Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER parties, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

Ban to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to streeted, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. wivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

hand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mitte, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Land, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, and finite ide ans of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

per question are impartially allowed a hearing. WIL LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1146.

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

sesent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

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-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

of preserving the African slave trade; the secon THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-AN

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1856.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 25.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 9th. SUMNER SYMPATHIZERS.

it is idle to talk of union, or peace, or truce th Semner or Sumner's friends. Cataline was parif itself compared with the Massachusetts bestor, and his friends are no better than he. her are all (we mean the leading and conspicuous growed and active traitors. The sending es Congressional Committee to Kansas was done the treasonable purpose of aiding the rebel-in in that Territory. The Black Republicans in Corres are at open war with Government, and, in their allies, the Garrisonian Abolitionists. gally at war with religion, female virtue, private popelty, and distinctions of race. They all de expectation that there can be union or peace on such men. Sumner and Sumner's friends ast he punished and silenced. Government. he cannot suppress such crimes us theirs, has field its purpose. Either such wretches must be hung or put in the penitentiary, or the South sould prepare at once to quit the Union.) We roll not jeopard the religion and morality of the out to save a Union that had failed for every useparpose. Let us tell the North at once, if you suppress the treasonable action, and silence ses ful, licentious and infidel propagandism of set men as Stephen Pearl Andrews, Wendell Fillips, Beecher, Garrison, Sumner, and their ego and female associates, let us part in peace. We would like to see modesty, female virtue, comest. The experiment at the South, to leave these nation to the regulation of public opinion, works stairably. We are the most moral, religious,

be reverse of all this is, for the time, at least. me at the North. If you cannot expel the Black leablicans from power, punish them and silence fea for the future, you are incapable of self-gov-ennet. You should adopt a military despotism. eithere to our Republican institutions. Your emathy for Sumner has shaken our confidence in me capacity for self-government, more than all ar past history, full of evil portents as that has lle had just avowed his complicity in depalar more diabolical than those of Cataline or legus, nay, transcending in iniquity all that the size of a Milton has attributed to his fallen an-We are not surprised that he should be and as hero and saint, for his proposed war on erything sacred and divine, by that Pandemonim where the blasphemous Garrison, and Parker, and Andrews, with their runaway negroes and machine women, congregate. He belongs to that ore kinself. (He is a proper saint for a Free Love kins or an Infidel convention. But unless there knows of patriotism, religion and morality at he North, to express general detestation of his man and congratulations at his merited castigato, we had better part company. No evil that at beall the South would be so great as associa-

sted, and law-abiding people on earth, and

e daily becoming more so.

or with Summer and Summer's sympathizers.
We gire below an extract from his speech, that six truth the programme of the Abolitionists. He. strates us with the sundering of every human and upsetting of every institution of themething worse than war. Now this is just wat Abolition proposes North and South. And we we assert our equal right to the common in of the Union. The North knows that be al his compeers have already inflicted on society et, many of these very ills with which he darkthreatens the South. Blasphemy in the Pulpit. ist, lectures, essays and speeches against maries, Oneida haunts of communism and incest, Aprian dectrines and Anti-Rent practices, Free sileons, Mormon States and Shaker villages, a thousand other vile isms, are the fulfillment, interpertation, and the commentary of this disheration. These constitute a strife, more on foreign, more than social, more than civil, smething compounded of all these strifes, ed in itself more than war.' He and his vile ascoulds have already stirred up at the North the sails with which he vainly threatens the South. tapathy with such a wretch is a crime against actality, religion and God.\

From the Richmond Examiner.

EFROOF FROM THE PIVE POINTS-

HOT-CORN RESOLUTIONS. The New York papers of Saturday last are filled the proceedings of an immense mass meeting the was held at the Broadway Tabernacle the thing before, to express the indignation of that ers Sodom over the 'Sumner outrage.' aring, bellowing, throwing up of earth, lowing orus, and general kicking up of dust, which alimated berds of cattle sometimes enact upon had believe and believe and believe and believe and believe and believe are yearlings, are solemn, pathetic and moderate exhibitions of anger, compared with the lunderous and extravagant proceedings of these in-

sprished occasion." The three great magnates are that have lent the sence of their names and the fervor of their eleace to the meeting, we should have to consult The Cay Directory to learn. They certified each other, and seemed to be regarded by the meeting and creat lights and leaders of public sentimen that city, which is enough to satisfy the judicountry incurious in metropolitan biography the an investigation of the careers of Wall street ad fifth avenue parvenues being apt to lead ex-ferm of defeate nostrils into poths and channels the thy would gladly have avoided.

Salle it to say that George Griswold, who preded over the meeting, seems to have been an as sailed out from retirement expressly to digni-tie occasion by his gray bairs. He was assistue of Vice-Presidents, among vere men well known to the country.

siel Lord was the first speaker. Beiling amid applause. Lord was succeeded a speaker still more bellicose, whose name was applaed as Ruggles. Samuel A. Ruggles. Rugthe fid not seem satisfied with speaking and re-source, Ruggles was for morching off instanter in the firetion of Washington City and South Caro-lan in reason.

by prevent Press Brooks from destroying the meeting remained, nevertheless, to hear a schirom another orator—announced as Charles who turned out to be the President of Cohis college. Charles was not only some pump-as a lead of a college, but the meeting was in-east that they beheld in the individual before

the son of Rufus King: belonged to a race that had had something to do ration of the Constitution. And when he

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. saw all its blessings stricken down by a dastardly coward, he could not refrain from expressing his sentiments on the subject."

> Charles, the son of Rufus, having thus discharged the load of duty which had weighed upon his conscience, and expressed himself freely, and to his entire satisfaction, was followed by a man announced as Morgan, who had been an eye-witness of the 'outrage' upon Sumner, and who came for-ward to rehearse the touching story to the meeting. Morgan had acted the Good Samaritan to the victim of Brooks, in the Senate Chamber, and concluded his narrative of the affair in the melting

> style of Mark Anthony.
> We suppose the 'Slave States' will be able to bear all this vilification with their usual complacency, and that they will take no extraordinary pains to induce the people of New York to ' reconsider' their unfavorable judgment. They are veterans in the endurance of peltings like these. As to New York city, into whose lap they have poured the profits of their immense trade without stint half a century ; whom they have trusted as their factor and steward, and allowed to fleece them. stinted patronage, and made to grow great from their brows; it is the old story of Jeshurun growing fat and kicking, forsaking the benefactor that made him, and lightly esteeming the rock of his salva-

the scoffings and railings of an ingrate. They were enacted in the haunts of vice and brutality which have been pictured in THE TRIBUNE'S Hot Corn revelations -- in close vicinity to the theatre of the licentious orgies of the free-lovers. They were enacted in one of those heterogeneous conclares of merchants, mendicants, bankers, pick-pockets, million nires, peterfunks, loafers-at-large, seducers, swindlers, nobs, model-artists, livery-men, divines, common-carriers, &c., with which every meeting in this modern Babylon is filled up to the brim, and 'not a square

One of her own and highest authorities has declared, without contradiction, that there was more brutality, vice, knavery and prostitution, inclused between Bleecker street and North and East Rivers than could be found in all the States of the Union South of Mason and Dixon's line. What the historian has said of ancient Babylon may be applied with truth to this modern w-e, though de-cency requires that it should be repeated in his own

ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER.

A Vermont correspondent of the Boston Courier in cates his Carolinian spirit, in relation to the dastardly assault upon Mr. Sumner, as follows :-

As Massachusetts takes this outrage upon her Senator as an assault upon her dignity, and is thereby incensed beyond measure, the affair may not, under Providence, be unproductive of beneficial consequences. It will, beyond question, occasion her some useful reflections. Her mind must revert to the time when her Senators were not thus treated in the national council chambers. And the mass likely to be burned up by indignation for his silence. Then he speaks out. The words while she is writhing under this humiliation, will she not learn to consider the feelings of others ! Is it to be doubted that the heart of the South was to the rack of public sentiment. Mr. Everett has Is it to be doubted that the neart of the South and stirred with the bitterest feelings—that the mortibeen in Washington's tomb so long as to have feation and chagrin of Southern men were extreme caught cold in his heart. It is not by carrying Massachusetts people reflect that they were tram-pling down the sacred constitutional rights of sis-ter states in that forcible resistance to the laws of er states in that forcible resistance to the laws of the general government! What must we suppose been the feelings of our brethren of ginia at the brutal mob that sought to thwart the rendition of Burns! Could Virginians witness that blow aimed at their constitutional rights without intense indignation? i. e., trying temper by the Massachusetts standard. Had Virginia no occasion to feel a thrill of resentment when she saw a United States officer, humble though he was, shot down by a Massachusetts mob while at his post of duty in the execution of the laws of the land! Can a Southern state be expectto stand and see her property wrested from her by an open and direct act of hostility to the laws and authority of the general government—by a palpable act of treason—without having her heart fired with feelings very likely to burst forth in similar violence on the slightest provocation? Was not poor Bachelder murdered at his post of duty? And is not the office of the one that executes the law, as sacred as of him that makes it? If the and their opinions coincided with my own, that in the former may be butchered in the discharge of his present excited state of feeling upon subjects which When Virginia expressed indignation at the kill-When Virginia expressed indignation at the kill-ing of Bachelder, did Massachusetts punish the of the day, a meeting open to all for free discussion perpetrators of that cowardly and murderous deed! Did her Free Soil Press. her republican orators, perpetrators of that cowardly and murderous deed!
Did her Free Soil Press, her republican orators, and the bulk of her clergymen, dwell, in their ex-ercises, on the enormity of that act of treason and murder! Perhaps not. That was Virginia's mor-If the situation of parties is now reversed, let the past be pondered with the pres-

Bradford, (Vt.) June 5.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY .- R. S. Kelly, editor of the administration organ in Kansas (the Squatter Sovereign) sends to the St. Joseph Gazette, the folowing laconic message. No elaboration of language could better describe the deed. It is another striking illustration of Squatter Sovereignty:

ATCHISON, K. T., April 30. Prours & Gundiff-Gentlemen: As the Au-bery leaves, we have just finished 'tarring and feathering' the Rev. Pardee Butler, who was shipped on a raft from this place in August last.

He escaped hanging by only one vote.

Butler, you know, is a rank abolitionist, and was promised this treatment should be visit our town. the event of his return, he will be hung !

In haste, yours, R. S. KELLY. P. S .- One hundred and fifty men are here drillng, and ready to start for Lawrence at a moment's notice. One company is armed with Sharp's ri-

'New SLAVES.'-The New York Evening Post prints the following very noteworthy paragraph, copied from a long speech delivered in the New School General Assembly, recently, by Rev. Dr. ' To grease men like Mr. Garrison, and set the

to work in the sun as elaves, would be to degrade them, and therefore would be wrong. But the blacks have been degraded for centuries. Slavery has not degraded them. Compare the old slaves of Virginia with the new slaves introduced into the more Southern States by evasion of the law making the African slave trade a capital effence, and see what an intellectual superiority is enjoyed by the former.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Independent. HEARTS AND NO HEARTS.

There is nothing like calmness and self-control in times of peril and excitement. Sometimes fear deranges and excites a man. Sometimes danger excites courage to a degree that renders a man precipitate. Sometimes a man's fulness of heart will give him trouble. And when any thing happens which shocks honor and manliness, it produces a freshet which overflows and carries away all dikes and dams of prudence. In such a time as this, when the brute force of slavery, set on by the whole naval and military power of our govern-ment, has coiled around Kansas, and is preparing to give the last crush at this time, a brutal ruffian stealthily creeps upon a Senator of the United States for the State of Massachusetts, as he sits in the Senate Hall writing, without hint or suspi-cion of danger, and by one stunning blow fells him. Fifteen or twenty more blows fall upon the unprotectto satisty; whom they have enriched by their un- ed head of a senseless man. The whole North is aroused. The most conservative men are shocked. With duce of their lands and from the sweat of a frankness and honor which do their hearts infinite credit, they express themselves in hurning language of indignation. All party lines fade out in an instant. Men gather in public meetings who were never seen side by side before. And all unite 'Jeshurun! Jeshurun! thou art waxen fat; in the most solemn protestations against the cow-thou art grown thick; thou art covered with fat. ardly buseness of the blow, and yet more solemnly against the fatal attack upon the liberty of speech, in the individual, and in the public man. Every body is swept away by the impulse; for this is a case in which the heart is stormed, and refuses to

How fortunate are those men, of such a rare endowment that their hearts never trouble them ! They can see blood, civil war, civil injustice, the violation of public honor, descriation of the cap-itol, the bludgeon assault upon free speech, with a rare equanimity and a prudence that defend them

from a single ejaculation!

A meeting is called in Faneuil Hall. The Governor of the State of Massachusetts is to preside. At length, the glory of the old colonial days shall return, and Faneuil Hall shall speak again right words for manhood and liberty. Edward Everett, late a United States Senator-once a Governor of the Commonwealth-of long service in public affairs, is urged to be present and speak one word for Massachusetts. He replies that he has with-drawn from public life, and that he cannot violate this prudent purpose! Had he withdrawn from private life! Had he withdrawn from manhood! A Senator from his own State had been mortally struck down upon the flower of the United States Senate, for free speech, by an armed man. The whole North was moved. The State of Massachu-setts flamed as old Bunker Hill flamed in the day of battle. Fancuil Hall flew open. A hundred spirits of revolutionary days beckoned him thither to speak one honest word for right and liberty !

for his silence. Then he speaks out. The words are too late. They are not spontaneous. They are forced by the fear of torture. He was being bound make that illustrious name more powerful for

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., but now Law-Professor in Harvard University, was invited in like manner to a public meeting. He refused. He, too, was out of public life. The public indignation has obliged him to explain, and nere is the explanation :

'The only hesitation I felt was, lest it might be a violation of the rule which I had adopted when I accepted a place in the Law-School at Cambridge, and ave ever since rigidly observed, not to attend political meetings when party questions were to be the sub-ject of discussion, and where, by taking part in such meetings, I might be understood as in any way commit-ting the influence of that institution upon either side

of a political controversy. shall the latter have more immunity! would come up before the meeting, and some of which Virginia expressed indignation at the kill- were so immediately connected with the political issues specis those of an institution that I had no authority
to represent. I therefore explained to Mr. W. tho
grounds on which I stood, and the reasons why I declined, and I supposed then, and still do, that they
were satisfactory to him.
I concluded, for the same reason, not to be present

at the meeting personally."

Admirable! The man is sacrificed to the position! No tear, no indignation, no heart-throb, no voice or gestore which belits an open and free heart. All instincts and spontaneities must be weighed, analyzed, judged, and nothing done inconsistent with the supposed interests of a law professorship. In such a case as this, the Ex-Governor is mere Jonah in the whale's belly. His professor-ship has swallowed his manhood. Alas for the whale! It is refreshing, however, to know that his as-

sociates in the Law School have a life which is no ble and true to the times. A public meeting has been held at Cambridge. Hon. Joel Parker, Pro-fessor in the Law-School, presided, and for Vice-Presidents are such men as Hon. Theophilus Par-sons, (another Professor in the Law-School.) Jared Sparks, Professor Felton, Professor Longfel-low, F. D. Huntington, etc. And here is the no-ble result, in a resolution worthy of that old time in Massachusetts, when her Governors were men who had hearts for liberty, and who dared to speak out their hearts, and then back up their words by deeds. Here it is:

'Therefore it is, that from all political connections from all religious denominations, from all professions and avocations in life, we have assembled here to declare and a rocations in life, we have assembled here to declare our sentiments and determinations. We declare our abhorrence of the act. We tender our sympathy to our Senator in his personal sufferings, but we declare as our solemn conviction that the time has come when the people of the Free States must unite in one earness effort to recover their personal liberties and political equality, and to retrieve the honor of the country. The Constitution puts into our hands; by legal and peaceable means, the power to do this—let it be done.

[HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ. Among the speakers at the great enthusiastic meeting, recently held at the Tabernacle in New York for Free Kansas and Slavery Limitation.

was William M. Evarte, Esq. We copy the con-cluding paragraph of his speech on the occasion: Gentlemen, it is said that the Union must and shall be preserved, [laughter,] and that is the principal object of my speech to-night, (Renewed laughter.) I should suppose that eighteen hundred years without a new experiment had fur-nished illustration enough of the loud shouts which may be put forth in defence of the shrine of

the ' Great Diana of the Ephesians,' when the real

interest of the shouters was concerned in the business of 'Alexander the Coppersmith.' [Laughter.] And for all that class of shouters, for the preservation of the Union, I have no respect. [Cheers.] Their occupation and government of the country, though slave interest, is their bus-iness of Alexander the Coppersmith,' and they nust save Diana's shrine, in order to support that business. [Cheers and laughter.] But there is a very large class of most worthy and patriotic citi-zens, who are justly sensitive upon any subject press cannot be trammelled; free speech may be zens, who are justly sensitive upon any subject which looks askance on good faith and good feeling: though how they can complacently look on and recognize good faith or good feeling in the bad faith and had feeling practised upon the other side of the Union, I do not know. [Cheers.] Now this class had found an eloquent voice in the speech and letter of an accomplished orator of New Eng-

But it becomes important to know what the flag and what the music of the Union are. I am not myself sensible of any strange transformation of the American people, which, in the course of seventy years, should change the noble hymn of American Freedom from being the music of the Union into a sing-song chaunt in praise of African Slavery. [Applause.] And as to the 'flag of the Union,' It is the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, hon-ored throughout the earth—unfurled, with not a single stripe sullied or polluted—not a single star obscured—shedding a brilliant light over that sentiment dear to every heart—' LIBERTY and Union, now and forever—one and inseparable!' That is the flag of the Union which you and all of us will follow the border ruffian advocates as a palliation for

strike down that standard-bearer, as a conspirator

SPEECH OF CHARLES KING, ESO.

rnacle, at New York, on the evening of the 30th

any thing, it is to that Constitution; and if my life has been devoted to any one principle more than another, it is to that of free thought, free We would like to ank, what could be said more life has been devoted to any one principle more than another, it is to that of free thought, free speech, and a free press. (Loud applause.) And when I see all these struck down by brutal, coward-ly assassine, (tremendous cheers.) I may not take the second of the seco ly assassins, (tremendous cheers.) I may not take counsel either of my position or my years, of my gray head and of my long service, to hold back and refrain from saying what is on my lips to say; and my heart would be dastardly if it did not say I scorn the act. I scorn especially the ignoble cause of all, slarery. (Tremendous cheers, long conditions of heat and heart say learn the mouth soft the traitorous tools of the scorn the mot. I scorn especially the ignoble cause of all, slarery. (Tremendous cheers, long conditions)

of all, slavery. (Tremendous cheers, long continued, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

I desire to refrain from using any exciting word, or dwelling upon any exciting topic. I had some misgivings when I got up. (Go on; go on.) I feel too deeply to be quite sure that when I commit myself to utterance, I shall be as discreet as I oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, oneht to be. (No danger; go on; go on.) But, one to be t

instance this very session we have seen stricken down in the streets of Washington a man who, of all men that I know, most challenges, as I apprehend, the respect of this community for his services for the free press. (Immense cheering and the swerest wounds, and laid their victim sense-waving of hats.)

Mr. King attempted to proceed, but was preventd by three cheers for Horace Greeley, which were

given with a will.

We talk very often of high courage in military and naval acts. I know no instance of higher moral courage than that in which, taking his life in his hand, and knowing that every hour of his stay in Washington his life was in jeopardy, was evinced by Horace Greeley. He went there to tell the truth; he did tell the truth, and he was felled there on the avenue for talling the truth.

there on the avenue for telling the truth.

Now, gentlemen, there are many of you who do not agree with Horace Greeley, but I do admire and respect the courage which seeks to find the truth, and dares to utter it, let who may oppose.

(Continued applause.)

And now let me say another word. I have a fenderness. I may almost say, for the public press. The best years of my life have been passed with the public press. I consider the vocation of an editor (I ask no pardon) of all others the highest vocation which can be given to mortal man in a Re-public. (Cheers.) I consider the man that, in charge of a paper, honestly, boldly, and conscien-tiously expresses his opinion, seeking to be right, I consider that mun the benefactor of his country.

(Applause.)
We then have spoken of Horace Greeley. There now in jeopardy at Washington an editor whom know well ; a man who is not afraid of any thing in the shape of man or beast, (cheers;) and that man, too, James Watson Webb-(renewed cheers) -that man in the midst of the enemy-(three cheers were given for James Watson Webb)-in the midst of those who are willing at all times to attack the weak, will be let alone. (Loud

But his merit will be no less. He is there in the midst of the camp of the enemy, who would willingly assail him, but that he is a little piece of silenced, as Sumner was silenced, by bludgeons; but if that speech of Mr. Sumner does not effect far beyond what the blows of that assassin have effected, then-(the rest of the sentence was lost in the tumultuous applause that followed.)

I do not propose to detain you longer. (Go on! and, in which he closes by expressing the self here in order that so far as my name and ment that he cannot unite with any band which self here in order that so far as my name and does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to this meeting, I might does not follow the flag and keep step to the music could give any influence to the music could give any influence to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not follow the flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the might does not flag and keep step to the mi

I am here, pledged to whatever may be the necessary consequences of this meeting, come they when they may. The time has come when we must talk just so, and when we must act up to our talk.

(Applause.)
Now, all this may seem rash. But my comm nion is with rash young fellows, and my duty is to restrain their rashness. And yet I should feel would say to that elegant orator, that the greatest myself atterly unfit for daily communion with statesman of New England, when in possession of their noble spirits, with hearts that beat to free, statesman of New England, when in possession of their noble spirits, with hearts that beat to free, his best reasoning powers and overwhelming oratory, he stood up to support the Union and Con-stitution, could give him a description of that flag. could fail to speak whenever there was a proper opportunity. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

From the Worcester Spy. PERSONALITIES.

low, and keep step to the music of the shouts of the infamous outrage perpetrated upon Senator freemen that attend it. [Cheers.] Sumner, comes with a very ill-grace from that But when we find that flag in the hands of whatver standard-hearers-whether they assume the hosts of instances, years back, in which the most honored name of the Democratic party or any other-and notice that it is unfurled, with every stripe vocates of Freedom in Congress? But did they polluted, and every star obscured—all its floating ever think of resenting it, by personal injury, in glories darkened and its ennobling sentiment giving place to the mocking motto of 'Slavery and venerable Senator from South Carolina, himself in-Union—now and forever—one and inseparable '— terrupted Senator Wilson in the midst of a speech, then will we trample that flag in the dust, and by the chiralrous ejaculation, 'You are a Liar!' We will suppose that a Republican Senator had so against the public freedom, and a traitor to the honor and freedom of the Union! [Prolonged applause.]' far disgraced himself, as to address one of 'the chihave been the burning indignation thereat throughapplause.]

Mr. Evarts was a warm supporter of Daniel Webster in 1850-51, made a speech at Castle Garden Union meeting, and he believes if the great statesman had lived, he would now be seen in the front ranks of the free Kansas men.

have been the burning indignation thereat toroughout the South! Tombs, Butler & Co. would have rayed like madmen, and nothing short of blood could have atoned for the act. And yet, they have the burning indignation thereat toroughout the South! Tombs, Butler & Co. would have atoned for the act. And yet, they have the burning indignation thereat toroughout the South! Tombs, Butler & Co. would have atoned for the act. And yet, they have the burning indignation thereat toroughout the South! Tombs, Butler & Co. would have atoned for the act. And yet, they have the statesman had lived, he would now be seen in the front ranks of the free Kansas men. ner, moderate as it is in invective, compared with the vulgar abuse and violent personalities with which the speeches of the border ruffian members The following thrilling speech was made at the of Congress continually abound, as an apology for great Summer Indignation Meeting held in the Tab-the murderous assault on our Senator.

Our readers will recollect the coarse brutality ult. by Charles King, Esq., son of the famous Ru-fus King, and President of Columbia College:— urther the close of the latter's speech, asking him ner, at the close of the latter's speech, asking him. Mr. President and Gentlemen : It is not with- with a taunt, as if in prognostication of the ruffian out great hesitation that, in the position which I attack which was to be made upon Mr. Sumner, now occupy, and which has necessarily separated. Does the Senator want us to kick him-I ask me very much from all political meetings, I have again, does the Senator want us to KICK him, as consented to come here to-night, and, at the re-quest of some of our friends, to utter the few sentences with which I shall trouble you. But this says this pattern of a Senator, 'How dares he [Sumis not an ordinary political assembly. This is not an occasion in which any man in whose heart beats the blood of the country dare absent himself.

I belong to a rece that had some hard in face for yielding.' And the remarks of Senator Mason, of Uriginia, were of a similar nature, on that occa-I belong to a race that had some hand in forming sion, he saying, among other things, 'The necesthat Constitution, the gross outrage upon which sities of our official position bring us into relations has called you here to-night. If I have fidelity to and associations on this floor, with those whose pres-

York, the voice of men who were burn.

It has been well said by the gentleman who has preceded me, that the reign of force has begun; the reign of the bully, of the bludgeon, the blackguard; whereas it had only been the reign of freedom, the reign of thought, and the reign of patriotions.

But his antogonists were uncultivated savages! In the case before us, a Senator of the United States—the noblest Roman of them all—unsuspecting of the coming of a foe, is assaulted in unsuspecting of the coming of a foe is a force of the coming of a foe is a force of the coming of th upon our national pathway. To what are we coming? We have heard, in our border tales, of the tomahawk and scalping knife of the wild In-

ture, and pursuing quietly his duties, by blows upon his bare head, in such manner and number as gave the severest wounds, and laid their victim senseless and bleeding upon the floor; where, probably, but for the interference of others, he would have received the last fatal blow. What! our national Senate Chamber string in the last fatal blow. Senate Chamber stained with human blood, and this, too, for speaking freely in debute!!! And yet this is the near that the South approve, and for yet this is the DEED that the South approve, and for which they compliment the perpetrator with a CANE and SILVER PITCHER, both, we must confess, appropriately marked, the cane with the words, 'Hit him again,' the meaning of which we interpret to be, if Sumner be not yet dead, gire him the finishing stroke, and the pitcher inscribed, 'Preston S. Brooks, May 22,'—it being the very day of the fearful assault, a day that will never be forgotten by him, any more than the waters of a flood can wash out the blood-spot on the floor of the Senate room.

Preston S. Brooks has placed himself in a fearful state. As pitiable as is the condition of poor Sumner, suffering from his wounds, words cannot tell its enviability over that of Brooks. The bec n which Sumner lies is that of roses, compared to that which his adversary will one day occupy.— Though he may now glory in his shame, the time f his repentance, or remorse, must come. Concience, sooner or later, will do its office, and un-less his sin is repented of, it will become to him a uenchless flame, or the worm that never dies. The Southrons may send him canes and silver pitchrs, have mass meetings and vote him honors; hese will never take the stain from his hand, or the sting from his bosom, but may deepen the formrath, their offerings to him he will one day conider as a mockery of all propriety, by endeavor-ng to sustain as right and honorable an evil deed. Nor will the shameful party support he receives from men of the North, false to liberty, avail to make him happy. The incense they harn on the Southern altar will not be like that of God's own ouse, compounded of sweet spices, but rather like he smoke of the bottomless pit, that ascends up

forever and ever.

The blood-spot in the Senate Chamber is now matter for history, and will be forever incorporated in our history as a memorial of Southern hostil-ity to freedom, and to the unrestrained liberty of lebate; and the name of Preston S. Brooks connected with it, though it may now be deemed by slaveholders as an honorable one, will be rememhered with execuation, as is the name of the infat-uated wretch who fired the temple of Ephesus.

From the Boston Atlas.

CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM. The peculiar style in which Southern journals

have commented upon the recent exhibition of bludgeon bravery, is full of suggestion. We were prepared for had sentiments, but we did not an-ticipate brutality: we looked for a quiet chuckle, but not for coarse exultation; a little dreary fun would not have surprised us, but who could have oretold this lamentable betrayal of inpute animal ferocity! In looking over the slaveholders' newspapers which have reached us, we are startled by the fact that in a country nominally Christian, in an age really enlightened, men can be found to write and print and read this strange farrage of incoherent wrath, and of abominable grammar, in which the rhetoric of the stews and the vernacular of the prize-ring are employed to embody the morality of Hottentots and the 'chivalry' of Digger Indians. We use very plain but at the same time very precise language. In all our experience as a journalist, we have never met with any thing which, for degradation or depravity, has equalled the articles printed, not in the country, but in the city newspapers of the South—papers issued in polished Richmond and in polite Charleston, edited by men who are forever proclaiming to the world that they are gentlemen; supported, we suppose, by people who wear clothes and eat with knives and forks, while, from the spirit of their contents, the reader would imagine that they could enjoy a remunerative circulation only in Congo or Pata-gonia. We think that H. S. M. the King of Dahomey, although he sometimes figures in a cast-off court coat, has not yet arrived at the luxury of a court journal; but if there were such a gazette, it would not surprise us to find in its columns, a record not dissimilar to that which has occupied the time and types of the Southern printers. We should expect to find it registering with infinite gusto the manslaughterous exploits of its master; nforming its patrons, with candid ferocity, that esterday His Majesty cut the throats of a score of his enemies; or comparing, in a statistical mood, the total number of heads strung up in the palace this year, with the craniological crop of the year preceding. Such a sanguinary sheet would be neither above nor below the standard of African barbarism ; but in a country like ours, basking in constitutional sunshine, and claiming a monopoly f religion, and letters, and art, it is painfully strange to find the printing-press so scandalously misused. We do not understand how those, who care for a paper at all, can consent to take in papers of such a character; we should have thought that learning to read would have brought a taste or the minor habits and morals of civilization; and that those who are supposed to understand what an argument is, however limited may be their com-prehension of the word, would have been safe from whole, we suspect that the divine discovery of Faust is employed to better purpose in Japan than in Virginia; we fancy that the newspapers of Madagascar are far ahead of those which are issued South Carolina; we are certain that the pubications of China exercise a purer moral influence han those of Georgia.

The spirit of these clumsy compositions, which have been painfully put together to commemorate the recent victory of the South, is precisely that of the savage who returns to his wigwam dancing and yelling over an unusually fascinating collection of scalps. The Northern newspapers discuss the affair in the light of law of lights. fair in the light of law, of justice, of morality.

They speak of the freedom of speech assailed, of
the letter of the Constitution violated, of the dignity of a sovereign State insulted: they utter the ty of a sovereign State insulted; they utter the language of a people accustomed not only to the restraints, but to the privileges of government; they are full of indignation, but it is an indignation tempered by good taste. They rebuke wrong, just as the Pilgrim Fathers two hundred years ago rebuked it; they are angry, but it is just as Hampden, Sidney and Milton were angry with the King of England; they are excited, but it is just as Otis, and Adams, and Hancock were excited. They point to great principles violated, and their language rises to the dignity of the occasion. But Southern newspapers are full of swagger and fretfulness. Only one fact impresses itself upon their minds. A Senator of Massachusetts (to their infinite enjoyment) has been nearly murdered by a minds. A Senator of Massachusetts (to their infinite enjoyment) has been nearly murdered by a Representative of South Carolina. In the most vulgar language, in sentences remarkable alike for cruelty and construction, these jurnals brag of their triumph through columns crowded with moral and syntactical selecisms. They have all the pride and syntactical solecisms. They have all the pride of a prize-fighter, without a particle of his honor. of a prize-lighter, without a particle of his honor. They boast of their scars, although they have never been in a skirmish; and one would suppose, while listening to their gallinaceous exultation, that some small leaf of Brooke's dubious laurels beonged in equity to every Southern editor.

longed in equity to every Southern editor.

Will our readers bear with us while we give a trifling illustration of the spirit and style of which we have been speaking? We have before us an article from the Richmond Enquirer, which is spoken of by a contemporary as 'the foremost journal of the South,' and foremost it certainly is in all qualities which would make it the hindmost journal of the North. The Engirer is by no means pleased to find that 'a few Southern journals, affecting an exclusive refinement of feeling,' are condemning the 'chastisement' of Mr. Sumner. The

reader will mark that it is 'affectation' in Virginla to show any 'refinement of feeling.' The same standard, we believe, prevails in New Zealand, and any citizen of that island who should object on principle to the torture of prisoners, would un-questionably be considered ridiculously finical. All Southern men objecting to the assassination of Mr. Sumner, are declared by the Enquirer to be conscience-smitten saints. Hence it is clear that to have a conscience or to be a saint is, at the very least, high treason in the Old Dominion. 'Our approbation,' says the Enquirer, of the conduct of Brooks, is entire and unreserved. We consider of Brooks, is entire and unreserved. We consider the act good in conception, better in execution, and best of all in consequence. These vulgar Aboli-tionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen.' Let us see what language this 'gentleman' employs to prove his gentility. 'They gentleman' employs to prove his gentility. 'They (the Senators aloresaid) are a low, mean, scurry set, with some little book learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs.' Observe the lordly, contemptuous way in which this 'gentleman' speaks of 'book learning,' which is not to be compared with spirit or honor; and especially, we suppose, with ardent spirits, or the honors in a pack of cards. Here we have the an-tipathy to the alphabet, always shown by the savage. He likes to fight and to fish, but he has, savage. He likes to fight and to fish, but he has, in common with the Virginia 'gentleman,' a great contempt for 'book learning.' The truth is,' continues the Enquirer, 'these Senators have been suffered to run too long without collars.' This is just the remark which the Algerine 'gentlemen' were in the habit of making when they captured a crew of Christian voyagers. 'They must be lash-ed into submission.' Here we have the Algerine again. 'Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine and thirty every morning. He is a great strapping fellow, and could stand the cowhide beautifully. Here we have the Algerine, with a touch of Virginia refinement, shown in nice knowledge of the physical power required 'to stand the cowhide.' This Virginian 'gentleman' has undoubtedly in his day flogged a nigger or two to death, and wept over the catastrophe. 'There is,' adds the Enquirer, 'the blackguard Wilson, an ignorant Natick cobbler, swaggering in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for a beating.' Mr. Wilson's 'excess of muscle' seems to have made a remarkable impression upon the South, and its champions appear to be kindly willing to leave our Senator to his fate. 'Will somebody take him in hand?' cries the Enquirer; but nobody is inclined to respond. 'Hale,' says this 'gentlemanly' paper, 'is another huge, red-faced, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff.' Why this antipathy to 'red'! Southern 'gentlemen' have no objection to yellow. But we remember. Red, of all colors in the prism, is especially odious to turkey-cocks.

