frected, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ined three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, renylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

B The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ttee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LAISE, EDRUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and fin the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

per section are impartially allowed a hearing. WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

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

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURBENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES ON

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

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

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress ; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 27.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1148.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

NE BUCHANAN'S LOYALTY TO THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Enquirer of June 20th, thus sums the services which Mr. Buchanan, in his long ble career, has rendered to the cause of slavery It is refreshing to contemplate the quiet dig-

ely and patriotic spirit which characterized Mr sit and patriotic spirit which coaracterized Mr. Bechann's career in Congress. Not for one in-test, never on a single proposition, was he found a company with the abolitionists. He neither nated nor supported measures of aggression on the South, but in every emergency zealously bleded the "legal and political rights" of sla ery. So consistently did he adhere to the Constimon, that we challenge the Whig to cite a single beance of a clear and unequivocal struggle be-peer slavery, and abolitionism, in which Mr. Bueasan did not espouse the interests of the South. is sever strove to impair the legal guaranties of ster. He never neglected an opportunity of ectional agitation. It is true he did not go the exire length of Mr. Calhoun's famous resolutions; od seither did Mr. Clay. Mr. Buchanan went as ar in these support as any other Northern Senatr, sofar, indeed, as to advance beyond the popour sentiment of the Northern States.

direct and abolitionism, Mr. Buchanan took the all of the South. He voted to suppress the circuas of incendiary documents through the mails s opposed the confirmation of Edward Everett as sister to Great Britain, because of his opinion that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the He was an early, steadfast and efficient friend of Texas annexation. He was an early, steadfast and efficient foe of the Wilmot Profiso. He advocated the admission of Arkansas ists the Union. He denied the right of Congress b buch slavery in the District of Columbia. In e great struggle of 1849, when the North was triving to drive slavery from the territorial posrations of the government, Mr. Buchanan, then in sirate life, and under no obligation to mingle in hattle, volunteered in the service of the South, ad proposed to extend the Missouri Compromise me to the Pacific ocean-by which measure abolinoism would have been excluded from the entire

rejon of our Mexican conquests.

After this compromise line was practically ob-Bented, and the South consented to the new ar-pagement of 1850, he planted himself upon the lity of the settlement, and the support of the egitive Slave law. When, at last, the South disevered the impolicy of attempting to bolster its rights by temporary expedients, and resolved to followed upon fundamental principles. Mr. Buchanin promptly and heartily approved the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and the plan of settling sectional disputes by leaving the issues of slavery to the decision of the popular will, expressed though a legitimate organism, and exerted in obetence to the paramount spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Buchapan to the favorable consideration of eggers, on the ground that he is an Irishman. It also urges the election of Mr. Buchanan on postarery grounds, thus :

He was early in the field in support of the ap plication of the people of revolutionized Texas for the annexation of that disrupted limb of the Republic of Mexico to the United States. This reaired considerable moral courage, in the public sper of that day, but not so much as was requirslupon the part of a Free State Senator upon nother question, viz. : the advocacy of the excluand of anti-slavery publications from the mails, jaming through the slave States. But he supportwith slavery in the District of Columbia. These were dangerous grounds to take in the face of the North; and we know of no man who supported them so effectually.
The Whigs, with Gen. Taylor as their candidate.

Buchanan retired to private life in 1849, when the new administration came into power. During the ensuing four years, however, he continued to take a rigorous part in political discussions, carasly sustaining the Fugitive Slave law, endeavering to secure for the use of the United States Marshals the use of the State jails for the detention of fagitives claimed by their owners, and support-ing other measures having for their object the adinistration of the government upon national

Ma BUCHANAN SQUARE ON THE PLATFORM .- That here might be no mistake as to his position, Mr. amanan, in a speech at Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday last, in reply to the Keystone Club, placed haself heartily and squarely on the Border Ruffian

GENTLEMEN-Two weeks since, I should have naie jou a longer speech, but now I have been just upon a platform of which I most heartily opsciative of the great Democratic party, and not banan, I am to square my conduct scoring to the platform of that party, and insert no see plank nor take one from it. That platform is relicitly broad and national for the whole Demothis party. This glorious party, now, more than ter, has demonstrated that it is the true conservaher party of the Constitution and of the Union. The miserable lick-spittle!

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AT THE SOUTH. Here s that the Richmond Enquirer says of the Demo-ralle platform. The emphasized paragraphs are Righted as they appeared in the Enquirer:

With the utmost possible precision and emphasprinciples, first, of the Constitutional Guar-STRE OF SLAVERY; and secondly, OF THE EQUALITY IN THE STATES IN RESPECT OF THEIR SOVEREIGN DIG-BIT AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. In equally clear and and asive terms the doctrine of Squatter Sovereign-ha reputated by the Platform of the Democratic party.

STRATOR STREET THRASHED. This notorious abostand the representatives, for the last year, to the current such as the senator's, attacked Mr. to it a relation of the Senator's, attacked Mr. Senator is, attacked Mr. Senator in the Senator chamber, and caned him settle. ha rough treatment, and be more careful in future, when speaking of Southerners.—Kansas Squatter

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 4. INSOLENCE OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The habitual insolence of the Abolitionists in Washington imposes upon the Representatives of the South the necessity either of shameful submisthe South the necessity either of shameful submission to insult and obloquy, or of some appropriate one of them is The Mobile Tribune, one of the edand adequate redress of their grievances. To reitors of which is a Yankee, and the other is a garden, where the antagonism of opposing parties would be reduced to a contest of filthy vituperaimpulse of resentment, which constitute the chivalry of the Southern character. The obligation to avenge any personal affront or liber upon his State is as keenly felt by the Southern gentleman, as the duty of repelling the assault of a public enemy. This pride of personal inviolability, and this perfect readiness to confront death in vindication of his honor, impart to the character of the Southern gentleman the dignity and delicacy ber, and force their doctrines down the throats of the Southern gentleman the dignity and delicacy ber, and force their doctrines down the throats of of the Southern gentleman the dignity and delicacy of sentiment which distinguish it from the habitual dispositions of any other community. erable insult, by what mode of redress can he satisfy his wounded sensibility, except by the inflic-tion of personal chastisement on his adversary. There may be some persons who contest the ne-

cessity of such violence or resentment on the part of Southern representatives, on the ground of want of adequate provocation. This objection implies an utter ignorance of the habitual tone and temper of abolition speakers. The wild and ferocious passions of their vulgar constituency find full utterance on the floor of Congress. If anybody wants an illustration of the characteristic sentiment and speech of the Abolitionists, let him turn to another column of this paper, and read the proceedings a recent Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston .-When George Washington is spit upon and de-nounced as a scoundrel, it is not wonderful that Southern men are stigmatized with the most opprobrious epithets in the vocabulary of abuse. A circumstance is disclosed in the proceedings of

this Convention which still further justifies Col. Brooks in his castigation of Sumner. It appears, from a letter to Theodore Parker, that Sumner vauntingly proclaimed a premeditated purpose to pronounce the most severe philippic ever heard in Congress. For such deliberate malice in abuse, no punishment could be excessive.

But the funniest part of this affair is Wilson's pretended regret that he was not present to repel the assault upon Sumner. How very lustily this cock crows upon his own dunghill! At Washington, in presence of the persons with whom he is eager to grapple, he is as harmless as any other combatant. In Massachusetts he is all ablaze

BROOKS AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The subjoined correspondence between the ruffiar Brooks and his constituents is copied from the Charles-CHARLESTON, May 28th, 1856.

To Hon. Preston S. Brooks:

Dear Sir :- The undersigned citizens of Charles ton, in their own behalf and in behalf of many oth ers, beg your acceptance of the accompanying cane. been purchased with the contribution of the smallest coin in use, by those who sympathise with and support you in the position you now oc-cupy, in consequence of your recent chastisement of the Senator from Massachusetts. We are proud to say that we know of no one in this metropolic who does not share with you in the just indigna-tion which the speech of that Senator provoked and who does not approve the instinct which prompted you to the punishment of one whose scurrility should deprive him of senatorial protection, as it has already taken from him senatorial respect. His incendiary and treasonable orations but the evidences of the length to which the toleration of irresponsible factionists will lead those whose love of country is lost in the desire there are consequences besides those provided by law, for which they must prepare.

It is not because this Senator has been pleased

advocate doctrines, the practical adoption of which would develop, as the least of its evils, a dissolution of the Union; nor because that in doing so, he has exhibited a temper so selfish in its tendencies and indecent in its development as to cause every true lover of his country to regret that he sits in the Senate Chamber of the Union: but it is because he has dared, in contravention perty of their neighbors, under cover of freedom of all propriety, and with studied contempt of all Speech and freedom of the Press. Nor have they ing so, he has exhibited a temper so selfish in its terms so gross and insulting, that no son of hers could have remained unmoved. In your case, ad-ditional aggravation was found in the fact, that the terms in which your venerable relative was Christianity. The South, regarding either honor referred to, made it your duty in his absence to punish the aggressor. You have put the Senator from subserves no other purpose but to endanger and Massachusetts where he should be. You have oppress her.' applied a blow to his back. He has undergone the infamy of personal punishment. His submission to your blows has now qualified him for the closest companionship with a degraded class. But any class, however degraded, will regard with indifference one who, noisy in the assertion of another's rights, is indisposed to assert his own.

With great respect, yours truly, S. S. FARRAR, JAMES GILLILAND, A. CANADAY, E. J. DAWSON, W. B. CARLISLE.

And others

WASHINGTON, D. C., 12th June.

S. S. Farrar, Esq. :

My Dear Sir :- I beg to tender my respectful acknowledgments to yourself and the gentlemen associated with you, for the handsome cane reassociated with you, for the handsome cane received a few days since by express. The act which
you are pleased to commend was the result of a
sense of duty—a duty which either of my colleagues would have performed, had they been in
my precise situation. I accept the Palmetto cane
your feet as you would a snake.

Hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that
Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I
hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But
when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a
soldier, by carrying a Sharpe's rifle, then she is no
longer worthy of respect. Trample her under
your feet as you would a snake.

From the Autauga (Alabama) Citizen.

THE COWHIDE AND HICKORY STICK. There are but two papers in the State, that taliate in kind would be abhorrent to all the man-ly instincts of Southern gentlemen, and would be-sides soon convert Congress into a brothel or a bear press of the entire State have fully approved of the course Mr. Brooks pursued, under the circumstances, and recommend that other Southern memtion. The Abolitionist recognises no responsibility on the field of honor for words of wanton or deliberate denunciation. What recourse, then, has the Southern gentleman! If he has not been abused in person, his State and his country have been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced, and all the finer feelings of his heart been traduced. trampled upon by a beast of an Abolitionist. To endure such indignities would imply an absence ciples, they must fight. When the Emigrant Aid of that sensibility to insult and of that fearless Societies began to send their tools to Kansas, they ber, and force their doctrines down the throats of Southerners, they must fight. Let Greeley be severely cowhided, and he will cease to publish his passions inflamed and pride humiliated by an intel- blackguardism about Southern men-let Wilson and Sumner, and Seward, and the whole bost of Abolition agitators, in Congress, be chastised to their heart's content, and, our word for it, they will cease to heap abuse upon our citizens. We repeat, let our Representatives in Congress use the cowhide and hickory stick (and, if need be, the bowie-knife and revolver.) more frequently, and we'll bet our old hat that it will soon come to pass that Southern institutions and Southern men will be respected.

NORTHERN FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Calhoun and many other sagacious and propeople were incapable of preserving free institutions. With a population far from dense, compared with Europe, a resort to the military is no unfrequent occurrence among them, even at the present time. Their breed of noble men is wellnigh extinct. All their really great men of the revolution were bred up under slave institutions; for at that time slavery existed in all the Colonies. Their greatest man of later days was Webster He was destitute of moral courage, and his whole character was disfigured by ignoble stains.

Of the present generation—excepting Mr. Fill-more and Mr. Winthrop, neither of whom has mingled in this wordy foray against the Souththeir public men are mere demagogues—shallow pretenders—fit only for the stock jobbing department of politics. Under the lead of canting hypo-crites, they affect a mighty degree of piety, and their nice consciences are greatly distressed about with indignation, and thirsts for blood with the slaves, whom their piratical ancestors kidnapappetite of a hungry tigress. He even boasts of ped and brought to this country, and sold to Southhaving made a belligerent demonstration in front of hearts were searched, it would be found that they are chiefly anxious to liberate the present race of Africans, that they might have the opportunity of supplying their place, by resuming the old and profitable traffic by which they made so much money in former times. They, however, as repre-sented by the élite of New York, claim to be the only fit people to uphold free government, and manage the affairs of a republic. The only evi-dence we have of their fitness is their late and continued attempt to subvert the legal government of Kansas by a mob of craven fanatics, who, after defying war, either sold or threw away their arms, and took to their heels; and their recent proposi-tion, through the columns of the Tribune, to send a band of bullies to Washington to overawe Co gress, which proposition was seconded and amends Ruggles, to Include all, and by the furi loudly applauded by the meeting of honorable and courageous gentlemen of New York. Union square Fifth avenue and Wall street have, by recommend ing force, put a ball in motion which may cause their palaces to topple, and cannot be stopped as easily as it was started .- Richmond Whig.

The Richmond Enquirer, the file-leader of the Buchanan party, has an article congratulating its readers on the success in Kansas of the conjoined efforts of the 'Government' and 'the Ruffians To this it adds, as other causes of congratulation, to gratify selfish notoriety at any cost. Your re-buke, it is boped, will satisfy such men, that there are consequences besides those provided by has been nominated for the Presidency, and is certain to be chosen. 'By exposing and caning the leaders, we shall soon throw the troops into confusion. We are doing well in Washington and well in Kansas.' Finally it says:—

decorum, to introduce our State in his debate, in any right to practice immorality, incest and licentiousness, under pretence of religion. The North for its own safety, must so legislate as to suppress all agitation that endangers property, morality and Christianity. The South, regarding either honor

From the Missouri Democrat of June 2. THE SACKING OF LAWRENCE.

We have been furnished with the following re port of a speech made by Atchison to the posses just previous to the sacking of that place. Our informant states that it is nearly verbatim.

Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Ranger, by G-d. This day we have entered Lawrence with Southern Rights inscribed on our banner, and not one d-d abolitionist dared to fire a gun.

Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that d—d town, and taught the d—d abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember till the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that d—d Free State Hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that

Charleston, and not of any merit of my own.

I have the bonor to be, respectfully and truly, your friend and servant,

P. S. BROOKS.

I have the bonor to be, respectfully and truly, woman dare stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead.

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. THOSE HOGSHEADS OF BLOOD. ' Then spoke the Chief Butler, saying, I do remem-

er my faults this day." Mr. Senator Butler appears to have poured forth his crudities in the Senate of the United States, in the same loose and reckless manner in which he would gabble in the presence of his grinning chattles on the plantation. He also has so far forgot-ten the dignity of his position, and the demands of humanity and decency, as to speak of the sufferings of Mr. Sumner, whose preservation is almost a miracle, with a measure of brutal levity more befitting the lips of a negro driver, than those of a gentleman, or a man of ordinary sensibility.

Mr. Summer received two flesh wounds, and being rather handsome, did not expose himself. If he had been in the army, and had not gone out the next day after the fracas, he would have deserved to be cashiered.

