

### No Anion with Glaveholders!

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

TT 'Yes ! IT CANNOT BE DENIED the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO BOURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-AD engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai ; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for sLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing 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 COVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

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### BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1150. VOL. XXVI. NO. 29.

All who were present at the Music Hall on last land's day will agree that the performance of this werend pastor on that occasion was, in many respects, the most unique and remarkable ever spects, the most unique and remarkable ever sinessed on those 'boarde.' If it did not stir a winesee on the imps below, it is because they inche surfeited and sickened with too frequent angusts of the same style, served by the same singuished caterer. There was not the usual mothod in his madness.

He was not in his usual good humor. He fretted and sputtered like the fishiest of fish-women .--Dere was more of the hyena than the jackall. He almost swore : and doubtless would have felt reclass escaped his ins insate and frothy denunciahas. He did not even spare his supposed friends. He denomiced the New England Kansas emigrants a cowards. He denounced 'the faithful' at Warester because they did not even 'swear an th' over the cowardice and pusillanimity of the sharpe's rifle men who had surrendered on the sur to Kansas, and returned to the ' heart of the immonwealth' minus their guns and their backand. He endeavored to show that cowardice was sines he ended proclivity. He said that these men should stay at home, and let the women and girls goat and 'make the rough places smooth' for hen, by putting to flight the 'border ruffans' and he U.S. troops, and then, protected by wo-main front, women behind, and women in flank, all armed with dish-cloths and brooms, the men is the centre with their rifles might be taken heugh in safety. Said he, 'Six half-horse, half-digtor men from Missouri will put to flight all the load talking, spread-eagle freesoilers and abo-libinists of New England.' (Sensation-some pplause in the galleries.)

The reverend gentleman was undoubtedly corret in his estimate of the pluck of the canting, hul-mouthed crew he vituperated. The fact is, they dure do anything that requires only noise a bat it is rather amusing to hear a man whose visile reputation for bravery consists in frequent merence to his grandfather's musket, and in is having (first securing his own personal safety) and the excitement which led a mob to the marder of a U. S. official, set himself up as a com-

asstator on the quality of manly courage. At the time, in this city, of the restoration of singuise from service to his legal protector, there ver at least ten thousand (THIRTY, it was boasted) the armed themselves, and pledged ' their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor' to his meas. The dealers were literally stripped of firemusby these conspirators. Yet it will be remembrid that these high-sounding pledges were re-tened only by throwing a little vitrial and redpoper upon the troops (a mere handful compared whe pledged and armed horde) from an upper mity window.

labis harangue, on Sunday, after having drawn at from his somewhat copious vocabulary every wawhich could aid him in the expression of his

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Boston Post. REV. THEODORE PARKER. If who were present at the Music Hall on last who were present at the Music Hall on last The matrix function of the people has led the religious frenzy of the people has led the back back back beading this mon-strous party, calling for a nullification of the United States Constitution, and preparing the way for the bostile American party, and the more dan-the more danality and the more dan-the more maniference of the sole of t

turmoil, hate and vindictiveness, growing out of tatempts to enforce the anti-liquor laws. It would take too much space to go over all these parties and cliques, and follow up their speeches, resolves and public acts, as they have been developed under our prese month after month for somany wars, until the them; so it has been, and so it will be. Summer yes, month after month, for so many years, until the them : so it has been, and so it will be. Sumner ime came for us to be so bold as to declare to the is merely one example, of many, of second-hand south what she should, and what she should not learning being visited with exposure, and brawling We told her that slavery must and should cowardice being visited with castigation.

be abolished, cost what it would, and we now see well, we went to Kansas in this spirit of brag tal of Cockneys, with the same success with which and boast. We declared that slavery should not a Southern gentleman's body-servant copies his exist in that territory! We made our folks be-master. They wear the cast-off clothes of London ieve that Massachusetts was the Union! and what we decreed, every body else was bound to obey! So don inscience. Like the strictly *bourgeois* traders ve went to work, dare-devil like, and made every of England, they have renounced the sentiment of body think we were somebody for a little while, by building fortified hotels in Kansas, arming emi-grants with Sharpe's rifles, and defying the South. Yes, sir, this is exactly what we have done, and the way we did it; and made our arrangements ignorance of or forgetfulness of the fact that France accordingly, expecting to have our own way as well and Italy, far more civilized and cultivated than s our own say in Kansas. Thus we were going on conquering and to con- England, still recognise the duel, and the existence uer, when, behold, a voice was heard coming from of honor among gentlemen. Avowed monkeys as

the South, calling for 'organized resistance' of they are, they ape the manners and habits of the our pretensions ; and did we heed the gathering most bratal and least intelligent of civilized nations. tempest ! No, sirs, not at all ! On we rushed, Mr. Summer is not only formed on the true Britlike madmen, bent on mischief, determined to rule ish model in this particular, but he has had the or ruin ! But we soon found out we could n't do peculiar misfortune to illustrate before the whole either: neither rule nor ruin ! And after having country the difference between an original and a ourselees been the aggressors, actually making the copy. He has been a veritable Englishman in South believe we were determined to drive slavery firmly abstaining from the obligations of honor and out of Kansas at the point of the bayonet; having totally ignoring the restrain's of delicacy, but he got a \$20,000,000 capital ! and able to send 10,000 has failed to exhibit that unfailing strength, that nen into the Territory, armed and equipped as brute courage, which belongs to the nation he apes. settlers' of all disputes : most people thought all He is a splendid example of British insolence, but this 'usurper talk' had a real foundation, until he shows no particle of British pluck. His unit was found out that people living two thousand willingness to fight a duel is fully up to that of the miles distant concluded that this was a 'game at most' cultivated ' and ' civilized ' Englishman, but brag,' and thought they might ' take a hand ' in when it comes to be caned for the calumnies which

the game, and they did so. The result is far different from what was expect-whipped negro, and gives a most ludicrous exhied. We aroused jealousy and anger and strife at the South, just as demagogues had created divis-ions and animosities here at home in religion and un American Senator, and yet who acts as well as politics. Our fanatics thought, most likely, that speaks the sentiments of a negro, is now for the the South would be divided, and distracted, and first time inflicted on this nation. Our laughter thrown into uproar and confusion, as we are boilchanges to scorn and bitter mortification, when we ing and raving all over New England. But no; reflect that this man appears in public documents, our churches and demagogue clergy mistake their and to all men at a distance from Washington, to men. The South is united, and now boldly defy be the equal and the associate of our own repreus in their turn ! And driven to desperation by sentatives. our acts and threats, we see the lawless and brutal The reas The reason why he is so persistently sustained

acts committed in Kansas. It is wrong, then, to say all these troubles and the fact, that in any difference between different in New England, is partly to be accounted for by

all these outrages come from the South. It is not sections of the country, either one is disposed so. We of New England begon these ontrages on the South, and have continued them for twenty er which can be attributed justly or unjustly to the and because the South demands expansi other. Thus, in this case, Massachusetts is dis with her institutions equally with the North, and will fight for her rights, we seem to think she has slavery question, and therefore your representative no rights except such as we, in our marvellous has struck our Senator, and he is terribly wrong, condescension, shall see fit to vouch safe ! Here is and must be punished for it.' But this does not the whole thing in one column of the Boston Daily account for the whole of the seeming commotion at Times, and it will require a *fourteenthly* sermon from all the 3,000 clergy of the famous 'clerical petition' to prevent any one, not an abolitionist, eing through this ladder. It is a new breaking out of the same old sun.' war between bourgeois and gentilhomme which has divided nations from the earliest period of history. There are two sides and two parties here engaged : one demands to be let alone : the other refuses, and says no, we will not let you alone, unless you The sentiment of honor has always been the rul give up your slaves, and set them free ; and the of conduct of a certain select class of every nation ; other says, we can't do it; and so we say, you the absence of this sentiment has always marked shall ! and go to work trying to stop niggers from ineffaceably all other classes, in spite of wealth having babies, and when old enough to work, to intelligence and power, sometimes acquired by stop their moving away from home ? This is our portions of them. work, and this we call free soil ! I hope some able The gentlemen The gentlemen of the Middle Ages belonged to man will yet arise to set the North right in this the first class ; the traders and artisans to the othmatter about Kansar and slavery. By right, I er. The men of the South, irrespective of trade or meanor towards the South. That we have men among us who would be some of them may be, belong to the second. Here costatic for joy could they by any possible means embroil this country and England in a war, few can doubt, as they would be the first to join the British forces, and lead the way South to destroy rule. Hence, there is an instinctive aversion in the slaveholder and free the slaves. Indeed, such the New England mind to any assertion of the doc a project has long been charged on the abolition trines recognised among gentlemen sgainst one of narty, that branch known as the Garrison scape- their own class. Hence their absurd endorsement party, that branch known as the Garrison scape-graces. These men have long been suspected of a supervision of Samner's venomous vituperation, and their still maturing plans for a dissolution of the Union, and more absurd denunciations of its punishment, on they now openly avow it : because they know Brit-ish gold, and British guns can be had the moment Their real anger is not that Summer is caned, bu but that the South shall strike the blow. It is a fear-ful sight to witness what is now passing among us, and what should arouse and alarm men: but the Brooks is not because he caned Sumner, but beenormity of the guilt charged is so unspeakable, cause that caning asserted that a man of Sumner's few among us appear to comprehend or believe it, though every thing confirms it; and letters from principles was not a gentleman. Bat if follies are perennial, they are likewise England have declared that the abolition party The Sumner indignation folly will die as mortal. there were sending gold here to furnish disturbspeedily as it has lived noisily. ances, and bring on a war. Such is our situation at the present time, and God only knows what is While it lived, it lived in clover, And when it dies, it dies all over. to be the end. It will take its place, not in history, but in the

memories of old women, to be retailed to children as a warning against evil passions and evil speak-

THE FLOGGING OF A DEMAGOGUE.

Not a few tender-footed people of our city have

### SELECTIONS.

From the New York Herald. A SCENE IN CHURCH.

In the Rev. Henry Beecher's Church, yesterday, at the close of a sermon, a curious scene occurred. Mr. Beecher stated that he was about to do something which perhaps might be misunderstood, and subject him to considerable criticism and animadersion.

city of Washington, which contained what I con-ceived to be a most extraordinary story. A young ceived to be a most extraordinary story. A young woman nearly white was offered for sale in that ity by her own father, for a purpose so infamous, that it is impossible for me to allude to it here. city by her own father, for a purpose so infamous, that it is impossible for me to allude to it here.-Strange to say, a slavedealer who knew of the facts, became interested in the girl, and to his credit in-terrossed in her behalf, to save her from the fate sent on board first by Dr. Cutter. erposed in her behalf, to save her from the fate that awaited her. The price of the girl was fixed ta \$1,200. He subscribed \$100 himself, and ac-tually induced another slaveholder to give another would be an attack at Lexington. Instead of that, must go back next week, unless the \$500 is sub- impossible. scribed before to-morrow. You. brethren, are to say whether she shall go back or not. It is stated that abolitionists talk about the freedom of the their guns, which it is needless to print, but which who is to be condemned to a life of infamy, unless this Christian congregation interposes to save her. Several other excellent plans were formed, doing great credit to Dr. Cutter; but the overwhelming who is to be condemned to a life of infamy, unless

Beecher handed her up the steps, and furnished her with a seat, so that the whole audience could see her. The utmost curiosity and interest neatly dressed, and might be called handsome.

Mr. Beecher continued addressing the audience

while the money was being collected, and asked, they obtained, were got by an act of treachery, at Were they willing that vast territories should be the last moment. He has brought back twenty ; thrown open for the enslavement of women such as the one now before them !' Here an old gentleman in the audience rose, and

on the audience were raised to the highest pitch. The stamping of feet and the clapping of hands the guard left the steamboat again, disembarking

ontinued for some minutes. generally used-indeed, the utmost excitement pre- and making a final search for rifles. railed.

ills of Judea were wont to ring with the plaudits signal instance of God's presence was manifested, and he could forgive that natural burst of enthusiasm on an occasion like the present. Let us now, he continued, join in the hymn-the first hymn of ecdom our sister has ever heard. We learn that \$800 were collected-\$300 more than was required. It is stated-with what truth of the first gentlemen of Virginia, and has been well educated, and is accomplished and refined .was arrested and imprisoned at Baltimore. Her wner then sold her for \$1,500. She was purchasd by a slaveholder, who knowing her good character, and the odious relation she had been compelled o hold in her master and father's family. took ire her freedom. For this purpose he and his But it was not necessary. riend contributed \$300. The sum of \$450 was I have no comment to make on these things. The give her her freedom. For this purpose he and his contributed for the same object by persons in Washington, through the agency of Dr. Bailey, of the National Era. She was then sent North to Mr. back by this same boat, equally unable to enter the Beecher, on her parole of honor, to obtain the balince of \$500 necessary for her redemption.

thousand men, distributed at different points, sever-al hundred at each. At Waverly, Lexington, Del-aware, Liberty, Independence, Plattville, Leaven-worth, and Weston, there were these bands-commonly with cannon. Of course, forty-five mer could not fight their way through these, in a steamboat so fragile that one cannon shot might sink her. Of course, he had to surrender, or sacrifice

the lives of all his men. He chose the former. It. Beccher stated that he was about to do some may say-why go up the Mississippi at abject him to considerable criticism and animad-resion. About a week since, I received a letter from the blame him, though I never for a moment believed it would succeed.

\$100 towards raising a fund for her liberation .- the mob had come farther down, and awaited at Applications were made to certain eminent men in Baltimore, and \$500 more were raised, leaving some three or four hundred men, with arms and \$500 to complete the required sum. The girl was cannon. They were lold that there were fifteen sent here on her own personal security, and she hundred, which by other accounts is by no means

Now, just as they got in sight of Waverly, they slave, but do not act. It is for you to show that would have succeeded admirably, I think, but for that statement is untrue. I will show you the girl this most unhappy surprise at Waverly.

Sarah. come up here. The last remark was addressed to a young mulat-to girl, who came forward and ascended the pulpit. The value of the store and furnish. would have been suicidal.

Of course, there are always persons who believe no plan a good one that does not succeed. I am were manifested by the audience, when the girl was writing for no such person. I know that Dr. Cut-in sight. She was almost white, had straight hair, ter deserred success. And I maintain also that he and might in a crowd have passed for a white wo- obtained a comparative success. Look at it. For man. She was about twenty years of age, was days together he was in an enemy's country, his little band under guard, and the banks of the riv-While the plates were passing around, many of er lined with men. Again and again the boat was the women were in tears, and the contribution was searched by those thieves. He has brought back coin and bank bills. and bank bills. and bank bills. Missourians have got from him ! Most of those

they have got only fifteen, in good condition. The remainder were sunk in the river, or dismantled before they were surrendered. No wonder at the restated that several persons in his neighborhood had pledged themselves to raise all that was necessary over the collection, to free the woman. This an-the Yankees have outwitted us, and are as well armmark of a Missouri passenger, who saw these un-

ontinued for some minutes. Several females in the vicinity of the writer were side arms which their Captain (Shaw) had pledged applauding loudly, and handkerchiefs were very his honor to return ; besides stealing all the tents,

At this time they had evidently laid a deliberate Mr. Beecher said he didn't approve of an ungod-clapping of hands in the Church of God, but he of the young men who told me that part of the stoould see no harm on the present occasion. The ills of Judea were wont to ring with the plaudits watch,' said they, ' and unarmed as we were, they f the people and the sound of cymbals, when any would have had to walk over all of our bodies, before capturing him.'

victim is lifeless, they gather about him and care-fully sow up the throat they have cat. Douglas brings forward the bill to repeal these foul ordi-nances of Stringfellow and his associates, whose conduct he has defended on the floor of the Senate. and proposes a scheme for holding an election in desolated and depopulated Kansas, framing a new constitution, and admitting the territory into the Union as a State.

The pro-slavery party are evidently frightened. Douglas, who, a little while since, was violently against letting Kansas into the Union till she had a population of ninety-three thousand, consents that she shall come in with her present population. The Senators who lately saw nothing wrong in the conduct of the Missourians who usurped the powers of a territorial legislature, or in the laws hey pretended to enact, now eagerly give their roices for repealing some of the worst of their provoices for repeating some of the worst of their pro-visions. Mr. Cass, who made an elaborate speech the other day to prove that every thing was right in Kansar, now whimpers out a disapproval of the ordinance crushing the freedom of speech in the

territory. Yet all this is but sewing up the wounds in a dead body. We must have something better than this, something life-giving, restoring, resuscitat-ing. The bill which has just passed the House of Representatives, admitting Kansas into the Union, with the constitution framed by its representatives at Topeka, brings Kansas back to life. It takes Kansas in her palmiest days, when she was most flourishing, with her largest population, before her most eminent men were imprisoned or compelled to seek safety in flight, and admits her into the Union with the constitution which her people then adopted. In that bill is a resurrection from political death. If the Senate has any desire to calm the agitation, which now convulses the Union ; if the majority desire to put the slavery question out of Mr. Buchanan's way; if they feel any regret for what has happened, and any wish to avoid such scandals for the future, the way is open before them; they have only to pass the bill sent them by the House. It would settle the question at once; t would deprive their political adversaries of a fruitful topic of animadversion which is likely to be most effectually used against them.

But this bill of Douglas's, with all the amend-ments which the Secators, in the haste of alarm, have suggested and adopted, does but balf of the little it pretends to do. It repeals the test laws and the penalties against free speech in Kansas. If these laws are so unjust that the interference of Congress is called for to set them aside, how happens it that the same authority does not require the release of those who are under arrest for not obeying them ? If these laws are so wicked, let the men who are persecuted for disregarding them go free. The bill makes no provision for changing the order of things under which these persecutions have arisen. It leaves still in office the judges, marshals, sheriffs, and the whole list of territorial officers, who are pledged to aid in the work of in-troducing slavery into the territory, and who shrink from no perversion of their authority which may promote that end. It leaves the entrance of emigrants into the territory from the free States as unsafe and as subject to obstruction as ever. Be-sides, the effect of the bill, by repealing a part of the ordinance of the spurious legislature of Kau-

bstility to the general. State and city governments, the U.S. and State courts, from the highet to lowest; nearly all the men of prominence enacted with either of these branches of the pubhe service ; the whig central committee, especialh, and everybody who had anything to do with elebrating the 'Glorious Fourth,' outside of Framingham Grove, where the Union-haters and God-defiers meet annually to burn the Constitution of the United States and indulge is similar harmless anties, he proceeded to inone more ineffectual attempt at the ballot-box is crush this somewhat formidable combination of 'tuffans,' there was but one alternative left. He is evidently in full communion and sympathy with the indiculous old swaggerer of the N. Y. Enquirer. He thought the people would rise at once in their night, and by such a revolution as was never heard al, weep the myrmidons of a corrupt oligarchy from power, by the strong arm of physical violence.