But we need not go on with our extracts. It is

enough to say, that the Enquirer, as becomes the organ of a semi-civilized race, proposes to intro-duce violence as the law of the Senate, and of society ; as the rule, and not as the exception. ' Let us have,' it cries, 's caning or a cowhiding every day.' See how the tameless instincts of the unsophisticated savage develop themselves! Boys kept upon short commons, would like pudding every day; the monarch of the Cannibal Islands would like a fresh man 'every day;' the North American Indian would have been supremely happy, if he could have scalped somebody day; 'and 'Mose,' in the play, wanders about listless and sad, fearful of 'spiling,' and pining for a fight. So it is with the Enquirer. Its only pleasure is 'caning;' its only pastime 'cowhid-ing;' a 'free fight' every day would (in its es-timation) make Washington 'a little heaven be-low.' We are afraid that this primitive, aborigin-al gentleman cannot be gratified 'every day.' He must learn self-control, and be content with a monthly assault, or an annual murder. And as amusements of a high order are always costly, he must expect to pay a pretty round price for the in-dulgence. Flogging Northern men will hereafter be an expensive luxury in Washington.

From the New York Independent. SILENCE MUST BE NATIONALIZED.

LIBERTY of speech in a despotic government means the liberty of the despot to say what he pleases, and the liberty of everybody else to hold their tongues. This is the idea in the South now. They are willing that the North should say Amen after their rhetoric. That is the whole liberty per mitted. No man can, no man dare say one worr in the South, in court, in legislation, in the field in the church, or anywhere else—no man dare say one sharp, clear, effective word against slavery, or slave-policy. Anything may be said in its favor. No man's strength or name is enough to make it safe for him to make an issue with the tyrannic policy of the three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders of the South. If a clerevman should breathe the slightest opinion that slavery is wrong, his place would be untenable. Should a professo in any college be suspected of association in any raigned at once, and made either to recant in the most abject manner, or to emigrate. Whatever men think, it is not safe for any man in the South to express, in the most guarded and frigid manner, anti-slavery sentiments. Nay, every day the lines are drawing. It is not permitted that men be neutral. They are obliged to take sides. They must come out and show their hands. And there is not in Paris, to-day, nor in Rome, nor in Vienna, a censorship more rigid, a police more ubiqui tous and searching, to repress or punish free speech, than exists in Richmond or Charleston.

It could not be otherwise. A government of mere Power cannot allow Intelligence. Thinking and speaking are as fatal to despotism as summer sunshine is to frost and ice. Power demands lence. All predatory beasts are organized for stealth, for silence. The cat, the tiger, the lion, are all velvet-footed. They are not dangerous when they are noisy. They are most to be dread-

ed when they are most still. On the plantation, this doctrine is duty. The lash is the antithesis of the tongue. No matter how falsely charged, nor how cruelly wronged, the slave must not answer back. Civil society takes up the principle, and laws and courts will not listen to a slave in his own person. He has no tongue, no voice; he is civilly dumb. He is a creature, like all other human beings, endowed with reason. moral sentiments, affections, and passions. He yearns, he enjoys, he laughs and cries, he hopes or fears. But there is no civil liberty to give voice to But there is no civil liberty to give voice to one's feeling. The sorrows of slaves have broaded and silently gathered above their baunts and huts, until, to the ear of God, the whole space between heaven and earth is as a vastærial and cloud-built organ, piped and voiced with sorrows; and no man is found that dare press the keys, and utter that august symphony of suppressed grief, which, if it should be sounded, would fill the world with amszement, as if the woes of the damned had taken wing, and were flying in the air over the con-

The whole South is smothered. The slave is dumb. The free colored man is dumb. The poor white man is dumb. The merchant and lawve are dumb. The minister is dumb, and the politician dumb. Dumb, we mean, for truth, for liber ty, for anything except the defence of slavery.
But, Northern habits are extremely vexatious to

this state of things. Washington is in the midst of Slavery. Western and Northern men bring to Congress their free tongues. They annoy and vex the submissive silence of the South. For a long the submissive silence of the South. For a long time, there prevailed a tacit understanding that there should be nothing said in Congress. Courtesy, and that most seeming and urbane of all demons, Compromise, enjoined silence,—unless, of course, some Northern scholar, ambitious of preferment, asked leave to take his musket and fight for should be submissed.

for slavery in Southern ranks.

As long ago as 1836, under the famous agitation about Petition, the South took imperious attitudes, and squarely denied the right of the North to say one word about the part of our national policy. which is the most vital, viz., real liberty. Freedom of speech was resolutely denied, and it was declared that it must be put down.

If fifteen States should resolve that the sun should not shine, and the clouds should not dre any more rain, their success would be fully as great as has been the endeavor to nationalize si-

of a People.

In 1850, however, the question was settled by dodging; as all questions of principle in American politics have been settled for the last thirty years. The most vicious element that ever entered American affairs was the once so much admired policy of Compromise is pothing but a meth-COMPROMISE. Compromise is nothing but a meth-od of dodging a real principle, instead of settling it by fair and full discussion and action. It leads to a habit of shuffling cowardice. It destroys that open, honest, manly spirit that grapples with dif-ficulties in a fair conflict; and breeds instead a miserable, mousing intriguing, manœuvering policy, of seeming to do what you do not; of using words to hide things. Compromise is the beautiful illicit mother of infinite lies, hypocrisies, and

sleek cowardices!
In 1850, the South demanded, and men agreed that there should be SILENCE, that it should be na-tional! But God thundered in the heavens, and the earth was full of the echoes of his voice. Thrice ten thousand men refused to be silent, though almost every leading man. North and South, had agreed that discussion should be put

In 1855 and 1856, the South pushed their scheme Westward. The gigantic conspiracy was developed, of which Kansas is but a single finger, but rhose whole hand is yet to gripe the throat of the Nation. Under cover of compromise and peace, they violated compact, compromise, and national peace. They broke over the line made sacred by a Nation's word. They crept to the cradle of a young State, as the mythical serpents glided to the cradle of Hercules, to strangle him before his

strength came upon him.

Their first stroke was to silence men. A legislature was made up of all destructive materials; and thrown over from Missouri, as engineers throw bombs from huge-mouthed mortars, and it was its supreme errand to silence discussion. The impor-ted Legislature of Kansas makes free speech, and a free press, penitentiary offences. The government of these United States endorsed the Deed. Let men consider! The President of these United States and the Government of this Republic are deliberately committed to a long-formed, deeply-laid plan, of destroying free speech in this Republie, and making SILENCE NATIONAL!

At this point, some few men, in the good providence of God, stood in the United States Senate, whose hearts were not sepulchres, and whose tongues were not like dead men lying in them. Seward, Wade, Chase, Trumbull, Wilson and Sumner spoke, and in substance and manner that be came men standing in the temple of Liberty, and ia the home of Liberty, demanding that freedom should be the seed and fruit of free institutions. Of this heroic band, there was one whose gentle nature, whom retiring habits and scholarly fastidiousness made it safer to attack than another. It happened, too, that he was second to none in the freedom of his speech. His tongue moved to the impulses of a heart as true to Liberty as the heart of Washington. But it was not safe to assault him as he walked to and fro in the street. The South needed a man who dared to strike from behindwho had the coward's knack-the real assassin's trick. Plantations are schools that turn out enough of such soldiers of infamy. One was found. He set himself in watch. Not when he left his hotel. not when he walked the street, not when his feet were free, nor his hands free, would be venture. But, at length, espying him with his feet in stocks. his head bent low to his manuscript, his hands busy with his pen, he struck him down-helpless, un armed, unwarned-and then, as a butcher repeats his blows upon a bullock, he beat the prostrate and

This deed stands absolutely alone in our history. It has not a single fellow! There have been brutal things, and cruel things, and mean things, and cowardly things, and wicked and inhuman wrongs, but nothing before that epitomised them all. With the exception of one or two presses. the whole South has accepted the act, and made it representative! It is no longer Brooks that struck perilous for any Northern white citizen to exercise his Samner! He was the arm, but the whole South constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section

As a forest roars when a tornado sweeps it, so sally: the North was swayed. As prairies flash when au-tomnal fires rage, so the public feeling hummed and glowed. Villages, towns, and cities, spake with an irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we indignation, and with a unanimity, never before earnestly request Congress, at its present session, known in the North! The tidings of these meetings, the resolutions that were like ranks of serried spears in the day of battle, the record of the their plan of nationalizing silence!

Refuge of Oppression ' on our first page.]-Ed. Lib.

If such things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry! If this is the tone and manner of the South now, when they are in the minority, but flushed with the deceitful hope of victory, what will be their bearing when they have absolute control, when a majority of the States are on their side, when the Continent is thrown open, and new States may be enlisted and regimented at their will, to achieve their fell pur

Is Bunker Hill to become the footstool of slavery ! Are all the records and trophies of our early days of Liberty to serve only to grace the car of Oppression! Are the men to whom such ideas are bred, and such language is vernacular, who laugh the bludgeon, who pronounce assassination a virtue, and quarter upon their coats of arms the insignia of brutal violence, are these the men to whom the North can afford to submit and bow down !

When that day shall come, some Southern sculptor will engrave upon the shaft of Bunker of border ruffienism doubtless regard this as a very Hill the symbol of a whip. And old Fancuil Hall clever trick, and have great hope of prefit from it. They shall have above its platform a plucked-out tongue are demented.' -as on funeral monuments men carve torches reversed, to signify that their function is ended. [HENRY WARD BEECHER.

From the Charleston Mercury. A NEW ERA.

following language:

tion, and will present an appropriate token of their regard to him who has made the first practical issue for gard to him who has made the hist practical issue for their preservation and protection in their rights and py. It has appeared two weeks successively in the Libenjoyments as the happiest laborers on the face of the crulor, and once in the National Anti-Slavery Stand-

work!' Now, these meetings in South Carolina to Quixcy Adams, throwing the bullying South into co if disposed, sympathise with Mr. Sunner!

According to the Carolinian, the approval of Mr. Brooks's fellow citizens, their congratulations and testimonials, are completely obscured by the crowning glory of this negro demonstration! And. n the same view, we suppose that the negro deputation-and why should not there be one !-- whe it arrives in Washington, will take precedence over their masters, while they present to Mr. BROOKS their 'appropriate token.

Such a proceeding, while it offends every senti-ment of Carolina society, is calculated to bring rid-icule and disgrace upon the whole movement.

A Lange Offen. We are informed that while the The more it was suppressed, the more discussion grew. Mobs, caucuses, conventions, parties, platforms, great men, and the government itself, have all tried to put down free speech, which yet walks the earth, or flies the air free as winds, and as mighty too, when it shall ere long gather its forces,

and come as the breath of the Lord, and the voice THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, JUNE 20, 1856.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE POURTH OF JULY.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVE BY Society hereby announce to the friends of Freede and Equal Rights in the Commonwealth, that a MASS MEETING will be held, as usual, in the beautiful and ndious Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on the ensuing FOURTH OF JULY; the laudable design of which is to rescue that anniversary from the ordinary popular secration, and to consecrate it to the cause of im tial and universal liberty, by striking a mortal blow at the existence of slavery in our land; and to which all who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, and who 'reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man, are cordially invited. In view of the impious claims and alarming strides of the SLAVE POWER-of the necessity of combined Northern opposition to it, root and branch, to the utter forgetfulness of all sectarian divisions and party lines-of the awful baptism of fire and blood through which ill-fated Kansas is passing-it is hoped and believed that this gathering will be unprecedently large, and animated by a spirit equal to the crisis.

Elequent advocates of freedom will be prezent, whose names will be announced hereafter.

SPECIAL TRAINS of Cars to the Grove will be ru by the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Co., leaving BOSTON, WORCESTER, MILLBURY, MILFORD, and NORTHnono' at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at the following rate of fare :

From Boston and from Worcester, to the Grove and back, SIXTY cents for adults, and THIRTY cents for children under twelve years. From all other places on the main road, and

branches, to the Grove and back, FIFTY cents for adults, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for children. The Committee of Arrangements are

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston. HENRY O. STONE. CHARLES F. HOVEY, of Framingham. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester.

BUT ONE ISSUE-THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION

what the desperate and infernal spirit of the South is, by turning to the ' Refuge of Oppression.' and by reading the intelligence from Kansas in subsequent columns, and then sign and circulate this petition. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of State of respectfully submit to Congress That as, in the nature of things, antagonistical prin-

iples, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never That an experience of more than three score years having demonstrated that there can be no real union

between the North and the South, but, on the contrary, ever increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of civil war, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to Freedom and Slavery : That the South, having declared it to be not only he

right and purpose to eternize her slave system where i now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the Republic, come what may ; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the North, made it was the body! And with one consent it is declared that for the crime of free speech it was done and
proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions univer-

take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the spears in the day of dathe, the record of the case require—leaving the South to despice the work were borne Southward. We are beginning to hear their judgment. We make from the pend upon her own resources, and to take all the re-Richmond Enquirer, one of the leading Southern journals, the following extract, that our readers may know how far the South are progressing in their plan of nationalizing silence! rights of man.

> The following letter, elicited by a very absurd editorial article which appeared in the Boston Evening Telegraph of Monday, was sent to that paper for publication, but only a small pertion of it was inserted.

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 Cornhill, June 17, 1856. To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph :

Str-In your paper of last evening, you published a petition for a dissolution of the Union, now circulating in this Commonwealth, and appended to it some comments of a most extraordinary character-sagaciously branding it as a New Game of the Border Ruffian Party,' (!) and declaring that 'there is but one explanation of this matter which seems to us reason able,' (!) and that is, that 'the Buchapan lenders, frightened at the general indignation excited against them by the atrocious proceedings in Kansas, have resorted to a desperate expedient to create a reaction in their favor,' (!) and, finally, saying, 'The supporters of border ruffianism doubtless regard this as a very

It is difficult to believe that you are serious in this case : for, if so, it implies a stultification of mind, on your part, little short of what you term 'demented'if otherwise, the wit of it is of the very poorest quality.

The petition which has elicited such a ludicrous of mentary from your pen was carefully prepared, under The South Carolinian, in alluding to the public the sanction of the Executive Committee of the Ameridemonstrations in approval of Mr. Brooks, uses the can Anti-Slavery Society, for general circulation, and bears first upon its list of signers the honored name of And, to add the crowning glory to the good work, the FRANCIS JACKSON, of this city, followed by those of Columbia have already a handsome subscrip- WENDELL PHILLIPS, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGISSON, and others of high moral worth and eminent philanthro-

ard at New York, accompanied by an urgent appeal to Was the like of this ever before published in a every true friend of freedom to sign it without delay, newspaper in South Carolina! The negroes of for the weighty and unanswerable reasons therein set Columbia have actually participated in the congratulations of Mr. Brooks, and the South Carolina of Mr. Brooks, and the South nian lauds it as ' the crowning glory to the good by many others) was presented to Congress by Jons sustain Mr. Brooks, as counter to those at the vulsions, and causing every slaveholding ruffian in the North, are proper enough. But when, in the Cap- House of Representatives to foam at the mouth. For ital of the State, slaves are permitted, nay, applauded, and urged to take part in our political movements—to unite in popular demonstrations—to raise subscriptions, and present their tokens of through their organs, lecturing agents and tracts, that approval to our public men-it is, indeed, a spec- the Union is 'a covenant with death' and 'an agreetacle as disgusting as it is novel. We blush for ment with hell,' which ought to be instantly annulled, the State when such things are permitted. If our Indeed, this is the one great issue they present to the slaves can publicly congratulate, may they not publicly condemn? And if one portion are permitted to laud Mr. Brooks, why may not another, who claims to 'remember them that are in bonds as mitted to laud Mr. Brooks, why may not another, bound with them,' believing every other to be temporising and delusive. 'The supporters of border ruffian-ism' are too well satisfied with the Union to circulate any petition for its dissolution, even as 'a very clever trick,' and will be very sure to destroy every copy of the one you have printed that they can lay their hands

> The recommendation appended to the petition, to have it sent to 'either Senators Wilson, Hale, Wade, Seward Collamore, and Fessenden, or to Messrs. Giddings, Bar lingame, Campbell, or any other suitable Represen tive, at Washington,' was made solely on the groun that these gentlemen believe in the sacred right of peti tion, and, as honorable men, will recognize it in this in stance—though not one of them is in favor of the object prayed for.