With that full knowledge, which the whole coun try, Butler included, possesses of Mr. Samner's condition, there is something almost idiotic in such

Speaking of the assassin, his relative-omitting the word gallant, as rather insupportable, he says When the Legislature of Massachusetts says the

entleman's attack was cowardly, let them try him in my way they choose.'

wanting. In what way can the Legislature of into operation, a meeting was held in Charleston, Massachusetta try such a bully! What does Mr. S. C., at which sentiments of the highest respect prise, truly !--for, after such foul play, as would Pinckneys were the moving spirits of those better disgrace the ring-after his stealthy exhibition of days. But wherefore this bread and wine? Were Indian chivalry, what assurance could there be, the men of Massachusetts slothful, or improvident, that the treacherous scoundrel would not fire be fore the word, or shoot his opponent through the ness! Not so—the old Bay State was in the van

**She bared her breast to the very first blows of a tyrannical oppressor; for she detested slavery then, fortunate he was not here at the time, for he did not know what he might have done. To be sure, it was thirty or forty years since he had been engaged in personal conflicts, and his hand was out of practice—(laughter)—but he did not know but he might have a trial at him.'

This from a Senator of the United States!

Mr. Brooks, he continued, assaulted Mr. Sumner.

' Mr. Brooks, he continued, assaulted Mr. Sumner with no other purpose than to disgrace him. Mr. Brooks was one of the best tempered fellows he ever knew, though impetuous, no doubt, and quick at resent-

If this were the object, what is the result ? What a flood of sympathy in favor of Mr. Sumner!

The attempt of Mr. Butler to find a precedent or the case of his gallant relative, in the old affair of Lyon and Griswold, is simply absurd. If there were the slightest resemblance, as the law holds that no man shall prescribe for a nuisance; so no precedent can justify an outrage of this character. But the cases have no resemblance whatever. When Brooks, the bully, called his attempt to assassinate a collision, he exhibited another evidence of that cunning, which characterized his wily method of assault. A murderer, who fires a pistol bullet through the heart of a sleeping man, may with equal propriety call his act a collision.
The object of the gallant relative was to conceal his villany, under a softer name. The affair of Lyon and Griswold was a collision, and eminently disgraceful. But each party was prepared for the other. Neither, after the deliberation of days and nights, and consultation with others, watched for an opportunity to commit the felonious assault; and with assistants at hand, armed for the occasion, stole upon the other, when he was alone, unarm ed, incapable, from his position, of rising, unsus-pecting an attack, and having, by a quiet mode of accost, fulled him into a feeling of security, stunne him, by a merciless blow, upon the skull, and then repeated his blows upon his bleeding head, till the arm of the bully was arrested, by the hands of another! A collision! Gallant relative! One of the best tempered fellows!

the matter to your own reflection! And now let us say a few words about those

hogsheads of blood. It has been thought, by some skilful practitioners, that the loss of a few hogsheads more, and a cooling regimen, would be good for chivalry. But we are not inclined to deny that much blood was shed, during the Revolution, in South Carolina. We throw out of the account all that has been shed by the negroes in va-

The civil wars, in Carolina, during the Revolution, were truly bloody wars. During the revo-lutionary contest,' says Mr. Ward, in his life of Curwen, page 318, South Carolina was the scene of one of the most wasteful and bloody civil wars that ever raged in any country, at any age. Hislingly suppresses many of its enormities.' Tories overrun the country, and those hogsheads of blood were shed, not in fighting against the common en-emy, but among themselves. They could afford only 6000 soldiers in the revolutionary struggle, nstituted a comparison between the services of Massachusetts and those of South Carolina during e war of the revolution. It is not in a boastfu pirit that we follow the Senator, thus sharply.
It is because we have had altogether too much of
this impudent chivalry—this offensive mixture of

with few exceptions, cooped up with the enemy in the peninsula, till the evacuation. In Moultrie's memoirs, there is a catalogue, a long one, of those interesting gentlemen who congratulated Sir Henry Clinton on the fall of Charleston. In Ward's life of Curwen, pp. 670, 671, Mr. Butler may find the black list of South Carolina Tories. On the latter page are the names of those who served as volunteers in the royal militia. In the same work, page 372, are the names of those who congratulated Lord Cornwallis on his arrival, and of those who avowed their allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, and of some ninety of the South Carolina chivalry who held commissions under the royal

government! A most patriotic State, undoubted These statements are not offered in a taunting temper, but because they are historically true; and if the positive assertions of this rash and silly Senator were not entirely, and promptly, and ex-tensively disproved, they would be swallowed and digested by nine-tenths of a population whose self-

sufficiency is a proverh. The Southern orator remarked :-

'South Carolina sent Massachusetts bread and seven-y barrels of wine; the Maine Law was not then in

Had the Maine Law, of late, been in successful operation in other quarters, Mr. Senator Butler would, probably, have exhibited a sounder discretion. South Carolins gave bread and wine to Massachusetts! This is true; and how one bright truth found its way into such a mass of nonsense What can be more silly than this! Try him! and false assertions, as compose the tirade of Mr. The ruffian has been tried already, in the sure Butler, it is not easy to conceive. June 24, 1774, twenty-four days after the Boston Port Bill went Butler propose! That a committee should be ap-pointed to go all the way to niggerdom, and call habitants of Boston. The Trapiers, and the Eliots, is gallant relative out! Rather a ticklish enter- the Horries, the Clarksons, and Gadsdens, and -she bared her breast to the very first blows of a

own-while almost the whole of South Carolina's chivalry was engaged in watching her own negroes And is this petly contribution to the general good a matter to be thus paraded, after a lapse of more than eighty years?
In anticipation of the effect of the Boston Port

Bill, the Marylanders of Annapolis resolved, that while the name and character of his assassin are Boston was suffering in the common cause of Amer-rendered infamous forever! One of the best temper-ica. The House of Burgesses of Virginia appointrendered infamous forever! One of the best tempered fellows!—at a barbeeue probably. The object
was to wreak the very malice of the devil upon the
party assailed. It is a marvel that it did not end pathy. The band might as wisely boast of its services in ministering to the necessities of the body, of which it is a part.

> 'The very powder used by Massachusetts after the which in the revolution poured out hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts shed but gallons.'

It was the luckiest thing in the world for South Carolina, that it was taken out of the State So much powder is never safe in so combustible a community. It would certainly have been expended in their civil wars, causing the effusion of an additional number of hogsheads. The orator savs-

'Mr. Brooks could not go into a drawing room, or to a public place, after Sumner's speech was delivered, without the question being asked, has the South Carolina chivalry escaped?

The general impression here is, that it has es D. J. B.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CARO-LINA.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, made a speech on Tuesday, in reply, as he said, to Mr. Sumner's speech, and it was a tissue of weakness and blackguardism. Among other things he said :- South Carolina sent Massachusetts bread and seventy assaulted for. Summer with no other purpose than to barrels of wine; the Maine Law was not then in disgrace him, I will not say, as you coarsely said operation. (Laughter.) The very powder used to Mr. Wilson. 'You're a liar —but I will leave by Massachusetts after the battle of Bunker Hill was furnished by South Carolina, which in the Revolution poured out hogsheads of blood where Massachusetts shed but gallons.'

Massachusetts shed but gallons.'
It is indeed a marvel (says the Boston Transcript.) that the Senator from South Carolina should speak of the Revolutionary services of that State, and tauntingly ask Mr. Wilson, 'How many battles Massachusetts had fought in the Revolution?' Let us appeal to history in this matter.

The whole number of regulars enlisted for the continental service, from the basic product of the continental service.

continental service, from the beginning to the close of the Revolution, was 231,959, of these 67,907 were from Massachusetts. Every State south of Pennsylvania provided but 59,493, or 8414 less than

Massachusetts alone.
The five New England States equipped and main and wil-tained 118,350 men, or more than one-half the Tories number placed at the service of the Continental

Congress during the war.

The quotas fixed and required by the Continental Congress, from the States of Massachusette and South Carolina, were as follows :- From the former while Massachusetts provided nearly seventy thousand soldiers. Were it not that the abstemious habits of the Senator are so thoroughly established, we should suppose him to be drunk, when he instituted a comparison between the services of other fell below its quota 10,272! These figures are correct, as they are taken from the report of Gen. Knox, Secretary of War under Washington.

made to Congress in 1790.

South Carolina, with a Northern army to assist this impudent chivalry—this offensive mixture of Southern ignorance and arrogance. Here now is an aged Senator, almost inconceivably ignorant of the history of the State he represents! If the men of South Carolina were so overrun by Tories and negroes that they could not prudently leave their wives and daughters in such society, and attend to the call of their bleeding country, we are sorry for the call of their bleeding country, we are sorry for the state, so audaciously, that, while Massachusetts shed gallons, South Carolina shed hogsheads of blood, in the revolutionary struggle!

Though uttered in the way of retort by Mr. Wilson, it is strictly tree that the enemy thought it additional to the same than the state, so and the strictly tree that the enemy thought it additional to the same to the society that the inhabitants of Charleston, and when distance to the British Lorown, rather than to aid Gen. Lincoln to save it. So general was the defection to the American cause, and so many of the people of South Carolina bowed their necks anew to the yoke of colonial vassalage, that Sir Henry Clinton considered his triumph complete, and communicated to the British Ministry the inhelligence, that the whole Saite had yielded numission to the royal army, and had become again a part of the British Empire!

Soon after the inhabitants of Charleston, and when discouring the contest; you and your friends have nothing at tank. You propose to vote or drive us from the contest, you and your friends have nothing at tank. You propose to vote or drive us from the contest, you and your friends have nothing at tank. You propose to vote or drive us from the contest, you and your friends have. You propose to vote or drive us from the contest, you and your friends have nothing at the contest. You propose to vote or drive us from the contest, you and your friends have. You and her, could not even preserve her own capital from falling into the hands of the British. The his-torian records that the inhabitants of Charleston,

which they stated they have every inducement to return to their allegiance, and ardently hope to be admitted to the character and condition of British Nor was the supply of men the most effective ser-

ice rendered by Massachusetts during the Revolu tion. In adjusting the war balances, after the peace, it was ascertained she had overpaid her Let us compare Massachusetts with Virginia.

For the year 1777-'78-'81 and '82, the quotas to be provided by the two States were precisely the same in battalions and men. In the four years Massa-chosetts placed at the disposal of Washington

22,981 soldiers, while his native Virginia, the bound to enlist an equal number, actually furnished but 13,403. The difference is 9578—quite a re-

spectable army.

Thus Charles Sumner is sustained by history.

From the Boston Courier.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. D. R. ATCHISON AND AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

Below we publish an interesting correspondence between the Hon. D. R. Atchison and Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. We ask our readers to give it a careful reading:—

COTTAGE FARM. NEAR BOSTON, March 31st, 1855. Hon. D. R. Atchison, Platte City, Mo.

Dear Sir .- I take the liberty to address you ipon a subject in which I have a common interest vith yourself, viz: the settlement of Kansas .-Since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by the last Congress, this territory has attracted the attention of distant not less than of the neighbor-ing States; for it is evident that here must be deided the question, unsettled now, whether there shall be slave or free labor over a vast region of the United States. You and your friends would make Slave States, and we wish to prevent your doing so. The stake is a large one, and the

ground chosen. Let the fight be a fair one.

It is to secure this that I address you. Your influence is requisite to restrain your people from doing great injustice to actual settlers, and provoking them to retaliatory measures, the consequences of which would be most deplorable. I beg you, my dear sir, to use your efforts to avert

great an evil. Let the contest be waged honorably, for unless it be so, no settlement of the question can ever be final. It is already reported here that large bodies of Missourians will cross over merely to vote, that they may gain this election as they did the last. But how delusive to suppose that settlers who have come from one to two thousand miles with their families, will acquiesce in any election gained by such means, or that any future election can be satisfactory which is not conducted according to law! The advantage of proximity is yours. Your people can afford not only to be just but generous

in this matter.

The repeal of the law which secured this territory against the introduction of slavery, is considered by most men in the free States to have been a breach of the national faith; and it is not unreato expect a compliance with the laws as they are. Those from New England have gone there in good faith, and at their own expense. They are chiefly armers, but among them are good representatives from all professions. Some have considerable property; but all have rights and principles which they value more than money, and I may say, more than life itself. Neither is there any truth in the assertion that they are Abolitionists. No person of that stamp is known to have gone from here-nor is it known here that any such have gone from

other States. But oppression may make them Ab-litionists of the most dangerous kind. There has been much said in regard to an extensive organization here, which is wholly untrue. I assure you, sir, that what has been undertaken here will be carried on fairly and openly. The management is in the hands of men of prudence, of wealth and of determination. They are not politicians nor are they aspirants for office; they are de-termined, if it be possible, to see that justice is done who have ventured their all in that territory. May I not hope, sir, that you will second this effort to see that the contest shall be carried on fairly? If fairly beat, you may be sure that our people will acquiesce, however reluctant; but they never will yield to injustice.

Respectfully yours, AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

PLATTE CITY, Mo., April 15th, 1855.

Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., — Dear Sir: — Your letter of the 31st of March last has been received, and would have been answered promptly, had I not been absent for the last ten days.

Although I have no personal acquaintance with you, I have yet heard enough of your history and character to entertain a high regard for you. I doubt not that you are actuated by kind and noble impoless and generous against the control of the cont

impulses and generous sentiments; but, upon the question of 'slavery,' by a mistaken judgment.

You say that you have a 'common interest with myself in the settlement of Kansas.' This

admit; but your interest is not equal to mine. live within a few miles of Kansas, and have a few slaves. You have none (at least black ones.) You have not the hazard of good or bad neighbor-You say, since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the last Congress, this territory has attracted the attention of distant not less than

of the neighboring States; for it is evident that here must be decided the question, whether there shall be slave or free labor over a vast region of the United States, now unsettled. You and your friends would make slave States, and we wish to prevent your doing so. The stake is a large one, 'do. You are right in your conjecture that I and my friends wish to make Kansas in all respects like Missouri. Our interests require it. Our peace through all time demands it; and we intend to through all time demands it; and we intend to leave nothing undone that will conduce to that end, and can with honor be performed. If we fail, then we will surrender to your care and control the State of Missouri. We have all to lose in the contest; you and your friends have nothing at stake. You propose to vote or drive us from Kansas. We do not propose to drive you or your friends from that territory; but we do not inlend either to be voted or driven out of Kansas, if we can help it; for we are foolish enough to believe that we have as much right to inhabit that country as men from New England. Neither do we intend to be driven from Missouri, or suffer ourselves to be harassed in our property or our peace, if we can legically with markly cur-

The fight shall be as free as the nature of the case admits. Indeed, there should be no fight at I do not desire it; but, sir, if I am met by robber in the highway, and he demands my purse or my horse, I will not stop to ask him whether he has a revolver, but will immediately resort to the use of my own weapons, and make the best defence I can.

Your people, you say, leave their homes thous-sands of miles off, and come out of the ordinary course of emigration, for no other purpose, as they avow, but to exclude us from Kansas, and

overthrow our institutions. Ah! to overthrow slavery and establish freedom, as they say.

At the election last fall for delegate to Congress, it is a fact beyond controversy, that many, very many. Northern men came from New England. New York and other remote points, to cote, and for no other purpose; for no less than one hundred and fifty of them left for the East, together with their candidate, on the day after the election.

