THE LIBERATOR

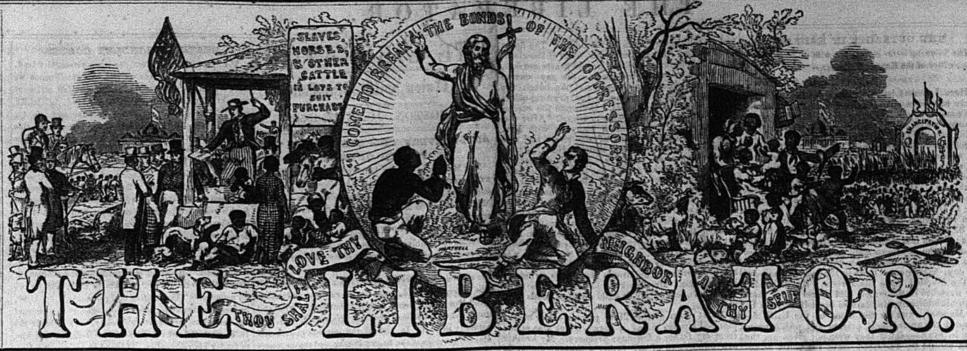
IS PUBLISHED

by an interpretation of the paper are to Encird, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Aivertisements making less than one square inof three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, tranis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator,

The following gentlemen constitute the Financia tire, but are not responsible for any of the debta the paper, vil :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Land, England Quincy, Santiel Philastick, and factor selumus of Tug Liberaron, both sides of

r question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 26.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

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

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai ; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted 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.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1147.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

MORE OF SOUTHERN CHIVALRY. at a meeting at Martine's depot, S. C., the folnog resolution was adopted among others :-Resided. If Northern fanatics will persist in elling with our private institutions, we deem it lent that Southern members should reply to ben by the use of gutta percha.

it a meeting in Clinton, S. C., the following sere adopted by acclamation :-Scalved, That we, as a portion of the constitets of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, do heartily gree with him in chastising, coolly and deliber-

the tile and lawless Sumner of Massachu-Resided. That in using arguments stronger than els, he has convinced our Northern brethren of gs true spirit of Southern chivalry and patriot-se, and has expressed the undivided sentiments this constituency; and, whenever it is necessary, seled it to be the bounden duty of all true to the

stitution to do like Brooks. Essived, That for the high respect and full apation of Col. Brooks's conduct, we present in a cane from the soil of his own Congressional lestrict, with this inscription :- Use knock down proments '-feeling that none other can be effectalon a perverted mind and degenerate race.

From the Charleston Mercury.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LAURENS.

Persuant to a call previously made upon the concitaents of Hon. P. S. Brooks, a large concourse of stitens of the District assembled at the Court Buse on Monday last, for the purpose of expressof their most hearty approval of the chastisement. which that gentleman, as the immediate Represengive of an insulted people, had felt it his duty to afict open Senator Sumper, of Massachusetts. lithe appointed hour, on motion of Col . Beaufort Watts, Col. James H. Irby was called to the mir, and II. P. Farrow requested to act as Secre-

he Chairman, on taking his seat, explained the elect of the meeting in a few pointed and approse remarks; whereupon Dr. John A. Metts mel that a committee of seven be appointed to init saitable resolutions for the occasion. The owing gentlemen were appointed on the commit--Dr. J. A. Metts, Col. Beaufort T. Watts, Opt. G. W. Sullivan, W. R. Farley, Esq., Mr. L. Holmes, Dr. M. M. Hunter and W. D. Simp-

The committee having retired, Dr. John P. Watts us called on to address the meeting. He heartily appared of the object of the meeting, fully sustainel Mr. Brooks in the course he had putsued, and at that our faithful Representative has nobly stistly performed his duty in defending his stitueney, and his absent and aged friend and mation, against the foul abuses of an Abolition

be committee on resolutions having returned, b. John A. Metts, Chairman of said Committee,

whereas, it has become the practice of Northern Molitionists, in the Halls of Congress, and elsestere, to stigmatize Southern men and Southern estitations, on all occasions, and when called upon bitme for their calumny and detraction, they intench themselves behind parliamentary usage, heir renom in all directions with impunity, -thus suppelling Southern men to sit still and hear themelves denounced, and their States slandered and asilted, or take the matter in their own hands and hastise the insolent perpetrators of the offence. In our opinion, this insolence has been borne long bough by Southern men-forbearance has ceased to a virtue; and we stand prepared to sustain our epresentatives in punishing offenders wherever and whenever the occasion demands it; and we laige ourselves to sustain not only Hon. Preston S coke in what he has done, but every other Reestative who may pursue the same course .hat if blood spilled at Washington be followed by the spilling of blood throughout the Confederacy, re are willing to take our share of the responsi-

hility. Therefore, Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting. the attack of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, apon the State of South Carolina, recently made is the Senate, was false and malignant. That upca our Senator, Judge Butler, base and cowardly, ad well deserving chastisement.

Resilved, That we heartily approve and endorse the conduct of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, in chastis-ing Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, and hereby bader to him our thanks, and pledge ourselves to teshis him by all the means 'God and nature bave

e report of the committee having been read, the Chairman announced that it was before the

w. D. Simpson, Esq., being then called upon mirred the resolutions, and addressed the meetisg is truly an eloquent and happy manner.

R. Farley, Esq., was then called on, and and frequent applause, heartily concurred with the who had preceded him, in supporting and paneading the course of conduct which our Re-Preplative had, by a sense of duty, felt constrained to pursue.

There being no other remarks, on motion, the re-Mr. C. O. LaMotte then moved that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to Hon. P. S. Brooks,

Preparatory for adjourning, Capt. G. W. Sularia moved that the proceedings of the meeting be judished in the Laurensville Berald. On motion of W. R. Farley, Esq., the meeting

H. P. PARROW, Secretary: JAMES H. IRBY, Chairman,

eting of the citizens of Newberry was held a this Monday morning, in the Court House. On action of Dr. J. N. Herndon, Gen. J. H. Williams was called to the Chair, and J. S. Reid appointed by the court of the Chair, and J. S. Reid appointed by the chair.

retary.

The object of the meeting being explained by Col. Moorman, he moved that a Committee of five be repeated to prepare business for the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed that the committee control of the control of the committee control of the control of

Be it unanimously Resolved, That the citizens of Newberry here assembled, do cordially respond to the sentiments expressed in the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of the town of Newberry on the 24th ult., and that they heartily join in approving the conduct of the Hon. P. S. Brooks in chastising Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, who had been guilty of a gross and resulting libel upon the State of South Carolina, uttered in the Senate of the United States.

In submitting the report, Col. Moorman made a few remarks, urging the duty of adopting it.

Mr. C. H. Suber being called upon, addressed
the meeting in advocacy of the resolution, and
complimentary to the conduct of our gallant Representative, Hon. P. S. Brooks.

On motion of Silas Johnston, Esq., it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting published in the papers in this town, and that copies be forwarded to our Representative and other members of the delegation in Congress.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman, J. S. REID, Secretary.

From the Richmond Enquirer. THE SUMNER ASSAULT -- EVERETT AN ACTOR IN THE PARCE.

It is not denied by Sumner's friends that he uttered piteous cries of distress, instead of exhibit-ing some effort, no matter how feeble, to resent the outrage upon his person. He offered not the least demonstration of fight.

Mr. Brooks's coolness and courage, (!) as attested by all the witnesses, present the most striking contrast to the cowardies of the craven-hearted wretch from Massachusetts. Throughout the affair, his conduct was characterized by equal spirit

and delicacy of sentiment. (!!)

The testimony of Sumner's physician confirms by:
the popular suspicion, that the fellow is feigning an illness which he does not really suffer. It is manifest that his hurt is not at all serious, and that he might have resumed his seat in the Senate the next day, if he had not been utterly prostrated and unmanned by fright. Yet the New York Tribune, of Wednesday, gravely speaks of Sumner's being beaten to death in the Senate Chamber!

There is no circumstance of this affair which s nortifies and humiliates respectable people as the conduct of Edward Eccrett. What sacrilege to asconduct of Edward Ecerett. sociate the sufferings of Sumner with the memory of Washington !-to preface a eulogy on the Father of his Country with a whining cry of sympathy with an infamous traitor! It is just like Educard Ecerett. He has no sincerity, and no power of resistance to the frenzy of the moment. His hatred of Sumner is notorious; yet he pretends to weep over the misfortunes, and to partake the indignahe might be of a dignified character, and that their tion of the beaten Abolitionist. And to think that honor so long in repute among Congressmen, by he sty and effect might not be marred by anything all this hypocrisy is attached as an exordium to a his manly and Christian refusal to contend in a duel, especially with one who had already proved thight be of a dignified character, and that their tion of the beaten Abolitionist. And to think that marts, and the committee having not yet return- The tongue that can utter a wail over the pros-M. C.O. Lamotte was called on, who, though trate body of an infamous Abolitionist is not a constituent of Hon. P. S. Brooks, fully worthy to name the name of George Washington. ared with the gentleman who had just taken his Mr. Everett should accept the offer of the profes- the United States Senate to vindicate its dignity, Mr. Everett snould accept the out of the polish- by any censure of it, the strong opposition to the ed periods declaimed by a substitute. He is unfit like duty in the House, the farcical show of justice to speak in the name of the ladies of Virginia, and in the cognisance taken by the municipal authoriwe trust the managers of the Mount Vernon enterprise ties in the District, the unfeeling criticisms of vawill dispense with his services. Everett a mourner at Sumner's fictitious funeral! In the end, the Northern States, and the simultaneous violence on most pompous plausibilities will be stripped of the plains of Kansas, in a course of robberies. their disguise, and exposed to the contempt and massacres, and other atrocities, seldom paralleled ridicule of the world.

LETTER PROM ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Boston, Monday evening, June 2, 1856. S. G. Howe, Esq.-Dear Sir-I thank you for

ist returned home-much earlier than I could have wished-from a short journey which the state of my health required, in order to fulfil special engagements which could not be postponed, and which coupy the whole of my time at this moment. and though it may not become a minister of the Without any reference, therefore, to the precise purposes of the meeting to-morrow evening, I am compelled to say at once, that it is out of my pow- and personal godliness, he should not forbear to er to attend. I must beg you to excuse me, also, proclaim the criminalities and corruptions of this er to attend. I must beg you to excuse me, also, from being named as one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting-having long since resolved not to ren- State, nor to use any right means of influence in der myself responsible for the doings or sayings of any meeting, at which there was no chance of my being personally present.

I trust that it is not necessary for me to go to Fancuil Hall, in order to be believed when I say, means of so doing is in the choice of civil rulers ; that no one deplores more deeply than myself and as present appearances indicate a persistent the distressing occurrences which have already aim for the nationality of slavery, contrary to all taken place both in Kansas and at Washington, the hopes and compacts of our revolutionary faand that no one would more gladly assist in re-lieving the personal sufferings and redressing the public wrongs which have resulted from them. Especially would I co-operate with the utmost eagerness with those who may be ready to propose and sustain any just, practicable and constitutional measures for arresting the progress of civil war in Kansas, and for restoring to the sons and daugh- otic and the humane of all parties and sectionsters of Massachusetts, and of every other State, in that devoted territory, the security, peace and freedom which they are entitled to enjoy. I must be perfectly frank in saying, however, that I have which have ever marked the opposition. to unite no great hope that violent speeches, angry resolutions, or inflammatory appeals, will do tions, or indiaminatory appears, towards accomplishing such a result. It is no time, in my humble judgment, for indulging in Christian Watchman and Reflector, and daily newssweeping denunciations, indiscriminate and insulting reproaches, or clamorous challenges and defiinces towards other sections of the Union.

On the contrary, beyond almost all other periods in our history, since we had a history as a united nation—unless we are willing to see that history brought to a bloody close, and the volume shut forever-it is a time for the calmest, wisest, most collected and best considered words of which any man is capable. But, unfortunately, though by no means unnaturally, after the agitating events. which have so recently occurred, and which are still in progress; we are hardly in a condition either to utter anything, or to listen to anything which is not angry, violent and vindictive. I am not sorry, under these circumstances, that it has not been in my power to speak at all in relation to been in my power to speak at all in relation to the company of the them. There may be a time for juster views and

From the Charleston Mercury.

BROOKS MEETING.

In my power to speak at all in relation to them. There may be a time for juster views and wiser utterances; while as to any taunts to which silence may have subjected me, they pass by me like the idle wind, of which they are composed.

I am by no means disposed to re-open the issues of the Court House. On the glain to the Chair, and J. S. Reid appointed to the Chair, and J. S. Reid appointed to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army,—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle,—could be sent at once to Kansas, with fall powers to command and enforce a cessation of lawless violence and conflict, and to put down the reign of terror in that region, the dangers which now her, Dr. J. N. Herndon, and Drayton

been in my power to speak at all in relation to them sail in the first of sites at time for juster views and truly.

To the Hon, Charles Sumne:

Honored and Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, ministers of the Gospel belonging to the Congregational Association of Middlesex, Conn., beg to present to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army,—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle,—could be sent at once to Kansas, with fall powers to which they are composed.

I am by no means disposed to re-open the issues of the Gospel belonging to the Congregational Association of Middlesex, Conn., beg to present to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army,—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace in scenes of freedom in this land, and freedom of speech in the Congress of these United States, together with an approbation of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle,—could be sent at once toKansas, with fall powers and the court of the meeting being explained by Col.

Sig

Nance. After a short absence, the Committee restill be averted. But if nothing is to be attempt-turned and made the following report:— ed but to send more men, and more money, and ed but to send more men, and more money, and more munitions of war into that territory, in a heated and furious competition between the North and the South, you and I, my dear sir, may not live to see the termination of a struggle from which nothing but disaster and downfall to republican liberty and to human liberty can result. But I forbear entering upon topics, on which I have neither time nor heart to enlarge. Let

me only express my fervent hope and prayer, that the meeting at Faneuil Hall may not fall short of the exigencies of the occasion in the moderation and wisdom of its counsels; and that a spirit of comprehensive and Christian patriotism, rebuking everything of public violence and personal wrong, and bringing us all back into a temper of mutual for hearance, for giveness and good will, may speedily reassert itself in all quarters of our land.

Believe me, dear sir, respectfully and truly, Your obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

SELECTIONS.

MEETING OF MINISTERS.

At a meeting of some sixty Baptist ministers. held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tremont Temple, Monday, June 17, 1856, Rev. Wm. Howe, of Boston, was chosen Chairman, and Rev. J. W. Olmstead, of Roxbury, Secretary. Prayers were off-red by Rev. Messrs D. W. Phillips, of South Reading, and J. Chaplin. of Dedham. The following resolutions, read by Rev. S. B. Swain, of West Cambridge, Chairman of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, consisting also of Messrs. T. F. Caldicott, D. D., Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston, J. G. Warren, of Newton, and Rev. S. R. Mason, of Cambridge, were passed upon seriatim, and adopted unanimous

Resolved, That the recent violent assault upon an United States Senator in the Capitol, by a member of the House of Representatives, was an outrage upon the freedom of speech in the face of constitutional guarantees, which demands of the American people, and not least of those of our position and profession, unqualified reprobation.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Charles Sumner, we recognise an able, bold and reliable expounder of the faith of Massachusetts, on the great question of human freedom, with whom we readily share the reproach, though we may not the personal perils incurred, by avowing the true and timely sentiments which distinguish his late offending speech. Resolved. That we fully approve the course of his colleague, Hon. Henry Wilson, in promptly rebuking the 'brutal, murderous, and cowardly assault' on the spot where it was perpetrated and not less in rebuking the barbarous code of himself less a gentleman than an assassin

Resolved, That the connivance of certain honorparties at the inhuman of rious widely reputed public journals, even in among savages .- all being the evident workings.
of the same spirit of slavery .- serve to show the
appalling depravity generated by the slave system, bold and determined character of the Slave Power, and the fearful success it has already attained in controlling the selfish and the servile, your polite invitation of this afternoon. I have the unprincipled and the timid of every class, in

e every section of the land.
Resolved, That among the moral wrongs and national sins suitable for themes in the pulpit. Amergospel to enter any political arena, nor to bring its party strifes within walls consecrated to peace giant evil, howsoever connected with Church or his power to arrest and remove it.

Resolved, That, next to words of Christian truth and prayer to Him who 'buildeth the house and keepeth the city,' the most effective and hopeful pious for the progress of true religion, and as the approaching national election indicates a Cause for freedom such as never has been, if again can be-we do here, at the close of this hour of prayer, earnestly entreat all Christian people-the patrito subordinate all mere political preferences to this paramount claim of FREEDOM against further in maintaining it by uniting in such measures and anything men as will be most likely to ensure success.

Christian Warden.
papers, signed officially.
WILLIAM HOWE, Chairman. J. W. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

From the New York Independent. LETTER TO MR. SUMNER.

CLINTON, June 6, 1856. MESSES EDITORS:—Will you please to give the following copy of a letter to Hon. Charles Sumner an insertion in your paper, at the request of thos whose names are appended to it, viz., James Kil bourn, Edgar J. Doolittle, James D. Moore, S. D.

truly,

From the National Era.

under the sanction of a solemn compact, against the intrusion of Slavery, destined to become the nursery of freemen. The whole of the Pacific coast embraced within our empire was shut against Slavery. Central America was at peace, gardism is the policy of the South, and will be the relieved to the process of the policy of the South, and will be the relieved to the policy of the South, and will be eft unmolested by us, to work out her own destinies. On every side, it seemed as if the Oligarchy, although still powerful, were under restraint. ffectually held in check, while the operation of

and every safeguard against the extension of Slavery atterly broken down, by a President elected by the Democratic Party. Slavery now is recognized in New Mexico, and exists in Utah, the people of which have just formed a State Constitution which telerates the evil. The vast Territory above 36 deg. 30 min. once consecrated to freedom, has been divided, and Kanzae, the great unjority of the People having decided in favor of Freedom, has been overrun by armed invaders from South Carolina, Georgia, and Missouri; its actual settlers have been driven from the ballot-box, plundered, maltreated, murdered, their printing presses destroyed, their houses sacked, by Pro-Slavery men, supplied with United States arms, taken men, supplied with United States arms, taken into United States service, led on by United States officers—the whole power of the Federal Executive in Washington being employed to plant Slavery in the Territory, and drive Free State men out of it. Should the Propaganda succeed, backed as they are by Presidential power. Nebrasa, into which already slaves have been carried y Judges appointed by the President, will next

fall a victim to their tyranny.