Yours, to suppress 'border ruffianism,' and the for no union with Slavehol WM. ILLOYD GARRISON.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and is struck down in the Senate chamber in cons At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Thursday, May 29th, 1856.

Mr. President,-What is the real issue that we are called upon to look in the face—to meet unflinchingly he lies bleeding from his cruel wounds, and say, 'You and uncompromisingly, or all is lost? What is glass in are the most dangerous man in the United States, as contact with granite? What is a rope of sand for strength compared with a chain of iron? Unless we ase our movement upon PRINCIPLE, we are attempting to walk upon water, and must inevitably go down. Unless we are as true to freedom, in all respects, at all the further extension of slavery, has been trying to do unless we are as true to freedom, in all respects, at all the further extension of slavery, has been trying to do unique in every variety of circumstances, religiously, a good thing; and if it could succeed, it would unquestiment in every variety of circumstances, religiously, a good thing; and if it could succeed, it would unquest times, in every variety of circumstances, religiously, a good thing; and if it could succeed, it would unques politically, socially, as the slaveholders are to their tionably aid the cause of freedom on a large scale. slave system, we shall surely be defeated, and all our This seizure of new territory, this conquest of a fresh efforts will in the end prove abortive. I turn to the empire, is the very method by which slavery is to be South, and nek. 'What is the question to be settled?' elernized, or at least prolonged until the exterminating and the New Orleans Bulletin, in the name of the South, judgments of God are poured out upon the land, gives me this reply :-

'The man is as blind as a bat, and hopelessly stupid party with the expectation that its members, North and South, will unite and harmonize upon this main point of dispute, is only short of moon-struck madness.'

Now, sir; we are to take lessons of our enemies. Respecting this question of slavery, what marvellous unity with which our movement has to contend. In its att feeling, sentiment and action is presented to us on tude toward the Slave Power, in the amount of cotal, and therefore must not be compromised; and they of Disunionism will be the growth of Republicanism o with one heart and one pulsation, capable of no division, where there are the most abolitionists who have dis do we not have an anti-slavery press in Carolina, in times over, we should have the same result in the forms Georgia, in Alabama? Is it not our constitutional right tion of the same party. Why, then, should any on we not freely travel through all the South, and bear our a philosophical view of the subject ? testimony against whatever we deem to be unjust, oppressive, and cruei? We have a natural, God-given It is right, and deserving of commendation, in endeav right to do so; and it is, moreover, our constitutional oring to prevent the extension of slavery; nevertheless right. But of what value is it ? Sir, is it not an un- under the Constitution, and in relation to elavery wher deniable historical fact, passing before our eyes every it now exists, it does not differ from any of the other hour, that in the slave States freedom of speech is in parties. It assumes the same obligations, and gives th the dust-a free press cannot exist-and all Northern same pledges. This is why we do not join it, and why men are outlawed, if they have within them the senti- we feel compelled to condemn it. In reply to the last ment of impartial liberty?

Now, sir, it seems to me to be as clear as the noon day sun, that we shall never succeed against the Slave monlously together, I say, let us be one, if possible : Power, unless we are equally united on our side of the but if, in order to effect this, we must compromise th line for freedom. Can we go successfully to war, with right of the slave to immediate freedom, or continue i all-abounding treachery in our own camp? Can we alliance with his tyrannical master for a single hour, succeed against a house which is not divided, with our then I say, let us be separate to all eternity. (Cheers.) own house torn and distracted by division? Can we vanouish those who take a doctrine, and CARRY IT OUT, tious Republican-nay, it is not I, but God who puts it by taking a doctrine, and compromising it all the way because it is a question of humanity, of self-respect, of through ? The answer is found in one word-Impossi- fidelity to the higher law-how on the ground of moral

and action to the anti-elavery movement! Where range all over the country after his trembling vassal sors? No man, claiming to be truthful, dare stand up ing a double game. It to the slave, but to maintain our own liberties.

stand at the North. You know where they stand at the of me go d faith towards him in your case." South. They may be Whigs, Democrats, Know Nothings, in regard to other matters, but on the subject of the South, through the general government, whenever slavery, they are neither Whigs, Democrats, nor Know necessary, in putting down a servile insurrection? And Nothings, but they are all for slavery, and will sacrifice what I wish to know is, how any one who claims to be all their party feelings in order that it may be protect- the true friend of the slave can be justified, on any preed, extended and perpetuated. How is it with these tence, in taking an oath which covers an agreement parties at the North ? What remains of the Whig par- like this. That question I want answered. ty is intensely pro-slavery, both in spirit and position : Now, I am opposed to all such compromises, because f this you need no evidence. As for the Northern they are immoral and inhuman. I will not be drawn wing of the Democratic party, it does the dirty work of off by any side issue. I do not believe that the end the Slave Power ' with alacrity,' and is saturated with sanctifies the means, in this instance; and, therefore, I the blood of millions in bondage. I affirm here, as my will not, on the plea of wishing to stop the extension solemn conviction, that never, since men began to or- slavery, sacrifice one jot or tittle of principle. W ganize themselves into parties, has there been a party must be uncompromising, or we shall fail. I do not so horribly corrupt and profligate as the Democratic want to fail; and there will be no failure, if we have party of this country. (Cheers.) As for the Know God with us. My appeal to the Republicans is ' Take Nothings, it is true that they are divided upon the nom- your position on the rock of principle, and never doubt ination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, but they as to how the battle is to turn. But while you lower are united in making their parrow ' Americanism' the the standard of justice, and agree to be bound by un paramount issue before the country. Thus they vir- righteous stipulations, you will have God against you tually give their whole strength to the Slave Power, and you cannot succeed. Come out, and be separate Of Millard Fillmore I will say, that, as the signer of the and cease from upholding this blood-stained Union. Fugitive Slave Bill, he has reason to curse the day he Alas! how few believe in a stern adherence to princi was born; and if he would but imitate the example of ple as the wisest policy and the highest daty! Archbishop Cranmer, when brought to the stake, and pains the Republican party takes to reassure the South out that ' wicked right hand ' into the consuming fire of its determination to carry out all the compromises of as evidence of his deep contrition and thorough repent- the Constitution ! For example-since I came into this ance, it might save his memory from cternal infamy. Hall, in taking up the New York Times, the first thing (Applause.)

I come now to the Republican party; and while I do at a great Republican gathering at Paterson, New Jernot forget its actual position under the Constitution and sey, as follows :within the Union, I am constrained to differ in judgment from some of my respected friends here, about the unyielding devotion, the Constitution of the United comparative merits of that party. I think that they do not States, and ABIDE BY ITS COMPROMISES, both in always accord to it all that justice demands; that they overlook the necessary formation of such a party, as the of our own hands.

Mrs. Fosten-I admit that the party is our own pro geny ; but as every child needs a great deal of reproof, nd constant effort to bring it up in the way it should go, this party, which is the necessary offspring of our efforts, needs constant admonition and rebuke; and, God giving me strength, I will not spare it an hour until it is fully educated, reformed, and brought up to the high position of truth and duty. (Applause.)

MR. GARRISON-Well, when have I spared that parcause the party is not all I could desire it to be, because it yet gives its allegiance to the American Con- is meant by a union with slaveholders? You might a stitution, because it is not ready to occupy Disunion ground, shall I refuse to acknowledge its merit when it tries to do a good anti-slavery work in a given direction? When, as in the person of CHARLES SUMMER, it It cannot be : the moral difficulties are insurmountable ventures to look the Slave Power directly in the face, Though naturally no worse than other men, the slave and to arraign it for its matchiess perfidy, and nobly holders of the South have been thoroughly demoralized endeavors to save an empire from its blighting curse, by their slave system; and whenever or wherever the

quence thereof, shall I not recognize such an act a praiseworthy, and with all my soul exclaim, 'Well done'? (Cheers.) Shall I turn to Mr. Sumner, whil pertaining to the anti-slavery cause ? No-I should have to stultify my mind, and lose all power of discrimination, before I could do it. (Loud applause.) Th Republican party, in trying to save Kansas and preven Mr. Fosten-Do you believe they can succeed?

Mr. Gannison-Certainly not! But that is not the The man is as blind as a bat, and hopelessly stupid, who does not see that there is one overshadowing question which overwhelms and swallows up all other issues —the fundamental and vital question of slavery. Blink it as we may, complicate it, confuse it as much as possible, the fact cannot be disguised, that SLAVERY IS THE REAL ELEMENT OF PARTY DIVISIONS; and to organize a pect then to hear the cry, 'EXCELSION—COME UP HIGHquestion. They believe that they can. They laugh at my incredulity, because I do not believe it. I think

here as regard it as the worst or most dangerous party the part of the South! We see but one party there; science and humanity to be found in it, in its direct efthe Lynch code is every where the same ; the slave laws fort to baffle the designs of the Slave Oligarchy respect are the same ; the aims of the slaveholders the same ; Ing the territories of the country, it is a far better party the prescription of abolitionists the same. The South than either of the others, and to that extent it is a sign presents to us a consolidated body of men, who are act- of progress which we have no cause to lament. I have ing upon a doctrine which they affirm to be fundamen- said again and again, that, in proportion to the growth are unyielding. We must look upon them, not as we Free Soilism. I think if you will examine the map of look upon the same number of persons at the North, Massachusetts, for example, you will find this to hole but as incarnated in one person of colossa' dimensions, true, with singular uniformity: that in those places and having no rival interests. The spirit of the South franchised themselves for conscience and the slave's sake, is deadly hostile to freedom as a PRINCIPLE, without re- the heaviest vote is thrown for the Free Soil ticket. gard to complexion or latitude, and every thing is made. This is as inevitable as the law of gravitation. The to conform to its behests. Who is really free on its soil? greater includes the less. If we should begin our work Who dares to exercise freedom of speech there? Why over again, and try the same experiment ten thousand to establish such a press in any of the slave States? speak in a tone of despondency, or feel that our cause i But would it be tolerated for one moment? Why should in imminent danger of being wrecked? Is this to take

Such, then, is my judgment of the Republican party speaker, (Mr. Dean,) who says we ought all to be one, overlook all differences at this crisis, and move on har-Sir, I put the question to every honest and conscien

consistency can you swear to uphold the Constitution of Where stand the religious bodies of the North? At the United States? That intrument provides for a slave the South, you know where they stand-all on the side oligarchy in Congress-does it not? It augments the of the Slave Power! But where do our own religious political power of the whole body of slaveholders, as bodies stand, with here and there an exceptional case? such, according to the multiplication of their victims Do they meet this solemn issue for liberty as the exi- and is not this, in the language of John Quincy Adams gencies of the times require? If we enumerate them, giving the lamb into the custody of the wolf for safety how instantly we realize the alarming fact, that they and protection? Then, there is the clause in regard t are practically against freedom, and adverse in spirit fugitive slaves, which gives the master an unlimite stand the Episcopalians of the North to-day? In reli- the right to drag him back to stripes and chains from gious union and fellowship with slaveholders, do they the monument on Bunker Hill, and in the shadow of not? And is not this true, also, of the Presbyterians, Faneuil Hall. I want to know how any friend of the the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Fpiscopal slave can swear to abide by such a stipulation, and keep Methodists of the North? [Voices, ' No,' ' Yes.'] Do his conscience pure and his hands clean. It has been they not? I am asking questions pertinent to the said here, to the praise of Gov. Chase, of Ohio, that he hour, and pregnant with deep meaning, and they should has repeatedly aided the fugitive bondman to escape to be met fairly and truthfully. Again I ask, are not the Canada; but does this atone for his oath to send that great religious bodies of the North hostile to abolition- bondman back to his horrible doom, if captured on the ism, and in favor of compromise with Southern oppres- soil of Ohio? I must say, this seems to me like playhere, and deny it. I do not make, but only declare the to. I do not clearly see how, at the same time, as a mathumiliating fact; and I lament before God that it is ter of good faith, I could say to the fugitive, 'Your true. But I am asking you to see where we at the master is on your track; flee from this city; here are North stand, what are the probabilities of our success, the means to carry you beyond his reach.' Fidelity to what is the ground we ought to occupy, may, must oc. the compact would require me to say, 'I cannot concupy, or we shall utterly fail not only to give freedom nive at your escape; for I have sworn, on certain conditions for my benefit, that your master shall be pro Let us see, for a moment, where the political parties tected in his slave property, and he has a right to expect

Again-is it not in the bond that the North will nic

my eye rested upon was a resolution adopted last week

That covers the enslavement of four millions of or result of our moral agitation ; and I marvel that they fellow-countrymen, in fifteen states in the Union ! And do not see that to quarrel with it, to the extent they are then, to think of the adoption of such a resolution a doing, is to quarrel with cause and effect-with the work this trying hour, when liberty lies bleeding in the dust, and in our national capital ruffianism and murde stalk abroad with impunity, and men's hearts are failing them for fear! O, sir, has not Almighty God ren dered it impossible for Freedom and Slavery to exist together? Can they rally under the same banner, obey the same laws, recognize the same obligations, perform the same duties, seek the same ends? O no! They are, and must ever be, in deadly antagonism. What is the Union which the South proffers to me? A halter Let any unflinching advocate of the slave go there, and by the Lynch code he will scarcely be allowed five min y from merited rebuke? (Cheers.) I cannot allow that utes in which to prepare to meet his God. Should my estimable friend is the only one who is faithful in CHARLES SUMNER venture into Carolina or Georgia that direction, though she is always faithful. But, be- even to lecture against the extension of slavery, he would certainly be imprisoned or put to death. What rationally talk of a union with burglars, highway rob bers, and pirates-of Christians being in union wit idolaters. 'What concord bath Christ with Belial?

rectitude of their conduct is questioned, they exhibit he spirit of fiends. As a class, in whatever relates to the spirit or menons the most ferocious and blood-thirty ma very, they are the earth. There is no affectly sha on the lace of the perpetrate; no plot toe diable, for them to consummate ; no barbarity too resolting is for them to inflict. Think of four slaves having be burned alive by a slow consuming fire, within the he burned anvelop, in the presence of a throng of spentors exulting in the horrible agenies of those ill-the

. The planters of Columbia Are gods beneath the skies ! Are gods beneath the skirs!
They stamp the slave into the grave,
They feed on famine's sighs!
They blight all homes, they break all bears,
Except, alas! their own; Except, ains: their own;
While a moan, and a green,
That move the Almighty's throne,
Bring angels' tears in pity down,
And move th' Eternal throne!

Truly, they 'libel heaven, and rival hell,' in the deeds. How bloody are their threats against all she seek to give freedom to their slaves! Bow infrast seek to give the seen to be in their general approval the dastardly act of the ruffian Brooks in the Capital Who is for sustaining an alliance, or 'marching is the step of the Union,' with such a banding have repudiated every principle of honor, justice to have reputation. They have cloven down all humanity. They have abolished the sacred institution of parag among a population larger than that of the six Ser England States. Tell me, ye who claim to be puris heart, and who cry out against Free-Loveisn, Popp. my, and the like, how is it you can look to the Suns, and see four millions of people given over to trees ness and pollution, such only as Sodom and General can parallel-every slave woman in a condition to be violated with impunity-mothers, and wices, and isters, and daughters sold for purposes of presitation no father, no husband, no wife, no child, recepted and protected as such, but all herded with bres, and regarded as chattels—and still consent is rena in religious fellowship and governmental partural with those who enforce such a system! Tell me, you who are filled with alarm and indignation, became I cannot accept the dogma, that every thing received in the Bible is divinely inspired, (though I am ever with ing that volume on the side of bleeding humanity,) her can you take by the hand, as brethren in the bed. those who are withholding the Bible from the perishing slaves, and doing what they can to make their dame. tion certain by darkening their minds, and demoralizing them to the uttermost? The cry of 'infidelity! fansticism ! treason ! will avail you nothing You mad meet the issue. The slaveholders have told you shat they mean to do, and what they require of you as the condition of union. They have deficuly fong down the gauntlet. If we will not get down upon our knees, and submit to be their vassals, they declare sternal vy against us. Then it follows, if we are for liberty for ourselves and for the oppressed, we cannot will with them any longer. The 'covenant with death' mag be annulled, and the 'agreement with bell' be broken at once and forever. (Loud cheers.)

AN APPROVING WORD.

Roxnuny, June 4th, 1854 WM. LLOYD GARRISON : DEAR SIR-I embrace the first convenient moment since the close of the past buy week, to send in thy name as a subscriber to Ter La-ERATOR, and to accompany it, as I wished to do, with an expression of my joy over the thoroughly noble pertion assumed by yourself and WESDELL PRILLIP, # the last anniversary.

