THE LIBERATOR IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN policies, if payment be made in advance,

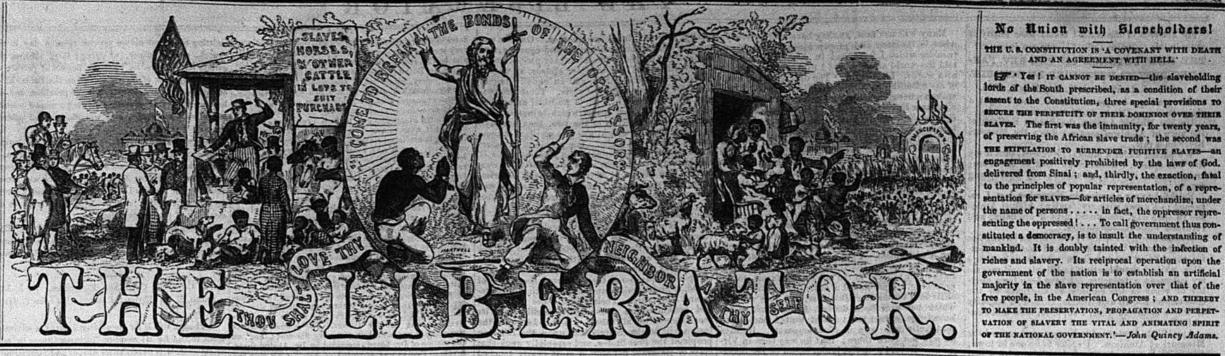
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Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au therised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financia Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Legge, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILDRICK. and

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts

WESTELL PRILLIPS. fig the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o dary question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 21.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1856.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

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 SURRENDER PUBLITIVE 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 SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

VATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

WHOLE NUMBER 1142.

From the Washington Union. THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THEIR NEW PLATFORM.

The anniversary meeting of the American Antivery Society was held in New York on Wednesor morning last. This Society, as is well known, ander the immediate control of William Lloyd farrison, Rev. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, sed a detachment of strong-minded women, and is the prolife parent of Abolitionism. Know-Nothgism. Black Republicanism. Higher-Lawism, re-Loveism, and the other off-shoots of unbriled prejudices and passions. The isolated ravings fa small or large body of fanatics are seldom wor-ny of serious notice, or, if noticed at all, it should through the intervention of a medical practiiner. But the case of the American Anti-Slasers Society is different in kind and degree. The also of all who are arrayed in opposition to the iples of the Democratic party, and who are signs a mad and unrelenting war against the fit through this Society. It is true that the Socitr generally keeps some four or five years ahead blashemous doctrines and purposes; but the at failed to enter upon the new fields of agitation

ich had been previously prepared for them. At a time in the political history of Mr. Seward, at gentleman, if we are not greatly mistaken, as of the opinion that Southerners should be proetel in their constitutional right of passing rough the free States with their slave property; bit under the goadings, discipline and progressive sprit of the Anti-Slavery Society, he has been ight to regard the Fugitive Slave Law as one of exhaninations of the land, and the kidnapping Cal. Wheeler's slaves as eminently worthy of extra shrick' from the 'friends of freedom.' sliede to these facts for the purpose of submit-g to the inspection of our readers the new platom which has just been creeted by the Anti-Slacountry must, sooner or later, adopt and stand the planks composing this platform are im from the resolutions adopted at the meeting heady alluded to, and from the speeches made at

lst. That the work of agitation must be continantil the entire abolition of slavery in all the tates is effected.

21. That the hand of fellowship must not be ex-Make the Missouri Compromise.

M. No compromise, concession, or truce; but and complete abelition of slavery.

th. Curses on the Constitution.

These, we presume, are the four great planks or sciples of abolitionism. As for its proposed sches, we are not left for a moment in the ark One of the speakers, in the course of his marks, made use of the following threatening York Express :-

the world as lief see shavery in Kansas and Nebras-ts in South Carolina; nay, he would rather see it ber, where we might not be directly responsible, than the Patrict of Columbia, where we were responsible. be real slaveholders of the country were in the North-States, especially in Boston, New York and Philathat, and it was with these slaveholders at home that must make war. He wanted the men who advised the Without of Sharp's rifles in New York for Kansas, to orkete Sharp's rifles to fight with in Georgia, South resel Africans in those States needed them more the white men in Kansas. (Applause.) No man ral to the Union could be an anti-slavery man. (Ap-(M) No man could be trusted in a tight place,

was not an out-and-out disunionist.' (Cheers.) There is certainly no mistaking this language. is plain, open, decided, and fiendish. Not conheavy to shoot down actual settlers who innoally believe that they are living under a free, life and property-protecting government. and who impertmently suppose that they have some rights under the Federal Constitution—not leat with raising the standard of open, undised revolution within a Territory of the United tates in which the citizens of the whole Union tommen rights and common interests-not at with killing in cold blood an officer of a law while in the patriotic discharge of dutyabolitionists now seek to extend the area of ctimes and agitation. Branches of the England Emigrant Aid Society are to be esbed throughout the South, and Southern an are to be personded into a surrender of their prin and manhood, not by word of mouth, but the death-dealing instrumentality of Sharp's

From the Albany Atlas and Argus. THE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLU-TION-VICTORY OR DEATH.

But the whole spirit and scope of the Republi-Someti, and of the political demagogues Freent Constitution and form of government, hef no doubt. These politicians, despaircountry, have determined to influence the s of a section, and put themselves at the the most crazy and fanatical anti-slavery at shich has been developed in the Northern As a specimen of the incendiary sentiwhich must characterize the movements of t hepublicanism, we may refer to the docbut forth a few days ago at the annual meetthe American Anti-Slavery Society in the New York. Wm. Lloyd Garrison presided. but the resolutions adopted were the follow-

Indired, That the right to enslave a human be pretence whatever, is not a debatable more than is the right to commit adultegiry, highway robbery, or piracy.'

ed. That we are struggling, not for the alon, but for the non-existence of slavery—the it sectional, but to drive it out of the land b restore the Missouri Compromise, but to ter-cal compromises—not to repel the aggressions Slate power upon Northern rights, but to se-tended and Equality to all who dwell upon the a soil -making the imbruted slave the test of treigion, all patriotism, all philanthropy, and

litte we have the doctrines of Black Republiasiate the doctrines of Black Beparent boldly and broadly stated. They are not y the hon-extension of slavery to new terri-bat its 'non-existence' in the States where is been stated in the states where en established; not simply to resist sla-The its present limits, and make it 'sectional,' discouri Compromise, but to 'terminate all merican clipper-built ships.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. compromises.' And the argument is put on the ground that slavery has no rights, any more than adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy'; no rights, in the language of the Albany Journal's Kansas meeting at our State Capitol, except the right to be killed '-the same rights which, acording to the Journal, Sheriff Jones had in Kan-

> These positions of the anti-slavery gathering in New York-which is but a branch of this boasted Republican ' movement for freedom'-are in entire cordance with the following resolutions reported by Greeley to the Republican State Convention held in Syracuse last fall, and adopted by that body :-

. Resolved. That the federal government, being one

legally formed out of such Territories,' &c.

existence-no right 'except to be killed '-in any and hopes-marchons!'-Southern paper. State formed since the adoption of the Constitu-tion. They assume that the general government cannot, under the Constitution, even 'tolerate' or let alone slavery in the Territories, but must suppress it. From this position they derive their next conclusion, that the Constitution forbids the formation of Slave States out of such Territories, and therefore that slavery has no constitutional existence, except in the original thirteen States.

Thus we see Greeley and Garrison, Seward and Theodore Parker, standing side by side on the same platform. But we are not left to inference in relation to the intimate associations of these congenial minds. The Rev. (!) Theodore Parker, as the principal speaker on the occasion of this New York jubilee, publicly extended the right hand of fellowship to Seward. The Tribune reports him as

lative or executive. The speaker drew a contrast between the two, showing that the first followed, while the latter led, public sentiment. Looking at the different forces which went to organize the anti-slavery sentiment, he spoke of the Republican party, and placed chief among its leaders the Hon. WILLIAM HENRY SEW-ARD, of whom he said there was not a Senator of the present day so able, so far-sighted, so cautious, so wise, to organize ideas into men, and to administer that organization. He knew of other great men, but it detracted nothing from them, and was a great honor to be second when Mr. Seward was first.' (Applause.)

Mr. Parker was right in hailing the Republican party and its leader, Mr. Seward, as in full com-munion with him, his distinguished friend Mr. Garrison, and the sentiments put forth in the resolutions of the meeting. Nor did it at all mar the homogeneousness of the occasion, but rather illustrated the extent and variety of extravagant isms, combined under the name of Republicanism, that Mrs. Lucy Stone, and Mrs. Lucretia Mott, and Mr. Charles L. Remond, (colored,) were present upon the platform, and lent their smiles and sweet persuasive eloquence to this cordial exchange of endearments between Abolition and Republican politicians.

But this is not all. Garrison and Parker, and sweet Lucy Stone, and matronly Lucretia Mott, proved their devotion to Republicanism, and their soundness on the Kansas question, by adopting the following resolution :-

Resolved, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but 'the traffick-ers in slaves and the souls of men' are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, wherever et; that we are living under the sway of ' Border Ruffianism,' incarnated in the perso as the unscrupulous tool of the Slave Power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to brow off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy a thousand times more intolerable to be borne than any ever mposed upon our Revolutionary fathers by the mother

This resolution has the genuine Republican flaror. It smacks of rebellion against government. Not only are the laws of Kansas invalid, but Franklin Pierce is ' no longer the legitimate President of the United States.' . We are in the midst That will do. Seward, Greeof a revolution! Weed & Co. should come down from their places as drivers, and Garrison, Parker, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott and Remond be installed in their seats, and take the reins of the 'Republican movement.

But the last and crowning resolution, which these philanthropists flourished in the faces of their enemies before adjourning, was as follows : Resolved, That we shall neither give nor ask for

any quarter; but our motto is, "Victory or Death "!" We are in the midst of a revolution! Victory or death! Garrison, Seward & Co. have flung their banner to the breeze with this inscription. They demand political power. They seek it by resist-ing the laws, and, if need be, by a 'revolution' in our form of government. . Victory' for our friends and partisans is their watchword, even at the expense of 'death' to the Constitution, and to the opes of free institutions in this western hemis-

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Charleston (S. C.) Standard, following the wake of other Southern administration journals, is ruffian, killed Straight Whig, a week ruffian who out for a revival of the African Slave Trade. It

'If we must have territory, let us have slaves to cultivate it : or, if it be too offensive to the tastes of this enlightened age, let us have leave to live within that which we possess, and abandoning the race after a continually vanishing horizon, let us fortify ourselves within our present limits, and show to the world what slavery can do when its efforts are extended to higher objects than merely extending a frontier. In either event there will be a necessity for the South to demand a modification of its present relations to the general government, and in doing this we cannot help confessing that it were more manly to say at once that the RESTRIC-TIONS UPON THE SLAVE TRADE SHALL BE REMOVED that if it be a virtue not to purchase slaves from the importer, we will practise it without the control of Congress, and if Western men must have slaves for the cultivation of the soil, that they may take them unbridled as did our fathers, and not have leave to drag them from the older States which they have assisted in improving, and where they have secured the right of an enduring home.

There is every indication that the foreign slave trade is to be prosecuted with renewed vigor in A- THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

'In Nicaragua, the South has planted one foot; in Kansas the other is resting. If she is tumbled from the positions she has selected, her fall will be irremediable; if she hold her ground, the history of Northern despotism will be closed without a bloody page. The South, as an entirety, as a nationality, must assist Walker and Rives, Atchison and Douglas. The main army must beware lest its flanks should be turned. It must be prepared to resist the Napoleonic strategy of its ene-mies. What is to be done? The era for newspaper writing and philosophical disquisitions is over ; words are breath when bullets alone are required ;

action is the duty of the times. of defined and limited powers, &c., we must earnestly deny its right to establish, uphold, or tolerate slavery in any portion of the public domain, or to connice at its existence in the federal territory by any means conflagration! Now or never is the time. The fate of Cuba depends upon the fate of Nicaragua, Resolved, That since there can be no legal slavery in and the fate of the South depends upon that of the Territories of our Union, there can be no slave States Cuba! This is the hour of destiny. We must live now, or have no life. We must do, or die. These resolutions go the length of saying that In the name of Southern principles, in the name of lavery has no constitutional rights—no right of liberty and truth, in the name of our wrongs

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Another of those phillippics against the principles of Christianity and the republicanism of our government, which gestated with the out-breaking of insanity in W. L. Garrison about twenty-five years ago, was imposed upon a few individuals at Hampden Hall, last evening—and that, too, by a -by one who professes to have the instincts, affections, and sensibilities of a woman ! - How an individual, professing attributes accorded to hu-manity, can stand before an enlightened audience, and boldly, nay, blasphemously assert that Christianity is a farce, a sham-that our republicanism is false—requires an Amazonian fortitude, which, thank God, but few refined females possess. We have no doubt but Miss Holley feels a deep sym-pathy for the slave—who does not! Yet, every Those engaged in this enterprise might be divided opprobrious declaration against the spirit of our into two classes, political reformers and non-political government adds a corresponding stripe on the back reformers, who do not seek any government office, legis- of the slave, and forges another link to his chain. We cannot hear Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Henry Clay called traitors to the Constitution, by any one, be they male or female, who, at the same time they do so, are preaching treason to the laws of the land. What would be the condition of this country, were Garrison and his crazy cohorts in possession of its institutions! The following circumstance, related by the Boston Courier, gives an explanation of what would constitute a leading feature in society :-

Last week, in this city, a Virginian of dusky hue, and bearing above his shoulders a very woolly head, was married to a rosy maiden under twenty. She was quite nandsome, and a native of Ireland.

Let the policy of Garrison and his supporters be carried out in practice, and tens of thousands of negroes from the Southern States will come North to amalgamate with the whites, as did the . Virginian with a woolly head above his shoulders.' Garrisonianism brings its votaries to this complexion at the first step equality of negroes is a point not to be avoided by them. Oh, God! what is humanity, when left to itself, or when under influences of Springfield Daily American (Know Nothing.)

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Tribune. ADDRESS OF THEODORE PARKER.

Last evening, Mr. PARKER delivered an Address at the City Assembly Rooms on the subject of the interest of Northern men in keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska, WM. L. GARRISON presiding. of Franklin Pierce-no longer the legitimate President He commenced his remarks by tracing the history of the United States, but one deserving of immediate and dwelling upon the superiority of the Teutoni mpeachment and removal for his perfidy and treason family, and the Anglo-Saxon race especially, by which this country was settled; then divided them into two classes—the Progressive, who divided Labor and Government equally; and the Retrogressive, who limited Government to the few, and depressed the many. He then went on very fully to discuss the subject evils of slavery, and concluded as follows :-

> Kansas and Nebraska are 'the Children in the Wood.' They had a fair inheritance, but the parents dying, left them to a guardian uncle (the President.) I hear the Northern mother say to

> > 'You must be father and mother both, And uncle, all in one."

'You are the man must bring our babes To wealth or misery:
And if you keep them carefully,
Then God will you reward; But if you otherwise should deal. God will your deeds regard.'

It is still the old story; the executive uncle promises well enough, but

"He had n't kept these pretty babes But twelve months and a day, Before he did devise To make them both away.

He bargained with two ruffians strong. [That is Straight Whig and Democrat,] Which were of furious mood,

That they should take these children young, And slay them in a wood.' It is still the old story. One of the roffians kills the other, but in this case Democrat, the strong had no backbone, and now seeks to kill the babes;

> 'Their pretty lips with blackberries, So all besmeared and dyed '-

he is not content to stain

he 'would make them both oway.' But that is not quite so easy. Kansas, the elder, turns out a very male child, a thrifty boy; he will not die-he refuses to be killed—but with such weapons as he has shows what blood he came of. His relations -but with such weapons as he hear of the matter, and make a noise about it.