This was a little ridiculous, after so elaborate and studied an effort to prove that the whole people, not excepting a single class, were wholly tiren over to an idolatry of the worst conceivable haracter. He must count on a very sudden and mi nealous regeneration of the whole American people. On the whole, the ' lesson for the day,' as read by Parker, affords the best attainable evidence that ' the country's safe."

From the Boston Daily Times.

### SOWING THE WIND, AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

CAMBRIDGE, July 4, 1856 Larror or THE THESS :-- One week a go I made be inquiry, through your columns, and of your headroi thousand readers, to learn if any editor of a religious newspaper in Boston had dared rebuk he anti-slavery agitators in the church ; and more, ished, is there any clergyman known to have him an open, manly, independent, fearless stand in maintaining the Constitution of the United Sabs inviolate, respecting the return of runaway siaves to their masters !

A week has passed, and not a man is yet heard from. This is a significant fact. It proves we are bestile, and ready to repudiate the Constitution of our Union, led on and supported by the clergy and professedly religious press. Of such a state of tange it is impossible for me to write or speak acording to the enormity of the crime so clearly de-

We read rumors and see whole pages of editoria trash in our local papers, deprecating the ter-tible outrages in Kansas. I have shown these outrages ' began among ourselves, and is we have been sowing to the wind, the result is on in our reaping a Southern whirlwind.

Do we forget that it was indispensably neces tuy for the President to authorize the call on the stary, to enforce a clause of the United States tation, in Boston ! Do we forget that every heans has been adopted to entice slaves to ten away, and to steal them from their owners, ver they have come within reach of our grip. Do we not know that our churches are to-day engage al in sending abolitionists to the South as m tis, teachers, pedlers, &c., whose business it is a help run off the slaves by underground railroad ? when these religious scamps, male and feu does not know that a regular system of begging a does not know that a regular system of begging his been adopted to raise money in the churches. If the purpose of defending, and clearing, if pos-sible, these theres and bisy-bodies; and when if the these theres and bisy-bodies; and when if that a hullaballoo is kicked up all over Yankee-tim, because they have laws to punish thieves out South: This thing has been going on for twenty purpose, and some of our Whig and Democrafic intern have warned and warned, but warned in

#### ARMA SUMNERQUE CANO.

ing .- New Orleans Courier, June 28. . Vanity of vanities,' saith the preacher, 'all is ranity. The thing that bath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the professed fears of great excitement at the North, growing out of the deserved chastisement of a foulsun. Is there anything whereof it might be said See, this is new ! it hath been already of old time. which was before us.'

mouthed demagogue. These forget that the dispo-sition to resent bestial insult and wrong is not less Day after day brings us news of meetings in all the holes and corners of the North, from New Yorkprevalent at the North than in our own latitude. The spirited men of the North, who have long sick-ened unto loathing with inflictions of Abolition vituperation, will fail to see, in the circumstances the magnificent and rowdyish -- to the smallest town ship which furnishes a refuge to the sneaking and snivelling puritanism of New England-all overflowing with word-bravery and lip-patriotism, and with attending the flogging of a pre-eminent blackguard, loud and vulgar abuse of the South in general, and much to distinguish it from the usual cases of per-sonal retribution. Indeed, they have ever The occasion of this multitudinous Bardolphian amazed at the degree of personal consideration and Pistolian display is the caning inflicted on Mr. which has been extended to red-handed foes of the South, by those whose personal characters are so ruthlessly assailed. To this they justly attribute much of the consequence which fanaticism has reached in the Free States. The remedy is obvi-Summer by Mr. Brooks, in consequence of a most atrociously insolent and abusive speech delivered by Mr. Summer in the Senate, overflowing with low malice and second-hand vituperation towards the entire South, and containing passages of peculiar filthiness aimed at Mr. Butler and at South Caro-

reached in the Free States. The remedy is obvi-ous, and should be promptly administered. Be-yond respectful official recognition, non-intercourse with Abolitionists—the practice of Mr. Calhoun —should be adopted. No greater service to the Northern supporters of the Constitution and the Union could possibly be done. It was to be expect-ed that an attempt would be essayed by the Abo-litionists to make political capital out of the trans-action. Dophiles the flagraphility was tamely as Many thousand years ago, on a somewhat simi lar occasion, one Thersites, a brawling and coward-ly demagogue, made just such a speech before the assembled Greeks, and received just such a caning from the wise Ulysses. Thersites had not the ad-vantage, as Mr. Sommer had, of living after De-monthemer and there had, of living after Detroin the wise Ulysses. Therefore, his oratory was more original than that of the Boston screamer: but he was equally abasive and equally caned. "We refer our readers to an abstract of Mr. Batler's speech, in another column, for the details of the transac-more Republican."

Missouri, and the company of emigrants who left

them. Dr. Cutter came along with me that same night as far as Alton ; so I can state confidently

respect. The captain of the steamboat pronounced unanimously found him guilty. them the best company of emigrants he ever car-tried. The passengers praised them likewise. And every person, without exception, was enthusiastic in his praise of Dr. Cutter, not merely in regard to his energy and courage, (which nobody ever doubt-doubt the body politic of Kansas, and now they are sew-ing up the throat to give the examinate form a de-teent appearance. They have waited till the detest-

stantly trying to pick a quarrel with him, after his men were disarmed ; a single blow struck would the have been the death-warrent of the struck would the have been the death-warrant of the whole party ; and it required rare coolness and judgment to prevent it.

All this was fully confirmed by other testimony. There were but two paths open before Dr. Cutter when once his danger was discerned. One was to sell the lives of his men as dearly as possible but not to surrender the arms. This course was fully considered by Dr. Cutter, and rejected. The

Indeed, I was delighted with the whole appearance of the company. They seemed to be twice the men that they were when they left Worcester. A few left between here and St. Louis, and two in Missouri. But not one of those remaining, but secmed more resolute than ever to push his way e know not-that the girl is the daughter of one through into Kansas, somehow. They were brave, patient, uncomplaining, and perfectly united. I be lieve, from all that I could hear of them, that if She ran away from her master last Christmas, and | Cutter had given the word, they would have fought to the last.

As to our other (second) company, when the rumor came to Chicago that the first company had been disarmed, perhaps killed or imprisoned, they begged as a favor, that I would aucame to me and ompassion on her, and purchased her in order to thorize them to go up the Missouri to their rescue.

facts are enough. Let me explain one thing farther. Other Free States men, unarmed, were sent territory. On the other hand, the day I reached St. Louis, a boat load of recruits went up unmolested. Thus the South acts while we are talking .--Three weeks ago, ten thousand dollars, in the h LETTER FROM REV. T. W. HIGGINSON. of the Chicago committee, would have opened the Mr. Higginson communicates the following intelli-Iowa route to Kansas. Fire times that sum was, ence to the Worcester Spy, respecting his recent visit even then, subscribed in New England ; but it was not used then-it is not used now. What is the consequence? The South sent hundreds, perhaps

### From the New York Evening Post. THE ALARM AT WASHINGTON.

The tailors are not a blood-thirsty class, yet that he was out of the hands of the Border Ruffi-ans. Indeed, neither he nor any of the others were mitted a most barbarous murder by cutting the The members of the party, with the officers and passengers of the boat. All their accounts agree: and they prove clearly the outrageous conduct of our the Missiouriaps, and the admirable conduct of our men. All along the road, the latter have obtained committed, did not avail him with the jury, who

They are attempting a like process in the United cent appearance. They have waited till the detest-able code enacted by the Missourians at the Shawed.) but as to his caution, prudence, coolness, and discretion, (about which some of us had a good deal of doubt.) Said a Wisconsin passenger to me: 'Not a msn in ten thousand could have saved the lives of that company. There were men on board the boat, for days together, who had sworn to the basis of the toristic strongs, and the territory have endured neara year of proscription and oppression; after bey have been scattered by inroads of armed men. they have been scattered by inroads of an the cul-their dwellings plundered and burned, and the cultivation of their farms prevented ; after their number has been diminished by morders, arrests, im isonments, and flight ; after hundreds of their best men have been obliged to return to the East, by the certainty of starvation if they remain ; after bodies of emigrants from the free States to Kansas have been stopped and turned back, the late defenders of the Missouri outrages in the Sen-ate, who never thought of doing anything to pre-vent these mischiefs, who had not a word to say only alternative was to temporize with the enemy, to surrender nominally, but in reality to give up as little as possible. This he did. All the steamboat captains agree that there were on that river, as he went up, from three to five

sas, is to admit the legality of the rest, and thus

to legalize slavery in the territory. The House of Representatives has done well in passing the bill admitting Kansas with the Topeka constitution, and its duty to abide unfinchingly by that hill is plain. The members who have vote for that bill cannot conscientiously accept a bill under which a fair expression of the public opin-ion of the territory cannot be had-which leaves untouched the usurped pro-slavery organization of the territorial government, bending all its strength and using all the means in its power to pervert the elections-under which there is no hope that the fugitives from the territory, driven out by the per-secutions of a bad government and bad laws, will be allowed to return before the elections.

The country is looking to the House of Reprecentatives to hold fast to its integrity. The friends of Bachanan in the Senate are alarmed at the manifestations of popular feeling on this subject, and will probably yield to a firm demeanor on the part of the House.

#### UNITARIAN CLERICAL COWARDICE.

At the recent meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference held at Chicago-

Mr. CONANT introduced the following resoluions :--

Whereas, enormous outrages have been committed against our brethren of the church in Kansas, and one whom we love as a Christian and states-man has been violently stricken down at the National Capitol, we heartily respond to the senti-ment of the American Christian Association, and adopt the resolutions passed at their late annual session in Boston, with only the change of

name to make them our own. Resolved, That the members of the Western Conference of Unitarian Churches here gathered express their strong indignation in view of the outrages to which the freemen of Kansas have beeu and are subjected, and likewise our strong sympathy with our brethren in that Territory, in this hour of their oppression and trial.

Resolved, That we who are here present in this meeting of the Western Conference of the Unita rian Churches, offer our deepest sympathies to Separor Sumper, and while admitting his manly course, and indignant at the barbarity of the Slave Power which has attempted to silence him by a bru-tal outrage, we pray that he may soon be restored again to his commanding position of influence be-fore the American people.

Mr. BORDON, of Peoria, offered the following mendment to the second resolution :

Resolved. That while it is not the province of this Conference to express any political opinion, we nevertheless wish to express our heartfelt sympathy with Senator Sumner, a Christian brother, and our grief and indignation at the outrage committed upon his person while in the discharge of his datics in the Senate of the United States.

Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, attributed much of the opposition that had sprung up to the wrong course that well-meaning persons adopted to banish sla-very. He believed that had a different one been pursued, Missouri would have been a Free State to-day, and he could not help saying if Kansas will ever be a slave State, it would be attributed to another series of mistaken efforts on their part. He appealed to them, if his voice had any weight, to iry a more moderate and gentle mode of action, to try a more moderate and gentle mode of action, to keep the wrong altogether on the side of slavery; and it was by this means it could be best opposed. The Reverend gentleman then concluded by stat-ing that when a divided feeling existed in the Con-ference, any resolution introduced for adoption had no right to be put to the vote.

On motion of Mr. Conant, the resolution aid on the table ! Take courage, Brooks ! ODS WOTO

to Missouri, and the company of tangtants and the consequence! The South sent hundreds, perhaps Worcester for Kansas a short time since :--I waited at St. Louis a day and a half for Dr. Cutter and his company, who returned in safety on the third of July. We immediately chartered a trambest to take them up the Mississippi river to The Morth, so far as I can learn, did not send a sin-trambest to take them up the Mississippi river to teamboat to take them up the Mississippi river to Davenport, Iowa, starting that same afternoon .-Thence they were to go by railroad to Iowa City, where Dr. Cutter and Perry Thayer would join

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### [Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.] PREEDOM OF THE PULPIT IN WASH-INGTON. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1856.

### Editor of the Traveller :

It was my pleasure to listen to a sermon last Sunday, in this city, preached by the Rev. M. D. Conway, pastor of the First Unitarian Society. Mr. Conway is a member of one of the ' first families' in Virginia, and speaks of slavery by the He is a free and original thinker, and an independent actor. He is young yet, and promises much. His sermon of last Sunday was, all things much. His serment of the boldest and ablest efforts to considered, one of the boldest and ablest efforts to which I ever listened. His society is partly composed of persons who are yet connected, in a ra-riety of ways, with the 'peculiar institution.' Some who listened to his discourse, last Sunday, are large slave-owners, and hold offices under th present administration. Without further com-ment, I proceed to give you a few extracts of the sermon, especially of that portion relating to recent and passing events, and which has produced a rupture in his society, and will, perhaps, cause a separation of pastor and flock. A meeting of the society, to consider that subject, will be held next Sunday, and it is the opinion of members of the society with whom I have conversed, that Mr. will be dismissed. So much for the free

dom of the pulpit in Washington ! His text was from Zachariah, iv. 6 and 7- Not by might, nor by power, but hy my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts. Who art thou, O great mountain ? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a

The times, said the speaker, approach us at present with the stature and solemnity of eterni-ties. Minds which are alive may learn by a daily touch of the telegraph more than a life-time one generation back could teach. In the terrible cur-

rent of events, the hair whitens in a night. When I left you, friends, it was with the beautiful music of peace wafted on Eastern winds to our ears. I return to you when the first sad notes of civil war come on Western winds, and a great hear of black cloud lies along the gloomy horizon, send ing out in fitful flashes its fiery sword.

The speaker then proceeded to depict the horrors of war. He dwelt with great power upon the recent European war, showing the damage it had done to trade, its direct cost to the nations concerned in it, and the immense loss of life accruing therefrom, and the great lesson it taught. He then continued as follows :]-

But, as yet, the lesson is not learned. With the grief, the tears of the war just closed fresh upon us ; with the blood of seven hundred thouof bereaved women and children filling the air ; this nation is going steadily toward a war, which should it come, will be the darkest, deadliest, and most awfal, which ever cursed this planet. All other war yields to civil war in terror. If one comes, and it seems inevitable where two sections have lost the last vestige of respect for each other ten generations will scarcely see it concluded. Read the histories of civil wars. No young man great national encounters. They turn the heart sick.

Whilst these fresh red drops are falling, let every man, who will stand by the Prince of Peace, un-furl that holy banner, and stand by it forever. Were Christ on earth, there would he be found

standing. Of course, it would be a waste of breath to ap peal to slavery for peace. As well appeal to the fang of the scrpent not to strike, as to that poison-ed fang of hell, Human Slavery, not to send, by any means it can command, its deadly virus into the fresh young blood of Freedom. Why should we expect this monster to change its instincts ! Can a leopind change its spots ! Is there anything incompatible in buying and selling men and wo men, made in the image of God, on the block, and a violation of the most sacred compacts? Is it anything wonderful, when tearing babes from their mothers, husbands from their wives-scenes which passed my unconscious childhood as an amazing of the Pit, to raise within me at last thank God, a hatred of slavery which shall never cease, save with the last heart throb : never, till this tongue is dust again-is it, I ask, anything wonderful, when all this, in the South, becomes, in Kansas, murder, robbery and arson ! Is there anything unnatural, when oppression and brutal-ity toward the weak and helpless, in Carolina, become dastardly and cowardly assassination of the unforewarned and defenceless, in Washington ! Nothing unnatural, say the South, in endorsing those men who have wormed their way into power by the very slime they secrete, and use it to lift themselves on the happiness of millions. Nothing, they repeat, in universal representative sanc-tion of a crime which would have been a scratch,

LIBERATOR. civil war. We can see that the strength is com- the grandeur and influence of direct acts of God.

to every claim of slavery which is not found sor-rendered on the very face of the Constitution. This is right. Let them know that, though the branches should be pruned, the tap-root of Border Ruffian-ism lies deep in the human subsoil of Washington. THE LIBERATOR Let them send men here, -- not invertebrate animals ! who will bend from the honest truth to dodge a who will been from the honder truth to back to blow; but 'men, high-minded men, who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain.' Brothers, this Union, freighted with so many

hopes and joys, is worth another effort to save it. In this awful crisis, it is the sum of the Law and the Prophets, of the old and new Testaments, the ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMANsum and substance of them all, that every man should enter, with all the force that is in him, into this work. Voting rises to the solemnity and dig-nity of prayer. Rear your defences, O freemen! Let Mount Washington, and Quincy Granite, and Plymouth Rock, be brought here in human shape. to speak the word of death to that demon, which, having enslaved three and a half millions of neroes, would now conquer thirty millions of men with Saxon blood in their veins!

And let it be, once for all, seen and recognized by you who love freedom, that the cause you have occasion should be improved in the most effectual dopted is the most sacred of all causes. It is the Christianity of to-day. Remember that the system which you have been adjured by all the ties, fraternities, memories, courtesies, which ever offered, that a very large concourse will assemble did or did not exist, to tolerate and submit to, is at Abington, on this occasion, from Plymouth. one whose roots are in the lowest basement of Bristol, Suff.ik, Essex, Middlesex, and other counman's nature; whose trunk has been ignorance and degradation to white and black,-causing the statistics of Virginia to show sixty thousand white seasonable arrangements to be there, if possible. adults to-day, who cannot read or write ; whose blossoms have been slave-auctions, slave-burnings. Nebraska bills, Missouri Ruffianism, Congressional Ruffianism, fugitive slave hunts. These are its blossoms : what its fruit shall be, God alone knows! It is this system, which you, men of the free States, have continually invited to triumph and riot, and thought that it would treat you more tenderly than it did negro mothers and their babes. Then the power whereby you are at present an al-most subjugated people is your own folly.