I have ever honored your stern defence of alstred truth, through all the din of prevalent compromis, the temptations of immediate gain, and the seduction of self-interest and worldly applause. And while agreing with you in believing it the duty of every man to be himself instantly from all evil association, and to sky the highest truth seen by him, I have differed from pa only by virtue of a constitutional hopefulness, vict looked to see the wrongs of the slave and the enium! mischiefs of the system done away by a less distant probability than that of persuading the nation,-or my considerable portion of it,-to enact justice erer the dead body of its Idol, the Constitution, and its ide d "Union." Hoping still that the people will now be gin to apprehend the fact that there is no Union, my in the theory of the North, and the interest of the South; and being driven into acceptance of the alteraer, reach at a leap, what others of us have strugged isto, and vainly sought to teach them, I find myself men thoroughly in sympathy with yourself and assecists, since your noble rebuke to that narrowness of creed and spirit, which is as discreditable to the soul, as it is prejudicial to its highest life, and can only hinder the progrees of any good cause.

I am not disposed, in the least, to impage the metives of these who opposed your resolutions: that would be to commit the sin I condemn and despise. Iss well aware that such opposition had its origin in sa honest sternness of purpose, and mistaken real fie the right. I am only rejoicing, with an unselfah joy, that the spread of this spirit has been stayed, as I trut, among you, by your manty and timely rebake, and that you have placed yourselves in a position which will command the gratitude and approval of the best minds sel hearts - one, than which, it seems to me, you have bken none more noble, since the inauguration of its

L'felt myself impelled to this expression, but did no think to tax you with so many words. I. C.E.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. At the Anti-Fillers American Convention, held at New York last week, Ba Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachuselts, was positable for the Presidency, and Gov. Johnston, of Pennylvish for the Vice Presidency. Of course, Mr. Banks all decline this nomination. A small squad secried, of in another hall, and nominated Com. Stockies, of Ser Jersey, and Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina, at the same offices -- a mere farce. On Wednesday last, the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, assinated on the first ballot, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, Hon. John C. Frement, of Califer nia. The enthusiasm was boundless.

GOV. REEDER IN BOSTON. GOV. Reeder, of Kansa, is now in Boston, seeking 'material aid' to save that ill-fated territory from its impending doom. 40s Terday afternoon last, he very effectively addressed as ismense and most enthusiastic audience, for nearly in hours, in the Tremont Temple, and was listened to with profound emotion, and received with marked dente strations of honor and respect-nine rousing cheen be ing given to him at the conclusion of his speech.

Works for the Tines. John P. Jewett & Co. last just published a deeply interesting and thrilling serientitled 'SIX Months IN KANSAS, BY A LADY'-pill 50 cents. Read it, mothers, wives, sisters, daughted

The same enterprising firm have also just published, Read it, men of the North ! in a handsome volume of 700 pages, the Rent SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES, BY CHARLES SCIENTS cluding his last great Speech on Kansas.

Our friends in Wrentham and vicinity will se that Andrew T. Foss is to speak in West Wrentas Our Cape Ann friends will notice his appointment is

Esser, on Sunday, 22d We call attention to the Notice that all learn, &co., for Mr. May, abould be sent, for the present, if Leicester, Mass.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The undersigned achnethe receipt, from an unknown friend, of Ten Island for the Anti-Slavery Cause." SAMUEL MAY June 11, 1856.

CHESKUT RIDGE, (Ohie,) June 11, 1856.

pers Mr. Garrison:

Teo heavy and gloomy portents hang over our guilty print; two aspects of horror startle and waylay us, receir we turn ; and we shall not soon forget again hat Slavery, a great vampyre, is sucking the heart's the leave that it has annihilated one race, hed of settlening its fangs upon another, so that already g sems powerless to resist.

fer now, what I have long wondered at, not seeing. sh fireboling and indignant horror, in the faces of par who have been slow to realize that this moneter gang resent, and becoming almost omnipotent; that genspecent; that signs and coops to its weight; that it cracks the planmint ship over every Northern back in the Senate and

tor, two signs of our shame and degradation han is the faces of the nations, and they will not let us forget that we are a nation of slaves.

it is the merry month of June, and all around is herfal and smiling; but how can we be gay while Carles Summer's wounds open their gangrenous lips. a though they would presently utter some terrible impresion, some baleful curse upon the people that sufhes these things? Can we hope that God's judgment, sear and imminent, will be wrought out without per and more bloodshed, when we think of Lawrence sther, and the brutal murder of quiet, inoffensive

These two events, so closely connected that almo at the same time Sumner's lordly head struck the disgracel and doomed floor of the Senate, Lawrence was hid in ashes what do they, or rather what do they

When Liberty was burned in Lawrence, beaten down, reiled and insulted in the person of its representative. as the senatorial floor, what doom was the avenging used stiting against our people? While fiends in Kanms, and ruffians in Washington and elsewhere, exulted with ferocious joy at these events, and fiends a little lever down responded, what then was the curse proseasced upon us?

But, as from an electric flash of light, people all see the country, of every party, and every grade of intellect, have had a glimpse of our true condition. They became suddenly aware, that when Sumner fell from those vile, cowardly blows,

You and I, and all of us fell down. And bloody treason flourished over us."

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But the thought that above all must drive the blood from the nervelers limbs back to the false heart of our secole, is, that Liberty cannot be burned, or crushed blows, however neatly, classically, and elegantly hiles. It is a Phoenix, which ever rises from its sides, 'swift and strong as new-fledged engles'; and, from every conflict, it returns clearer in vision, more is incible in strength; for the Holy One watches the kruzzie, and clothes his beloved child with his own armer; therefore, we can have no fears that it will be fally everthrown ; but the struggle so evidently enpred upon must be long and desperate. How utterly loathsome are the comments of the Sa-

taic press, North and South, on this affair ! They would not, of course, be worthy of notice, only that under such miserable attempts at wit as the ' neat and denical caning,' we see that deep and utter disregard fall the rights and decencies of humanity which is learned by the habit of trading in human beings, and marcing with impunity a support and vindication of the crime upon others. The habit of defending one'ssif, and being defended in the wrong by others, blunts the moral sense, and destroys that wholesome shame which often, in lieu of moral sense, strictly speaking, retrains from violence and evil; and this shame and this moral sense being gone, our nation tied to this vid license of crime, rushes like Mazeppa to a doom we must shudder to think of. Where will we stop? Where is the deepest depth of crime? In perfect keeping with this spirit, and with the ruf-

fin code of Kansas, would be such a law as this: Beit enacted by the sovereign negro-owners of these United States, that if any person, in Congress or elsewhere, shall be known to advocate sentiments inimical is the existence and perpetuation of slavery, the same stall suffer, for the first offence, beating by any one, mi for the second offence, death. My gallant relatre. Here we have a Carolinian's idea of gallantry ; nank up behind the back of a man you hate and env, strike him senseless with the first blow, and contions the blows until the victim falls, covered with his! wabled, and the cuts in the flesh reach the bone. Bat,' says one, "he (Brooks) could never find an opportunity to codgel Sumner any where but in the Senthe Chamber, and fastened down in his chair.' Ah ! how unfortunate that he did not indulge occasionally in mot of the manly recreations that I am told are not foliated by the chivalry of the South, nor many othen! In that case, he might have had the pleasure of fading him half-drunk, at some place of resort for convirial and not over-fastidious gentlemen. But the pestibut man was always in his chair, concecting another and sether 'charm of nowerful trouble," and therefore this issult to the dignity of the Senate could not be avoided, sed this affair, which might have passed over as a brawl, that it were best not to inquire into, very strictly, has become the business of the nation, and will act only be matter of history, but will form an importast era in the life of our republic.

I am not in the habit of reading Congressional reports and speeches, having ceased to look for much good from them, and seeing so much of evil, that I turn away as I would from any sickening sight or sound; but after hearing of the attack on Mr. S., I wished to feel the charm that had wrought this trouble, and therefore read his speech from beginning to end. Never, I think, from any thing did I receive an impression of freater power and grandeur. It came over me like the soul of many waters. I laid down the paper, and still there seemed to press around me a solemn, majestic anthen from a mighty organ. I can almost imagine that around that sick bed the invisible angels gather, and that on that bruised and mangled head the rays of a divine halo gleam between the blossoms of an imper shable wreath. _ . E,

WOMAN'S LIBERTY CONVENTION. CHICAGO, June 10, 1856.

I re chid here last evening, from Wisconsin, and am to leave this afternoon for Sheboygan, to attend a Con-Variouthere. Meanwhile, I found, on arriving here, the a 'Woman's Linear Convention' was called to bert here to-day. They meet under the following

WOMAN'S LIBERTY CONVENTION CALL. The undersigned, women of Illinois, feeling the sa-credness of human liberty, and deeming that the Judge creless of human liberty, and deeming that the Judge of all the earth will not count us guiltless if we hold tor pene when our Senators are cloven down on the facts of Congress for the most noble utterance of truth in defence of Libert, and our sisters in Kansas are diven from their homes, their husbands murdered before their eyes, and their children rendered homeless uphans by an organized mob, acting in the name and ander the authority of the Government of the United States, do hereby call a Convention of the Women of this State, to be held on the 10th of June, at Metropolitas Hall, Chicago, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of organizing a State Society, whose object shall be the concentration of our efforts, as women, as as the concentration of our efforts, as women,

but shall be the concentration of our efforts, as women, is aid by all legitimate means in turning back the tide depression that is now sweeping over our land, arrateing the entire overthrow of our Government. Ladies throughout the State are earnestly solicited altered

Mrs. N. Leonard, Mrs. Tracy Cutler, Mrs. M. Henry, Miss E. J. Waite, Mrs. D. W. Jocelyn, Mrs. J. B. Merwin, Mrs. G. M. Ingersoll, Mrs. J. Kenyan, and many others. All correspondence in reference to the Convention rected to Mrs. Tracy Cutler, care of P. O., Box 2849,

la answer to this call, quite a number of men and net at 10, this forenoon. A Mrs. Hibbard was

and Secretaries. Committees were appointed, and the Convention organized by appointing women to perform the work of the Convention. Two men, just es- To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune: form the work of the Convention. I wo men, just escaped from the murderous hands of the Border Ruffans, were present, and addressed the meeting. The President made an interesting introductory address, appealing to the women of the State to come to the help of their outraged brothers and sisters in Kansas, and I emigrated to Kansas in March last, and settled in Lawrence, where I took no part in the political trouble.

their two millions outraged sisters in a slavery worse Lawrence, where I took no part in the political troubles than death.

than death.

They propose to form a State Society, to aid their husbands, sons, brothers and fathers, in the present struggle. The excitement is deep and powerful all over northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Three hundred men are now on their way through Iowa to the scene of conflict. A spirit of deep and bitter revenge is rising in the hearts of the people. The fugitives from the bowie-knives and rifles of the Border Ruffians, led on by Pierce and Co., are traversing all over this region, and their appeals sink deep into the heart. The clergy are beginning to see the legitimate and

see what promise of good to the slave the effort holds out. They are to present and adopt a Constitution, this afternoon, and to define and specify their objects, principles and measures. One thing is certain, that those who get up the Convention, and who will be the main workers in the Society to be formed, will see the cause of all these outrages, and help to direct the awakened sympathies and energies of the people to effect its removal. All helps on the final issue-ABOLITION or DIS-SOLUTION-NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours.

From the London Anti-Slavery Advocate. LETTER PROM MR. W. P. POWELL.

LIVERPOOL, 15th of May, 1856. To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Advocate.

DEAR SIR, -Our mutual friend Mr. Parker Pillsbury sailed for Boston, per steamer Canada, at twelve o'clock, on Saturday, 10th May. Before he left, he adies and gentlemen, on the ways and means whereb they could aid the American Ahti-Slavery Society amongst which he included the contribution of article to the Boston bazzar, and the maintenance of the Anti-

Slavery Advocate.

It is well known that Mr. Pillsbury came to this country two years last January, with a constitution so broken down from the effects of a long and arduous I exclaimed, 'You do not intend to kill me in this anti-slavery campaign throughout the north-eastern and western states of America, that at one time it was and western states of America, including and any property to dispose of, or my peace to make with God, that I would be allowed just ten min-

mony against it. But, of all the anti-slavery lecturers Bledsoe, and who seemed to think that I was to be killed who have visited this country for the last four years, there is more that I should have so much liked to to send it to my brother-in-law at the East, whom I restrain of his liberty — to return to America — as Parker Pillsbury. The cause certainly requires such a man to represent the claims of the mis-represented American Anti-Slavery Society; to remove and explain away the false charges so industriously, and often so successfully made against this, the only practical instiguences of the remonstrances of away the false charges so industriously, and often so successfully made against this, the only practical instiguences. I was jerked from the ground and suspended by successfully made against this, the only practical instance of the court of the overthrow of that complicated scheme of American villany—negro slavery! We want a man like Parker Pillsbury (and he would be the right man in the right place) in this country; because he is modest, unassuming, not given to proud and haughty airs, no spendthrift in fashionable hotels, as was the case with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with other lecturers whose chief study it appeared to be with the mediant who was called Major, and appeared to have command, permitted who was called the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, but probably for a hiritage of the neck; I cannot tell for how long, and a hiritage of the neck; I cannot to put money in their own pockets, whilst they secretly slandered the American Anti-slavery Society, and its self-sacrificing advocates. But enough of this Mr. Pillsbury is gone, and the blessings of them that were ready to perish be upon him.

Yours, very truly, Wm. P. Powell.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND THE AMERICAN

COLONIZATION SOCIETY. According to public notices, the colored people of Ne Haven assembled in the Temple St. Church, Monday evening, June 24, 1856, for the purpose of protesting against the American Colonization Society, especially as it is revealed in the spirit and action of its friends in

Connecticut. Mr. Robert J. Cowes was called to the Chair, and Richard M. Hancock appointed Secretary.
On motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the people

Whereas, Continual efforts are made to procure funds is called 'Law and Order.' from the people of this State, and from the Legisla-lature thereof, by the friends and supporters of the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of sending us from the State, under the misguided belief, that as a people we are not opposed to the principle and spirit of the said Society,—therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve of and re-adopt the united testimony against the American Colonization Society, which the colored people have given, as indi-viduals, and in all their State and National Conventions

emigrating to Liberia, or to any other part of the con-tinent of Africa.

and Slavery Extensionists who had gained the control of that party, and through it of the Federal Govern-

Resolved, That as our ancestors were brought here ment,] by violence and wrong, and compelled to assist in re-deeming and cultivating the soil, and to fight the battles of freedom, we their descendants shall stay here and improve our condition, and earnestly seek for the full njoyment of all our civil rights as American citizens. Resolved, That whenever, as a people, we wish the aid of the citizens of this State or of the Legislature, to known to the public by some one or more of our numagent or agents shall appear, we hope none will listen to emissaries, whose zeal far outruns their knowledge

Bridgewater Normal School. A meeting of the graduates of the Bridgewater Normal School was held at Chauncy Hall, on Saturday afternoon, in regard to the erection of a monument to the late Nicholas Tillinghast, for thirteen years principal of the State Normal School at Bridgewater. The Committee on Subscriptions reported, that, so far as answers had been received to the circulars, an excellent feeling had been exhibited; hut as all might not have had time to respond, the same Committee were instrugted to continue their labors, and to receive subscriptions through the publishing house of ide & Dutton, Boston. Among the designs for a monument presented, was one unanimously selected, as most befitting the character of the decased, and a committee appointed to contract immediately for its erection. The earnestness manifested by those engaged in this object testifies conclusively to the esteem and affection with which Mr. Tillinghast is remembered by his pupils. The meeting was adjourned to the Sith of July, to be held in Bridgewater. Trans.

SOUTHERN TORYISM. The Richmond Whig, refer ring to Sumner's speech, says :

'His warlike speech has turned our thoughts very much to this war—and we confess the more we think of it, the better we like it. We are heartily sick and dis-gusted with the canting and mercenary hypocrites of Yankeedom. This war will enable us to get rid of them, or turn the tables upon them, and render them a source of profit instead of expense. It will enable us to regain of profit instead of expense. It will enable us to regain our own—pilfered from us by many a sharp transaction. It will enable us to build up our country by the recapture of the millions of which we have been plandered. It will enable us to get rid of Yankee Presidents, and to preserve Anglo-Saxon freedom, by revising the old connection with the mother country. (Who would not rather be ruled over by a lady like Queen Vic, than by any nasal-twanged gentleman the Yankee land can produce?) It will enable us, with the United States South, on one side, in close alliance with England, and Canada on the other, very speedily to bring these long-prayed sharpers to their senses, by confining them to the starving soil on which they were born, and to the thin air around them.

LETTER FROM A TRUE WOMAN IN OHIO. cho-en President, and several women Vice Presidents TO MY COUNTRYMEN—A TRUE STATE-

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

The clergy are beginning to see the legitimate and have him any how.'