The uncle becomes the town talk. Even the ghost of a Straight Whig is disquieted, and ' walks' gnost of a Straight Whig is disquieted, and 'walks' in obscure places, by graveyards, 'haunting' some houses. Nay, the Northern mother rises from the grave; perhaps the Northern father is not dead, but only sleeping, like Barbarossa in that other fable, with his Sharp's rifle for a pillow. Who knows but he, too, will 'rise' and execute his own Will! The history may yet end after the old sort.

And now the heavy wrath of God Upon the Uncle fell; Yea, fearful fiends did haunt his house,

His conscience felt a hell. His barns were fired, his goods consumed; His lands were barren made; Conventions failed to nominale; No office with him stayed."

Shall Slavery spread over all the United States, and root out Freedom from the land, or shall Freedom from the land, or shall Freedom spread wide her blessed boughs till the whole of the state of the

mighty question. I take it the Angio-Saxon will not forego his ethnological instinct for Freedom, and the historic habit of two thousand years; he will progressively tend to Christianity and Democracy. He will put Slavery down, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. Now he may end this crime forcibly if he must. Now he may end this crime were contending for Liberty. Then it was Freedom of Course and the contending against the first principles of all humanity.

er. See the state of things. Satanic Democracy. For once the House inclines a Class, the other way, leans toward Freedom: a bill for Shall of justice-simply by refusing to vote a dollar of have small doubt of that. Shall we do it now and money until Kansas is free. If the House will de-without tumult, or by and by with a dreadful revo-Presidential and the Senatorial-will soon-come to work of war! This is a new expedient; it was often

But perhaps the people themselves are not quite fancy on so foul a sight! ready for this measure, and the House and Senate of America, and to promote that Christianity and Democracy spoken of before. I shall not pretend doubtful man.

noderate, in that office, then see what fol-

out will be dispensed so as to promote the welfare and the prosperity of the people. All the great offices, executive, judicial, diplomatic, commercial, will be controlled by the Progressive Force, the Administration will be celestial-democratic, not Satanic merely, and seek by natural justice to organical. hand : 70,000,000 annual dollars in his left hand ; hings and persons so that all may have a share in labor and government. Thus when Freedom has money and office to bestow, she will become repectable in the South, whence noble men, slave-lolders and non-slaveholders, will come out of their hiding-places to bless their land which others have cursed so heavily and so long. There are Anti-Slavery elements at the South-'one swallow makes no Summer;' but one Presidential Summer of Freedom will bring many swallows out from their wintry sleep, fabulous or real. Nay, the ignorant men of the North will be instructed, for mean men will be attracted by no smell of dinner, and her base men left alone in-their rot or to engage in other

crime, but not in kidnapping men.
2. Kansas becomes a Free State before the let of January, 1858. Nebracia, Oregon. Washington, Utah, New Mexico, all will be Free States. When Texas sends down a pendulous branch which takes independent root, a tree of Freedom will grow up therefrom. Western Texas will ere long be a Free State. She is half ready now. Freedom will be organized in the Mesilla Valley. If we acquire new territory from Mexico, it will be honestly got, and Democracy and Christianity spread thither. If Central America, Nicaragua, or other new soil, headened and the line of the state o becomes ours, it will be all consecrated to Freedom, the inalienable Rights of Man. Slavery will

be abolished in the District of Columbia. 3. There will be no more national attempts to destroy Freedom in the North, but continual efforts to restrict Slavery. The Democratic parts of the Constitution, long left a dead letter therein, will be developed, and its despotic clauses, exceptionable there, and clearly hostile to its purpose and its spirit, will be overruled and forced out of sight, like odious features of the British Common Law; there will be a Pacific Railroad, perhaps more than one, and national attempts will be made to develop the national resources of the Continent by free la The South will share with the North in this better organization of things and persons, this development of industry and education.
4. And what will be the future of Kansas! Her

114,000 square miles will soon fill up with educa-ted and industrious men, each sharing the labor and the government of society, helping toward the wisdom and the progress of all-aiding the organization of Christianity and Democracy. What a development there will be of agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce! What farms and shops! What canals and railroads! What schools, newspapers, libraries, meeting-houses! Yes, what families of rich, educated, happy and religious men and women! In A. D. 1900, there will be

dom spread wide her blessed boughs till the whole continent is fed by her fruit, and lodged beneath her arms, her very leaves for the healing of the nations! That is the ultimate question.

Now it is for America to chose between these two alternatives, and chose quick. For America! No, for the North. You and I are to decide this mighty question. I take it the Anglo-Saxon will state, nor another Slave President: no more kidners.

against humanity by ballots; wait a little, and only with sword and blood can this deep and widening-blot of shame be scoured out from the Continent. No election, since that first and unopposed of Washington, has been so important to America IV. sat in his stead in St. Peter's chair, and repreas this now before us. Once the nation chose be-tween Aaron Burr and Thomas Jefferson. When the choice is between Slavery and Freedom, will (incited thereto by the Pontiff, smote at the rights the North choose wrong! Any railroad company of man) sat on England's throne. Two hundred may by accident elect a knave for President, but years ago, our fathers in the two Englands, Old when he has been convicted of squandering their and New, did give battle against monarchie desubstance on himself, and blowing up their engines, nay, destroying their sons and daughters, will the stockholders choose the swindler forever! stockholders choose the swindler forever!

Kansas applies for admission as a Free State, with a Constitution made in due form, and by the people. The regressive force is determined that she shall be a Slave State, and so all the 926,000 miles of territory become the spoil of the slavehold-miles of the continent, while Cromwell and Milton made in the continent, while Cromwell and Milton of the continent, while Cromwell and Milton made the old question between the Substance of man and The majority of the Senate is Pro-Slavery, of the his Accidents, Labor and Capital, the People and

Shall the 350,000 slaveholders own all the making Kansas a slave State will pass the Senate: 1,400,000 square miles of territory not yet made will be resisted in the House-then comes the tug States, and drive all Northern men away from it? of war. The North has a majority in the House, or shall it belong to the people ! Shall this vast but is divided. If all will unite, they may make area be like Arkansas and South Carolina, or like Kansas a Free State before the Fourth of next Michigan and Connecticut! That is the immediate July. They can force the Government to this act question. Think we shall put Slavery down! I of justice—simply by refusing to vote a dollar of have small doubt of that. Shall we do it now and termine on that course-the two Executors-the lution, St. Domingo massacres, and the ghastly

Shall America decide for wickedness, extend the enough resorted to by our fathers in Old England dark places of the earth, filled up fuller with the under the Tudors and Stuarts; nay, the Dutch habitations of cruelty! Then our ruin is certain used it against Philip II.

But perhaps there is not virtue enough in the House to do this; then let the State Legislatures which are now in session, send instructions, and the People-who are always in session-petitions to victim who fell as the fool dieth. What a ruin it would be! Come away-I cannot look even in

If we decide for the inalienable rights of man. cannot agree. Then the question goes over to the for present welfare, future progress; for Chrisnext Presidential election, where it will be the most tianity and Democracy, and so organize things and important element. There will be three candimen that all may share the labor and government dates, perhaps four, for the Straight Whigs may put up some inveterate politician, hoping to catch whatever shall 'turn up.' It is possible there shall be no choice by the people; then the election goes to the present House of Representatives, when the choice is by States. In either case, if the met. the choice is by States. In either case, if the matter be managed well, the Progressive force of America may get into the Presidential chair. I mean lakes, the Northern forest bounded by arctic ice to say we can choose an Anti-Slavery President next and snow. On her left hand swells the Atlantic; Autumn—some one who loves man and God, not the Pacific on her right—both beautiful with the money, loaves and fishes—who will counsel and white lilies of commerce, giving fragrance all work for the present welfare and future progress round the world; while before her spreads out the Southern land, from terra firma to the isles of fire, blessed with the Saxon mind and conscience, heart to say who the man is; it must be some one who and soul; and underneath her eye, into the lap of reverences Justice—the Higher Law of God. He the Hemisphere, the Amazon and the Mississippi must be a strong man, a just man, a man sure for -classic rivers of Freedom-pour the riches of the Right. Let there be no humbug this time-no either continent; and behind her, before her, in oubtful man.

If we once put an Anti-Slavery man, never so tends the New World of humanity, the commonwealth of the people, justice, the law thereof, and infinite perfection, God-a Church without a bish-1. The Executive holds 40,000 offices in his right op, a State without a king, a community without and: 70,000,000 annual dollars in his left hand; a lord, a family with no holder of slaves. With

THE 'COOLY' BUSINESS. Much has been said, of late, in the public journals, in regard to the 'enslavement' of the Chinese coolies—the lower class of laborers in China. It has been asserted that large numbers of them are being transported, even in American ships, to this continent, and doomed to a species of serviced little better, if any, than the slavery suffered by the African race. The 'cooly trade' is represented to be about as diabolical as the African slave trade. Some of the pre-slavery journals in this country are horror-stricken at the fact—their philanthropy is at once aroused; and their disgusting hypogris finds vent in savage howlings, not only against the 'cooly trade.' but against the anti-slavery ques-tion of the community in this country. The plous Pharisees of the Journal of Commerce and New York Express, intensely pro-slavery themselves, are thundering out loud anathemas against abolition-ists and Free Soilers; and the little Dover Gazette, of this State, is equally affected and as noisily obstreperous. Its crocodile tears are streaming down its columns in great profusion. It copies the Journal and Express. One of these pious and horrified journals exclaims :-

'If a white man was as good as a negro, in the estimation of these noisy philanthropists, or rather if their humanity was not a sham, they would utter some voice of remonstrance against the abominable system.

Now, to show the utter hypocrisy of these 'Ruffian ' calumniators, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that the anti-slavery papers in this country were among the first to call attention to this subject, and to denounce the 'abominable system.'
Not only so, while these 'Ruffian' prints are hotly engaged in manufacturing shackles and thumbcrews for the African in Kausas, and hypocritically whining about the 'cooly' servitude-while, too, their Ruffian leaders sit dumb and indifferent in Congress, in regard to the 'poor coolies,' the Hon. Charles Summer, true to his manhood, is engaged in pressing through the U. S. Senate a Reso-lution calling for a thorough investigation in re-gard to the 'abominable system,' and enquiring how far any citizens of the United States are im-

plicated in the affair. Now, we submit that these facts brand the foreheads of these pro-slavery fault-finders, as being the most shameless hypocrites and calumniators. They are hypocrites, in the first place, inasmuch as they affect great pain and horror at the enslave-ment of a Chinese, while they can hound down and enslave an African with the greatest gusto. men and women! In A. D. 1900, there will be 2,000,000 men in Kansas, with cities like Providence, Worcester—perhaps like Chicago and Cincinnati. She will have more miles of railroad than Maryland, Virginia and both the Carolinas can now boast. Her land will be worth \$20 an acre, and her total wealth will be 500,000,000 of money.

CHARLES SUMNER, in connection with other anti-slavery Senators, is taking the lead in Congress in an effort to correct the eyil, so far as our people are concerned in it. It seems to us that such hypo-crites, if they are not entirely destitute of shame, would at once hide their heads and stop their nouths.

The doctrine these men preach is equally a defence of Chinese slavery as it is of African slavery. It is of the same piece. It has the same in-fernal origin. Anti-Slavery men denounce it, and resist it, as part and parcel of the same diabolism. Our principles uproot all slavery, whether of the white man or of the colored man; while theirs would enslave either, according to their cupidity and power to do so. And we declare again, that monstrous exhibition of audacity and coldblooded hypocrisy in these canting demagogues to defend negro-hunting on Northern soil, and the subjugation of Kansas to the Slave Power—ay, to play the common and persevering lick-spittle of that power, while making themselves boarse in croaking about the 'slave trade' in Chinese coolies. Let them transform their dough-faces into faces of flint; cease their Border Ruffianism; strike, with us, a hearty blow for Free Kansas; and resist, at all times and in all places, the despotic aggressions of the Slave Oligarchy in the United States, and we will then believe them honest men, and list-en patiently to their preaching. Not till then.

From the Free Presbyterian. JUDGE LEAVITT.

This gentleman has added two feathers to his ap recently : He has released the U. S. Marshal or Southern Ohio from the jail to which he was consigned by Judge Burgoyne for contempt of court; and he has been appointed a Commissioner of the Old School General Assembly. The U.S. Marshal, H. H. Robinson, has won an infamous notoriety by his alacrity in hunting down the herole Margaret Garner and her children and husand. In prosecution of this dirty work, he trampled on law and decency to such an extent that his Kentucky masters, amid the drunken orgies with which they celebrated the sacrifice of the victims, congratulated him with having 'done more than his duty.' So congenial to his taste is the work of funting women and babies-work which all honorable Southerners hold in the deepest contempt-that he went even beyond the requirements of the atrocious Fugitive Act. He gave to Shylock not only the pound of flesh, but the hearts' blood of the victims besides. For his contemptuously trampling down of the laws of Ohio, he was justly fined and imprisoned by Judge Burgoyne. But Judge Leavitt promptly released him, on the ground that he was only doing his duty as an officer of the United States, in executing what the honorable Judge ('they are all honorable men'!) calls a constitutional law. So the official kidnap-per walks at large, the laws and sovereignty of Ohio lie bleeding in the dust, and the poor slaves are sent off to the 'rice swamps dank and lone.' At least one of them is represented as having been for more than twenty years a consistent professor of the Christian religion. She is therefore dear to the heart of the Savior. He identifies himself with her, and says, 'Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, ye did it unto me.' The agonies of her soul are borne in the compassionate heart of the 'man of sorrows.' In her soul his own is crucified afresh, and put to an open shame.

In the transaction of this matchless cruelty and wickedness, Judge Leavitt has borne a conspicuous part. He has been prompt in deciding every point brought before him in favor of the wemennunters, and in violation of the eternal justice and law of God. He has bound in the thongs of unconstitutional and unrighteous decisions the poor slaves, 'on the side of whose oppressors there is power, and who have no comforter,' and has laid hem crushed and broken-hearted on the altar of the great American Moloch.

Yet Judge Leavitt is the chosen lay delegate of the Presbytery of Cincinnati, to the next General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. He will take his seat among the Rabbis of their Sanhedrim. He will counsel and vote on questions affecting the progress of Christ's kingdom and the glory of God. He will probably assist in dispensing the bread and wine at the communion table.
With his hands all red and recking with the souls' blood of his victims, he will pollute the emblems that show forth the death of the Divine Savior, whose tender and beautiful sympathy gushed out in overflowing streams towards the pool and pressed. And perhaps in the very hour when he and others as bad are engaging in this solemn service, some of those whom he has sent buck to the smoking hell of slavery may be writhing under the ash of some Southern Legree. Perhaps the same wind on which will arise the psalm of praise from around that communion board, may bear up the shricks of that poor old Christian woman under the terturing course, and the hears blasphemics of her termenter. Yet Judge Leavitt, like a nameess actor described by Solomon, 'will eat, and wipe his mouth, and say, I have done no wickedness.'

We know well the apology that will be offered his behalf. The law, the law must be obeyed and executed. He is sworn as a Judge to execute he laws of the Congress of the United States. This apology for transcendant wickedness is not new. The men who cast Daniel to the lions, and his companions to the flames, were only executing the laws. Doubtless they were as great sticklers for law as Judge Leavitt and his apologists. It was in accordance with law that the Apostles were stoned, imprisoned, scourged, tortured and killed. We have a law, and by our law be ought to die, aid the Scribes and Pharisees, who demanded the blood of Jesus. So said priests of old, and so they say now: We have a law, and by our law they say now: We have a law, and by our law Christian women ought to be given up to the foul embraces of lustful overseers, and mothers ought to be driven to the desperation of killing their infants. And that is the law Judge Leavitt has shown so much alacrity in executing. He is rather more law-abiding than even Pontius Pilate, for the latter unwillingly condemned his victim, while Judge Leavitt has shown no such anwillingeress. udge Leavitt has shown no such unwillingness.

Judge Leavitt has shown no such unwiningness.

We write with no feelings of personal hostility against Judge Leavitt. We do not suppose he is worse than the majority of professing Christians of this country. We take him because his conduct in this case is a fair exhibition of the proslavery religion of the largest American churches, and in the hope that many true Christians in these hurches may be brought to see the wickedness of their position, and come out from it.

