THE LIBERATOR

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

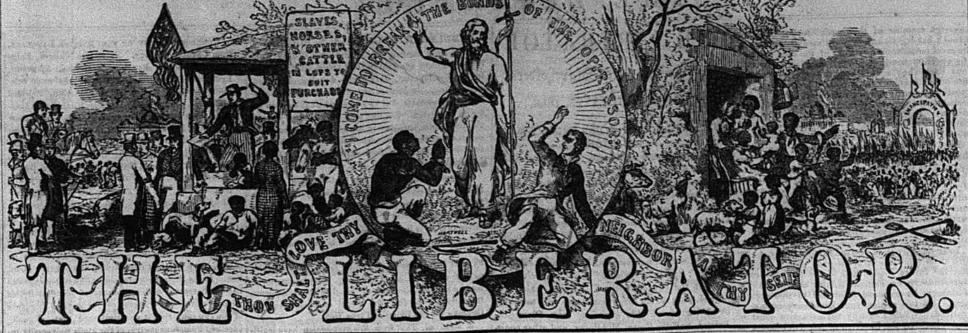
Trans_Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Fire copies will be sent to one address for THE is, if payment be made in advance.

Fall remittances are to be made, and all letter to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Freded, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aupried to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial the, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Land, Edmind Quincy, Samuel Philanick, and

Tinthe columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o err question are impartially allowed a hearing.

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their sesent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1151.

BISHOP MEADE IN TROUBLE

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Stavery-Treatment

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It seems that Bishop Meade, of Virginia, had nion recently to administer the rite of confirmain weight or ten slaves in Brunswick, and is reat a eight or ten staves in brunswick, and is re-pred to have remarked on the occasion, among the escouraging things, that he never felt him-all more highly honored than when allowed to of more ngu! For this he is arraigned by a surspondent of the Southside Democrat, who says, arraigned per are very much against him; 'that' he may but to be tolerated; 'and that if the bishop hels himself called upon to administer to the For this he is arraigned by a gental wants of negroes so particularly, a free Sate is the best field of labor, for him. In other such Episcopal ministration to the spiritual geal and social repose of the State, and must

SHOP MEADE'S STATEMENT OF HIS REMARKS AT A CON-SENATION IN LAWRENCEVILLE, BEING MADE AT THE

is my address at Lawrenceville, I adverted to ne fet that a number of servants were about to ning suitable to them was proper from me—that fid, she, of one blood, made all nations upon art, and given us a religion suitable to all, and fatthe Bible had many things addressed to all, art and poor, bond and free—that the larger pormof the human race had always been in her of bondage to the other, being poor and de-potent-that God in his providence had permitted are number to come to this country from Afrilarge number to come to this country from Afrian tending to make it a blessing to them, their possess, and Africa itself, by bringing them to the let of the Gospel, and sending the Gospel back that country—that there were some persons, to, by densing the unity of the human race, and sending different nations to different origins, and at to the one first pair mentioned in the Bible, sale an invidious assault upon our holy religion ; ie in maintaining different origins, and great zenal difference, a way was prepared for denying that Christianity was suitable to all, unless edied and accommodated to the variations in he homan family, whereas one great argument but the divinity of our religion is, that it is suitaall rich and poor, bond and free, learned and un-

lexberted the servants to rejoice that they had hen born in this Christian land, and not in a hathen land—to seek that liberty of soul from sin which Christ alone can give, and which was in-hibly better than any other liberty—to obey all he instructions which God had given to servants a his word-to be humble, faithful, honest, obedist to their masters, not eye-servants, but doing fer duty as in the sight of God. The whole adthe arty as in the sight of the track as based on the supposition that their lot us count them by Providence, and that they sould report in the many spiritual blessings connects with it. Just in proportion as they rejoiced and deed my admonition, will they be happy, coninted and faithful servants to their earthly and

because was written on hearing that somehe above was written on hearing tout some-ing had appeared in a Petersburg paper on the subset, but not knowing the precise character of the article. Having now seen it, I add the follow-be nuarks: I have for forty-six years been ad-tresing our slaves, in the absence of their owners. but years I have been publicly laying my hand a tem, in confirmation, and as publicly address-ng special exhortations to them. During all the straid of my ministry, I have never heard it inhead fault with by any. More than twenty-four jers ago, I opened one of our largest conventions, which met in the Monumental Church in Richbool, with a sermon on the religious instruction of sercants. It was unanimously approved of, and a copy requested for general circulation. Several

Nitions have been issued.

1 bave never varied from the sentiment contained in that sermon. I have, on several occasions of las years, adverted to the fact that there were two classes of persons who were making assaults upon the Bible, in connexion with the subject, the ne consisting of those, who, unable to resist the arfunnit in favor of the lawfulness of slavery from the field, had gone to the extreme of denying the dithe authority of the Bible; the other, consisting those who, not satisfied with the sanction offord to this institution by the Bible, sought to strengthwithy affirming that different races, and especially for African, came from different origins, and that be latter was very diverse from and inferior to thers. Of course, the same religion might not be equily suitable to all.

Against all such assaults upon our holy relireal trust the ministers of the gospel will be the ready to defend it. On the occasion spoken of I briefly alluded to these assaults on our holy signa, and referring to the many notices of serisi addressed to them, and his injunction to Imptly as to exhortation to them, said that I here left myself more as the minister of Christ to follower of the Apostle, than when laying my ands on the heads of this portion of our fellow lengt. I have ever rejoiced to say to those who spiral us with being indifferent to the souls of servants, that our ministers generally seem to

ight in preaching to them to do so. fied, the more pious of our forefathers who deand that they came to America chiefly to bring be Christian religion to the nations, also regarded he Africans as sent here, not merely to fell de forest and cultivate the field, though this was An of the design of Providence, but chiefly for he is more glorious purpose of hearing the gospel of shahan. I felt that, while speaking, I was desaing southern Christians against charges of neget from the control of th test from distant quarters, though I by no means if I was not understood. I can only ascribe it a most sensitive and morbid state of some

The same paper in which this statement is pub bed contains an editorial article, from which take the following extract. By it our readers service that there is a disposition to give to System of persecution for opinion's sake, to bring, the sanction and regularity of judicial specings. They propose to confer inquisitorial feet upon their courts of justice, and hunt every an out of the St. am out of the State who is suspected of doubting the policy of usuing slave labor.

Recent developments show that there are some ereas in the South who are not loyal to its in-Publican Convention. It is but a few months as some of these facts may appear, it does not the unfor prove that this description of traffic is on the inprove that the

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION. | week, Wilson and Wade exultingly declared in the been exercised for its suppression. Not long ago, Senate, that they had accomplices in the bosom of Mr. Crawford, H. B. M. Consul General in Cuba. the South.

sound, and so may be the bulk of immigrants from the North. But it is incontestably established, asserts.) in order to purchase, through a certain that there are roaming Yankees among us, who are enemies of our institutions, and confederates with Wilson. It is by the agency of such persons that abolitionism proposes to consummate the ruin of the South. Shall we despise their machinations! May they not be capable of greater mischief than we are willing to concede in our consciousness of invincible strength!

Our conviction is, that the South should contain the strength of the south of

Our conviction is, that the South should guard against every approach of danger, especially from this quarter. Proverbially credulous, the people of the South are too prone to extend their confidence to Yankee immigrants, without question of their character or proof of their honesty.—

This thing must stop. Our own safety demands the adoption of some peopliar measures against the south are considerable portion of them. The stop of some peopliar measures against the south are considerable portion of them.

repress the clandestine machinations of these rices, and refuse their wares, anti-slavery mission-

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Sentiments offered in brutal and dishonored South Carolina on the last 4th of July :-

o insult, and when one is offered, she resents it in a Summery manner.

By Charles Pinckney, Esq. Our Representa-tives in Congress: They have sustained the dignity of their own position, and, by their public virue, insolence stands chastised and fanaticism re-

By James Salvo. Kansas : It has risen, like the

kindness to Carolinians.

JUDGE DOUGLAS: The able and faithful defender of the rights of the South under the Constitution. PRESIDENT PIERCE: The first choice of South

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. THE SLAVE TRAFFIC. Few of our readers are aware of the extent to which this infamous traffic is carried on, even by vessels clearing from New York, and in close allionce with our legitimate trade, and that down town merchants of wealth and respectability are extensively engaged in buying and selling African negroes, and have been so, with comparatively little interruption, for an indefinite number of years. The fact that such a traffic exists in connection with this port, is well established; and yet, with but few exceptions, all the means that can be employed to secure the conviction of the guilty parties fail of their object,—either through nning of well feed lawyers, or far worse, of proper evidence,—and often the vessel slips off at dead of night. More frequently the slaver cludes the U.S. officers by engaging in an ordinary trad-ing voyage, and changing her destination, cargo, &c., to suit her convenience. The public officers may be well aware of her true character, and yet possess no power to detain her. So varied are the devices employed by this class of law breakers, to escape detection, so slyly are their movements executed, and so incessant are their endea-vors, under the powerful stimulus of inordinate gain, that the services of the government officers are in constant requisition. We are informed by the deputy U. S. Marshals, that they are well satisfied that at least fifteen slave ressels have sailed from this port within the last twelve months, and three within the last three weeks! With such audacity is the villany prosecuted, that while Marshal de Angelis was occupied about the seizure of the Braman. (whose officers were on trial for engaging in the slave trade.) advantage was taken by another vessel of the same character to glide down the river and escape. It is well known that, within sixty days, an old ressel was bought for \$1,500, sixty days, an old resset was bought to \$1,000, refitted and altered to a topsail schooner, loaded with logwood and whalebone, and cleared for a European port, in command of a captain who was convicted at Philadelphia, a short time since, of convicted at Philadelphia, a short time since, of being engaged in slave trading; yet there were no certed signals between the ship and shore. The engaged in slave trading the issue of a circumstances which would justify the issue of a certed signals between the ship and shore. The warrant for her detention, though the officers entertained no doubt as to her real character and objects. It is satisfactory to know that few, if any, American merchants are directly engaged in these transactions, the principal parties being forthese transactions, the principal parti eigners, and most of them Portuguese. There is, however, reason to believe that not unfrequently

Senate, that they had accomplices in the bosom of Mr. Crawford, H. B. M. Consul General in Caba, the South.