I produced a pass which had been given to me be necessary fruits of their bitter and persevering oppositions. United States Marshal Donaldson; but they swore the bory the bory

slavery. But the end is not yet.

I deeply regret that I cannot remain to attend this Convention this afternoon and to-morrow. I want to what the wag questioned thus:

"What's was questioned thus:

"What's was questioned thus:

"What's was questioned thus: 'What's your name?'

Where do you live?

'In Lawrence.'
'Where are you from?'

Waterbury, Connecticut.'
What are your politics?'
I am a Free State man.'

'How much money did that d—d Emigrant Aid So ciety give you to come out here?' None : I came out with my own money.' . Who gave you a rifle-Beecher or Sil

Neither: I brought no gun of any kind to the Ter-What the hell did you come out here for ? ' · Why, to get a home and make money. · And to make Kansas a Free State?

'That's my intention, now I am here.'
'Why did n't you go to Nebraska? That's a good country, and you d—d Yankees may have it; but Kansas you will have to fight for, and we'll whip h—ll out of you, but we'll get it, Union or no Union.'

After much more of this sort, interlarded with impious oaths and ruffianly threats, I was asked:

'If we'll fet you go, will you take a gun and march with the Pro-Slavery party?'

To this I had but one word in reply, and that was,

Immediately there was a cry for . The ropes, boys

the ropes.' These were speedily brought, and a noose was thrown over my head and around my neck, and l

manner, do you?

ites for both.

I gave a man among them, who, I learned, was called

At the expiration of the little time given me, I was cause, I was jerked from the ground and susp

Will you leave the Territory if we'll spare your life? To this I demurred, saying that I had offended no

w, and infringed no man's right. The leader again interposed, and told me that unles I would promise, he could not save my life. He told his men that I was guilty of no crime, except that of being a Free State man; that I had a right to be, though he would admit that I had no right to such opinions in

At last, his ruffian followers extorted from me the promise they required, giving me just twelve hours to make the promise good.

I was then sent with a guard to Kansas City, to se

that I did not escape. My oxen and wagon were taken possession of, and I, with less than five dollars in my pockets, was forced to take the next boat, and leave the

ountry.

In conclusion, I declare that I am and have been a law-abiding and peaceful man; that my mission to Kansas City was one perfectly lawful and proper; and that, so far as I know, I am driven out of the Territory only because of my political opinions - my desire to make Kansas a Free State. My case is not a solitary convened—who, having retired and consulted, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after thorough discussion, were unanimously adopted:

hands is liable to the same abuse; and this, in Kansas,

C. H. BARLOW. (Signed.)

From the New York Tribune.

PERILS OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT. [The subjoined is a part of a private business letter from our Special Correspondent in Kansas. It was not intended for publication, but the picture of the state of things there is so wird that we lay it before our readers. It may be proper to say that our correspondent was originally a Democrat of Illinois, and a supporter of Douglas, until the Nebraska bill convinced him that ever since the first organization of that Society.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any appropriations being made to the funds of that Society, by the Legislabeing made to the funds of that Society, by the Legislabeing made to the funds of that Society, by the Legislabeing made to the funds of that Society, by the Legislabeing made to the funds of that Society by the Legislabeing made to the funds of that Society by the Legislabeing made to the funds of the nation had anything to hope from the Nullifier

LAWBENCE, K. T., June 8, 1856.

I am now in Lawrence. I left Leavenworth City last week, or rather was hunted out. I had endeavored to cultivate a good humored and friendly relation even with the Border Ruffians. I thought I had succeeded a premeditated and deliberate attempt to interfer me, or the assassin attack of a few rowdies, would come in my way. The latter I did not fear, but I had nearly fallen a victim to the former. Nothing, indeed, but the agent or agents shall appear, we hope none will listen to emissaries, whose zeal far outruns their knowledge — whom we have never chosen to speak for us in maters pertaining to our rights and interests, and who continually mislead the public mind by misrepresenting our real condition, and our deliberate purpose to remain in this country.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published as the proving that they were not the "Correspondent of THI TRIBUNE." I have never mentioned my connection esteem and affection with which Air. Hingmast is remembered by his pupils. The meeting was adjourned to the 30th of July, to be held in Bridgewater.—Transcript.

Destruction of Osawalomie and Palmyra by Pro-Sla very Ruffians-Women despoiled of their Jewels-The Congressional Investigating Committee.

New York, June 18. The Daily Times has the following special dispatches of Kanzas news: "Sr. Louis, June 12. Osawatomie, a Free State The printing office was destroyed, houses were burned, sixteen horses were stolen, and the jewels were taken from the ladies cars and fingers.

Palmyra has also been sacked, and robberies occur

From the Albany Evening Journal. THE KANSAS RECORD.

Availing themselves of the fact that the rumors of the death of Dr. Root, Gen. Pomeroy and Mr. Mitchell, the shooting of Jones, and the killing of eight pro-siavery men now prove to have been unfounded, the dough-faces boldly characterize all statements of outrages in Kansas as 'Republican lies.'

That there has been falsehood as well as truth sent over the telegraphic lines by the Missourians who have charge of them, is unquestionable. But these false statements do not invalidate or diminish the real catalogue of grims. To enable our readers to keep the lat-

statements do not invalidate or diminish the real cata-logue of orime. To enable our readers to keep the lat-ter in memory, we subjoin below a list of a few occur-rences, which are authenticated by legal evidence, and which are not even attempted to be denied. There are five times as many similar ones reported, and tolerably well authenticated. But we wait until they shall be offi-cially and legally confirmed, before adding them, to the lie-

number of over one thousand invade territory, armed, drive judges and legal voters from polls, and by fraudulent ballots pretend to elect Whitfield delegate.

March 30, 1855.—Nearly four thousand Missourians

again invade territory, and repeat the outrages commit-ted in November preceding.

October 1, 1855.—Third invasion by Missourians,

accompanied by similar outrages.

December 15, 1855.—Fourth invasion, by which an endeavor is made to vote down the Free State Constitu tion, but proves a failure.

May 21, 1856.—Jones, a Missouri postmaster, heads an armed mob of Alabama, Carolina and Missouri men,

which marches against Lawrence, pillages and plunders it, with violence to the inhabitants, and the burning of several buildings. Several buildings.

MURDERS.—October 2, 1855.—Thomas Newman, a Free State man, stabbed in the streets of Leavenworth.

by a gang of Missourians.
October 2, 1855.—Child killed while at play, by

shot fired by a Missourian at James Furnam, shot fired by a Missourian at James Furnam, a Free State man, which missed him and entered a window.

November 23, 1855.—Charles W. Dow, a Free State ceiving every attention which kindness can suggest. man, shot by F. N. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler. Mur-derer takes refuge with Gov. Shannon, and is protected December -, 1855 .- James Barbour, a Free State

man, assaulted and murdered by a shot in the back from the gun of one of President Pierce's Indian Agents. November, 1855.—Collins, a Free State man, called out from his mill, where he was at work, and shot by Laughlin, a pro-slavery settler.

January 17, 1856.—E. P. Brown, a Free State man

taken prisoner by a gang of Missourians, backed to pieces with knives and hatchets, and his bleeding corpse flung into his own door; from the effects of which his wife is now a maniac. May 20, 1856 .- John Stewart, formerly of Bushford, Allegheny county, N. Y., a young man of 20, shot in his saddle while attempting to escape from a party of

May 19, 1856 .- Jones, 'the only son of his mother, and she a widow, seed 19, shot through the back by one of Jones's posse, because he refused to give up his horse, with which he supported himself and his widow-

PRINTING OFFICES DESTROYED. - December 22, 1855. -Territorial Register, an administration paper at Leavenworth, conducted by Col. Delahay, mobbed for advocating a Free State, presses broken, type thrown into the river, and editor threatened with murder.

April 14, 1855.—Parkville Luminary, at Parkville,

on the frontier, mobbed by Missourians for similar cause, and the editors, Messrs. Park and Patterson, obliged to quit the State.

May 21, 1856.—Herald of Freedom office, Lawrence

K. T., fired upon with a field piece, by Jones's posse, and reduced to ruins. Free State office, Lawrence, K. T., mobbed, ransacked and set on fire and burned to the ground, presses, &c.

Lyxcurxes, 1855 and '56,-Sixteen Free State men at different times, have been tarred and feathered, or beaten, or both, and some of them carried into Missouri, or set adrift in the river. Among them were William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, and a member elect of the territorial Legislature; the Rev. Mr. Pardee Butler, a Baptist preacher; the Rev. Mr. Clark, a Method-ist missionary; and other ministers of the gospel, of various denominations. Assaults and battery have been too numerous to recapitulate; hardly a day passes with-out some attack on the Free State men in the streets or on the high roads. Among those seconds on the high roads. Among those assailed have been Gov. Reeder, Gen. Pomeroy, &c.

UNLAWFUL ARRESTS .- Of Gov. Robinson, without a Of Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, with

out a warrant. Of Messrs. Branson, Hutchinson, Dietzler, Schuyler Smith, Baker, and 14 others by Missourians, acting under the authority of a pretended court, for 'high treason,' in refusing to obey the laws of the 'Legislature,' pretended to have been elected by the Missouri invad-

alty of death for assisting slaves to escape.

Imposing penalty of death for circulating or printing publications calculated to incite slaves to insurrection.

escape from any State, and take refuge in the Terri-Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard

labor for harboring fugitive slaves.

Imposing a penalty of two years' imprisonment for aiding a fugitive slave to escape from custody of an of-Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard

for writing, printing, or circulating anything against slavery.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard

admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Disqualifying all as voters who do not swear to sup port the Fugitive Slave Law. Admitting any one to vote on the payment of one dollar, no matter where resident, who will swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave Law and Nebraska Bill.

Appointing Missourians to the town and county offices six years to come Re-enacting the slave laws of Missouri, en masse, adding that wherever the word 'State' occurs in them it shall be construed to mean 'Territory.'

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

New York, June 17. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes: 'A gentleman connected with the Government service on the borders of Kansas has just arrived here, and his representations of the actual state of things is alarming. He reports that there is fighting in all the inhabitable parts of the Territory. The bands of marauders and murderers, called 'law and order men,' 'Kickapoo Rangers,' &c., are roving about the Territory, killing the unresisting, and stading and destroying all the roces.

are roving about the Territory, killing the unresisting, and stealing and destroying all the property that is found unprotected. The Free State settlers rally in small bands for defence, but with little hope of successs, in opposition to the United States and Territorial authorities, and the whole power of the State of Missouri.

But the most important fact mentioned by him is that at least 4 or 5000 men are now being organized and armed in Missouri, for the purpose of making a descent upon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the Territory all the Free Soilers. They will meet upon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the Territory all the Free Soilers. They will meet little resistance, and expect none at all from the Governor, or from the United States. They do not think

Sr. Louis, June 12 .- A lotter to the Democrat dated 6th inst., says that Mr. Upton, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Kansas Territory Commission, while going from Westport to Lawrence, was taken prisoner by a party of Buford's men, but through the influence of his office he was released after a day's detention.

correspondent of the Chicago Tribuns says: 'A few days previous to the sacking of Lawrence, two young ladies were violated by a gang of 'law and order' ruffians, on a claim five miles northwest of the city. They lived on the claim with their mother. Their father had gone East on busines. They saw four or five men seize two of their horses in the field, and lead them off. They went down and protested against the act. The ruffians seized them, carried them down to the woods, and consummated an outrage upon their persons! There is a day of retribution coming for all this-and that speedily.

PURPOSE OF THE BORDER RUFFIANS. The 'Squatter Sovereign,' the special organ of Atchison, Stringfellow, & Co., states the sreal purpose of the ruffians. After intimating that, after all, under all the provocations that might be employed, the Free State men might not be driven to resist the Marshal, it says:

'Even this should not save them. Hang the leaders and give their blind and bigoted followers a stated tim to leave, and then let the law and order men stay upon the ground until the last hound is outside the bounds o Kansas. It is the only course that will insure peace and quiet in this unhappy Territory.'

FRANCIS P. BLAIR AND HIS SLAVES. Francis P. Francis P. Blain and his Slaves. Francis P. Blair having been denounced as a slaveholder, the National Era takes occasion to explain that 'there is not a slave on his farm who has not been purchased at his own solicitation, or at the request of benevolent persons, to save him from being sent to the Southern market, or to prevent a family from being broken up. The money is advanced—the man or woman has the privilege of working it out—and, to prevent all risk, the freedom or every one of them is secured by will, in any freedom or every one of them is secured by will, in any contingency, and not only freedom, but a provision for a homestead. Now, whatever may be thought by antislavery men, concerning the abstract question of this course of action, on the part of Mr. Blair, no man with flesh in his heart, whatever his theory of morals, will deem him a fit subject for denunciation.

JUDGE MCLEAN ON THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY.
Judge McLean, in a note to Hon. Lewis Case, denies a
statement in one of the recent speeches of the latter,
that he did not consider that Congress had the power
under the Constitution to prohibit slavery in a Territory. He says that he never doubted that Congress had
this power, and could never have expressed any doubt
on the subject; and adds:

You may recollect that I have in conversations with you, often said that Congress, having the power to establish a territorial government, might, in the exercise of a police power, prohibit slavery, although they had no constitutional power to institute it.

THE CLIMAX. The chivalrous Brooks has capped the climax of his insolence to the Senate by sending a communication to its presiding officer, in which he says that in assaulting Charles Sumner in the Senate, 'he did not think he was committing any breach of privilege.' The innocent creature! He is doubtless equally surprised to learn that in attacking an unarmed man seated and cowardly, dishonorable, or unbecoming a gentleman. It is evident that his ideas of the dignity of the Senate and the conduct becoming a gentleman are equally low and degraded.—Portland Transcript.

SENATOR SUMNER. Mr. Sumner is now in Maryland,

Mr. Benton publicly denounces the attack on Mr. Summer as the result of 'a conspiracy.' His emphatic and characteristic language is, 'This is not an assault, sir, it is a conspiracy; yes, sir, a conspiracy. These men hunt in couples, sir. It is a conspiracy, and the North should know it.'

PRESENTATION TO JOHN P. HALE. Hon. John P. Hale was presented, by Mayor Pierce, in the City Hall, Dover, N. H., on Saturday evening, with an elegant silver salver, from the citizens of Dover, for his exertions in behalf of freedom. Mr. Hale replied in an eloquent speech.

DEATH OF REV. ASA CUMMINGS. The death of Rev. Dr. Cummings, the late editor of the Christian Mirror, occurred on board the steamer George Law, while he (Dr. Cummings) was on his return from Panama. He had been on a visit to his daughter, and was nearly six-ty years of age. The body was committed to the deep.

NEW YORK, June 17. The ship Pallas, before reported wrecked at St. Paul's, mouth of the St. Lawrence and 82 passengers lost. Gerrit Smith offers ten thousand dollars of a million to be raised for Kansas. A wealthy citizen of Worcester county has offered to give \$10,000 in aid of any well matured plan for sending into Kansas a large

body of Free State settlers. The wife of Governor Robinson heard of the burning of her house at Lawrence, while in the cars near Chicago, on her way to Kansas. The passengers presented her with a purse to procure new furniture.

SHERIFF JONES. It turns out that this doughty exponent of border ruffianism in Kansas was not shot with a bullet in the back, as was at first reported. He was whiskey. The charge passed through him lengthwise, but aside from a paralysis of all his faculties, no permanently injurious effects are observable.

Watson G. Haynes, known in the United States for his efforts to procure the abolition of flogging in the navy, died on the 9th of May in Nicaragua, where he was serving as a captain under Walker.

Judge McLean has written a letter to Chief Jus tice Hornblower of New Jersey, condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, approving the Kansas Free State Constitution, and advocating its immediate

LEO L. LLOYD. This young colored man, who was denounced as an imposter by the Liberator, has produced new evidence of the strongest character in sup-port of the statements he has made concerning himself and we do not hesitate to say, that if any reliand als, those which Mr. Lloyd produces are worthy of im plicit confidence. Several gentlemen who have taken an interest in the welfare of Mr. Lloyd have contributed to a fund to be placed in the hands of Professors L. Agassiz and C. Beck and Rev. E. N. Kirk, to be applied to his education to fit him to become a er in his native land.—Journal.

We again affirm that this LLoyd is an arrant im poster, and that the Journal is making itself accessory Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to to fraud by endorsing him. Why does it not lay be-

fore the rublic its 'new evidence'? A new ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sla very Society have projected, and with the aid of Aux iliary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New labor for saying that persons have not a right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Disqualifying all from sitting as jurors who do not means will allow. The Committee cornectly invoke the means will allow. The Committee earnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presage of the near approach of

the perfect triumph of Liberty. The Series will commence with Conventions in Antico ron, Mass., and Providence, R. I., as announced be

ABINGTON. The abolitionists of Abington, and all friends of freedom in the town, are requested to attend an Anti-Slavery Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on Sunday, June 22d, at the usual bours, morning and afternoon.