Meantime, the struggle is watched with profound solicitude by Slavery-Conspirators in South-ern California, who have thus far been defeated in their attempts to divide that State, or smug-gle Slavery into its lower half, only by the force of the Native vote. But, this vote is decreasing the American settlers, chiefly from the South, subject the native population to every species of harassment and indignity—and the result is, that a large portion of it has been driven to take refuze in Mexico.

Let this process go on, and let the struggle in Kunsas terminate in the triumph of the Slave-Interest, and these California-Slavery-Conspirators will attempt to carry out their schemes by the same instrumentalities as are now employed

for the subjugation of that ill-fated Territory.

While thus circumscribing the sphere of free-men and free labor in the North and West, drawing the lines more and more closely around the whose revolutionary Government has just been recognised by the President, will prove an apostle of Slavery. He may not propose, as his chief object, the propagation of the system, but he knows that every foot of land he subjugates is laid open to Slavery. This is why the filibusters of the South are so eager to join his standard-this is why New Orleans is all the while sending him men and money-this is why he prefers Southern to Northern recruits-this is why the Costa Ricans, more enlightened than their neighbors, have been attempting to drive him out. His establish ment in Central America is the establishment of Slavery, and Slavery pays no respect to the mixed race of Negroes, Indians, and Spaniards, which inhabits that country—a race which trembles with apprehension of enslavement or extermination henever it comes in contact with Slaveholding Americans. Central America subjugated, they follows the seizure of Cuba, with the ultimate annexation of that island and Walker's conquests extablishing at once a continental and insular em

With these gloomy facts, and still gloomier prospects before us, look at that Cincinnati Convention. It meets in a free State-a majority of its members is from the Free States - it is in the power of that majority to put an end to Slave-holding rule, to undo all the mischief that has been done in three years, to dissipate the gloom that hangs over our Future, to save Kansas to to save our other Territories, to put an end to Slavery conspiracies in California, to baffle the detestable plot to plant Slavery in Central America, and add to this Union an indefinite extent of slave territory for the purpose of securing perpetual ascendancy to the Slave Interest. Aye all this is in its power-it has the weight of talent-the numerical force - it would have the acking of seventeen millions of freemen, against an Oligarchy of four hundred thousand. But, mark its conduct! It betrays the free Statesattempts to hand over the seventeen millions of reemen, bound hand and feet, to the Oligarchy. approves and confirms all the ursurpations of Slavery. It approves of the annulment of the compact by which Slavery was excluded from Kans and Nebraska. It ignores even the principle of popular sovereignty, in virtue of which it was claimed that Slavery could be more effectually excluded, than by Congressional enactment. It stigmatises as guilty of treason our fellow-citizens in Kansas, who have been trampled upon by a brutal mob of Slavery Propagandists. It can find no cause for disapprobation in the destruction of printing presses, the sacking of houses, the plundering of private property, the indictments of peaceable citizens for high treason and constructive treason, by a Pro-Slavery Judge, and in the neral subjection of the Territory by a regiment armed invaders from the South. On the congeneral sobied trary, its voice is heard, stigmatizing as sectional ists and abettors of treason, all who have the man liness to condemn those atrocities. And, as if in love with the masterdom of Slavery, it engrals upon the platform of the Party, new articles of faith, practically committing its candidate, if chosen to the Presidency, to the support of Filibustering and Propagandism in Central America and the West Life

Recollect-the Power thus guilty, is Free State ower. Men from the Free States, representing a majority of their voters, constitute the majority in that Cincinnati Convention, and it is by their votes that all these iniquities are done. They, the auxiliaries of the Slaveholders, outnumber their chieftains, and make haste to outrun their demands. Were the struggle with the Slaveholders alone, it would soon be decided in favor of Freedom, but, it is with them and their million auxiliaries in the Free States, who yet cling to the Democratic organisation, that we have to contend. The re-

solves of that Convention commit the whole Party WHERE RESTS THE RESPONSIBILITY?

We record in another place the doings of the Cincinnati Convention. Have our readers considered the strange spectacle presented by that assemblage! Three years ago, the whole of the vast region originally known as Louisiana Territory, above the line of 36 deg. 30 min., reposed secure, agont the sengtion of a solemn compact, against the sengtion of a solemn compact, against the South can cast in 1852—as large, probably, as the whole vote which the South can cast in 1852.—as large, probably, as the whole vote which the South can cast in 1852.—as large, probably, as the whole vote which the South can cast in 1852.—as large, probably, as the whole vote which the South can cast in 1850, for all parties!

proved to be the policy of half, or nearly half of the voters of the Free States, should the Cincinnati nominees be elected. Our worst foes are in our own household. Slavery is the sin of the natural causes promised to secure the ultimate North as well as the South : they are accomplices and unquestioned tendency of Freedom. Three years have gone by, and behold the change! That solemn compact has been annulled, Northern men with Southern men fight the battles of Slavery in Kansas against Northern men and Southern men. Sharpe's rifles cannot remedy this state of things. Dissolution of the Union is impracticable. The Free States must break down Slavery Propagandists among themselves, before their Anti-Slavery voters have power to dissolve the Union, and then they will have no motive to dissolve it. Let them conquer Freedom at home, place every Free State against Slavery-Propagan-dism next November, and Propagandism in the South will be subdued.

LETTER PROM JUDGE MoLEAN.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a correspondence between Judge Hornblower, of New Jersey, and Judge McLean, upon the Presidency. The following is the essential portion of the reply of the latter :

· I was born in your county of Morris, but after the close of the Revolution, my father, with his young family, settled in the Northwestern territory, where it has been my favored lot to grow up under the congenial influence of that immortal ordinance which has wisely guaranteed liberty forever to that beautiful region; and which her millions of peaceful and patriotic people will never cease to rever-ence as the foundation of their progress, prosperty and power.

It has been to me a source of the deepest regret, and of the most painful apprehension for the safe-ty of our institutions, to witness the growing indifference and hostility, developed more generally during the last few years, to this salutary principle of that great measure of Jefferson. Some have ventured to question its constitutionality, although for nearly seventy years it has been the theme of eulogium with lawyers and statesmen of the highest eminence in all sections of the country and has received the sanction of every judicial tribunal in which it has been discussed, and that, too,

in the slave States.
In these latter days, Jack-a-lanterns, generated South, and nothing less than Central America, and as much of Mexico as may suit them, will satisfie their demands. Walker, the adventurer, whose revolutionary Covernment of the path illustrated by the purer and safer lights, emitted from the precepts and examples of the sacration of the same of the sacration of in the bottomless marshes of party politics, seem tion seems to be directed rather by considerations of conceived party necessity, than by suggestions of

reason, justice and patriotic principle.

Occupying the position I do, it is not permitted to me to speak of the transactions in Kansas, in their legal aspects; but I may say with you, that I contemplate the violence, bloodshed, and civil and fraternal war, now transpiring there, mingled emotions of sadness, alarm and mortificamischievous measure—the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which, from the first, I have earnestly deprecated; and I have no hesitation in saving that the immediate admission of Kapsas as a State into the Union under the Constitution already formed, commends itself to me as a measure of sound policy, and well calculated to bring peace to the territory and to the country.

With these views, I have not been backward in

advising, in all suitable ways, the adoption of the measure. There are several precedents which nay be appealed to in support of it, and especially that of the admission of Michigan. It would do no injustice to any section of the country. It would powerfully tend to tranquillize the public mind, allay sectional jealousies, and bring the great mass of the people to the earnest support of the Constitution and the Union in their pristine integrity.

The South would have no just cause to complain of it, and indeed ought freely and generously to yield it upon the altar of public good. Since adoption of the Constitution, as many slave States as Free States have been admitted into the Union ; and the slave States, while they have only abou one fourth of the white population of the country, embrace a much larger extent of fertile territory with a more genial climate than the free States No intelligent observer can fail to see that the tendency of our institutions is now rapidly down-ward, and all history and experience show that no free government, with such tendencies, was ever arrested in its declining career without a revolu tion, either by a peaceful change of its policy and rulers, or by the bloody arbitrament of the sword. It is an axiom of government as clear as an in-tuitive truth, that no free government can rest upon any other than a sound moral basis. In this must consist its strength. How much of this foundation remains for our model republic, it will be well for the people, yet virtuous and enlightened, to ponder in season. If they do not see or appreciate their danger, it is in vain that they hold the power

to apply the corrective.

With the greatest respect, I am very truly yours, JOHN McLEAN. Hon. JNO. C. HORNBLOWER.

AFPAIRS IN KANSAS.

The long gathering storm seems at last about to break upon this battle-field of Southern Rights. To those who have watched it with discerning eyes, the present position of affairs will appear to simply the fruit of inevitable causes. From beginning, collision seemed to be unavoidable, though postponed by this or that circumstance. What will be the limits of a war begun under

What will be the limits of a war began under such exasperation, it is impossible to foretell. It has in it all the elements of a deep, long-nursed civil feud, to which the North and the South are committed parties. The news of a battle in Kansas will ring through the land, exciting to exultation or resoutment the opposing sections of the Union. Blood, we know, is a maddening draught, and blood spilled in Kansas is likely to feed a flame throughout this Union, which blood alone can extinguish.

The position which the South prepries in the

sas, though stigmatized as ' border ruffians,' have acted with moderation and forbearance. (!) Every outrage committed against law has be side of the abolitionists, who, backed by the fanatcism of the North, have sworn to drive out or extinguish slavery in Kansas. They have rushed madly on, in spite of remonstrance, executive warning, and the certainty that the most desperate resistance awaited them.

And now, that the issue is come, and face to face he South confronts her enemies in Kansas-now that violence threatens to swallow up peace, and the whole country thrills with anxiety as to what the next news' shall be may we not remember with satisfaction, what South Carolina has done in behalf of Kansas, and pointing to that band of galrights, demand for them not only sympathy, but real. practical support! Never was money expended in a worthier cause, and never more prudently; for Kansas is an investment for posterity—for those who are hereafter to enjoy the fruits of our zeal in defence of the institutions of the South .-The changes which break around us daily, leave to the South no alternative but to press on, or be destroyed. Fine-drawn speculations nover yet saved a people or a cause. And so long as rivalry is the law of national life, her path will be cumbered with obstacles which can only be surmounted by activity and courage.—Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

SCENES IN KANSAS.

We take the following extracts from the deeply interesting work, just published by John P. Jewett & Co. Boston, entitled 'Six Months in Kansas, by a Lady.' And now comes another sorrowful item of intel-

ligence. You know I wrote you about the faithful guardsmen who watch our little town while we leep. Yesterday, one of them who lives upon a claim about six miles distant, mounted his horse, wholly unarmed, and started towards his home. which he had not visited for several days. Out over the wide prairie he sped his way, to gladden the hearts of his parents and dear wife; when he was met by some five or six Missourians, who commanded him to go with them. He answered that he was wholly unarmed, and on his route home to see his family; and putting spurs to his horse, he kept on. Poor fellow! he little understood the cruel, heartless, dishonorable men with whom he had to deal. They aimed at the defenceless and wholly unconscious young man, and shot him in the back. He fell instantly from his horse. The released animal kept on his way, and trotted into the door-yard of the murdered man's friends. They, supposing he had got loose from his fasten-ing in town, did not suffer at all from anxiety; but, fearing his gentle, timid wife, whose tears had hardly ceased to flow during the young soldier's absence, might put another construction upon this event, wisely kept it from her."

Young Barbour's body was brought into town as soon as discovered, and laid away in one of the rooms of the new hotel, stretched out upon a seat, with his usual clothes upon him. He looked like one asleep; for the wound, though bleeding most from his cheeks, that was all. His look of repose was even beautiful. He died, performing his duty. The wife seemed wholly conscious that he was murdered, all the morning before the news was conveyed to his friends, though she lives six miles or more from here. How to bring her in with safety, was a matter of considerable importance, as nemies on horseback were supposed to be out in every direction. As the safest expedient, her husand's brothers, I think, dressed up in female apparel and accompanied her-women being allowed o pass without much question. It is quite imssible to describe the agony of this w is a delicate, slight-built person, wholly devoted to this man; in fact, it seems to have been a perfect dolatry. Having no children, she centered her all of happiness upon him. The soldiers, who were witnesses to her distress, mingled their tears with her shricks, while their blood stirred, naturally enough, for vengeance upon the murderers.

Judging from my own impressions, I fear you Eastern people hardly do justice to the patient for-bearance and long suffering of Kansas immigrants. Here in Lawrence, no week has ever passed without more or less insult and contumely thrown at our people by our nearest neighbors, the Missouri-We never ride, even within our own territory, and meet them, but our cars are pained with words too wicked to repeat. And they shoot at defenceless people with as much cool indifference as they would at partridges or prairie chickens.

My poor woman's-head does not pretend to sift or unravel this state of things. I am only cognizant of the present sad and dangerous condition in which, as a town, we find ourselves. You who are wise and benevolent should be able to help us who are so defenceless, and so far removed from the or-dinary means of helping ourselves. Perhaps, like many other 'wise men,' you may have imbibed the impression that Lawrence is a good-for-nothing fellow, always putting himself in the way disagreeably, or treading upon his neighbor's corns:
if so, I wish I might be able to disabuse you of
any such injustice. Lawrence is a hard-working. money-loving, mind-your-own-business sort of per-son; who, if it would not pay a good profit, proba-bly would not take the time or trouble to look at or travel into his nearest neighbor's inhospitable domain. Through the most of this month, there has been more quiet and freedom from annoyance, than for many a week previous. Elections were over; the Free State people had shown themselves three to one, and the question seemed to be at rest. But it was a mere seeming, a lull before a storm. There is not, there has not been, a single cabin safe from outrage anywhere in the territory for the two past weeks. Without the slightest provocation, men are cut down, leaving families in lone places. men are cut down, leaving families in lone places without any protection; out cattle are taken; teams of freight stopped on the public way, and all the merchandize handled over, to see what it contains. Ammunition withdrawn, and then the luckless wagoner sent on his way. Market-men, too, coming to bring us apples, and potatoes, and flour, are forbidden to proceed. Gentlemen whom I know and honor, some of them simply visitors, riding in their own carriages up from Kansas City. I know and honor, some of them simply visitors, riding in their own carriages up from Kansas City, find their horses' heads seized, while beastly, half-drunk Missourians demand their business, and a pledge that they will not tell Lawrence people how near armed men are camping around them.

It gives me pleasure to be able to affirm that I have known of no outrage exciting to this on the

* This statement I received from a lady with whom Mrs. Barbour remained a few days after her husband's murder. I have since learned, that two friends were near him when he was shot; that they did not know, the ball reached him, until he had ridden some rods, when he uttered the cry, 'My God! I am a murdered man!' and immediately slid from his horse to the ground; never spoke again, and breathed a few moments only.

part of these poor, hard-struggling immigrants. I can but believe it to be wholly the result of bitter opposition to Eastern people, having the prospective chance of a fee-simple in the fair and beautiful hills and plains of Kansas. I see and believe that this feeling has been strong enough to lead Missouri to put forth her mean and treacherous hand, with the will to tear up by the roots every settlement where the Southern mark is not stamp ed upon its inhabitants. O, men of Congress where is the use of your assembling together, if not for the good of those who are in need of your aid!

Last night a strong and noble specimen of a man passed close by our cabin on his watch. I heard his cheerful voice, and the slow tramp of his horse, as though he did not wish to disturb our sleep, but only to assure us of safety. To-day, while off of duty, he is cut down as a butcher would an ox. Long before this reaches you, other victims will sleep their last sleep. Our houses are no protec-tion. There is hardly a cabin which a strong man could not tear down.

Let me add, as a relief to myself, that I am

proud of Kansas, and Kansas men and women. They live in cabins; wear shabby clothes, and rusty boots; their whole appearance offends my intuitive love for whatsoever is beautiful, orderly, and graceful; but the energy, courage, good judg-ment, and noble magnanimity shown in these nights and days of danger, sweep away all ante-cedents. I see them in the majesty and power of a true and noble manhood.

Let me take you by the hand, and go with you to the thrifty little town of Lawrence. Dear little village of cabins! a petted 'Benjamin' to those of village of cubins? a petted 'Benjamin' to those of us who are no longer young. Stand outside my cabin, and look with me and listen. The sun sinks down with a train of glory never surpassed in any country. Many cabins nestle close to the ground before you, and hundreds of people trace their way to their own, busy with their own thoughts, plans and purposes for the future.

The laborer places away his hod, his trowel and his hammer. He sings as he plads along, for his

his hammer. He sings as he plods along, for his work is done, and his supper is ready. How still the place is, broken now only by the distant tinkle of the cow-bell! Night unfolds her tent-like curtain of darkness. Listen ! . while he, the man of prayer, commends to God the weary here; ' across the stillness floats his voice, subdued with reverence, and earnest with thanksgiving and supplied He asks that ' those who wait to shed innocent blood may be forgiven, and that the hearts o unfeeling strangers may be turned towards us. He gives thanks for returning Spring. We return to our poor cabins full of peace.