' Dear foxes,' you have said with feeling,- ' we wish our geese to wander in your rich thickets, that they may grow fatte Do not, we pray you, annoy them. We send them out with entire confidence that you will not molest, but will even protect them.' ' Let them come,' say the foxes, ' they shall be welcome to our rich thickets.' Then going carelessly on a week after, you find every bramble covered with white feathers, and slowly on your amazed perceptions dawns the truth that, since the foundations of the earth were laid, the eternal laws of the universe, ethical and physical, have arranged that foxes shall slay and cat geese. Slavery is no abstraction ; it is a great black fact, to tell the fearful tendencies of which no tongue has yet been formed from the dust. You can expect nothing of it : and, remember, it is not the foxes who are blameworthy, but those who committed their geese to their tender mercies. And let one other thing be remembered,--it is a

sad thing to say,-nobody can be trusted on this subject. If it were only a man that God made, he might be voted for in the faith that he would do right. But, for every man in this country, slavery has a bribe at every pore, and a lash over all who will not obey its behests. It is even in our church. and whipped that thin-skinned convention of time-servers at Chicago into servility, dragging Unitarianism, baptized in freedom, into their maudlin fears. I feel the presence of its great, infernal power in this house to-day, - there lurk-ing amongst you, whispering - Don't stand such preaching as this : if you do, your friends will turn away from you, and you will be called an abolitionist.' It is up here whispering to me,- ' If you do not stop this preaching against slavery, it will have its cudgel over your head,-your friends will be fewer even than they are now.' Get thee behind me, cunning Devil! I will tell on thee. I will say to Northern men, ' Trust none but those who are distinctly committed to the right side in every way possible, - committed in white and black, by temperament, by their whole lives, by all the associations and pursuits of their lives, so that even selfishness necessitates the right side.

I have not the least doubt, from what I have myself seen in Washington, that if the angels Gabriel and Michael should descend, and be elected senators of a free State, without the most dis tinct understanding as to their course on this ques-tion, we should find them popping champagne with the minions of slavery, and coming to the celestial faith that the people of the territories should be left perfectly free to arrange their own institutions, with the single condition that they should be shot and have their houses burnt over them, if they should so arrange them as not to suit the South I believe it would be unsafe to trust any of the hierarchy, so long as any question was unanswered. Oh, thou slave king! thy days are nearly numbered. Weighed art thou in the balances, and found wanting ! Thanks to the dear God, every free soul in this land has heard on the West wind up for discussion in the U.S. House of Representatives during the past week, and various speeches delivered the burden of the olden prophecy-' Arise, for this matter belongeth unto thee ; be of good courpro and con, with reference to the resolution for his exage, and do it.' Let the full fact burst upon us, that 350,000 men, the entire number of slaveholdof Messrs. Comins, Knapp and Hall, of Massachusetts ers, are keeping thirty millions in deadly commowhich were characterised by great firmness and ability, tion and feud, fast leading to civil war; that one alike creditable to themselves and the State they repre more inch of United States territory given to slasent. Want of room alone prevents our laying them very implies that every man. woman and child in before our readers this week. Of course, the whole North is a slave ; that the pro-slavery representation of Kansas, which is larger than all England, would, should it be admitted, checkmate of Maryland) went for the ruffian on the final voteall the anti-slavery power in Congress, for five cen-turies, and make the Union absolutely intolerable. turies, and make the of Tennessee, (a savage by name and nature,) alluding Let each man feel that his personal manhood is in-volved, and that crawling in the dust is not living. to the paltry fine imposed by the District Judge, said Whatever be our occupation, let us strike the task and join to save the State. Let the artist see that lars, should have been fined three cents, which would he cannot be so good an artist, nor find so much have been sufficient. Instead of being punished, Mr. patronage, as if this was settled. Let the farmer Brooks should have a statue erected in his honor ' (! !) see that labor is degraded and agriculture clogged. Let the man of letters see that the special faculty He characterised Mr. Sumner's speech as ' the most corrupt and abominable collection of falsehood, malice is mixed and maimed by these inlaid spirits of duty, whose clamor drowns all other spirits. Let and slander that ever emanated from any man in any the moralist see that it is the fountain of public age.' Such a savage ought to have a straight jacket and private corruption : that in it the olden pro- put upon him. But he fitly represents the South.

ing, though as yet it but 'sees men as trees'; we Each one can now be a workman for God, his see it in the houses half finished, which may now be pointed out in the North, the workmen sent away that more money may go to Lawrence; in the fact, that those who give most for this end, give most in the North, are those who never voted for men in the norge of God hath spoken it. 'Not by in the fact, that those who never the set that the spoken it. 'Not by for a Republican in their lives: in the fact, that the States are fast forming in a line in opposition to every claim of slavery which is not found sur-Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain.'

ТНЕ

No Union with Slaveholders, BOSTON, JULY 18, 1856.

## CIPATION.

The Anniversary of BRITISH WEST INDIA EMAN-TPATION will be suitably commemorated (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society) by a general meeting of the friends of Universal Freedom, in the beautiful Grove at ABINGTON, ON FRIDAY, August 1st. It is highly important to the success of the Anti-Slavery movement in our own land, that every such manner; and it is earnestly hoped, especially in ties in the Commonwealth. Let every one make A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Old Col ony R. R. Depot in Boston, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the Abington Grove ; and return at 6 1-4 o' clock. FARE-to go and return, Fifty cents for adults : Turenty-fine cents for children

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove ; leave Plymouth t 9.20 A. M.; and return at 6.10. FARE-Fifty cents for adults, Twenty-fire cents for children.

The above trains will stop at Way-Stations The Committee of Arrangements consists of FRANCIS JACKSON, W. L. GARRISON, EDMUND JACK-SON, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston : NATHANIEL B. SPOONER, of Plymouth ; THOMAS J. HUNT, PHI-LANDER SHAW, MICAH H. POOL, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE LEWIS FORD, SAMUEL DYER, of Abington.

Among the speakers expected to be present ar WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, PAR KER PILLSBURY, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. RE-MOND, and others, to be more particularly named hereafter.

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meeting. F Refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

### WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE. The approaching Anniversary of West India Emanci pation, whereby Eight Hundred Thousand chattels were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of free men, will be appropriately celebrated by

### THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY,

in a pleasant Grove on its Domain ; and the friends of liberty of all classes are earnestly invited to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have hearts to rejoice in one of the noblest events that brightenth e page of History, and who are desirous of being found on he side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the anti-slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Besides ADIN DALLOU and other Hopedale speakers. listinguished advocates of Universal Freedom from abroad, whose names will be announced next week, will be present.

THE RUFFIAN BROOKS.

FINAL ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The case of that dastard of dastards, and ruffian of

uffians, Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, which

ought to have been disposed of six weeks ago, has been

pulsion from the House. Among these have been those

Southern delegation (with one exception, Mr. Hoffman

ruffianism is their vocation. One of them, Mr. Savage

that Brooks, ' instead of being fined three hundred dol-

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, WM. S. HAYWOOD

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PENETRALIA ; being Harmonial Answers to Impor- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : tant Questions. By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, Au-

lin street. 1856. Nine years have elapsed since the author of this meeting. I said preachers and politicians ; but I work astonished the country by the publication of a would prefer to have those sentiments go into the cars and volume of 800 pages, entitled . The Principles of Na- hearts of the common people, for there is more hope of ture-her Divine Revelations-and a Voice to Man- the conversion of the latter than the former. Thank kind"-and embodying a vast amount of intelligence God that men are raised up who fear not to speak the pertaining to things visible and invisible ; entering into truth boldly, and spurn oll compromise. Compromise the eternal progression of all things,-the laws of plan- has been the order of the day for the last eighty years, etary motion, the origin and rationale of universal in Church and State. When that shall cease, we may gravitation, the formation of the sun and planets and look for a change, a change for the better. It is well our own solar system, the development of the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, the original settlement of nations, the origin of languages, of mythological theology, of creeds and institutions, &c. &c .- and making a profound analysis of society, tracing to their source the diseases of the great social body, and showing the corruptions of institutions, and the universal They have expended thousands, and have not yet conconflicts of interests, and the transition-process of that social reorganization which is essential to the reconciliation and unity of the human race. Its scientific knowledge, its range of imagination, its power of expression, its universality of design, its purity of sentiment, and its grandly reformatory spirit, (no less constructive than destructive,) and the well-authenticated facts in regard to its origin and completion, all served to confound the learned, to astonish the most acute, and defeated. They have thirty members in the United to excite the marvel and admiration of a multitude of States Senate. They call themselves fifteen sovereignreaders and inquirers on both sides of the Atlantic. ties. They are the government ; in fact, the treasury Mr. Davis was born in Bloominggrove, Orange coun of the United States is theirs ; the pulpits are all theirs ty, N. Y., on the 11th of August, 1826 ; consequently, without exception, in their own territory, and they he will be thirty years of age on the 11th of next month. control most of the pulpits in our own New England His whole school tuition covered only a space of five They are a unit, in every thing. They are always or months, during which time he learned to read imper- the watch, ever active and vigilant ; every man of feetly, to write a fair hand, and to do simple sums in them is up, full to the work of duty. While they are arithmetic. While an apprentice to the shoemaking acting, and executing their work constantly, without a business in Poughkeepsie, he was found to be remarkably susceptible to mesmeric influences, and to possess only, divided-and they only propose to stop them from marvellous clairvoyant powers. These were first brought into public notice in 1843. A great variety of tests The Republican party, many of them, are well read in having been submitted, such as requiring him to visit

moment's delay, their political opponents are talking getting any stronger, acting merely on the defensive. history, and know what all history teaches, that no reand describe places which he had never seen, to read form has ever succeeded that was not aggressive. Marfrom a glosed volume with eyes bandaged, &c., the retin Luther, Thomas Clarkson, William Wilberforce, sult was to establish his power of interior sight beyond Granville Sharpe, Washington, Franklin, Hancock dispute. Next, he became remarkable for his ability to Quincy, Otis, Adams and Jay, Christ and the apostles, examine and prescribe for the diseased, with surprising were all aggressors in their day ; had they not been. success and technical accuracy. Next, his scientific they would have accomplished nothing. The Repubpowers became immensely unfolded. Finally, during lican party do not propose to become reformers, but three months spent by him in New York, previously to only to check a gigantic wrong, a daring sin though it the commencement of this extraordinary work, he was be, one that must always be a curse to the land while it thrown into an abnormal state at an average of twice remains. They only talk of keeping it within certain a day, for at least four house each day, and delivered limits, defining its boundaries ; but the day will come its contents in the presence of the most reliable wit- when they will see that they may as well attempt to nesses, and in the form of lectures, which were taken check the flow of the Niagara river. The Slave Power down from his lips by a competent reporter. Prof. will never be checked until it is destroyed. But I trust GEORGE BUSH said of the work, though dissenting from many have set their faces in the right direction, and its theology, ' Taken as a whole, the work is a profound will not turn backward ; but they will expend much and elaborate discussion of the philosophy of the uni- labor, toil and treasure, before they learn the course, verse ; and for grandeur of conception, soundness of the only one that can succeed. The lion must be principle, clearness of illustration, order of arrange- bearded in his den, and destroyed, at once. Give him ment, and encyclopædical range of subjects, I know of no food or nourishment, and he will die. So with the no work of any single mind that will bear away from Slave Power. When it cannot have the support of it the palm.' Rev. GEORGE RIPLEY, the present literary these free States, it cannot live ; its days will be few, editor of the New York Tribune, said of it- Judged and easily numbered ; it will become tame and barm-

uneducated shoemaker, not two-and-twenty years of should I speak thus to you ? age, we may safely pronounce it the most astonishing I gave you a short sketch of the action of the Rhode production of literary history. If the young man is to Island Consociation, two weeks ago. It has, I am inbe viewed only as a philosophical poet, who has given formed, made a great commotion at the South. Rev. his epic of the universe, among other bards of ancient Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, has sent on some of the reliand modern times, Dante and Milton may well hide gious papers, giving an account of their being disowntheir diminished heads.' Hunt's Merchants' Maga- ed by Rhode Island, which seem to take it somewhat zine said of it- For boldness of conception and com- wrathy.

by the usual principles of criticism, as the work of an less, for it will be shorn of its strength. But why

prehensiveness of plan, so far as we know, it is without We have had two meetings, not very fully attended parallel in the history of literature, philosophy, and one by friend Burleigh, and last Sunday by Mr. Foss. religion. It seems to take in the whole range of human I need not say to you that they are both strong men, knowledge, and, not content with our earth, the author and gave able lectures, much to the edification of the visits the planets and other worlds, and discourses to us friends that heard them. Next Sunday, we hope to of their inhabitants and peculiarities.'

welcome our long-tried and faithful friend, Parker Since the publication of "Nature's Divine Revela-Pillsbury, who has not been among us for seven years tions,' Mr. Davis has prepared and given to the world and more ; but we know, that notwithstanding his illvarious works, perhaps not less remarkable, while in health, he has done a great work for freedom during an 'interior state of mind,' wholly self-induced. Among that time, and hope his strength will enable him to de these are 'The Great Harmonia ; being a Philosophical much more for years to come. We shall do what we Revelation of the Natural, Spiritual and Celestial Uni-can to get out a full house, and make him comfortable verse,' in three or four volumes- ' The Present Age and while here.

Truly yours, A. FAIRBANKS We are indebted to the Herald for the following ticulars, just as our paper is going to press. The barque Growler, Capt. Pillsbury, of Reclini, LETTER TO REV. MR. AMES. WESTMINSTER, July 7. MR. AMES :

While the various religious sects of our country have

and come-outers' have been pleading the cause of 'God's

poor'-endeavoring to lift up and encourage the op-

pressed and forsaken, and at the same time warning

this guilty land of the righteous retribution that awaits

every people which hardens its heart and listens not to

the cry of the oppressed For this love of their kind,

this self-sacrificing devotion to humanity, they have

suffered all manner of reproach and contumely at the

hands of those who profess to be the followers of Him

who was a friend of the friendless, and a sympathizer

with the unfortunate. And now, when the great cri-

is which must decide the nation's fate is fast approach.

ng, as if not satisfied with past injustice and wrong.

the pseudo ministers of Christ still persist in the insane

cry of 'infidel ! infidel !' And even you, sir, who go

before your people with loud professions of anti-slavery,

LETTER FROM PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, July 15, 1856.

deny to the apostles of this enterprise the community tesies of life. If the Church will persist in this course, I have been reading THE LIBERATOR-the account of she must ; but upon her and upon you will be found thor of several Volumes on the Harmonial-Philoso- your meeting the 4th at Framingham. I wish every in the day of judgment, the blood of these when the pby. Boston : Published by Bela Marsh, 15 Frank- preacher and politician in the land could read the noble iron heel of oppression now tramples in the datt, and sentiments spoken by you and your associates at that whose fate your course of action seals, while your pa sition sanctifies the outrages committed upor the Sition sanctures the sympathy for Charles Sumer, and are very indignant at the assault committed upon by person : this is well : but I beg you to remember the this is only one case of a thousand ; that every day is every year there are millions in the South-land who are subject to like indignities, and no law of the land which subject to naw internet's blows. Not a day pros. on which the torn and bleeding form of some union to criticise the Republican party now. They will thank on which the total and the set of you for if a year hence. I mean the best of them, those a demon's rage ; but the Church turns a deaf to a who are acting, as many are, from good motives. They a demon a rage, the bondman's wail. You fain would scene free, will find that caging one young lion, and leaving fifteen the bonuman a state to Kansas ! but has it never entered your thought, the large ones to run at large, will amount to little or nothing. Kansas is the young lion that now troubles them quered the young lion ; and there remain yet fifteen old ones, who are hard at work for their young companion. Why should they not ?- for he is bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh ! They will sacrifice blood and treasure before they will submit, and let Kansas be free soil, and be cultivated by free labor. These fifteen old lions know their strength-they have al-

it is as great a crime against humanity to hold she in Carolina as in Kansas?-that the brothering e man knows no parallels of latitude-no propaging The key to the door of the slave's prison-house is i the hands of the Church, and if they march as to lb. erty through her courts, then, over her run; te, a God liveth, Trdth and Rightcousness shall preal, and the rights of manhood shall be asserted, whatever as become of sects, parties, creeds or institutions. ways conquered-they never knew what it was to be

Yours, for immediate emancipation and mirma liberty, D. M. ALLEN

### JOHN C. FREMONT.

JULY 18.

refuse to recognize the existence of a Society denoted

exclusively to the consummation if this great work, and

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INTERI

FRIEND GARRISON :- There is in the last Libridge an extract from the Albany Evening Journal, spain of \* the brief and honorable career of John C. Fran in the United States Senate,' and showing that he road as he should have done against flogging in the tary for the abolition of the slave trade in the Daties Columbia, against the proposition to make it a pral offence to entice slaves to run away from the Disting and against the exclusion of free negroes thereing. Without questioning the propriety of the Librate catching up every scrap \* that may be manufactured by anxious politicians to carry their candidate secondary into the office and power that they desire to secure, it seems proper that, as a part of the record is give, al should be brought out that may throw light upon the matter. The New York Tribune has given an ander upon this point, and appears to 'speak by the book' although we may not be certain that all is given therein as we may look with just suspicion upon all statement of interested politicians pertaining to the characters of the candidates offered for the support of the people. The Tribune records that Fremont toted twis against the abalition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which has been a cardinal point in the creed of all political abolitionists. There is no reason to be surprised that he should, at that time, with he then surroundings, vote thus, but the surprise is, that the Liberator, the Worcester Spy, and other Republica papers should now justify and praise these rotes, inficating that abolition in the District is not in their creed. and probably never will be, for they are going further and further from it, as they must, of seccesity, araba they begin, as they have, to let down and narrow they platform to accommodate those whose votes they wike secure. to help them into power.