Now was it right for Abolitionists one thousand

miles off to come to Kansas to vote us out of that Territory, and wrong for the people of Missouri living in sight of her green hills and broad prairies to go there to secure their homes! Answer this, if you please. You say that 'my influence is requisite to restrain your (our) people from doing great injustice to actual settlers,' &c. My influence shall be used to prevent injustice to all actual settlers who come to Missouri or Kansas to improve their condition, whether they he from the North or the South. But let the settlers be sure that they do not come with the express pur-pose of doing great injustice to us. If so, they deserve and shall have no protection from me.— The crusade preached by Peter the Hermit, and headed by Walter the Penniless, was just, rightcous and holy, compared with the Northern crusade to Kansas and against Missouri and the other slave States. Peter complained of exactions, op-pressions and outrages upon the pilgrims to the Holy Sepulchre by Infidels. To redress those grievances, he preached his Crusade; but you and your friends have no such grievances to complain of whatsoever, in the South or the Territories. When you come among us, you are greeted as friends and treated as brothers, unless you come with the avowed purpose of doing wrong to

Now, sir, fanaticism preaches: the Three Thousand Peters of New England and the Abolition Battalions, of Walter the Penniless, will, I doubt not, meet the fate of their prototypes. Indeed, they have already, to some extent, met it. You say that proximity is ours, and that we can afford to be not only just but generous. We will protect our-selves, and do the least possible injury to the persons and property of those who are neither just nor generous. For just and generous men will not come from Massachusetts to war upon the rights of men who never wronged them. You say that 'the repeal of the law which secured this territory against slavery is considered by most men in the free States to have been a breach of the national faith.' The history of the country, the public records, show this to be a mistaken assump tion. Did it never enter into the heads of men in the free States, that the enactment of the law which was repealed was a gross violation, in the first place, of the national faith, and that the disgraceful 'statute' should long ago have been ex punged !

You say that ' those who go from New England to Kansas have gone in good faith, and at their own expense,' This may be, and, I doubt not, is true in many instances, for I do not for one moment suppose that you would knowingly misrepre-sent, yet you may not be fully informed. You further say, 'neither is there any truth in the assertion that they are Abolitionists. No person of that stamp is known to have gone from here.'— Now, my dear sir, we may not exactly agree as to the term 'Abolitionist;' but I care not how this may be settled-a man coming from Massachusette or South Carolina to settle in Kansas, with the expres purpose of excluding slaveholders from that territory, abolishing slavery in Missouri, I regard as an 'Abolitionist,' and an enemy to justice and right, and the Constitution and Union of these United States.

I respect a man who is willing to overthrow our government, involve the United States with each other in civil war, that African slavery may be abolished. So I would admire the man who would declare it wrong, and who would stake his life and his property on the proposition, that it was sinful and against God's law to butcher a calf or slaughter a lamb. The term ' Free Soiler' is to me far more odious than 'Abolitionist.' The one implies something of honesty, the other all of knavery and hypocrisy. I do not know what organizations you may have for the purpose of abolitionizing Kansas. But, most assuredly, we have seen in the Boston and other Northern papers, and heard from Northern men, that companies have been chartered, and by some of your legislatures, the object of which was to colonize Kansas with Abelitionists.

And we have certainly seep notices of meetings called to organize what they termed gration Aid Societies,' one of which had F. P. Blair for President. You say that 'what has been undertaken here (Boston) will be carried on fairly and openly. The management is in the hands of men of prudence, of wealth and determination,' &c. Now, my dear sir, let me assure you that the management of our affirs here, to meet your movements in the North, is also under the control and direction of prudence and determination. We have not much wealth amongst us, but we have a sufficiency, and we will see that justice is done to your people and to ourselves, and when we are fairly ruined by your power, we

will then acquiesce, but not till then.

In conclusion, I would say that you and you people are the aggressors upon our rights. You come to drive us and our 'peculiar' institution from Kansas. We do not intend, cost what it may, to be driven or deprived of any of our rights. Missouri will never again compromise or concede. We are and intend to remain your equals. Since the war of the Revolution, you have done nothing for the extension and glory of the confederacy. In the war of 1812, except a few of your sailors, you did nothing. In the contest with Mexico, Massachusetts, with the exception of a mutilated regiment, was not in the war; and your peculiar friends did not aid in raising and equipping that regiment. When territory is purchased with our money and our blood, you are for monopolizing. I may be somewhat unjust in the foregoing remarks; but such is my recollection of history. If I am wrong, you can correct me. The sin of slavery, if a sin, is ours, not yours. Your fathers sold their slaves, ours bought them. If you consider you, say at once we must free them, or you will separate from us. Do this, and you will act like honest men, and we will meet you half way. We cannot ever maintain this state of quasi peace and

quasi war.

I have been informed that you have an income of \$100,000. Let me suggest that you purchase \$90,000 worth of negroes; come out to Kansas; feed and clothe your slaves well; give them employment; build for them and yourself good houses; improve their condition; build for sourself fine barns and stables; cover the prairies with wheat, hemp and corn ; feed your cattle on a thousand hills; assist your poor neighbors; and my word for it, you will do more good for your both white and black, than you are doing or can do in Boston. I should be happy to have you for a neighbor; and you will find as much good among slaveholders as you have found among nonslaveholders. At least, you will have tried an ex-periment. Your obedient servant,

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

LETTER PROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER The following letter from Senator Sumner was written with reference to the late Fremont Ratifi-cation Meeting in Fancoil Hall :-

Silver Spring, (near Washington,) June 21, 1856.

My Dear Sin :-- I am not strong enough for pub-

must give my first returning strength. Therefore am I constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me.

But I am strong enough to send from my present retreat a brief expression of cordial concurrence in the nominations made by the People's Convention at Philadelphia, and also of the gladness with which I shall support them by voice and vote, with mind and heart.

I have long honored Colonel Fremont, for his genius in geographical enterprize; for his eminent intelligence; for his manly fortitude; for his perfect integrity, and for his easy command of men, swaying to his own beneficent purposes even the savages of the forest, while Nature herself, in her winter fastnesses, howed before his march. It is well at this moment, when a great Crime is instigated and sustained by the national Government, that such a man, with a courage which will not be questioned, and with a sensitiveness to right which will not sleep, should be summoned to grapple with the remaindance of the retained to the right method of action was not the same as Mr. Phillipa's, though their advocacy of their common principles was equally same as Mr. Phillipa's, though their advocacy of their common principles was equally same as the same as Mr. Phillipa's, though their advocacy of their common principles was equally same as Mr. Phillipa's, though their advocacy of their common principles was equally same as Mr. Phillipa's, though their advocacy of their common principles was equally same as Mr. Phillipa's, th

forth to conquer. Such a declaration, promulgated by such a convention, is in itself the beginning of victory. Strong in its simplicity and truthfulof victory. Strong in its simplicity and truthfulness, it must prevail just so soon as it is comprehended. It expresses objects, which must enlist the conservative and also must enlist the reformer: which must rally all who turn with respect to the example of the Fathers, and also must rally all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with aspirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with a spirations for a brighter fully all who are filled with a spiration fully all who are filled with a spiration fully all who are filled with a spiration full who are fully all who are filled with a spiration full who are fully all who ar who are filled with aspirations for a brighter future on earth. It proposes to save Kansas from the revolting usurpation, which is now established in that fair territory, and in this good work it joins issue with the slave oligarchy which now sways our whole country: so that in saving Kansas we shall necessarily overthrow this despotism,

union to save Liberty now endangered; and it appeals to the foreign-born, who, rejoicing in the privileges of an American citizen, will not hesitate in this holy endeavor to vindicate them against the aggressions of an oligarchy worse than any tyranny from which they have fled. In this appeal, all former differences are forgotten, while

> · Erewhile that stood aloof, as shy to meet, Familiar mingle here like sister streams, That some rude, interposing rock has split.

In this contest, there is every motive to union and also every motive to exertion. Now or never : now and forever. Such was the ancient war-cry, which, embroidered on the Irish flag, streamed from the castle of Dublin, and resounded through the whole island, arousing a generous people to, a new struggle for their ancient rights; and this war-cry may be fitly inscribed on our hanner now. Arise now, or an inexorable slave-driving Tyranny will be fastened upon you. Arise now, and Liberty will be secured forever.

Present my regards to your associates in the good cause, and believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER. yours, SETH WEBB, Jr., Esq.

From the London Daily News, of June 12. WENDELL PHILLIPS-CHARLES SUMNER.

The march of events in the United States is almost as important, and ought to be almost as interesting, to Englishmen as to Americans. In the domestic politics of the States, we possess the key to the foreign policy of the government; and the was held in Faneuil Hall the evening before the mystery of the insults offered to England is solved departure of the last mail; and the next will bring by the graver wrongs offered to the clite of the detailed accounts of the proceedings, and of Mr American nation by the Government, or under its Phillips's speech. The New England annual Con connivance. Therefore it is that we have been anx- vention was to take place the week after; and ious to keep the facts of the struggle about Kan-may be confidently predicted that it will be more like sas before the eyes of our readers; and for the the conventions of Washington's days, than any sas before the eyes of our readers; and for the same reason we now lay before them a brief narra- that have been held since. ago; but the case of Massachusetts, of which we are now speaking, is wholly unlike that of passionate South Carolina. Massachusetts, the leading State of the Union, would no more hear of a dis solution of the Union twenty years ago, than England would hear of restoring the Stuarts, or of set ting up a republican government; and gradual has been the approach to the verge of such dissolution ; and very stringent must have been the force of cir cumstances which could bring the foremost, the most intelligent, and the most staid of the group

of States into such a position.

About eighteen years ago, a clergyman from New England, a citizen of Massachusetts, was settled at St. Louis, Missouri. Having denounced, by his missionary press, the denial of justice in a case of barning a negro alive, which prevented the murderers being brought to trial, he was driven out of the State, after his press and types had been thrown indicative of the sad degeneracy of the times in into the Mississippi. On the opposite bank of the which we live; and also, that the wicked and cruel into the Mississippi. On the opposite bank of the river, at Alton in Illinois, which was not a slave system of slavery is a fruitful source of evil—the State, he established his press again. There he remained, through many scenes of violence, quiet and inoffensive, but continuing to publish his newspaper. At length, after his press had been destroyed three times, he was shot; and it has been customary from that day forward to call Lovey the borne her testimony against this monster evil, so first martyr in the cause which is now approaching its crisis. Dr. Channing, as soon as the murder was known in Massachusetts, headed the citizens Therefore, resolved,

1. That slavery is a sin against God and man of Boston in a requisition to the municipal authori-ties for the use of Fancuil Hall—the old 'Cradle of Liberty, as it has been called since the Revolu-tion—for a public meeting, on occasion of Lovetion-for a public meeting, on occasion of Love-joy's murder, in defence of the press. The authat public sentiment was opposed to such a meet-ing as was proposed. This stirred Dr. Channing of a solemn compact, and a sad evidence that our to such a remonstrance as shamed the leading citizens to action; and the same requisition, bearing an immense mass of signatures, was presented

again with success. Very critical the was; and there were moments when the friends of constitutional rights feared that all was lost, and that liberty of the press, and all the liberties that are implicated with it, would be sacrificed to dread of political danger on the one hand, and the cupidity of the merchants on the other. To Dr. Channing's low voice and quiet manner were opposed things of a purely political character, yet we can-the loudness and blustering of the Attorney Gen-net but deplore the present alarming state of things the loudness and blustering of the Attorney Gen-eral of the State, who seemed to carry the waver-also in Kansas, and regard them as resulting fro ers with him in his denunciation of the press as a troubler of the relations of the North and South:

and all seemed lost, when a very young man made

5. That we regard the aspect of the times as and all seemed lost, when a very young man made his first great speech—the first of a series, with which no other American oratory can compare. Mr. Wendell Phillips, whose name is becoming more important to England every day, was a young more important to England every day, was a young citizen of good property and good family; and he obtained a hearing at once, and roused others to obtained a hearing at once, and roused others to ward a copy of this report to the President and obtained a hearing at once, and roused others to ward a copy of this report to the President and obtained a hearing at once, and roused others to ward a copy of this report to the President and obtained a hearing at once, and roused others to er of the Disunion party, foregoing all the usual aims of Republican ambition, rather than take the outh of allegiance to the Federal Constitution which countenances slavery, and is therein in di-rect opposition to the Constitution of his own Sooner than others, the Disunion leaders

Mr. Summer lived for some time in London, and travelled extensively in our country. He made lie speaking, even if I were strong enough for a journey to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Sentative of the many friendships among us, and the selection of the writer is the keeper of a tavern. Clay countries to Boston. Besides, my duties in the Sentative of this as a victim of Southern violence is, perhaps, at have the first claim apon me, and to them I a fortunate circumstance, as the personal sympa-Border Ruffian region.—Ohio State Journal.

questioned, and with a sensitiveness to right which will not sleep, should be summoned to grapple with the wrong-doers. And permit me to say that I of Mr. Someer. Out of that speech has arisen the find no force in the objection, that he has never been a politician. Your candidate for Vice President is worthy to enjoy the same enthusiastic support. As a lawyer, as a judge, and as a Senator, Mr. Dayton has been conspicuous for character and ability; and I rejoice to believe that he will soon have a larger field of activity, where he can be employed for the good of our common country, while the Senate, which is the stronghold of human slavery, will be completed to receive as its presiding officer, a representation. be the strongiand of the man and the strongiand of the strongiand But better even than the candidates is the de-claration of principles under which we now go of Mr. Sumner's reply and accompanying censure sways our whole country: so that in saving Kansas. we shall necessarily overthrow this despotism, and save ourselves.

For support, it appeals to all, without distinction of party, who love their country. It appeals to the Democrat, whose democracy is founded on a recognition of human rights; it appeals to the true Whig, who is animated by that hatred of despotic power which inspired those who earliest wore the name: it appeals to the true American, who is ready to forget all other questions for the sake of the save Liberty now endangered: and it appeals to the wath of his State could not have been greater than it is. It will not be appeased been greater than it is. It will not be appease by the conduct of the authorities at Wash whose partiality in favor of the assailant Brooks is evident enough. Mr. Seward moved for a com mittee of inquiry into this breach of senatorial privilege: and the committee could not, of course, be refused; but Mr. Seward is not on it, nor any other Northern man who can be supposed to have any bias against the South. The Washington magistrate saw no occasion for committing Brooks t prison, or for even taking bail for his appearance Throughout Massachusetts and a great part of Ne England, public meetings were immediately called The first Boston meeting, instant and spontaneous is very striking. Dr. Channing has been long it his grave; but the white-haired old Dr. Beecher Mrs. Stowe's father, was there to open the meet ing with prayer-according to the old custom the State. To us the most impressive fact is, that the general cry of this and the great subsequen meeting, composed of citizens of all politics and religions, all professions and parties, was for Wendell Phillips, the abolitionist and Disunion leader. All his speeches were splendid; and it may be imagined how this one will work. The situation of Disunion, virtual before, will ere long become actual and recognised. The sentiment of the first meeting may be briefly expressed in the words of one of the speakers- The blood of this Northern man, who has dared to stand up in the Senate of the United States under circumstances that would have discouraged a man of less ardor

less enthusiasm, and less courage—that blood now stains the Senate floor, and not all the water of the Potomae can wash it out.' A prodigious meeting was held in Faneuil Hall the evening before the Meantime,

tive of a series of incidents which may not impos-sibly issue in a dissolution of the Union. Such a dissolution has been the occasional threat of many an angry State or disappointed party since the great Nullification conflict, a quarter of a century the blood of their representative now stains the Senate floor; and not all the water of the Potomac can wash it out. The next thing said is, there is nothing for it but the discomfiture of the Slave policy, or separation from it, and that this will be the upshot, whether now or ten years hence.

> ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA At the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Associ-ate Synod of North America, held in the city of Allegheny, Pa. during the last week in May, the following resolutions were adopted :-

Whereas, it is the duty of the Church of Christ, in her constituted capacity, as the pillar and ground of the truth, to lift up her voice against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, high and low places; and, whereas, the alarming events which are now taking place in our land are parent of civil feuds and intestine wars, and which fosters a dominant spirit that violates law, order, and decency, and even ruthlessly desecrates halls of legislation dedicated to freedom; and, whereas, the Associate Presbyterian Church has heretofor now she deems it necessary to raise her voice behalf of truth, and of civil and religious liberty.

an impious invasion of the Divine prerogatives

Law as a cruel and direct violation of the Divine orities refused the use of the Hall, on the ground Law, and solemnly protests against the repeal of

government favors slavery more than freedom.

3. That the late gross and brutal attack made by a member of the House of Representatives, from South Carolina, on a member of the Senate, is a daring outrage on the constitutional rights of freemen, and the sacred rights of private judg-

ment and liberty of expression.

4. That, while as ministers of the gospel of peace,
(called to promote the peace and happiness of our
fellow-men,) we have no desire to interfere with

calling upon us for deep humiliation and prayer to God, that he may avert those fearful judgments which seem to threaten the peace, liberty and happiness of our highly favored and beloved country.

6. That the Clerk of Synod be directed to for-

BORDER RUFFIANISM. By the kindness of friend, we have been permitted to make an extract from a letter written May 17th, from Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, by a former resident of Colum-bus, from which we can form some idea of the feel-ing that prevails in Missouri upon Kansas matters.

Stave Law and the Nebraska Bill, must be carried through the compromises of the Constitution: and they took their ground in good time—so that if others had joined them, the final collision and disruption of the Union might have been avoided.

Among the hearers at that critical masters. others had joined them, the final collision and disruption of the Union might have been avoided.

Among the hearers at that critical meeting was
a law student, the favorite pupil of Judge Story—
Mr. Charles Sumper, whose name is just now the
label of the cause throughout the United States.
Mr. Sumper lived for some time in London, and

Liberty is the residence of Col. Doniphan, and

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JULY 4, 1856.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF THE POURTH OF JULY.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVE ny Society hereby announce to the friends of Freedon and Equal Rights in the Commonwealth, that a MASS MEETING will be held, as usual, in the beautiful and commodious Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on the ensuing FOURTH OF JULY; the laudable design of which to rescue that anniversary from the ordinary popular desecration, and to consecrate it to the cause of impar tial and universal liberty, by striking a mortal blow at the existence of slavery in our land; and to which all who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood,' and who 'reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man,' are cordially invited. In view of the impious claims and alarming strides of the SLAVE POWER-of the necessity of combined Northern opposition to it, root and branch, to the atter 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

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 BOSTON, WORCESTER, MILLBURY, MILFORD, and NORTH-Bono' 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 dren under twelve years

From all other places on the main road, and its 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 and the house on the border of the Grove will be open for refreshments. The Committee of Arrangements are

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

It was an error of our own in announcing, las week, that, in case the weather should prove stormy this day, WAVERLEY HALL would be occupied by the antislavery gathering at Framingham, instead of the Grove. The Hall has usually been secured as a substitute; and not knowing that it had been converted into a great ternal sentiments, as a son of consolation, endeavoerd shoe-shop, we took it for granted that it would be oc- to 'console' the churches of Vermont by telling the cupied as heretofore, if necessary. It is to be hoped, however, that the day will be a fine one; but, if other-had thanked God that they had been slaves.' And wise, no effort will be spared by the Committee of Ar- the venerable delegate (formerly a resident of Verrangements to obtain the nearest hall or meeting-house mont,) closed by assuring the Convention that he did in which to commemorate the day with appropriate exin which to commemorate the day with appropriate exercises. A very large gathering is anticipated, and cer-self in this wise (I quote his words) :- I never desire tainly demanded as an evidence of an extensive awa-

kening on the part of the people.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. This is the Eightieth Anniver sary of American Independence. That Independence began in a spirit of compromise with the foul spirit of Slavery; it ends with every seventh person in the land cleegate if he owned six slaves. He answered, "I do." [Deep sensation.] In this, the Georgian ecclesiastic a chattel slave—the universal mastery of a slaveholding oligarchy—the overthrow of all the constitutional of his slaves, on the floor of our Convention and in adrights of Northern citizens—the reign of Lynch Law and Border Ruffianism throughout the entire South— of Bunker's Hill. the subversion of the National Government by a clique of desperate and unprincipled demagogues, of which the President is a miserable and perjured tool—the reign of violence, tyranny and blood, on a frightthe reign of violence, tyranny and blood, on a fright-resolution : ful scale. So much for disregarding the 'Higher Law' by our fathers! So much for entering into a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell! Truly, God inferred from his courteous reception here, that, in our independent alexant alexant alexant alexant the property of t proof that, as a people sow, so shall they also reap. A new Revolution has begun-another Secession is to take place-and FREEDOM FOR ALL secured upon a sure basis. 'No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS!'

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-TT. A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in spondent of the Boston Journal says :-Hubbardston, in the Rev. MR. RYDER's church, on Saturday evening last, and also on Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, 28th and 29th ult. ; Mr. Rypen and his congregation having most readily and kindly con-sented to cmit their customary religious services on as the manner in which he uttered those scathing re Sunday, in order that, at this crisis, special remembrance might be had of the claims of the cause of free-dom, to the earnest and hearty support of all who love God, their country, and mankind. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, (Sunday being the hottest day of the season,) the attendance was large and most grati-the season,) the attendance was large and most gratithe season,) the attendance was large and most gratifying—tried friends of the cause being present from Gardner, Holden, Leominster, Barre, Westminster, Princeton, and other towns—friends whose faces it is Carolinians, since the Brooks outrige, have all (with Princeton, and other towns—friends whose faces it is ever a pleasure to see, whose steadfastness and zeal are the exception of Mr. Aiken) gone to board in a private ever reliable, and who keep themselves thoroughly informed in regard to everything that concerns our great and glorious struggle. Personally we thank them for bed it in. their presence and cheering countenance. Our beloved Mr. Sumner's friends represent him as quite weak friend, Mr. May, the untiring and faithful General yet, with a tendency toward nervousness. I understand Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, was also that he will not return home, unless compelled to, un-Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, was also present on Sunday, having come a distance of eighteen miles from Leicester. The principal speakers were seat, but one thing is certain—he will receive no more PARKER PILLSBURY and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. It insults there! was a special gratification to many once more to see FRIEND GARRISON: and hear Mr. PILLSBURY, looking so well, after so long and so perilous an absence. The religious aspects of the present struggle were chiefly dwelt upon, as of the tract from the spreech of Wm. M. Evaris, at a recent first importance, and also the imperative moral duty of the North to secode from a Union in which her pea- ing at its close, that Mr. Evarts was a warm supportple cannot enjoy their constitutional rights, and which er of Daniel Webster in 1850-51, and made a speech involves her in the fearful guilt connected with the en- at the Castle Garden Union Meeting." slavement of four millions of the people of the land .- The extract given shows that he has made progress There seemed to be no unwillingness to hear the most but lest this progress be over-estimated, will you please radical sentiments, and an excellent spirit prevailed give the following sentence, extracted from the same throughout. Rev. Mr. Rynen will please accept our speech? Speaking of the case of Margaret Garner at thanks for his hospitality, and for the unwearied pains Cincinnati, he said, 'The power of the Federal Govhe took to have the meetings, duly notified and satisfac. ernment, under a law of which I have no complaint to torily arranged. The only resolution adopted on this make, pursued that slave mother to send her back to occasion was the following offered by Mr. Pillebury : servitude.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due, and most cordially given, to Rev. Mr. Ryder and his congregation, for so generously tendering to us their meeting-house in the regular hours of public worship, for this Quarterly Meeting; and while we wish them in return, prosperity in all spiritual things, we would also express our belief that when their noble example shall be but partially imitated, and thus the first day of the week be consecrated to preaching and practically working out. I delivered to the surrender of Margaret Garner to a returnless bondage from the 'Free Carner to a returnless bondage from of the week be consecrated to preaching and practi-cally working out 'deliverance to the captives,' that the Jubilee of Freedom will be shortly sounded, and 'Liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof.'

A NEW LESSON FOR THE DAY. We understand tha the able and impressive Sermon, delivered at the Musi-Hall, in Boston, May 25, by THEODORE PARKER, from the text, 'The wicked walk on every side, when the form, but we have not yet seen a copy of it. The Anti-Signery Standard, of last week, contains five column of extracts from it.

The correspondence (in another column) between Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. of Boston, and ' Border Ruffi an' Atchinson, of Missouri, is very edifying !

MUSIC FOR THE PIANO FORTE. We have received from Oliver Ditson, Washington Street, the following pieces Spring Bird's Carol Waltz. Composed by T. Bricher

and dedicated to Miss Maria A. Winn. Ho! for the Kansas Plains! Song and Chorus written and composed by James G. Clark, Author of 'Exile's Return,' 'Old Mountain Tree,' &c. Dedicat-

ed to Henry Ward Beecher. I've wandered on the sea-beat Shore ; or, the Shell

of Ocean. Music by J. W. Cherry. A Collection of new and favorite Duetts, by various Authors-among them, Kind Words. Words and Music by H. Tendall.

Speak Gently. Music by W. V. Wallace The Bride of the Castle.

Every variety of Songs, Duetts, &c., can be found a Ditson's old and extensive establishment.

The Ultimate Triumph of Good over Evil,'

the title of an excellent printed Discourse delivered be

fore the Universalist Societies in Ilion and Frankfort N. Y., March 23, 1856, by D. C. O'DANIELS, formerly settled in Westminster, in this State. We respond the spirit and believe in the doctrine thereof. William B. Reed of Hopedale has published, in neat pamphlet of 24 pages, a poem entitled 'A Knot ty Theme : or, The Angel and the Bigot. By B. J Butts.' Price 10 cents. The author believes that h had some help at hand,' (i. e. spiritual aid,) ' not so

New Hampshire and Nebraska-A Ballad for the People. Written after the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and after the New Hampshire election, 1854, and made by events 'twice appropriate.' Philadelphia May 20th, 1856. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office

much in its invention or elaboration, as in the mood

or influences with which he was inspired throughout.

We may give some extracts from it hereafter.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for July, 1856, appears with its usual punctuality, and contains the following papers :- I. The Progressive Friends. By Rev. J. Freeman Clarke. II. The Physical Geography of the Sea. back, starr cents for adults, and THIRTY cents for chil- By Rev. S. G. Bulfinch. III. Unitarianism and Orthodoxy on the Atonement. By Rey. George E. Ellis. IV. The Two Temples. By Nathan H. Chamberlain. V. branches, to the Grove and back, FIFTY cents for adolts. The Origin of Ancient Names of Countries, Cities, Individuals, Gods. By Samuel Fales Dunlap, Esq. VI Motley's Dutch Republic. By Rev. John Weiss. VII Governor Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation order; an abundant supply of cold water is at hand; By Rev George E. Ellis. Notices of Recent Publications. Literary Intelligence.

We shall try to find room, next week, for Mr. Clarke's paper on 'The Progressive Friends.' Mr. Ellis occupies fifty-three pages on ' The Atonement.' Fifty-three thousand pages would leave it a still unsettled contro-

A FAIR INFERENCE. A correspondent of the New York Independent, in giving an account of the proceed ings of the late General (Orthodox) Convention of Ver mont, held at Waterbury, relates this incident :-

The delegate from the O. S. Branch, (Rev. F. P. Bowman, D. D., of Georgia,) after presenting the cor-dial salutations of that venerable body to the Conven-tion, in a speech redolent of many Christian and frato be treated more cordially, or more courteously, than I have been since coming amongst you. But had I come here as the husband of six wives, instead of the owner of six slaves, you never would have received me thus; and this shows to me at least, your real opin-

' Resolved, That if the delegate from the General

In spite of this disclaimer, Dr. Bowman was right : for if he had said that he held six stolen sheep, instead of six stolen men, who believes he would have been received as a Christian brother by that Convention?

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH. The Washington corre-

'Mr. Burlingame spoke entirely without notes, an the report gives but a faint idea of the speech itself. It was not so much the language of his defiant (though bukes to her assailants. His deportment and style

ret Garner to a returnless bondage from the ' Free Soil ' (! !) of Ohio.

Worcester, June 26, 1856.

A GOOD BOARDING-HOUSE. While on a visit to Phi adelphia, recently, we had an opportunity of judging of the new boarding-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. Wx. STILL, and can assure those of our friends who may visit that city, that they cannot do better than to give Mr. vilest men are exalted,' has been published in pamphlet Still's house a trial. In pro-slavery places like New York and Philadelphia, where colored persons are universally excluded from places of entertainment fo strangers, houses like the above will be highly appre ciated by the prescribed. Mr. Still's house is large, airy, and situated in a respectable part of the city. Mrs. Still is an excellent housekeeper, and will do all that can be done to make her guests comfortable.

THE GREAT FREMONT MEETING IN NEW TORK The N. Y. Times of the 26th ult. says: "Rarely by New York winessed a more genial outburst of re-nam than that which attended the ratification of the asm than that which attended the ratification of the interest ed shouts of approval, and the chorus of them the joined in the singing of a rallying song, make the mi-of the Tabernacle tremble.

The Herald says: 'An immense crowl was he stendance, and all seemed animated and hamana.'
The Tribune says:

The Tribune says:

The Republican Ratification Meeting at the Meet were of a sort not heard in any of our recess plates struggles. This meeting added another to be nay symptoms of the vast popular morement, nor fully a sugarated, which is to go on and gain in voluntes and vitality till, in November next, the Border Lafett and Buchaniers are swept out of political etiatron, and the liberties of the country and the Union of the States are secured forever by the triumph of Franciand Dayton."

The Courier and Enquirer says, 'The mening to the most complete success of the campaign. We have already given a telegraphic account meeting, but must add a few particulars;

After an excellent speech from Robert Erms.

Eq., the President announced that a long well is sound, in the chorus of which he hoped the meeting und join. The chorus was joined in by all present wit spirit, and at its close, the whole house rose as man, and for some minutes there was nothing but them, waving of hats, and enthusiasm unbounded. RALLYING SONG

TUNE-The Marseilles House

respective services of A standard services of

Behold! the furious storm is rolling, Which Border-Fiends, confederates, mis-Which Border Fiends, confederates, rain The Dogs of War, let loose, are bowling. And, lo! our infant cities blaze! And shall we calmly view the rain, While lawless Force, with giant stride. Spreads desolation far and wide, In guiltless blood his hands imbruing?

Arise, arise, ye brave! And let our war-cry be, Free Speech, Free Press, Free Seil, Free Mes, FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

Oh, Liberty ! can he resign thee, Who once has felt thy generous flame? Can threats subdue, or bolts confine thee,— Or whips thy noble spirit tame?

No! by the heavens bright bending e'er us! We've called our Captain to the ran-Behold the hour—behold the man! Oh, wise and valiant, go before us!

Then let the shout again Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free No. FRE-MONT and VICTORY! Hurrah ! hurrah ! from hill and valley,

Hurrah! from prairie wide and free Around our glorious Chieftain rally, For KANSAS and for LIBERTY !-Let him, who first her wilds exploring, Her virgin beauty gave to face, Now save her from the curse and shame Which Slavery o'er her soil is pouring.

Our Standard-Bearer then The brave Path-finder be ! Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Mr. FRE-MONT and VICTORY!