— The last month of spring is come. Hope

springs anew in hearts almost broken. The hote is finished. Strangers now have a home in good earnest, for there never was a more hospitable landlord than Mr. Eldridge. Take heart, little city of immigrants, 'for the time for the singing of birds is come,' and you are not destroyed. The last week of spring is here, and where, alas! is

the little defenceless town?
What a boiling, surging cauldron Missour must be, to pour over a scum of robbers and assassins so often into a neighboring territory! Surely, after such a clarifying, there ought to remain an element clear, strong, and powerful, to work righteousness, justice, and mercy. If there is any such element, it seems to be hid and useless; else it would come to our rescue.

Stretching along the north side of Lawrence

sweeps the Kansas River, making an impassible barrier between us and our friends, the Delaware Indians. Our southern limit is walled in Mount Oread: upon the top of which stretches a dark line of Missourians. On the same highland is the house of Gov. Robinson; and midway from its base stands the unfinished church. East and west you will see a still more fearful array of armed men. Sweeping across the prairies, too, are groups of horsemen. Fastened in the town are tents of United States troops. All this parade is against us! incredible as it seems. What we have done, to be thus proscribed by Missouri, and, worse than all, unheeded by our President, it will certainly take the crooked head of a statesman to unravel. I willingly leave it to you lawyers. We, who suffer from this protracted apprehension, know very well what the sensation is. History will take account of the facts, in this unparalleled confusion of right and wrong. History will immortalize the brave and true men who had the courage to give up their arms and surrender, when successful resistance to outrage was no longer possible. But only the 'Recording Angel' keeps a truthful reckening of the pitiful cry from the hopeless, despairing women, and frightened, bewildered children.

Sheriffs Jones and Donaldson ate of our bread

and drank of our cup, and then, Judas-like,

straightway ment forth to destroy us.

The brave boy, who stood by us and gave them destroyed by your people. God only knows if his life is spared. His last words to me were: Mother, go back to Boston; I never knew how to value the laws of old Massachusetts till I came out here. Never you fear for me, mother: I must stand in my lot. Shouldn't you be assumed of me if I went away!' And the answer was, 'YES, MY

Now I perceive more fully the rare wisdom of this boy-man.
On the 22d of May, the mob closed in around

our little town. Spider-like, they wove their web

of destruction For two weeks, the most intense anxiety and fear have worn out the strength and hearts of our people. After midnight, when, if ever, the w atcher falls asleep, there is a startling, wolf-like whoop, penetrating every soul of man, woman or child, and they spring to their feet. Day has not yet dawned; but through the dim light preceding morning, may be seen the approaching army of madmen. Some little show of order is preserved, while a few more sham arrests are made-thus to secure all the leading men of the town. This done, all houses are broken into; everything of value stolen; all left behind, unsuitable to move. broken up. The next step was to assemble in Mas-sachusetts Street, front of the hotel, with cannon. On the opposite side of the street stood a cabin, occupied by Mr. Brown, editor of the ' Herald of and in the rear of the cabin, a fine stone building, three stories high, built, under great difficulty, and just finished, for a printing office. Close at the side of the hotel stood another cabin, occupied by Mrs. Wood, a beautiful young woman, wife of S. N. Wood, who is a prisoner. A printing office joined this cabin. In the centre I these prescribed buildings were placed the cand charge followed charge upon the strong otel. The stordy walls looked coolly at the fuss and noise, but did not move nor tremble. Now platoons fired at the windows of it. The sheriff refused any time, or aid, to remove women or chil-dren. This hotel had been built as a pleasant home for strangers; and also as a place of safety to all of us in the time of danger. But now, in the utmost terror, these people flee from it, and from the sheriff and his posse. Along the banks of the river they run wildly, creeping into deep ravines to hide from the fury of the drunken men. Dear little children-God help them! compensation can life ever give to atone for this

of awful reality ! page of awful reality!

My dear sir, you have but to imagine your own wife and beautiful boy among these exiles, to give force to the picture, and stir aright your sympathy. This wrong cries aloud—by blood, rapine, and robbery—to just Heaven for redress. In my humble origins, there humble opinion, there is no page of history so re-volting as this; and the wounds are doubly bitter

because they come from a sister STATE. After placing powder in the cellar, the hotel surrendered. The printing presses were laid to rest in the river; and at last the post office gave up its honored credentials of office to those hired assins of that most unmitigated calamity Heaven ever suffered upon the earth-Franklin Pierce.

who have escaped alive are in painful ur certainty of the small notes in this sad history some of us have risked our all in that territory Our sons, if living, may now hungry and naked; yet we have no power to reach nd succor them.

Lawrence is dead! but as surely as there is just

tice in Heaven, this death by violence, wholly un-provoked, will be avenged. As surely as there are disciples of Jesus still doing his work on the earth, so surely shall this martyrdom become the seed of a true church, to lighten the heathen world about it. Lawrence shall bear the words, spoken by the up rising better nature of man, siying, 'Come forth!' and the glory of the newly-built city shall far surpass the degradation of its present ruin.

THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

The following letter is from the wife of S. N. Wood, Esq., editor of the Kansas Tibune:—

Lawrence, May 25, 1856.

Here I am at home, and rejoice to learn that there are some circumstances that apologize for the conduct of the Lawrence men. All the circumstances are some circumstances that apologize for the conduct of the Lawrence men. All the circumstances are some circumstances that apologize for the conduct of the Lawrence men. All the circumstances are some circumstances that apologize for the conduct of the Lawrence men. All the circumstances are to school: After dissipation of the ment of the laws. The Pro-Slavery party and all their border papers were clamoring forth to the world that we were resisting and usual resist U. S. authority. Our people held meetings, passed resolutions, and sent as the expression of the meeting to Donaldson, that they stood ready to assist him in making arrests under the authority of the U. S. They sent messengers to him to assure him of this; yet on last Wednesday, he came with a large poss of the Southern mob, and arrested Jenkins and Deitzler. Jone's mob were on Capitol hill all day, having come thers in the moraing as soon as they should seed the wretches in the errest, and Jones joined them with his company, proclaimed himself Deputy U. S. Marshal, and in the man of the U. S. dewith his company, proclaimed himself Deputy U. S. Marshal, and in the name of the U. S. demanded the arms, both private and public property in town—said if they were not given up, the town should be destroyed—said the Court at Lesaw two others of my father's horses, stolen in had ordered them to remove the same. presses were attacked first, and my descriptive enemy, but they had not found any; if they had, powers fail to paint to you the scene of desolation they should certainly have captured them. None that the offices now present. The presses broken in every place that could break, the papers and the type thrown into the river, and strewed like hail through the streets. The hotel went next, as I have told you. Pencil sketches of it have been taken, (of the ruins.) and it will soon be pictured in newspapers all over the Union.

The work of pillage and plunder still went on When they first entered, the women and children flew like frightened birds across the ravine to Jenkins's house, and about fifty houses were en tered by the mob. They tore up beds, and ripped them open to find arms. They smashed lookingglasses, dishes, furniture, and even children's toys, ate everything they could, and destroyed the rest of the provisions, broke open trunks and stole money and clothes from Johnson's house; including all the boarders lost, about ten thousand dollars are stolen in money, drafts and land warrants. Mr. Stowell had about \$6000, in drafts and land warrants stolen. They stole watches, chains and all the ladies' jewelry and silk dresses they could find. They tell me it seemed as though a pack of fiends from the infernal regions were let loose upon them. They entered the stores, robbed the money drawers, pulled off their old shabby dods, and dressed themselves in the best they could find. Dare Atchison, late Vice President of our glorious Republic, took two boxes of cigars from Brooks's store, and stole some shirts which the owner recognized when he saw them on Atchison's back the beyond anything that ever was seen or imagined. Jones declares it the happiest day of his life-Jones, whose heart's blood, according to the representation of his friends, was a short time ago crying from the earth for vengeance.

Horses were stolen all over the neighborhood. Rev. Mr. Lane lost 2 horses, Wilders 3, Jenks 1, Capt. Thomas 1, Jenkins 2, Simpson 2. These

are only a few of the number that are gone.

Our people yielded for two reasons: First, because the demand of arms and removal of "nuisances" was made and ordered by the court. Lacompte acting as Judge, under the authority of the United States: and the second, and I believe the greatest reason was because Robinson, Deitzler, Brown, Jenkins, Judge Smith and Branson were in their hands, and well it was known that should the first blow be struck by Free State men in defence of their rights, the helpless prisoners would be assassinated by an infuriated m

MARGARET W. L. WOOD. Yours,

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Monday, June 9, 1856. The following is the testimony of an accomplished and beautiful young lady of this city, long a resident here, and for some time a school teacher :

TESTIMONY OF A LAWRENCE LADY. the residence of Governor Robinson. Two hours after, I saw them divide into two parties, one of which surrounded the house of Governor Robinson; the other came nearer town, and planted two cannon, so as to bear upon the Free State Hotel. Saw two United States flags-one red, on one side a large white star in the centre, on the other the words 'Southern Rights,' another flag with the words 'South Carolina.' TREMBLE-ABOLITIONISTS FALL, OUR MOTTO, 'SOUTHafterward I dismissed my school, saw him party leave the house, and go to the Hotel. Afterward a carriage drove up, and Messrs. G. W. Deitstopped in front of the hotel. Saw him in converdown their guns, swinging their bats and shouted,
HURRAH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA! Down with the Abolitionists! SLAVERY IN KANSAS FOREVER, BY Gon!' They then took up their arms, and levelled them again toward us. We were standing perfeetly still, looking at them, when one of their num-ber cried out, non't rizz; I wouldn't. They then walked up the hill, singing Lilly Dale and Katy Darling. We afterward saw them join a large company of men. About 8 o'clock in the evening, we again ascended the hill, and saw Gov. Robinson's house on fire. Returned to my father's house, and remained over night. Came into town

compton had ordered it. The cannons were hid the same way, among the crowd. The next Saturunder Jenkins's tin store, and Pomeroy like an old day I went with my father's hired man to Lecompfool went and hauled it out, and ordered our hoys ton to regain the horses, having heard they were to help, but not one would touch it, until there. In conversation with some of the men who some of them were forced to do so with the revolvers of the enemy at their heads, they swearing were to take all the horses and saddles they could that they would "blow their damned brains out." find belonging to the enemy. The man that went if they would not obey. They only got about three or four Sharpe's rifles. The boys hid them could not find the horses. United States Marshal as well as they could. One of them put his in one leg of his pants, and limped along as though his joints were stiff. After they had got all the arms We then rode down to Colonal Buford's camp; they could, Atchison and Jones proclaimed that as we approached it, we saw the men loading the Court at Lecompton (Judge Lecompte,) had their rifles. We drove into camp, and met one of the pronounced the Free State Hotel, the Printing officers. We demanded the privilege of searching Presses and Blanton's Bridge, all nuisances, and for our horses. He replied that his orders were to take all horses they could find belonging to th

of my father's horses were found in the camp. In conversation with an officer, he said that books torn and strewed all over town, the ink Kansas was given by Congress to the South, 'and smeared over all, the stoves battered and broken, every drop of his blood should be smilled to every drop of his blood should be spilled to make Kansas a Slave State.' He came here hoping and expecting a fight, and he was ready for it. He called our people ' Free-State Ruffians,' and the laws of the Territorial Legislature must be and would be enforced. Soon after, I returned home.

LUCIE M. WILDER. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 9, 1856.

Many other ladies of this city can testify many outrages and insults perpetrated by the Mar shal's posse during the bombardment of the hotel Yours truly,

E. R. FALLEY, of Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., Ohio left for Kansas a short time since. We find a letter from him in the Mt. Gilead Sentinel, dated Lawrence, May 28th. He says :-

· When coming from Westport here, I saw a man in much trouble. He had lost his horses, and could get no further. He told me he was from Missouri, and described his team, all of which I took down very minutely. The next Sunday after I got here, myself and a young man from Illinois, were stopped on the road by three South Carolina , and taken as prisoners to their camp commanded by Stringfellow. I saw my friend call he tried to argue his right to travel peaceably with out being arrested, except by proper authority. saw him invited to look at a revolver, and see t source of their authority. He was taken to the guard-house, and kept a close prisoner for four days. I was walked in for examination, when seated myself on the ground, looked as much like a fool as I could, answered all his questions, told a well-connected string of lies, and he came to the conclusion to let me go, saying that "I looked as though I would be of damned little account on either side." When in their camp, they had blood-red flag hoisted with a star on one side, an SOUTHERN RIGHTS" on the other. Whe leaving their camp, I saw the lost horses bitched to a wagen belonging to them. One man who lives a mile from here, has had five horses taken away from him by these marauders.'

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN KANSAS.

[The following letter has been communicated to us (The Tribune) for publication. It parrates in the most succinct and striking manner the history of the present and indignant interest.]

GOVERNOR ROBINSON TO COLONEL FREMONT

IN ' DURANCE VILE.' Camp near Lecompton. ? Tuesday, June 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 15th ult., is this day received. It would afford me much pleasure to visit the East at this time, but Frank Pierce has decreed other-Miss Lucy M. Wilder, recently from Worcester County, Mass., was in Lawrence on the morning of the 21st of May last. About 5 o'clock, A. M. saw a large body of men on Mount Oread, near indicted for treason, because the President's tools said they only 'intended' to enforce a legal process, and w ere accordingly armed against the United States Government. The President, in a message and proclama-tion, denounced us as traitors, and en-lorsed the bogus officers in the Territory, and pledged them the service of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the militia of several States, to subdue the people of Kanpeople of Kansas decided to leave their towns and vil Another, 'YANKEES lages unprotected, and the President's tools to execut TREMBLE—ABOLITIONISTS FALL, OUR MOTTO, 'SOUTH- his will without opposition. About the 9th of lar ERN RIGHTS FOR ALL!' About noon of the same month I left for the East on business of my own, and day, a man called Marshal Donaldson came down had no sooner left than the signal was given for th from the bill, and entered the hotel. Presently commencement of operations. I was detained by a mo at Lexington, Mo., an indictment found by a packed come out with three of his own men and two of Jury, and a proclamation issued calling upon all who our citizens, and went in again. Saw the same desired to destroy Lawrence, to assemble under the com mand of the United States Marshal. The people, no believing the President intended to outrage humanity ward a carriage drove up, and Messrs. G. W. Deit-zler, G. W. Smith and the Marshal got in and drove up on to the hill. Soon after Mr. Jones came into the street with twenty-five men, and stopped in front of the hutel. Saw him in converstopped in Front of the hotel. Saw him in conversation with several of our citizens—among them
General Pomeroy and Mr. Roberts, Impaliable up and burned the best hotel in the country wes General Pomeroy and Mr. Roberts. Immediately after saw Pomeroy and Roberts to work moving a portion of the foundation of the building where I farniture, library, papers, wearing apparel and everywas teaching school, and take out a mounted brass thing inflammable; robbed and pillaged the whole was teaching school, and take out a mounted brass thing inflammable; robbed and pillaged the whole cannon, and with the assistance of others draw it town, carrying away and destroying tens of thousand. was teaching school, and take out a mounted brass cannon, and with the assistance of others draw it into the street. A short time afterwards a body of about 500 men marched down from the mill and stationed themselves in front of the hotel. Immediately afterwards, in company with Mrs. Kimball, left town for an eminence just out of town, taking a spy-glass with us. We soon reached the hill, where we found three ladies; saw several men riding about on horseback in front of the Marshal's posse; saw them put a red flag on The Herald of Freedom office and on the hotel; saw a party station three cannon, drawn by oxen, in front of the hotel. At twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, P. M., the cannonading commenced; thirty-two balls were fired. After that, a party entered the basement of the building, and soon hastily returned: presently heard the report of an explosion. In about twenty minutes after, saw the hotel in flames. Part of our company left, lcaving my mother, Mrs. Kimball and myself standing on the hill; remained until the walls of the hotel fell in, and then turned and walked down the hill together; when about half way down, saw four men presently heard the report of an explosion. In about twenty minutes after, saw the hotel in flames. Part of our company left, lcaving my mother, Mrs. Kimball and myself standing on the hill; remained until the walls of the hotel fell in, and then turned and walked down the hill together; when about half way down, saw four men presently heard the report of the hotel fell in, and then turned and walked down the hill together; when about half way down, saw four men belonging to the same posse, many of dollars worth of property belonging to the same hot of dollars worth of property belonging to the same posse, many of dollars worth of property belonging to the same posse, many of dollars worth of property belonging to the same posse, many of dollars worth of property belonging to the same posse, many of dollars worth of property belonging to the same posse, many of dollars wort and then turned and walked down the hill together; when about half way down, saw four men
walking from town; by their dress we knew them
to be members of Col. Buford's company. When
within a hundred yards they stopped, leveled their
guits at us, and without a word being said, fired;
level the citizens of infant States, because they happen
to differ from him in politics. The present of our beloved country is dark and ominous of evil, the future
loved country is dark and ominous of evil, the future
loved country is dark and ominous of the four of the Sons of Liberty.

Very truly, yours, &c., C. ROBINSON. Very truly, yours, &c., To the Hon. John C. Fremont.

Passipert Pience. The National Era pertinently asks—' What is the President about? We thought the devoted Territory was to be protected against foreign invasion as well as internal convulsion. The army is ordered out to aid the Marshal to serve a writ, against dered out to aid the Marshal to serve a writ, against which there is no resistance; but, in reply to an imploring call of the pro-cribed people of Lawrence, to protect them against Missouri invaders, Col. Sumner tells them he has no orders, and cannot act. He has returned to his quarters. Good God! Is the President a Nero? Has he a passion for massacre and conflagration? Is he anxious to stain his soul with blood, to go down to posterity, brauded as the butcher of American citizens? He is the traitor, and were this Congress a fair representative of the sentiment of the majority of again the next morning in company with Mrs. Kimball. On entering the house, we found everything in confusion; trunks had been broken open and the contents strewn about the room; several articles were missing, among them a rifle. They

and Equal Rights in the Commonwealth, that a MASS tions and discriminating, well-halanced, distinguished MEETING will be held, as usual, in the beautiful and for his reflective powers, morally intrepld in whatever commodious Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on the ensuing he believed to be right, of rare suavity and dignity of FOURTH OF JULY; the laudable design of which is deportment, warm in his sympathy for the oppresse to rescue that anniversary from the ordinary popular and generous in his hospitality to all. Older in years desecration, and to consecrate it to the cause of impar- he anticipated us somewhat in our labors in the antitial and universal liberty, by striking a mortal blow at slavery field. He was at the first National Anti-Slavery the existence of slavery in our land; and to which all Convention, held at Philadelphia in 1833, and signed who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abbor guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man, are the American Anti-Slavery Society, and held it till cordially invited. In view of the implous claims and 1843, when the enfectled state of his health obliged him alarming strides of the SLAVE Power-of the necessity to tender his resignation. Blessed be his memory ! 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. The following persons will be among the speakers for

the occasion : WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, T. W. HIGGINSON, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, CHARLES L. REMOND, J. B. SWASEY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER and Andrew T. Foss.