The Tribune closes the statement in these work -"The record is a significant one. Aroiding extran voles for hopeless propositions, he (Fremont) was fand on real test questions with the friends of freedon." Think of that ! 'he was found with the friended freedom on all real test questions,' in the light of the Tribune's previous statement that he twice sail against Seward, Chase, Hale and others, for the eatinuance of slavery at the seat of government, miethe exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and enside whom these Republicans class as friends of finda, and what as real last questions. Worcester, July 6, 1856.

. We respectfully submit, that this imputation is at warranted by any thing we have said or dese in read to John C. Fremont-not at all .- Ed. Lib.

ANOTHER PUGITIVE SLAVE IN BOSTON.

There was a lively state of things in this dy a Wednesday, arising out of another fugitive slave cast.

but for their sanction ; which makes the word Union a satire, and virtually says to half the men in this land, ' There is no point of honor between us. The lowest white Southerner must be fore warned and challenged, or the assailant loses caste forever. But you, Northerners, shall be beat en as we beat dogs : we do not forewarn our dogs when we beat them.

Living in the midst of slavery, I have ever felt that it was disbonest and wrong that the Northern men should not know how we are trained to despise Yankees as worse than anything else ; how it is near ly a proverb, that there is no gentleman North of Mason and Diron's line. Gulta percha is very hon-est, at any rate, and places the matter frankly before the freemen of this country. It is well if even the devils become honest, real devils, and concea

nothing in their hearts. No, I make no appeal to slavery to bring u peace ; I would be a hypocrite to do eo, - and hypocrisy is worse than war ; but on you, freemen and friends of Humanity, I call to lend all your efa hypocrite to do eo, - and forts for peace; to stand and shed your blood, i need be, for peace.

True, not the most infinitely small atom of prin ciple must be conceded for peace. Better this country should sink beneath an ocean of blood. than one of the rights of Humanity be surrende ed, than the supreme law of Justice to all men fail But, for these, strive to 'fight through all the forms of peace,' knowing that the success of your cause depends on standing on your ground even to death, not on your overcoming the man who op-posed it. He is nothing, and can do nothing against your cause, if it is right.

ald be a sad, deplorable victory of slaver over Liberty,-worse than any it ever got,-if the barbarous code of duelling should be consented to as the true one to settle the disputes of sections o men. The boar selects tushes, the bee a sting.

	* Its power to hurt
i.	Each creature feels ;
	Bulls use their horns, and
	Asses lift their heels.'

Slavery takes naturally to bludgeons or pistols Freedom should as naturally take to reason, truth of thought, speech and act, and that courage, not animal, which can bravely stand for God and Right and be shot down, if that is the thing to be done But, must we not resist an assault ? it is inquir ed. It is never right deliberately to prepare for it, and if resistance should be the best thing, wher the movement comes, instruction and strength will flow from God and nature; then your resistance will be as healthy as the inevitable lightning. Leave it to nature. She is the best teacher, an no absolute rule can be made. Tooth is necessary but take care it does not become fang. One is an mal, the other human. So are war and a proper resistance very different-the one animal, the other human.

As soon as war in Kansas becomes inevitable as it will be when it is decided that the presen policy towards that territory is to be continued, us should all carnestly turn our attention to dimnion should all carnestly turn our attention to disunion. The blood which has stained the free soil of Kan-sas, and stained the floor of the Senate from her ablest advocate, is the vications est advocate, is the vicarious ransom of the for her past sins of servility and compro-That blood has blotted out all traditionary North for bonds and amenities between slavery and freedom. The friends of liberty now stand free-free to be guided by their own law; bound by no compact but ompact with God; under no covenant with any, save Now, for o Now, for once, freedom steps forth untrammelled by any roze-water talk of sectional courtesies, sacred compacts, and the like; she has room now for a free use of all her strength; we fear not the en-

counter with slavery. We only need, now, that this new strength of Freedom should be rightly directed to save us from

phecy is fulfilled. ' Because iniquity doth abound. the love of many shall wax cold.' Thus each man It will be seen that the resolution to expel Brooks failed for want of a two thirds majority. The vote approaching the fact from his own office, by his own door, shall find that, as the form of man can- stood,-yeas 121, nays 95. This was a stronger vote not be found on the same geologic plain, with the than we had hoped for ; and yet, it is disgraceful to vast extinct monsters which needed primeval marsh- the House, and to the whole country, that the vote was es for their element, so the highest spiritual man- not unanimous for his expulsion. After it was taken, hood cannot co-exist with this dragon, poisoning the air. Thus has the Infinite Father of African Brooks was allowed to make a most insolent and audacious speech to the House, in the course of which he and Caucasian made it one cause with them. I the North should consent to slavery extension, it plainly intimated that, in case Mr. Sumner had got the would now forfeit not only all nobility, which better of him in the struggle, he would have shot him their interests which they cannot yield. Every spirit which can be roused against it is now rous-ed. Nature is now in labor with will but all dead, or put a bowie knife into his heart ! No doubt

ed 1 It cannot be! Not until the resurrection morn of Freedom rises on our land shall we cease

to weep, and pray, and watch by the sepulchre. Already, oh my brothers, I hear the flatter of the angel's wings, as he comes to roll away the stone, and break the seal of the Slave Power !

Let us all be ready, standing, awaiting the vic-

untain is indeed

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune that, having concluded his harangue, and resigned his man hearts which shall be sent on earth to cry to this guilt-Anathema Maranatha ! We all live in seat, . Brooks retired amid the applause of the South We all live in Gallery, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen a different country from that of six weeks ago. I trust we have all undergone the birth adapted to the new conditions. What is the praise or blame and upon reaching the lobby was embraced and showered with kisses by the ladies ' !! They may have been when it is unfolded, all we are born to be or do ! One thing is now forever settled, that the sub ject is to be definitely dealt with. It is up now, ladies,' but, surely, they were not women. The same correspondent adds, that Senator Butler intends to re sign, so as to allow Brooks to fill his place ! . Glorious

and cannot be put down hy any power, nor post-poned. Henceforth, no freeman is ever going to be quiet. It is idle to think of it. Go to Mary, as Union ours !' ' From whence doth such union arise ? For the proceedings at the trial of Brooks before the she sits beneath the cross whereon her only Son hangs, with five ghastly wounds, and bid her calm her grief. Never, till she sees him arise from the tomb shall she be calmed. So we, sitting here un-District Court at Washington, and the defiant speech made by the criminal without rebuke on the occasion ee our last page. The conduct of Judge Crawford, and the fine he imposed, indicate that at heart he is not a whit better than Brooks. Shame on him ! der the very shadow of the cross where Freedom bangs crucified, with those five bleeding wounds which the last ten years have given, in each of which is a tongne of fire-how shall we be quiet-

### FORWARD THE PETITIONS !

As the time for the adjournment of Congress is rap. dly approaching, there should be no delay in forward. ng to that body the petitions for the Dissolution of this ligarchical and blood-stained Union, whether the sigatures to them be many or few. But who that has drop of free blood running in his veins, or carries tory of God. The mountain is indeed high and strong; our strength is small; our might weak-ness. But if each one surrenders himself this day, and henceforth, to be the passive instrument of the best instinct striving in him, his acts will virtuous heart in his bosom, or worships at the shring of Liberty, will besitate to affix his signature ? Read what has been done, and is doing, in Kansas-read the Southern articles on Sumner in the ' Refuge of Oppres sion '-and then shout for the Union, if you can ! cease to be the work of a mere man, and rise to

Inner Life : a Sequel to Spiritual Intercourse ; Modern Mysteries Classified and Explained'-&c., &c. All these have obtained a wide circulation, and helped to revolutionize a multitude of minds in theology, philosophy, science, and the work of reform.

We are now presented with the ' PENETRALIA,' which is characterized by the same flowing style, the same independence of thought and boldness of expression, the same freedom of investigation, and the same originality of conception, as have marked all his other writings. It has Questions and Answers on Local and Universal Life-on Theo-Physiology-on the Despotism of Opinion -on the Martyrdom of Jesus-on the Myths of Modern Theology-on the Evidences of Immortality-on the I confess this act of yours is an evidence of narrow Effects of Utilitarianism-on the Origin and Perpetuity of Character-on the Benefits and Penalties of Individpect.

ualism and Institutionalism-&c. In his Preface, Mr. I was aware of the fact that you had invited to you Davis says-' From time to time, during the past three pulpit a Missourian of vile and filthy habits, (a noto years, the Author has been interrogated on almost every rious tobacco-chewer,) to teach your people in spiritutopic ; frequently by letter, sometimes orally, and natal (!) things, and call the unconverted to repentance urally by the subjects themselves while undergoing ex- by preaching 'righteousness, temperance, (!) and amination. This volume is designed as a responsum, judgment to come' ! But, in view of the peculiar ciror reply, to such questions as have appeared most imporcumstances of the case,-the 'Border ruffian' having tant and serviceable to mankind. From the spiritual married a relative of the family with whom you interior-from the penetrolia of the imperishable Uniboard,-I was disposed to cast the mantle of charity vercoolum-the essence of each answer was derived .-over an act so reprehensible in one who assumes to lead Nevertheless, the method is as familiar as the ordinary in the development of the moral and religious senti deductions of the intellect.' Whatever may be the ment, and, at the same time, to decide who are and judgment of the candid render, in regard to all its teachwho are not fit subjects of Christ's kingdom, and, per ings, he will readily confess that the tendency as well consequence, who should receive the fellowship of such as the design of this volume is to purify and elevate the as claim to be his disciples.

mind, to emancipate the trammelled spirit, to purge By thus declining to give the notice in question, yo the moral vision, to overthrow the walls of bigotry and have not only refused to fraternize the American Antisectarism, to substitute all that is noble and beneficent Slavery Society, and all its auxiliaries, but have igfor all that is mean and injurious, to strengthen the ties nored its very existence. Thus, at an hour of unpar human brotherbood by the universal abolition of alleled outrage and unblushing effrontery on the par caste, to place the shams of a false religion and a cor- of the Slave Power, while quiet and inoffensive settlers rupt government in their true light, and to encourage are murdered in cold blood on the soil of a common every effort for the amelioration of the condition of sufcountry, and the noblest champion of freedom is strickfering humanity, and the triumph of freedom through- en down by an assassin's murderous hand, while in the out the world. Though possessing a highly poetical discharge of his duty as the representative of a sove mind, and often soaring out of sight on the wings of a reign State ; you, a professed minister of the Princ powerful imagination, Mr. Davis is no dreamer, no mere of Peace, join hands with the oppressor, and virtually bstractionist, no barren generalizer ; but he brings all give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy, by turning the his forces to bear upon the impostures, wrongs and tyr- cold shoulder of scorn and contempt to men and wome annies of the age, by a method peculiarly his own, but who have given their reputation and their lives to the with hearty emphasis and true courage. He is a discause of universal liberty, and treating with neglect a Society which has done more than all other organizasenter on a boundless scale, yet neither captions nor hypercritical. His temperament is of the gentlest and tions combined, to arouse this nation to a sense of its ost uniform character ; he is almost morbidly averse injustice to the colored race. to the use of strong epithets ; though widely denounced as a heretic, and often wickedly assailed and been contending for dead forms and unmeaning ceremo misrepresented, he seldom (if ever) enters into personnies-while they have been quarrelling over senseles al controversy, but calmly leaves to time and posterity creeds and unintelligible 'articles of faith,' those whom the vindication of his character and mission. a pharisalcal righteousness has stigmatized as \* infidels

There is much in the ' Penetralia' that will interes our readers, and we shall make copious extracts from it hereafter-commending it, in the meantime, to the notice of all who are believers in Human Progress.

THE HUNOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. from Chaucer to Saxe. Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travestics, Epigrams, Epitaphs, Translations. Including the most celebrated Comic Poems of the Anti-Jacobin, Rejected Addresses, the Ingoldsby Legends, Blackwood's Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, and Punch-&c. With Notes, Explanatory and Biographical. By J. PAR-TON. New York : Published by Mason Brothers, A handsome and unique volume of almost 700 pa ges, containing the wit and humor of ages.

DEAR SIR-I understand you declined giving the no ice of an Anti-Slavery meeting held in Hubbardston on the 29th ult., which was put into your hands two weeks since. When we consider the crisis upon which we are rapidly hastening-the inevitable ruin that ere long awaits this guilty nation, unless her policy to wards the down-trodden and oppressed be speedily changed, and your reputation as an anti-slavery man minded bigotry that I was not at all prepared to ex-

and put on board. This having attracted the attention of some press in the vicinity, the Vigilance Committee were mailed. and no doubt existing as to Johnson being a fagure, measures were promptly taken. under the sancher d the Personal Liberty Bill of 1854, to obtain personal of his person. Accordingly, Mr. John Oliver, smirel citizen, appeared before Judge Metcalf of the Sapra Court, and petitioned for a writ of habeas corps. In was granted, and placed in the hands of Deputy Sed Neale, who served it accordingly, bringing Johnsa B the Court House in Court square, attended by a coal of deeply interested spectators. At quarter past is clock in the afternoon, Johnson was brought telen in Court, Judge Metcalf presiding. The Court rom pi all the avenues leading to it, as well as the space round the Court House, were crowded with an anima multitude, a large number of whom were colored point. The case was conducted by John A. Andrew and Wa L. Burt, Esqs. The proceedings were very brief, and pying not more than five minutes. Mr. Ardre lating read the return, moved that William Jehnsn h discharged. Ne person appearing to oppose the noted

the Court immediately ordered his discharge. Upon the announcement of this decision, the seller of the audience broke forth in irrepressible entrained -cheers, whistling, laughter, clapping of bands, simp ing of feet, and shouts in every key of the gamat, ash the old Court room ring again, nor did the effort at tempt to restrain this demonstration. Indeel, it read have been useless against the overwhelming soil for five hundred throats. Some one, at this juscius, and out 'three cheers,' which were given with a will, al

the Court room was cleared.

Our readers will be delighted and refreided a read the manly discourse recently delivered is in church and congregation at Washington, by the Be Mr. Coxway, as communicated by the Washington or respondent of the Boston Traceller. It appear b have created much uncasiness on the part of see a his parishioners; but he is not a man to qual, or part back one inch, and has fully counted the cost.

WILLIAM H. FISH has been appointed a Lednid Agent of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVIET Societ. B address is M'Lean, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Will WM. WERES BROWN inform S. M., Jr., alle cester, what is his present post office address ?

ET The St. Louis Republican has a letter for Palermo, Kunsas, of the 8th, which says that Gen Lane had cotered the Bih, which says that one hundred men, and had been heard to declare the would take Kansas or die.

Me., from Mobile, arrived at this port on Torsing night. While on the voyage, and when four or forden out, a fugitive slave named William Johnson, while concealed himself on board, discovered himself to the crew. During the passage, he was made to assist h working the vessel ; and when she arrived at maprihe overheard some conversation relative to placing his in irons, for the purpose of returning him to his estat. In anticipation of this action, the next mering is jumped overboard, with the intention of ecupier-This act was witnessed by some persons on board for vessel, a boat was put out for him, and he was realer

Below " member c ritory of fitary of fitary that that ton an out fire, Her Choate F his wester by of hi with to c berritory. Datragea field, and feeling in We are bere at iscertain Requestin & c, we radd. T from pep properly radical h Afy L Tyth, I of Start of Sta

## JULY 18.

## EANSAS COMMITTEE REPORT.

ANSAS COMMUTTEE REPORT. and of the majority of the Kansas Investi-maintee has been submitted to the House, lished at length in the New York papers, accompanying documents. Therayed in this report are overwhelming reported in this report are overwhelming reported in this report are overwhelming therayed in the second second second second second the second second second second second second second second the second s it the following synopsis of its contents, and at made, as being the best we can do for the

port shows that as soon as the bill to organeritory of Kausas was passed, a large number irons of Missouri went into the Territory and meetings, passel resolutions den ther meetings, passel resolutions denouncing at, and declaring that slavery existed there a atumn of 1855, a secret political society, he Bine Lodge,' was formed, the plan of of which, with its oails, &c., is given . This Lodge controlled all the subsequent the Misemon the part of the Misemont. to diavasions on the part of the Missourians. there was no evidence of fraul, except in edial and remote districts, where citizens of appeared and voted. During the winter of excitement existed in the Territory, on the invarion, and much bitter feeling was the invasion, and much bitter feeling was In February, 1855, a census was taken, unber of legal voters was ascertained to be closus to the election in the spring of 1855, rations were made in Missouri to invade hory, and a complete organization was effect-fors were chosen, tents, provisions, amounisharms distributed, and the forces were drilled arms distributed, and the forces were drilled mice in Missouri ; and on the day before the it is restified, at least five thousand Missouap the line of march for Kansas, and cominto every representative district of the reserved one. From accurate and almost abso-t, it appeared that of about 6,300 votes cast election for members of the Territorial Legis-5,00 were those of non-residents. The majormembers of both houses of the Legislature have been Free State men, if there had been no

name of Missourians. The committee took a large maps of testimony re the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, recordings they state are characterized by reck-add injustice. The report likewise alludes to and injustice. The report likewise alludes to Terfory, and states that in no case, except that o a free State man) was there any prosecution the (a free State man) was there any proceeding these denotes. No indictments were found, no way mide, and no measures staken to bring the scratars to justice. The report says it is clearly in that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the and of the recent disturbances in which he so saily fourgl. It is also proved that Mr Oliver, and the lavestighting committee, went into Missouri are of the invaling companies. The conclusions the emultire are, that each of the elections in Kansettriel by invasion from Missouri ; that conseasify, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally con-cided bely, and has no power to pass valid laws; ambre its cancents are void. The election of G. Whited as delegated Congress was not held un-er valid law-neither was that of Mr. Reeder in contained with law. The committee suggest no reme-t The report alledes to obstructions thrown in the arefthe committee, and to the general violence which

peuks in the Territory. The consister report the following facts and conclu-ent is established by the testimony.