PARKER PILIABURY (just returned from Europe) and

STEPHEN S. FOSTER have engaged to be present.
All persons are invited to attend. PROVIDENCE, R. L.—An Anti-Slavery Conven-

tion, for Providence and vicinity, will be held on Sun-day next, 22d inst. Particulars in local notices. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will be present. WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver an ad-

dress on Slavery, at PORT NORFOLK, (Dorchester, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, June 22d, at 6 o'clock

opon Kansas, and with the determination to drive out of the Territory all the Free Soilers. They will meet little resistance, and expect none at all from the Governor, or from the United States. They do not think that Col. Summer will dare to infere, even if so ordered, and if he does, they will drive him out of the Territory, along with his handful of men.

Governor Robinson, Deltzler, Brown and Smith are strongly guarded at Lecompton by the United States troops, and if any serious demonstration is made, will be removed to Fort Leavenworth.

Br. Louis, June 12.—A, lotter to the Democrat.

St. Louis, June 12.—A, lotter to the Democrat. people of Massachusetts should remember that the blood of one of her noblest sons stains the American Senate, shed by the hand of a cowardly assassin, for the utterance of the noble, manly sentiments of an bonest heart—that the ruffianly assailant still holds his

seat in the House of Representatives, as a fit agent of man-stealers and adulterers to legislate for a nation of slaveholders. In a crisis like this, let the voice of every freeman be heard, in caim and unmistakable tones—' No Union with Slaveholders!' WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY have engaged to be present. D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachu ts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as Hancock, N. H., Sunday, June 15. Essex, Mass., 22. Sheldonville, Mass., 429. All communications for the undersigned, unti-arther notice, abould be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jn.,
General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.
Jane 6, 1856. EF A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornbill.

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For the Liberator. THE PIERY CROSS,

The fiery cross, in times of old, Through gorge and glen did swiftly fly, To rouse each chief and clansman bold To needful vengeance-or to die: And woe be to the craven heart. Who did this summons disobey, Who did not in that instant start To join his clan for fierce foray !

Ho ! freemen of the mighty North. The fiery cross to you has come ; Your murdered kindred send it forth From pillaged town and smouldering home ! As noble blood as ever flowed, By border ruffians now is shed, And Slavery's horrid furrows ploughed Deep in your noblest chieftain's head.

Ho! freemen of this slave-cursed land, What shall we do in this dark hour Shall we in union heart and hand Avenge these wrongs by war's dread power? True, we have strength to ' wipe them out,' Draw the last drop of ruffian blood, But 'tis not meet for us : without A stain we would approach our God.

Ho! freemen, what then yet remains, In view of such infernal deeds? Shall we still praise the Union's claims, While Lawrence burns and SUMNER bleeds? Shall we endure the talk by halves. The halting lip in Fancuil Hall? And, worse than all, the golden calves Who dare not even talk at all?

O, injured Freedom ! wilt thou not Spew out these cravens from thy mouth? Their mem'ry in the earth shall rot-Drive them to their own place-down South ! Leave not a dumb or paltering lip In credit near thy crystal fount ; Nor longer let these minions sip Thy life-blood, nor come near thy mount.

True freemen ! what then shall we do? This will we do, in God's great name-To Right and Liberty be true, And shake into devouring flame All slavery-as Paul of old Once shook a viper from his hand ; Nor tyrant's steel, nor merchant's gold. Shall stay us till we save the land.

Who names the Union but to curse? Mark well the man-he's Slavery's tool ! He's border ruffian-or, still worse, A compromising knave or fool! He'd sell your freedom anywhere, As Webster, Pierce, and all have done, For chance at presidential chair, Or less-the chance of being run! D. s. w.

> For the Liberator. WAKE, COLUMBIA! Arn-Hail, Columbia !

Wake, Columbia! wake once more! Strike for freedom as of yore ! See on the tombstones of our sires, Heart-sick Liberty expires-Drenched in SUMNER's patriot blood, Where her WASHINGTON once stood ! Awake, oh North, 'tis time to say If she shall live or die to-day ! 'Tis time the question to decide, If thus for nought our sires have died !

(Chorus.) Firm, united, let us be, Rallying round our Liberty !-Truth our motto, Right our cause God our Judge-from him our laws!

No evil did our fathers fice. But we to-day are forced to see No shrick of butchered Hungary More wild than outraged Kansas' cry ; No crowned and sceptred tyranny More desperate than Slavery ! Then wake, oh North! we look to thee To say this must not, shall not be ! To rise before the expectant world, And end this scorn on manhood hurled !

(Chorus.) Firm, united, let us be, Glorying in our Liberty ; In the God of Freedom's might, Strong to work for Freedom's right !

Heart of our great Washington. Beat to-day in ours as one ! Then shall we need no trumpet-call, No bloody breach, no cannon-ball, For Freedom's eagle eye alone Hath power her coward foes to stun! Awake, then, every honest heart ! To brothers act a brother's part ! By all that Crime would wrest away. Oh, North ! put forth thy strength to-day !

- (Chorus.) Firm, united, let us be, Heart and hand for Liberty! We are strong above all powers-Our fathers' strength is joined with ours !

> For the Liberator. A NEW BONG.

You Northern brute! why will you fret. And toss your horns, and bellow? A greater load you can bear yet, And shall, you tough-faced fellow ! You 're like an arch, you growling 'Jack,' That's built so stout and stable, The more you have upon your back, The more, d'ye see, you're able ! Then drag along your Southern chain-Your drivers are so civil, They'll never let you rest again, Till ridden to the Devil.

Our glorious Union, you complain, Has pluck'd poor Freedom's pinions, Who now no longer soars amain, But mourns her lost dominions Why, what dull brutes you Yankees are ! The South will teach you better ! So, of your fate in time beware, Or look for goad and fetter ! Then drag along your Southern chain-Your drivers are so civil, They'll never let you rest again,

Till ridden to the Devil ! Of Southern hate you've had a taste, And more 's in preparation ; So, bare your back, you crouching beast, We'll whip you through the nation ! Though down the hill you daily go, And feel the galling fetter, Oh, d-n your grumbling ! don't you know The worse it is, the better ? Then drag along your Southern chain Your drivers are so civil, They'll never let you rest again,

Till ridden to the Devil.

THE LIBERATOR.

PRESTON S. BROOKS.

DEAR Mr. GARRISON :- The Anti-Slavery Meetings are over, and the Festival in honor of Mr. Pillshuar is demonstrated since, that man 'cannot serve God and past, and the concourse of people, whose various infer- mammon.' Yet what do they more? They preach the ests have thronged Boston streets for the last week, has Gospel of glad tidings of great joy, which shall for the most part disappeared. Although my duties at home have prevented my participation in these scenes, my heart has been with those friends of freedom, who men who have wrested from four millions of intelligences, not only Gospel privileges, but every privilege that make their yearly pilgrimage, to register anew their accrues to manhood. It is a living, a bitter, unrelenting vows in the service of God. I would have come, if on- lie-this policy of your Adams and Observer. Its etily to pay my tribute of respect to the few far-sighted, quette is written in bloody characters, and as certainly fearless, and unerring prophets, who, for the last twen-damps its observers as history shall execrate their memty years, have steadily pointed to the present, and even a worse crisis; for these are the only men who have recognized the true characteristics of slavery, and have divines in the discussion referred to, is painful to be traced, in advance, its progress of usurpation.

shall avert the final consummation !

from South Carolina, but that the same hand has been than that from which he professed to abhor Slavery Carolina, and was the bearer of the Governor's orders apology for slavery in any form, is unworthy to un-He said that he was commanded to see that Mr. HOAR is certainly under the influence of moral opiate. was unharmed, even to a hair of his head, but that he But the Rev. HENRY Woods, of Mississippi, eclipse he would, with force if necessary, but at whatever cost fort to carry water on both shoulders. He was neither he must go.' He asked our acknowledgment of the for nor against slavery. Why, in the name of sense courtesy of South Carolina towards our aged ambassa- did he not give the world a topographical sketch of that

He replied that 'Massachusetts had an undoubted right his repose secure from the influence of moral and politito look after her free colored citizens, but the discussion cal wrongs? If so, let him take immediate possession of that question was attended with too much danger to for his is the 'right of discovery.' He will not be he thought of for a moment ; and, right or no right, ted the svil of slavery, but denied the sin. Mr. Woods Mr. Hoan must be silenced.' This is the man who now, is not a logician An evil is either a wrong, or a right for the second time, bears the words of insult, and the term is most certainly absolute, just as the term strikes the cowardly blow at Massachusetts! This is 'good' is absolute; and any deviation is marked by the sense of justice and honor which has felt outraged qualifying term. We say, 'good deeds,' or 'evil by those glorious words of imperishable Truth, which deeds.' The term is always properly applied to the are now printed in blood!

where some very spirited resolutions were passed, and thus, sin is an evil. Good is virtue, and virtue is good. many noble things were said. The country is stung by To do evil, is to sin; to sin, is to do evil. the sense of personal outrage, and men of all shades of Rev. Mr. Holler, also from Mississippi, declared political opinions agree in being grieved or angry as among other things, that he was a slaveholder from their patures incline them.

lived and of little value. Many a politician will vent Mr. Holley spit on John Calvin's pet dogma, while he his temporary anger, under a more dignified name, who denounces everybody as infidel who rejects that dogma? will not sacrifice one party prejudice or interest for the Now Mr. H. thinks slavery a good, and abolitionism an cause which trembles to its foundations, for lack of dis- evil. Still, bad he been born, say in the ancient Cominterested support. What a strange infatuation has monwealth of Massachusetts, he had been the advocate seized these lovers of the Union! They have believed of an evil principle—thus admitting that man is the in it, prayed for it, sworn by it, sacrificed every manly creature of circumstances, over which be has so little quality to it ; and yet, for want of union among them- control, that the accident of birth may make him a

for this hour. I longed to hear the words which can be heard only from your platform, for they alone are equal to the present crisis. It is only the men whose words have the background of genuine anti-slavery character and action, who have a right to be eloquent in a time like this. When will Massachusetts men dare to look with composure upon the only alternative of honor left to her, and choose a course of action worthy of her resolutions? Not until the motto, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' shall become the watchword wherein our gravest men shall no longer find a mad fanaticism, but the only refuge from a disgrace worse than utter extermination. When will her leading men feel hostility to the Federal Government. The facts are that now is the day and now is the hour, to consecrate to their highest uses those best gifts of God, the heart to feel, the mind to grasp, and the will to execute, to onment for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. lay all these, and their attendants of fortune, fame and friends, upon the altar of the living God, whose servants now, though brave in soul, are thin in ranks? If the time is drawing near when the list of martyrs is state the reason why he held a citizen in Wisconsin in to be filled out by our best beloved, I pray and believe that the women of Massachusetts may unite the Roman and the Christian heroism, and consecrate every heart and arm to the service of 'God and our Fatherland' and may God grant that the young life which shall spring into being in this hour of our country's darkness, may be quickened with that love of Liberty, which it is a mother's holy office to impart, and her highest duty to cherish and develop !

My heart demands this little outlet of its fulness, and I hope I have not tasked your time and patience too

I am, with affectionate regards, your sincere friend, Concord, Mass. LOUISA J. WHITING.

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY. DEAR LIBERATOR :- I have just read the discussion

thinking community has gone stark mad.

There must be an array of facts yet to be marshalled. or a new presentation of facts now arrayed, which shall succeed in arousing the people from the frightful stupor (composed of three Judges) was divided, two in favor into which they seem to have fallen. The stench of and one against. The man who decided that the Fugi Slavery, when brought directly to the nostrils of man tive Slave Law was constitutional, was turned out b -free man, I mean-always nauseates; but, somehow or other, when it rises up through the loose fabric who is with the majority. of church organizations, it seems to part with a portion of its nauseous qualities, and in lieu thereof becomes comfortably tinged with the odor of sanctity. In evi- certified copy of the decision in the case alluded to, and dence of this, we have but to observe the condition of the Supreme Court of the State has promptly decided

religious societies. Pierce, Douglas, Cass, Atchison and Stringfellow. In- any certified copy of the decision of the State Court deed, it is not to be doubted ; but is there no blood on has no ground for a legal process against Wisconsin. more pretentious hands? Yea, and verily, our altars Then the General Government has cited Booth, th smoke with it; it blends with the wine, it crimsons the accused party, to appear before the United States Su snowy bread of the sacrament; the priestly vestments reck with it; the leaves of the 'Book of Books' are all has set their writ at naught, and the State of Wiscon bespattered and gory. You need not visit Southern sin is pledged to protect him in his refusal. So ther plains to hear the hissing of the scourge and the re- is no way to get Booth before the Court at Washington sponsive patter of the blood-drops ; you need not go but to send the United States troops to take him, which back eighteen hundred years to witness the crucifixion the General Government dares not attempt, because of Jesus ; you need not go back to the reformation, nor they would be met by the whole State of Wisconsin. to the young morning of the Christian era, to strengthen your faith in view of the martyrdom of the saints! consin, before the authority and power of the State Gov.
You shall hear the scourge and the blood-rain, and behold souls sawn asunder for opinion's sake ; you shall the United States declaring one thing, Wisconsin di

striking hands with it! Our Father! protect us from the spread of such evangelical Christianity as this!

The ministers of the Gospel of Jesus must cleanse their hands. He declared, what experience has amply

hold. I suppose charity is the Kohinoor of virtues. Its Before Texas was admitted into the Union, WENDELL kind words and its gentle judgments fall upon the buf-PHILLIPS prophesied the history and destiny of this Re- feted soul like heavenly rain. But when Doctors of public, in reference to the progress of slavery, in words Divinity nurse monstrous crimes under its ample closk, which burned with the inspiration of the seer. Thus it is no longer charity, but a pharisaical pretence. And far his prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. God thus I discredit any charitable emotion in the slavish grant that he may be found at fault only by the awaken-submission of Dr. Asa D. SMITH, who declared that he ing of such a love of liberty in the hearts of men, as abhorred the system from the lowest depths of his heart, and if there could be any lower depths from It is a fact, perhaps not too insignificant to deserve a which to abhor it, he would search diligently for it. passing notice, that not only has Massachusetts now, Then added: 'There are slaveholders whose shoefor the second time, been outraged by the late attack latchet I am unworthy is unlosse.' (!) I ask, did not Dr. upon the person of her Senator, by the Representative Smith, in that sentence, cry out from a deep still lower the bearer of both insults. Two years ago, or more, in Lagree, for one, with the learned Doctor, and feel like travelling, I chanced to fall in company with Mr. Pass- increasing the already ample margin of his pious dec-TON S. BROOKS. He told me that he was the Govern- laration by the following amendment :- That the man or's Aid at the time of Mr. Hoan's mission to South who officiates as a Gospel minister, and yet attempts an to the Mayor of Charleston, requiring his forcible ejec- loose the shoe-latchet of the meanest slaveholder. I do tion. I asked him for the 'letter of his instructions.' not say that any such apologist is a hypocrite; but be

must be compelled to leave the State, * without force if the erudite editor of the Poppleton Observer, in his efdor, in thus protecting him from personal violence ! blessed intermediate ground which he had the honor to One of our company replied, that whatever courtery discover? Neither for right nor wrong? Preposterhad been shown us, did not compensate for the injustice ous !- or, is there an inter-millennial space-a kind of of preventing our Agent from executing his commission. paradisiacal purgatory—where such scrupulous souls as the persons and " property " of the Southern States to troubled with aboriginal claimants. Mr. Woods admitnot-good, as opposite to the good. All vices are sins ; We have had an Indignation Meeting in Concord, vice is an evil, (as the world generally understands it,)

choice; then admitted that had be been born North, But the patriotism born of personal insult is short- he would probably have been an abolitionist. Why did selves, their idol will crumble to dust before their eyes ! minister of God, or a minister of Satan. Or will be But Union-lovers and Union-savers are not the men the miraculous process, becomes an advocate of chaitel JOHN OF MORLEY.

> WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES. WAUKESHA, (Wisconsin,) May 22, 1856.

I have been in Wisconsin two weeks to-day, and have lectured in Racine, Milwaukie, Palmyra, and here. I have just been talking and looking over the position of this State, in reference to the Federal Government. It is unmistakable, not only in the ideal, but in the actual. Wisconsin, at this moment, stands in direct and open these :- A citizen of Wisconsin was indicted, tried, conricted, and condemned to fine, (\$1000) and to impris A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Supreme Court of the State. The man was taken from prison, brought before the Court, and the Sheriff required to custody. He gave as his authority the decision of the United States District Court. The Supreme Court of the State decided that the United States Government had no right nor power to fine and imprison a citizen of Wiscopsin for violating the Fugitive Slave Law. The decision of the State Court embraced two important items, that may serve to guide the Courts of other States in deciding cases between the State and General Governments.

(1.) That the State has a right to decide on the con stitutionality of all laws of the General Government which affect the property, liberty, or life of the citizens of the State. On this point the Supreme Court of Wisconsin was unanimous.