SPECIAL TRAINS of Cars to the Grove will be run by the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Co., leaving Beston, Worcester, MILLBURY, MILPORD, and NORTHnono' at 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at Way-stations, at the following rates 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 its branches, to the Grove and back, FIFTY cents for adults, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for children.

RETURNING-Leave the Grove, from 5 to 6 o'clock The proprietors engage to put the Grove in thorough order ; an abundant supply of cold water is at hand ; and the house on the border of the Grove will be open for refreshments.

In case the weather should be rainy, or otherwise unpropitious for assembling in the Grove, the meeting will be held in WAVERLEY HALL, directly adjacent to the Rail Road Depot at Framingham.

The Committee of Arrangements are FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston. EDMUND JACKSON,
HENRY O. STONE,
CHARLES F. HOVEY,
SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester.

POURTH OF JULY.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

That your readers, who design to attend the Anti-Slavery Celebration, on the 4th of July, at the Grove the time of the slave's suffering, instead of hastening in Framingham, may be fully apprized of the arrange- his freedom. But he was not to be deterred from his ments which have been made with the Rail Road Company and the Grove proprietors, will you allow me to call their special attention to the Notice in your columns, and to say that I believe it may be fully depended upon, in every particular?

The Boston and Worcester Rail Road Co. will run trains, on the 4th, on their main road and its branches, to the Grove, on the following favorable terms: From Boston, from Worcester, and from Millbury, sixty cents for adults, and thirty cents for children. From Miltions on the main road and its branches,-fifty cents for adults, and twenty five cents for children. These his own in exchange. prices ensure a ticket to go and return.

The hour of 9, A. M., is fixed for leaving all the places above named, viz. Boston, Worcester, Millbury, Milford, and Northboro'. This will give our friends, living beyond those places, ample time to reach the

Truly yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

Leicester, June 23, 1856.

NO FOOLISH GLORIFICATION.

At any time, while millions of the inhabitants of liverance from their horrible thraidom, to observe the peared about the same time; reading them, and en manner, indicates a sad lack of reflection, and a deplorable insensibility to the scorn of an astonished world; devise plans for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause daring usurpation of all the rights of freemen-now in our friend's immediate neighborhood, it was propos that border ruffianism' sits in the Presidential chair, ed to form an anti-slavery association. This met with watches for victims in the capitol, violates the most sa- his hearty approval, and a few weeks later, in the fal cred pledges, reddens the soil of Kansas with innocent of 1832, the CLARKSON SOCIETY was organized. No one blood, gives its settlements over to rapine and plunder, contributed more to its usefulness than the deceased and makes the army subservient to its will-now that It became an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State So the sky is full of fiery portents, and an extended civil ciety at its formation, and is still laboring to consumwar threatens all the land-surely to make the ap- mate its object. Both the State and American Societies proaching national anniversary a day of festivity and also received his hearty cooperation, as long as health pomp, of fustian and rant, would be doubly criminal, - permitted. an imitation of that bloody tyrant of old, who fiddled while Rome was burning! Let the day be observed CHARLES C. BURLEGOR, on his first acquaintance with repentance and restitution; let no cannon roar, no bell the time when the latter made his first visit to Pennsylbe rung, no illumination given ; let the flag, beneath vania, early in 1836 ; and he arranged his business a which one seventh portion of the people are clanking home, so as to enable him to devote himself to the labor the galling chains of slavery, and which is saturated of getting up meetings for friend BURLEIGH, and accomwith their blood, be discarded with horror, instead of panied him in the attendance of the same, spending s flung to the breeze; and let opportunities be found, considerable part of that winter in the work. He consive Union, even as our Revolutionary Fathers declared til his death. the old thirteen States to be free and independent of the mother country.

In view of the mournful state of the times, we hope to be pardoned for republishing the following lines, as ry people nearly all at that time believing in political peculiarly suggestive and admonitory :-

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

O God! what mockery is this! Our land, how lost to shame! Well may all Europe jeer and hiss At mention of her name! For, while she boasts of LIBERTY, 'Neath SLAVERY'S iron sway
Four Millions of her people lie
On Independence Day!

She may not, must not thus rejoice, Nor of her triumphs tell :--Hushed be the cannon's thundering voice, And nuffled every bell!
Dissolved in tears, prone in the dust,
For mercy let her pray,
That judgments on her may not burst
On Independence Day!

Lo! where her starry banner waves,
In many a graceful fold,
There toil, and groan, and bleed her SLAYES,
And MEN, like brutes, are sold!
Her hands are red with crimson stains,
And bloody is her way;
She wields the lash, she forges chains,
On Independence Day! On Independence Day !

Friends of your country—of your race—
Of freedom—and of God!
Combine oppression to efface,
And break the tyrant's rod:
All traces of injustice sweep
By moral power away;
Then a glorious jubilee we'll keep
On Independence Day!

DEATH OF LINDLEY COATES.

The following letter from our much estremed friend THOMAS WHITSON, gives us the only intelligence we have seen of the death of that early, steadfast and mos upright friend of the enslaved in our land, LINDLEY COATES, at his late residence in Lancaster county Pennsylvania. All that is said of the deceased, in thi letter, we most cordially endorse, and a much stronge eulogy could be justly paid to his memory. He was a Friend, of the Penn and Fox pattern, a believer in progress, an unfinching advocate of peace, temperance, Er Soquerr hereby announce to the friends of Freedom anti-slavery, and other reforms, eminently conscien its memorable ' Declaration of Septiments.' In 1840. he was ununimously elected to the office of President o

DIED-At his residence in Lancaster, County, Penn sylvania, on the 3rd of 6th month, 1856, LINDLEY COATES, in the 63rd year of his age.

He was a man of very strong intellectual powers mind, which were controlled by a moral sentiment of a similar quality; hence his life was one of prominent usefulness, his religion practical right, his work the exerthrow of all oppression and wrong.

He advocated temperance, peace, and the abolition of capital punishment, with great power, but or no subject was he so absorbed as that of American slavery ; and for its overthrow, he labored with an ardor equalled by few other men. As early as the year 1827, he repudiated all plans for the gradual abolition o slavery,-asserting that immediate emancipation was the right of the slave, and the duty of the master ; and that, had he it in his power, he would put an end to its existence instantaneously,-knowing, as he did, that justice, mercy, and humanity demanded it, and that it was always unsafe to disregard their requirements.

He labored to promote his object by presenting thes views to the minds of others, both in his social and re ligious intercourse with them, contending that nothing would be so potent in redeeming the religion of the land from its downward tendency as for it to engage ardently in this cause ; at the same time urging upon his associates the necessity of being vigilant in the agitation of the subject, and endeavoring to convince them of the correctness of his views with regard to the high position which he had himself taken

In the winter of 1829, when petitions were circulated in the neighborhood, praying Congress to exert its power for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Dis trict of Columbia, he expressed unwillingness to sign them, and in connection with another individual, drew up one asking for IMMEDIATE emancipation ; to procure signatures for which, he labored most zealously, obtaining about one thousand or fifteen hundred in a short time. This step was considered unwise by many of the friends of anti-slavery at that time, who urged that it would create excitement in Congress, would have no advocates, prejudice the cause, and therefore prolong purpose by this.

In the years 1829-30, he, along with a few others similar opinions, often met the opponents of anti-slave ry in public debate, and all agree that no one was mor efficient than he in answering their sophistical arguments, or presenting the question in a clearer light.

His house, which had always been a place where f gitives could find aid and shelter, had by this time be come the resort of abolitionists in general, whom h took great interest and pleasure in entertaining, and ford and from Northboro', -also from all Way Sta- hearing their views with regard to the best means to be pursued for the promotion of the cause; freely giving

The principles of the American Colonization Society were too obviously unjust and proscriptive to deceiv his clear and unprejudiced mind, and he denounced and exposed them, showing that they were based upon pre judice, and that the fendency of its operations was strengthen the system of slavery by removing some of The proprietors of the Grove engage to place it in the obstacles to its continuance, and by misleading good order, and to provide refreshments for such as many of the less discerning friends of emancipation by colored race. It was about this time that GARRISON's THOUGHTS ON COLONIZATION ' made its appearancebook which he hailed with pleasure, reading and circu-

lating it with joy and gratitude. THE LIBERATOR, more than any other publication that day, he prized as an instrumentality in the cause. this country are constantly crying unto God for de- though not blind to the usefulness of others which ap FOURTH OF JULY in the usual noisy and vain-glorious couraging others to do the same. At this time, some of but now that the national government has become a and enlisting others in the good work. At one of these

Our friend fully appreciated the talent and worth o with sadness and deep solemnity, and for purposes of him, which took place at Coatsville, Chester County, at and created, to sunder this most wicked and oppres- tinued to be warmly attached to him from that time un-In the same year, he was solicited by the leaders of

the Anti-Masonic party to give them his cocoperation He being opposed to secret societies, and the anti-slave action as a means for the overthrow of slavery, some of them assisted to obtain his consent to become a candidate for the party to represent them in the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which resulted in his election, and he took his seat accordingly. When the article fegulating the qualification to exercise the elective franchise was under discussion, it was moved to amend it by inserting the word 'white,' which amendment forever prohibited the so-called colored man from using the elective franchise. This he resisted with all his ingenuity and power, but was not able to prevent its final passage. It was then and there he first became fully conscious of the corruption which political partizanship engenders in its devotees. He became disgusted with it, and never after consented to give his name for any office which required him to swear to support any Constitution.

A short time before his death, in conversation with his family, he remarked that it was a great consolation to him that he had gotten entirely clear of politics.

His remains were interred in Friends' grave-yard. the 6th inst. We apprehend no marble will be placed there to tell that ' here lies the great and good LINDU Coarss.' But we know that he still lives in the reform of the world, and are not disposed to mourn that his body is relieved from pain, and its spirit receiving its merited reward and enjoyment. But we shall greatly feel the want of his society, in the remainder of ou ourney through life.

The Standard will please copy.

May this obituary stimulate others to do as he didlive to some purpose, instead of wasting life in folly and ain, leaving the world to mourn that such had ever ex-THOMAS WHITSON.

CASE OF DELIA A. WEBSTER-AGAIN It will be seen, by its date, that the following leng written last month; but we have withheld it till see, hoping that there would be no occasion for its publication. But as Miss Webster is holding public near ings in various places, narrating her story step the ings in various pinces, the sympathy and money to tively, and obtaining both sympathy and money to t considerable extent, we think it a duty to lay think tional evidence of her tortuous course before the palic That her story, in regard to her treatment at the hash That her story, in ... Kentuckians, is mainly true, so of the convarious have no doubt; that she is liable to be defraeded of the have no doubt , the owns in Kentucky, under mergap, a the absurd and unjust suspicion that she is so that the absure and unjury believe; but that she is farger deserving of the confidence and pecuniary aid of the deserving of the slave, as though she were a marin's the cause, cannot be allowed for a moment. Ber a the cause, cannot be already selfish adventure; and in strictly persons and property and of such facts as are fire. view of her aniccountry, attisfied that she is far free he ing a sufferer ' for righteo sness' sake.'

WORCESTER, May 26,1858. I had hoped that enough had been said spea Duna A. WEBSTER's case, to satisfy those who shall rad that she was unworthy the confidence of the shelice. ists ; but as your Lowell correspondent seems to dain further information, allow me to state how and what found her reputation in Worcester to be.

Freling that her antecedents were not of such a ciaracter as to warrant the amount of sympathy and asterial aid that were being lavished upon her is then and vicinity, I sought an interview, for the purpose of and vicinity, t cought a from her own lips, what we her present position and purposes, and whether the ru now worthy of that confidence, which abeliticales, knowing her history, had hitherto withheld, Calling a a warm and enthusiastic patron of Miss Welster, where she had for some months made her home, and where I supposed her still to be, I was surpraed a learn that she had forfeited their confidence, and by been gone for some time; though she had tarried leg enough to satisfy the family that she was an artfol, in signing woman, whose object was to excite sympathy and interest for the purpose of personal speculation apparently without much scruple as to the Extensi she made. She succeeded, by various pretent, a sponging this family out of some two hundred dollers, besides her board for two or three months. Ithen ret to her next domicile; and found that she had gra thence, leaving the same impressions as at the fra place. This man had been induced to leave his best. ness, and go to her Kentucky form, to gather ber. mig uable crops on shares, -she making such represent tions of their quantity and value as to lead him to suppose that her promise, that it would be for his pecuniary advantage, would in some measure be realized. But he was utterly disappointed, as he barely obtained enough in all, without dividing with her, to pay his own and partner's expenses, there and back, long their time, (some four or five months,) and her bood in his family for some months. The hundred tons of hay, worth twenty dollars a ton, which she pronised, twindled town to ten tons, worth seven dollars ton. The grain and root crops shrank in like propertion. The valuable farm was there, but the bigh state of cultivation' proved to be thistles and briers. The mansion and dwelling-houses proved to be a log-house and some miserable shauties. The thousand cords of wood ready felled, upon which he could make somedal." lars a cord, proved not to exceed ten cords, and woold not sell for enough to pay expenses, with a very dill sale at any price. The numerous wern friends, is whom she gave him letters of introduction, were fond to entertain the same opinion of her that many people here have formed from personal acquaintance. Infor, he found himself grossly imposed upon in every parioular : nothing proved at all as represented. On is return, he sought redress and remuneration from ber. but in vain. She alleges that he has squandered and embezzled her property, and claims two thousand dellars' damages of him!

Leaving this man, I called at the next place where she had tarried, and found that she had gone, after salisfying them, as she had the others, as to be role & racter. This person had been induced to act is is cial agent for her, to raise funds for her necessities; but, finding her out seasonably, he did not do much, and has been unable to get a settlement with his services, or for her board.

Here I lost the track, as her then place of about was for some reason kept concealed, and I have not been able to see her at all. Another man, who was induced to agree to advance

a large sum of money to her to make a payment on her farm, taking a lien thereon for security, at her suggertion, sent an agent out to investigate the farm, its title, condition, &c. This agent brought the same report that her own agent above mentioned afterwards brought, namely, that her representations as to the condition of the farm were grossly exaggerated. This person thereupon declined to advance the money, and she refuses to pay the expenses of the mission, as she had promised to lo. Thus he is two hundred dollars out of pociet is the operation.

Others have been sponged on various preterts to considerable amounts; and I find in all my investige tions, which have been diligently and extensively mide, but two persons in this city who express any confidence in her-among the many who have had acquaintance and dealings with her-one is her interested friend, C Cumings-the other, a very benevolent and bonest of woman, said to be deranged, but certainly erratic.

In making inquiries at her former home and ricinity, have letters from three prominent men in Kentucky, indiana and Ohio, (besides those before reperted,) from each of whom she says she has very flattering certifcates of character, &c. [For specimen, see Lizzzatus of March 28, 1856.] One of these says that he has so knowledge of her, save these obtained from herself, in one day's visit at his house—the only time he ever us her. A second says that his information is derived from her; and as he is retained as her legal atterney, he is not at liberty to say much about it. The third says that he knows her well, and for a long time, and has full confidencee in her; though her reputation is that vicinity is very bad, so that no one would take heris; but he took her home, and she resided in his family in Madison, Ia., some time. As she did not take his alvice, but managed her affairs in his judgment very isjudiciously, she thereupon fell out with him, and the are not now on speaking terms. This is the only friend of hers I have found in that vicinity who knew anything

But this is becoming too long for your columns. The statements are in general terms, and as brief as posble, the sufferers not desiring to appear too publicf in the matter; but if any one is not satisfied, he can have names and details, by calling personally or by letter on X.

This woman is quite inexplicable to me, but her course is certainly inconsistent with truth and honesty, and the friends of the slave should withhold their aid and sympathy.

THE CRIME AGAINST KANSAR-John P. Jewett & Co. of this city, have published two editions, in pamphiet form, of the great speech of Hon. CHARLES SCHEES, & livered in the Senate of the United States May 19th and 20th, 1856. Both are printed on the same cles and fair type, differing only in the quality of the paper, and the style of covers. Price, single, 16 cents, and 37 1-2 cents. The Speech makes nearly one hundred pages, and in the present form is highly attractive and we should think would find many purchasers. It ought to be in every family, and in the hands of every freeman. A capital likeness of Mr. Sumner is approise

Senator Wilson has made a very selling speed, at Washington, in reply to Senator Butler, of la South Carolina. We regret we have not room for his the

COLLECTIONS.

103

HARMONIAL ANSWERS TO IMPORTANT QUES-TIONS:

A NEW WORK, BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. To be Published July 1st,

BY BELA MARSH.

15 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASS. IN the Preface, Mr. Davis says: 'From time to time, during the past three years, the author has been induring the past three years, the author has been in-terrogated on almost every topic; frequently by letter, sometimes orally, and naturally by the subjects them-selves; and this volume is designed as a responsion to such questions as have appeared to him of the great-est importance to mankind.

Those who have rend the proof sheets pronounce this to be the most priginal, altractice, and useful Work ever written by this voluminous author; and it reveals some of his most private spiritual experiences.

