceased and justly celebrated author. The very excellent stories of American Life, which have, from time to time, enriched the col-Pillsbury, or what have I, ever said against the Republican party more severely condemnatory than this? Something like a sneer (I hope not intentional) was uttered by the gentleman who defended the Republican party here, against the colored people, as not onite to make the colored the several was uttered by the gentleman who defended the Republican party here, against the colored people, as not onite party here, against the colored people, as not quite qualified for freedom, or able to appreciate it. How is this? Slavery in South Carolina and throughout the slave States is a legal institution. The United States Constitution binds every Northern citizen to enforce tures, and drawn a brighter picture of the soul's ideal of the author possessing such power, such sentiment, and such purity of thought?

'This volume does its part of the work of redemp-

lose and respect pay their last tribute of spotiess Japon-iess upon the casket of mortal remains, where wordly love and respect pay their last tribute. It is a volume worthy the home of every true man, and it contains the essence of ten thousand sermons directed to the welfare of mankind.'

For sale by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston.

THE FLOWER GARDEN; or, Breck's Book of Flowers in which are described all the various hardy herbaceous Perennials, Annuals, Shrubby Plants, and Evergreen Trees, desirable for ornamental purposes, with directions for their cultivation. By Joseph Breck, Seedsman and Florist, and former editor of the New England Farmer and Horticultural Register. New edition, revised and enlarged. Boston : John P. Jewett & Co.

We endorse what the Boston Evening Telegraph says of this very neat and useful volume :-

'A seasonable publication indeed, and a welcome one, especially to the ladies. The increased attention paid to the cultivation of flowers is a mark of advancing civilization. This book is an enlargement of Mr. Breck's book published about five years ago, and contains many additions and improvements. It treats of bulbous rooted plants; perennial, biennial, herbaceous, border, and other flowers; annual; hardy shrubs and low trees; evergreen trees and shrubs; and climbing plants. It is just the book which every person who cultivates a small patch of ground especial ly needs at this opening of the season.'

We are again obliged to postpone several Book no tices, intended for our present number.

A 'BLIND' QUOTATION. BROTHER GARRISON:

In the 8th chapter of the Gospel according to Mark

ble Society, the American Sunday School Union, and other powerful religious combinations, are found the saw aught.

· And he looked up and said, I see men as trees walk

Do not be alarmed, my friend, I am not about to in flict on you a long dissertation on the ' validity of the miracles'; but I merely wish to call your attention to an expression in 'Father Henry's' letter, on the fourth page of the last number of THE LIBERATOR, about St. Paul's seeing 'men as trees walking.' You may wel suppose that I was mightily alarmed (not knowing who the venerable 'Father' might be) lest he should ground occupied by said Society to join the Free Soil prove one of the 'infidels,' like yourself or me, (to party. We can do most and best for the slave by ad-'saints' another argument against us, to wit-igno rance of the Scriptures. So I hastened to the office to find out who Father Henry really is ; and, as you may well suppose, was exceedingly gratified to learn that he was nothing less than a good old Methodist minis ter, whose memory probably failed him just then, and who will no doubt smile (when he discovers it) a his own forgetfulness of the sacred text. It forcibly re minds one of the gentleman who wished to say som thing bright, and delivered himself thus :- 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I unto thee as the Irishman said.'

A CONSTANT READER. April 20.

Moze New Music. George P. Reed & Co., 13 Tre mont Street, has just published the following pieces :-DEPARTED DAYS; or, VOICES FROM THE SPIRIT LAND As performed by the Brigade Serenade Band at their Public Concerts. Composed by L. Louis.

A TANTO AMOR-To SUCH A HEART. By Donizetto Translated by Charles J. Sprague, Esq.

between American transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had thirty killed and twenty wound ed. A large amount of the passengers' baggage, railroad property, and property of individuals residing near the railroad station, was destroyed; and all the baggage at the freight house rifled. Of fourteen dead

A terrible affray occurred at Panama, April 15

EF Gen. Walker has recently had a sanguinary sachusetts, Hon. Edward Everett, at a time when the battle at Rivas, in which he had 20 men killed, while States are on the brink of a civil war, and the lib- the Costa Ricans are said to have had 600 killed. He erties of the people are all in the dust under the hoof of the Slave Power, goes forth to deliver an eloquent thousand troops under his command.

at the freight-house, only one was known, that of Mr.

Vigilance Committee \$100; to the Anti-Slavery Bugle \$500 ; to the American Anti-Slavery Society \$100 ; and for printing the Fucitive Slave Law in tract form \$20. in all \$816,50, thus leaving a balance on hand of \$58.

We feel that the efforts we have made thus far under many discouragements have been abundantly blessed. and when we think of the awful tragedy that has been enacted in our city but a few weeks since, we feel that we cannot, dare not relax in our endeavors to do what we may to put down this hydra-headed monster ; when a mother kills one child, and rejoices in the death of another, it surely is enough to rouse the sympathies of all the women of our land; and let us hope that awful as was that scene of despair and death, with its fitting continuance in the midnight harring of the best and continuance in the midnight burning of the boat and the plunging of its passengers into the ley waters, it may yet be the means of breaking the apathy with which this subject is so generally regarded by our citizens, were it only by rousing their State pride : for surely men who plame themselves on being free and independent cannot with complacency find that they have not even the power to execute their criminal code.

What then remains for us but to do each day its ap propriate work, trusting that our Father in Heaven will bless our efforts, even to the final abolition of the whole system ?

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, when Mrs. S. O. ERNST was chosen President, Mrs. M. DEGRAW, Secretary, and Mrs. Many Mann, Mrs. JULIA HARWOOD and Mrs. M. GUILD, Counsellors.

It was resolved to hold another Bazaar during the present year, and also that the Anti-Slavery papers be requested to publish our report, in order that those who have contributed may know what use has been made of the funds we have collected.

MARY DEGRAW, Sec'y.

CASTE. While many of the free States have enacted shameful and brutal laws, under the influence of the spirit of caste, it has been remarked that New England was an exception in this matter. But this is not true. Connecticut, no longer ago than last year, refused to amend her Constitution so that the dusky descendants of soldiers in the continental army might be recognised as voters. Massachusetts has the honor of possessing much cleaner statute books; and last year, the Legislature forced Boston to recognise our common school system as common, and put an end to caste schools. Still, there is in Boston a too frequent exhibition of this mean prejudice. If Boston does not descended to the being shown Mr. Fillmore by THE POPE in grant of the church edifice; 44 fles, and 12 dollars is for the church edifice; 44 fles, and 12 dollars for aid and comfort.

A Change.—The American S of Wisconsin have thrown Fillmore or Wr. Fillmore and the Pope.—

Mr. Fillmore and the Pope.—

Mr. Fillmore and the Pope.—

Mr. Fillmore by THE POPE mean prejudice. If Boston does not descend to the level of New York, and eject from the omnibuses men of high character like the Rev. Dr. Pennington, there are still among us people who see nothing unchristian in such acts. To illustrate this matter. Only a day or two since, a colored girl, of this city, and her sister, from another town, seated themselves at a table in a confectionary saloon in Court street, and proceeded to order some refreshments, when they were scornfully informed that they would not be waited upon, and the girls were compelled to leave the place with suppressed indignation, while the insolent spirit of the white scorners glowed on their faces in ugly wrinkles of contempt for 'niggers.' It may be added that the girls in question are nearly white; that their characters an manners are irreproachable. They are both highly remanners are irreproachable. They are both highly respectable members of a church in this city. Those who in this case despised and insulted them are their inferiors. At this same place, the colored people of Boston buy annually some thirty or forty dollars' worth of confectionery for their Fair; and Mrs. C., a colored confectioner of Belfast, Me., buys three or four hundred dollars' worth of confectioners and a first dollars' worth of confectioners. ed confectioner of Bellast, Me., ours three or four nun-dred dollars' worth of confectionery yearly, of this same Court street confectioner. These little acts of oppres-sion toward colored people are unjust, unhandsome, and very mean.—Boston Telegraph.