Ent-That each election in the Territory held under Inst-Inst care section in the territory heid under the signific or alleged territorial law has been carried in regulated invasions from the state of Missouri, by what he people of the territory have been prevented busticesing the rights secured to them/ by the or-

Send-That the alleged Territorial Legislature was a digally constituted body, and had no power to

Thirl-That these alleged laws have not, as a general har, been used to protect persons and to punish wrong. backe uniawful purposes. Furth-That the election under which the sitting

dereve, John W. Whitfield, holds his seat, was no bid a pursuance of any valid law, and that it should

It is parsumed of any valid law, and that it should invited only as the expression of the choice of those midest clitzens who voted for him. 5th-That the election under which the contesting blede, Andrew II. Reeder, claims his seat was not bill a parsuance of law, and that it should be regard-ring as the expression of the choice of the resident

gizes who voted for him. Sinh-That Andrew II. Reeder received a greater maker of votes of resident citizens than John W. Wath 11, for delegate,

Senth-That in the present condition of the territry, a fair election cannot be held without a new cen-ns, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the ester of impartial judges, and the presence of the isted States troops at every place of holding elec-

Eith-That the various elections held by the people the territory preliminary to the formation of nt, have been as regular as the dis-Sate Gaverna the condition of the territory would allow; - and that be constitution passed by the Convention, held in manage of svid elections, embodies the will of a maprival the people,

From the Boston Daily Bee.

about 30 ruffians, and then and there was neared on me a volley of oaths and curses, sufficient to sink the whole of the slave States. Mr. Wm. Allen, a brick maker hy trade, a stout, athletic man, weighing over 200 lbs., one of five, constituting a vigilance committee, appointed by the citizens of Lexington to prevent emigration to Kansas, addressed me in the following gentlemanly

and courteous language :- 'You want to see the rifles, do you ?' I replied, yes. 'You do, do you? Why didn't you bring men with you to take them, you g-d d-d abolitionist? with you to take them, you g-d d-d abolitionist? We'll hang you, g-d d-n you. Our boys would like to hang such a fellow as you ' ' We have half a dozen ropes here now, to hang you with and we'll soon put a ropes nod hang this g-d d-d abolitionist.' I replied, 'If you intend hanging me, you had better hurry up, for I would like to see you about it.' At this, he rais-ed his hand, and shaking it, said, 'Boys, stop a mo-ment! I'll tell you when.' At this moment, another ruffian, a tall, slim man, who is in the employ of Ma-graw. commenced with-'G-d d-n you! 'Are you the d-d rascal who writes letters to Chicago?' ' You d-d abolitionist, we'll hang you, and every one we can oatch.' ' Have you written any letters to Chicago?' in the event of their refusal, the committee to make re-port of the same to this meeting, at which time this

I replied, 'That is none of your business.' This treatement rather started my disposition, and T This treatement rather started my disposition, and I began to feel quite at home, but was ashamed of the company I was in. Others joined in the same kind of threats and language, but, finding their threats of no avail, they gradually slunk away. Some of the armed ruffians took the control of the boat; passengers were in-terrogated with imperiment angulage and the constitution of the State of Misladies, and every insult imaginable offered. A number of these armed ruffians remained on board as spies up the river. During the afternoon, they left the boat. They delight in the name of ' border ruffian,' and boast that they are so called. Two others, Anderson and Sharp, are also on the Vigilance Committee; the latter is a lawyer. I saw at this place an omnibus with the name of 'Border Ruffian.' We had one border ruffian

on board all the way up river-brandishing his revol-ver in the face and eyes of the passengers, and cursing and swearing about the 'damned abolitionists' and Yankees, and that he would kill every one he met with.

if he can be so called, was one of those who insulted the

Capt. Brown. I rode up from here in the Governor's for me to take his carriage, and go to Lecompton, (where it was expected Capt. Walker had gone,) and get a permit. I did so, and on my arrival, ascertained Cant. W had her. I then inspired for ascertained Cant. W had her is the second secon I met with Jones, the Sheriff. He shook hands very cordially ; said his health was improving. Ilis right leg is paralyzed, although he can walk on it. The leg has no feeling in it. Neither boiling water nor ice wa-ter has any effect upon his leg. To stick a pin or nee-dle in his leg gives him no pain. The ball has not yet been extracted ; it entered his back, between his shoulders, near the spine. I inquired if he knew who shot bim. He replied, 'No, the d---d raseal shot me while I was sitting down, with my back turned.' After some further conversation relative to himself, I asked permission to visit the prisoners at the camp. He said I could do so, if I had business with them; otherwise he must refuse, as the Marshal had given or-

ders not to permit visitors, excepting those having busi-ness; but, said he, Capt. Walker has discretionary power, and may admit you. I returned to the camp, when Capt, Walker had just arrived. I entered, and

lowing no person to leave or come on board but those they saw fit. The passengers from Chicago were not al-lowed to land at this time, but were taken down the river to Alton under guard. On Surarday, Jane 224, I left St. Louis, by the steamer New Long, for Leaves worth City. The first two days passed without any un-pleasant occurrence, but on the third day, Turesday, the 25th of June, early in the morning, we were informed. by a boat coming down the river, of the interception of the Kansas settlers, at Lexington, as above statel. At Waverey, Capt. Conley, of the New Long, had presen-ed to the flag-staff head. We proceeded on to Lex-ington, arriving these about non. The plank was immediately raised to the flag-staff head. We proceeded on to Lex-ington, arriving these about one hour. I left, in order to staft a some ald how te kirves suspended from their waits : some had how te kirves suspended from their waits : some had how te kirves and bowie kinker, the staff to the remained here about one hour. I left, in order to staft he to the remained the previously heard was fully onfirmed. As my inquiries were numerous in relation to the relifes, agentleman, by appearance, inquired if would like to see them. Replying in the affirmative, held me into the rear part of Magraw's store, and, feign-ing to hook for the rifles, replied that he did not know where they were. By this time, I was surrounded by about 20 ruffians, and there as sheened on the staffirmative, and so for the years estime. I was surrounded by about 20 ruffians, and there as the ind not know where they were. My them, I was surrounded by a nolley of oaths and curses, sufficient to sink the whele of the slave States. Mr. Wm. Allen, a brick maker by

MORE BORDER RUFFIANISM - A METHODIST MINISTER TARRED AND FEATHERED.

It appears there is in Rochester, Andrew county, Methodist Church, and the citizens, ignorant of the action of the General Conference recently held at Indianapolis, got the idea that this church declares that its members cannot hold slaves and, thereupon, declared the 'Northern Methodiss Church a nuisance," upon the same principle, we sup-

port of the same to this meeting, at which time this meeting will take such measures as may be most ex-

terrogated with impertiment questions, whether they were pro-slavery or abolitionists; state-rooms were search-ed; the ladies' saloon entered; bawdy language used to ever, wherever found, that will act in violation of either. The Constitution for which these people profess so

nuch attachment says :---• Congress shall make no laws respecting an establish-ment of religion, or the freedom of speech, or of the press."

The consistency of the 'regulators' of Missouri is worthy of the Border Ruffian family.

THE KANSAS FREE STATE LEGISLATURE DISPERSED !-A despatch from Topeka, K. T., received via St. Louis, says that the Free State Legislature, which had assem-Yankees, and that he would kill every one he met with, Soon after we left Lexington, we dined; the armed ruf-fishes took a seat at the table. Such obscenity and pro-fanity that came from their mouths are beyond belief. One of the ruffans, by the name of Isaac Paul, a drunk-the members :-- 'I am esiled upon, gentlemen, to perform the

if he can be so called, was one of those who insulter the ladies. On Saturday last, I visited the camp where are con-fined Gov. Charles Robinson, Jadge Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Deitzler, Gains Jenkins, and Capt. Brown. I rode up from here in the Governor's command you to disperse. God knows that I have no carriage. The camp is situated on a beautiful spot of party feeling in this matter, and will have none so long rolling prairie, about one mile and a half this side of as I hold my present position in Kansas. I have just Lecompton. As no officer was at the camp, I was not returned from the borders, where I have been sending permitted to see the prisoners. The Governor sent word home companies of Missourians, and now I am ordered

get a permit. I did so, and on my arrival ascertained understand that they were driven out at the point of aldson. He too, was absent. After some little time, the bayonet.' Col. Sumner replied—'I will use the which force under my command to enforce this order." A similar scene took place in the Senate. Accord-ingly the Legislature dispersed. 'Hail, Columbia!'

### MORE AGITATION.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has managed to es cape all agitation on the Slavery question, except what Judge Jay and a few faithful associates have been able to produce in the annual theological assemblies of that church. But by the following, from the Philadelpis Buletin, we learn that, Mr. Tyng, of that city, has had the courage to speak out in his pulpit regarding the re-cent outrages that disgrace the land.

From the Philadelphia Balletin, of June 30. A SCENE AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. THE SLAVERY OUESTION IN THE PULPIT.

before interposing any objection to them. If he (Mr. Tyng) was wrong, he was open to conviction, but he

abl, as a minister of Jesus Christ, express his views would, as a minister of acade Christ, express his views of the great exciting topic of the day. Mr. Tyng was perfectly calm throughout the unusual scene, and he appeared to be entirely unmovel during the decided rensation incident to the interruption of Dr. Morris. We

should state, at the commencement of the remarks of

Mr. Tyng, several members of the congregation left the

After the sermon was finished, the members of the

congregation gathered in knots to discuss the unusual

event, while many of them congratulated the minister upon the decided stand he had taken. We understand

that the matter will be referred to the Bishop of the

In the New York Tribune, we find some statements which exhibit the courage of the preacher in a still

The Rev. Dudley Atkins Tyng is a son of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church in New York, and is, I am informed, a native of the District of Co-

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

Diocese.

more commendable light :

made known my wants. In answer to his inquiry, I Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a

truthfully, without interruption. In 1837 and 1838, the Vestry of the Epiphany opposed the use of the church for Temperance Lectures. The Vestry are of the old fogy school—the Rector is decidedly a man of more vital and active character. "EDITORIAL JOTTINGS,' is the heading of a column

VOTE ON THE EXPULSION OF P. S. BROOKS. U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 15.

Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege, saying that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House. [Referring to the vote taken for his expulsion, 121 to 95, Mr. Giddings-I wish to know what the question of privilege is

privilege is. Mr. Brooks-I will state it.

THE LIBERATOR.

Mr. Dunn (Ind.)-I ask the unanimous consent of the House, that the gentleman from South Carolina be beard.

heard. Mr. Giddings-For one, I shall give no such consent. I object to anything but order from that gentleman. The Speaker-The gentleman from South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged question. Mr. Dunn (Ind.)-I trust that the House will enter-

Mr. Dunn (Ind.)--I trust that the noise will called tain a motion for a suspension of the rules. Mr. Nichols (Ohio)--Delicacy may have prevented the gentleman from speaking heretofore. It is proper he should be heard now. I protest, in the name of truth and justice, against keeping him silent, if he desires to even be

speak. Mr. Eastis (La.)-It would be a grass violation of courtery and decency to deprive him of the privilege. Mr. Florence (Penn.)-The gentleman from South Carolina had risen, and was stating his question with-out objection. It was not in order for Mr. Giddings to

object to his proceeding. The Speaker-It was competent for the gentleman

from Ohio to raise a point of order. Mr. Giddings --We have voted and done our duty, and ought not to listen to a speech out of order. Mr. Campbell (of Ohio,) earnestly appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection. Mr. Brooks, he said, ought to be heard, as he was vitally interested. Mr. Comins (of Mass.) likewise appealed to Mr. Gid-

dings to withdraw his objection. Mr. Giddings yielded only on the ground to satisfy his friends. (Members now crowded around Mr. Brooks, and in-

tensely interested spectators in the galleries leaned over to hear him.) Mr. Brooks said Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his

Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him, ical dress. The Daily Chronicle says of Mr. Bailey : and he stood ready, at all times, humbly and modestly as her son, to perform his duty. He forfeited his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offence to pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and, in taking redress into his own hands, he meant no disrespect to the Senate or the was amenable to the inws, which ourred the same pro-tection to every citizen, whether a member of Congress or in the private walks of life. He did not believe he could be punished by a court of law, and by the major-ity of the House at the same time. If he had committed a breach of privilege, he was answerable to the Sen-ate, which had no right to present him to the House for punishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the consequences were confined to himself, he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others must not suffer for him. He had felt zoore for his friends, Messrs. Edmundson and Keitt, than for himself. They are blameless. Each has proved a friend, who sticketh closer than a brother. When, he remarked, the people of the great North speak of me as a bad man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed hy revolution, and they know it. (Applause, seem-ingly confined to the galleries.) But no act of mine en hy remained to the galleries.) But no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the Con-stitution wounded through me. He would say to the House, that the axe uplifted over him, may fall on them. He had only to say he could not retain his seat consist-

ently with his self-respect and rights under the Constitution. During this very session a member from Pennsylvania charged a colleague with an attempt at bribery. Where were the proceedings in that case? By passing it in silence, the House has declared bribery is excusable. But simple assault and battery is not. He spoke of Massachusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States, while sitting in judgment on him, and demanding his expulsion with hearing. He had never been called to order, nor had he offended any officer ; yet a vote has been taken today transmitting him to posterily as unworthy of a seat here, because of disorderly behavior ; and in this con-nection he spoke of Mr. Pennington as the persecutor,

nection be spoke of Mr. Pennington as the persecutor, as the thumb paper, the Falstaffian member, etc., for which the Speaker called him to order. Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington charged that the assault was murderous, and that with a bludgeon I had attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend from Massachusetts over there has a pretty good sized stick. I would thank him to raise it, and submit it to the in spection of the gentleman from New Jersey. [The gen-tleman alluded to held up his stick for a moment.] (Laughter.) Now that stick is double the size of th one used by me.

n each number of the Newport (Ky.) Daily News As a sample of the spirit of this paper, the only daily in Kentucky out of Louisville, and which for seven years has stood boldly battling against slavery, we extract a few paragraphs :---

'If there is a God, we had better be conforming our actions to the standard of Right. If there is no God, Justice is the best thing we can set up in his place, for the safety and happiness of the race.'

'Of all governments on earth, slave States are the weakest. The loss of a single battle before Syracuse destroyed the liberties of Athens.'

"The slaveholders asking to extend slavery, is as ab surd as one begging his neighbor to allow him to give him the cholera.'

'The letter of Josiah Quincy comes like the voice of old Rome upon degenerate Italy.'

'The South claims that slavery is a 'paternal' in-stitution; we object not so much to the paternity as the selling of the children !'

'Slavery, like Saturn, eats up all her children-Ken-tucky ought to have now three millions of people ! Two millions are eaten up already. By and by, the balance will follow the same fate."

. Would it not be a singular historic retribution, if r son of South Carolina-rising from a class which slave-ry has so much cursed-should inaugurate that new policy, which will free mankind from that enemy of the human race ?

' Ben Hardin, speaking of the efficiency of slave-holders, said ' they marched bravely as far as Muldow's hill, when a rain coming on, they all went home after their umbrellas.'

"The slaveholders affect to despise the Mormons. Le the Mormons allow the fathers to sell the mothers and children, and they will be so low in the scale of moral-ity, that the slaveholding Christians may fraternize with them.'

IF Mr. Bailey, the brave and self-sacrificing pro prietor and editor of the Daily News, is at this time in Boston, anxious to obtain such pecuniary aid as the friends of freedom in this quarter may be disposed to give, to enable him to maintain his position in Ken State and venerable relative who was absent. Not con-tent with this, he published a libel on his State and tucky. His paper is sadly in need of a new typograph

Some seven years ago, William S. Bailey, a hard working, ingenious mechanic of Newport, Ky., a machinist by trade, with a large family, and a hatred c slavery such as only an experience of its unspeakable oppressions on the white mechanic as well as the negro can engender, resolved to speak out, with such educahands, he meant no disrespect to the Senate of the House. Nor did he mean disrespect to Massachusetts. He was aware of his personal responsibility; he in-curred it, and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws, which offered the same pro-to establish an anti-slavery press, the attempt of a to establish an anti-slavery press, the attempt of a bit he same promere mechanic was looked upon as hopeless. But he procured press and types, taught his own family to print, and went ahead. His paper met with favor among men of his own class. The slaveholders set on ruffians to mob him, but with his own workmen and friends he defended his printing apparatus successful ly. They got up opposition papers, and lost their money. Bailey, having a machine shop with a goo money. Bailey, having a machine shop with a goo many hands in his employ, put his press and type in the upper story, and when the ruffians came to at tack his paper, the sturdy workers in the metals wer ready to pitch into them. Finding no other way to subdue him, about four years ago, they set fire to his shop, and burnt down the whole. There was no insur ance, and his loss, about \$6000, made him a poor man shop, and burnt down the whole. By straining every nerve and stretching his oredit, By straining every nerve and stretching his oredit, he procured printing materials and revived his paper. It is now printed weekly and daily—bears the flag of Fremont and Dayton—having all its types set by the proprietor's own family of ten children-and only daily paper in Kentucky out of Louisville. is the It is a fixed living fact. It has a constituency. It is a po-litical power in Kentucky. It has opened the eyes of tens of thousands-they are poor whites to be sure but many of them will vote the Freedom ticket at th risk of becoming poorer. Mr. Bailey is now in this city, and assures us that he verily believes if Kentucky could be stumped for Freedom, and the mode of voting was such that the non-slaveholders could vote their true wishes without jeoparding their livelihood, the State would give a decided majority for Fremont and Dayton.

With such a power in his hands, and such a prospe before him, this brave mechanic finds himself burden ed with a debt of some \$500, and without means ed with a debt of some \$500, and without means to renew his worn type. We have seen a letter from Cas-sius M. Clay, faily admitting, that if he would aban-don his paper, he might by his mechanical skill at once surround himself with comfort. But he is determined to make Kentucky a free State, and deliver the

white non-slaveholders from their cruel bondage. Here is an opportune case, and it appeals directly to the mechanics of Boston. Now let the non-slaveholding white men of Kentucky see that their noble efforts meet with sympathy among the real democracy of the North. We are preferily support they are not than North. We are perfectly sure that there are more than 1000 mechanics in Boston, who will take pleasure in Mr. Trafton (Mass.) here rose and asked that the dis-order in the galleries be quieted, or that they be clear-ed. (Hisses from the galleries.) giving each a dollar to help William S. Bailey and his ten children to the tools which they need to make the 'Newport and Covington Daily News' go on till

I. (Hisses from the galleries) The Speaker said if the disturbance was continued, he it brings us the news that Kentucky is a free State.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have projected, and with the aid of Auxiliary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., - wherever, indeed, opportunity and means will allow. The Committee carnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presage of the near approach of the perfect triumph of Liberty.