But, in every instance in which any person in ington, to the fact that slavers were fitted out in this city, and asking his interference to prevent slavery, he has proved to be an importation from the North. Our own native-born population are sound, and so may be the bulk of immigrants from Egea left Havana for New York (as Mr. Crawford the North But, it is interested that the sailing of a vessel that was then nearly in readiness. In the instance referred to, Don Jose Egea left Havana for New York (as Mr. Crawford

ovincible strength! some time past have been fitted out in the United States, chiefly at New York, where there must be

the adoption of some peculiar measures against the machinations of abolition agents from the North.

The urgency of the case will justify the most es, and the laws do not frown with such threatenextreme remedy. An example of prompt and adequate punishment of anti-slavery agitation, and treasonable utterance in our midst, is wanting to profits of a successful venture are so enormous, repress the clandestine machinations of these men will be found sufficiently bold and avaricious, Yankee immigrants. There is no occasion for to engage in the hazardous enterprise—trusting irregular violence, for we have proper laws and penalties for the emergency. We call upon the prosecuting attorneys of the State to do their duty. We suggest that the people should be more wigilant and energetic in ridding the community more than \$5,000 or \$7,000, bought with the expectation that they will be destroyed when their cargo is secured and finally discharged. Traders guise, so that it is difficult to detect them. Prevention is the better plan. If we spurn their servention is the better plan. If we spurn their servention is the better plan. losses involved, and assume all the risks. Negroes ries will not be able to subsist amongst us. By are readily obtained on the African Coast at from the same expedient, we will encourage home industry and develop home talent. Virginia supplies better mind and muscle than any importation from New England.'

are readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained for them when landed; so that a cargo of 500 slaves, costing \$15,000, or \$30 per head, realizes to the venturesome trader, if sold at an average of \$400 per head, at least \$170,000 or \$180,000, are readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained on the African Coast at from \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$300 to \$800 is readily obtained for them when landed; so that a cargo of \$400 per head, at least \$170,000 or \$10 to \$40 per head and from \$10 to \$40 pe \$180,000, expenses deducted. It is alleged that the destruction of vessels in the manner suggest-ed, has a sensible effect in reducing the number of vessels adapted to the slave business to be found By. T. C. Trott. South Carolina : She Brooks in the market. They are sunk, burned, or run ashore. It is but a few days since an account was published of a slaver, fully fitted up for her By Col. J. B. Earnest. The Abolitionists of Massachusetts—the birth-place of Know-Nothing.

Is most cases, which had been forced ashore on the coast of Maryland, with her bottom perforated with augur holes, and completely abandoned. In most cases, however, the vessel lands her cargo, and is never after heard from. Only to the deep Brooks has several new canes!

bosom of the ocean is the secret entrusted.

may be briefly narrated.

The manner of fitting out slavers in New York

vessel is first selected, (a fore-and-aft schooner or

In most cases, a suitable

large sloop being preferred,) and furnished with spars, rails, &c. She is then towed up the river ghost of Banquo, to seer the eyeballs of rampant or down the bay, and sometimes to the east end fanaticism: but, ere they clutch it, they must of Long Island, to avoid observation, and there cross many Brooks, whose caney growth will resist supplied with whatever is needful to perfect her outfit. For instance, the Falmouth, recently condemned for being engaged in this business, wa darkness attend her dawn. May they not prefigure taken from Astoria to Hurl Gate, and late at night a brilliant meridian, when, as a bright particular provisions, casks, boilers, and other articles were star, she enters the Southern constellation! put aboard from a vessel which came alongside.— By the Chair. Hon. David R. Atchison: Faith-Immediately after the F. was towed to Hurl ful to the South, and fearless in defence of her in-stitutions, he has earned our admiration by his she was supplied were stealthly filled from a hy-courage and patriotism, and our gratitude by his drant. Had a permit been obtained, as legally required, suspicion would have been excited by the large quantity of water furnished to so small a vessel. This important part of the prepartion accomplished, the Falmouth was taken in tow by Carolina for re-election to the Presidency. 'Well a steamer, about two o'clock, in the morning, so done, thou good and faithful servant.' as to get off Sandy Hook by break of day. Seen there at another hour, the vessel would be liable to be boarded by the revenue officers, and asked to show her manifest; having none, she would be seized. This is the predicament in which the Braman was found, whose case has just been before our courts. On her second voyage, the Falmouth regularly cleared, from the Custom House, with just a sufficient supply of provisions for an honest voyage; but, after proceeding down Long Island to Gardner's Bay, she was supplied by another vessel with provisions, large boilers, timber for a slave deck, and bricks and lime to set the furnace. She then sailed for Africa. A revenue cutter followed in pursuit, but without success To still further diminish the chances of detection slave vessels no longer carry irons or shackles, as formerly, which, if found, constituted strong ev dence of guilt, but employ as a substitute a kind of small nail, so made that the points stand upright when thrown down, so that in case of revolt among the negroes aboard ship, they are strewn thickly over the deck. On the Falmouth, about 600 rings and ropes were found. These are some of the devices employed to profit by the breach of laws, without incurring the penalties annexed. It is not at all unusual for foreigners to come to his port from Havana or Brazil, buy a vessel, fit her out, and sail in her themselves, employing a shrewd American captain to act either in his professional capacity or simply as a passenger, surrendering or assuming authority as previously agreed upon. In other cases, vessels engaged in a legitimate African trade, in palm oils, gums, ivory, peanuts, &c., are converted into slavers when opportunity offers. The preparation of these vessels, in the city, is necessarily conducted with the profoundest secrecy, and with to all appearance, the most scrupulous regard for all legal require-ments. The U.S. officers may visit the suspected vessel, without the interposition of any obstacle; but no one on board can give the slightest infor-mation. Even if arrested, the men literally know nothing. In the case of the Falmouth, all found

Cargoes of slaves are obtained and discharged

on board were passengers, but were so strangely ignorant that they did not know where they

were going, and the vessel had no owner or captain.

The result was, all hands were discharged, though

eigners, and most of them Portuguese. There is, however, reason to believe that not unfrequently Americans share in the risks and profits of the business. The impunity with which these transactions are carried on, may be inferred from the fact, that during the last year there have been but five prosecutions for any breach of the laws relating to this matter, and of this number, the government succeeded in procuring but one conviction, wiz., the captain of the Julia Morgan. Startling passage, and of the other barbarities to which the unfortunate negroes are subjected, without the unfortunate negroes are subjected, without executing the traffic in which these barbarities are

Correspondence of the Boston Telegraph LETTER PROM WASHINGTON.

THE REV. MR. CONWAY AND HIS CONGREGATION-POL-ITICS AND THE PULPIT-DISSECTION OF THE REV. DR.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) July 14, 1856. To the Editor of the Telegraph :

Sin: -As I told you would be the case in my last letter, the course of the Rev. M. D. Conway of the Washington Unitarian Church, has been the subject of grave censure by the Executive Com-mittee of that congregation. Yesterday, a meeting of the church members was called, to consider

the course of the pastor in relation thereto. In the morning, Mr. Conway preached from Isaiah 30: 10, Which say to the seers see not, Isaiah 30: 10, 'Which say to the seers see not, and to the prophets, prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things; prophesy deceits.' The sermon was upon the disturbed state of the church, which he said was caused by the desire of the congregation to hear smooth things instead of right things. He rapidly sketched his course in the church, saying that while he was a candidate for the charge of that church, he had at three separate times testified against holding human creatures in bondage; that on the day his election as pastor of the charge, he had used the strongest terms against the 'peculiar institution,' and that fifteen minutes after he had left the pulpit, the people had constituted him their pastor, knowing his opinion on the subject. He then said he was still their pas-tor, and he should, notwithstanding the delicacy of his position, proceed to treat this attempt on the part of a people to send away their paster for fulfilling his ideas of duty, and should try to treat

it in an impersonal manner.