Other instances of colorphobia, even in the good city of Boston, could be given; but we rejoice that they are exceptions to the general treatment now meted out to her colored citizens.

ments of this malady in other parts of the country denominated 'free States,' which should be chronicled on the same page.

A seminary of learning in Connecticut, 'the land of steady habits and blue laws,' has rewarded the persevering efforts of a young colored student by an admission to its privileges, which has so stirred up the William Durant, Leominster, Mass., by same, feelings of some of its members, that they have re- Ruth Maynard, feelings of some of its members, that they have and inspected to the practice of a series of annoyances and inspected to the practice of a series of annoyances and inspected to the practice of a series of annoyances and inspected to the practice of a series of a philosopher Laura S. Meriam and the heart of a Christian to withstand. Ambitious, however, as he is, for these attainments, our anticipation is, that he will ere long conquer their prejudices. and become himself all the more valiant and better cultivated by the attrition.

Here follows the latest, from the Empire State. A

'I arrived in Rochester, N. Y., about 3 o'clock. The cars did not proceed any further that night, on account of the snow. I went first to Congress Hall, kept by Mr. Walbridge. I asked him for a night's lodging, and said I would pay him for it, as I was a stranger in the place. He took hold and pushed me out of the door. After that I went to three other public houses, and they all refused me a night's lodging. I then met a inviting the friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, man, and he asked me where I was going. I told him that I was a stranger in Rochester, and was from the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, After that I went to three other public houses, and Boston, and was going to Canada. He told me to follow him, and he carried me to the Railroad depot, and said I could sit there, for he was afraid I would freeze. He left and went away. Soon after he was gone, a man came in and wanted to know what I was doing there that time of night. I told him how I had been treated.

There was a white woman and child there also. He ed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authorated her the same question, but told her to go with asked her the same question, but told her to go with him and he would find her a place, and told me to walk. It was then near 12 o'clock, snowing, and very cold. I thought I should certainly freeze, but ty: to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, generally and the containing the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit or vove, to 'do good to all men as they have opportunity'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, generally an architecture of thought, and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit or vove, to 'do good to all men as they have opportunity'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure, generally an action of thought, and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit or vove, to 'do good to all men as they have opportunity'; to cultivate in themselves whatever is pure. of doors that time of night. Those who entertained me were Irish, and proved themselves good Samaritans.

going. I told him. He said he was at Congress Hall, and saw the keeper push me out of the house. He said he was going through to St. Catherine's, and told me to keep with him and his wife, and I stopped with them all we represent, in this work of beneficence and love, keep with him and his wife, and I stopped with them all day at the Suspension Bridge. They were very kind. I have heard so much about the kindness shown to colored people in Rochester, that I was disappointed to find such treatment."

Accompanying this statement was a card containing the testimony and initials of those who witnessed most of the above heartless conduct. Rochester is said to have recently experienced a re-

vival of religion. Such developments of colorphobia would lead one to infer that this dispensation of grace must have been of a 'South-side' character. Boston, April, 1856.

Dring Away!' Read the remarkable article from the Charleston Mercury, in the Refuge of Oppression,' on the Character and Prospects of Abolition How the agitation is 'dying away'! Onward!

A. S. BAZAAR COMMITTEE

At an annual meeting of the Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Bazaar Committee held April 2nd, 1856, the President, Mrs. 8. O. Ernst in the chair, the following report of the proceedings of the year just closed was read and accepted.

Friends: with the opening of Spring and the bringing forth of new forms of beauty and life which result from it, we too should begin to form our plans for Summer work, that when the Autumn arrives, we may gather our harvest into the treasury of the Slave; but before laying any plans for the future, let us see what we have done in the past, what was the result of our last year's effort.

We have received from the Bazaar the sum of \$824,50 and \$50,00 from the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, making in all \$874,50. Of this there has been paid for rent of Hall and other incidental expenses \$96,50; to the Vigilance Committee \$100; to the Anti-Slavery Bugle. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CINCINNATI THE SLAVE TRADE. The Boston Allas states tha

York Observer, that Presiden Pierce is a praying man. It would not be surprising if, after committing so many heinous sins, he should betake himself to prayer. Murderers generally pray before they bid adieu to the derers generally pray before they bid adieu to the world, and Mr. Pierce is at least an accomplice of murderers.—Cleveland Leader.

The colporteur employed by the Reform Tract Society of Cincinnati writes from Lawrence, (K. T.) Feb. 21:

the charges of inddelity preferred against the American Abolitionists by a Glasgow soribe. We had thought that the voice of calumny was no longer raised in this country against those devoted men and women. They, however, need not fear that their good fame will suffer harm from a display of Glasgow bigotry. Honest men are not so readily duped by professional Phariseelsm.

—London Empire.

The Cost .- Twenty-two months war with Russia has cost England the enormous sum of 13,564,000

Banks .- In January, there were 13,000 banks in the United States, with a circulation of \$117,000,000, and specie to the amount of \$185,000,000. Armed Pilots .- The Governor of Virginia

has forwarded fifty muskets to Norfolk, for the defence of the pilots in executing the new inspection law. At the Lunatic Asylum in St. John's

(N. B.) on the 80th ult., John E. Clark, a patient, killed Wm. Carroll and Barry Mills with an axe with which he was chopping wood. Bibles and Revolvers .- At a recent Kansa meeting in Pittsfield, Mass., the contributions were 163 dollars in cash, one large pulpit Bible for the church at Lawrence, one rifle, and one revolver. Of the cash,

108 dollars is for the church edifice; 44 dollars for r A Change.-The American State Council of Wisconsin have thrown Fillmore overboard, and recommended Speaker Banks for the Presidency.

Mr. Fillmore and the Pope.-The latest advices from Rome state that 'Marked attention was being shown Mr. Fillmore by THE POPE and the King of Naples,' and that the Ex-President was 'banqueting' in 'splendid' style with the 'high dignitaries of the Church.'

Mr. Oliver, M. C. from Missouri, who was elected as a Whig, has repudiated the party in a public letter, and announced his adhesion to the Democracy as 'the only party in America that can destroy abolitionism, and uphold the Constitution and the Union.'

Another Earthquake.-The Japanese officiale reports that on the 12th of December another severe earthquake visited Jeddo, destroying houses and temples, and burying nearly 3,000 people beneath the The Influence of Education .-- During the year

1854, one hundred and sixty-five men were hung in the United States for murder. Of this number only seven could read and write. What a lesson! Preparations for Summer .- The Nahant

House is having a new wing added to it, to contain one hundred rooms, and every window to command a view of the ocean. When completed, it will be the largest hotel in New England, and will comfortably accommodate one thousand guests. It takes three acres of carpeting to furnish the rooms.