The series, which has already been commenced, will be continued as follows :

PROVIDENCE, R. L .-- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of Providence, on Sunday, July 20th, at usual hours of meeting ; to be attended by PARKER PILLSBURY and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Dr See

IF MIDDLESEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at READING, in LYCEUM HALL, on Sunday, July 20th, at the usual hours of meeting, morning, afternoon, and evening. WM, LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND, and oth-

er speakers, will be present. The members of the Society and residents of neigh-

boring towns are earnestly requested to attend as above. WILLIAM WHITING, President.

CHARLES BOWERS, Secretary.

TT ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Uni-tarian meeting-house in NORTON, on Sunday next, July 20th, morning and afternoon.

EF SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on American Slavery, and the Duty of Northern Men in relation to it, in NORTHBORO', on Sunday, July 20, afternoon and evening.

EF LOWELL .- An Anti-Slavery Convention, for the city of Lowell and vicinity, will be held in that city, on SUNDAY, July 27, commencing at the usual hour of morning meeting. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, and other speakers will attend. All friends of freedom are especially invited to be present.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) A. S. SO-CIETY.-A quarterly meeting of the Worcester Co. South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in BROOKFIELD, on Saturday evening and Sunday, July 26th and 27th, commencing at 7. P. M., of Sat-urday. On Sanday, the meetings will be held in the University meeting house

Unitarian meeting-house. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., ANDREW T. Foss, and CHARLES C. BURLEIGH are expected as speakers on the occasion. And all persons in Brookfield and vicinity, who desire the triumph of true freedom, are invited to attend.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, Pres. JOHN II. CRANE, Sec.

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

General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society June 6, 1856.

TA COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. 4t

COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND .- Sereral excellent situations in families in adjacent towns can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

#### LOOK AT THIS !

Two young colored men, well qualified, desire situations as clerks. A colored apprentice wanted in an engraving estab-

lishment.

A man and his wife wanted to take charge of a farm and dwelling-house. Please make immediate application to

WM. C. NELL 21 Cornhill. June 27.

MARRIED-In Brooklyn, Ct., by Rev. Mr. De Nor-

mandy, Mr. EDWIN SCARBOROUGH to Mrs. CAROLINE SCARBOROUGH.

DIED-In West Brookfield, July 10, ELIZABETH G.

HENSHAW, wife of JOSIAH HENSHAW, aged 66 years.

THE

[An obituary notice next week.]

### INTERESTING LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Blow we give a letter, written by a well known maker of the Suffolk Bar, now on a visit to the termary of Kansas. It will not be out of place to fue that the writer of the following letter left Bosman out-and-out radical, conservative, Daniel Webr, Henry Clay, Massachusetts, Fancuil Hall, Rufus Chate Whig-A few days before he left Boston on Exvestern tour, he called at our office, and informer a of his intention to visit Kansas. Said he, " entury. I believe that the stories we get about the in Kansas are got up merely for political the, and for the purpose of increasing the northern being new aroused throughout the free States --We are making fools of ourselves, he continued, Are at the North, as I shall prove to you when I bertain the facts relating to matters in Kansas. Equating him to write us his impressions of Kansas, a we hade him God speed upon his searching er-tail. To-by we give his impressions--facts derived personal observations. It is what might be fy called a St. Paul conversion. Read what a from personal sical hunker says of Kansas --- [ED. BEE.

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### LAWRENCE, K. T., July 1, 1856.

My Dear Sir :--On. Wednesday his, I left Chicago for Kansas, via St. Lonis. In the two rear cars were from 75 to 80 temperate, havin, and honest looking men on their way to Kan-havin, and honest looking men on their way to Kan-havin. A hetter looking set of men could not be honor to any coun-They informed me the regular Missouri packet, at of the West,' would take them at Alton, and basis ing west, would take them at Anon, and had then at Leavenworth City, she having been en-pred for that purpose. A delegation of sixty from Muschasetts, and others, were expected to join them at Alion. The Star of the West on her trip up the Misseri touched at Alion, and took the Chicago dele-ption where the the delegation and having arrivrein as board (the other delegation not having arriv-el a seasen) that evening, and proceeded up the river. On arriving at Waverly, Mo., a few miles below Lex. inton, No., a passenger left the boat, and proceeded hat the Kansas settlers were coming. This was Sun-ay afternoon. Immediately, the inhabitants of Lexgion assembled, determined on their arrival to di at a very man. Mr. Magraw, a merchant of Lex-ation, whose warehouse is on the Levee, threw open is dore, and furnished the inhabitants with rifles to its analysis. samber of thirty, which were immediately loaded ready for an attack upon the settlers on their arat Larington. A number of cannon were upon back of the river, loaded and ready for use, all scenarion require. At 10 o'clock that night, the and control of the print. At 10 o'clock that night and season require. At 10 o'clock that night at the west arrived at Lexington, and was bo this hode of ruffing. Berths were searched this hode of ruffing. Incrined of their rifles the Kanzas settlers deprived of their rifles, with were searched, an exception of a few which were thrown overboard a prevent the ruffiant taking them. The officers is prevent the ruffiant taking them. The officers is the beat made no objection to this proceeding buildwel his passengers, whom he was bound by as and honer to protect, to be insulted and their prop any solar for the protect. While from them. An armed body of men was sta and so beard to guard the 'damn'd abolitionists, determination that they should not land in but should return from whence they came ving at Leavenworth City, K. T., the point of r decination on the Missouri river, they were pre-ied from landing, and another armed body added to a siready on board. Atchison and Stringfellow already on board. Atchison and Stringlenow, as heard of what had occurred at Lexington, pro-if this additional force. The provisions, farming a implements and merchandize belonging to these are were taken on shore, opened and examined, and ord in a stone house. The boat then proceeded up litter to St. Josepha, and those passengers who had This a stone house. The boat then proceeded up iver to St. Josephs, and those passengers who had ther passage from Alton to Leavenworth City re-el on board as prisoners under guard, and not al-to had. On the Wednesday morning following. Sur of the West came down the river at about eight ext, and remained at Leavenworth City about as a will retaining their prisoners under the guar-phel from Lexington and Leavenworth, numberin al not less than forty more, armed to the teeth. Thes but less than forty men, armed to the teeth. Thes-at, among whom were some of Buford's men, has beirel of the boat, standing at the gang-way, al-

acknowledged I had no business with them, but called as a friend. He inquired my name, and sent for the ant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the corner as a friend. He inquired my name, and sent for the sergeant of the guard, who conducted me to the prison ers' camp. I spent with them some two hours, and I really felt that I should not object being a present un-der such circumstances. They were as cheerful as could be expected. The only regret they expressed was, that a great work was to be accomplished, and their assist-ance was needed out of the camp. Until my arrival in Kansas, I never could realize the bravery, persever-ance, forbéarance, patience and courage of the heroes of the Revolution. The Free State people in Kansas will equal those of the Bevolation, both men and wo-men. I never sw such a set of people. Their motto is, Liberty or Death-fearles beyond belief, and all for the cause of freedom. Every man, woman and for the cause of freedom. Every man, woman and proceeded to denounce, in an eloquent strain and child, are ready to lay down their life for freedom in straight-forward manner, the outrages in Kansas and child, are ready to by down their file for freedom in straight-forward manner, the outrages in Kansas noo Kansas. Our Eastern people have no idea of the wrongs, insults, cold-blooded murders that have been perpetrated in this territory by 'border ruffians,' 'Bu-ford's men,' and others in the employ of pro-slavery ford's men,' and others in the employ of pro-slavery people. No person or property is safe that passes through Missouri. The freedom of speech and the freedom of travel are prohibited. It matters not from what free State one halls—he is considered a 'd—d aboli-tionist' and a 'd—d Yankee,' and he must die, or

intravelling in Missourians will tell you there is no danger in travelling in Missouri, and that all the trouble is over. Let me tell you it is as false as their black sulphurious test against the descenation of the place and the day by hearts.

On Sunday morning last. I visited the grave of poor without noticing the interruption, and at the conclu On Sunday morning last, I visited the grave of poor Barboar. Fresh, no doubt, is the murder of this man in your memory. The murder was committed by G. W. Clark, the Indian Agent, who has frequently boasted of this murder ; recently, he keeps quiet. Dr. John P. Wood, a pro-slavery Judge of Probate, residing at Le-compton, and another man beside Clark, were on horse-back at the time the murder was committed. It is be-the time, and an Episcopal pulpit as the place, for the utterance of anti-slavery sentiments./ Mr. Tyng suggested, too, that it would have been as well to have waited until be had concluded his remarks well to have waited until be had concluded his remarks back at the time the murder was committed. It is be-lieved that Wood fired with Clark ; but Clark boasted, when he fired, of seeing the wool fly, and claims the honor of being the murderer. I have seen Clark, who is a short, stout, dark complexion man, and is considered here the worst man in the territory. The stage that arrived last night from Leaveoworth city, informs of another party of settlers who have been disarmed, and deprived of their property. You shall hear further on that subject soon

Are these things to be permitted longer? Is the North to be trampled under foot? Are we all to be made slaves ?. Will the North open its eyes now ? If they do not, I fear the time will come when it will be too late. Kanaas is now suffering for food and men. The crops, owing to the troubles, are comparatively nothing. The inhabitants are not yet discouraged they, if the free States render no assistance for, say we will fight the battle alone, although it end in our death. If Kansas is not free, it is not our fault. The Legislature will meet at Topeka on the 4th. Col. Samner has sent two companies there. You will be fur-nished with an early account.

### THE PRISONERS IN CHAINS RELEASED : LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 28, 1856.

### To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat :

and is, I am informet, a narree of the District of Co-lumbia. Mr. Tyng received his theological training at the Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Alexandria, Va., and has, until quite recently, been presumed to sympathize with the South. The Church On Saturday last, a company of five men came into our city from Tecomreh, where they had been confined of the Epiphany is the largest Episcopal Church in this diocese, and perhaps the wealthiest. Many of the conour city from Tecumreh, where they had been confined for some time as prisoners. They were captured by the dragoons on about the 27th of last month, near Ossowatime ; their arms were taken from them, chains put upon their inkles, and driven thirty miles under a hot sun with the irons upon them, in front of the troops mounted on horses. They were hurried along on foot all day, without time being allowed for them to get dinner and water on the road. One of them de-scribed his sufficient on the road. gregation are connected, by marriage, with the slave-ocracy, and not a few of them are slaveholders. Hence ocracy, and not a lew of them are slaveholders. Hence the opposition to the Rector for proclaiming anti-slave-ry sentiments. A number of the pew-holders have left the church, and the Vestry, at a meeting held last night, requested Mr. Tyng to resign. It is not likely, however, that he will suffer himself to be driven from scribed his sufferings on that very warm day as horriis post without demanding an investigation by the ecble. At other times they were treated very well. The dragons were under the command of Lieutenant Iver-son, a rabid pro-slavery man, who has no sympathy for free State men in his power. They wore the chains Rev. James H. Fowler, of Charleston, S. C., was disdragoons were under the command of Licutenant Iver son, a rabid pro-slavery man, who has no sympathy for free State men in his power. They wore the chains upon their limbs for nearly four weeks, and when brought before Jadge Cato they were discharged, as nothing could be found against them. Three of the party captured were, however, retained—Messrs. Par-tridge, John Brown, jr., and Williams. The two lat-tridge, John Brown, jr., and Williams. The two lat-tridge discovery discovery discovery the second control of the second discovery discovery discovery the second discovery discover nothing could be found against them. Inree of the party captured were, however, retained—Messrs. Par-tridge, John Brown, jr., and Williams. The two lat-ter are Members of the Kansas legislature. The former was released on ball, and arrived here this morning.— month ago, and was permitted to speak forcibly and of Sperches.

should give that order. Mr. Jones (Tenn.)-Why, I did not hear any up there

> just now. Mr. Brooks (looking up)-If I have friends in the galleries. I desire them to be quiet. He then continued If I desired to kill the Scustor from Massachusetts, why did I not do it ? You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jer-sey, that expressly to prevent taking life I used an orsuch that expression of the second se the strength of the Senator from Massachusetts was of liberation ! He grows old apace ; if previously bald, superior to mine. I thought he might wrest it from me. he had done that, I should have regretted it for the rest of my life.

A Voice-He would have killed him. Mr. Brooks, resuming, said-Ten days ago, foresee-

ing what the action of the House would be, my resigna-tion was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina. Mr. Brooks replied to several members who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins quoting the remark that ' Massachusetts would take her own time for the remedy ; ' bat be would never plead the statute of limitations against the law of that State. He quoted from Mr. Woodruff's speech, so strongly condemnatory of his conduct, saying he thought a gentleman uttering such sentiments a foeman worthy of his steel, and related in the language of his friend, Colonel Savage, how Mr. Woodruff declined meeting Mr. Brooks in the manner recognised by gentlemen. (The narra-tion caused laughter.) He said to Mr. Woodruff-'Go, little wretch; there is room enough in the world for you and me.' In his judgment, the cock that crows, and will not

is de-pised even by hens and pullets. (Laugh-Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb, fight, is de which had been quoted, that the act of assault deserved death on the spot, he said, if those who endorsed that

who gave their votes without indulging in vilification. He concluded by saying : 'Mr. Speaker-I announce o you, and to the Ho use, I am no longer a member of

he thirty-fourth. Congress."

to the House had been committed. It was a long time before order was restored. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post ]

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1856.

his muscular and nervous system appears most seri-ously impaired. Instead of the active, vigorous move-All donations of ment, the long, rapid stride that formerly belonged to him, he now has the tottering step and the general fee-bleness of a man of ninety. He is only comfortable when lying on his bed. Since the healing of his wounds, his friends have been much concerned by an occasiona numbuess on the top of his head, which alternate with an unpleasant dull throbbing, a reminiscence o the original blows. The demand for Sumner's speech, meanwhile, con

inues without abatement. Not seven weeks have elaps-ed since its delivery, and, at least, a million copies must have been issued. Editions have been published in most of our larger cities, and the printer in Washington had so the published in the printer in Washington most of our larger diles, and the printer in transformation of the congression-is also incorporated entire as a part of the Congression-al Report on the Brooks outrage, of which, probably, one hundred thousand extra copies will be printed. On the whole, it well deserves the name of the Uncle Tom of Sneather

Every dollar confided to our care at 15 State street shall be acknowledged and handed over to Mr. Bailey. The price of his paper is 55 per annum for the Daily, and \$1 per annum for the Weekly.

A PROUD BIRD IN DIFFICULTY. Some gentleman in Arkansas, of more patriotism than brains, has presented to Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, a big American eagle, to be kept by the aforesaid Prentice in a cage until Mr. Fillmore is elected President, and the released ! Fancy the unhappy lot of this ill-fated sereusder ! Silently he waits for the news which shall be to him news he becomes balder ; his fine plumage grows dim; his burning eye cocks dismally; his beak falls out ; his tail feathers drop out ; he tumbles from his perch, and i feathers drop out ; he tunnes from his percu, and in his final squawk an Audubon may hear the words,-"Where is Millard Fillmore?" while a mocking voice replies, 'Je-ru-sa-lem !'-Boston Allas.

According to Mr. Douglas's bill, no person can vote in Kansas who has gone into the territory since the 4th of July. At this time, large numbers of free State men been driven out, and others have been reduced to such conditions that they can remain there only on charity. Meanwhile, the pro-slavery men have been pouring over the border. This is the time for Mr. Douglas to close the gates, and to commit the destiny of Kansas, for all future time, to the population actually resident there. The monstrous injustice of this well corresponds with the atrocious cruelty by which it has been made possible. The bill, indeed, grants the right of suffrage to those who have been driven out, and who return by October; but this provision is of no avail, for

ssourians guard all the avenues, and will not al low them to come back .- Providence Journal.

which had been quoted, that the act of assault deserved death on the spot, he said, if those who endorsed that sentiment wiched to play the game of chivalry, let them, with their whole Republican crew, come and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state of the case, he was He returned his thanks to his friends, especially to good Northern Democrats, and gentlemen who had the man-hood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott Harri-son. Some gentlemen, he believed, had voted against him, contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure, and spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indolging in vilification. been to be married. The case is wrapt in mystery.

### ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN ABINGTON.

Confusion, hisses, and applause followed, during Which Mr. Brooks retired. Mr. Caruthers said, if he had been present, he should have voted against expulsion, believing that no offence to the Hearmannia during that no offence to the law and applause followed, during MRTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN ABINGTON. The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery friends in Abington, desire to call the attention of the friends of freedom in this and neighboring towns, to a FAIR, which they propose to hold the second week in

September, in the Manamooskeagin Hall, at East Abg ington, in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society.

We therefore earnestly entreat all who have a hear to pulsate in sympathy for the wronged and outraged Mr. Summer on Saturday returned from Mr. Blair's to pulsate in sympathy for the wronged and outrage to the city, and yesterday afternoon left Washington of our brothers and sisters, to aid us in the prosecutio for some quiet retreat between here and Philadelphia. He is certainly in worse health now than in the first week after the assault. His fiesh has fallen off, and

All donations of money, useful or faucy articles, chil dren's clothing .- in short, anything saleable, will be gratefully received and most conscientiously appropri ated to the promotion of the cause.

All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass.

Donations for the above object may be forwarded to either of the undersigned, as shall best suit the con-

venience of the donors.

EMELINE M. RANDALL,	BETSY SHAW,
ANNA D. FORD,	BETSY LOUD,
SARAH FORD.	SALLY H. POOL,
HARRIET L. RANDALL,	ELLEN POOL,
AUGUSTA M. DYER,	AMANDA G. LOWEL
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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is devoted to the science of human nature. It aims to teach man his powers, duties, and relations ; how to make the most of himself, and thus secure the highest mental and physical well-being.