The effect with which the vast mass of person present joined in the chorus was indescribable. In audience wrought itself up into a perfect forer, misaudience wrought itself up into a perfect force, sata-the last sounds of the concluding stansas died says a volume of sound, the echoes of which made the sep-building shake, the whole assembly rose to the ke en masse, and joined in a burst of cheering, spinst again renewed, amid waving of hats, landardish and fantastic demonstrations of delight.

FREMONT'S SENATORIAL VOTES. The selection of list C. Fremont as the standard-bearer of Republicant was justified by the record of his brief but bosonic career in the United States Senate, as well as by world-renowned character and world-appreciate we vices to his race and his country. Husant as was brave, he said MAY to the proposition to restar fight in the United States Navy. In the debates up to bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Cole-Samuel Chase Davis Davion, Hale and Winter its abolishment. The votes of the present Equiest candidates for President and Vice President, page 1 their Senatorial places, defeated the scheme of 150 h punish with five years' imprisonment the entert slaves to run away from the District in which series eral Capitol is situated. They both also helped time down the plan of excluding free negroes from a medence in the corporations of the District. - Albert De-

LINDLEY COATES.

Under our Obituary head, this week, a desh in corded which calls for something more than a punt, notice. Lindley Coates, of Lancaster Co., Pa., was decease on the 3d inst, is there announced, was nonmon man, and his past relations to the cause sensed as to make his departure from our midst no order occurrence. He was one of the earlies, shed as most devoted friends of freedom in the State of Principles. sylvania. He nided in forming the Clarkes lat-Slavery Association before the American Scientists existence, and was an advocate of immediate earsi-pation when the name of William Lloyd Garrise w pation when the name of William Lloyd Garrisa we comparatively unknown. He was a man of gratiso plicity of character, and of infexible moral keep, and was endowed with a mind of unusual vigat the strictest logical accuracy. On all the great per tions of the day, his views were clear and decide, he was quick to see and prompt to embrace the trek in few had more skill than he in detecting and spart the fallacies of error. Though not a man of identify unation, he was moderately well read, and nor me commonly well-informed; and although not a few speaker, his high order of reasoning powers got he a strength in debate which made him a formidake ponent, and secured for him an enviable distorts a strength in debate which made him a formidate of ponent, and secured for him an envisible distinct among the early champions of the anti-slaver me. His reputation was not confined to Pennsylvania is was known and appreciated by the friends of the me throughout all the country. In 1840, when the fet Organization achieve the place at New York, he was throughout all the country. In 1840, when the for Organization schism took place at New York, he we chosen President of the American Anti-Slaver South and filled, oredirably and satisfactorily, the dains of that office till, upon his resignation. William Lind Garrison, its present incumbent, was appointed to the place. For the last few years, owing to declind health, he had taken but little part in the anti-start conflict; but his heart beat true to the case. It is were less confident and more apprehensive as to impact the start of the case. were less confident and more apprehensies it in diate results, it was because disease had imparel natural hopefulness; his principles had undergust a change, and his faith in their final triumph 'kes' a shadow of turning. He died as he had livel, a su friend of freedom, and his name will be present the history of the anti-slavery enterprise as one of ablest and most worthy champions.—National L. Standard.

Died, at Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., 10th ult., JONATHAN LAMBORY, in the 78th per grage. He was an earnest friend of humality, and spite of the bodily infirmities of old age, kept the spite of the bodily infirmities of old age, kept the spite of the bodily infirmities of old age, kept the spite of the bodily infirmities of old age, kept the spite of th spite of the bodily infirmities of old age, kept his better and fresh by an unwavering faith in the spite progress and reform. In the Society of Friends, which he was for many years an approved minister, which he was for many years an approved minister, which he was for many years an approved minister, in the speech; and when, a few years since, the Society is a speech; and when, a few years since, the Society is a reintity was paralyzed by a wordly conservation, in promptly united with those younger than himself in promptly united with those younger than himself in granizing the association known as. Progressive Firsh, and its remains were interred in the Longwood Control on the 12th ult., a large concourse of those wis life long known and loved him teasifying their respect is his memory by their presence.—Isid.

THE ANTI-FREEDOM PLATFORM. George Law, hard cont speech, aptly characterized the Buchana Cast nati Platform thus:

New uniform thus:

"I don't like the platform adopted at Cincinntifor is a piece of trickery. They say it is the sme at the is a piece of trickery. They say it is the sme at the of 1862. I stood upon that platform, and I coght is the women something of what it was, That platform, and it is the sme at the line of 35 deg. 30 min. This platform, and they would have removed that land-mark-now they They would have removed that land-mark-now they They would be the sme and all that wast territory to player? They it is the same; I say if is the platform of 1862, and freedom stricken out."

reting would present with e en mass, but cheers,

d voting with Winthrop for t Republican ent, given in ne of 1850 to e enticing of hich our Fednelped to vote from a resi-Albany Ere-

death is rean a passing. Pa, whose were such no ordinary it, ablest sed at of Pennarkson Anti-Society had an idea of Pennarkson Anti-Society had an idea of pennarkson and the pennarkson it is of the cause her the New York, he was avery Society, the duties of dilliam Lloyd on the pennarkson it is of the cause her the New York, he was avery Society, the duties of dilliam Lloyd on the pennarkson in the

Pa., on the hyer of his nity, and, in tept his heart in the spirit of friends, of a minister, he of opinion and servatism, he himself in ormive Friends, od Cometery, some who had ir respect for

Mayor Smith writes the Gazelle an interesting Et. Mayor could write the Gazelle an interesting lever from Fort Leavenworth on the 21st inst. In regard of the troubles he says:

At Propose leaving this territory immediately As I response reaving this territory immediately, is every one mast proceed with the utmost caution receive difficulties, that might cost him the loss of thing, even his watch and purse, if not his life, a legents may be transmitted to distant friends by lightrating the political circumstances and social

stillustrating the political circumstances and social witton of the pioneer settlers in Kansas.

I robustary guard is maintained by the inhabitants to be come for the property of the political settlers are constantly arriving from one point and another of depredagnity arriving from one point and another of depredagnity arriving from one point and another of depredagnity and manifest. Couriers are forthwith sent off to contain the facts, and on their return measures are societed according to the necessity of the case.

A man was shot dead on the first night of my arrival a man was about dead on the first night of my arrival a man was investigating committee reported it to be

a man was snot dear out the area light of my arrival ben. An investigating committee reported it to be "Sable homicide. The man, however, who thus kill-fellow being, as he said, in self-defence, has also according to his own boasting, no less than four tiled according to his own boasting, no less than four deer in his day. There is really no law in Kaneas; aght is right, and each one does pretty much as he public sentiment possibly modifies, to some great, intentions as well as actions.

strict, intentions as well as actions.

At the time of writing, a company of dragoons are
at the time of writing, a company of dragoons are
the time of writing, a company of dragoons are
the time of writing and the time of Massatt, lost the assassins. They had just left the by crossing the line into Missouri, in comseproof of the approach of a company of horse and ar-Signs the United States troops have begun to show

besselves at different points, the bandits send before the into Missouri, but make frequent incursions to rob, sel and murder. Those I saw at Westport, whose can was in the wood only a few rods out of the Territhe rouse out of the Territor, were young men, rough, coarse, sneering, swagpring dare-devil looking rascals as ever swung upon a gring deredevil looking rascals as ever swung upon a fillows. They had not a redeeming trait of character, to the contrary, they were a horribly profane, whicky draking collection of ruthlesss desperadoes, whose dependent upon the peaceable, industrious occupants of the little log huts, which stand like admiration points are direction over the far distant, waying profiles. stry direction over the far distant waving prairies, mand the earnest and immediate interposition of the denand the earliest should be more soldiers, or none at a lise a disgrace to the age, and a blot on our fair all it is a disgrace to the age, and a blot on our fair face, that an American citizen cannot travel in one of the territories, without absolute danger of the loss of shift and property.

The marauders were mounted on horses and mules,

vari to the teeth with pistols, long knives and earbines. ob travelers; surprise the humble residents of wie cabins, whom they strip of their valuables, and repeated instances murder the owner. They drive is repeated instances indicate the owner. They drive of eatile, the property most in request, and steal horses. They oblige a mun to dismount, and take his horse, and could be remonstrate or resist, blow his brains out

tabult apology.

In possessed of a multitude of illustrations to subgunitat these assertions, furnished by persons of the
fast respectability, who hall from both parties. Occaestily the villains make a mistake, and kill one of Vehicles are stopped, pocket-books overhauled, and

the order persons to quit the territory with as much soil, and the reign of despotism had fairly commenced. Who these mounted robbers are, or from whence they can, I have had no means of ascertaining, beyond a on report that they came in from several States. fally believe that they are as thoroughly depised by I fully believe that they are as thoroughly depart by arosed pro-slavery men as by Republicans. If the U.S. forces act, as I doubt not they will, impartially, sol protect peaceable people improving their claims, happiness and prosperity will again smile on the labors of honest men in Kansas.

To go through the territory safely, requires adroit

movements, even in a wagon carrying the United Sates mail. There is no knowing what might happen. crangers from Massachusetts are absolutely abominated by the mounted vagabonds. There is literally no bece for them. I was obliged to obliterate every memeraplum in my wallet where Boston or Massachusetts we written, and expressed as Mr. - from a town a Missouri, to prevent hindrance and serious molesta

Emigration has been nearly brought to an end. Multiteles have been turned back worse off than when they

The Chicago company of immigrants, disarmed at Lexington on Sunday, were aboard the Star of the West.
When the boat landed, a committee of citizens came
aboard, and informed the captain of the object of their visit. He introduced them to Mr. Andrews, the president of the company, who stated, in reply to the demand the committee, that he had 76 men under his charge, who were going to Kansas to settle ; that each one then half a gun, and they were determined to keep them. The committee replied that they were satisfied that the intentions of the party were hostile; and that they were recruits for the Lane and Reeder party in Kassa; and the people of Lexington had determined that they should not pass unless they gave up their arms. After considerable parleying, it was agreed that the arms should be taken ashore, and placed in the custody d'a responsible merchant, to be restored when the pre-sat difficulties in Kansas shall be settled. The arms see then produced from various parts of the boat, and proved to be Hull's carbines, all loaded, and with bay-

CHICAGO, June 80. Important from Kansas - The Chicago Company Durmed and Returned to Illinois. Gentlemen have tearning of the Chicago company at Lexington; that from 3)) to 5)) Missourians and South Carolinians, The were driven out of Kansas, with some of the citims of Lexington, gathered at the landing, armed with cases, and threatened to fire the boat if their demand was not complied with. Under these circumstances, the capain of the steamer insisted upon the delivery of the arms, as the only way to prevent the destruction of the

Sr. Letts, June 29 .- By the steamer Elinburg, from Weston, Mo., we learn that when the steamer Star of the West, with the Chicago Company on board, arrived at Weston, a large party of men boarded the vessel, and arrested the entire Company, for the purpose of eccort-ing them back the same way they came, it being resolv-ed that they should not be permitted to enter the terri-

Later-The Star of the West has put back on her re tera trip, and will land the Chicago Company at Alton, Blinois. They are conducted back under guard of a party of South Carolinians, and, being unarmed, there no danger of a conflict.

THE LAST KANSAS OUTRAGE. The Chicago company, which was disbanded at Lexington, arrived here on Saturday. It is reported that the company offered the

Captain \$1000 not to land at Lexington. The arms that were taken from them were placed in a warehouse for safe keeping, and a receipt given for them. During the scree, no hard words passed.

On the arrival of the boat at Kansas, Sheriff Jones, with a company of 30 South Carolinians, boarded her, and, on the way up the river, Atchison, Stringfellow, and Russell about 100 for the stringfellow. and Russell also came on board, and after learning what had occurred, they demanded an audience of the leaderrof the company, whom they informed that orders had been given to disband all armed parties in the Ter-

thery, and that they had better return home.

The Chicago company considered the advice good, and before the best reached Leavenworth, the whole of them

ad determined to return.

When the boat touched at the latter place, a large crowd assembled on shore, being informed that the par-ty had concluded not to land, but to proceed to Weston, and return in the boat; they were satisfied, and made to further demonstrations, and sent an escort with the tonpuny to Weston, where the emigrants made no attempt to land, having given up all idea of settling in Lanca.

Ransas.

The committee appointed to escort the company back report that on the passage down, the Star of the West, met the steamer Sultana on her way up with more memers of the same company.

The Republican learns reliably that this company is

to the paid secretly by Chicago \$100 each, for going to the paid secretly by Chicago \$100 each, for going to Kanas, a part of the money to be expeuded in arms and ammunition. The remainder was to be remitted after landing at their destination.

After leaving Alton, the company found that the con-tract would not be fulfilled, which caused much dissatis-

Forty-nine Men from Worcester Disarmed by the Mis-wuri Bandits, and Held as Prisoners-Other Com-

Caicago, July 1. A Worcester company of 49 men bound to Kansas, on board the steamer Sultana, were dearmed on Friday last, in a manner similar to that adopted with the Chicago company. The scene took place at Waverly, 10 miles below Lexington. Their tablers raplors have announced their intention to detain them as prisoners, and dispose of them to suit the exigencies of the times. Sixty Sharp's rifles were taken from them. In above is from a reliable source, a well-known gentleman having witnessed the occurrence. It is also reported that a company from Ottawa, Ill. were also disarmed and arrested on Saturday. All the river towns have announced a determination to allow no

stre also disarmed and arrested on Saturday. All the river towns have announced a determination to allow no emigrants from the North to enter Kannas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, at Jeffersion City, Mo., 20th, charges Gov. Price with having sent 12 causen and 22 boxes of muskets from the U. S. Aremal to assist Stringfellow in the conquest of Kansas.

Sr. Louis, June 30th. A letter in the Democrat.

son. As they passed along the road, they were overtaken by three men on horseback, who spoke to them and passed on. In a short time these men returned, and commenced a conversation with them, asking the by three men on horseback, who spoke to them and passed on. In a short time these men returned, and commenced a conversation with them, asking them to drink. The young man declined, saying that he never drank anything; but the father took a glass with them. One of the party asked Gay what part of the country he was from, and on being told from Michigan, observed, 'I believe you are a d-d free soiler,' and immediately blazed away at him. The old man was unarmed, but clenched his assailant, and got away his bowie knife from him. Upon this the other two fired upon him and his son. Gay received five shot wounds, the last shot lodging in his right eye. The son was severely wounded in the thigh. The elder Gay soon expired, and an inquest held on his body, which was carried into Westport. We have this narrative on the authority of the gentleman who conveyed the corpse into Westport.—St. Louis Democrat, June 26.

following Assertion : . I assert, that if all the tyranny inflicted upon our

facts to prove that the poor settlers in Kansas have suf-fered more than all of them.'

cludes an article on Kansas affairs as follows :---. If , hereafter, and till this question is settled, there

is but one party in the North, we deserve to be the plantation slaves of South Carolina.

New Youk, June 29. [Washington correspondence

received his instructions, and left last evening, direct for Kansas, where he is to take charge of the United troops. Colonel Sumner will remain where be is, and there is to be no change of affairs there, except to keep out invasions, come from what quarter they may.

Yeas 110: Nays 103.

The motion to recommit with instructions as amended, was voted down, only two voting in the affirmative,

RUFFIANISM IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times gives an account of the dis-graceful conduct of the Fillmoreites in New York on Tuesday night, at the breaking up of the National Club, which had declared for Fremont. We copy the follow-

dent's chair, a violent shout of execration was raised. Loud cries arose for Stokeley, the Vice President. Then groans were given for Mr. Van Riper, and a dozen cheers for Fillmore and Donelson. The confusion of the meeting had already commenced.