Dr. Emily Blackwell, sister of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell of New York, has taken her diploma at

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the

new series of Tracts. Wendell Phillips, Boston, Mass., Wade Jewett, of Leominster, Mass., by Mrs. Drake, 0 25 Catharine Cowdry, Maria Mariott, Hudson, N. Y.,

COLLECTIONS

For American Anti-Slavery Society. By Wm. W. Brown :

At Westerly, Mass., \$4 05; Upton, do. 3; Wakefield do. 5 17; Olneyville, R. I., 3 28; Woonsocket, do. 4 28; Washington Village, do. 3; Warwick, do. 1: Centreville, do. 2 66; Mystic, Ct., 4 70; Kingston, R. I., 1 59; James and Elizabeth Walker, Peacedale, 3.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PRO-GRESSIVE FRIENDS.

to be held in the Meeting-house at Longwood, (between Hamorton and Kennett Square,) Chester Co., Pa., com mencing on First day, the eighteenth of 5th month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require-probably for three

days.

The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of knew not which way to go. I saw a light at a distance, and followed that. On reaching the house, I knocked at the door with a trembling heart. I told the man who came to the door how I had been walking since the cars came in, and if he did not give me shelter, I should perish, for I could hardly speak. He was very kind to me, and said he would not turn a dog out of doors that time of night. These who extertained to the cause of the poor, the degraded, and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which devery kind to me, and said he would not turn a dog out of doors that time of night. These who extertained to the cause of the poor, the degraded, and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which devery kind to me, and said he would not turn a dog out of doors that time of night. These who extertained Government; to promote the cause of 'pure and unde-filed religion,' by a firm resistance to the impositions of Church-craft and Priest-craft; to elevate the standard The next morning, I left R——, and while in the of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as paracars, a gentleman came to me, and inquired where I was mount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify

are earnestly invited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay, more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet we say, 'Whosoever will, let him

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, RUTH DUGDALE, H. M. DARLINGTON,
ROWLAND JOHNSON,
HANNAH PENNOCK,
SALLIE C. COATES,
ISAAC MENDENHALL,
Commiltee of Arrangements.

FF All letters designed for the meeting should be irected to J. A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, has promised to atten-

J. A. Dugdale will hold a meeting for children, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the day preceding the Yearly Meeting; at the close of which, they will be invited to visit the beautiful Park of G. Peirce.

IN A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

South Hanson, Friday, May 2.

Abington Town Hall, Sunday, (all day.) 4.

In behalf of the Society.

LEWIS FORD.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massach its A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:

Port Norfolk, Springfield, Florence, Northampton, Greenfield, Montague,

WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Naugatuck Mr. Brown will probably remain in the Western part of Connecticut until Sunday, May 25.

FOR SALE-Two entire sets of the (London) Anti-Slavery Advocate, from the commencement, 34 years, (and will be completed without additional charge to the end of the fourth year,) will be sold at a moderate price. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

The work is highly valuable for reference, and as a record of anti-slavery history.

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE.

A gentleman having recovered from a settled consumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 8m

PLACE WANTED.—A colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, wants a place in a good family in the country. He is used to the care of a horse, &c.

Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

ASSIST COLORED YOUTH.

A colored Lad of 16 years, who has enjoyed academic facilities, and studied book-keeping, is a ready penman, and can produce the best testimonials of character and disposition, desires some suitable situation.

Also—Two others desire to learn trades—one of them

the upholeterer's.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornsill.

Joshua H. Robbins has removed from Harwich to Weymouth, Mass., where he may be addressed. The post office address of Aaron M. Powell will

MARRIED—In New York, April 23, by Rev. Mr. Morris of St. Philip's Church, Joseph H. Turpin and Miss Mary Elizabeth Ellis, all of New York.

DIED—In Wolfville, (Nova Scotia,) April 8th, Mrs. Helen, wife of Mr. Henry Kemp, in the 36th year of her age, formerly of Boston—a most excellent wife and mother, and deeply lamented.

THE ROMAN EXILE.

The Fourth Thousand

Of this most intensely interesting and exciting picture of the Past and Present of Italy, BY DR. GUGLIELMO GAJANI, THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY US.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. For sale by the trade generally.

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Is stirring the waters to a foam. Read it, if you would possess yourself of the ablest work on the Catholic question yet published. PRICE, 75 CENTS.

> JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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You can know all about them, by reading Mr. MACKIE'S charming volume, entitled,

SCHAMYL, -OR. THE-

CIRCASSIAN WAR. PRICE, 75 CENT JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. A SECOND ROBINSON CRUSOE.

PETER GOTT. THE CAPE ANN FISHERMAN.

1 vol. 12 mo. Price, 75 cents.

A STORY scarcely second in interest to Robinson Crusoe, written by Dr. J. REYNOLDS, depicting the life of a fisherman at sea and on shore, the manner of taking the various kinds of fish which swim between merable dangers and hardships to which those hardy sons of toil are subjected, how they share their fares, and the mode of life of their families while husbands, and the mode of life of their families while husbands, sons and brothers are absent fishing.

This is opening a new vein most emphatically. We are not aware that it has ever been written upon before. The book has all the fascination of a romance, while

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dealing with the stern realities of life. No person can read it without being interested and instructed.

ERNEST LINWOOD,

BY THE LATE MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Have already been published of this most charming Ro-THE GREAT BOOK OF THE SEASON.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. • PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. All Booksellers have it.

'The Little Doctor,'

AND A PECULIAR ONE SHE IS, TOO ! One Lady came all the way from Connecticut to hear her laugh, that healthful, joyous, contagious laugh.

HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. Has seen the world. Nobody will doubt it, after reading her book,

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES;

OR, Twenty Years of Professional Life. THIS is a genuine 'Home Book'; a book for the fireside, and one which every woman should own

300 BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRLS, Who would fike to go from house to house, all through New England, selling this book. We will give it to them on such terms that they can make money. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. LAND FOR SALE.

and read. We want to find

THIRTY-TWO acres of good Land well wooded, and There's a flourishing village in the central part of the State of New York, will be sold or exchanged for New England village property. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. APPEAL FOR MANSAS. Sons of Freedom ! rise and claim. As your right, free Kansas' plain ; Yours by compact, made and scaled, Never more to be repealed.

Friends of Freedom! rise, en masse! Guard from Slavery's curse the pass ! Let fair Kansas' border be Our own loved Thermopylm

Land, to Freedom pledged so strong. That, to wrest it, were to wrong ALL, who honor truth and right-ALL, who love fair Freedom's light.

They, who helped the bond to make, And would now the contract break, Shall, like traitors, basely fall, Dead to honor, one and all.

Shall the land we love so well, With the homes where freemen dwell, Be a sacred, blesséd spot, Where Oppression cometh not ?

Or, shall Arnolds of the North. Traitors to their land of birth, Doom to Slavery's cursed lot, Those whose tears fall burning hot,-Searing all the virgin soil,

Blasting all the hopes of toil, And, by sundering every tie, Make it blessedness to die?

Speak ye, Freemen ! one and all, Read the writing on the wall ; Tell your brethren, who uphold Slavery for love of gold,-'MENE, MENE!'-God hath said.

Here shall your proud waves be stay'd ! 'TEKEL!'- In the balance weighed, · Wanting,' is the verdict made.

· Penez ! '- Forfeited your power ; God still rules in every hour; And when man His voice disdains, Takes from him the power he claims. Plymouth, April 21, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR, ON READING HIS NOBLE VINDICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES. OF NON-RESISTANCE.

Amid the many conflicts, the cares and toils of life, Bear still aloft thy banner white upon the field of strife ! And as on high its snowy folds shall greet our longing

We'll know where brave men, tried and true, are striv ing for the right! Stainless and pure thy ensign floats upon the soft spring

And freemen gathering there with pride, their stand ard-bearer hail !