Gen. Lane of Kansas, in his recent speech before the Indiana People's Convention, said there were more settlers in Kansas from the State of Indiana, than from any other State in the Union-more than from New York, Massachusetts, and all the other New England States combined. Of the eighty members composing the present Legislature of Kansas, thirty-four came from Indiana.

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12 13 Fredneh of the Wolff ! Helfold What Giberty is yours in this glorious Union | Are you descented ! THE NEW OUTRAGE ON THE REV. PAR DEE BUTLER DESGRIBED BY HIMSELF

ried to deliber Jawence, K. T., May 7, 1866. or an One year ago I came to Kansas, and bought Claim on Sogar Creek, Atchison County, 27 224
On the 16th of August, the Border Roffians of the town of Atchison sent me down the Missour

We parted under a mutual pledge I, that if my life was spared, I would come back to Atchison and they, that if I did dome back, they would hang Faithful to my promise, in November last I re

raintill to my promise, in Accember list i returned to Kansas with my family; visited Atchison in open day, announced myself on hand, and returned without molestation.

Kansas being yet sparsely settled, and having few meeting-houses; it was determined that Mrs. Butler should live on our claim with him heather. ler should live on our claim with her brother's wife, while I should return to Illinois, and resummy labors as a preacher. I have been for a num-ber of years in the employ of churches in the counties of Brown and Adams, Illinois, a majority

of whose members were, I suppose, born and rais April 30th, I returned to Kansas, and crossed the Missouri at Atchison. I spoke to no one in town. two merchants of the place, with who I had business transactions since my first arrival in the Territory. Having remained only a few

minutes. I went to my buggy to resume my jour-ney, when I was assaulted by Robert S. Kelly, junior editor of the Squater Sovereign, and others was dragged into a grocery, and there surrounded by a company of South Carolinians, who are re-ported to have been sent out by a Southern Emi gration Aid Society.
In this last mob, I noticed only two were citi

zens of Atchison, or engaged in the former meb.
It is reported that these emigrants from the Pal metto State seek out a claim, and make for themselves a home; neither do they enter into any legitimate business. They very expressively describe themselves as having ! come out to see Kan-

sas through.'
They yelled—'Kill him !.' 'Kill him!' 'Hang
the d—d Abolitionist!' One of their number bustled up to me and de

· Have you a revolver the time came as

I replied. No.'.
He handed me a pistol, saying. There, take that, and stand off ten steps, and G-d d-n you I will blow you through in an instant ! "

'I have no use for your weapon.' I afterward heard them congratulating them selves in reference to this-that they had been honorable with me. The fellow was furious; but hi companions dissuaded him from shooting me, say

ing they were going to hang me.
If I can picture to myself the look of a Cubar bloodhound, just ready with open jaws to seize a panting slave in a Fiorida swamp, then I imagine we have a correct daguerrectype of the expression worn by these emigrant representatives of the man ly sentiment, high-toned courage and magnanimous feelings of the South Carolina chivalry when first they scented-in their own imagination-the blood

of a live 'Abolitionist.'
'Hang him!' they yelled; 'hang him! hang
the d-d Abolitionist!' They pinioned my arms behind me, obtained

rope, but were interrupted by the entrance of tranger-a gentleman from Missouri, since ascer tained to be General Tut, a lawyer, of Buchapan

. My friends, hear me. I am an old man, and i is right you should hear me. I was born in Vir-ginia, and have lived many years in Missouri. I am a slaveholder, and desire Kansas to be made slave State-if it can be done by honorable means. But you will destroy the cause you are seeking t build up. You have taken this man, who was peaceably passing through your streets and along the highway, doing no person any harm... We profeas to be law and order men, and should be the the law, let him be punished according to law but for the sake of Missouri-for the sake of Kan as more the sake of the Pro-Slavery cause, do not act in this way.

pointed a moderator. Kelly told his story.

Lrose to my feet, and calmly, and in respectful language began to tell minera I was repeated! jerked to my seat, and so roughly handled that was compelled to desist. My friend from Missouri again carnestly be

sought them to set me at liberty. Kelly turned short on him and said, Do you belong to Kansas kle were

Ma replied : 'No; but I expect to live here in ests of Missouri and Kansas are identical.' Mr. Lamb, a lawyer in Atchison, and Mr. Dickson, a merchant of the same place, both Pro-Slave-

heard my keepers mutter- D-n you, if you don't hush up, we'll tar and feather you."

When Kelly saw how matters stood, he came for-ward and said—. He did not take Butler to have him hanged, only tarred and feathered.' Yet in the other grocery they had said to the mob that 'they, should do as they pleased! 'He dared not take the responsibility of taking my life; but when these unfortunate men, whose one-idealism on the subject of Slavery and Southern Rights has become insanity—when these irresponsible South Caro-linians, sent out to be bull-dogs and blood-hounds for Atchison and Stringfellow—when they could be used as tools to take my life, he was ready to do it. Our gunpowder Moderator cut the discussion short by saying, . It is moved that Butler be tarred and feathered, and receive thirty-nine lashes." A majority said 'Aye,' though a number of voices said 'No.' The Moderator said, 'The af-

firmative has it.'.

I began to speculate how that sort of thing would work as far north as the latitude of Kansas There was a good deal of whispering about the house. I saw dark, ominous and threatening looks

in the crowd.

The Moderator again came forward, and, in an "It is moved that the last part of the sentence be re-

It was rescinded. I was given into the hands of my South Caro-

lina overseers to be tarred and feathered. They mattered and growled at this issue of the matter By ____,' said they, if we had known it would have come out in this way, we would have let have done it quicker than a flash.' One little sharp-visaged, dark-featured, black-

eved South Carolinian, as smart as a cricket, who med to be the leader of the gang, was particularly displeased. 'D-n you,' said he, 'if I came all the way from South Carolina, and spent so much money to do things up in such milk-and-wa-ter style as this.'

They stripped me naked to the waist, covered my

body with tur, and then, for the want of feathers applied cotton wool. Having appointed a Committee of three to certainly hang me the next time I should come to Atchison, they tossed my clothes into my buggy, put me therein, accompanied me to the suburbs of the town, and sent me paked out upon the prairie. ...

Ladjusted my attire about me as best I could, and hastened to rejoin my wife, and two little ones ou the banks of the Stranger Creek. It was rather a sorrowful meeting after so long a parting. Still; we were tery thankful that, under the blessing of a good Providence, it had fared no werse with us

The first med that sent me down the Missouri riger on a ruft-always excepting Robert S. Kelly -were collitious gentlemen compared with this last one. When I was towed out into the middle

Today for the brais brais both will be worth \$20 an acre, place, ther are guilty of wasten misrepresentation eighty members composing the present Legislature and her total wealth will be 500,000,000 of money. and calcump, in charging inactivity upon auti-sia- of Kansas, thirty-four came from Indiane.

born just where he pleases.

Still, it will be regarded as mysterious and incredible that a man should receive such treatment for uttering words as I report myself to have ut-tered. The matter is clear enough when the facts are understood that I will explain.

Prior to August 16, 1855, there was, properly speaking, no Free State party organized in Atchison County, perhaps not the whole Territory of Kansas. Free voters did not know their own strength, and all were disposed to be prudentsome were timid. Here in Atchison County we were determined that if the Border Ruffians were resolved to drive matters to a bloody issue, the responsibility of doing so should rest wholly with themselves. There are many Free Soilers in this County; brave men, who have no scruples to hinder them from arming themselves and preparing to repel force by force. The Border Ruffians sought, by a system of terrorism, so to intimidate Free Soilers as to prevent them from organizing a Free State Party, or even discussing the subject of Slavery and Freedom in Kansas. They carried this to such an extent of outrageous violence, that it came to be currently reported that it was as much

to say: 'I am a Free Soiler.'
We deprecated violence, and wished a peaceful discussion of the subject. It was therefore most fitting that a man whose profession forbade him to go armed should put to the test of actual experiment whether an American citizen of blameless life could be permitted to enjoy the right of free speech—the privilege of expressing views favorable to making Kansas a Free State—such views being ought to be made to wear the yoke of bondage, whatever uttered without anything of angry, abusive or insulting language. It was for this purpose the above words were speken, and which has been the cause of all my troubles in Atchison. Respectfully, PARDEE BUTLER.

as a man's life was worth in the town of Atchison

From the Washington Star, of May 8.

FATAL AND DREADPUL APPAIR.

To-day, shortly after 11 A. M., P. T. Herber a California member of the House of Representa-tives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast-room for his break-fast. In four or five minutes after, a portion of his breakfast was set before him, and the boy then told him that at that hour it would be necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen.

Herbert told the boy to 'Clear out, you Irish sor

of a b-h. He turned around to another waiter. Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, And you, you d-d Irish son b-h, clear out, too.' The maswer of Thomas Kenting was not comprehended by our informant (an eye-witness.)
Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and

across the round table at Thomas Keating, strik- RY, and to congratulate him on his safe arrival home ing him with it.

They then clinched and fought. Another Calialso struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The the Keatings with a chair.

As Herbert drew his revolver, Patrick Keating

for some moments, until the French cook of the house came in and separated Herbert and P. Keatwho let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thomas Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the fray between rel of the revolver, Herbert seized Thomas (who had clinched him and was struggling for the pistol) by the collar, and, putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five

Herbert and his California companion left the room and house immediately, by the Fourteenth street door, where Herbert took a back and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Daniel Smith on Eighth street. The two Keatings were civil men, and were That thou art standing on thy native shore, favorites with the boarders in the house.

[Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. Herbert is released from nominal restraint and at liberty to use the weapon which he ha more than once employed for the redress of real or supposed grievances. Judge Crawford accepted bail this morning in the sum of \$10,000, and took occasion to offer some extrajudicial opinions, that might have been properly reserved. The killing is a fact; but what the trial and the verdict are to be is yet to be seen. There is a very general impres-sion, if the living and the dead could change places, that the present circumstances would change with that the present circumstances would change with them. Suppose the Irish waiter had drawn a pistol after the blows and collision with Herbert, and the sake of the cause, I the affray had terminated with the loss of the latgennee, or perhaps have even been anticipated by more summary process! It is not to excite projudice, but to illustrate how much the station of men may affect their lives and fortunes, that the station of men ces, from which we look to valuable and conferences.

gestion is made.
One of the most painful features of this shocking affair-for such it is in every aspect-is the absence of all sympathy, and almost of all toleration of opinion for the unfortunate man who-was so suddenly burried into eternity. The Democratis side of the House—with honorable exceptions, of course—with all their affected devotion to the rights of the poor and the humble, and all their professed attachment to the exiles from foreign lands, and our naturalized citizens, have not ut-

Many will ask now, as they have asted stready, which is the tree and proper cause six all, those and have proper cause six all those and have proper cause six all, those and have proper cause six all those and have proper six all those causes and have proper cause six all those and have proper cause six all the cause and have proper cause and the cause and have proper cause and have proper cause and have p giaid. Hobert S. Keny, Junior tender to be by it. But the tope is faint. Priest, prelate and ter Sovereign, and Government Printer, shall be slaveholder make a formidable host against poor

BOSTON, MAY 23, 1856.

NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION. The New England Astr Seaveny Convention will old its anniversary in the MELODEON, Boston, on Tres-DAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 27th, 28th and

29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Cheering as has been the growth of the Anti-Slavery novement, the time has not yet come for repose, or relaxation of effort: on the contrary, never has there been more need of tireless vigilance, zealous exertion, unyielding determination, and pecuniary liberality, that now. Is not the Slave Power still master of the whole country, with its grasp upon all the leading seets and religious institutions, having at its command all the revenues of the republic to carry forward its filibustering purposes, and to insure the success of border ruffianism, nided by an administration unparalleled for its perfidy and profligacy? Has not the South thrown away her old pretence, that negroes are to be held in slavery because they are an inferior race, and doonless to servitude as the descendants of Canan ; and doe she not now daringly assert that the Lindbig Classe

of chattel slavery universally & actionismo of dim Let there be an attendance of the friends of freedon at this Convention, proportionate to the solemnity and

may be the color of their skin !- that free institution

are a failure, and must be superseded by the institution

importance of the present crisis, slave, who will participate in the discussions, may con fidently be expected our long absent and highly esteem ed condjutor, PARKER PILLSBURY ;- and also Messrs PHILLIPS, GARRISON, QUINCY, FOSTER, BURLEIGH, Foss MAY, PURVIS, of Pa., and MARIUS R. ROBINSON, of Obio In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachn setts Anti-Slavery Society, it would it an you

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Secretary, and A lifety vent

ANTI-SLAVERY COLLATION AND SOCIAL PESTIVAL DE TOTAL

It is proposed that an ANTI-SLAVERY COLLATION and SOCIAL FESTIVAL shall be given in FANEUIL HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, May 28th, by the friends of impartial liberty brought together from various parts struck him on the neck behind with his fist. of the country during Anniversary Week, in order to Thomas Keating seized a plate, and threw it at extend a welcome reception to that long-tried and faith-Herbert. Herbert seized a chair, and threw it ful public advocate of the slave, PARKER PILESBU-(it is believed with his health comparatively restored, after an absence of a year and a half in England and forming, whose name we have not heard, came in after an absence of a year and a half in England and at the door, and ran to Herbert's assistance, and on the Continent, where he has done efficient service in the Anti-Slavery Cause, and won for himself the re-Patrick Kenting, the brother of Thomas, (and spect and esteem of the truest spirits on that side of the the steward of the house.) at that time coming in Atlantic. It cannot be doubted that there will be very general desire to participate in this token of other Californian at that time was striking both gard. After the Collation, songs, sentiments, and speeches, appropriate to the occasion, may be expected. to help the cause along. Among the speakers will eized it by the barrel, and they struggled over it probably be Messrs. Phillips, Garrison, Pillsbury Quincy, Remond, Brown, Robinson, (of Ohio,) Foss, Foster, and Burleigh. Tickets of admission, 50 cents For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, and at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in the Melodeon. Herbert and Patrick. After Patrick let go the bar- Those who intend to be at this festival are requested to secure their tickets without delay. The growth a secure their tickets without delay.

For the Liberator, and and WELCOME TO PARKER PILLSBURY. A SONNET BY M. C. T. A.T.

Welcome, thrice welcome to thy home once more, Long absent one ! We gladly hall the morn, Which tells us all thy wanderings are o'er,

Clothed in the panoply of truth and right, With all thy strength and manly vigor, on, And noble bearing, ready for the fighter has God speed thee in thy course, and all with thee

Engaged in Freedom's contest ! Haste the day When hand to hand, and beart to heart, we may See brother joined with brother, truly free, And error 'fore the light of knowledge flee !

We'll courage take. Thy earnest soul has come To join the combat. Welcome, welcome home! Concord, N. H., May, 1856.

MR. PARKER PILISBURY. Since our last numb went to press, this gentleman has been busily, and, for the sake of the cause, profitably engaged in Dablin and held. He has also had many gualler social conferen-ces, from which we look to valuable results in the same way. It is subject of thankfulness and congratulation that this devoted champion of the cause, during his stay in Europe, has, antiest much discouragement and an amount of ill-health which would have frustrated any one less realous than he, been able to effect very, important services to the anti-slavery could important services to the anti-slavery cause in the rious localities which he has visited.—London A. te will be all consecrated vals-

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, April 80. LECTURE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Mr. PARRER PILISBURY, an American geptleman

After some introductory; remarks, the learned lecture of incarceration.

Mr. Rowlton of Maine, offered to-day a resolution of inquiry respecting the Herbert homieide.

Mr. Knowlton of Maine, offered to-day a resolution of inquiry respecting the Herbert homieide.