CONTENTS. The Philosophy of Questions and Answers. Page The Assembly Shorter Catechism, Revised and Cor-rected, questions on Life, Local and Universal, Questions on Theo-Physiology, Questions on the Despotism of Opinion, Questions on the Martyrdom of Jesus, Questions on the Myths of Modern Theology, Questions on the Evidences of Immortality, Questions on the Effects of Utilitarianism,

Questions on the Origin and Perpetuity of Character, Questions on the Benefits and Penalties of Individualism. Questions on the Benefits and Penalties of Institutionalism.
Psychometrical Examination of William Lloyd Gar-

rison. This excellent Volume, containing 328 pages octavo, will be issued on good paper, and well bound.

To be had wholesale and retail of the Publisher,
BELA MARSH. Price, S1. Single copies sent by
mail on the receipt of \$1 and eight postage stamps.

June 27 2w

THE NUTRITIVE CURE.

MR. EDITOR—Having in my own family fully tested Laroy Sunderland's New Method of Cure by Pure Nutrition, (the Vital Fluid,) without drugs, I desire to give my testimony in its favor by a brief statement of my daughter's case, whose sufferings have not only been mitigated, but I think I may safely affirm that her life has been prolonged to us by Mr. Sunderland's treatment. Mrs. Hannah H. Bean, aged 31, was born with a scrofulous temperament, and feeble from a child. For the past seventeen years she has from a child. For the past seventeen years she has been an invalid, and a great sufferer from a complication of causes, such as Ague, Asthma, Headache, Sore Eyes, Kidney and other Discases peculiar to her sex, Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases peculiar to her sex, Dyspepsia, (the bowels were never regular till now.) Paralysis, Numbness of one side, affecting her speech, Sour Stomach, and general Nervous Debility. For five years past, she had been tormented with Salt libeum covering nearly the whole surface, and which resisted all the old and the new processes of medicine, till we had begun to despair of her recovery. Finally, having the salt of the processes and designing best Olescher. lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, last October, we put her under the treatment of La Roy Sunderland, author of the ' Nutritive Cure,' and now (thanks to his skill and kindness) her leprosy is all gone, and her general health is so much improved in all respects, that she, with her husband and a numerous circle of friends, joins me in making this statement of her case, that any others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for help. One dime, addressed to LAROY SUNDERLARD, Boston, Mass. will secure, by return mail, a pamph-let of information, from which Invalids and the Blind may learn what his Method of Cure is, and how its

benefits are to be obtained. C. S. WHEELER, P. M. Flowerfield, St. Joseph Co., Mich. June 27

Hopedale Home School.

THE next Quarter of this Institution, established and operating with the sanction of the Hopedale Community, will commence on Thursday, July 24th. For particular information, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH. The Crime Against Kansas.

So numerous and pressing have been the calls for a good edition, in readable type, of this masterly Speech of the Great Massachusetts Orator, that we have concluded to issue immediately a handsome 12mo. edi-tion, in Small Pica type.

Immediate orders from the trade are desired. We

1 00 shall issue Two Editions, in style as follows :-One Edition on fine paper, bound with flexible cloth, and gill edged. Price, 374 cents single, \$25 per 100. Another Edition from same type, on cheaper but good paper, with paper covers. Price, 15 cents single,

ditions will contain a superb Lithographic Portrait, by Grozelier.

It will make over 100 12mo. pages.

All orders addressed to the Publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

BOSTON.

will receive immediate attention.

KANSAS---KANSAS!

NOW READY: AN INTENSELY INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED

SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS.

BY A HIGHLY CULTIVATED LADY OF BOSTON. She went to Kansas last September, and was there luring all the early struggles of the pioneer settlers, and describes in the most graphic manner the perils which surrounded them, and the sufferings which they en-dured. She gives, also, a most glowing picture of the country, its climate, surface, soil, productions, &c. &c.

It is, in fact, just THE BOOK FOR THESE TIMES. For we all want to know all that can be known of the

country and its suffering people.

Price, 50 cents in paper; 75 cents bound in cloth. WE HAVE ALSO JUST ISSUED.

A Superb Map of Kansas,

The only complete and thoroughly accurate and reliable map, from actual surveys, which has yet been published.

Messra. C. B. WHITMAN and A. D. SEARL, the suthors, have been over the ground several times, and, with the assistance which they have received from other engineers, have produced a MAP, both beautiful, and in every respect full and accurate. Price, Fifty Cents.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS,

117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

PUTNAM'S

ERADICATIVE.

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATIONS, Chronic, Liver and Kidney Diseases, MERCURIAL ULCERS,

Rheumatism, Pulmonary Affections. SPITTING BLOOD SLUGGISH CIRCULATION.

TIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE. - AND -HUMORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Complete Purifier of the Blood. PREPARED BY FRANKLIN PUTNAM. 456 WASHINGTON ST.

Liberty Tree Block, BOSTON. M10 3m

BUT ONE ISSUE—THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Le again solicit the special attention of our readers to the Mittional displays of Southern billing-gate, and proceedings of public meetings we have copied into the 'Refuge of Oppression' from the Southern press respecting the villanous assault of Preston S. Brooks good Charles Sumner. Such is the infernal spirit of THE SOUTH-such ' the glorious Union ' subsisting His Sector Freedom and Slavery! Who would willingly be in affiance with such monsters? Turn, next, to the details (given by reliable witnesses) of some of the mulprailineas outrages perpetrated upon the lives, liberties and property of the Free State settlers in Kansas, by a paning banditti made up of armed invaders from Mispari, Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and connived at by the United States troops on the soil; and then my, whether you are not convinced that, to the followis petition, the signature of every true patriot and Christian, every friend of freedom and equal rights, should be unbesitatingly appended.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of respectfully submit to Congress : That as, in the nature of things, antagonistical prineleler, 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 harard of givil war, in consequence of their conflicting

viers 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 it new exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the Repubis, come what may ; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the North, made it perilous for any Northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section of the country, and even in the national capital, and proclaimed her hostility to all free institutions univer-

We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a see arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so preconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we armestly request Congress, at its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the exigencies of the case require-leaving the South to dependupon her own resources, and to take all the repossibility, in the maintenance of her slave system, and the North to organize an independent government is accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.

The Ohio Bugle, in copying the above petition, accompanies it with the following pertinent remarks :-MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE DISSOLU-TION OF THE UNION.

The Liberator publishes a memorial to Congress proping for preliminary steps for the dissolution of the

Attachment to this Union is becoming every day westened by the developments of the Slave Power; and the conviction is fast taking possession of the minds of the people, that in some way the Union between Free-dom and Slavery must be dissolved. All intelligent stateholders long since came to this conclusion, and long have they been directing their energies to effect it, by overranning the whole country with slavery—by anni binting both the spirit and forms of Liberty. The are fast succeeding, while the people of the North have ben content to yield, almost without remonstrance. But now they begin to feel that they should have a linon where their own personal liberties may be secure; where there may be at least some show of freedom of speech and opinion; where our legislators are not com-pelet, like savages and bullies, to depend upon their own still in the use of clubs, revolvers and bowie knives fir the protection of their lives, if they indulge in the expression of their opinions. Let all who are not in faexpression of their opinions. Let all who are not in fater of handing over this country to the rule of barbaric
violence and brutal slavery, sign this petition. Let all
sign it who can see, (as who cannot?) in the outrages in
kusas, a determination to use the Union for the extirpation of Liberty from the land. Let all sign it who
answe that, in the past, this has been its chief service
to the country. It is through the Union that all the
triumphs of slavery have been achieved, and justice
pretrated over the whole land, even as now. Why not
sails, then, to remove this prime cause of the wrong

ante, then, to remove this prime cause of the wrong that curses us, and so eninently threatens national dent Union desirable as a precursor of a better one, which stall more perfectly secure to us and our posterity the blassings of freedom. Nothing can be more manifest than that, for this object, it has proved an utter failure

SECESSION A DUTY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slatery Association, held June 15th, 1856, the following resolution was presented and adopted, and the Secretaη directed to send a copy to The Liberator for pub-

Resolved. That the recent outrage perpetrated upon the Hop. CHARLES SUMNER, in the Schate Chamber of the United States, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carslas-the cold-blooded non-intervention of the slave-1) propaganda by standers-the criminal approval of the hern press-the long catalogue of malignant injuries done to the peaceable citizens of Kansas-go to establish the truthfulness of the doctrine, that every good and true man is under as strong obligations to sever the relation existing between all slaveholding Churches and States, of commercial and social life, as he would be to do it in relation to the most desperate harde of pirates that ever infested the seas, or the most depraced band of highway outlaws that ever molested

LIZZIE COATES, Rec. Sec'y. Wood Lawn, (Pa.) June 15, 1856.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavtry Society, held June 12th, the following resolutions are ununimously adopted :-

Residved. That in the recent assault upon the Hon. CRARLES SEMNER in the Senate Chamber of the United States, we see another illustration of the despotism of the Slave Power of this nation, another evidence of its bus determination to subjugate free speech, free thought, and a free press, and another exhibition of its Enatterable meanness in the choice of measures by which to accomplish its designs.

Resolved. That we assure the noble Senator from Massachusetts, of our heartfelt sympathy in the suffering which his eloquent and fearless rebukes of slavery have won for him, at the hands of a base ruffian, and of our grateful acknowledgment of our share in the obligation incurred towards him by all who value their own freedom of thought and speech.

Resolved. That the folelity and courage of the Hon HEXRY WILSON and the Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, in rebuiling, at the peril of their lives, this unprecebatel vatrage in the Senate, have insured for them the tspect and confidence of Northern freemen.

flesolved. That in view of these new aggression of the Shave Power, perpetrated in Washington, and on our Western frontier, we record another vow of eternal besilty to Slavery, and renew our warfare against it sith increased arder, and stronger faith that its days are sumbered, and will soon be finished.

ARRY KIMBER, Sec. SARAH PUGH, Pres'L.

Consection. To the letter from Roxbury, which we jablished last week, commendatory of our course for is fidelity, discrimination and impartiality, the initials LC S. were by an oversight on our part erroneously triended to it, instead of 'C. M. S.' We make the terrection, to prevent misapprehension in any quarter.

That good-for-nothing Know-Nothing, Millare more, arrived at New York from Europeon Monday st, and received an ovation from his partisans.

SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME. MEETINGS OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BUFFALO. A large and highly respectable meeting of the colorinst., a brilliant and very eloquent speech, in relation
to Slavery, Kansas, and the assault upon Mr. Sumner,
was made by Hon. Asson Bublingame, of Massachusetts, which attracted much attention, and greatly setts, which attracted much attention, and greatly delighted the friends of freedom in Washington, by its fearless spirit. Regretting that we have not room for fearless spirit. Regretting that we have not room for the entire speech in our present number, we give that portion of it which relates to the dastardly attack upon Mr. Sumner.

Buffalo, in view of the enormous wrongs and outrages which are continually being heaped upon us, and the continued aggressions of the Slave Power upon our rights, feel called upon to unite our efforts for the over-

Mr. Chairman, all these assaults upon the State of Massachusetts sink into ineignificance compared with the one I am about to mention. On the 19th of May, it was announced that Mr. Sumner would address the Senate upon the Kansas question. The floor of the Senate upon the Kansas question. The floor of the Senate, the galleries, and avenues leading thereto, were thronged with an expectant audience, and many of us left our places on this floor to hear the Massachusetts orator. To say that we were pleased—delighted with the speech we heard—would but faintly express the deep emotions of our hearts, awakened by it. I need not speak of its language, nor of the nobility of its sentiments. It was heard by many; it has been read by united and uncompromising condemnation. not speak of its language, nor of the nobility of its sentiments. It was heard by many; it has been read by
millions. There has been no such speech made in the
Senate since the days when those Titans of American
eloquence, the Websters and the Haynes, contended together for the mastery. It was made in the face of a
hostile Senate. It continued through the greater portion of two days; and yet during that time the speaker
was not once called to order. This fact is conclusive as was not once called to order. This fact is conclusive as their aiders and abettors in their bloody and wanton to the personal and parliamentary decorum of the speech. He had provocation enough. His State had been called 'hypocritical.' He himself had been called woman and child, who has a heart to feel or a soul to

been called 'hypocritical.' He himself had been called a 'puppy,' a 'fool,' a 'fanatic,' a 'dishonest man.'

Yet he was parliamentary from the beginning to the end of his speech.

No man knew better than he did the proprieties of setts, by Pheston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, a setts, by Pheston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, a setts, by Pheston S. Brooks, of Representatives, while said

No man knew better than he did the proprieties of the place, for he had always observed them. No man knew better than he did parliamentary law, because he had made it the study of his life. No man saw more clearly than he did the flaming sword of the Constitution turning every way at all the axenues of the Senate. But he was not thinking of these things; he was not thinking then of the privileges of the Senate, nor of the guarantees of the Constitution. He was there to denounce tyranny and crime—and he did it. He was there to speak for the rights of an empire; and he did it bravely and grandly.

So much for the occasion of the speech. A word—and I shall be pardoned—about the speaker himself. He is my friend. For many and many a year, I have looked to him for guidance and light, and I never looked to him for guidance and light, and I never looked in vain. He never had a personal enemy in his life. His character is as pure as the snow that falls upon his native hills. His heart overflows with kindness for every being having the upright form of man. He is a ripe scholar, and a chivalric gentleman. He sat at the feet of Channing, and drank in the sentiments of that noble soul. He bathed himself in the learning and un-vegets regret researched the man day and as such not to be trusted under any circumstances. every being having the upright form of man. He sat at the feet of Channing, and drank in the sentiments of that noble soul. He bathed himself in the learning and undying lore of the great jurist Story, and the hand of men of Kansas in the adoption of the Topeka Constitu-Jackson, with its honors and its offices, sought him ear-ly in life; but he shrank from them with an instinctive tion of free colored men therein; we see in the perpetraly in life; but he shrank from them with an instinctive modesty. Sir, he is the pride of Massachusetts. His mother commonwealth found him adorning the highest walks of literature and law, and she bid, him go and grace somewhat the rough character of political life. The people of Massachusetts, the old and the young and the middle aged, now pay their full homage to the heauty of his public and private life. Such is Mr. Samner.

On the 22d of May, when the Senate and the House had clathed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen.

had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen Topeka Constitution, we have nothing to hope for, hav-in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri, the ing thereby been entirely excluded from the Territory; Senator from Massachusetts sat in the silence of the Sen- nevertheless, in view of the outrages perpetrated Senator from Massachusetts sat in the sucede of the sen-nate Chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate—that place which had hitherto been held sucred white against the encroachments of the Slave Power. against violence-and smote him as Cain smote his

Mr. Keitt (in his seat.) That is false. Mr. Burlingame—I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language. Doubtless he is responsible for his.

ored citizens have just held a meeting in Rev. Mr. Grimes' church, Southac street, for the purpose of mak-Mr. Keitt-I am. Mr. Burlingame-I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that ing a public expression of their indignation at the asspirit which had pursued him through two days. Again sault on Chas, Sumner. Deacon Coffin Pitts presided, and again and again, quicker and faster fell the leaden assisted by several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.— Speeches were made by Robert Morris, Esq., Rev. Mr. Gritnes, Mr. Robert Johnson, Rev. Mr. Hall, Dr. J. S. blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when

friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated. I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow. I denounce it in the name of humanity. I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged. I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize fighters respect. What! strike abborrence and indignation. a man when he is pinioned, when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no assembled to the number of ten thousand to do some-sort of revenge. I do not believe the member has a friend who must not in his heart of hearts condemn the arms were raised on the spot. Several men added act. Even the member himself—if he has left a spark themselves to their donations of rifles and revolvers. of that chivalry and gallantry attributed to him-he ling also passed the following resolutions, which, com-himself must loathe and scorn the act. But much as I ing after the contributions above mentioned, have meanreprobate the act, much more do I reprobate the con- ing as well as pith :duct of those who were by, and saw the outrage perpetrated. Sir, especially do I notice the conduct of that Freedom of Kansas. Senator recently from the free platform of Massachu-setts, with the cdor of her hospitality on him, (Mr. Toombs.) who stood there not only silent and quiet while it was going on, but, when it was over, approved the act. And more—when he had time to cool, when he had slept on it, he went into the Senate Chamber of the United States, and shocked the sensibilities of the ar policy to the people of all the States of the Union, world by approving it. Another Senator (Mr. Douglas) ready and willing to aid; and, also, a thorough concert did not take part, because he feared his motives might that individual who refused to rescue a drowning mortal because he had not been introduced to him. (Laughter.) Another (Mr. Slidell) said that he had not spoken to him for two years, and yet, if rumor be true, that Senator has declared that himself and family are more indebted to Mr. Sumner than to any other man. Yet, when he saw him borne bleeding by, he turned and went

Sir, there are questions arising out of this, which are far more important than those of a mere personal nature. Of those personal considerations I shall speak when the question comes properly before us. if I am mitted to do so. The black of the state at large, who shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kansas. Duncan Stewart, Esq., offered \$2000 per year so long as a Michigan force was when the question comes properly before us. if I am mitted to do so. The black of the state at large, who shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kansas. Duncan Stewart, Esq., offered \$2000 per year so long as a Michigan force was mitted to do so. The black of the state at large, who shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kansas. Duncan Stewart, Esq., offered \$2000 per year so long as a Michigan force was mitted to do so. The black of the state at large, who shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kansas. Duncan Stewart, Esq., offered \$2000 per year so long as a Michigan force was mitted to do so. when the question comes properly before us, if I am permitted to do so. The higher question involves the very existence of the government itself. If, sir, freedom of speech is not to remain to us, what is the government design was to present a massive and elaborate silver speech is not to remain to us, what is the government itself. If, sir, freedom of the chair. The amount raised was about \$1000. The speech is not to remain to us, what is the government is the chair. The amount raised was about \$1000. The speech is not to remain to us, what is the government is the chair. The amount raised was about \$1000 for Kansas. Inc. subscripts to a testimonical to Charles Summer held a meeting in Boston on the chair. The amount raised was about \$1000. The worth? If we from Massachusetts, or any other State vase, two feet in height. Mr. Sumner addressed a le

worth? If we from exact the House—are to be called to descend to the following security of some 'gallant account by 'some gallant nephew' of some 'gallant uncle,' when we utter something which does not suit uncle,' when we utter something which does not suit applied 'to the recovery and security of freedom in Kansas;' and, in compliance, a resolution was passed to dispose of the funds. easy and responsibilities equal, then we desire to know it. Massachusetts, if her sons and Representatives are to have the rod held over them, the time may come upon to withdraw them to her own bosom, where she can furnish to them that protection which is not vouch-safed to them under the flag of their common country. But while she permits us to remain, we shall do our duty; we shall speak whatever we choose to speak, ment in Kansas, and declares that neither Lane nor wherever we will, and how we will, regardless of the any other armed persons, shall enter the Territory, ex-

Sir, the sons of Massachusetts are educated at the knees of their mothers, in the dectrines of peace and good will, and God knows we desire to cultivate those feelings—feelings of social kindness, and public kindness. The House will bear witness that I have not The Prople of Kansas. Colonel Lane, in his speech ness. The House will bear witness that I have not violated or trespassed upon any of them; but, sir, if we are pushed too long and too far, there are men from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts who will not shrink from a defence of freedom of speech, and the State they represent, in any field where they may be assailed.

THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS. Colonel Lane, in his speech at the Kansas meeting held at Chicago on Saturday last, said that most persons had a very erroneous idea of the people of Kansas—thinking they were mostly from Massachusetts. There were more Ohioans, Illinoisans, and Indianians in Kansas, than there were people from all the New England States and New York combined.

ermore, Franklin Dexter, Edmund Dwight, Samuel Neal, George Homer, Moses D. Phillips, Philo Sanborn, Peter C. Jones, Jared Coffin, David Kimball, John Newell, and Charles C. Little. Secretaries, Thomas M. Brewer, Robert C. Nichols and John D. Baldwin.

Speeches in favor of the nominations, and urging a union of all the opponents of the administration, were made by Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Gen. Tyler, Hon. T. D. Elliot, Hon. E. R. Hoar, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and John L. Swift, Eeq. A series of resolu-tions, expressive of approval of the action of the Phila-delphia Convention and promising a cordial support to the candidates of the party were read by John P. Put-

nam, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Dr. William F. Channing offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby given to Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, for his brave words spoken on Saturday last in the House of Representatives of the U. States.

es, were unanimously adopted :-Resolved, That we the colored citizens of the city of

On motion, the Report was accepted, and the Resolu-

tions, after a brief but animated discussion, were adopt-

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON. Our col

Rock, and others; and a series of resolutions offered by Dr. Rock, were passed, one of which was as follows:

gard the recent 'brutal, cowardly and murderous as-sault' in the Senate chamber of the nation, upon our

distinguished Senator, Charles Sumper-eminent alike

for his eloquence, scholarship and philanthropy, not less than for his Christian statesmanship—with feelings of

Resolved, That they will send a colony of 500 actual

Resolved, That these settlers will invade no man's

settlers to that Territory, and provision them for one

rights, but will maintain their own.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of a simi-

and co-operation among them, through committees of

The Detroit Advertiser says :- Gen. F. W. Curtenius

announced to the meeting on Thursday night, through Hon. Zack Chandler, that his services are ready in be-

half of Kansas. Hon. Z. Chandler offered his personal services and his current income, if a force of one hun-

dred men were raised in Detroit, and one thousand in the State at large, who shall hold themselves in readi-

ARMED OCCUPATION OF KANSAS. A letter in the Re-

publican, dated Westport, 17th, says Col. Sumper has put the principal roads leading into Kansas in blockade. He has also driven out of the Territory, Buford, Jones,

Shelby, and other leading Missourians.

Another letter, dated Kansas City, 16th, says that

correspondence, on this subject.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, re-

MR. SUMMER. We hear that Senator Sumner is 'keeled up' at Silver Spring, F. P. Blair's rural residence. This is an odd state of the case, truly, as all will comprehend who remember aught of Blair's former position in politics. He will hardly have finished his political career appropriately, we fancy, until the Hous. Box Brown, Fred Douglas, and Dandy Remond are nestfing in his bosom. By the bye, Drs. Miller and Boyle, of this city, have completely pricked the humbug concerning the desperateness of Mr. Sumner's condition. Their letters, read in open Senate, yesterday, show that his case has been one of false pretences—neither more nor less—from beginning to end. The worst feature of it has been the fact that he has loaned himself to so hald an imposture upon the credulity of the Northern public,—Washington Sentiael.

Washington Inno 22 Servers Mr. Fish and COLLECTIONS,

By Finance Committee, for Expenses of New England. A. S. Convention, 1856.

Francis Jackson Sp. 00 E. & H. H. Richards 2 00 J. B. Bancroft 1 00 J. B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Swasey 1 00 B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Swasey 1 00 B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Swasey 1 00 B. Spooner 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 Joen Mr. — 0 25 J. G. Adams 1 00 J. B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Swasey 1 00 B. Spooner 1 00 J. B. Spooner 1 00 How brutal the following paragraph.

THE LIBERATOR.

Washington, June 23. SENATE. — Mr. Fish presented a letter from George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Dr. Boyle's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his nttendance upon Mr. Sumner on account of the character of his testimeny before the House Committee was unfounded, as he did not know, at the time the P. Bendered immediately the time. at the time that Dr. Boyle was dismissed, what his tes-timony before the Committee was. Senator Sumner was suffering from high fever with his pulse at one hundred and four, and Dr. Perry being willing to take

Preston S. Brooks was severely wounded in a duel with one Wigfall of South Carolina, before going to Congress. Both Brooks and Wigfall were wounded in the duel, the former severely. Wigfall, not satisfied, afterwards challenged the father of Brooks; the old gentleman refused to fight, and Wigfall posted him as a coward. A younger relative of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bird, attempted to tear down the placard, and was shot dead by Wigfall, who had previously said he would kill any one who should attempt. one who should attempt it."

upon Mr. Sumner, is fully responded to by the people of the South. If Mr. Brooks was run as a candidate for the Presidency, he would sweep every Slave State, with an irresistible rush of popularity. Ovations, triumphal processions, public dinners and magnificent testimonials await the man who has given a physical expression to the furious passions of the black oligarchy. The determination of those men is to beat down the North by violence. They have actually accomplished this object in Kansas. Nothing will arrest their career but a change of the dynasty ruling here. — Wash.

Brooks, says the Chicago Democrat, has written a letter to the Senate, in which he says that in his assault on Mr. Sumner, he did not suppose he was comJohn B. Ba mitting a breach of privilege, nor he did intend any disrespect to the Senate. This explanation reminds us of the apology made by John R. Grimes.

N. T. Allen of New Orleans, when pulled up by the House of Representatives of Louisiana for firing a double-barreled gun, loaded with buckshot, into a bevy of members, in-

Mr. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, has grown thin and haggard in his personal appearance since his 'brutal, cowardly and murderous' assault on Senator Sum-Some persons report that he has lost at least twenty-five pounds of flesh since the affair. The pro-tests of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from the free States, against his attendance upon its sessions, revealed to him the actual state of the public pulse. Canes, pitchers and other testimonials are but r turus for the infamy with which his name will be for-ever associated in history.—Transcript.

introduction of slavery into Kansas, and Judge Le-compte refuses to admit him to bail! And we call this a free country .- Cleveland Leader.

Providence has held its Indignation Meetingnay, a brace of them. The first was the principal; the second seemed an afterpart, affording an outlet to the indignant feeling which still remained after the primary eruption. The first was a noble demonstration: The solid and conservative men had its fashioning, but the enthusiasm of the people spurned all crystalized pro-prieties, and answered every strong and noble sentiment with such a tempest of appliance as made the great packed hall tremble in its sympathy. Prof. Caswell, of the University, read resolutions; Prof. Gammell, — Bradley, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hedge, and Rev. Dr. Wayland made addresses, in a meeting over which Alexander Duncan presided, assisted and sustained by some thirty Vice-Presidents, who stand highest in the circles of business

A KIDNAPPER PROSECUTED. -We are pleased to learn John Rowell that Rosetta Armstead, whom the Rev. Mr. Dennison undertook to send through Ohio as a slave, but who was rescued and declared free has instituted a suit against the Louisville Pastor for the recovery of \$10,000 damage for false imprisonment. setta was rescued on the 3d of March in Columbus, and declared free by a Judge of Probate in that city. She was afterwards stolen by the Rev. Kidnapper and his agents, and taken to Cincinnati, where she was tried simultaneously for her freedom on a writ of Habeas Corpus, before Judge Parker, and on a kidnapping warrant before Commissioner Pendery, both of whom be corrected, on information given to Samuel May, Jr., decided in favor of her freedom. For these arrests Leicester, Mass. The Finance Committee's papers, and imprisonments, the suit is brought. We trust that Miss Armstead may receive some measure of pecuthat Miss Armstead may receive some measure of pecu-niary justice from the man who has robbed her of the the fruit of her labor, and sought to despoil her of her circumstances. It is simple justice to them to say, that

Goes to the Penitentiany .- Wm. Lambden, Captain of a Yankee craft, has been convicted at Norfolk of an attempt to carry off slaves, and sentenced to five of an attempt to carry on staves, and sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary. There are four more indictments against him, and as the evidence is the same, he will probably have to spend a considerable portion of his existence in the service of the State.—

The Buffalo Express says:- 'It is stated that no Albany on their way to Canada, within a few weeks.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Chronicle states that on Sunday night last, five slaves belonging to Mr. George Shafler, of Funkstown, and three of Mr. Claggett's of the same place, decamped for the North. They came to Hagerstown, and stole two horses from Mr. Saider's lively stable, and carriage from Mr. John I. Underwood, in which they started at a rapid rate for Pennsylvania.

for a year or two past contemplated the establishment of a College for colored youth. They have finally commenced operations by the purchase of property in Greene county, Ohio. About thirty students are already on the ground.

He ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at Sheldonville, Mass., Sunday, June 29.

When the Greene county, Ohio. About thirty students are already on the ground. COLLEGE FOR COLORED YOUTH .- Some members of the

Dr. Carnochan, of New York city, has trepanned the cheek bone and cut out the root of a neuralgic nerve which had caused his patient years of torture; now he can eat and sleep in peace.

square, Cork, fell on the 31st ult., carrying down the lower floor and its occupants. Eighteen persons were taken out dead, and sixteen wounded.

Dr. J. S. Rock, of Boston, delivered the closing lecture of the Reading Institute. This, with the lectures of Rev. A. L. Storie and Wendell Phillips, Esq., were the best lectures in the course.— Woburn Journal.

Court, and latterly reporter of decisions of the Supress Court. He was greatly respected and beloved.

WELLS BROWN, will spend the ensuing month in lecturing on slavery in Vermont, in Burlington, Vergennes. Ferrisburg, and other places. He will also recite his admirable drams, entitled "How to give a Northern man a Backbone," which has given such unalloyed satisfaction to the various audiences that have already listened to it from his lips. We commend him to the hospitality and co-operation of such of our Vermo friends as do not happen to, know him personally ; to

Mrs. Hale C. W. C. 0 50 J. H. Rolly W. Wurden C. F. Baxter Wm. E. Cash Mr. Morey A. M. Chase Edmund Jackson John R. Manley 8 00 C. P. Rollins

Lydia Spooner Mary Willey N. H. Whiting M. H. Pool A. C. Davison Mary L. Richmond Peter Libbey Geo. F. Noyes

The joy of the Southern men here over the outrage

Mr. Brooks. Accounts from Washington report that

Mr. Brooks half murders a Senator, and is held to bail in the sum of \$500! A mob, without any pre-tence of authority, arrest an editor for treason against the United States, in publishing articles against the

The second floor of an old house in Melrose

B W. C. Valeatine, Esq., a New York merchant, tried in the United States court on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, has been acquitted. Of

Our clear-sighted and eloquent friend, WILLIAM such as do, he needs no endorsement.

1 00 R. W. Henshaw 0 50 N. F. T. 1 00 Johnson Davee 1 00 L. H. Bowker 1 00 Russell Marston 2 00 1 00 Helen E. Garrison 1 00 1 00 ' Friends,' and Cash. in various sums, 63 74

1 00

1 00 1 00

edgment of the Donations, Pledges, and Collections, made at the late New England A. S. Convention, will from the necessity of the case, cannot be so clear and all is done, which the nature of the case admits, to secure accuracy.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN HUB-BARDSTON.—The Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at the Unitarian Church in Hubbardston, during the day and evening, Sunday, the 28th and 29th inst.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massacht

LEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Valley Falls on Sunday next, 29th inst.

All communications for the undersigned, until further notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Ju.,

General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

June 6, 1856.

LOOK AT THIS! Two young colored men, well qualified, desire situa

ishment.

A man and his wife wanted to take charge of a farm nd dwelling-house.

Please make immediate application to WM. C. NELL,

A gentleman having recovered from a settled con-sumption, will send free the prescription used. Ad-dress THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 3m

1 00 Lewis McLauthlin 1 00 N. B. Spooner 1 00 S. Dodge, Jr. 1 00 Samuel Dyer 1 00 Geo. W. Beal 0 50 'Poor Man' James B. Whitcomb 0 50 J. W. Spaulding 1 00 Mr. Mellen 0 25 Leonard Gordon 1 00 Elbridge Sprague 1 00 John Stimpson

1 00 W. Farnsworth 1 00 J. H. Battis 1 00 J. Cushing 1 00 B. L. Whiting 1 00 W. H. Russell 1 00 Lawrence 1 00 J. Cutler 1 00 A. Allen E. Pool 1 00 Paulina Gerry

1 00 Mary L. Willard 0 50 H. P. Trask 0 50 D. M. Taft 1 00 David Merritt 1 00 E. B. Fletcher 1 00 Mary P. Clough 1 00 — Mack Louisa J. Thompson P. S. Crowell 1 00 Mrs. Richardson A. G. Morton J. C. Lindsley 1 00 Mrs. Apthorp 1 00 J. V. Marshall

1 00 J. Loud 0 25 J. Bacon Cambridgeport J. Oliver Anna E. Sibley 1 00 M. A. Bacon 1 00 M. S. Bowker 1 00 A. D. Tasker A. Battles 1 00 Mrs. Pike 1 00 A. H. Harlow 0 50 L. S. Brown P. Shaw 1 00 Edmund Quincy C. F. Hovey J. M. Baxter 0 50 Mrs. Follen 0 50 M. W. Chapman 0 50 Wm. L. Garrison

E. Y. Perry 1 00 W. Phillips 0 25 Henrietta Sargent 1 00 Mary G. Chapman Deborah Weston Robert Roberts 1 00 Aaron M. Powell 1 00 Anna T. Draper 1 00 Mary May 1 00 M. M. Brooks T. C. Severence C. B. McIntire John Jones 1 00 A. C. Fifield Samuel Philbrick E. M. Powell John H. Crane 1 00 Hannah Swasey 1 00 A. J. S. 1 00 N. H. Abbot A. Fairbanks

Phebe Cartland 0 25 Sarah L. Smith Sumner Cheney Geo. W. Flanders R. Plumer John Prentiss D. Tilton O. W. Albee H. A. Morse Wm. H. Logan C. M. Severene

Samuel Barrett Moses Wilmarth D. S. Whitney J. Russell Jacob Leonard Huldah Bates Warren Low H. D. Patch Elizabeth B. Chase

Daniel Mitchell Jane Henshaw Sarah P. Remond Caroline Hinckley R. Purvis Wm. Wells Brown F. C. Mansfield

A. Sawyer Wm. Boynton

R. Howland D. B. Bartlett Any errors which may appear in the acknowl-

It is hoped that a large number of the friends The Buffalo Express says:—'It is stated that no dispassionately consider the cause of and the remedy for the present deplorable condition of the nation. The Albany on their way to Canada, within a few weeks.

Never was the peculiar property of the South as lively and active as at present. Chattels with legs are precarious possessions at best. Now you see them and now you don't—ten—twenty—thirty dollars, you can't tell which come the little looks is nodes.

NOTICE. Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Rock to lecture, hould address him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston.

EF A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. Wallout, 21 Cornhill.

COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND .- Se DEATH OF HON. LUTHER S. CCSHING. Hon. Luther S. cral excellent situations in families in adjacent towns Cushing died in Boston, on Saturday last, aged 53 can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. years. He was formerly a Justice of the Common Pleas

NELL, 21 Cornhill.

A colored apprentice wanted in an engraving estab

TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE,

IN FANEUIL HALL.

The Republicans of Boston and vicinity assembled in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, to ratify the nominations of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton.—
A large delegation from Cambridge, with banners and transparencies, was met by the Fremont Club of this city, and escotted to the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Z. Goodrich, and the following officers were chosen:—
President, John S. Tyler. Vice Presidents, Isaac Livent President, John S. Tyler. Edmund Dwight, Samuel ermore, Franklin Dexter, Edmund Dwight, Samuel ermore, Franklin Dwight, Sa

Another Proposition. In the U. S. Senate on Mon-day, Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the ex-ercise of the elective francise in that Territory, and to provide for calling a Convention to form a Constitu-tion, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union. ANOTHER PROPOSITION. In the U. S. Senate on Mo.

Governor Shannon, came to the house of Samuel Walker, a member of the Kansas Legislature, and not finding him at home, turned his wife and children out of doors. The friends of the Governor, however, apologized for it, on the ground that he was drunk!

charge of the case, Dr. Boyle's services were no longer

THE ANTECEDENTS OF BROOKS. The New York Sun

cluding the Speaker, while they were standing on the steps of the State House. Grimes said he intended no disrespect to the House—he simply meant to kill the Speaker. The apology was accepted as satisfactory, and there the matter dropped.

freedom .- Ohio Bugle.