The olive-wreath, for 'stars and stripes,' is blazoned on thy shield, And noblest trophies thou hast won upon Life's battle-

No blood-stained sword is in thy hand, with which to war with Wrong ;

For mightier is the power thou wield'st to make the true heart strong:-From Truth's own armory, keen and sure, still fearless

dost thou draw Thy sword, THE PEN-thine earnest voice thy weapon in the war.

Let Falschood vile, and coward-Hate, oppose thine on ward ways.
Frail are the barriers they can rear 'gainst Truth's re

sistless sway ; E'en now behind their crumbling walls see tyrants fearful stand,

While guilty Power and giant Wrong are trembling through our land !

Then, courage take amid thy toils, thou champion o For through the parting clouds at last, the light shall

surely break ! And crushed Humanity shall rise, and slaves stand up

The glorious bond of brotherhood be owned and felt

When by their living deeds of love the Christian's life we trace. Then may the white-winged Dove of Peace on earth find

resting place : But while they seek, by creeds and forms, Christ's pre cepts to fulfil.

Still wearied, o'er the watery waste, the Dove mus wander still.

Yet rises the firm Ararat above dark Error's sea, And safely planted there at last the Ark of Truth shall

While from the azure sky above, we hail the rainbo bright. Proclaiming that Sin's flood no more shall bring back

ancient Night. Barre, Mass., April, 1856.

For the Liberator.

SPRING.

'I come! I come! ye have called me long! me o'er the mountains with light and song.

Now the longed-for Spring is coming, And the frost-wreaths melt away ; Earth will doff her snowy mantle, And her garb of russet gray. Flowers and song-birds, with the spring-time, Will return, our homes to cheer ; We shall give them joyous welcome, Nature's children ever deaf !

Violets on the sunny hill-side, May-flowers in the shaded dell. Cowslips in the grassy meadow, Moss and fern-leaves by the well : Tulips many-hued and golden, Daffodils that scent the gale, Orchis and Anemones, Wind-flowers beautiful and frail.

On the elm-bough by the window, New the robin tells of May ; While the bright-winged blue-bird echoes, Joyously, the same sweet lay. Soon the swallow. Summer's songster We shall hear beneath the eaves,

Telling us of golden sunshine, Orchard blooms, and budding leaves. Like a thing of life and gladness,

From its home upon the hill. Murmuring sweet, the small brook glideth, Pausing by the low brown mill Busy Labor greets its coming. And the wheels, with ceaseless whirl, Toss aloft the glittering foam-wreaths,

And the tiny eddies curl. Willow-fringed, it glideth onward. In its sparkling fairy grace, Till the river, alder-shaded, Greets it with a fond embrace.

Oh! the blesséd, blesséd Spring-time! Thou with beauty fill'st the earth ; And sweet memories of the old-time Cluster round the home and hearth ;-Dreams of childhood linger round us, When life . e med all fair and bright, Ere its heavy chains had bound us, Or one sin-stain dimmed its light.

Back the waves of Care compelling, Muse we from the world apart; And the dew of life's bright morning Rests upon the weary heart.

Would that with those sunny visions, Might return that peace so blest ; And the love and truth of childhood On us like'a benison rest! CARRIE.

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS. NEW SERIES-CHAPTER II.

Murder of an Overseer.—The Moutgomery Journal of Tuesday last says :-'A most outrageous murder was committed, on Se a most outrageous murder was committed, on Sar-urday last, on the person of Mr. Thomas J. Capeheart, who was acting overseer and sole manager of the plan-tation interest of Mr. John G. Williams, of North Car-olina, by a negro man named Henry Ganze, belonging olina, by a negro man named Henry Ganze, belonging to said Williams, whose plantation is situated within a few miles of the village of Mount Meigs, in this coun-

If appears that Capeheart attempted to chastise the negro for idleness, when the latter knocked him on the head with a shovel, and stabbed him in sixteen places with a knife. The negro then took to the woods, and had not been arrested at last accounts.—N. O. Pic.

murdered Mr. Capeheart was burned to death yester-day at Fort Meigs. He acknowledged himself guilty. —Montgomery (Ala.) Jour., April 34.

A Slave Beaten to Death .- We learn from Grenada Miss., that Mr. H. Talbert, of that place, had a negro whipped to death by his overseer, on Thursday or Fri day last. It appears the negro became guilty of some offence, for which his overseer attempted to chastise him, when he ran away, but was caught, perhaps the same evening. The overseer whipped the negro very severely, and repeated it until he was found to be dy-ing, when the overseer left for 'parts unknown.'—

A Slave Girl Murdered by her Mistress .- During several days past, rumors have been in circulation in relation to the death of a negro child, the property of P. A. Clayton, Esq., of this city, calculated to excite the most painful emotions. We extract the following account from the Columbus Enquirer of the 15th inst.: On Tuesday morning last, 11th inst., the feelings

of our people were considerably shocked by the report, that a negro girl, belonging to P. A. Clayton, Esq., of this city, had come to her death by the violent abuse of her mistress on the evening previous. The rumor gained ground during the day, and by night, rumor gained ground during the day, and hy night, most of our citizens were more or less acquainted with the reported details of this shocking affair. The Coroner felt it his duty to take the matter into his own hands. A jury was empannelled on Wednesday morning, and after a general examination, gave their verdict. One or two of the jury not being satisfied, the child was, disinterred, and the jury reassembled at the Court-House on Thursday morning, where the investigations were protracted for several hours. Seven physicians conducted the post mortem examination, some new evidence was introduced, and the Committee unanimously rendered the verdict, 'that the said child Sarah came to her death by wounds inflicted upon her head and body by Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton.' Lynch Law in Virginia -A man named Wm. Horn

beck, living in Lewis County, Va., for the alleged ill-treatment of his family, was lynched by the young men in the neighborhood, one night last week. The

Western Heruld says:—
He was taken a few nights since by a party men, who stripped him of his clothing, and rode h less swiftly, a stout paddle was applied, which accele-rated his movements astouishingly. This exercise being Plaindealer. over, a coat of tar and feathers was applied, which Mr. Hornbeck was made to wear, much against his will. During this operation, he tried to faint, but the paddle soon restored him to consciousness, after which he was left alone in his glory.'

Plaindealer.

The Murderer and Suicide.—Jacob Mercer, under sentence of death for the alleged murder of Green B. Lee, committed suicide by taking morphine or laudanum, in the jail of Stewart county, on the 20th in its.

which was well-nigh terminating fatally. As we have ascertained the facts from an eye-witness, E. P. Hawes and Augustus Cartlege were promenading the street—the former, revolver in hand—defying the authorities to arrest their boisterous and riotous conduct. Officer Ford made the attempt, but they treated him with the utmost indifference. In a few moments, however, Marshal Christian arrived at the scene, and, dismounting, advanced towards Hawes, when H. presented his pistol and threatened to shoot if he approached nearer. Cartledge immediately rushed upon and struck Chris-tian, when Christian, in a well-directed blow with his stick, felled him to the earth, almost lifeless. He then advanced upon Hawes, who again presented his pistol and threatened to fire. Christian, nothing daunted, advanced and drew his own pistol, when Hawes firedadvanced and drew his own pistol, when hawes here followed instantly by a fire from Christian—neither ball taking effect. The ball from H's pistol perforated the side of Christian's coat, near the hip—Christian then rushed upon him, and with his pistol, knocked then rushed upon him, and with his pistol, knocked then rushed upon him, and with his pistol, knocked then rushed upon him, and arrested. him, when both the worthies were gathered up and hurried off to jail .- Augusta Chronicle.