Mr. Knowlton of the House, with bristles erect. Southern side of the House, with bristles erect where the save holder might not drag his sow which the slave base was no fixed on the House, with bristles erect of fixed provided to the southern side of the House, with bristles erect of the least a dozen of the Chivalry rose simultaneous. last one. When I was towed out into the middle of the Bouse, with briefles erech of the stream, it do not remember to have heard in word spicken by the men on the shore. This last mob, when they left me on the shore. This last mob, when they left me on the shore. This last movement. If frowns would have killed the indigence of the Bouse of New Zealand cannishs. The first mob did not attempt to abridge myseight of a possel. In reply to all the hord and but here been extinguished on the indigence of the constitution had no power to do not should have been extinguished on the indigence of the constitution had no power to do not should have been extinguished on the indigence of the constitution had no power to do not should have been extinguished on the indigence of the constitution had no power to do not should have been extinguished on the indigence of the constitution had no power to do not should have been extinguished on the indigence of the particular that the constitution had no power to do not should not attempt to do not should not attempt

announce that the arrival of the steamer Canada at a hardy and adventurous class of men, whose perils Halifax, was telegraphed yesterday; so that she may far exceed their gains, and whose pursuit, though be confidently expected in Boston harbor to-day. (Thursday,) bringing Mr. PILLSBURY as a passenger.

DON'T PAIL TO HEAR IT!

Drams, fentitled; The Doughties Baked, or How to ton street ; Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornfill ; and of been read by Mr. Brown in various places to great acceptance; and as it has special reference to a certain South-Side View of Slavery and its author, it wosseases a local interest for our citizens. Hear it f are

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

wards. 1856. This book may be said to embrace two volumes in

one Containing as it does no less than 725 pages. The Spannowonass Papens : or, Living in the Coun Receiving it at a somewhat late date, we are enabled to concur in the many high encomlums which it has every where elicited from the press, as a work of entire impartiality, valuable statistical information, graphic description, amusing incident, and absorbing interest. The nuther merely chronicles what he sees and hears. not as a moralist or philanthropist, but as a practical farmer, political economist, and an observing tourist There is nothing in the volume eavoring of abolitionism, beyond the mere daguerreotyping of the workings of slavery as a system ; and, therefore, it will doubtless find many readers in the slave States, as well as at the North. It is so unique and instructive that we hope it will have an immense sale. We shall lay portions of it before our readers, from time to time, as we rear Daniel Webster, Emoor bad rans and Henry Clay called real tors to

Throughts . A Lamp in the Cavern of Evil. By Carius JUNIOR. Boston : Wentworth & Co., 86 Washing- Benevice : A Novel. Boston : Phillips, Sampson ton street, 1856 as pusivial) wien print

conversation stilled, its display of learned references ther, to this novel. The reader is left to prize it at its excessive, and its philosophy of questionable soundness ; own value, without solicitation or bias. Berenice, the yet it has many good thoughts and wise expressions, beroine, dates her birth on a bleak and barren headand will help to neutralize the morbid views of men and land, on one of the most picturesque of the islands of things to which an irrational theology has given birth, the three hundred and sixty-five that dot the blue bay making the world only 'a vale of tears,' and filling it of Passamaquoddy. The violesitudes of her life are with depravity, total and absolute. The characters somewhat eventful-the story is marrated in an easy who figure lu this allegery are Maleia, an aged philos- and attractive style-and the volume, as a whole, is opher ; Edwin, his friend and pupil; and Phelion, the very readable. jester, whose wittor humor we are unable to apprecithe element of good in disguise. f. God ordaineth that eviin the world of morals shall be exercised, and even used while it lasteth; and when no more existeth; no more will be needed. Again of Norman calleth it aldis grace to a steamer that she be blackened by the coal. por need a man disturb the waters of his spirit by a consideration of the fact, that the troubled and unforculiar identity in the haven of eternal rest ; for sin and the spirit hath [have] no affinity the one for the other... the advantage over that merry reformer. Your posi-Call not sig an absolute evil, but rather a great motive tion, viewed from that stand-point, is shapegnable. power, which worketh and calleth into play the forces of human nature' A At the South, men, women and children are associated with swine and cattle : to reduce cive, and you have heretofore taught the world the them, by analogy, to the condition of a Steamer smut, greatest moral lesson of the day, viz., that we should ted with coal, is equally unwarrantable. Sin, we sub- call no man master. With me, the inquiry ever has mit, is neither desirable nor necessary, and is certainly been, What will be the effect upon the world of such 'A reproach to any people.' It is to motive power! and such doctrines? For instance, in reference to an which the world can do very well without, as it is the ti-slavery, I have always asked, not, What does the Biproof of moral derangement or wilful dischedience.

A VINDOUATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; WITH MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT. With a Biographical Sketch

of We are glad to see a new cilition of this regionesble work, written by a brave, intelligent, gifted woman, rights of woman as the equal of man. w dild' Horeafter, we shall make copious extracts from this

admirable volume. Those n or mail governor, it is all if enamed and his so and transfer the set it.

amise to notice the laws which existed in the early setstement of Virginia, under the regimen of Episcophey,
Thus — for speaking improvely or maliciously against
the Trinliy, or against the known articles of the Christian faith, or deridingly of the Bible—DEATH. For
tian faith, or deridingly of the Bible—DEATH. For
tian second offence, a bodkin thrust through the
tongue; third offence, nearme— For disrespect to a
preacher see to openly whips three times, and to ask
preacher see to openly whips three times, and to ask
the trinlip of the church. The presence of the church is the preacher of the church is the preacher of the church. The preacher is the preacher of the church is the preacher of the church is the preacher of the church is the preacher of the church. The preacher is the preacher of the church is the preacher of the chur publicke forgiveness three several Sabath dates. For of Ngn-Resistance, if not in the fant of its superior efficiency of Virginia; but they were net triumplant.

whether ashore, on the Banks, or in the Bay,' and As our paper is going to press, we are happy to well-calculated to awaken sympathy and admiration for

try. Let those who wish to know how precarious is the employment by which the fisherman stake to draw a livelihood from the briny deep-what are his hardships - and what his virtues, read this attractive work. The Doughrace Baken. Wm. Wells Brown will ships and what his virtues, read the attractive work.

The character of Peren Gorr is so well defined at the character of Peren Gorr is so well defined at the character of Peren Gorr is so well defined at the character of Peren Gorr is so well defined at the character at ones becomes recognity interested that the reader at once becomes personally interested given Northern Man a Backbone, in the Meionian Tre-mout Temple, on Monday creaing, May 26, 1856.

Doors open at 7, and reading to commence at 74 o clock, the Cape, which abounds with warm hearts and geneat the bookstore of J. P. Jewett & Co. 117 Washing, rous natures, as we know from personal observation and experience. 'Perka Gorr' is a story to interest Lewis Hayden, 29 Combridge street. This Drama has both old and young those whose home is on the deep.

HOME STUDIES. By REBECCA A. UPTON. Boston Crosby, Nichols & Co. 1856.

This is a very useful family book, ' made up the gleanings of a life-time.' Its object is set forth to be, to bring into the compass of one small volume such information as may be useful to both housekeeper and Remarks on their Economy. By Fakuerick Law gardener, whether residing in village, country, or city. OLOSTED, Author of Walks and Talks of an Ameri- Its receipts are almost all original, not taken from can Farmer in England. New York : Dix & Ed-1 books, and claimed to be good. We recommend it to the attention of all housekeepers and gardeners. not

> try. By FREDERICK S. COZZENS. New York : Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street. 1856.

Mr. Sparrowgrass, believing it to be a good thing o live in the country, removes from Avenue G, in the city, with Mrs. Sparrowgrass and the children, whose united heads were 'full of fresh butter, and cool, erisp radishes for tea; with ideas entirely lucid respecting milk, and a looseness of calculation as to the number in family it would take a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs every morning '-&c. &c. What were their experiences and adventures, the book duly sets forth with ludicrous fidelity and mirth-provoking bumor. All the risible faculties are called into full play in its perusal. Let all who are dyspeptic, or sorrowful, or morbidly inclined, or otherwise ailing, read It, and take a fresh lease of life.

Co. 1856.

"This volume is somewhat pretentious, its style of ... There is neither preface, nor the name of the au-

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) April 27, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: apostate from the ranks of Non-Resistance, to windertake to defend that doctrine ; yet, as Satan sometime speaks the truth, allow me to offer a word of praise in reference to your recent reply to H. W. Beecher. As far as the New Testament, and a diteral interpretation of Christ's sayings, are concerned, you certainly have Your arguments are weighty, and your reasoning cogent; but, as you say, these sayings are not authoritable my ? but, What would be the consequence of carrying out anti-slavery doctrines?" It seems to me that all questions of moral science of

STRICTURES ON POLITICAL AND MORAL SUBJECTS. By casuistry are to be settled, not by an appeal to even the teachings of Jesus Christ, but by determining the of the Author. New York: Published by Calvin practical bearing of the principles under discussion. Blanchard, 76 Nassau street. 1866. The principles and the principles under discussion. harm the human race, it matters not that a strick of Bibles mountain high teach its necessity. I am pleased who was far in advance of her age in a clear perception to see the subject of Nou-Resistance undergoing a dis of the rights of her sex -or, more correctly speaking, the cussion, between two such intellectual giants, as H. W. rights of busyan nature. For a long time afterits pub- B, and the editor of THE LIBERATOR. For myself, I lication, she was subjected to all the malignity of priest- am anxious to learn the truth, and nothing but the craft, to popular opprobrium, and to the most cruel per- truth, upon the subject, however much it may condemn sonal defamation. But it will bear a critical examina- my position. A writer in the Practical Christian has tion, and, as a whole, may be safely pronounced, in re- seen fit to exhibit a real Border-Ruffian spirit in congard to excellence of style, xigor of reasoning, and pro- demning my course; so much so, that various persons. found philosophical insight, one of the most masterly on reading the article, have explained involuntarily treatises ever yet written on any subject. Its moral . Why, that fellow is a pro-slavery man to the bucktone is as elevated as its good sense is all-pervading, bone, is n't hel! " I thank you for refraining from the It is the production of a well-balanced brain and a no- use of such billingsgate as that writer uses towards me bly independent mind; and we recommend its perusal and for expressing the hope that I shall yet repent, to all who are interested in the great struggle now go- and bring forth fruits meet for repentance. It is with ing on in this country for a full recognition of the this idea in view that I pen this article. I wish for more Light ; not caricature and abuse, because I have seen fit to change my views. The question, then, is: 'Will Non-Resistance appl

The Fouri of the Old Doningon. By Samuel Horwith you, that a great principle is not to be determin-kins. Boston: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. ed nor set axide as impracticable by a single pressing. to all men, and under all circumstances?" of six of the true ton si a emergency, bowever perilous.' But would not a great This is a successful attempt to give to a parrative number of such emergencies; under whose influence of the early history of Virginia the charm of romance. Non-Resistance was seen to be impracticable, go far without its folly or extravagance. Its author says of show the absurdity of the doctrine in question? And it, that something of fancy has been necessarily ad- it so, how many such emergencies would constitute a mitted, but all idea of fiction is seriously disclaimed: legitimate argument against Non-Resistance? It is any one familiar with the annuls of youthful Virginia plain that many of them would, for 'godliness hath will here recognize, it is believed, a scrupulous regard the promise of the life that now is, as well as that to historic truit. It makes a volume of 473 pages, which is to come. Non-Resistance owes its beauty to As the laws of the early settlers in New England have the fisct, that in nine cases out of ten, it is "more powbeen so often referred to as indicative of a savage spirit erfol than any two-edged sword in disarming an enepeculiar to Puritanism, Mr. Hopkins has deemed it not my. With noble minded men, it is for ever powerful miss to notice the laws which existed in the early set- with brutes, it is always inoperative. Now, who shall

argument; and secondly, when the olds against mint so great that resistance would be useless. I de not sy that it is not applicable in other cases but it terrains is in these. You would grant, I suppose, that it would be rich

to use force in disarming an army of furiously issues persons. Why would it not be equally right to be force in resisting the Border Ruffians, who are easy with whiskey? In all that you and others have winten upon the subject, this fact seems to have ben es-Wirely Seephoked! These Rullians live and more and have their being Min whiskey? As one writer terms them, they are 'locomotive whiskey barrels.' Mered the invasions of this (crritory would ever have weigred, if the spirit of whiskey had not inspired the hvaders. Eastern people can have no idea of the to mense quantity of whiskey poured down the threstal these Borderers, rendering them as little amenable; reason as the sow that wallows in the mire.

You say Mr. Beecher + forgets the sternal distinction between a man (however fallen) and a beat. I potend that this distinction does not exist. Man is one posed of two natures-a spiritual and an animal mture. Precisely so far as the former controls the latter is a man a human being, and, in my epinion, not a whit further. The man who never reasen, or reign hearkens to the voice within, is a beast or an animal and as such cannot be influenced by reason,

Perhaps you will view my position with more charty, when you understand my theological view, which are, that those persons not subdued by reason is de Goll within, ocuse to exist at death, just as do other beasts. The spiritual man only, I believe, lives benet. ter, agreeably to the declaration of John, Whencer believeth in him shall not perish, but shall have etc. To kill a man so much under the influence of will-

key as no longer to be a human being, although inpleasant to the liminane man, may, I think, be justis. ble, when no other means of self-defence reasin. never taught at the East that non-resistance was applcable to ; insane or dranken persons ; but, on theontraty, as will be seen by a perusal of my writing the editor of the Christian Reformer, as quoted by 'Il' In the Practical Christian as proof of my sposter, have explicitly asserted that I rejected 'all force, eregt with insane and drunken persons, bee at To talk of a Border Ruffian not drunk is as absel

as it would be to speak of one not pro-slavery. It's not the spirit of the latter alone that inspires them, but of the two conjoined. They are the impersonation of

rum and slavery.

Lingration has been quite large for the last is weeks. One large party from New Haves, and small er from Obiochave lately arrived. Accountedation are improxing and board is only from \$100 to \$150 per day. The splendid stone hotel will be open the week, and all of our friends can then obtain first my quarters, if they are full of cash; and I singerely by hat no other persons will think of coming here. For this class of persons, there is an abundant opportunity to make money. Money is what we need ; and bets, as every where else, a man with money can make no

Buildings of all kinds are very much preded, is good of which I will state the fact, that small tenement hardly fit for a horse to occupy at the East, and which cost from one to three hundred dollars, let teel 18 prices varying from fifty to two hundred delian, of fiffy pen cent. of the cost. One permanent steet best which loost, including lot; \$700, has just been in the \$250. There is scarcely a house in town to be at. Our friends at the East, who wish to help us, can be more in this than in any other way. One thing see pecially Inced, and that is, a large wooden burning house, that would accommodate, in our style, cor bas dred persons, and would cost not far from \$10% This could furnish board at 75 cents a day to esigrants, and coin money; for the bare cut of prerisions to Jurnish a first-rate table will not be our 82 a week to each individual, which will leave a ptg of \$3.15 on each bonriler, or \$825 a week on the ofablishment, when in full operation. There is no sort that \$100 a week could be easily cleared in sed a operation. Will not some of our capitalists periting this bint ? Another thing we very much need ha left medbania shop, with a fifty or eighty horse-power or gine, for the accommodation of various kinds of at chanical business, such as turning, planing, millaths and shingles, all kinds of agricultural impreses harrels, casks and boxes, doors, sashes and blinds, and indeed, every article manufactured at the Bot 1 large boot and shoe establishment would pay for m in a few years. Our prosperity depends in a great ger sure upon the rapid introduction of the mechanicante so as to save at least the carrying of our fuger for the State, even if we do not manufecture fer expertion. An iron foundry for the manufacture of steet would pay, as an immense number are used. Has and caps could also be profitably manufactured lets. as also clothing of every description. Yours, respectfully, Of C. STEARS.

P. 8, May 1, All is still quief, although w in continual apprehensions from a body of three has dred half-starved Georgians, who landed in Assa last week, and are threatening, as usual, to desait Lawrence. Other attempts have been made to arrow our citizens, the last of which resulted in the report the deputy sheriff, by a pan of hot water being three into his face by a woman.