Lynchburg Virginian.

June 27. 21 Cornhill.

Hannah Morton 1 00 Nancy L. Howes 1 00 Sarah Marston 1 00 C. Wellington 1 00 James Batchellor 1 00 Mrs. Silloway 1 00 R. H. Ober 1 00 Sylvester C. Fay 1 00 F. Hinckley 1 00 W. Ashby 0 50 R. Clap W. Richards 0 50 Mary E. Whiting 1 00 M. B. Goodrich Abigail Kent 0 25 Mary Perry 1 00 Miriam R Johnson 1 00 Maria S. Page 1 00 L. H. Ober 1 00 Louisa Humphrey 1 00 C. Follen 1 00 D. M. Mary C. Sawyer 1 00 Mrs. S. Clapp H. M. Pitman 1 00 M. R. Bascall Eugene Hutchinson 0 50 E. F. Eddy 1 00 John T. Hilton 1 00 Mrs. Jarvis 1 00 Dan A. Comstock

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

LISTEN, BROTHERS! Listen, brothers ! solemn voices come upon the Summer

Long unheeded have their echoes floated over hill and From the rice-swamp, damp and dreary, from the slave

mart's scourge and chains, Where the cotton-fields are whitening on the sunny Southern plains.

From that city, where a mother, in her anguish, deep and wild. Through Death's dark and lonely portals purchased

freedom for her child ; Knowing that no earthly master claims the tenant of

the grave. And 'twere better there to slumber, than awake to be B SLAVE ! From the fair green vales of Kansas, where above each

martyr's grave, In the bloom of summer beauty, prairie-flowers and wild-grass wave ;

From the tombs of BROWN and BARBER carnest voices seem to call-Brothers, heed that solemn warning, ere on you the

doom shall fall ! And again a voice prophetic from the Senate halls we

Shall its tones be still unheeded ? Can we see no cause

for fear? Look upon the noble SUMNER-Genius' gifted, highsouled son-He whose words of lofty daring Fame's bright wreath

had surely won. Read his words, all bright and glowing, from his ear

nest, manly heart ! See the veil that shrouded falsehood, falling at his touch

apart! See our champion, pale and stricken by th' assassin's coward hand !

Shall such outrage be unheeded by the freemen of ou If for Truth and Right no longer may Humanity dare

plead, And free thought and speech be measured by the politician's creed ;

If for truths most bravely spoken, manhood thus is stricken down, And our halls of legislation are the ruffian's fitting home :-

If our country's laws protect not from the murderous hand her son : If our boasted Constitution thus is scorned and tram-

pled on ; If our North-land, bound and fettered, still must wear the tyrant's chain,

And 'tis treason e'en to murmur, or of insult to con plain ;-

Let us march in sad procession to old Bunker's heighte of fame.

And bear hence the granite pillar which will only tell our shame ! O'er the grave where rests our WARREN, never let its

shadow fall, And all glorious memories bury 'neath Oblivion's shrouding pall !

On the storied plains of Concord, o'er the turf-mounds green and low.

Chant the requiem of lost honor-chant it mournfully and slow :

Let New England's rocky hill-sides echo back the blood hound's cry. And the wail of hunted bondmen rise in hopeless ag-

But shall we thus basely falter? Shall we not yet

bide our time-Keeping still our vow unbroken, never to join hands with crime?

With a calm, unwavering courage, and a purpose strong and high. Let us live as honored freemen, fearing not for truth to

On fair Freedom's sacred altar let all party strifes be laid ;

ion. ' Here shall thy pro say unt waves be staye ! !!

Barre, June, 1856.

From the New York Evening Post.

PRESTON S. BROOKS.

CARRIE.

MESSIS. Entrons: I see by your last paper, that numerous citizens of South Carolina are subscribing to a testimonial for Mr. Brooks. This testimonial, I suppose, will be presented at a public meeting, and speeches will be delivered, celebrating the deed of this favorite son of the South. As music will not be inappropriate on such an occasion, may I humbly submit the following

Children of the sunny South, Brothers, gathered here to-day, Let us to exalted worth Our glad meed of homage pay ! Let us sing of Brooks's might, How he laid his foeman low : Let our joyful hearts on him All our gratitude bestow. Carolina's poblest son ! Mirror of her chivalry ! All the trophies she e'er won, Now have been eclipsed by thee

See him raise his valiant arm In the nation's Senate balls ! On the unsuspecting foe Swift the heavy bludgeon falls ! Thus on Carolina's foes Retribution ever wait ; Thus may all her 'gallant' sons

Her proud honor vindicate !

Shade of him whose name we bear ! * Pride of Valor's royal line ! May thy spirit, hov'ring o'er, Shed its influence benign ! Still her godsires' virtues live In the old Palmetto State ; We, thy godsons, gather here Acts like them to celebrate.

Not in silly deeds of war Was thy manly prowess shown ; Thou, in darkness of the night, Struck'st the base ' fanatic' down ! Lit by thre, the faggot's blaze Flickered on the waves of Seine-Carolinian ! when shall we

Light that holy flame again? When to his just doom consign, Him who prates of freedom here ? Fitting bolocaust to thee, Sainted King, whom we revere ! What though History's iron hand Brand him with the mark of shame Brothers ! let us ne'er forget

That we bear his bonored name. Be his weapons, dirk and torch. On our own escutcheon blazed -Emblems of the war we wage When the cry of freedom 's raised Logic! rhetoric! what are these?

Not for us the wordy strife ! Arguments are for the slave; Ours the bludgeon and the knife!

Peril not thy precious life ! Prudence still should guide the blow When thy foeman's back is turned, Let thy weapon lay him low.

When he dares to raise his voice 'Gainst thee, let the traitor find Speedy vengeance at thy hand ; Smite him boldly-from behind

Scions of a noble stock ?

Honor's laws ! pshaw ! why should we

Leave them all to Northern fools !

Trammel with such senseless rules,

Who shall fix the coward's name, Carolina ! on her son ? Offspring of a generous soil, Spurn the lying lexicon ! All the virtues we proclaim Centre, 'gallant' Brooks, in thee : Deathless honor to thy name,

Flower of our chivalry ! While great Charles's spirit lives In the land that he baptized, Be thy gentle courtesy, Be thy manly valor prized ! Carolina's noblest son ! Mirror of her chivalry,

* Everybody knows that South Carolina derives its name from King Charles IX. of France, who was con-nected with a 'painful occurrence' that took place on St. Bartholomew's day.

All the trophies she e'er won,

Now have been eclipsed by thee

THE LIBERATOR.

RHODE ISLAND CONSOCIATION. PROVIDENCE, June 15, 1856. The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Consociation (Orthodox Congregationalists,) was held in the Central Church in this city last week, and during the three days' session, the slavery question occupied full two-thirds of the time. Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of the High Street Church, I rejoice to tell you, carried his point. Well, it is time, for he began it three years ago! You know what it is. THE LIBERATOR contained a sketch of the progress that was made at the annual meeting, June, 1855, when the point aimed at was lost by a majority of one. Rev. Thomas Williams, now called Father Williams, a rabid abolitionist twenty years ago, you remember, and one of my early anti-slavery teachers, was very out-spoken and faithful to all his young converts, especially, made the one majority at that meeting. The great point was, you know, to cut off correspondence with a great and powerful party, who do not think it a sin to commit certain depredations on a man's household, such as taking the wife or husband, as may best suit their convenience or profit; and should the cradle contain a valuable prize, and one likely to increase in value, take it, of course, without asking consent of father or mother. I at first thought I would, instead of the above sentence, use the simple and apostolic word, man-stealers; but as that might give pain to certain tender consciences, I omitted that naughty word. My conscience, you know, has long been seared as with a hot iron, but I ought to have a kind feeling towards all men. The cut-off resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. Leavitt of the Richmond Street Church. who advocated the same at some length. Rev. Dr. Shepard of Bristol, Rev. Mr. Blodget of Pawtucket, Rev. Mr. Taylor of Slatersville, Rev. Dr. Rice of St. Louis, Missouri, a delegate from the Old, and Rev. Mr. Poor of New Jersey, a delegate from the New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, did not agree with Mr. Leavitt. You know I don't go every Sunday to hear theological preaching, but I happened in, some few months since, where Rev. Mr. Conklin officiates, expecting, of course, to hear the regular preacher, but n his stead I found Rev. Mr. Blodget of Pawtucket, Mass. The text was, 'Strive to make your calling and election sure ;' or, 'How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?' The Rev. divine had a number of points in his discourse, which he enforced with much emphasis, one especially, that struck me with great power. He told us that, to make our salvation sure, we should be ready and willing, at all times, and under all circumstances, to forsake the company of ungodly DEAR GARRISON men. I recollected that one year ago he did not agree with my excellent friends. Rev. Messrs. Wollcott and

ing of the session, Rev. Dr. Leavitt took the floor, mangled, before the Northern members of Congress and made quite a long speech. He had changed his will 'let the Union slide,' and strike for a Norther mind-he was afraid of doing wrong-he hoped the Confederacy? This is the last chance for freedom or Consociation would defer action on this resolution for the Western Continent-the immediate dissolution of the one year. Rev. Thomas Williams hoped the motion present Union, and the formation of a Northern, nonwould pass unanimously, and also hoped the question slaveholding Republic. to cut off acquaintance with Christian ministers.

School of the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Foster of Illinois, assisted by Rev. Mr. Poor children, to be sold as beasts; you consign every sev clock, when the vote was taken, and the resolution all the sacred and dear affections of home. By sustain from voting on his own resolution. Dr. Poor left before never be here again-and immediately left the house.

Thus ended the three days' labor. The meetings were attended by clergymen of a number of the different sects. Free-Will and self-willed Baptists, Right Rev. Dr. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The Annual Convention of the Profestant Episcopal Church for the State of Rhode Island met on Tuesday, publicane are divided. Booth does what he can to break and finished up all its business in two days. For twelve years this was the church of my adoption, and I shall not now speak in disparagement of such a respectable, dignified body. I think they are not troubled with isms much-not to my knowledge; the pounding of Senator Sumner's head, and the killing of Free State men in

you not that our righteous indignation would be raised to a high standard? Little Rhoda owns some very big guns, and she has got money to buy more, should an emergency arise. Her Senator, too, belongs to the dig-nified body I have just referred to, and also is one of the upper ten thousand, and many tens above that; and your Senator's language has been, some say, very aggressive, and he was not one of the upper ten tho sand, and I think that he was not connected with the rich and dignified body that our Senator is. Now this makes a vast difference! so much so, that I think our Senator's head is safe-for the present; and his language is not generally aggressive. I speak from actual knowledge, for I have, for many years, had the honor of his personal acquaintance, and know that his desire is, as far as possible, to be at peace with all men. Should I see or hear of any danger of a second senatorial assault. I shall feel bound to give the alarm at once, as it would not sound well across the water, and might damage some one of our peculiar institutions, which might be attended with serious consequences. You will see by the above, that it is my ardent wish to be as friendly to the Union as I can be without compromising principle. No man has a right to ask me to go further : but who can tell, pray, what a day or an our may bring forth? For it is already made known to the world, that the twenty Orthodox churches in Rhode Island have openy proclaimed disunion with the Presbyterians; but we trust no blood will be spilf in consequence. I apprehend no immediate declaration of war ; but we know that in a righteous cause, one shall be able to chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.

NO COMPROMISE. Yours, truly,

MISS HOLLEY AT GHENT. GHENT, N. Y., June 16, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : The 'Border Ruffians' are not all in the immediate vicinity of Kansas, as I have had an opportunity to learn since my return from the New England Convention. To effect arrangements for a meeting at this place for our esteemed friend SALLIE HOLLEY, I had occasion to have an interview with the Rev. NATHAN CORNELL, paster of a Lutheran Church; and in the course of our conversation, I was made to realize, more fully than ever before, that the ministers of the popular religion of this country are among the greatest hindrances to the cause of Freedom. When I had made known to him the object of my call, he, at first, agreed with me in desiring to arrest the attention of the people to the subject of Slavery, but he thought they would object to introducing a political question into the church on the Sabbath. I told him that the Abolitionists made it a specially moral and religious, and not a political question; relying on the strong force of Christian principle to effect the deliverance of the oppressed. Yet he, a professed teacher of the doctrines of Christ, denounced the principles of the Abolitionists as treasonable. and their acts as aiding in the support of slavery ! He charged to their influence, all the aggressions of the Slave Power; and, as an example of his intelligence and spirit, in referring to ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, he denominated her 'a scoundrel and a villain,' and unfit for any decent person to associate with !

This is the same clergyman, who gained an unenv able notoriety on one occasion last summer, by rudely and angrily shaking his fist in the face of my brother. (AARON M. Powell) as he was making some remarks, with which he (the minister) was not well pleased.

Should not the pharisaical and time-serving caree of such false teachers and 'blind guides' be exposed? Miss Holley's meeting was large and very successful and was held on Sunday afternoon in the Friends' meet ing-house. The interest manifested by those in attend ance was truly gratifying. The labors of Miss HOLLEY have rendered essential service to our cause in this Yours, for the cause of the slave,

ELIZABETH M. POWELL.

A NORTHERN CONFEDERACY. MILWAURIE, Wis., May 26, 1856.

Congressional and Missouri ruffianism is shaking the West, for the time being, like an earthquake. Those Conklin, on this one point-that plundering the cradle cowardly ruffians and bloodhounds of slavery, Brooks without the mother's consent, or holding companion- Butler & Co., and the Border Ruffiaus, are but the leship with those who did, was sinful. But why has gitimate, natural offspring of slavery; and the effort to not the Rev. Mr. Blodget as good a right to his opinion assassinate Charles Sumner in his seat in the United as any man, if he shall say that plundering the sheep- States Senate, and the murders and arsons in Kansas, fold or the hen-house, without consulting any pretend- are but the natural and necessary fruits of the compre ed owner, is sin? Who shall deign to call his opinion in mise between Liberty and Slavery. Why should the question, or say that our salvation will not be endanger- North be astonished and indignant, as though some uned, if we hold companionship with those who perform expected and unnatural outrage had been perpetrated?

such deeds? But now I name the very respectable If a man enters into a league with highway robbers, list who advocated and voted for Dr. Leavitt's resolu- should he be surprised if he himself is robbed? Thos tion : Rev. Messrs. Wolcott, Conklin, Swain, Clapp, and who enter into an alliance with pirates, should Hon. A. C. Barstow, and Rev. Mr. Foster of Illinois. I they be shocked if they get their own throats cut? No can truly say, they all did themselves much credit, in more should Charles Sumner. Henry Wilson, John P. my humble opinion. Dr. Rice spoke at great length a Hale, Edward Wade, and Joshua R. Giddings complain number of times. Rev. Mr. Poor, from the New School, if they are knocked down, beaten, and assassinated, in was allowed to speak his opinion also, as long as he their seats in Congress. What business have they wished to ; but the members of the Consociation were there, side by side with those thieves, robbers, and as limited to fifteen minutes. They permitfed Dr. Rice to sassins, to legislate for a nation? They knew the char speak an hour or more, when, by a rule, the re- acter of their associates; they knew that Brooks, But ply to him was only one quarter of that time, giving ler & Co. live by theft, robbery and murder; and they him great advantage in debate; but even under this knew, also, that these men had as good a right to seats disadvantage, he was ably replied to by Messrs. Wol- in Congress as they had, and that, by virtue of their cott, Swain, Conklin; and truly rejoiced were all the common right, they were habitually bound, by their friends of the slave that the Rev. Mr. Clapp, who, less oath of office, to treat them with the same courtesy and than a year since, has been settled over the old church in respect that they awarded to honest and honorable men Broad street, (one of the largest in the city.) took the When they are scourged or knocked down by their asso stand, and delivered a bold, open and manly speech, in ciates, on the floor of Congress, as are the black slave favor of closing the correspondence, and against re- on the plantation, why be astonished? Will they learn ceiving or sending delegates to either the Old or New wisdom, come out from such an alliance, and go to work to form a Northern Republic? How many more Gree-But I have got before the record. On the last morn- leys and Sumners must be scourged, knocked down and

would be indefinitely postponed. He could not consent People of Massachusetts, against the entreaties of the wise and good, you persist in your union with kidnap-Motion to postpone or defer was lost. The debate pers and murderers. Your sons are struck down, and continued till near 1 o'clock, when an adjournment took murdered in Washington and Kansas, as the legitimate place until 2, P. M.; when Dr. Rice (Old School) result. You have outraged humanity; you have cast preached a sermon of more than an hour long, at the contempt upon the God of justice and purity; you close of which, the Communion was administered by have put on the auction-stand four millions of God's of New Jersey, (New School.) At 5 o'clock, the Mod- enth woman in the nation to prostitution, and consent erator called the Convention to order. The debate was to hold her while your brutal allies work their will upimmediately resumed, and continued until near 8 o'- on her ; you have abolished marriage, and trampled on passed-Yeas 17, Nays 14. Dr. Leavitt was excused ing your allies in slaveholding, slave-hunting, slavebreeding, and slavery-extension, you have filled the land night; Dr. Rice said a few parting words-he would with pollution, robbery, violence and blood. The brutal and cowardly assault on Charles Sumner, and on your sons and daughters in Kansas, is but the legitimate fruit of your own acts. Will you persist in your covenant with death ' and your 'agreement with hell'? If you do, you must meet your reward.