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808 Broadway, New York.

### Hopedale Home School.

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

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, Principals. St

MUSEMENTS-THEIR USES AND ABUSES : Testimony of the Progressive Friends. A tract of 16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meet-ing 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, Phil-adelphia, and Boston. Price 3 cents single ; 50 copies for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of amuse-ments in a very admirable manner, and is deserving of the widest circulation.

### HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a long course self acquainted with the various diseases incidental to the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinity, that she trusts she is prepared to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine cases out of the

Having recently removed from 284 to 865 Washing-

Having recently removed from 284 to 865 Washing-ton street, where she has a superior suit of rooms, she now advertises a *separate room* for Hair Dying, also an improvement in that branch, and Champooing. Madame C. keeps constantly on haud, her celebrated Hair Restorative and Oils, which will not only prevent the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grow. They are held in the highest estimation by all who have used them.

used them. Madame C's references are from the first people in this and neighboring cities, by whom she has been liberally patrouised since the offer of her services to the public April 4

### A. J. GROVER,

Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency, EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

Cornelius Bramhall, 186 Fulton st., O. R. P. ster & Co., 169 Broadway, cor. Courtland st., Rushmere, Cone & Co., 12 and 14 Warren st., New York. Hunt & Lane, Congress street, Abner Curtis, Pearl street, N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting for Eastern Merchants, looking up titles to Lands, paying Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c. .Earlylile, Ill., July 2 Jm

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### POETRY.

### For the Liberator.

VOICE FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE SETTLERS IN KANSAS. BT J. COLLINS. Freemen ! shall the blighting curse Slavery flings upon our land, Doom to endless toil a race Groaning 'neath th' oppressor's hand ?

Shall each sunny bill and vale, In the fair and fertile West, Echo with the piercing wail, Wrung from many a sable breast ?

Shall the birth-right of the free, Now in chains and fetters pine-And from rolling sea to sea, Tell Columbia's sad decline ?

Hark ! upon th' Atlantic shore, Where the pilgrim feet once trod. Rising, like the ocean roar, Cries for freedom and for God 1

· Plymouth rock may wear away, Washed by the unceasing wave ; Bunker's pile to dust decay, Slowly, o'er the martyr's grave ;

" Every mount, and hill, and stream,

Hallowed in a nation's eyes, Lie forgotten like a dream When the morning beams arise ;

. But the free-born spirit still Breathes within our inmost veins Still asserts th' untrammell'd will, Spite of Slavery's whips and chains.

. From our rude and rocky shore, From each snow-crowned mountain height, In their strength shall thousands pour To maintain a nation's right.

. Though the tyrant-master bend Down to earth the hopeless slave, And his boasted right defend From the cradle to the grave ;

Though the statesmen of our age Recreant prove to truth and fame, Darkening our historie page With the record of their shame ;

· Let each true New England son . Shout the watchword of the free-Onward ! till the fight be won ! Onward !- Death or Liberty !

When, by Southern breezes fanned, Words of proud and angry tone Claim a wide-spread virgin land, As a home for Slavery's own ;

. Mid the threatenings of the storm, Be it ours to ward the blow, While from patriot bosoms warm, Echoes wide the answer-NO !!

From the Worcester Spy. LET THE UNION SLIDE-WHEN. Fogies may raise their hands, and roll their eyes, And Slavery's minions pale with fright, And politicians call it most unwise For North and South to disunite : Yet greatly as the compact has been blest. Great as the blessings which abide, Ere Slavery shall controlsit, 'twill be best To let this glorious Union slide.

'Tis pleasanter for you to have two eyes, Than with but one to grope about ; Yet, if thine eye offend, 'twas Christ's advice To pluck the plaguing optic out : 'Tis better, with a single orb of light, To find thy way to regions higher. Than 'tis in double vision to delight, · And enter everlasting fire.

To walk with comfort in this restless land, Two feet are surely but enough ; Yet, if thy foot offend, 'twas Christ's command To cut the pestering pedal off ; "Tis better for thee, with a single peg, To travel to the world above,

### THE LIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF J. B. SWASEY, ESO. At the Anti-Slavery Meeting at Framingham, July 4th, 1856.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED BY J. M. W. YERRINTON

MR. CHAIRMAN I confees to a great feeling of embarrassment in at

tempting, at this time, to address the meeting. I have been so much busied in my affairs, that I have had no opportunity to arrange in my mind any thing wor- law, has been the root, and is the root, of all our diffithy of your attention ; and I feel especially embarrass ed, after the comprehensive and able statements of the the whole atmosphere, and the plants of liberty have last speaker, (Mr. Ganaison,) to provide any thing fur- in the shadow of that great wrong, withered and faded ther on the great question, so comprehensive and entire- away. It could not be otherwise. ly reliable are all the statements made by our friend Mr. Chairman, I will speak but a few words mor lieved to be the rights of America ; when they, with a marks, Mr. Swasey declined further speaking.] gallantry which I wish we could begin to equal, threw themselves into the breach, irrespective of all consequences, that was an act which, as men, we must all honor and venerate. If to-day the men of Massachusetts could be as unselfish, if to-day they were as ready to act upon the appreciation of a principle, and to re- ing to the roar of cannon and clanging of bells] ar gard whatever that principle exacted as a thing to be done at all hazards, hew long should we go on submitcomplain of as usurpation and wrong, injustice and is now, generally, to sacrifice sense to sound. And fraud? Why, sir, is it not most unmanly that we men ciety as another. Certainly, as to politics, the custor of Massachusetts have been so many years complaining, whining, like children, about the injustice of the South, and the usurpations of the government, and the South, and the usurpations of the governments, and insults put upon our ambassadors and Senators, and I have heard some religious people say, with regard to yet have done nothing worthy of the language ? Our

fathers talked, as no other than men of Massachusetts could have talked ; but they acted consistently with their language. authorities that this day should be celebrated with more than usual eclat, and the City Hall is embellished with various ornaments and mottoes. Among them I read last evening, on the left facade of the building, this-' Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic.' Is there any thing in language more severely ironical than that ? ' Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic' ! Then again we had, in another place, in very large characters-' Liberty and Union.' Then again, " The Constitution and the laws ;" and last of all, in great characters, to wind off a sounding period, " Constitutional liberty, protected by law." Witness Mr. Sumner ! Witness the flames of Kansas ! Witness the attempt of Massachusetts to vindicate the right when she sent Mr. Hoar to Charleston ! Witness the vessels of Massachusetts seized, perhaps at this moment, by an armed force from Virginia, and compelled to pay a large sum, not for having slaves on board, but because somebody saw fit to search them ! Witness the annihilation of the freedom of the press and of speech in one half of the land, and the utter want of security. under the Constitution and the laws, where slavery is concerned ! And yet in Boston to-day, as if to insult mankind, we have these mottoes emblazoned in the face of day :- ' Right and justice, the safeguards of the Republic ! "- " Constitutional liberty protected by law !"

length which the old Romans had reached, when they were satisfied with the forms of a Republic, and a horse

Well, the cause is simply this : that Massachusetts for the purposes of trade, in the hope of making money by commerce, and in her desire to build up a great Re public, based on property, shook hands with the South and agreed that slavery should exist there. The Con-stitution of the United States did, for the first time in history, distinctly recognize slavery as a legal thing. No where in history can you find any constitution that has put slavery into legal existence by organic act, except here in America. That is what we did-deliberate ly, and for purposes of selfish aggrandizement ; and this introduction of slavery into the organic, fundamenta culties. Like the broad-spread upas tree, it poisone

THE LIBERATOR.

who has just sat down. But, after all, on the subject This is the first time I ever came out, on the Fourth of which we particularly regard at this time, much pre- July, and seemed to take a stand against the Constituparation seems to be unnecessary. If we be sincere in tion and the Union. God knows that, in common with this cause, our hearts must be full of many things rela- most young men, if there was one thing for which I tive to the general discussion. For myself, I feel that, had respect and reverence, it was the Union. I did be for one, we are called upon, all of us whe would be true lieve that the Union would really perpetuate the bless men, to utier a true word, irrespective of consequences, ings of liberty. I did believe that under it, notwith in regard to the great question of the day. Our lives standing the difficulties with regard to the slave queswill be short ; our bones will fill namelees graves ; and, tion, we should go on prospering, not only materially, sir, in talking of our fathers, who, of all the countless but morally, and that the slave question would find an multitudes who have gone down to the silence of the issue. In the old times, I was what was called an antitomb. live ? What names can stir us to a feeling which slavery Whig. But, Mr. President, it has come to my arouses us to noble action ? The names of those, and mind like a conviction, that it is utterly in vain to hope those only, who have been true to their convictions that we can live under such a government as this, with of duty, irrespective of consequences. Why, sir, our professions, and with our pretended love of freedom this day, celebrated with so much unmeaning noise, and right. Why, the thing is impossible. There can with so little appreciation of the real principles which not, in the nature of things, be any Union between the ought to be illustrated in the celebration,-this day principles of liberty and slavery. There never has been is yet valuable for one thing, and one thing only ; that any Union, except by the subjugation of the principles it does indeed show to us the great example of men who of liberty to those of despotism. For one, sir, I believ did indeed peril every thing for what they deemed to that the duty of every true man is now to take the be the right. When our ancestors, eighty years ago, ground of secession. [In consequence of the din of can pledged life and honor in vindication of what they be- non and the ringing of bells, at this stage of his re-

### SPEECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY.

My FRIENDS-This day is one we have often observed in a similar manner, and it is impossible to say any thing specially new. The voices round about us falludstandard of the American character, which, I believe, is to sacrifice sense to sound ; and men generally have come to regard the substitute as rather a desirable one. on the whole. I am sure there is a great deal in what their minister. They say, perhaps, he spoke pretty well ; but then, he did not have that 'blessed tone' they so much admire! To-day, we only want the blessed tone,' and we are having it outside-one the In Boston, it seems peculiarly fitting to the city people appreciate and desire. They are satisfied, and perhaps we should be reconciled.

A year ago to-day, I was standing among some of th grandest ruins of Great Britain. I visited, with som of my friends,-and, in so far as you are the friends o the slave, some of your friends, also,-the ruins of one of the old Abbeys of that country, destroyed by com mand of Cromwell-I mean, Tintern Abbey ; and ] thought of you and of this country that day, and I felt as if you and I were not altogether unlike in our circumstances. Both of us were standing among ruins ; and I felt that my place was the better of the two, for I could admire somewhat the ruins on which I was looking, but I did not know that you could admire the ruins on which you looked. It seems to me that it is time now to reckon our country with what we call the wrecked empires of the world. We speak of the shores of antiquity as being scattered with the wrecks of departed nations and empires ; and it seems to me our own na tion belongs to the same class, and that some other author, who may write, as the French author did, a volume of 'Ruins,' should include this country with the rest-the most deplorable ruin of them all ;-just as we most deeply deplore the beautiful youth who is sudden. ly stricken down by the hand of death. We expect old people and old nations to die ; but it is a sad event when youth is untimely cut down and destroyed. Our Mr. Chairman, we have just come to that point at country appears to me like a beautiful and tolerably well-grown, and yet not developed and matured, youth, was made Consul. We, to-day, are satisfied with the the living. I believe our meeting is somewhat green forms of a Republic, when we are really little better with life. It is said by travellers, that the most beautithan slaves. Why, is not Massachusetts, at this moful ivy that grows in Great Britain, grows on the ruins ment, a subjugated State, and lying bleeding at the feet of Tintern Abbey. I look upon our meeting somewhat of the Slave Power? Is not one voice, one vote, taken as the green ivy that is charitably wrapping up and out of the Senate-House to-day by violence, and Massahiding the ruins of our country. chusetts deprived of her constitutional rights in the Mr. Chairman, my friend who snoke before me said Senate? Talk of ' Constitutional liberty protected by law !' Why, sir, what is the theory of the Senate? the sovereignty of Massachusetts has gone. I have said In the Senate, the States are sovereign, by the very that years ago. To me, it is no more true now than seven or ten years back. I was glad to hear it, howevterms of the Constitutional compact. There the Senaer, from a new voice here to-day. I hope it will be the tors are ambassadors from foreign States, and as such, lautentation we shall hear from many voices, until there are they not, even by the usages of barbarous nations. protected from every form of violence? But yet, Masshall go up a wail so loud that it shall drown these can sachusetts to-day, in the person of her Senator and am- non, and the lesser voices of smaller metal that flank bassador, is conquered, subjugated at the feet of the them round about on every hand. It seems to me appropriate that those who can observe thisday properly and Slave Power, and she cannot vote or speak on questions that concern the welfare of the country, as constitutionrightly, should observe it. If there may be any green ally she has a right to do. I put it to you, sir, that spot on which the eyes of the mourning prophets and dis that is a fact, and that, if the citizens of Massachusetts appointed apostles may fasten, let it be among the Abo litionists ; but, I fancy, we are only like the kindly to-day had the spirit of their fathers, they would protest against that Senate passing a single vote, until ivy, that wraps the ruins of the old world. CHARLES SUMNER can sit again in the Senate. (Cheers.) While I was away, there was only one thing that If he were taken away by the hand of God, we should troubled me, so far as the anti-slavery movement went submit ; but if one Senator can be taken away from his and that was, that we should make so much of what applace by force, may not two or three ? And if even one peared to me very trifling events. Our friend (Mr can be stricken down, is it not an invasion of the Con- Swasey) alluded to the Republican party ; we are con stitutional rights of the people ? On some close stantly alluding to the Republican party, if any such question, an important matter might be determined party there be in the political world ; but I think we against us, for want of that one vote. I say, Massa- deceive ourselves and the world, by these favorable aschusetts, like Kansas, has been subjugated to the Slave surances to that party. Not that I would by any means Power, and the men of Massachusetts meet and resolve, withhold the just meed of praise for every brave word just as they did in the case of Texas. O, God ! how spoken and every manly deed done; but I think our very much Massachusetts has resolved ! O, God ! how little commendations give an air of importance to these move she has done ! Why, sir, we have almost forgotten ments that are exceedingly unfortunate, not to say that that assassin Brooks still sits in the House of Rep- deleterious to the anti-slavery cause. Suppose some resentatives. We have almost forgotten that sixty- free-soil man does, once in a while, speak kindly-it is eight Southern members of Congress voted against even nothing to us. The best free-soil men have no kind of a Committee of Inquiry. And yet Massachusetts allows appreciation of the anti-slavery movement ; if they had her representatives to sit upon the same floor, and take they would not be where they are. Why commen part in the same discussions, and vote on the same CHARLES SUMMER ? I will not say he did not do well questions, with these men who deny to her her Con- but I think we clothe him and his party with an import stitutional rights ! Where are the spirit and sovereignty ance that does not at all attach to them, and I think we of Massachusetts? We have neither sovereignty nor weaken our own strength, and somewhat retard the lit. spirit. The sovereignty of the State has disappeared the progress we might make, by giving an air of imbeneath the heel of the Slave Despotism. Massachu- portance to the most unimportant events that can por setts has become a mere municipality. She has neither sibly be conceived. What can the Republican party de power nor influence in the government. When the towards rescuing this country from its present condi Convention met at Boston to decide the question of tion ? It does not propose to redeem the slaves-no. adopting the Constitution of the United States, that not a single slave., The germ of the party sprang u Constitution was adopted, after a great deal of trouble, from a kind of anti-slavery soil, and its origin was anti by a majority of only nineteen out of three hundred and slavery ; it demanded the immediate and unconditions fifty-five. That majority was obtained-how? John emancipation of every slave-not the slaves in the ter Hancock declared that Massachusetts could do what she ritories or in the District of Columbia, but of every willed to do in Congress ; and certain amendments were slave ; but it has ended with ignoring the can brought forward, and the objecting members were as- of the slave altogether. It does not recognize the sured, that if they would sign the proposed articles, question of alavery on the soil of America. Ther they would be carried by the mere weight of Massachu- is but one anti-slavery plank in its platform, and setts ; and with that log-rolling, they contrived to get that has no respect whatever to the millions of suffer a vote accepting the United States Constitution. Wor- ing slaves. It only proposes to put the country back where it was before the repeal of the Missouri restric cester, and all the agricultural counties, gave two or three to one against it, and it was only carried by the tion ; and, surely, no political party ever yet has don quite what it proposed to do. What, then, is to be ex sea-board, the commercial towns. Such was the fact ; pected of this political party, if it succeed ;---as succeed and could we go further, we should find that these seait will not ? Where does it leave us ? where does board towns had a direct pecuniary interest in the vote leave the slaves ? We ought to say, I think, that that which they threw, because they had large claims against the country, and therefore had a direct interes party, wherever it was in the beginning, has been de clining, descending, until surely there is but one lower in establishing a government, so that those debts might be paid. But where is Massachusetts to-day among the States ? Why, sir, as they say out West, she is ' nodeep into which it can plunge, and that is, the absolut States ? Why, sir, as they say out West, she is 'no- ignoring of the whole question of slavery altogether. where ;' she is without influence, she is without power. While these things are so, I think we ourselves make

mistake, and give a degree of importance to political movements which they never deserved, and which now they deserve less than ever before, by paying so much attention to them. For my own part, I feel as if we have no strength to waste unnecessarily, nothing to throw away in commendations, especially in commenda-tions the tendency and result of which may be, to weaken our own hands ; for we have those constantly with us, such as were found in the apostolic age, who may e denominated weak in the faith, and who want only a smile of recognition of political action from the Abolitionists to plunge it it, and to their ruin. It is on that account that I think we shall do well if we apprehend the philosophy of our movement, and remember this, that it is not favorably affected by politics at all, and may be very unfavorably affected by them. We have anxious to be examined, and enquiring what day nothing to hope, nothing to expect from them ; we may his health would permit him to appear, and if he may be very unfavorably affected by them. We have have much at stake, and may lose much.