An Affray .- A gentleman informs us that culty occurred at the muster at Rowland's Old Store, on Saturday last, which resulted seriously to several persons. A man by the name of Bates was engaged in a fight with another person, when his brother, Bates, failing to part them, commenced an attack with his knife upon all who were preventing him. He succeeded in stabbing seven, when the last one upon whom a wound was inflicted turned suddenly on him with a gun, striking him upon the head, which felled him to the ground. This is all he knows about the fight, excepting that all engaged in it were more or less unexpected that all engaged in it were more or less unexpected the provided of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Harper's Perty, La correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writin der the influence of 'mountain dew.' A striking example of the effect of strong drink .- Greenville Enter-

Horrible Tragedy .- One of the most horrible and distressing tragedies which it has ever been our lot to record, or which, perhaps, has ever met the public ear, the sum of \$500 for his appearance on Monday mornoccurred in our city on the night of the 24th or morning of the 25th inst. When the 4 o'clock train on the Macon and Western railroad arrived at East Point, on Christmas morning, the body of a person was found on Christmas morning, the body of a person was found on the had been there but a few minutes, when, with a more than the property of the pro Christmas morning, the body of a person was found on the cow-catcher, having been dragged the entire dis-tance from Atlanta, six miles, in this manner. The tance from Atlanta, six miles, in this manner. The body was so mutilated, in fact, literally torn in pieces fragments scattered along the whole distance—as to defy identification. From the fragments of clothing,

inst., states that a passenger named J. B. Jones, residing in Mississippi, boarded steamer 'Ohio Belle' at it was difficult to get at the facts. Esslinger was about ing in Mississippi, boarded steamer 'Ohio Belle' at Smithland, and offered Stephens, the Clerk, counterfeit money for his passage, which Stephens refused.

Jones commenced cursing him, when Stephens ordered
him out of the cabin, and opened the door for him. Stephens immediately under the left arm. He fell, and expired in a few minutes, without uttering a word. His remains were forwarded to Cincinnati. The murderer was immediately secured, and taken to Hickman

murderer, has not yet been made public in this locality. The Memphis Whig says that after the murder was committed, the man Jones, the perpetrator, was besten and tortured inhumanly by the crew and passengers, and that he was then thrown overboard, with two heavy from weights around his neck, and drowned like a dog! A story was then got up and published two heavy iron weights around his neck, and drowned like a dog! A story was then got up and published far and wide, accounting for the disappearance of Jones by saying that he managed to clude the guard that was appointed to watch him, jumped overboard and swam ashore. The White severely denounces the officers of the boat, in which we join, for permitting servant, aged about thirteen years. The servant, in this barbarous act to be perpetrated. We hope all concerned in the outrage may be severely punished.—

St. Louis Intelligencer.

Washington, March 9.—A disgraceful affray oc-

The matter originated in a fancied affront. The les-sees of the hotel have requested Mr. Stuart, who boarded at the hotel, to withdraw from the house, and ant thinks he was quite justifiable in what he didhave also forbidden Mr. Mahon the privilege of frequenting the ladies' parlor. The latter is not a board-er at the National.

Horrible Murder in Memphis.—About seven o'clock last evening, our city was again startled by learning that another murder had been committed in our midst. R. Pierce, the murderer of Pill Brown, it appears, was visiting a house of ill-fame on Huling street, between Shelby and the river, and finding his girl not at home, but at a house almost adjoining, he went after her. Some words occurred between him and a Mag Heydon, notoriously known, and an inmate of the house.—Words multiplied, until Pierce was about to leave with his girl, when Mag drew a dirk and plunged it into his side. The knife entered his left side, passing between the ribs, killing him in ten seconds. His hody was taken into the adjoining house, where hundreds of people visited him, to see the last remains of one who died by his own folly. If in his death there is a warning for the young men in our city, who are almost the same as following in his footsteps, we would pray that they may profit by it.

'Mag,' or Margaret, as soon as she committed the deed, fied, and has not as yet been arrested.— Memphis Appeal.

Patal Affray.—In Lebanon, Tenn., on the 21st ult., a fracus occurred between Bufus Watson and his three sons on one side, and two sons of John New on the other. Young New, aged about 19 years, was shot through the heart, and expired instantly; and his little brother, some 13 or 14 years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces, receiving no less than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it may appear, he is still living, and hopes are enertained of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the contents of a pistol, loaded with bird-shot, in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that has existed for some years between the heads of the respective families.

A Fight .- The other day, two negro men, belonging to Mr. Boone, living near Santa Fe, in this county, while returning from work, got into a difficulty about some matter, when one of them seized a club and knocked the other down, and then pursued his journey. knocked the other down, and then pursued his journey; homeward. He had not gone far, however, when he concluded to stop and see if his companion would recover. The one who was knocked down soon recovered, and gathering up the same club from which he received the blow, he came up to the other negro, who, was waiting for him, and pitched into him with the club, knocked him down, and beat his head fairly into a jelly, causing his immediate death. The wounded negro, at last accounts, was lying in a critical situa-tion from the effect of his wounds.

Unfortunate Affray.—On Sunday night last, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, an unfortunate and bloody affray took place, in this town, between Robert Childrey and two brothers, George and Thaddeus Butts, and others, in which Childrey was killed and the two Butts wounded—George Butt receiving a severe flesh wound in the arm from a knife, and Thaddeus Butt a slight one from a pistol shot.

Childrey was the step-father of the young Butts, and

the difficulty arose from maltreatment of their mother at the hands of Childrey. The wound received by Childrey was from a knife which entered his left leg just below the knee, opening an artery, and causing him to bleed to death in a very short time.

George and Thaddeus Butt were arrested on Monday morning, and taken before a Court of Magistrates fo examination, which, after a thorough investigation, (of two days,) discharged George Butt and held Thaddeus mil.-North Carolina Sentinel.

Murder on the Plank Road .- A teamster by th name of James Sypes, or Hypes, was found dead last Welnesday, about twelve miles from here, on the Plank Road. It seems that on the morning of Wednesday according to his own say so, he had had a difficult with some other unknown teamster, and, apprehendin a collision, he armed himself with a stick as a means defence. A short distance from where he was killed, a pistol shot was heard, but no notice was taken of it a men, who stripped him of his clothing, and rode him for a length of time in that condition on a rail. He was then taken to a briar patch, and made to run through it. Whenever he evinced a disposition to move the murderer, and, as yet, the whole matter is shrouded in the deepest mystery .- St. Genevier

Desperate Affray.—A most exciting and desperate affray occurred yesterday afternoon in Broad street, which was well-nigh terminating fatally. As we have ascertained the facts from an eye-witness, E. P. Hawes ascertained the facts from an eye-witness, E. P. Hawes ascertained the facts from an eye-witness, E. P. Hawes and was buried from his own home on the Sunday following.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

Cold-Blooded Murder and Robbery in Williamso County.—Information was yesterday received by the Gavernor, of one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders on record. It took place in Williamson county on the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning Washington Kennedy and Benjamin Kennedy, citizen of Maury county, were the perpetrators. They went deliberately to the plantation of Wilkins Denton, in Williamson, and finding him in the field, shot him with a double-barrelled shot gun, killing him instantly. They then rifled his person of his money and a gold watch. The murderers escaped, and at the last infor-mation had not been arrested.—Nashville Whig.

the name of O. J. Powell, Mr. Powell, who was for purpose of transacting some business with the Inferior Court. A misunderstanding in reference to some pecu-niary matter had previously existed between him and Powell, which is supposed to have been the cause of