By the way, it is altogether probable that Wiscon will sustain the Democratic party next fall. The Re them up and prevent their gaining the State in the next legislature, which is to choose a Senator for six years, should the Union hang together so long-which may the God of the oppressed forefend ! Booth has called a mass meeting on the 4th of June, in Madison, to oppos the Republicans that meet at the same time and place

tain it.

to inquire into the expediency and necessity of a North- for us, through much tribulation, probably through a ern confederacy? Brooks, and his assistants in the as-sault on Sumner, whatever be the result to him, will war, an eventual salvation from all unrighteousness not only go unpunished, but be sustained by the present -and we are now near the crisis. Those who believe confederacy. The deliberate murders of the sons and that all persons have inalienable rights, and are to be daughters of New England, in Kansas, will be sustain- reverenced and aided as such, are sooner or later to ed by the Union. Kansas will be a slave State. The come into earthly power, and give their character to Senators and Representatives in Congress will further the Constitution and the Administration of the kingdon be beaten, outraged and murdered. All-all the natur- to come. The meek and merciful, the progressive an al and pecessary fruits of the Union between the North pure, the patient and now persecuted Jesus, is to tri and the South ! The Republican party can do nothing ; umph on this continent, and set at liberty them who for it has already determined to make no issue with sla- are bruised, and break every yoke, and give deliververy where it now exists. Who will call a Northern con- ance to the captives. The U. S. Government is to be vention to consider the condition of Congress and of Kan- converted and changed—not by breaking it up into pet-

place. Now there is a city of forty thousand people! caused by its representation article; and from all relics This is the best harbor on lake Michigan. Rail-roads are of barbarism-such as the power to make war, laid out from this place across the State to the Mississippi in three directions. Emigration to Wisconsin from Europe and New England is incredible. They come by and resist our present evil Government, until the end powerful State. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

PREEDOM OF CHRISTIANITY.

of Christianity; but God is the ruler of the world, as some will take up carnal weapons to defend Slavery well as of the Church ; and of necessity it comprises, Money and troops will go to Kansas to fight, some for and applies to political revolutions. In August, 1885, and some against freedom. We shall have civil war in a great popular meeting was held in Fancuil Hall, Bos- Congress, and out of Congress; but the kingdom of South ; at which a small party of radical abolitionists the entire expanse of North and South, East and West. were so condemned and denounced, that the most active Slavery, the sum of all iniquities, now sanctioned and leader of that party was shortly after seized at a ladies' upheld by the United States Government, will be expellmeeting by citizens of "property and standing." ed from the Magna Charta of our Rights, and from the dragged through the streets, and imprisoned to pro- operations of our Congress; and there will be a new tect him from assassination. In May, 1853, that same despised and maltreated man stood up in another hall the present, as animal life is different from vegetable, in Boston, filled with as large, and a more respectable or human is different from animal. Noble champions ments, with general acclamations of applause; and and women, are now called upon to vow eternal hostileven boldly avowed his desires of national disunion, in ity to Slavery, wherever found, in statute book or in which that audience did not sympathize, without a whis- mobs; to resist the United States Government the best per of censure. In the interval, his voice, and that of way they can, till it ceases to be a Slavery Power - to his coadjutors, had sounded through all the free portion resist Slavery in Church and State, not in a sections of these extensive States ; and had awakened a more rational, moderate and practical zeal, which has become not by stirring up animosities between different States the animus of a now formidable party, threatening to but by firm resistance to Slavery itself, as a wicked and convulse this Union to its extremities; and which can insufferable custom, a sin against God and man, de only be allayed by the removal from this nation of its curse and its disgrace, and the triumph of political and

And this revolution is not political only; the churches Editor of the Liberator : are also cleaving asunder by the force of this anti-slavery electricity. Harmony can no longer be restored to them by conservative adherence to political power ; . Higher Law advocates, under cover of the dialogue they must yield to the rushing advance of freedom, or . Crito. Whether the attempt was made with a view be scattered in fragments. But they charge and fear "infidelity;" and in alarm at the menaced abandonment of faith, recede into the more awful abandonment of philanthropy. They forget that not only has God chosen the weak to confound the mighty, but that he has never carried forward a movement of human regeneration, without the intermingled elements of selfishness, and error and even of fanaticism, to gave it impetus. History bears to us a solemn fact : all predominant churches have allied themselves to the abuses and the tyrannies of existing sovereignties, and have in consequence sunk in corruption and discredit; and when such sovereignties have been overthrown, have particis made use of to rebuke such men as Seward, Sumner, ipated in the wreck. In France, the Cross was dashed Greeley, Parker and Beecher, for their advocacy to pieces with the Sceptre, and in England, the yet lin- of the 'Higher Law.' No man questions the in gering Church, thus attached to the State, in the sem- justice of the sentence which bereft classic Greece blance of the skeleton of Papal power, is fast losing its of one of her best friends, and the world of an active hold on the affections of the nation; and when the ad- Christian and profound thinker; and few candid men vancing spirit of reform in that land shall bring its will question the injustice of this attempt to distort the proud Aristocracy to the level of the people, that last words of the dying philosopher into a justification Church will be like the Roman Republic under the Ce- of non-interference with the designs of the Slave Olichurch will be like the Roman repair.

sars—a name without a substance. Those of our garchy, based upon a superstitious regard for law, own Churches, who give their support to the Slavehold-without reference to its relations with and its influence own Churches, who give their support to the Slavenous ing despotism of our country, and find vindication for it in the antiquated records of Judaism, are already trembling on their bases; and must fall before the sane man will affirm that the decree under which Some man will affirm the decree under which Some man will affirm the ance to the captive, and which is yet to pour the light ple to the brute level-extinguishes at a blow their civil of the gospel on the sealed eyes of myriads of our dark-

mentous considerations. Professing, as our glory, existing millions, and millions yet unborn, concerns emancipation from ecclestiastical authority in faith, it not those millions alone, but hungers for the liberties is peculiarly important for us to withhold allegiance of the whole human race. from the equally binding and corrupting power of po- In his reply to Crito, the philosopher showed his willitical domination. In vain do we refuse the fetters of linguess to suffer martyrdom for the vindication of a ly patronage. In vain do we strive to diffuse Christian results, anticipates the rale of later times-obedience higher duty of Christian philanthropy. In vain do we just laws, that the majesty of the law may be preserved of co-operation in action. Let Christians give up the submission to injustice. spirit of the age, they will become the great tree with such richness of illustration, is the incalculable ever fluctuating car of political power, and their now their grievances, to outlaw every attempt at govern be written on their ruins.

EXTRACT PROM A SERMON.

We believe that Despotism, Oligarchy, Republicanism, will eventually yield to Practical Social Christianity and Divine Harmony, when universal knowledge, and love law,' so to speak, in the time of Socrates. The law

years ; by returning fugitive slaves to their masters ; by lending United States forces to suppress slave insures to exist on the earth ; or else stop praying that the

kingdom of Impartial Righteousness may come. No (white man) be robbed of his wife very near by, many good Episcopalians, we doubt not, would feel very bad, and say that the robber rascal ought to be imprisoned. You in Massachusetts have the advantage of us in Rhode Island. Should some Southern blood pound the bead of our Senator Allen, while in his senatorial seat, as hard as Senator Sumper's head was pounded, think

and calculated that Barstow would aid him to main- righteous Government. We want the kingdom of heaven in this large domain, and not the kingdom of Sa-Who will call a convention of the New England States tan ; and we mean to have it. God means to work out sas, and what the North should do in the present crisis? ty principalities and powers, but by becoming purified Fifteen years ago, there was scarce a village in this from the double taint of Slavery and money-power

The kingdom of Freedom and Peace is to come in this

country, and we are called upon to take up the cross.

tens of thousands. It is a beautiful, and must be a cometh. It is not a conflict between North and South or between Free States and Slave States ; por is it s conflict to tear to pieces a General Government over the length and breadth of our great country; but it is conflict between Freedom and Slavery-between those But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world parts of our Constitution which provide for free instituto confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak tions and free operations, and those parts which covethings of the world to confound the things which are
mighty." 1 Con. I. 27. vail, after a long struggle. Some will take up carnal, This declaration referred only to the origin and rise and some spiritual weapons to defend Freedom, and ton, to soothe an alarm of the Slaveholders of the God will be set up at last in this country, covering over order of political life and prosperity, as different from audience, and uttered his strongest Anti-Slavery senti- of Liberty, valiant men of God, enthusiastic young men spirit, not by considerations of latitude and longitude manding eternal reprobation and death.

SOCRATES VERSUS THE 'HIGHER LAW.

The Editor of Harper's Magazine, in the Apri number of that periodical, very dexterously attacks the to an increase of Southern patronage, or from better motives, is of little consequence. That it was made with the full knowledge that the number of its Northern readers would not grow less, is very probable since no man is the less respected here, for declaring his sentiments plainly and boldly, while a half-way fearful expression of his thoughts may not measurably exalt him in the public esteem.

Following his unjust sentence, the friends of Socrate set about devising means for his escape. In his reply to the arguments of Crito, (which the Editor declares 'a triumph of Reason over Feeling,') the philosopher

erates suffered, and that which degrades a whole per power for evil? The fate of Socrates was special Americans may learn a useful lesson from these mo- while that to which the Slave Oligarchy would consign

a religious creed, if we accept the tighter ones of world- abstraction. His reasoning conducted to its legitimate ruth and freedom of conscience, if we decline the to 'the powers that be.' He urges submission to unbeast of liberal teleration of all opinions when consistent inviolate. A questionable majesty, it would seem, with united affections, if we are intolerant of diversity which could be beneficially affected through a cowardly

untenable opinion, that they are bound to render obe- Of the reply of Socrates to Crito's last and moving dience to human government in matters of Christian expostulation, the Editor remarks :- 'The great idea benevolence; and gathering strength with the rising which he ever presents with such vigor of reasoning, of the kingdom of heaven, in the branches of which all value of the State, the priceless price of civil governthe delivered "fowls" of oppressed humanity may ment. But did the philosopher intend by this vig. lodge. But let our Churches attach themselves to the orous reasoning," to cut off a people from a redress of waning influence will vanish; and the "Ichabod" mental progress, and to brand as a felon every man which has labelled so many of their predecessors, will who should protest against the aggressions of tyranny, J. P. B. whether in the guise of caste, or of an aristocracy based upon wealth! What man, speaking within the prov ince of his better reason, will assert that such is the doctrine taught by Socrates in the dialogue Crito? It must be remembered that there was no 'higher

of God and man, will fill the earth as the waters fill givers of that time occupied the same position in the public esteem, that Moses occupied in the es-We happen now to be in a transition state from a feem of the tribes. They were, in some sort, the lower to a higher form of general government. The tongues of the gods, as Moses was regarded the mouth-United States Government has been, for nearly seventy piece of Jehovah. Greece was scarcely less a theocracy years, trying to serve God and Mammon, Freedom and than Israel; and, therefore, the civil law was the Slavery. The framers of the General Government made 'higher law,' which does not happen to be the case in a glorious Constitution in all respects, except in its this country. I believe that plenary inspiration is not agreeing not to recognize Christianity in its provisions. claimed for the framers of either our organic or munici-They covenanted with each other to promote Slavery, pal laws, no, not even by the most inveterate of the by counting three-fifths of the slaves as persons to be many Constitution worshippers with whom this fecund represented in Congress by slaveholders, instead of land is blessed. When that claim shall be set up, it slaves ; by perpetuating the African slave trade twenty will be more in order to summon Socrates from Hade to testify against the advocates of the 'Higher Law.'

For one, I object to this manifest disposition of some rections. This covenant to do wicked deeds has been journalists and Magazine men, to lean upon the philofaithfully kept. We have served Satan effectually for sophical abstractions of the ancient sages, in their atseventy years - never more faithfully than during the tempts to bolster up great wrongs. The Bible, for last six years. We are united with slavery ; we serve which they profess great reverence, has been degraded its behests, and get its returns. We pray every Sun- into a corner-stone of the 'institution.' There was day that the kingdom of Heaven may come; that the vandalism enough displayed in that, to satiate the de-General Government may, like Christ, be a Father to structiveness of common barbarians ; but if the wisdom all the inhabitants of the land; and then we help the of the ancient sages, and especially the last words o United States Government oppress four millions of Socrates, are to be brought down and set up as slaves, and destroy Kansas, and insult our Senators ! main pillars in the Juggernautic temple of America The Christian advice is, to cease serving the Slave Slavery, we may well prepare for a resuscitation of the Power, and then resist in all righteous ways, till it ceas. Delphic Oracle in furtherance of pro-slavery designs. JOHN OF MORLEY,

Wellsboro', Pa. May, 1856.

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

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELTES JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Osstan Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at day

Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at lans ever, of thet, says.—

"I a " happy to say of your Carnaxue Prins, that I have found them a better family medicine for cosmon me than any obe within my knowledge. Meny of my friends have also any department of the same and coincide with me in believing that the possesse extraordinary wirters for driving out disease and curing the sick. They are not only effectual, but and and pleasant is a taken — qualities which must make them valued by the policy when they are known."

when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from latinon, 15th April, 1854,—

"De. J. C. Ayra. Sir: I have taken your Pills win put benefit, for the listleseness, languor, loss of appetits, at alkies headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the grig. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used your our Pills cured me. I have used your our Petersai many years in my family coughs and only win failing success. You make medicines which care, and I be it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have does take young."

doing."

JOHN P. BEATT T. Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railread to, arg., "Ph. R. R. Office, Probabelphia, Dec II, Inc.

"Ph. R. R. Office, Probabelphia, Dec II, Inc.
"Siz. I take pleasure in adding my testmony to the charof your medicines, having derived very material found use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I am new was out them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while is means will procure them." The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Westwart.

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. B., of Westwest, N. H., writes,—
"Having used your Cathario Pills in my practic, I only from experience, that they are an invaluable perguive. In one of disordered functions of the liver, cusing headach, inignation, costiveness, and the great variety of disease that fedition, costiveness, and the great variety of disease that fedition are superior of the propertion of the propertion of the propertion and perfectly asis required. I confidently recommend the Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ver leads they are sure, in their operation, and perfectly asis realists which make them an invaluable article for public use. I have for many years known your Cherry Person as the best ough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no wise infert to that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

"Dr. J. C. Atzr. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my lith with acro' als in its worst form, and now, after twenty yeary via and an cantold amount of suffering, where been completely one in a few weeks by your Fills. With what feelings of rejektal write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have suffers, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this leathware dense in some shape. At times it attacked my cyre, and has not been shape. At times it attacked my cyre, and has hely no party bald all my days; sometimes it cane out in my fas, at kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Calarie Fills, and now an entirely free from the complaint. My my ser well, my skin is fair, and my har has commenced a baldy growth; all of which makes me feel airrady a new perse.

"Hoping this statement: may be the means of conveying information that shall do good to others. I am, with curry sealment of gratifude,"

"All hyper known the absence of the first markets."

"All hyper known the absence of the first my little of gratifude,"

"All hills hill have known the absence of the first my little was the means of conveying information that shall do good to others. I am, with curry sealment of gratifude,"

"All hyper known the absence of the first my little my li

mation that small do good. Yours, &c., MARIA RICKERof gratitude, Maria Ricker from her shift hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERT. Overseer of the Portsm

Carr. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Bean, 20th April, 1854. —

"Your Pills have cured me from a billous attack which are "Your Pills have cured me from a billous stack which sus-from derangement of the Liver, which had become very senior. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and how my remeity I could try; but a few doses of your Pills are completely restored me to health. I have given them to my dilute worms, with the best effects. They were prompt next a recommended them to a friend for continence, which had recall him for months; he told me in a few days they had cust him You make the best medicine in the world, and I as few

You make the best medicine in the world, and I am fee to say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Soyrea Cort, whose brilliant abilities have made him well knew, sot only in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, St. April, 184.

"Sire: I have great satisfaction in assuring you the spell and family shave been very much benefited by you nestican. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and dangeror cough, by your Chirary Perronal, and since then has signed perfect healths. My children have several times been cured from attacks, of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an invisible remedy for these complaints. Your Litture is made never health, but the several times been carefully cured me from a dyspepsis and costiveness which has grown upon me for some years; indeed, this cure is made meriportant, from the fact that I had failed to get relief from the left into I had failed to get relief from the left in the interval of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessle to exfamily, and you may well suppose we are not ammindful of it.

Yours respectfully,

LEAVITT IHAXIER."

LEAVITT THAXID.

"Senate Chamber, Obio, April 10, 184,

"Dr. J. C. AYER. Honored Sir: I have made a thorough trid
of the CATRAKUP PILLS left me by your sgent, and have bea
cursed, by them of the dreadful fibrumation under which ha
found me suffering. The first dose relieved me, and a few subsquent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fed in botte
health now than for some years before, which I attribute safesty
to the effects of your CATRAKTO-PILLS.

Yours with great respect.

LUCIES R. METCALF."

The above are all from persons who are publicly known when they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of with other pills, on which they make more profit. Be not imposed upon by any such counsellors.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.;

And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every The Beautiful Women of Circassia.

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

OR, THE-PRICE, 75 CENTS. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. A SECOND ROBINSON CRUOSOE

PETER GOTT, THE CAPE ANN FISHERMAN. 1 vol. 12 mo. Price, 75 cents.

A STORY scarcely second in interest to Rebinse Crusoe, written by Dr. J. REYNOLDS, depicting the life of a fisherman at sea and on above, the manner of taking the various kinds of fish which swim between the Grand Board State of the Advention the instance. the Grand Banks and Florids, and detailing the instmerable dangers and hardships to which those bards sons of toil are subjected, how they share their faret, and the mode of life of their families while bushards,

sons and brothers are absent fishing.

This is opening a new vein most emphatically. We are not aware that it has ever been written upon before.
The book has all the fascination of a romance, while dealing with the stern realities of life. No person can read it without being interested and instructed

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. For sale by all Booksellers. 'The Little Doctor,'

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

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

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES

Twenty Years of Professional Life. THIS is a genuine 'Home Book'; a book for the fireeide, and one which every woman should out and read. We want to find

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

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON. DERBY'S CATHOLIC

Is stirring the waters to a foam. Read it, if yes Catholic question yet published. PRICE, 75 CENTS.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., post of the 117 Washington St., P.

M2 4m