I do not love controversy well enough to be unneces sarily provoking a quarrel or discussion with any one ; but I think our work is just what it would be, if there were no such thing as political action or a political party. Our work is to redeem the heart and conscience of the country ; and we have to rescue that heart and that conscience from the spirit of compromise which leads to Republicanism, not to Whiggery or Democracy. Every body must, it seems to me, see that if there be any argument in support of the dootrine of 'total depravity,' it is to be found in the course and character of our churches and the old political parties ; so that what we have to do to-day, is to rescue the conscience and heart of the people from that spirit of compromise which goes into the Republican party, and is satisfied. Now this, I think, is true : the proceeding. if the Republican party is useful at all, 'it is useful as an agitating instrumentality, as a stirrer up of the an agitating instrumentanty, as a suffer up of the country, and while it is out of power, it works in that way. While the election of Mr. Banks was pending in Boyle, Dr. Lindsay, and Senator Benjamin were Boyle, Dr. Lindsay, and Senator Benjamin were a Clerk was appointed ? What kind of Committees were appointed ? What Congress has more dishonored itself by subserviency to the Slave Power than this Congress ? And with such a platform as the Republican party has constructed, what could be more unfortunate, so far as the agitation of the country is concerned, than the triumph of that party, inasmuch as it would result in such consequences as have always followed whenever the party has succeeded in any local as follows : election ? On the other hand, if Mr. Buchanan should

of the country, stir up the people, and turn the popular ism. The work to be done in our country is continual- was printed before its delivery adhered, to the great moral and religious agitation of and bravest men are capable of making addresses worthy of being read by the Free Soil party. When have the papers of that party given us their renders ? They ignore us altogether ; and I think the best we could do would be to ignore them ; for by the recogni-

into their hands, to our own loss. Then we judge a man too much by some one act or speech. CHARLES SUMMER made a brave speech, and the hand of a ruffian was lifed violently against him the hand of a ruffian was lifed violently against him the hand of a ruffian was lifted violently against him, and he was smitten down. CHARLES SUNNER's own right hand was lifted against Brooks's slaves, and he el, notwithstanding that but six days ago this case had sworn a few months before, that if the slaves of was postponed on account of his extreme indispo Preston Brooks should rise upon him, and resist his au- sition, and the materiality of his testimony; and thority, he would assist in caning those slaves down : and if gutta percha would not do it, the sword and bayonet must. (' Hear, hear.') Now, we have a great deal of sympathy for Mr. Sumner, but he had made a bargain with Preston Brooks against his slaves ; and if Great Britain—as seems not unlikely just now—comes over and undertakes to free the slaves of the South. Mr. law of my country. I confess, sir, and without over and undertakes to free the slaves of the South, Mr. Samner has sworn that he will aid the slaveholders in Summer has sworn that he will aid the slaveholders in preserving the order and the law of the Southern War-found regret that, in discharging a duty imposed saws! Now, our sympathies are not drawn out too much towards Mr. Summer; I would not love him the less; but I think we would do well to love Brooks's

From the Washington Star, July 9th. THE ASSAULT UPON MR. SUMNER. Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Judge Craw-

Hon. P. S. Brooks appeared before Judge Craw-ford at 10 o'clock this morning, to answer to the charge of assault upon Senator Summer. Mr. Brooks was accompanied by Senator Butler, and a number of other friends. The District Attorney appeared for the United States, and John A. Linton, Esq. and Hon. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, for defence. The District Attorney read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Summer-a letter from Mr: Summer, dated Silver Spring, June 30th, in which he expressed his inability to attend on the day assigned for the trial; a letter from the District Attorney to Mr. Summer, stating that wit-messes were in waiting from a distance, who were anxious to be examined, and enquiring what day would be willing to accept the proposition of de-fendant's counsel, to submit the case upon the evidence before the House Committee : a letter from Mr. Summer in reply, expressing surprise at the communication of the District Attorney ; that he (Summer) had nothing to do with the case, direct-ly or indirectly; that its whole conduct belonged the Attorney of the United States ; a letter from Mr. Key, replying that though the conduct of the case belonged to the Attorney of the United States, he did not suppose that in any case the desire of a public prosecutor to confer with and consult the wishes of the injured party would excite surprise ; that having received no answer to his enquiries the trial would proceed on the 8th of July, at which time he hoped that Mr. Sumner would be able to attend : a letter from Mr. Sumner that he would not probably be able to attend at that time, and reiterating his desire not to take any part in

The examination of witnesses was then entered upon.

Congress, the party was active, was alive; but the mo-ment he was elected, then what came? What kind of same as that elicited before the Congressional Committee.

Senator Benjamin testified to Sumner's speech having been printed in advance of its delivery. Senator Toombs, while on the stand, at the re

quest of the counsel for the defence, read from the speech of Mr. Sumner the portion attacking Senator Butler and South Carolina. / The evidence being concluded, Mr. Brooks rose, and the thronged Court-room listened in absorbed

silence, while he proceeded to address the Court

' May it please your Honor : May I be permitted be-elected, the aggressions of slavery would go on ; to say a word ! [Judge Crawford-Certainly.]-then the agitation would go on ; and it seems to me I appear in person before this honorable Cour that what we have to do is to seize the present condition simply to receive its judgment. I would have pre ferred that the person upon whom the assalt was committed had been present to answer whether or excitement to our account, not to that of Republican- not his speech, which libelled my State and blood in the Senate. ly to rouse up, influence, inspire the people ; and it feel confident that under oath he could not have is on that account I would still adhere, as I have ever denied this fact, which, with due deference to your Honor, I regard as material to my defence, much as a libel is contrary to law, and to that ex the subject, letting the Free Soil party as much alone tent would operate in extenuation of my offence as they let us alone. And suppose we should do that ?- I would like to have enquired of him, in person did you ever think of it ? We fill our papers with their speeches ;-which of our speeches gets to the public in have been informed in what way he could recon the Free Soil papers? I suspect some of our oldest cile that part of his statement as to the word used by me when the assault was made, with the sentence which immediately succeeds this language in his testimony before the Investigating Committee, and which is as follows :

. While these words were passing from his (my) could do would be to ignore them; for by the recogni-tion of them, so continually as we do, we are playing into their hands, to our own loss. Into their hands, to our own loss.

'It would have gratified me had he been com intended to put him on his guard. But, sir, he is conveniently and deliberately absent and on travyet, with all these disadvantages, I prefer to receive the judgment of the Court, than to continue in suspense. It is not my purpose to address any ev-idence in defence. I have already accomplished more than half the journey of life, and this is the shame, that my sensibilities are disturbed by my to approach you as a violater, and not as a maker

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JULY 18.

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doing." JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Fenn. Baland fo, and "Ph. R. B. Office, Phaledfolia, and "Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimony in the dasy of your medicines, having derived very material bend for us use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Plus. Here who out them in my family, no shall I ever const to a whitey means will procure them."

means will procure them."

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"I have known the above named Maria Eicker fun he dil hood, and her statement is strictly true. ANDERW J. MERITE Overseer of the Portsmouth Manfardine () CATT. JOEL PRATE of the Portsmouth Manfardine ()

Overseer of the Portsmouth Assistants, ' Caret, JOEL PIRATT, of the ship Marion, write hus has, 20th April, 1854.-"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious stact while em-from derangement of the Liver, which had because up sense I had failed of any relief by my Physican, as is me em-reneedy I could try; but a few doese of your Pilk hat emphate restored me to health. I have given them to my dules for worms, with the best effects. They were prompty rest. I most failed of any to a friend for cosivenes, which hat main him for months; he told me in a few days they hat end ha You make the best medicine in the work, ad I an fu a

And for months; he told me in a fee days they had cast in a You make the best medicine in the world, soil as the a property of the second s

LANTIT THAILE? "Scande Chember, Gia, April 20, 104 "Dn, J. C. ATEL. Honored Sir: Lines maise absceph in of the CATRARIO PILLS left me by your agent, sol has be curred by them of the deread/ful Holematisus under whis he found me suffering. The first doss relieved use, and a by sis found me suffering. The first doss relieved use, and a by sis found me suffering. The first doss relieved use, and a by sis found me suffering. The first doss relieved use, and a by sis health now than for some years before, which i luttless subty to the effects of your CATRARTE FILL. Yours with great respect. LICUES R. MITCHE

LUCIUS 5. MINUL! The above are all from persons who are publicly lases des they reside, and who would not make these statement witheit thorough conviction that they were true. Upprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of with dat public, on which they make more profit. He set inped quart are such second.

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Than to be aided by the other leg. And down to endless ruin rove.

So is it good for North and South to blend, If both in righteousness abide : u t wiser is it, if the South offend, To let this glorious Union 'slide': With sixteen States 'tis better to pursue The path to liberty that leads, Than 'tis with thirty to go downwards to The yawning hell where Slavery speeds.

L.

LIBERTY. There is a spirit working in the world, Like to a silent, subterranean fire ; Yet, ever and anon, some monarch, hurled Aghast and pale, attests its fearful ire. The dungeoned nations now once more respire The keen and stirring air of Liberty : The struggling giant wakes, and feels he's free. By Delphi's fountain cave, that ancient choir Resume their song ; the Greek astonished hears, And the old altar of his worship rears. Sound on, fair sisters ! sound your boldest lyre. Peal your old harmonies as from the spheres ! Unto strange gods too long we've bent the knee, The trembling mind, too long and patiently.

### SUMMER.

BY HON. MRS. NOBTON. This is the time of shadows and of flowers. When roads gleam white for many a winding mile, When gentle breezes fan the lazy hours, And balmy rest repays the time of toil When purple hues and shifting beams beguile The tedious samences of the heath-grown moor-When the old grandsire sees, with placid smile. The sun-burnt children frolie round his door, And trellised roses deck the cottage of the poor. The time of pleasant evenings, when the moon

Rises accompanied by a single star, And rivals e'en the brilliant Summer noon In the clear radiance which she pours afar-No stormy winds her hour of peace to mar, Or stir the fleecy clouds which melt away Beneath the wheels of her illumined car ; While many a river trembles in her ray, And silver gleams the sands round many an ocean ba

Oh, the full heart lies hushed, afraid to beat In the deep absence of all other sound ; And home is sought with loath and lingering feet, As though that shining tract of fairy ground, Once left and lost, might never more be found ; And happy seems the life that gypsies lead, Who make their nests where mossy banks abound, In nooks where unplucked wild flowers shed their seed A canvass-spreading tent the only roof they need !

SUMMER.

Then came the jolly Summer, being dight In a thin silken cossack, colored green, That was unlined all to be more light, And on his head a garland well becene He wore, from which, as he had chaffed been. The sweat did drop, and in his hand he bore A bow and shafts, as he in forest green Had hunted late the libbard or the boar And now would bathe his limbs, with labor-

-SPENSER.

slaves a little more, (loud applause,) and not forget alof the laws. together the millions of victims, who, unlike Mr. Sum-

ner, are not loaded with sympathy and honors, but, on that no extraordinary power of invention is requi the other hand, of whom it may be said, most emphati- site to imagine a variety of personal grievances cally, in the lamentation of the old Hebrew, 'On the side of the oppressor there is power ; and they have no comforter.' ('Hear, hear.') I fear, Mr. Chairman, we do not appreciate, all of us, the importance of treating things as they are, and calling them by their right names.

Then, again, HENRY WILSON made a very brave defence of Massachusetts, and of the Senator from Massachusetts, in the Senate, and we joined in applauding Senator Wilson. But what have been his antecedents? It seems to me that we have a right to judge him by his ways has, and always will, control the law, and Senator Wilson. But what have been his antecedents ? life, rather than by one single act. I think it is a historical fact, that he went out of the Free Soil party. when its nominee for Governor, and betraved the interests of his own party, sold it out to the Know Nothings ;-and, indeed, I do not know of what political party he has not been a member. Now I do not say this to censure Senator Wilson, but only to call your attention to the fact that we are too much in the habit of per of his bed. The child who kills in defence of judging men by some one word or act. Some of you have been carrying on this anti-slavery warfare for five and twenty years, and I think the course of the Abo- ry nation upon earth as the cardinal political vir litionists has been a uniform course, and you have tue. Songs are made to reward it, and to perpet brought the movement out of, or, at least, through much tribulation. These men now, at the end of a quarter with a heart to feel and an arm to strike, I shall pr of a century, find it easy, comparatively, to be Aboli-tionists; but then I do not think they 'bring forth fraits meet for repentance.' I do not find any very dishonor! While her character is slandered, and friendly recognition of our movement in the Republican her reputation libelled !

Sir, the substance which I have been gathering papers, religious or political. It is not very long since for my children may be squandered, my body ma I saw in one of the principal religious organs, the noble I saw in one of the principal religious organs, the noble leader of our movement (Mr. Garrison) described, with forfeited, but I will be true to the instincts of m some others, as a 'degraded infidel.' (Hear, hear.) - nature-true to the home of my maturity, and t And it is not very long since I saw it stated in another the mother that bore me. The first political lesson leading Free Soil paper, (the Hartford Courant.) that the which my ripening faculties fully comprehended Republican party is the white man's party, and the ed- and appreciated, was the high moral and social ob itor says he has no fancy for the African race ;-he is ligations of every citizen to bow himself to the itor says he has no fancy for the African race ;-he is willing they should be slaves. That sentiment, I think, is one generally entertained by the great body of the new auxiliaries of the Republican party ; and case to the discretion of the Court with entire wherever Republicanism flourishes, just as in the confidence ; that while you, sir, as a magistrate time of the Bufalo platform, all the broken-down poli-ticians, the disappointed office-seekers, and the entire conclave of forgotten and disappointed ones, rush in and conclave of forgotten and disappointed ones, rush in and endeavor to make as good a salvage as possible ;-and refuge which men sometimes seek in the magna through our help many of them succeeded in the Buffa-lo platform times, and they will now. But what be-Upon the conclusion Upon the conclusion of Mr. Brooks's remarks Judge Crawford proceeded to give the following de

name of those men who supported the Buffalo platform ? cision I think at that time they gave Martin Van Buren 270,-

'As this matter will be within a short time the sub 000 odd votes ; but, four years after, they could muster ject of investigation in another place, and as it is only 163,000 for John P. Hale, on a little higher platnot necessary to the discharge of my daty that I should remark on the evidence adduced, which I form. I judge men not by one act, but by their whole could not do without touching on some of the points that will probably be raised elsewhere, it lives. I should be sorry to be judged myself by any one act of my life, for I should fear that some one very good appears to me to be proper that the sentence of the Court should be pronounced without comment.— That sentence is, that the defendant pay a fine of act might be taken, and then I should be thought better of than I deserve, or else that some extremely bad act would be taken, and then I fear I might be underrated even by my best friends and worst foes both.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, it would be well fo know that it is honorable and complimentary to huma nature, that it rises at such a time, like the ocean in a storm, to flood tide,-but I think it would be well

for us not to allow that sympathy by and by to turn and deluge ourselves. It is on that account I have felt obliged to make the few remarks I have; and I think I may surely say, in sitting down, that what I have said has come rather from the heart than from the head.

' In extenuation of my offence, permit me to say ERADICATIVE, which the good of society, and even public mora ity, require to be redressed ; and yet no adequate legal remedy may be had. So also are those cases which may fall under the condemnation of the let-NERVOUS DEBILITY, PALPITATIONS, ter of the law, and yet like considerations will restrain its penalties. The villain who percerts the best feelings of the better sex, and rewards unsuspecting devotion with ruin, may bid defiance t this honorable Court, But where a sister's dis Rheumatism, Pulmonary Affections, honor is blotted out with the blood of her destroy er, an intelligent and wholesome public opinion

'Touching the judgment of the Court, we are

SLUGGISH CIRCULATION. PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS ON THE FACT, popular sentiment will applaud what the books ay condemn. It is the glory of the law that it is founded in reason. But can that reason be just which is not regardful of human feeling ! Sir, no HUMORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A Complete Purifier of the Blood one knows better than yourself, that such a re proach does not rest upon our jurispradence ; for even the stern letter of the law touches with ten FRANKLIN PUTNAM. derness the husband who slays in the act the usur-456 WASHINGTON ST. its parent is excused by the law, which is ever re gardful of the virtuous impulses of nature. By · Liberty Tree Block,' parity of reasoning, patriotism is regarded by eve THE NUTRITIVE CURE.

MR. EDITOR-Having'in my own family fully ist ed LaBor SunpenLand's New Method of Corty Pure Nutrition, (the VITAL FLUID.) without drugs Pure Nutrition, (the VITAL FLUD.) without dript desire to give my testimony in its favor by a brief sat-ment of my daughter's case, whose sufferings hards only been mitigated, but I think I may safely sfin that her life has been prolonged to us by Mr. Sense land's treatment. Mrs. HANNAH H. BEAN, and fill was born with a scroplous temperament, and fest from a child. For the past seventeen years he is been an invalid, and a great sufferer from a couple been an invalid. For the past seventeen year, se been an invalid, and a great sufferer from a corp-tion of causes, such as Ague, Asthma, Headelt, Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases peculiar is for a Decrement of the seventeen and the seventeen at Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases premine and Dyspepsia, (the bowels were never regular in an) Paralysis, Numbress of one side, affecting her speck Dyspepsia, Numberss of one side, affecting her-Paralysis, Numberss of one side, affecting her-Paralysis, Numberss of one side, affecting her-years past, she had been tormented with Salt mees covering nearly the whole surface, and which reside all the old and the new processes of medicine, the had begun to despair of her recovery. Finally, last lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, last dealer, we put her under the treatment of La Key Sanderink, muthor of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (thath mis author of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (thath mis chill and kindness) her leproxy is all pote, and author of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (thack white skill and kindness) her leprony is all gone, and in general health is so much improved in all-report the back with ber hushand and a numerous directed frieth joins me in making this statement of her case, the app others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for help. One dime, addressed to LAROY SUNDELER, Boston, Mass will secure, by return mail, a gamp let of information, from which Invalids and her is may learn what his Method of Cure is, and her is benefits are to be obtained.

M16 8m

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

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

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VALUABLE PAMPHLET. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TEAL for 1856—a pamphlet of 84 pages—just publishel, us for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Prin-delphia and Boston. THE BROOKS FINE. The National Intelligence speaks as follows of Judge Crawford's judgment, in regard to Brooks's assault upon Mr. Sumper Minutes of the Meeting.