THE MASSACHUSELTS LEGISLATURE OF THE ACTION or Kansas. Resolutions in favor of the admission in Kansas, under the Free State Constitution, and decide ing its speedy admission as a free State a measure the first importance to the welfare of the Territe I and the tranquillity and honor of the United States, and passed to a third reading, in the Senate, on Isale, May 13, by a vote of 26 to 2.

GREAT SPEECH OF HOX. CHARLES STREET OF KARSE n Monday and Tuesday last, Mr. SEMME defreeed the U. S. Senate his long-expected speech on the Kersas question. As a specimen of bold moral impubment, of scathing denunciation, of grand and clakety diction of thrilling illustration, and of sublime riess load eloquence, we think it entraces every for the to made by Mr. Strank, and is worthy to rail to the best specimens of Roman or Grecian declarate Our only regret is that it was not delivered at a relier period. Long as it is, we shall harren to by tire before our tenders. Its potency was just seen in the scurrilous and sayage rejunders of the

ARRIVAL OF MR. THOMPSON IN INDIA AL OF DATE ST., LONDON, SERVICE, SS FLEET ST., LONDON, 29th April, 1856.

MINISTER III DIHTATROTOM the Past you a copy of the Empire by an earlier ma this near, that you might learn, as speedily as possihe of the arrival of our. Incurpson at Calcutta. hearts, I propose now to send you the pith of such in gration as is contained in Mr. Thompson's highly in profine as to contain wife. Of his stay in Egypt h est - You can conceive of no climate more exquisite belows than that of this country, during this pe gol. To live in it was the height of luxury and hugot represent. A screen blue sky—the air mild and his enjoyment. A state of the say - the air mild and an Espatian, with their caravans of camels—the farart assuments of Africa—the hallowed sceres Ment Stal and Horeb, &c. &c. We were not idle Merchashore in search of the gazelle. We set trap Seaman. We visited the walley of endaurpment of or side, and crossing where the sea disparted, drank size and crossing where the sea disparted, drank size and reposed ourselves at the well of Moses on the chet; sisted the first encampment of the Israel go is Arabia - the spot on which Miriam sounded he some, and sang the deliverance of Israel from the Our evenings were glorious. The company of that was small and select, being only those who had goes via Marseilles. Many pleasant recollections have

pe crage so happily begun had as pleasant a con terner, until the afternoon of the 25th February rise the good ship Hindoostan cast anchor a few miles when the government of the state of the stat server soon found themselves 'fixed' in comfortable guires in the city of Calcutta. His reception was pat gratifying, the native community welcoming him sprintly. Soon after his arrival, he attended Lord hab use's ('Appexation Dalhousie,' history will call En) farewell party; and immediately afterwards, Lady denmaps's inaugural entertainment, Lady C. being, s you doubtless know, the wife of the new Governor Geral of India, who is the son of the great Canning. Mr. Tuompson, in the course of a few days, became the goest of Baboo Pressons Comar Tagore (the first geen of Dwarkamauth Tagore.) This gentleman is the very first of Hindoo lawyers,' which is sufficiently groved by the fact, that twelve years ago, he was made Est India Company's Attorney General, and extren months ago, the Secretary of the Supreme Lecon le is a large landowner, with a revenue of from 10 to 150,000 a year.' He has treated Mr. Thompson the boundless hospitality, placing his pulatial resigas and his retinue of servants entirely at his dispo In the next Empire, (of which I am one of the edi-

ter, I shall insert Mr. Thompson's description of Ludish life in India, so that there is no need for me to any that portion of his letter. I must say, that this per bio the very agreeable existence which falls to the cass me to feel less wonder than I ever did at the porcessly aggressive policy which England has purrat h India. The East India Company's servants he sized the most fertile countries of India, and aspelled the native rulers of their palaces, their presses, and their power. While by lawless means ther have achieved these conquests, and secured for ites boundless wealth and power, magnificent places and luxurious living, they have likewise, somehow or other, got credit for being the pioneers of the precivilization, and the consecrated agents of God's aggressions themselves are in mouse ; but they are rendered infinitely more hefal by the fraudulent attempt to make the Most En responsible for that which can only be justly atmore to the settishness and sensuality of Suroan na-Hopest men are needed to lay bare these monspecies; to unveil to the gaze of mankind the hidden estives, passions and designs of our Indian rulers, so that they may no longer clothe their crimes with the sim garments of Christian herolym and virtue .--Here I trust that the rumor that Mr. Thompson in held to take up the case of the deposed King of Oude Wan the bint regards of Mrs. Chesson and myself, I

Faithfully, yours, F. W. CHESSON.

W. L. GARRISON.

LECTURE BY MARIUS R. ROBINSON.

South Abington, May 18, 1856. Thire just returned from the lecture of Mr. Robin mat the Town Hall, and regret to inform you the stering was rather poorly attended. Indeed, the brais in town, many of them, for some reason, ab-

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red in Ken-each-porate with with ation is the is in a

sa'el themselves. Your appeal to friends out of town ble present, was not responded to as it should have Now, for the benefit of those who failed of hearing Mr. Belenson, I wish to say that they have lost one of the best discourses I ever listened to. They ought to bre brea present, and had their spirits refreshed. He vis most truthful, eloquent and earnest in his appeals,

and should have been listened to by a large audience;

Ten introduced him to us as an able and eloquent

speaker, and he is most truly so. Should Mr. Robinson ever visit us again, we feel con-Skut he would have a much larger audience to hear Me hope he will not judge the anti-slavery feelby of the Old Colony, and especially of the town of Magran, by the representation of this meeting. We seed, like most men, some preparatory, steps-a little trafement to awaken our ideas - before we act. This, beserer, is not as it should be. The advancement of he Cause should ever be sufficient to prompt us to enagric and never-ceasing labor. It demands our time and attention, and let us on all occasions give it our mated support. Yours, truly,

D. H. BRIGHAM.

MISS HOLLEY IN NORTHAMPTON. NORTHAMPTON, May 19,1856.

has devoted and efficient worker in the field of autiry labor, SALLIE HOLDEY, spoke in Florence last handay etening, and twice in this village on Sunday, delsh, in the Town Hatt. This is her first visit to Asthampton, and I think her leatures have been quite useful to the cause. She spoke earnestly and impresther meetings were not large, but composed of theory and thoughtful listeners. This, you know, is empoined down-trodden slave would be deemed a

THE TWENTY-THIRD

ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to was large and enthusiastic. during all these years it has been to give themselves to was large and enthusiastic. The part of the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the Walker has do claims apon this country to r

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BAZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionale,
just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the
land for aid. NAY, we CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT
EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause is
shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its
own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity
fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken
that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abelitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, poldirectly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept closes the intense eagerness of their desires, and the
and example of No Uston with Slaveholders, we lead

"Wallow feel lest their plans should miscarry. This and example of No Union with Slaveholders, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees scheme to reduce Central America, and convert it into would stop without such leading; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worther and swifter than we can take the lead, which worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solleit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornbill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, AMY M. REMOND, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE WESTON. SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM AUGUSTA KING.

All editors of newspapers throughout the United States are respectfully requested to give this address an occasional insertion in their respective journals. The presentation of such journal by the editor to the door- editor of the Boston Post, with a white choker, with an keeper, shall serve as a ticket of admission to the Ba- expression on his countenance of pious horror at Sharp's zaar for the editor and his family; and we entreat all rilles. The elergyman at the base will not be named by as, lest some one should stop the Chronicle. But advance. Friends in the country towns, intending to Cushing, who has been every thing else, could easily cooperate, are entreated to put themselves in communication with M. W. CHAPMAN.

YEARLY MEETING OF PRIENDS OF HU-MAN PROGRESS.

The eighth annual meeting of this body will be held in Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., commencing on First day, (Sunday,) the 1st of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing, by adjournments, the two following days, or longer, if deemed expedient. This is a straitly anti-scetarian association. Its basis is as broad as humanity. Its object is the elevation and happiness of man, by the promotion of pure religion and pure mortans. And as conducive to these objects, it invites all.

Lexington, N. I., commencing on First day, (Sunday,) the list of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing, by adjournments, the two following days, or longer, if deemed expedient, This is a strait to destroy the testimony of the Investigating Committee, scaled prockages of the proceedings up to the time of the departure of Mr. Robinson were placed in charge of that gentleman for Washington. These despatches were not found in the possession of Mr. Robinson at Lexington, his wife at his request having proceeded with them after his arrest. -humanity. Its object is the elevation and happiness of with hearts Imbued with their importance, to come together, irrespective of creed or denomination, and participate in the proceedings of the meeting-each, as moved to do so, giving atterance to his and her highest and divinest impressions and thoughts; thus * building Investigation are in session at Leavenworth. It is un each other up in the most holy faith. It is hoped derstood that Mr. Oliver will present a minority repor many strong hearts and true will be present. Among when the Committee return to Washington. others who expect to be in attendance, we are gratified. Anness or Governor Romisson. We had an interto be able to announce the name of Theodore Parker, of view yesterday, at Barnam's Hotel in this city, with Boston. Accommodations will be freely furnished by friends in the vicinity of the meeting for strangers and the 10th inst., on board the steamer Star of the West,

Linited States for the Eastern District of Penhsylvania, fesistance.—St. Louis Democrat.

In the case of the United States of America ex reladion to the service spirits here, and if the so-called believe was an action to the kingdom themselve thoroughly abolitionized; and so of every makes a near velume of about 200 pages, and should be in the library of every member of the bar, of every abolitionist, of all who take any interest in the tremendous struggle now going no between liberty and slavery.

The first of it. A telegraphic despatch from the case of the United States for the Eastern District of Penhsylvania, fesistance.—St. Louis Democrat.

Anusz of Gay, Roulesson of Kanasa. Mits Robinson arrived here yesterday. This morning she published a shitement respecting her husband's detention at the prince of about 200 pages, and should be in the library of every member of the bar, of every abolitionist, of all who take any interest in the tremendous truggle now going no between liberty and slavery.

The first of I. Louis Democrat.

Anusz of Gay, Roulesson of Kanasa. Mits Robinson arrived here yesterday. This morning she published a shitement respecting her husband's detention at the present of the Democrat, under the process of the United States of America ex reladion.

Anusz of Gay, Roulesson of Kanasa. Mits Robinson is the series of the united states of the United States of America ex reladion.

Anusz of Gay, Roulesson of Kanasa. Mits Robinson is the series of Coansel to the present of the presen United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, resistance -St. Louir Democratation light to use of SETH HUNT. I difficulty, of all who take any interest in the aremondous struggle now going on between liberty and slavery. The imprisonment of Passmorq Williamson is to be put in the same category with the creeinxion of Jesus, the same has been found against Messer. Reader, Robinson, the stoning of Stephen, the burning of Hust, and Judge Kane associated with the vilest of indical tyrants, and usurpers, whose industry, will be aura to despen with the progress of time. His condacts, throughout the progress of time, the progress of time, the same category with the creeinxion of Jesus, the same category

From the New Orleans Delta, April 80,000

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christmas and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and saletuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown bim deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriofs, it has shown their country's ahame and danger. To politicians, it has shown their country's ahame and danger. To politicians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the pressons of these the least of his brethren. To philipping the American Republic would reappear upon chance with the American Republic would reappear upon chance with the American Republic would reappear upon chance in the Successful Toward Decided tians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in he persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and real table of the North is gone, and New Young in the person of both master and glave, by the

the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and
to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with
statements of facts on every department of the subject,
—theological, financial, political, social,—in order to
bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA
ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that gf e resifts of what is, At the fast cen

IF In all these slavery-extension schemes, the back Nicaragua and Central America are stepping-stones on the way to it. - Tribune.

Ohio, while addressing the House on the 8th inst., suddenly fell to the floor. Mr. Giddings was speaking on the deficiency bill, and vehemently denouncing the appropriation of \$26,000 to defray the expenses of the Ohio Marshal in returning the fugitive slave-mother and her children from Cincinnati. He was about to recapitulate the facts of that shameful affair, and had capitulate the facts of that shameful aliar, and mar raised his arm in earnest gesticulation, when he sudden-ly grew purple in the face, and fell. Several members immediately rushed to his assistance, among them Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, who carried wafer, bathed his temples and lossened his cravat, when the veteran quickly revived, and was led to an open window in the library, where he soon recovered sufficiently to go to his lodgings. The House at once postponed the business under consideration.

A Washington writer says: Much sensation was

produced in the House by the occurrence. It was evidently from a temporary determination of blood to the brain. He subsequently, at the end of an hour and a half, went on and finished his speech, though not without exciting the apprehension of his friends.

THE STAVE CHAMPIONS OF PREEDOM. C. H. Brain THE SLAVE CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM. C. H. Brain-ard, corner of Washington and Water streets, has pub-lished on one sheet seven portraits by Grozelier, which every hearty opponent of bogus and slavery will be proud to place in his parlor. Here are seven living and immortal men whom the Slave Power will never for-give, and freedom will never forget. John G. Whittier is well placed in the centre of the group. Horace Gree-ley is at the summit, and Henry Ward Beecher at the base. On either side are Summer. Hale, Sward base. On either side are Summer, Hale, Seward and Chase. The likenesses are all faultlessly accurate, that is to say, quite sufficiently so, and what is still better, the artist has thrown into his pictures the spirit and character of the originals to an almost miraculous extent. They glow with the excitement of a noble

Now, let any body who dares to do it, get up a similar picture devoted to the seven foremost champions of the peculiar policy of the present administration, including a poet in the centre, and see how they will look. As to the party, we doubt if they could do better than make Dr, O. W. Holmes their poet for this picture; but whether the microscopic muse would consent to this use for her favorite devatee, we are not so certain. The apex will, or course, be occupied by the bland senior editor of the Boston Post, with an white choker, with an qualify himself for the post, and would be only too happy to fill it, with an appropriate ecclesiastical dis-play of the lawn. On either side we should have Doug-las, Pierce, Atchison and Stringfellow. If Grozelier will do this picture to the life as he has the other, the millions will only need to see the two sets of faces to decide their politics for the next Presidential contest. Chronicle:

with them after his arrest. aven i

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that Gov. Shannon has sent an express to Lexington, Mo., with the necessary papers for the arrest and return of Mr. Robinson. The Committee of

others attending. To have this mafter the charge, the at Lexington, her husband was arrested under the following were appointed a committee at our last meeting, viz.: George Pryor, village of Waterloo, Henry
Bonnel, Mirgaret Schooly, Abram Vail, and Phebo
Dean, town of Waterloo, near the meeting house;
Rhoda Palmer, two miles north of Geneva. Case of Passions Williamson. This proble sufferer about the was a fagitive, and stating Case of Passons of the oppressed will please accept our plea, however, was not credited, and he was taken to a make being town, and so full of plety that there is thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner transfer to the copy of the Usariah thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a prisoner thanks for a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a taken to the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a copy of a work just published by Uriah the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a taken to have the house of Gen. Sawyer, where he is now a copy of the Usariah to the capture to the

2 Abolition (Radical Political) National Convention, ing pillow soft in view of life's duties solemnly dis Syricuse, May 28, 7140 ald well (200 st. 21 . 70 m. 500) 4. Seward Anti-Slavery Coalition Convention, Phila-

Manyertons Rescur or Mykens. The four miners writer attended her funeral, and gave an exhibit of the who were baried in a coal pit, near Zinesville. Ohio, were resound, after a confinement of fourteen days, on Friday night last. The only food they had had was a dinner provided for two men. Wonderful to relate, 18th xeree.

18th xeree.

18th xeree.

The following hymn, written for the occasion, was

will be soon entirely well.

DEATH FROM STARVATION. We learned yesterday from a gentleman who arrived here from Alloona, Pa., that a boy and girl, named Cox, aged respectively six and eight years, were lost for upwards of ten days in the Alleghany mountains near Summerview. They were found a day or two ago, side by side, dead.

And with my Lord be found.

To the ratifications of the Peace Treaty were exchanged at Paris, April 27th, and Proclamation of Peace was made at London, with the mediuval ceremonies on the 29th. The Treaty was to be discussed in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. out A

the Hense of Commons on the 5th inst.