Mr. Van Riper attempted to address the meeting. He

"If you come here for free and manly discussion, I will meet you face to face." will meet you face to face."
Such groans, as demons might consistently raise, burst from the crowd. "Put him out;" "Tear him down;" "Cut him in pieces;" "Stokeley, take the Chair," were among the cries that resounded on all

Mr. Van Riper wished to know why he was not allowed to explain. He was immediately assailed with cries of "Traitor;" "Turn him out;" "Drag him out," and then uprose a chorus of groans. Three cheers for Filmore followed. The groans for Van Riper were re-

Stokeley-If our President has anything to offer-any explanations to give, let him be heard. Hear him as

Van Riper-That is all I want. I ask nothing more. Let me be allowed to explain. "You cannot explain."
"You have no excuse." "Turn him out." "Tear
him to pieces." "Cut him down." "Gouge his eyes bim to pieces." "Cut him down." Gouge and out." "Kill him," screamed the crowd.

Mr. Stokeley-I trust that no American will utter

I hope that all Americans will hear

satisfaction, you may drag me—
The rest of the sentence was lost in a howl execration. that reminded us of the starvation cry of Canadian

St. Louis, June 30th. A letter in the Democral, from Lawrence 28th, states that five Free State men. who were arrested and disarmed near Ossawatomic on the 27th of May, by a party of United States dragoons under Lieut. Johnson, arrived in that city after four weeks' detention, during which time they had been kept in chains, until finally discharged by Judge Cato, nothing being found against them.

New York, July 1. A letter in the Times, dated Lawrence, June 21, says:—The Southern forces are gathering at Lecompton, Tecumseb, Big Springs, and other places, in large numbers, and they are laying in large stores of provisions, in order to make the long and strong pull on the 4th of July. No aid is yet received from the States. There must be a great battle at Topeka. Col. Summer threatens to go home to the fort and abandon his work if the Legislature meets, and they will, as sure as God is above.

A gentleman who arrived from Kansas City, reports that on the 21st inst., Mr. Wm. Gay, an Indian agent, was attacked about two miles from Westport, by parties unknown, and murdered. He was accompanied by his son. As they passed along the road, they were overtaken by three men on horseback, who spoke to them and passed on. In a short time these men returned, and compensation the conduct of Mr. Rusk in assaulting Horace Greeley, some time ago. Mr. Seward's comments yesterday, on the conduct of Mr. Rusk in assaulting Horace Greeley, some time ago. Mr. Seward vindicated the correctness of what he

Democrat, June 26.

The following important information comes to the New a significant feet that not one of that party who were The following important information comes to the New York Tribune:—

Lawrence, June 16th. On Saturday morning, 30 dragoons from the camp near Palmyra, went down to Cedar Creek, where they found a strong force of Missourians posted. They report their number as between 200 and 300. The dragoons ordered the Missourians to disband and leave. This they refused to do. Again the order was given, when the Missourians fired on the dragoons, wounding one, who is since reported dead. The dragoons returned a volley and faced about and field. The officer in command sent a messenger to Col. Sumner, who left Lecompton on Saturday morning, and, meeting the messenger on the way, hurried on to the scene of operations. THE WRONGS OF KANSAS. At the Fremont ratification meeting in Albany, the other evening. Mr. Howard, of the Kansas Congressional Committee, made the

Mr. Benjamin expressed his satisfaction with the to forefathers, by the kings of Great Britain, were col- and temper of Mr. Foster's speech, it being so different lected together and multiplied by ten, I could bring from what he had been accustomed to hear from those entertaining such opinions on the subject of slavery. The matter had been discussed in a manner eminently oming a Senator representing one of the sovereig That's the Talk! The Providence Journal con-States of the confederacy.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the Kansas bill, and all the

proposed amendments, were then recommitted to the Committee on Territories. Adjourned.

MORE NORTHERN PERFIDY.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. A State Committee, the especial duty of whom is to take charge of and disburse moneys collected to aid the free setUers in Kansas has been organized. About \$35,000 has already been collected under the new movement. Four gentlemen of lected under the new movement. Four gentlemen of little indicates the second in the State.

Mr. Stephens moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report instead thereof the substitute which he had offered, providing thereof the substitute which he had offered, providing the appointment of five persons by the President, to It would not be surprising if twice that amount should for the appointment of five persons by the President, to be contributed.—Boston Atlas. tory, and an apportionment of districts, with the view of electing a Convention for the formation of the State of the New York Herald.] Gen. Smith arrived here Constitution, &c. yesterday, and had an interview with the President, Mr. Dunn moved as an amendment that the Commit-

tee be required to report a bill restoring the Missouri amendment was adopted by seven majority-

Messrs, Donn and Harrison. A motion to recommit without instructions, was also

A motion to recommit without instructions, was also rejected by 101 year against 109 nays.

Mr. Jones of Tenn., moved to lay the bill upon the table. Negatived by one majority.

The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was rejected by one majority, the vote being as follows:—Yeas 106: Nays 107.

The result was greated by already 107.

The result was greeted by clapping of hands and vociferations of joy by the opponents of the bill, while its friends exhibited signs of disappointment. Amid the confusion, the House adjourned.

Tuespay. July 1. Mr. Barclay, of Penn., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Kansas bill was rejected. He said there were warrants in this Distried directing the arrest of Reeder for treason. This he regarded as fanciful. He was disposed to rebuke it now by voting for the bill, in order to protect the people of Kansas.

Mr. Houston of Alabama expressed regret that the gentleman had changed his mind, either in consequence

of persuasion or other means.

Mr. Barclay replied that he had acted from a con scientious sense of duty, and would not be intimidated

by the lash.

Mr. Houston disavowed any intention to impeach the integrity of the gentleman, nor did he censure him He moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider Mr. Houston's motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was superseded by the presentation of the report of the Kansas Investigating Commission.

REJECTION OF KANSAS AS A FREE STATE. It was seen by the report of Congressional proceedings that the North has again been defeated by treachery, and the North has again been defeated by treachery, and the proposition to admit Kansas as a free State has been rejected in the House by one majority. The entire Border Ruffian party was aided in this instance, as they such sentiments. I hope that all Americans will near him.

A Voice—I wish to ask him if he didn't say in the Park, the other day, that he would sell this Club. Did he say to Mr. Sparks that if anybody wanted this Club, they must pay for it? Mr. Van Riper—No, Sir.

Voice—You are a d—d liar, you did.

It was then moved and seconded that Mr. Van Riper should be expelled from the Club. The motion was carried by the rowdies, amid the most tumultuous applance.

Mr. Van Riper—If he will allow me to explain. I shall be content. For two years I have shown fidelity to this Club. ["You lie,—you're a liar,—you are ad—d liar."] If I do not explain everything to your satisfaction, you may drag me—

Telegraph.

rejected in the House by one majority. Incentife Dorder Ruffian party was aided in this instance, as they have been in most others this session, by the whole body of Southern Fillmoreites, and by Messrs. Haven, Valk, Wheeler and Whitney, of New York, Harrison, of Ohio, Broome, of Pennsylvania, and Dunn, of Indiana. The same men who stood out so long against the election of a Northern Speaker, have now combined to respirate the admission of Kausas as a free State. The responsibility be upon them! Let us hear no more of the desire of this class of politicians or of their followers that Kansas shall be free, or even of their desire that the people shall determine their institutions for themselves.—Telegraph.

LATE FROM SAN FRANCISCO. There were no new cases of excitement up to the 29th

of May. The city remained comparatively quiet,
After considerable more of this violent conduct, during which Mr. Van Riper interposed an explanation of bis course, Mr. Duganne read the resolutions, in favor of Filmore. Mr. Vanderpool then offered a resolution of his own, to the effect that Mr. Van Riper should be expelled from the room. Mr. Van Riper, he said, had been paid \$1000 down to sell the Club to Fremont, and been paid \$1000 promised him. of his own, to the effect that Mr. Van Riper should be expelled from the room. Mr. Van Riper, he said, had been paid \$1000 down to sell the Club to Fremont, and had another \$1000 promised him.

Mr. Van Riper (with indignation)—I brand that man as an atrocious liar.

The roffins could stand no more. Those near the platform leaped upon it, making for Mr. Van Riper with doubled flats and fingers prepared for eye-going to the view of the

South Carolina turned inside out. Miller, Orton & Mulligan will shortly publish a new work, entitled 'Justice in the Bye-ways,' from the pen of F. C. Adams, author of the popular anti-slavery novel 'Our World.' Although written in the form of fiction, it is designed to present an accurate and life-like picture of the social and political institutions of South Carolina; of that peculiar civilization, in short, which of late has so signally blossomed in the ruffianly achievement of Brooks. From such an expose, the public will be able to judge to what extent the existence of slavery in a community tends to produce models of chivalrous and humane gentlemen.

Mr. Adams, the author, who was formerly the editor of the Savannah Georgian, is qualified by a residence of about five years among the nullifiers of the Palmetto State, to exhibit a correct and graphic likeness of their society and manners, and his revelations, if imparied, as there is reason to expect, in the spirit of a candid observer, will merit, at this time, a special attention.—

New York Evening Post.

As few days since, Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, a lama gentleman, who is dependent upon crutches for his locomotion, read to a Southern member, a friend, what he intended to say in the debate on the resolution of expulsion. The Southern member listened courteously, and when Mr. Brenton had finished, said—'You must not, under any circumstances, make that speech. You will not be permitted to make it: and it is my duty to tell you that WE have gravely determined not to ALLOW any of you to pursue such a course. WE WILL NOT PERMIT IT! Mr. Brenton reported what was said, to friends in his vicinity, and the consequence was, that from that moment every man who can make himself understood, determined to speak fully, freely and in plain language, just what he thinks of the Brooks outrage, be the consequences what they may.— Washington Correthe consequences what they may. - Washington Correspondence of the New York Courier & Enquirer.

SENATOR SUMNER. The New York Evening Post, a Preesoil paper, in alluding to the language used by the Washington Star, attributes it to a desire in the writer to attract attention, and adds:—

*We have no apprehension of personal violence to Senstor Summer. We venture to say that he could com-mand as many Southern friends to guard him from the consequences of any insane appeal, like that in the Star, as Senator Douglas, or any other man in Washington : and that the majority of the Southern delegations would be as prompt to resent any outrage to his person, as if he represented the State of Mississippi instead of Massahe represented the State of Mississippi in chusetts.'- Boston Post, June 3, 1854.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE. A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Luke's parish was held at Grahamville, S. C., on the 11th ult., at which the following resolutions were

ed a merited chastisement, appropriate to the individ-ual, satisfactory to his constituents, and obligatory upon

York Day Book, our highest commendation for their impartial and manly view of the recent transactions in the Senate Chamber, and for their noble and patriotic worther and swifter than we can take the lead, which stand in the cause of justice. (!!!)

PRESTON S. BROOKS ON THE STUMP. Preston S. Brooks has taken the stump in favor of the platform from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in and the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention. The Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conCharleston Standard, in advertising a ratification meeting, says:

'The Hon STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Hon. JAMES L. ORR, and Hon. P. S. BROOKS, and others, will address the meeting." Douglas and Brooks are admirably fitted to each oth- at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street,

er, and they truly represent the principles of the Border New York. WASHINGTON, June 25th. THE SUMNER CASE. The Grand Jury to-day presented a bill against Preston So Brooks for assault and battery on Mr. Sumner. The latter appeared before the Grand Jury, and gave his

EXAMINATION OF BROOKS .- WASHINGTON, June 80 .-Brooks appeared this morning at the Criminal Court, accompanied by Messrs. Orr and Keitt. The witnesses were discharged until further notice, in consequence of the District Attorney receiving a note from Mr. Sumner, stating that his physician did not think it prudent for him to attend at present, owing to the condition of his

Mr. Fillmore had ovations offered to him at many places on his journey to the West. He was called out at Newburgh, at Poughkeepsie, at Catskill, at Hudson, and had a grand reception at Albany. At Utica 5000 persons came out to meet him, and at Lockport the procession was headed by Washington Hunt. The Ex-President made speeches upon all these occasions, the principal one being in reply to the Mayor of Albany.

At Buffalo, where he arrived on Saturday afternoon, he was conducted through the principal streets under

an escort of military, firemen, &c., to Niagara square, propriate speech. Most of the stores on the streets through which the procession passed were decorated with hanners and mottoes. The greatest enthusiasm

A PORTRAIT BY ONE OF THE OLD MASTERS. Said Benton, at Cincinnati, of Buchanan: 'A tallow rag, sir! A good deal of belly, and some breast, but no back, sir! A good for to to nurse babies, sir! Can't be brought to his milk, sir!'—Albany Evening Journal.

And yet Benton goes for Buchanan for President !

MORE FILLIBUSTERERS OFF. The Orizaba, which left New York for San Juan last week, took out between four and five hundred passengers, about one hundred and fifty of whom intended to join General Walker's

Language The New York Colonization Journal pub lishes several very interesting letters from Rev. Mr Crummell, dated at Monrovia, in March last. The Jourrunmen, dated at Monrovia, in March mat. The Jour-nal remarks, that he had 'deeply drank in the prevail-ing prejudices of his abolition friends in America and England against colonization,' but he appears to be one of its most ardent friends.'

DEATH OF REV. EDWARD SMITH. Rev. Edward Smith, a distinguished minister of the Wesleyan Church in Ohio, died at his residence in Monroe Co., on the 14th inst. He was a man of positive character, by birth a Virginian, but as a minister and a Free Soiler active in his opposition to slavery.

The screw steamer Propontis is about to ay down the marine electric cable between Cape Bay, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of the cable is 85 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantino, New Brunswick; length 13 miles, and weight 80 tons.

Fire in the Canada Woods .- A tremendous fire, says the Buffalo Express, has been, for some days, raging along the Saguenay. Dwelling houses, barns, out-houses, fences, stacks and standing crops, have been detroyed to the value of many thousands of dollars. Some seventy-five families have lost their crops, and many have been turned out of their houses. The parish of Chicoutimi was burned out completely, excepting a barrier of the parish and few houses.

Walter James, a son of G. P. R. James, the novelist, and British consul at Norfolk, Va., is re-ported to have murdered an Indian, and wounded two others, near Rice Lake, Wisconsin, because they persist-ed in remaining on the hunting grounds in that vicinity. The Indians are now on James' trail, and are determined on a bloody revenge.

In the United States District Court at New York on Wednesday, the suit to recover penalties of \$2000 from each of the persons implicated in fitting out the slaver Falmouth was concluded, by a verdict for the several defendants. The widow of Keating, who was mur-

dered at Washington by Herbert, Democratic member of Congress from California, died of grief a few days since, making Herbert's crime a double murder. What name shall be given to those who shield him from deserved punishment?—Chronicle. In the House of Lords, on Monday eve

to the Earl of Derby, that it was not the intention of the government to advise Her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States. This announcement was received with loud cheers.

ST THE TWENTIETH National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

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

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hop is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whos hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa ion and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Chris-

tians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To phi lanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other. The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to

the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject, -theological, financial, political, social,-in order to bring about the abolition of slavery. The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA-

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect ; and we confidently call on every compassionate just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT exception; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, polthe van of a national movement towards the abolition atisation of the state of this injured State.