Shocking Affair at Harper's Ferry .- A correspon the son advanced, and with a weight of some kind, struck Ingle a violent blow over the head, inflicting a wound which left no hope of his recovery. Allison wa did not die until Sunday night. As may be supposed, the affair has produced deep excitement through the entire neighborhood.

however, found attached to the body, it is to however, found attached to the body, it is to however, found attached to the body, it is to however, found attached to the body, it is to how most certain that the deceased was a son of Col. Amost M. Hammond, of this city. The young man was seen on the night of the 24th, in company with others of the same age, in the vicinity of the Macon and Western Railroad, and has not since been heard of. There is a suspicion affoat that he was murdered in an affray hy his companions, and afterwards laid upon the track. The halore the corbination of the house at the house at the corbination of the house at the house at the house at the corbination of the house at the corbination of the house at the house a ern Katiroau, is a suspicion affoat that he was murdered in an auray by his companions, and afterwards laid upon the track. We have not heard the evidence to this point. The matter is now undergoing investigation before the coroner.—Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

Cairo. Ill., of the 15th which it was here used. No cause has yet been aswed. signed for the muruer—out the parties being German it was difficult to get at the facts. Esslinger was about 45 years of age, and was regarded by his neighbors a an inoffensive man. An inquest was held over the body by Justice Mearles and a jury, who rendered verdict in accordance with the above facts. The wo-Justice Denny .- Bultimore Patriol.

Suicide of a Slave Mother and her Two Children
-The Helena (Arkansas) Shield of February 2d says
On Tuesday morning last, about daylight, a negr "A Horrible Tragedy.—The last chapter in the history of the tragedy involving the death of Stephens, clerk of the 'Ohio Belle,' and the disappearance of the murderer, has not yet been made public in this locality. The Memohis Whig says that after the murder what the same morning that the class of the wharf-boat. The body of the wharf-boat. The body of the wharf-boat.

Washington, March 9.—A disgraceful affray occurred in the ladies' parlor at the National Hotel this afternoon. A. M. Stuart, of Louisville, knocked down Mr. Mahon, a revident of Washington, who retaliated, by firing a pistol at his antagonist. The ball did not take effect, and the interference of bystanders prevented further difficulty.

The matter originated in a fancied affront. The lessantiar originated in a fancied affront originated in the sufferer, it expired a day afterwards.

Unfortunate Affoir of Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad, and until fortunate afformed by a gentleman from Goliad, and until fortunate afformed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Goliad.—Last Monday, as we are informed by a gentleman from Golia

nave also forbidden Mr. Mahon the privilege of frequenting the ladies' parlor. The latter is not a boarder at the National.

Munden. A merchant in McMinn county, (Tenn.) by the name of Bowland, was mardered on the 20th ult.

An Elopement-Bloody Consequences.-The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise says :-

'A correspondent from Telfair county writes us that on the 4th inst., John Quinn, of that county, eloped with Miss Martha Wilcox, the daughter of Woodson Wilcox, of Telfair county, and carried her into Coffee county, to the house of Mr. John Hill, where they were married by Alex. Mobley, a Justice of the Inferior

married by Alex. Mobley, a Justice of the Interior Court.

'After they had been united, the youthful couple started for the house of the bridegroom's father, but while passing a small creek on the road, John Quinn, the bridegroom, was shot in the back, and instantly killed. His wife went back to the first house, which was Mr. Jonathan Ashley's, and gave the information that her husband had been killed.

Sacricion rests upon the father of the young lady.

. On the night previous to the perpetration of the

Horrid Murder.—The last issue of the Lowndes County Chronicle says:—We learn from a private source of a most brutal murder perpetrated on the plantation of John B. Lampkin, Esq., formerly of this county, in Hancock county, Miss. One of the negro men of Mr. Lampkin became offended with the overseer, and struck him on the back of the neck with an are, killing him instantly. He then dragged the body off some distance, and cut off both hands.

'He then started to the house of Mr. L., and met Mrs. Lampkin at the door, and told her that he had hilled the dimed overseer, and intended to kill her.

killed the d-d overseer, and intended to kill her, at the same time drawing a revolver. Mr. Lampkin was sick in the bed, and unable to rise. Mrs. L. ran into the house and got a double barreled gun, and told the negro that if he moved a foot, she would shoot him, and kept him standing in the yard until she sent for some of the neighbors. They soon came to her assistance, caught the negro and hung him.'

Horrid Affair in Missouri .- We learn from a gen tleman from Washington, in this State, that a horrible tragedy took place in that town on Saturday last. Two tragedy took place in that town on Saturday last. Two or three years ago, a man named Harrison, living in that place, married a widow having two children—a girl of about fourteen, and a boy a year or two older. A few months ago, during the absence of the mother on a visit to her friends in Warren county, the step-father violated the person of the daughter, and by threats and menaces, caused her to keep the matter secret. He also, by means of false keys unliabed. threats and menaces, caused her to keep the matter se-cret. He also, by means of false keys, unlocked a drawer and carried off a sum of money which the son had laid up from his earnings. The latter, on discov-ering this fact, had him arrested, and during this examination, the daughter was put upon the stand as a witness, when she also disclosed the horrible outrage brother left the court-room and procured a pistol, and was immediately arrested and examined on the charge of murder, and discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.—St. Louis News.

Affray near Wheeling .- The Wheeling Intelligen cer records the following :-'A deplorable circum-tance happened at Triadelphia

on Saturday last. Mr. McCoy went into the store of Mr. Garrison, when an altercation took place between them about a money transaction. Garrison picked up an axe-handle, and gave McCoy a severe knock with it; McCoy then got hold of a two-pound weight, which he threw at Garrison, hitting him on the head, and breaking his skull.

'We have not learned the condition of the wounded

man, nor have we learned the full particulars of the affray. Mr. Garrison is a merchant at Triadelphia Mr. McCoy is a contractor on the Hempfield Railroad. The Savannah Republican of Thursday says :

A most melancholy affair occurred at the house of Mr. Fugh, in Drayton street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. John F. Dembriski, a Pole, and one of those unfortu-John F. Dembriski, a Pole, and one of those unfortu-nate exiles who have been driven from their own land by the political convulsions of late years, being desti-tute of means and employment, deliberately placed a pistol to his side, and discharged its contents into his body. When our reporter saw him, a few hours after the occurrence, he was still alive, but suffering greatly from pain and internal hemorrhage. No hopes are en-tertained of his recovery.

'Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Dembriski died at 10½ o'clock last night.'

A Husband Hung by his Wife .- The Natchitoches amour, Matthew Bresente. The Chronicle says : "Rodrigo having what he thought just grounds to

suspect his wife's fidelity, threatened to bring her to a sense of virtue. For this she had him bound over to keep the peace. The paramour and the bad woman then contrived the idea of getting rid of the husband. A few nights afterwards, he and the wife seized Rodri-go while asleep, and after binding him hand and foot, dragged him about a mile from the house, where, placing a rope around his neck, in spite of his prayers and shricks for mercy, they hung him, and beat him of death with a stick. After the guilty parties had succeeded in killing their unfortunate victim, they covered the body. Bresente has confessed his guilt." Shocking Affair .- Last Saturday evening, at a gro-

cery at Spring Creek, about three miles above this town, a difficulty occurred between Andrew Wright and a Mexican, which resulted in Wright's shooting the Mexican three times with a revolver, causing his death in a few hours. Wright immediately left .- Ibid.

and, with her infant in her arms, she walked to her step-father's. He indignantly spurned her from his door, and the poor woman started to cross the mountain, with the intention of searching for Payne. Her and family were scated around the fire, an unknown fant were not found for four weeks afterward. The upon the floor, killing him instantly, bodies were decently interred. Payne, who was formerly of Bedford county, has been arrested and im-

Irishman, deek hand on some steamboat, got into a the river on Monday morning last on the ferry boat difficulty at Dolan's, and after a few words, the deek where he mounted a horse hitched at the ferry and rode hand drew a knife, and indicted a severe wound in the off. The horse was ridden to the ferry by Mr. Burney, abdomen of the former. We did not hear whether or who left him to cross to Vicksburg, and saw Payne ridnot the wound was considered mortal.—Cairo Times. ing him away before he had got half way across the

Murderer Arrested .- Charles Foster, charged with mond. the murder of James Cleary, of Davidson county, Tenn., was arrested in Augusta, Ga., on Saturday, the 2d inst.