The charge was that he introduced politics into the pulpit. He denied it ; he carried the pulpit into politics, however. Christ had commanded his followers to go into the world, and preach the gospel; and he should do so. It was argued, he said, that such was not the duty of the minister, to preach against slavery, but he also said that the same arguments could be brought against preaching subjection of wives to their husbands; or preaching temperance in eating or drinking; in preaching 'owe no man anything.' A similar outery was raised whenever the minister reminded the merchant that his dealing should be fair; to the lawyer that he should be sincere; the politician that he should be true. These persons would drive the minister back from things practical to rebuke Pharaoh for detaining the children of Israel: to glorifying the constancy of Daniel, the firmness of Moses and the piety of David, forgetting that Pharaoh, Daniel, Moses and David were bondage now cursed our land; that our Daniels

were the subjects for the living preacher to treat slavery did no good. That, he said, was a matter of opinion. But whether it did good to the Af- who dare screen audacity, or give countenance to rican, whether it made any change in public crime. nion or not, made no difference; the burden

There is in this case no middle ground between
the Lord was upon him, and woe was unto submission to violence that excites and will inaug-He should do his duty, and leave the result to pulsion of one no longer fit to be a member of this the Almighty. Again it was said that such a body. course was unusual, and did harm. Unusual! Let northern men especially, who wish to vote against these resolutions, be allowed to inscribe fathers of the church—in the footsteps of Chanter against these resolutions, be allowed to inscribe their names as soon as may be in favor of this outanism. As to the harm that preaching this doctrine does, he could not help it; the church was not to trim her sails to the popular breeze in order to spread her borders; if she wished to pursue this course, she must renounce her organization. the doctrine of the atonement and to the Trinity,

suffered for upholding the right; that our Moseses

among other things.

But now he came to the heart of the subject.certain darling theories are exposed in their aked ugliness! Is it not a cry, Prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things' He had no doubt that all thought themselves honest in the belief that they merely opposed the discussion of all political subjects in the pul-He thought otherwise, and in all kindness hould show themselves to themselves. He here held up a pamphlet, saying that he held in his hand a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Lunt in the Washington Unitarian Church, in 1851, which sermon, according to the correspondence published with it, was approved by said church in formal meeting, which meeting, through its committee, signating the leading perpetrators and their had ordered the publication of said sermon. Thus shameful work; and if violence shall be fairly the sermon and its subject were fully endorsed by inaugurated, think you the recollection of these the sermon and its subject were fully endorsed by

He now proceeded to examine the sermon, which ppeared to be an attack upon Hon. Wm. H. Sewway denounced as the vilest and basest attempt on the part of the pulpit to pander to the prejudices of a congregation, of which he had ever been cognizant. Its doctrines were that a man should follow the dictates of his conscience until the dictates of his conscience until the head of the conscience until the head of the conscience until the dictates of his conscience until the head of the conscience until the conscience un it ran against the dictum of the powers that be, on the floor of Congress, or whether we have albut no farther. With this sermon he had nothing to do, except to show his people that they did not geon! to do, except to show his people that they disapprove of the introduction of politics into the disapprove of the introduction of the disapprove of the introduction of the disapprove of the speaking of right things which were not smooth hings, the cry was raised that the pulpit was de-

He now came to the discussion of the merits of the question itself. He said that when the church ardice. would attempt to stiffe the discussion of human I sa slavery within her limits, a subject which involved the commission of every crime mentioned in the decalogue—a subject that was involved in every public measure—a subject which had already involved one part of the land in civil war, and threatened the overturn of our civil and political institutions,—a subject which involved a violent assault upon one of the parishioners of the speak-er,—when a church would stifle the discussion of an enormity of such magnitude that it embraced every other crime, as the greater embraced the less, that church was at ease in Zion, and was among those ' which say to the seers, see not; and to the prophets, prophesy not unto us right things; speak unto us smooth things; prophesy deceits. a Immediately after the service, a church meeting was called, to consider the course of the pastor. After organization, the chairman of the Executive

decidedly, by several speakers, and their report was finally referred to a Select Committee of five. A proposition was then summitted that the church take its usual summer recess from that time until the first of October. While this was under discussion, a gentleman stated that he had conversed with Col. Seaton, (of the Intelligencer, one of the most influential members of the church,) who, though unable to be present, had taken great interest in the subject, and that he advised that the subject be, if possible, dropped, or at least that the church refer the subject to a com-mittee, who should report after the summer re-

The motion was carried, and the recess

gained. It is now thought that the subject will

die out. The vote on the Brooks case will in all probability be taken to-day. Our delegation are doing their share in the business. Hon. Mr. Comins of Roxbury, made an excellent speech the other day. Hon. Messrs. Knapp, Damrell, and Hall, spoke on Saturday, the last of whom made a Constitutional speech of great merit, and his speech alto-gether, short as it necessarily was under the fif-teen minutes rule, excited much attention and commendation. The ground he has taken is so different from what was expected from him, and the manner in which he handled the subject was so able, that he has stepped into the position of one of the first of the Massachusetts delegation. This gentleman, for several months of the session, was confined at home by sickness. But he now seems to have made up for lost time in the most

ample manner.
The Jury before whom the Herbert farce is being enacted, have been confined to their room since Saturday evening, in the vain hope that they would agree to hang or let off the criminal; as yet, they have, however, brought us no Yours as ever, ROCHESTER.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN WOODRUFF, OF CONNECTICUT.

TPON THE RESOLUTION TO EXPEL PRESTON S. BROOKS. MR. SPEAKER-This House has deliberated already too long on these resolutions. They should have passed promptly and by acclamation. The exigency of the adjournment, and the pressure of public business, may perhaps partially excuse the delay : but we now owe it to ourselves to act with a becoming boldness, and with such vigor as shall redeem this House from imputations injurious to itself and to the country. Will not this Hall, with too much reason, continue to be characterized as a · Chamber of assassins,' if we do not now unite to rebake and emphatically condemn this monstrous violation of all honor and decency! The country ad and buried, and that a worse than Ezyptian demands action, and the times are hot for some undage now cursed our land; that our Daniels explation of dastardly and brutal outrages, whether committed in the Capitol or on the plains of were firm, and that our David sang, and that these Kansas.

If there is not spirit or manliness enough here pon. to promptly purge this body by proper and He had been told that his testimony against constitutional means, at all events, let a trial

him if he did not declare the counsels of God !- urate the very spirit of war, and the prompt ex-

they are made.

Let southern men deliberately justify, and, by their votes, applaud this thing. It will ring trumpet-tongued in shame to future generations. It shall be placed high on that dark catalogue where is the real object, he asked, of this movement to prevent any allusion to political subjects in the pulpit sincere? Or is it because the corruption stand recorded countiess crimes and indignities, perpetrated upon all ages, sexes, and conditions, from that in which the aged and venerable judge. who, in obedience to the voice of Massachusetts went to Charleston to test a question of constitu-tional law, and was driven from its streets, to those sustained by the humbler men and women, whose persons and property and lives have long been shamefully and systematically outraged and destroyed.

If no expiation shall now be made, they shall, at all events, stand there lighted to the end of time by the lurid glare of burning Lawrence, the blood-red flag of a blood-stained State, fitly dethings will calm excited passions, and cause more forbearance to a ruinous and hated institution !-I have never before trespassed for one moment and and his position on the theory known as the upon the time of the House; but with an unani-Higher Law Doctrine.' This sermon Mr. Con-mous, enlightened, and patriotic constituency, I look with deep anxiety for action on these resolu-

sign always to cultivate courtesy, I shall not hesitate here in my place, or elsewhere, to freely characterize as they deserve any lofty assumption of arrogance, or any mean achievements of cow-

able gentlemen cannot wholly rid themselves of an unwelcome presence, they can, at least, show their appreciation of an action wanting few of the elements of the most audacious crime, and of a spirit equal to deeds that I will not name. I hold in my hand the resolutions on this sub-ject, passed by the Legislature of the State of Con-

Mr. Speaker, these resolutions, which I fully endorse, are from the State which I have the honor in part to represent, and which furnished more men than any other State of the Union, save Massachusetts, to fight the battles of the Revolution. Her gallant sons left their ploughs in the furrows, and their flocks and herds in the fields, and gathered in their work-day garments to seek a stern redress for the wrongs inflicted on was called, to consider the course of the pastor. After organization, the chairman of the Executive Committee read a long report, charging the pastor with having taken sides with one of the political factions of the day; with upholding one side of a political controversy; with converting the pulpit into a political forum, and of having delivered therefrom, on the Sabbath, a discourse better suited to the hustings than the House of God. The position of the committee was objected to, most to seek a stern redress for the wrongs inflicted on them by the haughty monarch of England. They dry their bones to bleach on the plains of South Carolina, and upon the soil of nearly every batterior, on the Sabbath, a discourse better suited to the hustings than the House of God. The position of the committee was objected to, most

land, and are but other names for 'liberty or

And let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the spirit of true courage in Connecticut STILL LIVES.— Her sons have not forgotten that they fought on southern as well as northern soil; they have ful-filled all their obligations to their southern brethren. They have done more—they have borne re-proach and insult. They have seen a Senator from a sister State stricken down in his seat in the Senate Chamber, by the hand of violence: that hand was the hand of South Carolina. Her people

have endorsed the act, and made it their own.