The British Government, have presented to Mr. Grinnell, of New York, a handsome silver vase, in acknowledgment of this services in fitting out, at his own expense, an expedition in search of the late Sir John Franklin. They have also presented a silver tea-service and salver to Dr. Kane, who conducted it, and gold metals to Dr. Kane and the other officers, and silver metals for the crew, the articles bearing suitable inscriptions. ty, and will have at last freedom for enolipirosa

The New Bedford Standard says that a boat was found ashore on the north side of Nashawina Is land, on Sunday, containing the dead bodies of two colored persons, whose names are unknown. One of them was a man between forty and fifty years of age, and the other was a boy fourteen or fifteen years old.

The Elktown (Ky.) Banner says that the will of L. Leavell, deceased, one of the wealthiest citizens of that county, was recorded on Monday last. After providing for the emancipation of several of his slaves. he disposed of the entire residue of his large estate, said to be worth at least \$100,000, to three or four of them, who, by the provisions of the will, are to be carried to the city of New York as soon as practicable.

Honnible Stony, A letter from Fort Pierre, N. T. published in a Milwankie paper, states that three de-serting dragoons and four returning travellers down secting dragoons and four returning travellers down the Kansas river, in December last, were caught in the snew, and four of them perished, one after another, one being Cornell, a dragoon. The survivors are partions of the bodies of their companions to preserve life, and they were found by a part of Major Howe's command regaling themselves upon the arms and legs of their dead companions. The survivors were jaken to Major Howe's camp, and under proper care and attention have all recovered.

On the authority of a letter from Mexico, which it inserts, the Journal of Commerce states that our Minister to Mexico has essentially adjusted the terms of a Convention with the Comonfort Administration, by which we are to acquire another slice of Mexican Ter ritory-how large is not stated, nor the price to be maid

THE OPEGON WAR. A body of regulars has been THE OBEGON WAR. A body of regulars has been defeated by the Indians at Rogue River, with a loss of twenty-eight killed. The capture and destruction of Cascades by the Indians is confirmed. Several whites had been massacred at that place. It was reported that one thousand Indians were approaching Dallis from the North. Several other fights are reported, the whites being generally victorious, and the series

If It appears that Zuazua, the Mexican commander who surprised and took one hundred and fifty Lipan-Indians, had to shoot them all before he got to Monte-rey—the squaws killing their children every chance they could get, and the men, whose limbs were bound, trying to escape. Thus the whole Lipan tribe is nearly

NECROES EMANCIPATED. A family of thirty-four ne roes, who were emancipated by the late Inc. William groes, who were emanapated by the late 2 no. Williamson, of Southampton county, Va., arrived here yesterday in the packet from Smithfield, on their way to Ohio. They are under the charge of a Quaker gentleman, and intend locating at a Quaker settlement in Ohio. By a provision in the will of their late muster, their expenses are defrayed to their desined abode, and when they reach it, \$100 will be paid to each.—Nor-folk Herald, May 8th. The Cincinnati Commercial of Friday says :-

. Pourteen slaves, belonging to Jno, N. Reynolds Natcher, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Landis, for the purpose of being emancipated."

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES. By the will of Mr. Jas Kelley of Lancaster county, Virginia, all his slaves, amounting to about forty-five, have been emancipated. His executors are now in Baltimore, making arrangements for their outfit and embarkation to Liberia, in the vessel which is soon so sail from that port.—

Richmond Despatch:

PENSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania State Council of the American party has ratified the nomination of Fillmore by a vote of 88 to 22. Gov. Johnson and the Anti-Fillmoreites then withdrew, and held a meeting elsewhere, Hon. John Covons, M. C., presiding. REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DROWSING AT SEA.

Berden, of the schooner W. A. Griffin, from Baracon, makes the following report:—On the 5th inst., Watlings Island bearing E. S. E. distant thirty miles, at nidnight, a coloral seaman came crawling on board over the bow, in a very mysterious manner. He could speak very little English, and when interrogated, the following was gathered:—That he fell overboard on Sanday, the 4th inst., from the maintoom of a Spanish brig. (name unknown,) from Trinklad, bound to Bar-celona, the craw of mirch, on perceiving him, threw him a plank, with which he succeeded in keeping him-self above water during the remainder of the day and night, and notil the afternoon of the 5th, when he saw a schooner. He imbellighely commenced swimming for her, and succeeded in getting on board at midnight. He is about 25 years old, and had nothing on when reaching the W. A. Griffin but his pantulous, having thrown newly his shirt. He had been in the water due

Superson Enterment: A cause was fried in Richmond country preferred by in which a colored woman who was ejected from or refused admittance into the nares of the Sixth Avenne Railroad, brought suit against the Company. The defence was that of the lady's color, and that the Company provided cars for colored people, Judge Mitchelboharged the jury, but not in a very clear way. He seemed to intimate that the Company might provide separate cars and make special pany might provide separate cars and make special regulations, and left it for the jury to pronounce on the regulations, and left it for the jury to pronounce on the regulations of the Company. The jury were a little fagged, and did not agree, law understand, however, that eleven were for one-thousand dollars, and showever. The latter we have the company of the Company. The jury were a little fagged, and did not agree, law understand, however, that eleven were for one-thousand dollars, and one-for the latter of the Company were for one-thousand dollars, and dollars, and one-for the latter of the lat

farged, and did not agree to We understand, however, that eleven were for one thousand dollars, and one for me cause of action. Pretty narrow escape for the Rail, growd Company, notwithstanding the charge of the Judge. M. M. Erton we will be charge of the Judge. M. M. Erton we will be a supply to the charge of the Judge. We understand the Charlestown School Committee three examined the charlestown School Tommittee three examined that yeneral your of the rejected school. School, and that yenerday one of the rejected colored pupils was notified that she would be admitted to that school. The case of the other colored girl is under consideration; this girl, it is said, is much better gualified for admission than many of those who under consideration; this girl, it is said, is much better qualified for admission than many of those who were successful at the late examination although; perhaps, not quite as good, scholar as the other. As the committee has discovered and corrected its error in the other case, we could that it will do to in this case. Thus, it will be seen, exents have justified our statement in regard to the matter, as well as the stretteres of our borrespondent. Spectator.—Telegraph.

13 The immense English steamer which is now building as Glasgow is 680 feet long, and will carry 600 first class passengers, 1800 second class, and 10,000 troup, with held conjugated. She registers 23,000 tors, with capacity for coal in addition of from 12,000 to 12,000 tens. She will have seven masts and ten boilers.

OBITUARY. Merominantoropmayo, Mrs. Etorw. F.M. TON, aged PRIIOOS YHIVALIB-TT

Seldom has the grave covered the remains of a m worthy pilgrims To know Lucy was to love her, and the more she was known, the better she was loved. She had no faith in croods and forms, but a strong living and trusting confidence in the practical truths of Christ. She reverenced truth in its simplicity, and loved God by loving her race. Her heart beat in detive sympathy for the clave ; she honored the cause of freedo and repudiated all religion that was not based on Ho ause would have free further on their Klinem.

Life, in her view, was carnest, and the calls of to-day the test of Christian character. She hoped for no far-off heaven without a foretaste of the kingdom on earth even a kingdom of joy, peace, holiness and love. Death to depart with rapture and peace. . She found the dy charged, according to the light given. Hence, she was ready to depart to the spirit land, with the brightes hope of a blessed re-union with the friends she left. Respect for her worth was evinced by a large con

bere her remains to the tomb. At her request, the

Dear Lacy caught the sound;
O let me go—to die is meet—
And with my Lord be found.

L bear the sweet angelie strain, di tage a del Why weep to have me stay?

Dear friends, we shall all meet again

In realms of endless day.

Mother ! I cannot see your face, Nor aught that's bright below; My sight is lost in death's embrace, Oh ! weep not-let me go !

Do persevere in hope and faith,

The faith that never dies;
Remember Christ, who cheerful saith,

'I'll draw you to the skies!

My farewell bear to all I love-To him in my bosom friend;
I'll meet him in that home above,
Where bliss shall never end.

Thus rapturous Lucy passed away,
To gain th' immerial prize;
Her night is now exchanged for day!
She lives, but never dies. Oh, may her voice and counsel sweet

So often to us given, Since now with wisdom so replete, Remind us all of heaven Next Sabbath, May 25th, a funeral discourse, in

memory of the departed, will be preached at Feltonville, in Freedom Hall, at 14 o'clock, P. M. *She was blind a short time before death.

t Her husband, now in California.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachu etts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows Sanday.

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumer, of Chestnut

"I am happy to say of your Carnantic Pills, that I have found hem a better family medicine for common use than any other them a better family inschieffer for common the that any other within my knowledge. Many of my friends have restrict marked benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that they possess extraordinary virtues for driving out discusses and curring the sick. They are not only offsectual, but and and pleasant to be taken—quadries which must make them valued by the public when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimore, 15th April, 1834.—

"De. J. C. Axes. Sir. I have taken.

• Dr. J. C. Arga. Sir.: I have taken your Fill's with great benefit, for the Hetsenies, languar, loss of appetite, and Billious incadadas, which has of late your overtaken his in the spring. A few does of your Fills cured in. I have used your Cherry Pertoral many years in my family for coughi and colds with unfalling success. You make medicings which care, and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railread Co., says,—

"Pt. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.

"Sn: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines, having derived very material benefit from the use of both your Fectoral and Catharite Pills. I am never without them in, my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure them." The widely renowned B. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth

The widely renowned S. S. STEYENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes, —
"Having used your Catharic Pills in my practice, I certify from experience, that they are an invaluable pergative. In cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing headache, indigestion, continuous and the great variety of diseases that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases where a purgative remedy is required. I confidently recommend these cills to the public as superior to any other I have ever found. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly safe—qualities which rasks them an invaluable artists for public use. I have for many vears known your Charac Detector as the best Comb. for many years known your Charts Preferat as the best Connections in the world, and these Pills are in no wise inferior that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseases."

with senr da in its worst form, and now, after twenty years' trial and an 'antold amount of suffering. have been completely care in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejoicing write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered and howelfore.

write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffered, and howelong:

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At those if attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my heat, and destroyed my hair, and has kept me partly loid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for mouths a raw soro.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cathartic Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eyes are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a healthy growth; all of which makes me feel aircady a new person.

"Hopping this statument may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others. I am, with every sentiment of gratitude.

mation that shall do good to others, I am, with every sentiment of gratitude.

Yours, &c., MARIA RICKER."

FI have known the above-named Maria Ricker from her childhood, and her statement is strictly true.

Oversegr of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Boston, when Apail, 1833.

"Your Pills have cured me from a billous attack which are rom derangement of the Liver, which had become very scrious from derangement of the Liver, which had become very serious I had failed of any reliefably my Physician, and from ever remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have completely restored me to health. Thave given Geen to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were promptly enrely recommended their for a friend for contineness, which had trouble him for months; he told me in a few skys shey said cared him You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free to say so.?

You make the best medicine in the world, and 1 am are way, so 2.

Read this from the distinguished Salicitor of the Supreme Court, whose Killiant abilities have made him well known, not only in this but the neighboring Entre:

"New Orleant, 5th Aprel, 1854.

"Sin I have ignost saff-sichion for sawithing you that myself and family have been very much benefited by your medicines. Myswife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangeous cands, by your Cheman Pictoriat, and eince there has enjoyed.

"In Mile Chamber, Orion April 1884, 1884, in The Chamber, Orion April 1884, 1884, in The Chamber of the Chamber then t does have entirely running the disease. I feel in better health now than for some year before, which I attribute entirely 30 the effect of your Corner of the proof of the light High proper Hi at the with great report.

The above are all from persons who are publieds known where her reads, and who would not make these statements without a

Prepared by Dr. J. Co.AVER;old Practical and Abalytical Chemist, Towell, Must."

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A STORY scarcely second in interest to Robinson Crusoc, written by Dr. J. REYNOLDS, depicting the life of a fisherman at sea and on shore, the manner of merable dangers and hardships to which those hardy sons of toil are subjected, how they share their fares

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

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er laugh, that healthful, joyous, contagious laugh. HARRIOT K. HUNT, M. D. Has seen the world. Nobody will doubt it, after read-

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PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

REVERENCE FOR ACE Portrait of Theodore Parker. TORUSH OF THEOROTE PARKET.

To Resident the Rooms of A. A. Child & Co., 19
Tremont street, a Pottrate from Life of Rev. Theorome Panker, by Anton Uhle, of Philadelphia. Fully life size, eleganty framed. Price, \$190 00. This is the best likeness of Mr. Parket in existence. It obtained the siver medal at the last Pennsylvania State Fair. For beauty of excession it cannot be excelled. Artists in crayon are invited to examine, and all others who would like to see it.

LAND FOR SALE and and best

THIRTY-TWO acres of good Land, well mooded, and near a flowing billege in the central part of the State of New York; will be sold or exchanged for New Edgland villago property. Apply to R. F. WALLEUT, 21 Cornhill. ROCEEDINGS of the Presentation Meeting held in

Sold by HECCALT 12 CO. 1 And 1 I and Boston, Dec. 17, 1855; including addresses by John T. Hillon, Wm. C. Nell, Charles W. Slack, Wender BROWN & PRICE, Sales and believed and some opening of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every where.

M23

ROCKEDINGS of the Presentation Meeting held in Boston, Meeting addresses by John T. Hillon, Wm. C. Nell, Charles W. Slack, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles Lepox Remond. This Miseting was held to commemorate the opening of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the proceedings of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the proceeding of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the proceeding of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the proceeding of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the proceeding of the public schools of Boston to all, irrespendent to the public schools of Boston to all, irr

For the Liberator. BLINDNESS Oh! it is sad on your way to go, And not from your cradle-hour to know How joyful it is to hear the sound Of a carrolling bird, and a streamlet's bound : And the voice of thought, dearest of all, Which upon mortal cars can fall. But sadder to come to this world of light Without the wonderful sense of sight ; To see not on earth the friends you love, Eyes that are flashing the light from above ; Nor the sea, nor sky, nor glorious light Of the sun by day, nor moon at night. The thunder's roll and the winds you hear, And richest music may fill your ear, But you cannot know how the lightnings play, Nor track the stars on their glorious way : You hear the roar of the ocean surge, And fill your soul with the powerful dirge. But you cannot see the bird that sings. Cleaving the air with its free bright wings: It is so joyful to watch its flight-So glad, away in the glorious light, Till your spirit seems to float and rise With it far off in the azure skies.

Though you may gather the rich perfume Of all the fragrant flowers that bloom, It will not repay for what you .lose, In not beholding their brilliant hues: And forms exquisite, displaying the power

INVOCATION TO SPRING. Spring ! beautiful Spring ! Come to this desolate, dreary world of ours, Come with thy breath of balm-thy gift of flowers,

Of Him who created the bird and flower.

To think of the wonderful, glorious things,

From the scraph above to the grain of sand

Till, astounded, it turns away from the bliss,

The work sublime of a power so grand,

To rest in its glorious happiness.

Exceeding joy to the soul it brings,

Thy gentle birds that sing In sunny bowers ; Come, with thy gladsome hours, Spring ! beautiful Spring !

Earth is aweary of its winter sleep, And longs to waken into life again, To see the budding vines and grasses creep Along the cheerful plain : For thou wilt bring, O! beautiful Spring!

Come with thy children three-The stormy March that weepeth all the day-The fickle April, and the bowery May-Oh! 't were a happiness to see

These and like beauties in thy gentle train !

Far up on high. Thy clear blue sky. Like a bright, beauteous, and eternal thing, Spring! beautiful Spring"!

What time the primrose, with a keen delight, Comes peeping upward from the fallow ground; What time the swallow in his rapid flight About the barn-door circleth round and round ; I love to walk abroad and trace

On Nature's face The gladness of thy coming, and to sing With bird, and flower, and bee, Sweet praise to thee. Spring! beautiful Spring!

Come, then, sweet Spring ! Come to this desolate, dreary world of ours; Come with thy breath of balm, thy gift of flowers; Thy gentle birds that sing In sunny bowers ! Come with thy gladsome hours,

Oh! beautiful Spring! And bring, ay, bring anear, Sweet childhood of the year, Joy, health and freshness on thy dewy wing, Spring! beautiful Spring!