Resolved, That we offer as a tribute of respect to the editors of the Boston Courier, New York Herald, New would stop without such leading; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in scientiously whatever of influence or money may b committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

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

WORCESTER .- An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Worcester, probably at Horticultural Hall, on Sunday, July 6, at the usual hours, morning, afternoon, and evening. PARKER PILLSBURY, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and JOSEPH A. HowLAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present. *

SOUTHBORO' .-- An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Southboro', in the Unitarian House, on SUNDAY next, July 6th, at the usual morning and afternoon hours. CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of afternoon hours. Charles C. Bunleton, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will address the

PROVIDENCE, R. I .- ANDREW T. FOSS, at Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in PROVIDENCE, on Sunday next, July 6th, at place and hours to be announced in local bills.



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matic relations with the United States. This announcement was received with load cheers.

Three young girls named Acker, Wilson and Merritt were run over by a passenger train while walking on the track of the Eric Railroad near Sloatsburg on Friday evening. The two first named were killed, and the latter badly wounded.

Nashua, July 1.—About five minutes after the bell rang for dinner, and after the operatives had left, a five broke out in the spinning-room of No. 1 mill, of the Nashua Corporation, and in an incredibly short space of time it was entirely destroyed. On High and School sfreets, some dozen tenements, including two stores, occupied and principally owned by Trish, were destroyed. Generally insured. One or two buildings south of Pearl street were destroyed. The loss of the corporation was about \$200,000, upon which there was an insurance for about \$100,000.

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June 27

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THE NUTRITIVE CURE.

MR. EDITOR—Having in my own family fully tested Larry Sunderland's New Method of Cure by Pure Nutrition, (the Viral 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. Bram, aged 31, was born with a scroulous 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 complica-tion of causes, such as Ague, Asthma, Headache, Sore Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases 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 Rheum, 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 lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, last October, we put her under the treatment of La Roy Sunderland, gutbor of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (thanks to his 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 husbans 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.

Hopedale Home School. THE next Quarter of this Institution, established and L 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, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, June 27. St

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DROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA YEAR-T LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS, for 1856—a pamphlet of 84 pages—just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

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A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:

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16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, and by the Waterloo (N.
Y.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progress.
For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boaton. Price 3 cents single; 50 copies
for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amusements in a very admirable manner.

POETRY.

From the New York Ledger. FRANK PIERCE. BY HANNAH FOSTER. Who bent the knee to slavery base, And buried in dust his face. At Washington to gain a place? Frank Pierce.

> When gained the Presidential chair, Who welcomed to our land so fair, Oppression, crime, and black despair ? Frank Pierce.

Who strove to quench the feeble flame

Of Freedom's foes, and thus became, In our proud land, a nation's shame? Who spreads our land with crime unotld-

Who, for a paltry sum of gold, His country and himself has sold? Frank Pierce

Who does with Freedom's foes unite To spread the deadly, withering blight-To shroud our land in Slavery's night?

Who smiles upon the bloody strife, And to the cut-throat gives the knife, And bids him take a freeman's life? Frank Pierce.

Who, who must answer for the brave

That find on Kansas' soil a grave, Slain by the hand of treacherous knave

Who, when shall end his bloody reign, And guilt shall stamp a second Cain, What brow shall wear the mark of shame ! Frank Pierce.

In future ager, who shall be Held in en uring memory, A senseless tool of slavery

And who has filled our land with woe! Who, crowned with infamy, shall go To help his master down below?

Frank Pierce. Strongsville, June, 1856.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. BULLY BROOKS'S SONG,

As sung by himself, at a private meeting of his friends in Washington, immediately after his attempoed assasination of Sumner. Old Uncle Butler presid-

> O! my name is BULLY BROOKS, Bully Brooks, Brooks, Brooks; O! my name is Bully Brooks, Ha-ha! ba-ha! I've strength, if not good looks, Know bludgeons, if not books, And am the dirtiest of Brooks, By far-by far !

And I likes to play the Coward, Play the Coward, Coward ; O! I likes to play the Coward, Ha-ha! ha-ha! For I knocks a feller down, Then raps him on the crown. And does the 'science' brown,

Ha-ha! ha-ha!

I'm the Nephew of my Uncle, My Uncle, Uncle, Uncle; Yes, the Nephew of my Uncle, Ha-ha! ba-ba! And I round the Senate lurk, To do his dirty work, Which all his niggers shirk, Ha-ha! ha-ha!

And I have a brother Bully, Brother Bully, Bully, Bully; Ay, I have a brother Bully, Ha-ha! ha-ha! He, too, 's from Carolina, And yesterday flogg'd Dinah, His washerwoman Dinah, Ha-ha! ha-ha!

Are n't we a pair of Dastards, Of Dastards, Dastards, Dastards; A precious pair of Dastards, Ha-ha! ha-ha! We flogs women, men, and niggers, When there's no one near to twig us, And there's no fear of triggers-Hu-ba! ha-ha!

The Northrons, they despise us, Desnise, desnise, desnise us: The Northrons, they despise us. Ha-ha! ba-ha! But the' we flogg'd our mothers. Stabb'd our sisters or our brothers, We count upon the South-ers, Ha-ha! ha-ha!

Then three cheers for Bully Brooks, Bully Brooks, Brooks, Brooks ! And three for Bully Keitt, Hip-hip-hurrah! The' they flogg'd their very mothers, Stabb'd their sisters or their brothers. They could count upon the South-ers,

Unterrupted by drupken chorus from the company:

Hurrah ! hurrah ! From the Christian Register. BE OF GOOD COURAGE.

They that are with us are more than they that are

Ye who against the evils of our lot. Alone and single-handed do contend, Faint not, though you to greatest straits are brought, And earthly succor fail, and earthly friend. Near you in sympathy the angels stand, Their unseen hosts encompass you around Strong and unconquerable the glorious band, And loud their songs and hymns of victory sound And near you, though invisible, are those,

The good and just of every age and clime ; Who, while on earth, have fought the self-same foes, And won the fight, through faith and love sublime Let not the hosts of sin inspire a fear, For, lo ! far mightier hosts are ever near.

FOR THE TIMES. Low in the dust, Columbia ! bow thy head, And let the tears of shame and sorrow flow, That where for liberty the fathers bled, Should sons against it aim the deadly blow A beritage we claim has been assailed-Freedom of speech within thy bails of state, On public matters, open to debate ;-And lawless force, when other measures failed, Has sought amid thy western wilds to spread

That bane, which he who loves thee, native clime, Must strive against, and pray for that blest time Which sets ther free from all its influence dread ! Columbia ! shalt thou fall, 'twill be alone By foes within that thou wilt be o'erthrown.

THE LIBERATOR.

ADHERENCE TO PRINCIPLE. HARVARD, June 24, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON: DEAR GARRISON:
1 ough you have no more caused the Destruction now impending upon this country than the Savior caused the Destruction of Jerusalem, you have done more than any other man in this country to create a love of liberty, and to prepare for the better Republic to come. You have exposed the deadly fallacies, which have deceived ministers and Free Soilers, church members and statesman. You have not suppressed unwelcome truth. in order to increase your popularity, or length of days. You know that real usefulness to the wicked comes not from humoring them in their sins. If Christ had refrained from his rebukes of the Pharisees, his usefulness as a popular preacher, and friend to the sick and the blind, would have been lengthened out. Many a preacher in these days might live under the smiles and caresses of a loving people, if he would never preach against their sins.

You have manfully exposed the folly of contending that the Constitution of the United States has no slavery in it, because the word slavery is not in it. Again and again are we obliged to produce the Constitution, and read it to Free Soilers, to convince them of the outrageous provisions made in it for increasing the power of Satan by its Representation, and its Rendition,

and its Importation Articles. You have held up to merited scorn and derision the folly of the Republican Platform of Glorification of the Let woman ponder this in the deep solitude of her own Union, and a pious letting-alone of slavery where it now soul. The redemption of the world is in her hands. As is. What barefaced inconsistency to say, 'We go against the extension of Satan's kingdom, though we and Justice, man will receive with enthusiasm inspirahave no conflict with it where it now exists '! You have tion from her lips, and sak of her the lessons which religiously held up Anti-Slavery as something fundamentally Christian, and not as a mere opinion or policy of his tenderness equally worthy of his esteem and reto be received or rejected, without affecting the real Christianity of a man. How can one be a Christian tre which he now waves in solitary grandeur. who regards human beings as property, like animals, vegetables and minerals? Did Jesus come to save animals, vegetables and minerals from sin-to give them right views and feelings towards God and man-to edneate them into full proportions of domestic and social happiness? Then we have no such relation to animals or vegetables or minerals or slaves. Millions of Jersey City, on Sunday morning, June 1, 1856, by Rev. our human brethren are thus stripped in our country O. B. FROTHINGHAM-from the text, 'Ye can discern of all claims upon our reverence, justice and love. the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs How can one be a Christian, and despise and treat human beings as animals, vegetables, and minerals? Christ taught and labored and died to improve the condition of the most degraded men, women and children. He is no Christian, that does not identify himself with the most degraded of the race. He is the it is forcible and eloquent. We give below its conclubest Christian, that does the most to multiply healthy, ding portion, and shall try to find room for other exintelligent, independent and virtuous men, women and

You have also crowned all your noble acts by exposing the difference between different motives and methods of carring forward good causes. While blindness has happened to Doctors of Divinity, who plead their good, more than your safety. Your method is not live to see the impending destruction of our wicked compact with Satan, followed by a glorious government, having no wicked thing in it!

Your symathizer, W. G. BABCOCK.

EAGLESWOOD, May 15, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : I have so rarely met with any thing that accorded so well with my views and feelings as the accompanying so well with my views and feelings as the accompanying essay, that I have been tempted to translate it, and offer it for publication in The Liberator. It is written by Miss Michelet, a French lady, and was published to rescue Kansas, set a boundary for ever to the in the ' Woman's Almanac for 1854.' I feel very desi- territorial domain of slavery, and secure the pre rous of impressing woman with the importance of preparing for the great work before her. Until she can lay her vanity, her love of admiration for mere personIf new free States are to be no more independent
al attractions on the altar of Truth, a willing offering to
and brave than the old ones, little will be gained the cause of humanity, she cannot worthly enjoy or use by a republican election. It is possible for States her rights.

Yours, most truly,

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

No human power can deprive a being endowed with reason of the right of judging of the institutions under which she lives, of endeavoring to reform them when she sees their imperfection, and of laboring to modify them when they become inappropriate to the present stage of human progress. To deny the political rights of woman, to interdict woman forever from all direct cooperation in perfecting the society of which she is a member, is the result of arbitrary pride, a revolt against them. the will of Him who has endowed her with power to labor for the benefit of her race.

But the most legitimate right may become a danger-But the most legitimate right may become a danger-ous weapon, if confided to hands unskilful through ig-norance. Is woman prepared to exercise the rights she radical cause of all our evils, which is slavery itis claiming so earnestly? Has she solemnly revolved self. We must study this, till we have mastered the great principles that lie at the basis of those rela. its principles, and fathomed its iniquity, and untions which exist between the legislators and the people? Our reason and our judgment alike answer NO. traced to its issues every one of its forthcoming fibres. When we interrogate her past history, and see in what Let us say no more about the beneficent instituguilty inertia she has lived, in what vain occupations tion for the blacks, the 'Christianizing' of the neshe has frittered away her noblest faculties, we are forced to condemn the eagerness of her pretensions, and to entreat her to enter upon the sacred duty of self-bolder is a saint by virtue of his office. Let us not any more believe that a slave-holder is a saint by virtue of his office. Let us examination, and learn the reformation needed in her henceforth be assured that the slave is a man, see own character, ere she engages too vehemently in a ing that his master does not hesitate to treat white struggle whose success, if premature, must be fatal to men as if they were slaves. Let us hush for ever

listed. But we shall be asked whether, in the actual state of the delusions that have haunted our brains. Let things, man possesses the qualifications which we demand in woman, and whether he throws greater light on the questions be has undertaken to settle alone. We are far from granting him this superiority. It is be- promise; but let us convince ourselves are far from granting him this superiority. It is because we are so vividly conscious of the fatal consequences of his ineapacity, that we fear to see new elements of disorder added to the social chaos in which we are struggling. The aim of woman is not to obtain a title to do evil with those whom prejudice and shortsightedness have blinded; her aim is to contribute, by unwearied efforts, to deliver mankind from the darkness of error and the tyranny of public opinion; and pressuaded, unwise. It may oome; it may be in
nersuaded. ness of error and the tyranny of public opinion; and it is because we believe that woman is called to take part in this glorious work of regeneration, that we desire to see her elevated to the rank her mission deward we have retained; but good and right I believe it

We shall be pointed to a host of noble women, who have been long deeply penetrated with the grandeur of their rescue of freedom, not a blow need be struck. task, and perfectly prepared to accomplish it, who would be condemned to the most discouraging inaction at the delay which we deem necessary. Let us pause a moment, and examine this argument; we shall soon be convinced that it is of little value. True, woman is excluded from all public deliberations and afficer but.

True, woman is out these, swords are worthless; with these swords are worthless; with these swords. excluded from all public deliberations and offices, but are useless. But if these weapons have been, one the press offers her an invincible means of propagating by one, thrown away: if they have been allowed truth. She is repulsed from the ballot-box, but as lover, sister, wife, mother, she exercises an unlimited away. er, sister, wife, mother, she exercises an unlimited sway ervated by luxury that we cannot recall their use over those who hold the reins of power, and often decides the destiny of the world. Whilst waiting until a change gives her a new mode of intervention in the affairs of men, let her use for the general benefit the powerful influence she possesses even over the proudest despots. The ameliorations which she would procure in the condition of her sex would appoly components.

But let her not forget that this day is near only in proportion as she prepares the way for its advent, by the use she makes of her power. Let us not shrink from acknowledging, that thus far woman has rather contributed to deteriorate, than to elevate man ; that she has oftener diverted him from high and bo'y pur poses, and thrown around him the chains of effeminate nce, than incited him to noble and lofty pursuits The intensity of suffering which she has thus brough upon herself forbids us to reproach her. We mention it only to assure her that she is the arbiter of her own destiny, and that she can only attain her rights by the faithful performance of her duties.

If her counsels are suspected, if her intervention excites mistrust, it is because she has almost always subordinated the most important interests to her vanity or her fickle fancies, perverting by selfishness the hearts which she should have moulded to disinterestedness and love. Let her arise-let her enter into the new patl east up for her-let her form a glorious ideal, and its realization will be the recompense of her faith and her virtue. When every noble thought finds in her an echo; when every suffering excites sympathy in her heart; when every generous enterprise obtains her protection and her concurrence ; when, renouncing silly distinctions and unwomanly privileges, she lives out the equality of human rights, and the fraternity of human beings ; when, abjuring the idolatry of self. she renders to God her love, to humanity her devotion-O then she will not complain of the part allotted her to act-she will no longer be proscribed from the national councils, nor compelled to a humiliating silence. soon as she becomes the courageous apostle of Truth conduct to true glory. Rejoiced at finding the object spect, he will share with the angel of his life the scep-

R. MICHELET.

THE LAST SIGNS

We have received, from the gifted author, a Sermon in pamphlet form, preached in the Unitarian Church it tracts hereafter :-

In a crisis like this, my friends, the question not so much, 'What is to be done?' as 'What is not to be done?' Every measure is timely. Every expression of feeling is in place. Every de-monstration is fitting. Man's vehement protest, woman's earnest remonstrance, the fiery utterance the Christianity of sending wicked men to hell, instead of being sent to heaven by wicked men, you hold up Christ and him crucified as the Christian, the effectual salvation. Your motive for punishing the wicked is private conversations, addresses, resolutions, manprivate conversations, addresses, resolutions, manfestoes, mass gatherings, pamphlets, sermons, all by doing evil that good may come, but the method em- do their work. These things, however, being callployed by Christ, calling sinners by their right names, do their work. These things, nowever, being call-doing good works, and suffering martyrdom. May you interest with the hour, and serve too often merely to keep up an excitement which is transient and superficial. Again and again have such demonstrations been made. Again and and again have they died away, leaving undisturbed the deeper purposes of the soul. We must not be satisfied with just discerning the sign. We must not trust to the emotions of the hour.