It is now for Massachusetts to determine how and when she will return the blow. I only wish to say, that when that blow comes, Connecticut, as in the days when she stood 'side by side, and shoulder to shoulder,' in the Revolution, will strike

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The following extract from a letter published in he Western Christian Advocate, gives an idea of the present condition of affairs in Kansas :-

It is now utterly unsafe for a person to travel

upon the highway. The public stage has been stopped twice between here and Westport. The passengers were required to show their baggage, and have it examined. They were also required to show their papers and pocket-books. Men are disappearing very mysteriously from the free State, ranks. It is said no less than eight dead persons lie on the road between here and Westport, their bodies bleaching in the scorching sun! Some are taken prisoners, and retained as such till an engagement takes place, when they are rescued. A local preacher in our Church was taken by them, and eventually rescued by a company of our men. While in their hands he was treated with almost every indignity, and among others drenched with whisky. An agent of the American Bible Society, from one of the eastern States, was taken one side by them, and had it not been for a pass he had previously obtained from Governor Shannon, they would have closed his agency speedily; as it was, they searched him, and treated him with other indignities. Must we submit to all these outrages without redress? Must our mouths be shut, our presses be destroyed, our God-given rights trampresses be destroyed, our Good-given rights tram-pled upon, our persons outraged, and not murmur! We must submit, I suppose, like the cringing serfs of Russia, and exclaim, 'All right.' Never. The pent up fires of liberty burn too strongly in the hearts of the people of Kansas. The spirit that animated the sires of '76 still animates their noble animated the sires of '76 still animates size in sons. As they threw off the yoke of Britain, so will the freemen of Kansas throw off the galling that hears them down. Most the freemen of Kansas soil their blood for the cause of freedom, and yet be left to perish? Must they, as well as the poor African, groan under the burden of slavery, and bow beneath the oppressor's rod on soil long since dedicated to freedom!

'Our most prominent citizens are in the hands of the enemy. Governor Robinson is in their hands; George F. Brown and others are prisoners; while a mere handful, without a leader, have to meet the overpowering forces of the enemy. May Providence overrule everything for good BAXTER C. DENNIS.

Lawrence, Kansas, June 13th, 1856.

A NORTHERN PRINTER TARRED AND PEATHERED.

DEAR SIR-In reply to your favor of the 10th inst., I will give you a condensed statement of facts in the case you refer to.

On my returning to the Territory, from Ohio, in May last, I was intercepted at Lexington, Mo. small party of the citizens of that place came on board the boat, who made themselves rather of-

ficious by questioning travellers as to their destination-most of them Southern men, bound for Kan-sas. A gentleman (!) stepped up to me and held out his hand, remarking at the same time, 'I certainly know you.' I replied 'twas possible. He asked me to accompany them into town. I declined, stating that the boat would soon put out, and that I would not have time. He then turned to the others who came on board with him, and held a short consultation, when he again turned to me and said, 'Accompany us into town.' I replied that I would not.

He then said, 'By God, you shall go! Come on boys, lay hold!'

And, suiting the action to the word, they laid hold of me, and forcibly dragged me off the boat. Resistance would have been useless. They took me to a hotel, where I was introduced to several distinguished (!) individuals, after which we got supper. About nine or ten, P. M. the same even-ing, I was invited to take a walk. Of course, I was obliged to go. After walking about two miles, we met another party; one of whom carried a pail. Very little was said to me; the talking was all among themselves aside. I was asked if I was re-turning to the Territory! What business I intend-ed following when there! I had forgotten to state that the leader of this

party of hell-hounds, had seen me when I was a prisoner in the Missouri camp, at Lecompton, K. T., in December, 1855. At that time I had in my possession two hundred copies of the 'Constitution of the State of Kansas,' which, with other papers, were stolen and destroyed.

To the inquiry as to my future business in the Territory, my reply was that I would probably be connected with a paper. They talked a part for some time. Finally, the leader told me:—

'We owe you a small debt, and it might as well

be paid now as at any other time.

I replied, 'As you see fit, gentlemen, I am in . He takes it cool,' said one of them; another,

'It's a damned shame, boys—let him loose.'
'No! no!' said half a dozen voices. 'Let us
fix him, and give him a starter toward abolitionism.'
'Good,' cried the crowd.

Well, sir, addressing me, 'you will please divest yourself of your clothing.'

I would rather be excused.'

No parleying now, sir! Take hold, boys; lay his garments one side, and let everything be done

in an orderly manner.' My clothing was removed from off my body; and nstead, I was covered with a sticky substance, generally called 'tar,' and feathers were poured over it. I also received several sovere strokes from persons in the gang, and was otherwise brutally treated. in the gang, and was otherwise brutally treated.
My clothes were then given to me, and I was told
to depart. I started toward St. Louis; walked about fifteen miles between that and morning, pulling up at a woodyard as soon as the boat came, along, and I took deck passage for St. Louis, where I tarried a few days, and again took passage for Kansas City. I arrived safe. Several interesting, seemes took place on my second trip, but I will not give them here.

give them here.
Yours for Freedom in Kansas,

J. F. CUMMINGS.

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[Topeka Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.] I heard to-day of an outrage which exceeds any that I have heard of during the Kansas troubles A man by the name of Richards, formerly of Ohio pertion of the Territory, having occasion to go to Westport, left home on Thursday last, with the understanding that he would be back in four days. During the first day of his absence, two men came to the house and inquired for him; finding that he was not at home they left, saying that they would call when he returned, his wife inviting them to do so, stating that he would be home in a day or two About ten o'clock that night, after the family had retired, a knock was heard at the door. Mrs. Rich ards asked what was wanted. The reply was, w want to see Mr. Richards. She replied that he was not at home. They then demanded Mrs. Richards to open the door. He is a G-d d-d Abolitionist, we must have him. She again replied, he is not at home, and refused to open the door. It was then broken open, and seven or eight men entered the room, and commenced searching it for Richards. Not finding him, they accused Mrs. Richards and her daughter, an intelligent young lady about 19 years old, of secreting him. The ladies, completely bewildered by terror, protested that they had told the truth, and that they had not secreted him -that he was really gone to Westport. One of their men then replied, 'Then G-d d-n you, we want you,' and dragged the daughter from the bed, and from the house into the bushes close by, and there proceeded deliberately to violate her person

mother, Mrs. Richards, was treated in th same manner, and both left for dead. How long they remained in the bash, they were unable to tell, but she managed finally to reach the house, where they were found by one of the neighbors the next morning, who, after providing for their per-sonal comfort, immediately started to raise a company to pursue the villains. In an hour a company of terribly excited men were raised, numbering about thirty, who, under the command of a Mi Smith, started on the trail. They traced them to a camp of about one hundred men, situated in a deep ravine some distance from the creek. Finding that they were not strong enough to fight, some of the company started for assistance, while others remained to watch their proceedings. The watchers were, however, sunfortunately discovered, and consequently had to leave, and by the time their comrades returned, the camp had been moved and

the ruffians escaped.

This affair has caused great excitement through out the Territory, and is almost too horrible to be-lieve. I had the facts from Mr. Richards himself, who has been to acting Gov. Woodson, to endeavor to get justice done, but without avail, and has come to Topeka to get the citizens to help him to arrest and obtain the perpetrators of this most diabolical outrage. It has since been ascertained that the scoundrels were part of Buford's men. who are armed with United States muskets, and in the pay of the United States Marshal.

ALABAMA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

We annex (says the Boston Bee) copies of the letters which bave passed recently between the Governor of Alabama and Gov. Gardner, and commend them to the attention of our readers. We think the sentiments of our citizens of every party must be, that Gov. Gardner's reply is dignified. conclosive, and precisely what the insult demanded, in justice to his position and his State. We somewhat question whether any one will be found at present who will covet a contest by letter-writing with our present Chief Magistrate; but without preamble we present the letters :-

GOV. WINSTON TO GOV. GARDNER. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, June 19, 1856. Sir: - Believing the Resolves you have forward ed to this department in relation to the Territory of Kansas to be in conflict with the truth of his tory, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return them to you, with a request that the fu-ture resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts on Federal affairs and the subject of Slavery be no more forwarded to this department.

The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State and wish to be free in future from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize accountability for insult and libellous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens Your obedient servant, JOHN A. WINSTON.

His Excellency HENRY J. GARDNER, Governor of

GOV. GARDNER TO GOV. WINSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Boston, July 5th, 1856. Sin :- I have received your letter under date of June 19th, returning a copy of the Resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to the Territory of Kansas, transmitted to you in accordance with the request of that body.

While I regret to say one word that may add to

the irritation existing between the North and the South, it becomes my imperative duty, briefly but plainly, in behalf of Massachusetts, to repudiate the insult you attempt to cast upon her, and to vindicate the propriety of her conduct.

You say, Believing the Resolves you have for-

warded to this department in relation to the Territory of Kansas, to be in conflict with the truth of history, unconstitutional, and treasonable in design, I return them to you.'

Had your Excellency attempted to particularise wherein these Resolves were ' in conflict with the truth of history,' and not contented yourself with the more easy, because more general, denial of their accuracy, your errors could have been at once pointed out.

These resolves are temperately and calmly writ ten, referring only to a few of the more salient points in the long catalogue of injustice and outrages that mark the record of the past two years in Kansas, declaring that these deplorable rences are the result of the efforts made by the sla very propagandists, for the purpose of forcing th system of servitude over that territory, against the will of a majority of its actual inhabitants, and the wishes of the people of the Union-that th sufferings of those settlers have touched the hearts of our citizens, and that we will use every just and constitutional effort to aid them in maintaining their liberties,-and that the President of the Un ted States in reference to these transactions has exhibited a servility to a sectional interest, and ar indifference to the fundamental principles of justice and freedom, which merit the condemnation of the American people. This last declaration has since been so fully endorsed at Cincinnati, it needs no further argument to establish its truth.