THE BUD IS IN THE BOUGH. BY HORACE SMITH.

The bud is in the bough, and the leaf is in the bud. And earth's beginning now in her veins to feel th blood,

Which, warmed by summer's sun, in th' alembic of the From her fount will overrun in a ruddy gush of wine.

The perfume and the bloom that shall decorate the

And the juices, meant to feed trees, vegetables, fruits, Unerringly proceed to their pre-appointed roots.

How awful is the thought of the wonders under ground Of the mystic changes wrought in the silent, dark profound !

How each thing upward tends, by necessity decreed. And the world's support depends on the shooting of

The Summer 's in her ark, and this sunny-pinioned day Is commissioned to remark whether Winter holds his Go back, thou dove of peace, with the myrtle on thy

Say that floods and tempests cease, and the world is ripe for Spring.

Thou hast fanned the sleeping earth till her dreams are all of flowers. And the waters look in mirth for their overhanging bowers ;

The forest seems to listen for the rustle of its leaves, And the very skies to glisten in the hope of summer

The vivifying spell has been felt beneath the wave. By the dormouse in its cell, and the mole within its cave ; And the summer tribes that creep, or in air expan-

Have started from their sleep at the summons of the

The cattle lift their voices from the valleys and the hills, And the feathered race rejoices with the gush of tuneful bills :

And if this cloudless arch fills the poet's song with glee O, thou sunny month of May, be it dedicate to thee !

REVERENCE FOR AGE.

Come, gentle youth ! leave off thy vain conceits ! Go, take you old man by the hand, and ask

How he has borne him through his worldly task; And how life's gall was tempered by life's sweets. Slowly and weak his heart pulsating beats, That once was swelling high in pride and hope Know that the muscles, now too loose to cope With peril, once were strong in manly feats.

Know that the memories that round him cluster, Read like the legends of the buried past. Though mind and eye have lost their former lustre. They yet may try your horoscope to cast; To point the path to take, the one to shun, What best to do, and what to leave undone.

YOUTHFUL TEARS.

The tear down childhood's check that flows Is like the dew-drop on the rose ; When next the summer breeze comes by, And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

THE LIBERATOR.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER-[CONCLUDED.] Now, here are the anti-slavery forces which are not political. They are various. At first, the anti-slavery men looked to the American Church and said, That will be our great bulwark and defender. Instead of being drilled into it. But whenever a body of men with new a help, it has been a hindrance. If the American Church, twenty years ago, could have dropped through the continent and disappeared altogether, the anti-slavery cause would have been further on than it is at this day. If, remaining above ground, every minister in they fell out. Paul resisted Peter, James resisted John the United States had sealed his lips and said, 'Be- and so on. It is always so, on every platform of new fore God, I will say no word for freedom or against it, ideas, and will always be so-at lea in behalf of the slaveholder or of his victim,' the antislavery enterprise would have been further on than it I think that the anti-slavery men (I am one of them) is at this day. (Applause.) I say, that notwithstand-ing the majestic memory of Wm. Ellery Channing, a See why. It is easy for Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips magnanimous man, whose voice rung like a trumpet or me, to say all of our thought. I am responsible to higher, more widely sounding voice, still spared to us Sumner, Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase to say all o on earth (applause)-I say that, notwithstanding the their thought; because they have a position to main eloquent words which do honor to Beecher and the tain, and they must keep in that position. This ought heart of humanity, notwithstanding the presence of this to be remembered. Still, it has been of immense value dear good soul, [referring to Samuel J. May,] whose to mankind that this anti-slavery party has arisen. It presence in the anti-slavery cause has been like the has been a perpetual criticism on politicians; and now month whose name he bears, and has brought a whole the anti-slavery non-political party has become so powlap full of the sweetest flowers (great applause)—the erful that every political man in the North is afraid of tallest heads in the greatest sects were heads that were speech, he asks not only what will the Whigs or the lifted up to blaspheme the God of righteousness, and Democrats think of it, but what will the anti-slavery only to atheism—the denial of humanity. While the ord say of it? And when a candidate is to be presentatheist openly denied God, the minister openly denied ed for the office of President, the men who make the man. I think the minister committed the worst sin; for he sinned in the name of God, and hypocritically. Whom do you want? They go to the non-resistants of He sinned that he might gain his daily bread, while Massachusetts, and men that never vote or take office. the atheist perilled his bread and his reputation when and ask if it will do to nominate this, that or the other he stood up and said, 'I think there is no God.' I am man. A true Church bears this relation to the world no atheist ; I have no respect for atheism ; but when a -what the Church calls the world. It is easy to critiman in the pulpit blasphemes the divinity of God by cise the world by a higher standard. The non-polititreading the humanity of man under his anointed foot, cal anti-slavery party is the Church of America, which I say I would rather take my chance in the next world is to criticise the politics of America. It has been of with that man who speaks out of his own heart, in immense service. It is a great force. his blindness, and says, 'There is no God,' than take Besides that, there is the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon the chances with that man who, in the name of Jesus tribe, which hates oppression, which loves justice and and of the Father, says there is no humanity, there is liberty, and will have at last freedom for all. no higher law. (Loud and long applause.)

There are a great many direct anti-slavery forces.

The conduct of the slaveholders in the South and their dred years ago, there were slaves in every corner of the allies has awakened the indignation of the North. The land. There are men on this platform whose fathers, Fugitive Slave Bill was an anti-slavery measure; we within a hundred years, have not only owned black, sentiment in Northern hearts. The conduct of affairs rope. Christendom repudiates bondage. Slavery is outrage at Cincinnati—all these are anti-slavery mea- Brazil, and the South of the United States. A hundred sures. Mr. Douglas stands in his place in the Sen- years ago, there was not a spot in all Europe where ate, and turns his face North and says, 'We mean to there was not slavery in one form or another-men put subdue you. The mass at the North say, 'We are up at auction. It is only ninety-eight years ago since not going to be subdued.' It is an anti-slavery resomen were kidnapped in Glasgow, Scotland, and sold lution. (Applause.) The South repudiates Democracy. into bondage for ever, in the city of Brotherly Love, at The Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Examiner Philadelphia. That thing took place in the year 1758. say that the Declaration of Independence is a great See what odds there is ! mistake when it says all men are equal—that there is It is plain that American slavery is to end ultimate. no greater lie in the world. When the North hears ly. It cannot stand. The question before us is, shall

enlightens men so that they can see that slavery is a it end in blood? On that point, I shall not now give bad speculation, bad economy. Then there is the pro- my opinion. gressive moralizing of the North. The North is get- Pardon me for having spoken so long. The theme ting better-more and more Christian and humane. carried me much further than I intended. But for the It was never so temperate as to-day, never so just as sickness of my friend Phillips, he would have stood beto-day, never so moral as to-day, never so humane and fore you, and his speech, you never think it long. philanthropic as to-day. To be sure, we overlook our (Applause.) black brother; it is because he is not an Anglo-Saxon. But he has got Caucasian blood in his veins; and by and by we shall see our black brother also.

Then the better portion of the Northern press is on entirely the point in relation to the non-resistant charour side. Consider what quantities of books, have noter of the American Anti-Slavery Society. I wish it been written within the last ten years, full of anti-sla- were true, all that he says on that subject. The nonvery sentiment, and running over with anti-slavery resistants of this country are very scarce indeed. The ideas. Think of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and that host of American Anti-Slavery Society was organized without books, only inferior to that, which have been publish- any reference to that question whatever, and I would ed. Then look at the newspapers. I just spoke of the not, therefore, like to have the impression go abroad Evening Post; look at the New York Independent, that it is a Non-Resistant Society. It is an Anti-Slavewith 20,000 subscribers, with so much anti-slavery in ry Society, and we invite persons of all opinions in sometimes it does very mean things. It abused our if they are united upon the sentiment that slavery friend Garrison, and I was very much ashamed at the ought to be abolished, to work with us. We are not conduct of Mr. Beecher, who refused to express any outside of the Constitution because of our non-resistabhorrence of the act. I have praised Henry Ward ant views, but because of our anti-slavery views, and Beecher on more than a hundred platforms. Now, we are disfranchised for the slave's sake, inasmuch as when I stand so near his own church, I cannot feel, in in the Constitution we find pro-slavery guarantees the respect that I bear the man, any check to the utte- which we are not willing to give, and which we shall rance of my testimony against that conduct of his in never carry out; and as we must swear to support in that particular, which to me seemed mean, sneaking, as a whole, and not in part, we choose, for the slave's cowardly, and wholly unworthy of the generous man, sake, and in fidelity to our own consciences, to be diswhich I know him to be. Nevertheless, see what a franchised. And the same reason that requires us to powerful anti-slavery agency is the Evening Post, the take ourselves out of the Constitution, we think re-Independent, the New York Times, and the New York quires our friends Sumner, Wilson, and all the Free Tribune, besides that whole army of newspapers, some | Soilers, so called, to take themselves out. But I should of them in every Northern city, not to forget the Na- be sorry to have the impression left upon our friends tional Era at Washington. Besides these, there are in this audience, that we have been unjust to any of the anti-slavery papers proper-the Liberator, the those men in regard to any anti-slavery word they may Standard, and divers others, only second and inferior have spoken, or effort they may have made. I believe where it is praise to be second and inferior.

Then there is the anti-slavery party proper, with its men, its money, and its immense force in the country. to their pro-slavery position ; and certainly we should What power of religion it has got ! I know it has been called anti-religious, anti-Christian, infidel. Was not the Savior of the world nailed to the cross, between two thieves, on the charge that he blasphemed God? We says we have forgotten. all know it. How rich is this party in its morals, how One word further, as to what our friend says in renoble in its eloquence! I am sorry its most eloquent spect to the supposition, that if the slaves were of lips are not here to-day to speak for themselves, and for the Anglo-Saxon race, they would not stay in slavery, you, and for me. There is woman also in the anti-sla- but would throw off their fetters. I am not so sure very ranks. I need say nothing of her. Her own of that. In fact, I see not only four millions of sweet music just now awoke the tune of humanity in African slaves in this country, but fourteen millions your hearts, and I saw the anti-slavery sentiment of Anglo-Saxons. They are outlawed. They are despring in tears out of your eyes. One day, from such nied the liberty of speech, if they would be men and watering it will blossom into an anti-slavery idea, and speak out like men. And yet, I do not know what frolten into anti-slavery acts.

appeals to the very widest humanity and deepest. It in the South. I know, moreover, that the North has knows no restriction of State or Church. If the State looked on, and seen Kansas subjugated by border rufis wrong, the anti-slavery party says, Away with fians, and the Auglo-Saxons conquered. I see the Presthe State'; if the Church is mistaken, 'Down with the ident of the United States determined to carry out the Church.' If the people are wrong, then it says, 'Wo work of the border ruffians by means of the standing unto you, O ye people; you are sinning against God, army. And yet I see no rising of the people of the and your sin will find you out.' It does not appeal to North, that indicates that they have any great manthe politician, the priest, the editor alone; it goes to hood left in them, or any great self-respect. Not that the people, face to face, eye to eye, heart to heart, and I would speak despondingly, but I say, they who can speaks to them with immense power. It knows no man consent to the enslavement of four millions of the chilafter the flesh. Let me suppose an impossibility. Sup- dren of God, of whatever class, are incapable of main pose that Mr. May should become as Everett, and Mr. taining their own rights; and so we are this day sub Garrison as Webster-could their sin be forgiven by the jugated. Every man who goes South must go with Abolitionists? No. Those who sit behind them would padlock on his lips in regard to the greatest crime comstand, not on this platform, but on this table, and denounce them for their short-coming and wrong-doing. for martyrdom, or to be dumb in regard to a crime They spare no man ; they know no man after the ficsh.

They are not selfish, for they ask nothing except an opportunity to do their duty, and they have got nothing ger long about Kansas. There is Central America, the except a chance to do that, always in ill report until now, when you shall judge how much there is of good

They are untiring. I wish they would sink through the platform, se that I could say what would put them to the blush before so large an audience. They appeal to the high standard of absolute right. This is their merit.

Here, I think, is their defect. They forget, some times, that there must be political workmen. This comes from the fact that they are non-resistants. If they were the opposite, they would have appealed to

not done quite justice always, it seems to me, to those

This has been charged against them : that they quarel among themselves; two against three, and three against two; Douglass against Garrison, and Garrison against Douglass; the Liberty Party men against the old anti-slavery men, and all that. That is perfectly true. But remember why it is so. You can bring to gether a Democratic party, snap your line, and they all toe the mark. So with the Whigs ; they have long been ideas comes to organize, there are as many opinions as there are persons. Pilate and Herod, bitter enemies of each other, were made friends by a common hostility to Jesus ; but when the twelve disciples came together,

through the continent, following that other clearer, nobody, and nobody to me. But it is not easy for Mr. Church has hindered more than it has helped; for the it; and when a man writes his speech or makes a commit the sin which brother Remond says is second men say of it—what will the Liberator and the Stand-

Then there is the spirit of the age we live in. Only

see what has been done in a hundred years. A hunsaid so six years ago, now we know it. Kidnapping but red and white slaves also. Now, see what a steady is anti-slavery ; it makes anti-slavery men. The re- march there has been of freedom in New England and peal of the Missouri Compromise stirred anti-slavery throughout the North ; likewise on the continent of Euin Kansas, Judge Kane's wickedness, and the horrible only at home in three places in Christendom-Russia,

that, it says, 'I am anti-slavery at once.' The North it ruin America before it stops? I think it will not. has not heard it yet thoroughly. One day it will. The next question is, shall it end peaceably, as the Qua-Then there are the general effects of education ; it kers wish, and as all anti-slavery men wish, or shall

The PRESIDENT (Mr. GARRISON)-I wish to say single word. I think our friend Parker misapprehends we have always been generous, just and magnanimous towards them. Our criticism has ever been in regard be false to the slave and to ourselves, if we did not criticise them, and refuse to be respecters of persons. I think we have not forgetten any thing that our friend

they are going to do about it. I only know that they Now, here is the merit of this anti-slavery party. It consent to be gagged, and dare not speak their thoughts mitted beneath the stars ; he must go prepared either which should cause the very stones to cry out. Kansas is gone; the Slave Power does not mean we shall linrest of Mexico, Hayti, Cuba, all ahead. The Slave Power marches on majestically. We make a great many pa per profests, and say we are going to do something What are we doing?

But I will hope for the best, and that, after all the Angle-Saxon blood, in the long run, will achieve some thing for liberty, and drive slavery to its own appro priate place, the bottomless pit. (Applause.)

Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT then came forward, desiring t say a single word. She said that the freedom of the platform of this Society was such that they took great liberties with one another, and hesitated not to critithem. Mr. Parker was kind enough to greet her ap-

Mrs. Most then proceeded to comment upon Mr. Parker's statement about the non-resistant character of this Society, and at the same time to defend the principle of non-resistance. She acknowledged, however, that the principal Abolitionists, at the outset of the enterprise, were opposed to the use of carnal weapons. though they had exercised their combativeness and destructiveness in the use of words that had proved like "the fire and the hammer in this struggle; and she was sorry to see her friend Parker neutralize the good that was in him by allowing for a moment that it was right to use physical force.

Mr. PARKER replied that he had been scolded in the very properest way-by saying, better than he could do, what he meant to say.