Again: political action is good. The ballotbox is a power. If these recent aggressions might beget unity of purpose in men of all parties, abolponderating strength of the government to the cause of freedom, that would be much. And yet votes do not send their moral influence very to be free in name, and yet virtually enslaved : free in laws and institutions, enslaved in prejudice .-SARAH M. GRIMKE. | We must not lorger that of the free States; that We must not forget that slavery is sustained by its growth; that through the material and moral support of freemen, it still exists. Our whole Northern land is deeply tainted by the contempt for the African, the contempt for man and woman, which alone renders slavery possible anywhere. Our whole Northern population is possessed by the passion for wealth to a degree that makes men indif-ferent to others' injustice, and insensible even to the wrongs of a foreign race. We cannot, therefore be too sanguine of the results of any political ef-Let us make them, but let us not rest in Institutions are nothing without men be hind them : and without the powerful pressure of equifable and righteous souls, what are laws!

Oh! no, my friends, we must go deeper than

ravelled all its complicated and knotty injustice. ber own progress, and to the cause in which she is en-listed. now, our rebukes of Northern agitation, our angry tirades against the abolitionists. Let us tear the mands, before she is endowed with prerogatives which cannot be. If in past emergencies we had been true to our moral convictions, loyal to the bidding she is now so little prepared to exercise wisely and lovingly.

powerful influence she possesses even over the proudest despots. The ameliorations which she would procure in the condition of her sex would amply compensate for the disdain of puerile pride, and she might thus wait in true dignity the day when her rights will be acknowledged.

But our salvation comes not by any such means. But our salvation comes not by any such means.

revolution in our moral convictions, a total conversion to the sucred truths of the Gospel—the truths that God is our Father, and man our brother. Nothing short of this will put us in the just position toward this great iniquity. Oh! where is now the Church! Where are the representatives of Him, whose very look, we are told, struck a band of ruffians to the earth! Where are the 30,000 preachers of the gospel of brotherly love, sent forth by the Master to heal the broken-hearted, and preach deliverance to heal the broken-heart-ed, and preach deliverance to the captives! Where is that promised gift of the Holy Spirit which was to give men power over scorpions, and enable them to cust out devils! Alas! the Church has comto cast out devils? Alas! the Church has committed suicide. It has lost its apostolical traditions. It has ceased to be Christian. It has deliberately and willfully turned against its Lord.

Of this assertion I offer you a testimony and a
symbol. Here is the testimony: Mr. Atchison,
whose bad name has become familiar to you all,
and a the second place, the world has obviously
enough been trying such forces, for ages, with no
good result. declares that the reason why slavery is not attacked at the South, is to be found in the fact that all the Southern churches are 'Evangelical.' Here is the symbol: This day has been appointed for a great religious solemnity in our neighboring city of Hoboken. The bones of St. Quietus, taken from the catacombs of Rome, together with the vase containing his martyr-blood, precious relies presented to the Catholic Church of that district by the ing-place, with all the pomp and circumstance which so great an occasion demands. Is not this what the whole Church is perpetually doing—gathering up the bones and singing the praises of the old martyrs, when the cries of to-day's martyrs are ringing in its ears! The true Church is not organized as yet. But times like these will organize it fast. The living Word will go forth. and summon the real disciples together. The sign of the Son of Man is already in the heavens. We may hear of wars, and romors of wars. Let not your heart be troubled. He that endureth to the end shall be saved.

'THE LORD REIGNETH.'

We have read with much pleasure a very excellent sermon preached in the First Church in Dorchester. June 1, 1856, by Rev. NATHANIEL HILL, on the state of the times, and just published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., and Ebenezer Clapp, Jr., Boston. It is brief but comprehensive, exhibiting a serene trust in the living God, and uttering a clear testimony against resorting to violence and blood for the promotion of any object, however desirable in itself. Here is an extract :-

Let us consider this-we need to do so-that we are to do what we do with weapons and in a spir- she cannot be saved! I pray often and earnestly the fitting the holy interests we would advance—that she may be converted from the e ror of her worthy the subjects of the heavenly reign. God does not ask of us the service of passion, of yindictiveness, of hate. He will not honor it by His acceptance. He cannot use it for his ends. 'The captable to God than faith in any doctrinal points.' weapons of our warfare are not carnal, and yet But, in my own mind, I imagined them both ensured to the realist of the residue o mighty, through God, to the pulling down of tering the spiritual world together, each pleading strongholds.' We are too impatient for results; for the other with the angels; the Calvinist strongholds.' We are too impatient for results; too intolerant in our judgments; too revengeful in our dispositions. We need to remember what spirit we are of, in whose school we are pupils, beneath whose banner we are enrolled. 'Satan cannot cast out Satan.' And if he could, it were better he should triumph in the world abroad than in our hearts. Our nearest responsibility is within. We are to keep the heart with all diligence, whatever else is lost. With all diligence are we to keep it now, when there is so much to excite in us unholy feelings, and fan the flame that is kindled elsewhere than above. Alas! how frail we are! Even our good impulses, the very inspiration of God, may be despoiled of their beauty and worth, by the strange fire with which they shall mingle, ere they are laid, in the condensation of deed, on the altar of duty. God help us! Oh, for the spirit of the Lord Jesus sent down into our hearts!—the spirit, not of violence, nor bitterness, and he residently in the condensation of swer, with gentle seriousness: 'Be not troubled, eight and to heart them answer, with gentle seriousness: 'Be not troubled, sisters; the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of both were heard in heaven; and a seriousness is the prayers of bot hearts !- the spirit, not of violence, nor bitterness, sisters; the prayers of both were heard in heaven nor a passionate zeal, but of a gentle firmness, a calm because they were upborne on the wings of sincerresoluteness, a holy determination: a spirit, that ity and mutual love. All such prayers are availfeeling its footing on the rock of Eternal Right, ing. God does not judge according to the ideas and keeping its eye on God, and leaning on His of men.' promises, stands firm and unmoved, however the current of affairs may rush and roar around — in the wisdom of Eclecticism. If ever the science prepared to do and to dare, everywhere and always of medicine rests on a permanent basis, I think it whatever is demanded of, and becomes, the Christian and the man.

tian and the man.
The Lord reigneth: and Justice and Right- hydropathy. A Universal Church, which preeousness, which are one with Him, and which He scribes no creed whatsoever, and reverently achas made to utter in all hearts their immortal plea, cepts what is good and true from all religions, apshall surely triumph; aye, notwithstanding the lowering signs of their discomfiture, are surely triumphing; are advancing, invincibly, to seat themselves on every throne of earth, and wield their golden sceptre over the nations. Slowly, but Christian, and Mahammedan religions are built on continually more required. of Freedom, and on the soil left sacred for her ought; and says: 'If Mussulmans and Christians blessed reign, they may bind anew the fetters of would believe me, they might agree together, and oppression. They may add State to State for the purpose of extending and empowering the consummate Wrong. But in vain, in vain. The Lord dan missionary exhorting Christians to greater mate Wrong. But in vain, in vain. 'The Lord reigneth,' and He will appear, He will appear, in behalf of injured and down-trodden Humanity— in the outflaming sentiment of indignant millions (Heaven grant it be not in their vindictive passion) He will appear; and the lust of power and of gain, seeking thus its ends, shall, sooner or later, find its overpowering rebuke and its righteous retribution. The innumerable seeks born of the Protestant Reformation, all assuming the Bible as a basis, and all so very sure that their own interpretation of its pages is the true one, have been working for

The Lord reigneth; ' and however the proces-

From the Boston Christian Register. DR. ADAMS AND THE TRACT SOCIETY.

We have waited, in hopes that some gentleman with a proper feeling for the ludicrous, should present as it deserves, Dr. Adams's plea for a place on the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society. In these times when Massachusetts has been stung beyond endurance, for a man who has fawned upon the South to claim an influential post in one of the principal associations, because of its subserviency, seems a species of fatuity. We have a subserviency, seems a species of fatuity. We have a subserviency, seems a species of fatuity. We have a subserviency, seems a species of fatuity. We have a subserviency, seems a species of fatuity. We have a subserviency and the subserviency and the subservience of fatuity. We have a subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity. We have a subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity. We have a subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity and the subservience of fatuity. has been stung beyond endurance, for a man who nion volume, as earnest as we could have penned for one of our own brethren. But, this recom-mendation of himself, and for the most offensive reasons, was by no means the worst. This would have been a solecism among Boston clergymen. Especially when his friend Dr. Kirk was at hand to give his endorsement to that most questionable bill, Dr. Adams's love of liberty.

But, the grave assembly seems to have convulsed If they are in a majority, they despise the convictions of others, or assume it as a great merit that reading of the newspaper puffs of his unhappily famous apology for Southern oppression; when But, the grave assembly seems to have convulsed with laughter, when Dr. Adams called for the reading of the newspaper puffs of his unhappily famous apology for Southern oppression; when journal after journal was cited, which, by apologizing for the Samner outrage, had been as deep in the mud as he in the mire, and the necessity of a vote excluding him from misrepresenting New England feeling any longer, was made manifest to every body but himself. Had the N. Y.*Observer, or Boston Post, detected a whisper in behalf of oppressed humanity in his South-Side Niew, their condemnation of the book would have been just the support which Dr. Adams required, in face of that deeply interesting debate so fresh in every one's mind upon the pro-alwayry tendency of the Tract Society. But to bring forward the encomiums of the very journals meet untrue to freedom in its present peril, and to urge vehementity that the 'South trusted him,' was simply deliberate suicide. Every member who voted for the Southern sycophant after this speech and these volunteered testimonials, was voting himself an apologist for oppression: and we are thankful that so many troated the indelicate appeal with the excernite deserved, and acted like free men on whom the endangered cause of equal rights had laid a sacred responsibility.

If they are in a majority, they despite that the to tolerate them.

I have read your Exposition or Sextiments with heartfelt pleasure. I have seldom, if ever, seen a document that breadom in the read form, while they creat with the exercise of individual freedom, while they treat with the necessity of rational freedom and Christian love. Its tone excites hope that the Progressive Friends will be bold in the exercise of individual freedom, while they treat with the exercise of individual freedom, while they treat with the progressive Friends will be be laid to the exercise of individual freedom, while they treat with the reading of the N. N. Y.*Observer, or Boston Post, the N. Y.*Observer, or Boston Post, the N. Y.*Observer

revolution in our moral convictions, a total con- LETTER FROM LYDIA MARIA CHILD. The following letter from Mrs. CRILD, to the Penn sylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Longwood, Chester county, (Pa.) in May last, will

WAYLAND, Mass., April 14, 1856. ture had bestowed upon me an organization like battering-rum, I should even be thankful to have

That sectarism is the very worst enemy of homan progress, I think no serious and reflecting mind can be disposed to deny. What division of interests, what wrangling about school-books and church funds, it introduces into towns! How much money is expended to support it, which might be profitably employed in enlarging the minds of the inhabitants, by teaching them improv-ed modes of agriculture, useful sciences, and a broad, comprehensive system of universal morality, based theological fiend separates neighbors and relatives, chills friendships, interrupts love, and disturbs married life! I actually knew two women living near each other, in a lonely country town, who wouldn't speak to each other for months, because one maintained that the body of Jesus was incor-ruptible, and the other declared she didn't believe ermen and farmers, on the hill-side in their neigh-borhood, as he was wont to preach in Galilee, two thousand years ago, how much importance would he have attached to such controversies about dry bones! Would be employ himself with doctrinal points! Or would be say to them. By this shall

all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love

one another '?

In another town, I was acquainted with two worthy women, who interchanged many kind offi-ces in times of sickness or affliction. Both were sincerly devout, but one had been educated a Cath-olic, and the other a Calvinist; therefore, each believed that the other must be damned. viction troubled them, however, because their own hearts were more compassionate than the Deity in whom they had been taught to believe. Each spoke to me of the other in words to this effect: 'She is such a kind, good woman! What a pity it is that

continually, men are yielding them a reverent hom-the same foundation, and are separated merely by age, and pledging themselves, before high heaven, to be recreant to them no more. Governments may scholars do not habitually manifest so much reverplot as they will against them. In the very home ence towards the Author of all things as they of Freedom, and on the soil left sacred for her ought; and says: 'If Mussulmans and Christians

of its pages is the true one, have been working fo a wider result than they were aware of. Their sion of human affairs may advance through darkness and dangers, to their final and triumphant
evolvement, this is sure, is most sure—that they
who have been conscientiously faithful, in public and private, to the Eternal Law, shall never lose and bad men may be found among those who be their reward. Duty, stern daughter of the voice of God! they who follow thee whithersoever thou been driven still further. They have said, If docshalt becken, have no cause of fear for themselves, trines are essential to salvation, by what process whatever they may have for their country and the shall we arrive at certainty concerning them! since world. The God whom they serve will keep them. the answers which Written Revelation gives to in-Amidst the decay and downfall of mortal things, they shall stand, as in a tower of strength. The dictory. Is the Catholic Church right in asserting waves of popular tumult, the torrent of popular waves of popular tumult, the torrent of popular that 'there can be no infallible book without an inabuse, may dash against them: they and their fallible interpreter'? In this dilemma, some fly of the can be not popular tumult, they are not popular tumult, they are not popular tumult, and the can be not popular tumult. may partake, with others, of outward calamity, the fruit of an abounding iniquity: but within them the light of a holy confidence, of a Heavengiven peace, shall shine—shall shine forever. souls are casting off theological trammels, without ceasing to be religious. The progress of human freedom has compelled bigotry to be more civilized than it was in the days of racks and thumb-screws but its charity is very supercilious, betraying proud consciousness of superiority by its air o condescension. It took centuries of struggle and bloodshed to establish among Christians the idea of mutual toleration; but the phrase which represents the hard-fought idea has now become offensive to free souls. The first expressed dislike to the word

The process of freeing the world from theologi-cal thraidom may, I think, be expressed in one very brief and simple maxim: Let every individual fearlessly express his own convictions, while he rerealiessly express his own convictions, while he respects the convictions of every other man. People in general fail in one or the other of these duties. If they are in a minority, they are afraid to give frank utterance to their own doubts or conclusions.

AYER'S

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

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15th April, 1851,

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"Never until now have I been free from the leatherst femal in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and have long the scale of the scale of my lead, and deatroyed my hair, and has het me worst blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others is satisf the scale of my lead, and deatroyed my hair, and has het me have been suffered in the scale of my lead, and deatroyed my hair, and has het my partly hald all my days; sometimes it came out in my fee, and kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking you thate."

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"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your thater."

"About nine weeks ago be be mean of conving the mation that shall do good to others, I am, with every senimer of gratitude,

"L have known the abovenment M. MARIA EICKE!"

of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

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

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"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessig is set family, and you may well suppose we are not unmindful of a Source State of Source State of

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Yours with great respect.

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