Your Excellency may rest assured, notwithstand ing your denial, the exact accuracy of every his torical fact here spoken of is known to and recog every reader of these Resolves, whether he lives North or South. The truth of history i too stern and inexorable to warp itself to suit your Excellency's wishes. These shameful occurrence are written as with a pen of fire on the broad skies for the whole world to read, and they will exisnotil history itself shall be no more, a damning disgrace to our country, our age, our humanity, t who dared to do them, and to those who wi

equal hardihood dare deny or defend them. But if you mean that the whole truth of histor is not expressed in those Resolves, then I agree with you. They do not give the half, nor the worst, of these inhuman outrages. They make n reference to the rifling of the mails, the organized irruption of the citizens of another State to con trol elections, arrests without judicial authority mockery of legislation, inhuman laws, destructi of printing presses, theft, arson, and last, the great and final crime, beyond which human deprav-ity has no power to go, cold-blooded and deliberate Should your Excellency invoke the whol truth of history; it must bring to your view the ness, and to your ear the agonised cry of the orpha father opposed by vote or votes the introduction of human servitude into a region your father and my father, dedicated, a third of a century ago, by the crime that their husbands an a solemn national compact, to freedom forever. But your Excellency asserts that these Resolve

are 'unconstitutional and treasonable in design.
The assertion that it is 'unconstitutional' for a

sovereign member of this confederacy to express THE LIBERATOR through her legislature ner school the age, or upon the most momentous questions of the age, or upon any question, needs no refutation. It may be that your Excellency wishes that thus the free expres-sion of our opinions could be trammelled by a constitutional restriction, but fortunately it is not probable that your Excellency will ever witness such a retrograde step in civilization and government as will be necessary to incorporate such a provision into the Constitution of the United States.

By a strange perversion of terms as applied to the act of a sovereign State, your Excellency fur-ther alleges that these resolves are 'treasonable.' Permit me to suggest that if the mere recital in a dignified and calm way of a few of the principal outrages in Kansas be treason, it may interest some of your constituents to know how the actual participation in these shameless outrages may be

Your Excellency is pleased further to say, ' I re of slavery, be no more forwarded to this depart-ment.' In this request your Excellency cannot be gratified. While I occupy the executive chair of Massachusetts, the Resolves of her Legislature or department' whenever that Legislature requests

It is a pregnant admission, however, that you ly your ability is not commensurate with your wishes. We readily acknowledge that we have neither the power nor the purpose to interfere with slavery where in the confederated States under local at 9.20 A. M.; and return at 6.10. FARE—Fifty laws it exists, but we are determined to use every cents for adults, Twenty-five cents for children, honorable and constitutional effort to prevent it extension over territory now free from its blighting

distant day, it will be peaceably eradicated from every Christian community-all indications point unerringly to this result. Slavery has already encountered the denunciation of the moral sentiment LEWIS FORD, SAMUEL DYER, of Abington. of every civilized country of the Old World,-the sapping its foundations,-the nobler and more gen erous impulses of our common humanity abhor it -right, justice, equity, are all at antagonism with it,-it paralyses the arm of industry where it exists,-it corrupts the morals of those among whom it has its habitation,-in the end it impoverishes the community that permits its continuance,—it has gradually been abolished in vast regions where ever and as fast as its baleful influences have been brought to the test of a true statesmanship,-and above all, every one who recognises a kind and benignant Providence in each transaction of life, from seeming evil ever educing real good, knows that the all-wise and omnipotent Being will in His own good time limit and restrict its pernicious influences, till the prayers of the bondsmen are answered, and everywhere shall the enslaved go free,

With these views of the institution of slavery which are common to all her people. Massachusetts does not feel that she is deservedly open to reproach and insult from the Chief Magistrate of a Sister State, for expressing her unalterable determination, that with her connivance or consent, it shall never be permitted to supplant the free and intelligent labor of her sons upon the soil of those territories there be a grand rally of all those who have hearts to which is a portion of her birth-right and inherit-rejoice in one of the noblest events that brightenthe

Your Excellency next asserts, 'The obligations of the Constitution, and the laws of the United States passed in conformity thereto, being disregarded and nullified by Massachusetts, we desire no further intercourse with your State.'

May I be permitted to remind your Excellency. that 'nullified' is not a word of Massachusetts growth, but that it is indigenous to the South, and if you have any opprobrium to bestow upon it. you can freely so much more appropriately

nearer home than here.
The loyalty of Massachusetts to the Constitutry's history to require a further answer from me to this ungracious suggestion. But were it otherwise, your Excellency is not the tribunal to decide for her a question involving her fidelity to that instrument. I am not aware that the Executive of Alabama has yet been made a co-ordinate in judicial authority with the Supreme Court of the Uni ted States, and until it is, but not till then, will its opinion upon such a question be expressed with any propriety, or be entitled to the slightest con-sideration.

and Christian Commonwealth. In their generously endowed Universities and Schools, the munificent charitable institutions, their exfensive mercantile marine, their manufactories and railways, their liberal contributions to religious and benevolent en terprises, and to the literary, scientific and historical treasures of the world, or in the condition and spirit of their people, I find nothing that should prompt this desire of non-intercourse on the part of the Executive of Alabama, unless it be the contrast such intercourse might suggest.

If this desire of your Excellency is gratified to its full and literal extent, while we are deprived of the privilege of furnishing you with the productions of the free and intelligent labor of our peo ple, it will be a slight compensation to know that the paper manufactured in a Massachusetts mill. aring the stamp of a respectable Massachusetts firm, will not, as is the case with the sheet now before me bearing your Excellency's autograph, be the vehicle of conveying to us an insultng and vituperative communication from a Chie Magistrate of Alabama.

of which I have quoted, in the following words:-And [we] wish to be free in future from insult from a State whose citizens do not recognize ac- Washington Union, the official organ of the present countability for insult and libellous imputations upon the character of Southern States and the citizens thereof.'

Your allusion I cannot fail to understand. You advance as your chief and closing reason for desir- we have had for some time as to the real condition of ing . no further intercourse with our State,' that one of her Senators has declined a summons to a personal combat, and the other it is well known would do so, in obedience not only to the laws and sentiments of Massachusetts, but also of the rules and orders of Congress, and even of the Statutes of the State of Alabama itself. I find the following provision in the Code of that State, published in him, althoursuance of an Act of your General Assembly: turb him. Every person who gives, accepts, or knowingly challenge in writing or otherwise, to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon, either in or out of this State, on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary two years.' Because a Senator of Massachusetts refuses to do what the laws of Alabama makes a penitentiary offence, your Excellency wishes no further intercourse with our

In a prior portion of your letter, you arraign Massachusetts for an alleged disregard of the laws of the land, and with singular inconsistency at its close you assert, as the crowning reason of your displeasure, that she will not violate, in the person of her Senators, a law common alike to Massachusetts, to Congress, and the State whose representative you are.

In leaving your Excellency to reconcile this inconsistency, and in terminating a correspondence which I deeply regret should have been forced upon me by the unprecedented character of your com-munication, I will only add the expression of a sincere hope, that a return to better counsels, and a fraternal spirit of comity and good will may bring the people of Alabama into such relations with those of Massachusetts, as the claims of a commor country should inspire and foster, and that if there must be irreconcilable diversities of opinion be tween them upon any question of moral duty or of public policy, they may hereafter find no such ex-pressions from their Chief Magistrate as you have deemed it compatible with our respective positions to address to me.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. GARDNER. His Excellency John A. Winston, Governor of No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, JULY 25, 1856.

ANNIVERSARY OF WEST INDIA EMAN-CIPATION. The Anniversary of BRITISH WEST INDIA EMAN

CIPATION 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 ARINGTON, on FRIDAY, August 1st. It is characterised in your Excellency's catalogue of highly important to the success of the Anti-Slavery movement in our own land, that every such occasion should be improved in the most effectual turn them [the Resolves] to you, with a request occasion should be improved in the most effectual that the future Resolutions of the Legislature of manner; and it is earnestly hoped, especially in Massachusetts on Federal Affairs and the subject view of the cheap Railroad facilities which are offered, that a very large concourse will assemble at Abington, on this occasion, from Plymouth, Bristol, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, and other coun any and every subject will be transmitted to your ties in the Commonwealth. Let every one make seasonable arrangements to be there, if possible.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Old Col desire to stifle the voice of freedom on 'the subject ony R. R. Depot in Boston, at 9 o'clock, A. M., of slavery.' You confess by this very declaration for the Abington Grove; and return at 6 1-4 o'-you would do it, had you the power, but fortunates clock. Fare—to go and return, Fifty cents for ony R. R. Depot in Boston, at 9 o'clock, A. M., adults ; Twenty-five cents for children.

From PLYMOUTH to the Grove; leave Plymouth

The above trains will stop at Way-Station The Committee of Arrangements consists of We deem it a social, political and moral evil. Francis Jackson, W. L. Garrison, Edmund Jack-And we have full and abiding faith that at no very son, and Samuel May, Jr., of Boston: Nathaniel B. Spooner, of Plymouth; Thomas J. Hunt, Phi-LANDER SHAW, MICAH H. POOL, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE,

Among the speakers expected to be present are mighty influences of literature in every tongue are 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 Emancipation, 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 page of History, and who are desirous of being found on the 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 BALLOU and other Hopedale speakers,

distinguished advocates of the cause of freedom from tion of the United States has been too often and abroad may be expected to be present on the occasion, too signally evinced in critical periods of the counamong whom are THEODORE PARKER, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and STEPHEN S FOSTER.