CHICAGO, AS A MONUMENT OF HUMAN rather interesting.' The Springfield Daily American,

CHICAGO, May 8, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND : I had heard of Chicago by the hearing of the ear but now mine eyes see it, and it is true, that the half was not told. Chicago, as a monument of the skill, energy, and power of man, is unrivalled by any city on earth. Twenty-five years ago, the ground on which it stands was a mere marsh, often overflowed by the waters of the lake and of the Chicago river, and a good deal of the time, an almost impassable mire, covered with tall, coarse prairie grass, and without a tree or a bush. Now, that quagmire, or prairie marsh, for several miles along the lake shore, and some three or four miles inland, is covered with stores and houses, and long, wide, busy streets-scarcely less thronged than Washington street in Boston, or Broadway in

and take charge of the First Presbyterian Church, then a mere baker's dozen, and sustained by the American Home Missionary Society. To induce me to accept, I was told what Chicago was destined to become ; but the wildest dreams of the most enghusiastic speculators did not reach the reality of what is. At the last census, Chicago had over 80,000 inhabitants. The population now would not number less than 100,000. When and where on earth did such a city ever spring up from such a marsh in so short a time? And Philadelphia is not more beautifully laid out than this city. The streets are broad and regular, and only await the growth of time to rival in beauty the streets of any other city on earth. The pavements and sidewalks. as yet, are of plank; most of the houses are of wood, and fashioned, as are the houses of all American cities, to suit the taste and means of the owners.

Pass through and around the city; view the steam ers and shipping ; see the length and breadth of the streets; see the lumber yards and brick yards; see the means adopted to protect the city from the lake; see the extent and number of railway stations; look over all, as a whole and in detail, and get a distinct idea of the present Chicago, and of the Chicago of States. twenty-five years ago, and you stand awe-struck before the power which, in so short a time, could found and build up such a city.

Above all, go to the railway stations-especially those in which trains from the East are landed; see the length of these trains, both the passenger and freight, and see the thousands that rush and tumble out of them, all eager to see Chicago, and with a satisfied look that they have at length reached the goal of their ambition, and you will wonder if Eastern States and nations are not depopulated. Go to the Worcester station in Boston, and to the stations for the West in New York, Albany, and Philadelphia, and you will hear no name of a Westand Philadelphia, and you will hear no name of a West-ern city so often repeated as 'Chicago.' 'The fare to Chicago' is the one great query. Frequently have I It is not the Gospel of Christ, and has so little of passed from Boston to Buffalo and Cleveland, and no place is so often named as ' Chicago.'

This is a new city, and, of necessity, subject to the vicissitudes and conditions' of a new city; but material, intellectual and spiritual elegance and refinement are not wanting. Amid the struggle for the necessaries of life, for dwellings, for comfortable streets, for bread and raiment, the love of the beautiful is apparent. I found a happy and cordial welcome with the HIGGINS BROTHERS, 54 Randolph sfreet. This family the influences of truth, reason and religion, ab of brothers and sisters have given concerts throughout the West and South, as the Hutchinsons have in the East, and with equal or even superior success. Two of the brothers have now a music store at the above-named place, and are devoting their taste, and skill, and en- of soldiers to be a ' procession of the Holy Ghost '! ergy to supply the people of Chicago, and all in the Yet these doctrines are taught and applauded in West who have heard and been charmed and instructed our day! The Tribune rejoices in it as the ' Gosby their singing, with the best of music and musical pel of Kansas; 'if it were to take its title from its instruments, especially pignos. It does the soul good instruments, especially pianos. It does the soul good, pute the honor of giving it a name. amid the din, the excitement and roar of the battle of life in the West, to listen to the melody of their songs and their planos. And they are progressive spirits, laboring to elevate the men and women of the West to a higher Ideal, and a purer and nobler Actual, of the higher Ideal, and a parer and nobler Actual, of the true and the beautiful in life. God speed them, I say, writing heard that he is dead, but no hopes are with all my heart. The West needs just such men to entertained of his recovery. There is a fearful cultivate the fragrant and the beautiful of life amid the lesson in this assassination, and one that ought to stern, the rough and the rugged. The rose amid thorns be heeded by those men who are giving rifles to ever seems most fragrant and beautiful. Sweet melody the Kansas colonists. What if this Sheriff was ever seems most fragrant and beautiful. Sweet melody amid the din and roar of Western life is ever most grateful and pleasant. God bless these brothers in their efforts to cultivate and elevate the taste for sweet music, amid the wild, eager, rushing, daring, specuman and Mr. Dutton may disavow having given lating, enterprising population of the West! The any advice that can be construed into encouraging

spirit, of Chicago. I have much to say about them; nists, and to prepare them for deeds of blood. but my heart is filled with Chicago as a city. I have The counsels of been an indweller of most of the cities of Europe, and hot been penceful, and such as become the gospel.

And if uneducated and impulsive men in Kansas, of the Northern States of this Unlen, and I have never where the restraint of law is weak, are tempted to yet seen the city that presents to my mind such a pic-ture of human skill, energy and power, as Chicago. Unless lake Michigan dries up, or is emptied into the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence, Chicago is destined rests on those who advised the Kansas emigrant to Atlantic through the St. Lawrence, Chicago is destined to surpass all other cities of the West. Its position commands the trade of New York, Boston, the Gulf of In the New Haven meeting, when one of the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi river and valley.

But more bereafter. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

INQUIRY OF ANDREW J. DAVIS.

FRIEND GARRISON :

In the Spiritual Telegraph of March 15th, we find some remarks by our much loved and respected friend, the sentiment of murder! A. J. Davis, on the secessity of a free and universal On the authors of such atrocious sentiments platform, among which is the following :- There are none so capable of scolding the United States as Mr. Garrison, and those brave men and women who are marshalled under his banner. He is doing a vast work in the way of disciplining the people, and forcing them ugain to deeds of violence. Thus the cause of to stand on their own feet-really more for this than for the slave of the South. At the same time, I think there is an injury done to Massachusetts, and to all the Union, from the fact that his movements are not pergreat and beneficent philosophy ought to have.' We. with perhaps thousands of other disciples of friend Davis, wish an explanation of this last sentence. We are certainly in the dark in regard to the injury done to Massachusetts and the Union by the position of friend Garrison and his brave followers. What is meant by it will yet. But this wicked movement to make movements should be pervaded? Is the position unsafe and unsound, that we should have no political or religious union with slaveholders? Should these 'inspired rebukers of evil ' cease to 'ery aloud and spare not'? Is their reasoning illogical, and their faith without reason? Should they unite with either Church or sachusetts and the Union ?

Will friend Davis, or some reader of THE LIBERATOR violence; being Quakers and non-resistants, they have cise the sayings and doings of those that did not please please throw more light on the subject? L. L. R. A VILE ASSAILANT. SPRINGFIELD, May 15, 1856.

We have just had a series of anti-slavery lectures from SALLIE HOLLEY. The lectures were given in to with most respectful and profound attention, evincquite encouraging to its friends.

The impression left here on the hearers of Sallie Holley is, I am confident, that she is able, effective and eloquent, and that she advocates a cause worthy of her rare endowments. The Springfield Daily Argus, the organ of the National Democrats, gave its hearers quite a fair and good-natured report of the lecture on Sunday evening, in which it makes the encouraging confession, that 'on the whole, this speech, in all the freshness and genuineness of pure Abolitionism, is the organ of the Natives, comes out this morning with an editorial touching the lectures, which for senseless slang and misrepresentation outdoes any thing I have seen in print for a long time, either in the New York Observer or Bennett's Herald.* I enclose it-perhaps t will do for the ' Refuge of Oppression.' The Springfield Daily Republican, the advocate of the Republican party, treated the lectures with solemn silence, it being opposed, I believe, to the agitation of the slavery question. It is in some sort religiously committed against the further agitation of this most unpleasant and vexed subject. My reason for thinking so is, that not long since, an article appeared in the Republican, over an assumed name-shrewdly suspected hereabouts to have been written by some one connected with that paper-wherein the writer tells the public that he had recently acted as Secretary to a meeting of very quiet people, assembled at a certain hall in this city, who, after proper preliminaries had been gone through, unanimously voted to form a new church here, to be called 'the church of the holy Silences,' and that they very happily agreed to give a call to the ' Rev. Mr. Mum, of Stillwater, to become their pastor.'

I ought to have said, when speaking of the article in the Daily American, that that paper lost immediately two of its subscribers on account of its scurrility respecting the lectures, one of whom promptly subscribed for THE LIBERATOR.

Yours truly for the right,

. For the scurrilous article referred to by our corre spondent, see ' Refuge of Oppression.'-Ep. Lib.

Below are two characteristic articles from that tensely malignant and most hypocritical journal, the

THEODORE PARKER'S GOSPEL. Theodore Parker was introduced to his audience

in this city, last week, by his friend Garrison, as fanatic, a traitor, and an infidel. Theodore Parker, in his speech, pronounced Mr. H. W. Beecher ' the ablest minister in the United

Theodore Parker-said that 'Sharp's rifle goes as a missionary to Kansas; an indispensable missionary; an apostle to the Gentiles, whose bodily presence is not weak, nor his speech contempti-ble!' Carrying out the figure in the same connection, the same preacher said, ' the revolutionary soul of fire flames forth in new processions of the Holy Ghost.'

An apology might be demanded for copying such impious language, but it is necessary to show the spirit and atterances of that new dispensation which the Tribune invokes, and very fittingly denominates the 'Gospel of Kansas The Tribune says we need preachers of this new

its spirit, and so much that is hostile to it, that the only wonder is, how any man who pretends to preach the one can pretend to preach the other. The line may properly be drawn between them, and the Church will lose nothing, but gain every thing, when the preachers of this new gospel, the Gospel of the Rifle, or the Gospel of Kausas, are arranged in an independent sect.

But is it not another of the psychological devel-

opments of this nineteenth century, that men of Puritan birth and training should break out from juring the principle of Christ's example and pel, blaspheming the genial and heavenly balm of his spirit, and with maddened hearts and foul

SHOOTING THE SHERIPP.

On our first page, we have copied the statement lating, enterprising population of the west! The many active that the lating control of their delightful songs cannot be a bad man, fluence of the rifle meeting at New Haven, and of I have said nothing of the anti-slavery, the teetotal-ism, the spiritualism, and the progressive, reformatory subject, has been to inflame the minds of the colothese advocates of the rifle hav

donors of a rifle was announced by the name of *Killam,' one of the 'clergymen' cried out 'Killam! that's a significant name,' and the walls of the house of God rang with applause of the infamous, murderous comment. man enough, as it was spread over the villages of newly settled Kansas, to tell the people that Chris-tian ministers in New England and Christian peo-ple crowding the churches, were willing to applaud

rests the responsibility of the blood that follows their promulgation. The best authorities assured us that Kansas was becoming quiet, and now the incendiary appeals of these fanatics in the East

freedom is put in peril. The Free State movement is liable to be brought into disgrace, by such atroci-ties. Gov. Reeder has distinguished himself by delivering an eloquent speech delivering an eloquent speech, denouncing the as-sassin, and declaring that the Free State movement vaded by the universal spirit of adoption, which a needs no such aid, but suffers from it. If the cause of freedom is ruined in Kansas, and the Slave Power gets the ascendency, the result, which we do not anticipate, may be fairly charged to the riolence of these Eastern fanatics, whose measures bave provoked resistance. Peaceful emigration was sure to make Kansas a free State. We trust every colonist a soldier, and to prepare him for deeds of blood, is so unlike the gospel method of promoting a good cause, that it cannot be expected

IF This is the climax of priestly scoundrelism. Th Border Ruffians of Missouri have five times invaded Kansas-taken the government of the territory into State for the good of the slave, or to do justice to Mas- their own hands-passed an infernal code of lawssavagely murdered several unoffending citizens with mpunity-&c., &c. ; but they have yet to receive the first word of rebuke from this peaceful (!) Observer!

Round Hill Water-Cure

MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE

NORTHAMPTON, MASS, N all the local advantages which render almost an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Penny and alexander Penny an institution for Invances, and a summer Front for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, the mass alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on the site of forest park, which affords a see. by forty acres of forest park, which affords a reby forty acres of forest park, which affords a refrance shade during the warm months, and prefection has the winds in winter. The water is supplied in the abundance from living mountain springs, and is long for its softness and parity. The Bathing facilities the ust been wholly remodelled and greatly charged the

cal application of water, which is used in a thought and scientific manner. One of Vergnes's Electro Cenical Baths for extracting metallic substances, where taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also but obtained, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. Halsten, the proprietor, (formerly of Rochester, N. Y...) continues to pay particular attention in Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The success viole has attended his method of treating such couplains by his system of Motorpathy has given him a ness utended practice. He diseards the usual treatment of the day, and makes no use or artificial supports. Es system is founded on new pathological principle, to by it permanent cures are effected with an case and on the permanent cures are effected with an case and on the permanent cures are effected by any tainty heretofore unattained by any system of D

rapeutics.

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the raries He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for twenty years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, and within that time having treated many of the most one plicated cases, he has had an opportunity for have an injury of acquiring skill in the control of protracted and difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Loving Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnasia and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost imperhase

are indispensable. Many modes are used is excited ily and organic action, and thus to equalize the drawing and to aid the secreting vessels without her ring the baneful reactive efforts of powerful and injuried the contractive contrac rious drugs.

Circulars sent free to any address on application.

Exposition of Motorpathy, postage free, on the receipt of ten letter stamps; and 'Motion-Life,' on receipt of ten letter stamps;

ceipt of six.

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

NOTICE. HOPEDALE JUVENILE AND COLLEGIATE

OUR friends, patrons, and the public are berely is Our friends, patrons, and the public are bendy informed, that we have this day disposed of our school building and lot, and appurtenances therebelonging, to William S. and Annie S. Harwon, of Hopedale.

Having been acquainted with the said press units of the said press

HOME SCHOOL

individuals acting in a private capacity mainly, and without any evidence of their competency to conduct a Home school, we prefer to speak neither favorably as unfavorably of them.

As regards Hopedale, we unhesitatingly declare or

conviction that no other village in New England on passes it in the morality and high-toned character of its inhabitants. is innabitants.

For further information concerning this change and our future plans, please see our Cieculas Lines which will soon be issued.

Those wishing to correspond with us in reference to business or educational matters, will please address as, for the present, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass. MORGAN L. BLOOM

SOPHIA LOUISA BLOOM. Hopedale, Mass., April 15, 1856.

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

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, | Principals.

This School, established in 1854 by M. L. and S. I Bloom, under whose superintendence it has been unt the present time, will hereafter be conducted by the sale scribers, who hope, with their attainments and past er-perience as Teachers, to prove themselves warrhy of the confidence and patronage of their friends and the public ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence

and best sense of the term, and thereby so far fit this who may attend it for any useful and truly henerals calling among men, as its purpose and fact Particular attention will be given to the social, mora

and religious influence exerted at all times upon the who may avail themselves of the privileges hereby ofer ed them. Physical health and comfort, so often reglected is

Educational Institutions, will receive proper care.

The Discipline of the School is intended to be strict and impartial, but kind and parental. No pupils taken under seven years of age.

and comfortable HOME for their children or ward while prosecuting their studies, where they will be will cared for, and kindly treated-where they will be re ty, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickelness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

EXPENSES.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) For Tuition in common Euglish branches, board and care, including washing, mending, &c. per Quarter of For Tuition in higher English and Select Branches,

Languages, Painting, Music, &c., an extra but reasonable charge will be made. Text Books, Reference Books and Stationery, regal sit for the School, furnished without additional ces

A Normal Department, for those proposing to tesch The next (Summer) Term will commence on the Third Thursday (15th) of May.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals, Milford, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD,

ABBIE S. HAYWOOD.

Worcester Hydropathic Institution, On Arch and Fountain Streets,

WORCESTER, MASS. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, and easy of access from

all parts of the city.

The medical department is conducted by Dr. S. Bob. ERS, and has never been limited to the exclusive use of water in those cases which seemed to require other

There has recently been erected a first-class Gymna eium upon the grounds belonging to this institute which is under the charge of an experienced teacher

For term, &c., address E. F. ROGERS, Superintendent

Out-door practice attended to. Office bours, 2 to Worcester, Jan. 25.

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long course

of study and practical investigation, made here self nequainted with the various diseases incentail in the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a care in nine cases out their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine case of ten.

Having recently removed from 284 to 865 Washing

Having recently removed from 284 to 556 was now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, also as improvement in that branch, and Champooing.

Madame C. keeps constantly on hand, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the bair from falling off, but cause new hair to great They are held in the highest estimation by all who have

They are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people in this. and neighboring cities, by whom she has been libers patronised since the offer of her services to the public