A Singular Murder.—A man named John F. Ball was committed to the county jail of this county yesterday, by Sheriff Rickey, of St. Charles County, the jail of that county being too insecure for the safe keeping of a prisoner charged with so grave an offence. The prisoner was examined by Justice Barker, of St. Charles. The charge made against him is, that on the night of the 23d inst., he met a negro named Mark, servant of Dr. Barnegat English, on a road leading north from St. Charles, and shot him dead with a pistol.—Missouri Democrat.

Murder.—A most shocking murder was perpetrated last Thursday night, on the person of W. J. Richey, living near Donaldsville, in this district. It appears that Mr. R. had attended, on that evening, a wedding in the neighborhood, and had returned home in the sight of the somewhat intoxicated, leaving his family

last Thursday night, on the person of W. J. Richey, living near Donaldsville, in this district. It appears that Mr. R. had attended, on that evening, a wedding in the neighborhood, and had returned home in the night alone, somewhat intoxicated, leaving his family at the house of the wedding party. Later in the night, hearing a noise at his meat house, and suspect-ing burglars, it is supposed that he sallied out to pro-tect his property, and met his death at the hands of the thieves, for the door of the meat house was found next morning torn off, and the body of Richey dreadfully matilated about the head by a maul which was left ly-ing in the yard. Not the least clue has yet been dis-covered to the foul perpetrators of this deed.—Abbeville

A young man named Turner, overseer for Rob-ert Tait, was killed by one of Mr. Tait's negroes on the 20th ult., in Cahawba, Ala.

Foul Murder.—A man by the name of Wm. Rowland, who kept a small store at Double Springs, in this county, was murdered on Friday night last. He was found in his store-room on Saturday morning, with his threaf cut in such a manner as to lead to the belief that it had been done with a hatchet. With the exception of a small bruise between the eyes, no other marks of violence were found. We learn that two of his neighbors were with him until about nine o'clock on Friday night, at which time they left him. When found, be had his pantaloons and socks on, and it is supposed the assessin called him from his bed under a pretence of wishing to purchase something. The key of the door was found in the murdered man's pocket. Robberry was the motive, as the deceased's trunk had been killed. His wife went back to the first house, which was Mr. Jonathan Ashley's, and gave the information that her husband had been killed.

Suspicion rests upon the father of the young lady, and he has given bonds for his appearance at the next Superior Court of Telfair.

Bloody Affray.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express has the following particulars of a bloody tragedy that cocurred at Jerusalem, Southumpton, on Friday last, the 15th inst.':—

20n the night previous to the perpetration of the

On the night previous to the perpetration of the deed, at a party or ball given in Jerusalem, Capterone Newson, a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and late the representative of his county in the State Legislature, gave some offence to a young lady, which a relative of hers, a young medical student, named Calhoun Barret, resented.

On the next day, Barret saw Newsom coming along the road in a buggy, with a double-barreled gun, a black man driving for him. When Newsom perceived him, he raised the gun as if to fire, but Barret being also provided with a gun, fired first, the contents striking N. somewhere near the breast, causing him to fall forward over the spatter-board. B. then advanced and discharged the second barrel into the head of Newsom, killing him instantly.

A Duel at Wilmington.—The Wilmington (N. C.) A Duel in Cherokee .- The Rome (Ga.) Courier ha

A Duel at Wilmington .- The Wilmington (N. C.)

with five shooting revolvers, in the course of which Quarles received four balls, viz, through the hat, the ear, the cheek and the shoulder, and Bell received one ball in the hip. Both men were severely hurt, and were taken back to Mobile.

F A reward of three thousand dollars has been of fered for the arrest of two men, named Phillips, and their nephew, Dr. Ross, who are supposed to have murdered P. G. Watson, an old, prominent and wealthy citizen of New Madrid, Missouri. The suspected men were of high standing, and heretofore of good charac-ters. The crime is said to have been the result of a dispute relative to a law-suit between the parties.

In Hancock County, La., Samuel L. Watson, a negro overseer, whipped one of the negroes under him, and a few days after, the negro caught him in a field, and heat him with a club till he died. The tragedy closed in the usual way, by the summary hanging of the negro by the populace.

The negro who lately murdered Mr. Harwood, of Charles City, Virginia, has been sentenced to be hung.

Murder at Clinton .- The Laurensville Herald says A murder was committed at Clinton on Monday last on the person of George Holland, by James McWilliams. We forbear giving the particulars, as we have received contrary reports of them. McWilliams has fled. Farris, convicted of the murder of his young

master, was hanged at Liberty, Bedford county, Va., on the 14th. He said he was sorry for the murder, but

that he entertained for the relatives of the deceased a hatred that nothing but death could extinguish. Celia, a negress, was executed at Fulton, Mo. 4th inst., for the murder of her master in October last. She confessed the crime, and stated that when her master came to her cabin, as usual in the night, the devil

got into her, and she struck him with a stick till he was A Free Negro Overseer Murdered .- The Concordia Intelligencer of March 22st says :- We learn that the free negro overseer on a plantation belonging to Mr. Daniel Smith, on Black river, in the parish of Catahoula, was chopped in pieces with an are by a desperate slave on the place. The other slaves, about thirly in number, tried to arrest the murderer, but he threatened to kill them all, and escaped; but he returned

Murder .- Reid, a law student at the North Carolina University, shot a man named Clark, in an altercation, killing him instantly.

again, and was put in irons. This was done last week

while no white person was on the estate.'

Shooting .- Nathaniel McCann, a discharged police-16th, wounding him slightly on the neck.

Nine murders have been committed in Memphis Tenn., within a year, and not one of the murderers has been brought to justice. Seven Murderers Sentenced .- In the Circuit Court

at Yazoo City, Miss., seven persons have been convict-ed of murder and sentenced to be hung—three negroes, for the murder of Prichard; Cotton, for the murder of Smith; Lynch, for the murder of Wright; Kent, for the murder of James; and last, that demon in human Brutal Murder .- Samuel Taylor and wife, an old

nd respectable couple living in Twiggs county, Ga., were brutally murdered by blows from an axe, while in bed, a few nights since. The murderer, supposed to be a negro, set fire to the house; but it was discovered n season to prevent the bloody deed from being buried

Duellists.—Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, Pratte Neidlet, principal, and Charles Bontcamp and Hya-cinth Renonard, assistants, were each fined \$50, for being engaged in writing and sending a challenge for a duel. The Court afterwards reduced the fines to \$5 Horrible Murder .- Mr. Thomas R. Borden, an age and respectable citizen of Newbern, Ala., was murdered recently while asleep, being shot through a window. From the circumstance that the gun-wadding found in

A Melancholy Case.—On the 24th, Jane Anderson and her jinfant, two years, old, were found dead on Armstrong Creek, Fayette county. It appears that the girl had fallen, and had been living for some time with Charles Payne, her seducer. He deserted her, and, with her infant in her arms, she walked to her step-father's. He indignantly spurned her from his killed another man in an affray. He was arrested and deer and the recovery waynest tracted to come the second state of the second s

strength gave out in the attempt, and with her child, she sank down in the cold and gloomy mountain path, and breathed her last. Her body and that of her in-To The Vicksburg Whig of the 6th inst. says:We learn that R. W. Payne, who murdered the editor
of the Kosciusko Chronicle, has been arrested in Mad

Last Wednesday night, a bar-keeper and an ison Parish, and is now in Richmond jull. He crossed river. He was pursued, and captured beyond Rich-

Murder and Ruffianism in New Orleans .- Within the last eight weeks there have been more assessinations in the public thoroughfares in the Republican city of Horrible.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Jackson, Miss., gives an account of the burning of a negro, at Lexington, in that State, after chaining him to a stake, in the public street, for a violent personal outrage upon a young woman, who is not likely to survive her injuries.