Should the day be unpleasant, a spacious Hall in Milford will be provided for the meeting.

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

FIRST OF AUGUST AT CUMMINGTON. The glorious Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be celebrated at CUMMINGTON, (Mass.,) in With a somewhat arrogant assumption of superia suitable manner, by a public meeting, on Friday next, ority, your Excellency expresses a desire, on the part of the State of Alabama, to have 'no further and Charles C. Burleigh, Daniel S. Whitney, Rev. Mr. I am not aware that there is anything to justify Bisbee of Worthington, and Rev. Mr. Longley of Peru. this assumption, in the condition of our respective are announced to speak on the occasion, and others are States, with reference to any of the elements that expected to participate in the proceedings. The friends constitute the strength and character of a civilized of freedom in that vicinity are earnestly urged to give their attendance.

> First or August. It is gratifying to hear that many of the friends of freedom, in this region, are making arrangements to be at the celebration of the First of August at Abington, and that, in addition to the speakers already advertised, it is highly probable that Rev. T. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON and Rev. O. B. FROTHING-HAM will also be present. It will be seen that, among the speakers at Hopedale on that day, Rev. THEODORI PARKER, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, are advertised. Also, that CHARLES C BUBLEIGH and other competent speakers are to be at Cummington. In case the weather should prove unpropitious for the grove meeting, arrangements have been made to have ample accommodations within doors, so that none need refrain from attending.

OFFICIAL RUFFIANISM. It is possible for the dastard-Your Excellency concludes your letter, the whole ly and brutal assault of P. S. Brooks upon Mr. Sumner to be exceeded in enormity-as it is, for example in the following characteristic paragraph from the border ruffian ' administration :-

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION. The paragraph from the New York Tribune of Monday confirms the impression flicted by Mr. Brooks, he is suffering from the mortifi-cation of feeling and wounded pride, which have prey-ed upon his mind. His disease may be regarded as of a moral rather than a physical type. He is not devoid of sensibility, and cannot but feel deeply mortified at his present disgraced position. His wounded pride and his irrepressible anger and indignation have prostrated him, although his wounds have long since ceased to dis-

The man who could write such a paragraph must carry the concentrated malignity of the pit in his bos om. Out upon the fiend !

MESSES, BROOKS AND BURLINGAME. Mr. Brooks has addressed Mr. Burlingame a note, inquiring where a hostile message would reach him. Mr. Burlingam replied, 'On the Canada side of Niagara Falls, on Saturday morning next.' Mr. Brooks then declined to proceed farther, on the pretext that he could not 'ge through the enemies' country ' to Canada, ' withou running the gauntlet of mobs and assassins, prison and penitentiaries, bailiffs and constables '! He ex presses his readiness to meet Mr. Burlingame 'at an convenient and accessible point upon equal terms.'

Mr. Burlingame shows an utter lack of self-respect and a total disregard of the moral and religious senti ments of the people of New England, in accepting challenge to a duel on any pretext. Brooks is beneath the notice of all honorable men, and duelling is folly crime and sin.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PAMPILLET. We are gratified t see, in a handsome pamphlet form of 98 pages, jus published by Benjamin H. Green, 124 Washington street, Boston, the highly instructive and eloquen speeches made by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, during an niversary week, in the city of New York. The title o the pamphlet is, 'The Great Battle between Slavery and Freedom, considered in Two Speeches delivered be fore the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, May 7th, 1856.' Give it a wide circulation.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Lyceum Hall, at Reading, on Sunday last, July 20th-morning, afternoon and evening. In point of attendance, the number pres ent was respectable, but by no means what such an occasion demanded. Reading used to be, in the days o old, the banner anti-slavery town in the Commonwealth -it is far different now. The following resolutions, of fered by Mr. Garrison, were sustained by Mr. Charles L. Remond and the mover, with suitable real :-

1. Resolved, That of all the soul-crushing and im plous assumptions of despotism, in any age or country, that of the right to hold property in human flesh, and to make merchandize of those who are created in the image of God, is incomparably the most awful; involving as it does the denial that man is man, annihilating at a blow all personal and civil rights, enforcing all forms of licentiousness, providing for every conceivable outrage upon soul, mind and body; stimulating to violence and the shedding of blood without measure, trampling in the dust the gospel of Christ, and dethroning the one living and true God.

2. Resolved, That from this assumption have legitimately proceeded whatever of barbarity, pollution and crime that distinguish the slave code or the slave system-the employment of drivers, patrols, slave-hunters, slave-breeders, slave-traders, border - ruffians, bloodhounds, whips, chains, thumb-screws, paddles, yokes, branding-irons, and other instruments of torvine-the perpetration of all possible villanies, and the utterance of all conceivable blasphemies.

ses and constructions whatsoever, has been, and condemonstrating the religion of the land to be inherently | Hear what he says on another point :corrupt, barbarous and tyrannical, and rendering fearfully applicable the language of the prophet :- Ah ! evil-doers, children that are corrupters! They have by foreaken the Lord, they have provoked the Holy One of the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no seems, suggest the successful epigram, or inspire hapsoundness in it; but wounds, and bruises, and putrify- py satirical verse."

4. Resolved, That it has been from the beginning and will be to the end, the distinctive aim of the antislavery movement to deny the rightfulness of slaveholding, under any circumstances and on any pretence-to procure the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all who are held in bondage-to be led astray by no side issue, to enter into no compromise, to make no truce-to argue, plead, admonish and rebuke, with all fidelity, as ' remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them ' ;-and it is solely for thus being 'no respecter of persons, for making the case of the enslaved their own, for adhering to the eternal law of justice, and for enforcing the Golden Rule, that the advocates and friends of that movement have subjected themselves to popular opprobrium, misrepresentation, violence and persecution, and encountered the enmity of Church and State, by whom they have been branded as fanatical, infidel and seditious just as the prophets, apostles and martyrs of old, with Christ at their head, were treated in their day and gen-

5. Resolved, That the pulpit in which a slaveholder is allowed to officiate as a teacher of Christianity, dis- nuus seems to think so.' honors its profession and is false to its trust; that the Church which recognizes him as worthy of Christian fellowship, forfeits all claim to respect, confidence and support ; that the conference, synod, association, presbytery, or general assembly, which admits him to its deliberations as an honored member, thereby indicates its utter apostacy from ' the faith once delivered to the saints,' and 'the glorious gospel of the blessed God.'

6. Resolved, That if slaveholding be compatible with justice and humanity, with self-respect and personal honor, with true patriotism and Christian integrity, in Carolina or Virginia, it can be no less so in Kansas or Nebraska ; that if fifteen slave States may ter. be embraced in the Union, and protected thereby, without national dishonor or any violation of the moral by Harrison Millard. law, the number may be extended indefinitely, without guilt or danger; that if four millions of slaves may be ens, and dedicated to Miss Anna J. Stetson. rightfully driven to unrequited toil under the American flag, it can be no crime to drive four hundred million in the same manner; that, given her right to enslave a single human being, the South is justified in her logic, rapacity, perfidy, violence, and lawlessness, to any extent, in behalf of her slave system ; and, therefore, that the only alternative presented to us is, either to go zine, edited by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and Charles J war of extermination against it, root and branch,

wherever it exists on the American soil. 7. Resolved, That while the Church continues to re ceive the slaveholder to its communion and fellowship, and while the State guarantees to him immunity from Griswold, writes to us from Mystic, expressing the hope danger and punishment, and while the preservation of that one of the One Hundred Conventions will be held the Union is made paramount to all other considera- in that vicinity between now and October, and that we tions, it is nothing better than idiocy or insanity to will attend it if held. We presume such an arrangesuppose that the Slave Power can be successfully met ment can be made, and will in that case try to be pres and vanquished in any geographical struggle for the ent. He adds- I feel that such speeches as yours and mastery ; hence the impotency of all efforts made to Mr. Phillips's, made on the 4th of July at Framingsave Kansas from its grasp and dominion, or to restrain ham, ought to be spread broadcast." He further says,

its aggressions upon the rights of the North. 8. Resolved, That, as a matter of common sense, a the result of a long and bitter experience, as in ac- am left almost alone, although the anti-slavery senti cordance with all that is sound in philosophy or holy in Christianity, we are more and more convinced that Liberty and Slavery, freemen and slaveholders, cannot possibly form a harmonious alliance with each other, and that the overthrow of the existing blood-stained Union is the first object to be sought, by all who love freedom for themselves, or who desire to see the speedy and everlasting extinction of slavery on this continent.

PORWARD THE PETITIONS! As the time for the adjournment of Congress is rap-

idly approaching, there should be no delay in forwarding to that body the petitions for the Dissolution of this oligarchical and blood-stained Union, whether the signatures to them be many or few. But who that has a drop of free blood running in his veins, or carries a virtuous heart in his bosom, or worships at the shrine of Liberty, will besitate to affix his signature ? AFRAID OF THE TRUTH. The Boston Christian Watch-

man has the following :-

' The Trustees of the Wake Forest College, North Car olina, have instructed the Faculty to discontinue the use of Wayland's Moral Science as a text-book in the Institution, because it contains sentiments unsound, and adverse to the domestic institutions of the South will sooks, for a similar reason. Southern masters will find themselves, like the Romish Inquisition, engaged in a hard coutest, in their efforts to gag free dom of thought and speech in the nineteenth century.