(2.) That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 is contra ry both to the Constitution of Wisconsin and the Constitution of the United States ; and that the government of Wisconsin had a right to protect, and would protect, her citizens against all penalties inflicted on them by of the subject of Slavery which took place in the N. S. the United States for violating that law. This State Presbyterian General Assembly on the 21st instant. has decided that it is no offence against the Constitution Though not blessed with either an excess of faith in, or of the United States, nor against the Constitution of veneration for certain theological 'powers that be,' I Wisconsin, to violate the Fugitive Slave Law, and had almost begun to hope that some of our many pledges itself to protect her citizens in all such viola church organizations would take advantage of the pres- tions done in helping off, in harboring and protecting ent opportunities for purging themselves of the dough- against their masters and the bloodhounds of the Genfaceism which has corrupted them hitherto. It is plain eral Government, fugitive slaves. Fugitives may come that the end is not yet. If the half-way, fearful, kiss- to Wisconsin, and be protected here, and any one may my-toe policy of the N. S. P., in General Assembly met, defend such fugitives against the marshals and officers does not largely increase the multitude of skeptics as to of the United States, even to the extent of killing the the morale of orthodoxy, then I will believe that the slave-catchers; and this State has decided to protect them as guilty of no crime, on the ground that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, without any force In this decision, the Supreme Court of Wisconsi

the people last spring, and a Judge elected in his stead

Then there is another point of collision. The Unite States Government sent to the Court of Wisconsin for the filter, and the pernicious effects upon the morals of that the United States Government has no right to dereligious societies.

mand a certified copy of its decision, and that it will not
There may be blood upon the hands of our outlaws—give it. So the General Government, being without mand a certified copy of its decision, and that it will not

preme Court now in session at Washington, and Booth

Thus the General Government is prostrate in Wis see Christ crucified and reviled; all this you shall see in the annual Assemblies and Conventions of our church organizations; where grave divines meet to expended the latter. Every State, where the State Court is electronic organizations; where grave divines meet to expense their utter abhorrence of Slavery, to stigmatize it stand taken by Wisconsin, and assert its right to sit in

as a monstrous sin, and to manifest their abborrence by judgment on the laws of the United States. Wherever PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OP they are decided, by the State, to be unconstitutional the State will protect her citizens in all violations of

> Why don't the Republican party cease their foolish miserable attempts to reach slavery through the national government and a national party, and turn their undivided attention to get control of the State governments, and array each State against the Fugitive Slave Law? Get Massachusetts, or Wisconsin, or Ohio, to decide that no man shall ever again be tried on territory under its jurisdiction, on the issue, 'Is he a freeman or a slave—a man or a beast?' Each State of the North must come to this. Then will the North do something for liberty; all else is talk. Then will the North pre sent clearly and boldly to the South the one only true issue worth a straw-DISUNION, or ABOLITION.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours.

DAVID A. WASSON.

MR. GARRISON :- A very enthusiastic laudation o Mr. Wasson's characteristics and mission having appeared in THE LIBERATOR a few weeks since, and feelng that it should be somewhat qualified, I have looked in vain for some disclaimer on the part of many, who, however highly they may admire him, are not prepared for so full and unqualified an endorsement as your cor- made them particularly welcome. respondent gives.

Without the ability to use the flowingly beautiful and WASSON] has brought out his best thought,' that ' he has not withheld his most ecstatic vision,' I must affirm that all ' souls have ' not ' held on those Sunday mornings rare and high festival '-that he has not given all the have heard him 'entire and joyful satisfaction.'

Mr. Wasson has great power of thought and speech, and some merely theoretic matters he handles with a master's skill; but in some practical matters, he appeared to be completely befogged, and to many who heard him, to exhibit a degree of moral obtuseness that was truly surprising. In his discussions of the Anti-Slavery question, he seemed to have no understanding of the real position of the Garrisonians; no comprehension of their high moral standard, which creates the actual necessity of their position as non-jurors. And applying the 'clear' and 'satisfactory axiom' o your correspondent, as he seemed to be 'intrinsically incapable to evolve 'a fair statement of our position, it was probably 'impossible for his understanding to re-

On the life-taking question he seemed to be far in the dark ; for, in a discussion of the Kansas matter, he stated that the 'border ruffians had forfeited their right to life in the invisible court of heaven, and he who should blow a bullet through their brains would do the will of God on earth.' And again he said, that he could 'with one hand fire the deadly cannon, raising the other to God to ask him to bless it to the destruction of the in-

Now, how those who found their 'belief in God, in the immortality of the soul, and all the dearest treasures of heaven, on the primal affirmations of man's spiritual consciousness,-that it is the birthright prerogative of every human soul to enjoy unmistakable cognizance of those eternal realities through its own earnest religious regard of God in the heart,' can make ' high festival out of such ideas, is past my finding out ; or how it can accord with the quotation of your correspondent, that whose dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him,' I am unable to 'revolve,' and therefore will not attempt to 'evolve.'

It may be that his positions and style were transcendentally out of my grasp, and therefore I ought not to venture upon a criticism of him; yet, feeling that his Oliver Johnson from the committee on that subject great abilities enable him to work great mischief, und submitted a paper entitled, Amusements, their that his mission here was of evil effect, in that he de- uses and abuses." ceived and led astray, by the brilliancy of his talent, some of the very elect,' I can but enter this disclaimer to the unqualified eulogy of your correspondent. Worcester, June 8, 1856.

CHILDREN'S MEETING AT LONGWOOD. PENNSYLVANIA.

On the 17th ultime, according to public invitation, although the clouds threatened falling weather in addition to the heavy rains which had rendered the ground very damp,) hundreds of childron were at which, after full discussion, was unanimously Longwood. It was a most delightful scene to look upon. Their suppy faces were lit up with smiles, as much as to say, ' We mean to have a joyous time of it, despite rains and storms.'

Soon after the hour of meeting, they were all gathered within the walls of the edifice, which were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreen, and were successively addressed by Joseph A. Dugdale, (at whose suggestion the meeting was held,) SAMUEL J. MAY, OLIVER JOHNSON, and B. FUSSEL. A more orderly and attentive auditory could scarcely be imag-wasson each took leave of the meeting in a few ined. Sometimes their little hearts were touched with appropriate words, which touched the hearts of all the relation of nathetic incidents in the lives of noble and drew tears of sympathy from many. and generous children : again they were delighted with amusing and instructive stories. It was peculiarly impressive and beautiful to see the older people sprinkled through the audience, smiling and weeping alternately with the children. One baby ventured to cry, just because it wanted to. The speaker who was on the floor at the time, begged of the mother not to go out with it, at the time, begged of the mother not to go out with it, testimony against the use of tobacco, which, after saying, 'It is a children's meeting, and the little one an animated discussion, was adopted. On motion has a right to speak.' All seemed to agree with this of Lee Puscy, a committee was appointed to conhas a right to speak.' All seemed to agree with this sentiment, and amidst the general joy, the little one itself was magnetized into the absorbing feeling of the auditors, and soon laughed amidst its tears. Half a dozen sweet little girls, in whose faces the lily and the clerk, and forwarded to their respective destinations. rose were beautifully blended, came forward and sang tion. Lilly Dale' in a most touching manner.

The Little Pilgrim and Youth's Instructor were both introduced. Some recognized them as old friends; others welcomed them as new friends they expected to

The services of the meeting continued more than two bours, after which we all went to the beautiful Park of common love of God as the universal Father, GEORGE PIERCE. Under the wide-spreading branches GEORGE PIERCE. Under the wide-spreading branches of the majestic fir and pine trees, the refreshments were spread out upon the clear white cloths on the green, while the delighted company, of all ages, were refreshed higher and stronger bond of Religious Fellowship together. After a ramble through the Park of an hour or more, the children all came together again, while they were addressed for a few minutes by F. W. EYANS, of New York, and Ann Parston, M. D., of Philadel-ly of one heart and one mind, in regard to the phia, when the services of the day were closed, and in a most exemplary and orderly manner, the crowd walked back to Longwood, and quietly dispersed; not a single incident having occurred to mar the intense pleasure excited by the occasion.

The day will long be remembered as one of the sunny spots in memory's page.

ing representative of humanity.

The meeting was a magnificent affair. Moncure D.

Conway, pastor of the Unitarian church in Washington, (D. C.) was present, and pronounced it 'a living thing.' He, the beloved, S. J. May, and D. E. Wasson of Mass., one of nature's noblemen, the venerable Samuel Myers of Ohio, long a faithful minister of the Society of Friends, our honored and cherished Lucretia Mott, with the honest and true-hearted who have unceasingly given the source of success which has attended our efforts bitherto, and cheered by the words of encouragement and hore that greet us on every side. the honest and true-hearted who have unceasingly given the movement their strength and countenance, among these Wm. Logan Fisher of Germantown, a venerable friend of peace, and an able writer. With all these, besides a delegation of excellent people from the New Lebanon Shakers in New York, how could we have other than a soul-strengthening, refreshing meeting !

ONE WHO LOVES THEM.

PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS.

On First-day the 18th of 5th month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, convened in the Meeting House at Longwood, Chester County, Pa. The house was densely crowded, and hundreds, unable to get within the walls, remained in the adjoining grounds. Prayer was offered by J. A. Dugdale, after which the call of the committee of arrange-ments was read. J. A. Dugdale congratulated the meeting in view of the propitious circumstances under which it had convened, and introduced Samuel J. May, minister of the Unitarian Church, Syracuse, N. Y., who read the hymn,

· While thee I seek, protecting power,

inviting those who felt inclined, to join him in sing-ing it. After the singing, S. J. May delivered a very impressive discourse upon 'False ideas of God and His government,' which was heard with deep interest. Lucretia Mott elucidated the subject further, by a few appropriate remarks.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Epistles were read from the Waterloo, (N. Y.)
Obio and North Collins (N. Y.) Yearly Meetings
of Friends of human progress. These communications conveyed cheering intelligence of the progress of religious and social reform, and breathed a spirit of fraternal affection and sympathy, which

Letters, expressing a warm interest in the objects of our association, and a hearty concurrence in the poetic language that your enthusiastic correspondent anti-sectarian and progressive principles upon which it was formed, and containing messages of fraternal affection, were received from the follow-lusions thereof; and while not doubting that the [Mr.] ham, Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Jersey City; M. D. Conway, Washington, D. C.; Gerrit Smith; John G. Fee, of Kentacky; the Hutchinson Family; Wm. Henry Fish, of Hopedale, Mass.: N. H. Whiting, of Marshfield, Mass.; Thos. J. Mumford, Paster of the Unitarian Church, Detroit; Antoinette Brown Blackwell; Lucy Stone Blackwell; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Sarah B. Dugdale and others.

The reading of these letters elicited remarks from David A. Wasson, minister of the Free Church

in Groveland, Mass., Lucretia Mott and others.

Committees were appointed on Slavery, Temper-nce, Treatment of Criminals, Woman's Rights, Evils of Tobacco, Limiting the acquisition of pro-perty, and one to nominate officers and settle the treasurer's account.

2D DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Joseph A. Dugdale introduced the subject of Education, proposing that the meeting adopt some definite measures for its promotion. An interest-ing discussion followed. The meeting, deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, appointed a committee to take it in charge.

AFTERNOON SESSION. S. J. May, from the Committee on Limiting the

acquisition of Property, submitted a paper on the relations of capital and labor, which led to an interesting discussion. A great diversity of views was exhibited. The whole subject was re-committed to the committee for further consideration. The committee on the Treatment of Criminals

submitted a memorial to the Legislature of Pa., which was ordered to be signed by the officers of the meeting, and forwarded.

Lucretia Mott, being about to leave, expressed

her sympathy with the objects of our association and read an interesting extract from a letter of E C. Stanton, in which that earnest friend of humanity expressed similar sentiments. 3D DAY-MORNING SESSION.

S. J. May read, and a few joined in singing the

' Yes, we trust the day is breaking.'

William Fisher presented a paper, suggesting to the Friends of Reform, the usefulness of meeting together on the first day of the week, for mutual improvement and edification. After considerable discussion, the subject was referred to a committee

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting proceeded to consider the essay or Amusements; the discussion was carnest and in teresting until near the close of the session-it was then adopted.

4TH DAY-MORNING SESSION.

The committee on Education submitted a partial report, dividing the subjects among different members of the Committee, with a view of embodying them in a full report to the next yearly meeting. The committee on Slavery submitted a repor for mutual instruction, reported the paper in an

amended form, and it was unanimously adopted. The committee on limiting the acquisition of property submitted a series of interrogatories to the meeting, for the purpose of eliciting further examination of the subject. The committee was continued. After the singing of the hymn,

· Blessed be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love."

S. J. May, Moncure D. Conway, and David

AFTERNOON SESSION. M. A. W. Johnson, from the Committee on Woman's Rights, submitted a report which, after some discussion, was adopted. Henry M. Smith, from the Committee on Temperance, submitted a report, which was adopted without discussion.— Buth Dugdale, from the committee, submitted a

In closing the deliberations of our fourth Annua Convocation, we gladly embrace the opportunity afforded us to renew our testimony in favor of the non-theological and non-sectarian basis of our association, and to declare to the world that our experience has abundantly confirmed us in the conviction expressed at the outset, viz.: That a common love for mankind as one Brotherhood great moral issues, which, from time to time, have claimed our attention; and this oneness of spirit in respect to the practical duties of life, has preserved us from 'foolish questions' and doubtful disputations and 'strifes' of doctrine, and enabled us to labor together with constantly increasing respect, attachment and affection, for our own edification, comfort and growth, and for the highest welfare of

God bless the little children!

As some dear friends have desired to have an early insertion, in the invaluable Liberator, of the doings of the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, I send thee the merest outline. Yet it will give some idea of the occasion; as much, perhaps, as give some idea of the occasion; as much, perhaps, as the skeleton of a man will give you of the living, breathmore distasteful and odious in the public estimates of the most enlightened. tion, and that multitudes of the most enlightened earnest and devoted men and women of the age,

couragement and hope that greet us on every side, it is our carnest desire that we may be found faithful in time to come, and that the cause of

truth and righteousness may go on to a speedy

Extracted from the minutes of the Yearly Meet JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, RUHANEY WAY, Clerks.

AYER'S

before known of any Medicine, INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELTER

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumer of Change Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at short Street Philadelphia, whose times present a round name over to olde, says,—
over to olde, says,—
over to olde, says,—
over to happy to say of your Carnastic Pius, that I have find them a better family medicine for common use than any stable within my knowledge. Many of my friends see than present such that the benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that the benefits from them, and coincide with me in believing that the possess extraordinary virtues for driving out to the same and storage of the same and the sake. They are not only effecting but sake and shound the taken — qualities which must make them taked by the pix taken — qualities which must make them taked by the pix taken — qualities which must make them taked by the pix taken.

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Balting 15th April, 1854,

"Da. J. C. Ayre. Sir: 1 have taken your Pills win put benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetits and flows headsche, which has of late years overtaken as the sing. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have said for they Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and olds with the presence of the pleasure to commend you for the good you have does and my Johns."

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Raitrad Co. mya.

"Ru. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, De Il 103

"Star: I take pleasure in adding my testimony is the stage of your medicines, having derived very material benefit on the out them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be ville my means will procure them."

means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Watterd, N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Caphartic Phils in my practice i only from experience, that they are an invaluable purposite. In many of disordered functions of the liter, causing braides, infantion, costiveness, and the great variety of means that they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases that they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases they are a surer remedy that may other in all cases they be progrative remedy is required. I confidently recommed the public, as superior to any other I have see least which make them an invaluable article for public as. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly as the belong which make them an invaluable article for public as. I have for many years known your Cherry Protons as the both at medicine in the world, and these rills are in no wise interes that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

"Acton. M. N. New See."

of gratitude, Yours, &c., MARIA RICKER*

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

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing for CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Reta, 20th April. 1851, —

"Your Fills have curred me from a bilious attack which are from derangement of the Liver, which had become rety series. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from sery remedy I could try; but a few dozen of your Pills have completely restored me to health. Thave, given them to my children for worms, with the best effects. They were prompty need I recommended them to a friend for continense, which admobile him for mouths; he told me in a few days they had sund him. You make the best medicine in the world, and I as fire to any so."

You make the best medicine in the world, and I an fire to may so."

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"You seem to us, bastor, like a providential blessing to ser family, and you may well suppose we are not unsindful of R. Yours respectfully.

ERAVITI THANTER.

"Enaber, Ohio, Aprol 20, 184.

"Dn. J. C. Aven. Honored Sir: I have made a thorough rol of the Cathantic Pills left me by your agent, and have been cured by them of the dreadful kheumatism under which he found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few abequent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel is being health now than for some years before, which I stribute entirely to the effects of your Cathantic Pills.

Yours with a treat reserved.

Yours with great respect, LUCIUS R. METCALE. LUCIUS B. METCAL?.

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