In the public thoroughfares in the Republican city of New Orleans, than, we will venture to assert, have occurred in the whole despotic empire of brutalized Austria, a nation of forty millions of people, in the last two years; or, indeed, in any other despotic government in Europe, within the ame time; or in any other equal period—save a revolutionary end—since the time when it was the custom to employ professional assessing in Italy to assess or practice with the country of the control of the public thoroughfares in the Republican city of New Orleans.

preserve life and property in this city of New Orleans.
On Monday afternoon last, a few minutes after Judge Robertson, of the First District Court, had dismissed the rule for a new trial, in the case of John M. Bell vs. Joseph Hufty, some six or eight persons, standing in the corridor of the court-bouse, were knocked down with slung-shots. For about an hour, the building was in andispated account. sung-shots. For about an hour, the building was in undirputed possession of twenty or thirly persons, who would gather about any man obnoxious to them, knock him down from behind without saying a ward and then proceed to treat another in the same manner, until the building was cleared. No attempt was made to disturb them in their saturnalis. The court-house has become one of the most dangerous places in this ruffishly-ridden city.—New Orleans Delta.—

Round Hill Water-Cure

MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE.

NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

I N all the local advantages which render attractive an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Petrat or others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, this state for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, this stands alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two side by forty acres of forest park, which affords a refreshig shade during the warm months, and protection four the winds in winter. The water is supplied in grat abundance from living mountain springs, and is abold for its softness and purity. The Bathing facilities last just been wholly remedelled and greatly enlarged. They now embrace every modern improvement for the nested application of water, which is used in a thought and scientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro-Classical Baths for extracting metallic substances, whether taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also been obtained, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. Halsted, the proprietor, (formerly of Redester, N. Y..) continues to pay particular attents a meaning the substances and were desired.

Dr. H. HALSTED, the proprietor, (formerly of Rechester, N. Y.,) continues to pay particular attention in Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The success which has attended his method of treating such complaint by his system of Motorpathy has given him a most extended practice. He diseards the usual treatment of the control the day, and makes no use of artificial supports. the day, and makes no use of artificial supports its system is founded on new pathological principle, and by it permanent cures are effected with an case and ontainty heretofore unattained by any system of herapeutics.

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various

He also devotes nimsen to the cure of an ineversal kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for tempy years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, and within that time having treated many of the mot conplicated cases, he has had an opportunity few have to oyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted ad ifficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Borbs,

Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnest and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost inputum for the expansion, development and healthy acts of the lungs and various other organs, and in some case are indispensable. Many modes are used to creic hotily and organic action, and thus to equalizable time. lation, and to aid the secreting vessels without new, ring the baneful reactive efforts of powerful and significant controls. rious drugs.

Circulars sent free to any address on application

* Exposition of Motorpathy, postage free, on the re-ceipt of ten letter stamps; and 'Motion-Life,' or receipt of six.

Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Northampton, Man. March 28, 1855.

NOTICE.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE HOME SCHOOL OUR friends, patrons, and the public are briefs.

O formed, that we have this day disposed if or school building and lot, and apparatus therete lesisting, to William S. and Abbie S. Harwood, of large Having been acquainted with the said persons a

individuals acting in a private capacity mainly and without any evidence of their competency to conduct Home school, we prefer to speak neither favorably as unfavorably of them. We shall not commit careles, we think, in saying, that we believe they will radesu we think, in saying, that we believe they will rules; to do what they conscientiously think to be right. As regards Hopedale, we unbesitatingly deckin are conviction that no other village in New England anpasses it in the morality and high-toned character its inhabitants.

For further information concerning this charge and

our future plans, please see our Circuia Lama, which will soon be issued. Those wishing to correspond with us in reference in business or educational matters, will please address u, for the present, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

MORGAN L BLOOM SOPHIA LOUISA BLOOM Hopedale, Mass., April 15, 1856. 6t

Hopedale Home School: FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

This School, established in 1854 by M. L and S. L. Bloom, under whose superintendence it has been und the present time, will hereafter be conducted by the subscribers, who hope, with their attainments and past perience as Teachers, to prove themselves acriby if the confidence and patronage of their friends and the pablic generally. It is located in the pleasant and quie Village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two homestide of Barron.

ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence.

The design of this School is to educate in the lighest and best sense of the term, and thereby so far fit ties who may attend it for any useful calling among men, as its purpose and facilities will it Particular attention will be given to the social, men!

and religious influence exerted at all times upon the who may avail themselves of the privileges hereby sig-Physical health and comfort, so often segicted is Educational Institutions, will receive proper care.

The Discipline of the School is intended to be strict.

nd impartial, but kind and parental. No pupils taken under seven years of age. Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a please and comfortable HOME for their children of while prosecuting their studies, where they will be sel cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of common set ty, and from the corrupting power of prevailing side ness-where they will be nurtured in sirtut, leasing and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

EXPENSES.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) For Tuition in common English branches, tearist care, including washing, mending, &c. per Quanted For Tuition in higher English and Select Branchet. ten weeks. Languages, Painting, Music, &c., an extra but reset

able charge will be made.

Text Books, Reference Books and Stationery, man site for the School, furnished without additional coloring to make A Normal Department, for those proposing to inch The next (Summer) Term will commence as the

Third Thursday (15th) of May.

For forther information and particulars, relain Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of Di Principals, Millord, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HATWOOD,

Worcester Hydropathic Institution, On Arch and Fountain Streets, WORCESTER, MASS.

HE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make #1 lecation is elevated and healthy, and easy of accessing

all parts of the city.

The medical department is conducted by Dr. S. Louis and has never been limited to the exclusive rat a water in those cases which seemed to require the There has recently been erected a first-class 6 per

sium upon the grounds belonging to this institute which is under the charge of an experienced teachs For term, &c., address E. F. ROGERS, Superintendent

Out-door practice attended to. Office hears, 211 Worcester, Jan. 25.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long crest of study and practical investigation, made for self acquainted with the various diseases incidents the Hale and Salah self at the Hale and Salah self at the s self acquainted with the various diseases incidents at the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the rable of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared give entire satisfaction to all who may favor for their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine case of fen. Having recently removed from 284 to \$65 Washing

of ten.

Having recently removed from 284 to \$85 Wash, ton street, where she has a superior suit of rose, of now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also improvement in that branch, and Champosing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrate and Oils, which will not suly great that Restorative and Oils, which will not suly great the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to put the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to great the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to great the hair form the highest estimation by all whist must be and the sum of the hair from the first people in the hair to great the hair the hair to great the hair th