The Newburyport Herald furnishes the following difving paragraph :-

Considerable excitement exists in Marblehead in relation to the action of certain clergymen upon the late Fourth of July celebration. The Methodist minis-ter, last Sabbath, expressed the opinion that it was a time for national mourning, and not rejoicing—that our liberties had been cloven down; and went generally into the slavery question, and rebuked the town authorities for allowing the sale of spirituous liquors on that day. This called forth very general indignation from those who had taken part in the celebration. His choir deserted their seats during the sermon, and some of the leading members of the church called him to an account leading members of the church cause aim to an account after the services, and there is a general commotion in the society, which may sever the relations he holds to them. The Baptist minister has given notice that, on Sunday, he shall preach upon the 'crime of the nation,' which has occasioned a stir in another quarter.

When the lickspittles of the Slave Power, the devo tees of Mammon, and the worshippers of Beelzebub, undertake to prescribe how the gospel should be proclaimed, it indicates rare folly and effrontery.

THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. from Chaucer to Saxe. Narratives, Satires, Enigmas, Burlesques, Parodies, Travesties, Epigrams Epitaphs, Translations. Including the most cele brated Comic Poems of the Anti-Jacobin, Rejected Addresses, the Ingoldsby Legends, Blackwood's Magazine, Bentley's Miscellany, and Punch. With more more than Two Hundred Epigrams and the choices Humorous Poetry of Wolcott, Cowper, Lamb, Thackery, Praed, Swift, Scott, Holmes, Aytoun, Gay, Burns, Southey, Saxe, Hood, Prior, Coleridge, Byron Moore, Lowell, &c. With Notes, Explanatory and Biographical. By J. PARTON. New York: Published by Mason Brothers. 1856. pp. 689.

We give the entire title-page of this work, as

e most comprehensive method of enabling the reader to form a true judgment of its quality and value. If genuine wit and humor are not to be found within its covers, they are not discoverable in any other direction. In the Preface we are told- The editor expected to be embarrassed with a profusion of material for his purpose; but, on a survey of the poetical literature of the two countries, it was discovered that, of really excellent humorous poetry, of the kinds universally interesting, untainted by obscenity, not marred by coarse ness of language, nor obscured by remote allusion, the quantity in existence is not great. It is thought that this volume contains a very large proportion of the best pieces that have appeared.' We could easily prune it somewhat, to suit our own taste, especially ture—the utter disregard of all laws, human and di- of those pieces wherein a slight profusion of profan levity is found; but, as a whole, it is compiled with a discriminating judgment, and contains much to amuse 3. Resolved, That this assumption of the right to and instruct. As the editor says, 'There is much nonhold man as a chattel personal, "to all intents, purpo- sense in this book, and some folly, and a little ill-nature but there is more wisdom than either. They who possess tinues to be, sanctioned and upheld by the American it may congratulate themselves upon having the largest church and clergy, comprehensively speaking; thus collection ever made of the sportive effusions of genius."

. An unexpected feature of the book is, that there is not a line in it by a female hand. The alleged foil sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of of the fair have given occasion to libraries of comic verse; yet, with diligent search, no humorous poems by women have been found which are of merit sufficient to give them claim to a place in a collection like this. Israel unto anger, they are gone away backward. The That lively wit and graceful gayety, that quick percepwhole head is sick, and the whole heart faint; from ing in their conversation and correspondence, never, it

This is a curious fact-how is it to be accounted for

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH. Two Letters addressed to Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice. Also a Letter to Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, by Smeetymnuus. Boston. Crocker & Brewster, 1856.

This pamphlet was put into our hands, by a friend, during the bustle of Anniversary Week, and got laid aside before we had time to peruse it. We avail ourselves, therefore, of the following notice of it, which we find in the Boston Christian Register :-

. This is a heavy rebuke to the brace of Doctors for their defence of slavery. The writer lays a hand upon them heavy enough to be that of five men rolled into one; and perhaps it is so, as the signature is borrowed from the five Puritan Divines whose initials formed Smeetymnuus, under which title they published a celebrated treatise in favor of their principles. These old Puritans, according to Macaulay, disapproved of bear-bating, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectator. Can it be that some of their descendants disapprove of the abolition of slavery, not because it would give pain to the master, but because it would give pleasure to the slave? Or is it an abstract disinterested zeal for injustice. Smeetym-

New Music. The following pieces of Music have recently been published by Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington street, Boston :-

The Star Polka. By Rodolph C. Paulsackel. Sedleanska, or Hungarian Polka. Composed by Joh. Petrak-as performed by the celebrated Lozer Musical Society, under the direction of J. Kalozdy. The Rain upon the Roof. Song, with Chorus, by

Ch. C. Conversa L'Isabel-Gallopade. Composed for the Piano Forte, and dedicated to Miss Isabella Clary, by Charles Dex-

I sit beneath the moonbeam's glow-Ballad. Music

May Flower Schottische. Composed by A. G. Pick-Did you ever polka? Composed by F. Werner Stein-

We have received from A. Williams & Co., (sucessors to Fetridge & Co.,) 100 Washington street, the August number of Peterson's Ladies' National Magafor the unlimited extension of slavery, or to wage a Peterson. It contains forty-two articles and forty-five embellishments. Terms, \$2,00 a year in advancemaking a volume of 900 large pages.

WILL TRY TO Go. Our esteemed friend Rev. S. S. Many here who were once non-resistants have re nounced the doctaine since the Kansas outrages, and I ment is on the increase.' Such persons, it is apparent, were non-resistants only in the abstract. Just as soon as the trial-hour comes, they are found wanting. So, at one time, all the disciples forsook Jesus, and fled.

PLAIN DEALING. We copy the following from the Ilion (N. Y.) Independent, edited by George W. Bun-" We have in the press " A Letter to the Mohawk

Association of Universalists," by Rev. D. C. O'Daniels, of this place. It covers nearly sixteen pages of closely printed matter, and will be ready for delivery in a day or two. It may then be obtained of Wm. J. Lewis, or he writer of it. Price 61 cents. Orders for it solic-· We must be allowed to say that this letter is a mor

curious document. Further than this, it is not our province to speak. The preacher is certainly in earn cet, and he writes with his eleeves rolled up. It wil doubtless make a stir in the community. Our readers must judge of it for themselves, as we do for ourselves. It is fit that every man should be allowed to speak for himself, whatever his sentiments may be.' Mr. O'Daniels was formerly settled over the Univer

salist Church in Westminster, in this State, and is one of the 'Abdiels' so rarely to be found in the pulpits of

The letter of Gov. Gardner in reply to a mor solent one from Gov. Winston of Alabama, is highly effective and spirited; but it would be far more tri umphant if Massachusetts were not in alliance with th South, to keep four millions of slaves in their chains As it is, however, this correspondence illustrates how glorious' is the existing Union !

A PERSONAL COMPLIMENT. In a recent meeting of in Evangelical Association-

Dr. Bacon said that he had an antipathy to what may be properly called political preaching. For example, he did not believe in introducing the name of th President of the United States into the pulpit, or the name of the Senator from Illinois. (Laughter.) He rarely spoke of the Devil in the pulpit, (laughter.) and never of Mr. Garrison. (Great laughter.) That sor be proper to "give the Devil his due," yet est modus rebus, there is moderation in all things."

Dr. Bacon is diabolically amiable and considerate to wards us. We will remember our indebtedness.

To Correspondents. We are always glad to receive he poetical favors of our friend JANE ASHDY, of Eng-'KATE' is also welcome to our columns.

DISSOLUTION-A NORTHERN REPULLIC-THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF THE

WAUREGAN, Ill., June 9, 183 DEAR GARRISON:

Governments,' says the Declaration of labor ence, ' are established to secure the right to be, in ty and the pursuit of happiness to the people; when, by a long train of abuses and usurpati government, pursuing invariably the am government, put to reduce them under an abelian potism, it is their right and their duty to three such a government, and to provide her grant !

heir future security.

Four objects were aimed at in the formation of Federal Government, namely, 'A more prouted - to establish justice, - to insure dements quillity,' - and 'to secure the blessings of Benquility, Have these objects been attained? Sixty-sets by have these or comment went into operation but ago, this government went into operation but ago, this government perfect Union between the Land and the South? It has only augmented the brack by and the country or, if in any respects a not peter tween them, or, Union has resulted, it has always been at the capes of the character, the morals and the interest of of the character, the North has yielded to the isola, if North, And the robberies and murders of the South, and has signed away her manhood and her beer at it has significantly the South, to preserve the Union, unit as the blood of her sons and daughters is male is far openly on the floor of Congress and the plains of the

As to establishing justice, for sixty-seres you to Federal Government has done nothing but debuild in conscience of the North, palsy the moral natural is people, render them incopable of discerning being good and evil, until it has rendered then nearly has pable of distinguishing between justice and months This national government has well nigh chiltrast's ideal of justice from the minds of the people. As to domestic tranquillity, this government has

duced strife, and only strife, between the Northand South. It has abolished marriage, and established a lygamy and concubinage over more than corbif is territory of the States, and converted the entire are into one vast brothel, and consigned searly one half the women of the South to a legalized, compale hopeless prostitution, and rendered the very thought domestic purity, peace and tranquillity as along and boundless sensuality the established order dis As to liberty, it has well-nigh erased the idea for

the public mind. 'By a long train of abuse and age. pations, pursuing invariably the same object, 'vi, de subjection to the Slave Power of the entire North de present Union has evinced a design to subjugget them. tire nation to an absolute despotism-te a stare-lend ing, slave-hunting, slave trading eligathy. What is left to the North? But on abenative

e., subjection to absolute despetism, under a kiltapper oligarchy, or secession from the Union, and the firm tion of a Northern Republic. The present Union has never answered the ends for which it was formed bet has uniformly sought to thwart these ends. As use, malignant, deliberate murderer is forced special make laws for us. Herbert, the murderer of a delensless and innocent waiter; Rust, who brutally usual Greeley, with murderous intent; and Brooks, who fill the same to Sumner,-these men are at this none the lawgivers forced on us by this kidnipping Unit. The heart sickens at the scenes of outrage and are done in Kansas upon men, women and children, byfa Union. Rend, too, the laws concected and enforced by the Union in Kansas, making it a crime publish with death for a man to speak or write in favor of lierty, and against slavery.

A complete, a total failure is written en energia of the history of the Union, so far as regards the jects for which it was formed. It was formed far far protection and happiness of human beings. Milm are annually and daily blotted from the recert of lemanity, and herded with beasts, and majarel at slaughtered, to save the Union.

It is the right of the North to abelish the pre Union, and to form a Northern Confederacy :- is and their duty? But for the Union, slavery had ben abolished fifty years ago. But for the Union, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennesse, Kentzh Arkansas, Missouri and Texas had not now beneze with slavery. But for this Union, Charles Somerial gress. But for this Union, our friends and wighter had never been murdered on the plains of Emus But for the Union, Margaret Garnier had never of the throat of her daughter to save her from the breti lust of a Presbyterian slaveholding Elder. But for in Union, what had not the North been in wealth, post and glory? The Union has been the one great sealer rock on which the character and vital interest of the North have ever been wrecked.

By all her regard for the generations of the form by her reverence for God and man, the North's loud to dissolve her present Union with kidnappers sol murderers, and form a Northern Republic, on the bast of ' NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

Wankegan is a most beautiful city of five themen inhabitants, on the western shore of Lake Medica. thirty-five miles north of Chicago, and in the unit eastern corner of Illinois. It is beautifully situated a bluff running some six or eight miles along the list shore. I am in the family of Thomas and Mart Jun. all staunch, working Abolitionists in Providence, 1817 ty years ago, in times that tried men's scale list hearts are with the struggles of their old friesh at east for the imbruted slave. I look out of my wahr upon the broad, blue waters of Michigan-a his unrivalled beauty and grandeur. I have attended for anti-slavery meetings here. My text is- Dom all the American Union ! Up with a Northern Republic! The thoughts of thousands are turned to this giring consummation by recent events in Washington and Kansas.

HENRY C. WRIGHT

PREEDOM OR DEATH. RANDOLPH, Vt., July 21, 186. FRIEND GARRISON:

It is amusing, to any one who has mirthfulled large, to see the change that is going on in south But a short time since, and you were denounced as at enemy to the American people for sounding dissolation while now the whole North will be on your hels sibt twelve months. We want you to wake up, and soul the toesin for a Northern Republic. While say and consents to the sight of slavery in any State, be sesents to piracy in that State, and hence is guilty alsi the crimes growing out of the institution. The la publican party is a slaveholding party, because how sents to the right of individual States to held sare. Every man who holds to fighting for his one likely should shoulder arms for the enslaved at once, and clare every man in this Republic free. Where are the spirits of Freedom? Are they slain under the aint Has the curse of Mammon drowned their sense? 1 spirits of the poor murdered victims of slavery write upon the walls of our habitations, in letters & fire, ruin, desolation and death. No nation on h found on this globe, since the days of savageing, the has manifested such reckless disregard of right, sait enmity to human freedom, such diabolical tyrass. the United States. O, horrer of horrers Tell a not in autocratic Russia, where the poor serf is mile free, not in the old despotisms of the East, for ther light is springing up. Now is the time to strike a list for freedom, and pronounce every man free 150 les on the American soil and breathes its atmosphere the shout of feedom come up from every State, but every city, from every village and babitation, entity vibrations shall reach every slave plantation, and is slave shall lift up his hands to God and say - 100 fg a man ! "

Receipt Do. Do. Do. Do.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE OLD COLO-NY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The receive cond annual meeting of this Society The letter own Hall at Pembroke, on Sunday, his life; the President, Bounne Spooner, presiding m notion, Edward & Persy, Geo. J. Peterson and Less McLauthlin were appointed a Committee on Nous-institute of officers, and Lewis Ford and Geo. J. Peterson Cosmittee on Finance.

As epportunity was given for vocal prayer, and ar gritating given to all present to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

ur. Garrison occupied the principal part of the person sersion, in an earnest address, showing the cornation of this Government from the foundation to the to the only sure remedy, a strict therefore to the principles of the 'higher law,' which pine can save this guilty nation.

Mr. N. II. Whiting made a few forcible remarks, an the meeting adjourned to afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Messrs. Garrison and N. H. Thing again addressed the meeting, urging the im persons of standing by the right, come what may, Mr Lewis Ford spoke of the means necessary to carof in this work of enlightening the people of our own sasty; and suggested that donations and pledges be

taken for that purpose. Mr. Ford was added to Committee on Nomination of officers. The Committee subsequently reported the folhand list, and the same was adopted :-

Prindest-Bourne Spooner, Plymouth. Vice Presidents-Joshua Perry, Hanson ; Henry Capp, Jr., Scituate ; John Brooks, South Scituate ; John Cushing, Hingham ; Charlotte Bradford, Duxboy; N. H. Whiting, Marshfield; Wm. Perkins, Hympion; Thomas Bicknell, Kingston; Johnson Dare Phymouth; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Lenntl, Esst Bridgewater ; Edward E. Bennett, Virth Bridgewater ; Thos. J. Hunt, Abington ; H. H. Brigham, South Abington ; L. McLauthlin, Pembroke; Bales, Hanover; N. B. Spooner, Plymouth

Eduard Y. Perry, Hanson. Secretary-Samuel Dyer, South Abington. Tressurer-Lewis Ford, North Abington.

Managers-Bourne Spooner, Samuel Dyer, Elbridge forague, Lewis Ford, Philander Shaw.

Mr. Ford, who for four years has performed the du na of 'Agency Committee' in a manner most accepta he to the Society, desired to be excused from acting in nat capacity the present year. The Society, hoping to retain his services, left the subject with the Board of Managers for future consideration and action.

The following pledges were now made to the Society to be expended under the direction of the Agency Com-

E ELICE	CONTRACTOR AS		M. P. S.
Berrie Spooner	812 00	Silas Hollis	\$10 00
Nath'l H. Whiting	10 00	Lewis Ford	10 00
Linard Y. Perry	5 00.	Hervey Dyer	3 00
Bob't H. Morehead	3 00	Geo. J. Peterson	8 00
R. H. Brigham	2 00	John S. Pratt	2 00
Lers McLauthlin	2 00	Willard Pool	2 00
Job Luther	2 00	Samuel Dyer	2 00
Moses Brown	1 00	Joshua Bates	1 00
Athy Josselyn	1 00	Seth Jones	1 00
Otis P. Josselyn	1 00	E. C. Scott	- 100
6m. F. Stetsen, Jr.	. 1 00	D. Thaxter	1 00
Sirah M. Pratt	0.60	B. F. B.	1 00
Job H. Beal	8 00		
		Total,	\$80 60
The meeting was	well at	ended, the best s	pirit pre-

valled, and it is hoped something was done to advance the cause we have at heart. A collection was taken to defray the expenses of the

seting, amounting to some five dollars, and the meet-S. DYER, Secretary. fisg adjourned.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

se Old Colony A. S. Society in account with Lewis Prints into the Treasury, from July 1, 1855, to July

	(lt -	1, 1856.	por re
Bulance from last year's account,			\$35 56
		at Annual Meeting,	116 50
- Do.	do.	Pembroke	9 03
Do	do.	Scituate	9 45
Do.	do.	Duxbury	1 25
Do.	do.	Hanover.	2 70
Do.	do.	Hanson,	12 35
Do.	do.	North Bridgewater	0 87
Du.	do.	East Bridgewater	7 28
llo.	do.	Middleboro'	. 1 66
Do.	do.	Halifax	1-40
De.	do.	Plympton	5 02
Do.	do.	Kingston	5 25
Do.	do.	Plymouth	16 60
Do.	do.	West Bridgewater	2 53
No.	do.	Bridgewater	8 07
Do.	do.	Marshfield	8 78
Do.	do.	Abington	8 10
Pø.	do.	South Scituate	1 10
Property and Printer		COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY	

The disbursements during the year were as follows: -Pol S. Dyer for notices, expresses, postage, &c.
"N. H. Whiting, for services and expenses Andrew T. Foss Charles C. Burleigh L Ford, for notices, postage and expenses, 6 80 1 50

\$196 14 Leaving balance in Treasury, July 18, 1856, \$47 31 Palges made last year, and remaining unpaid, \$10 00 LEWIS FORD, Treasurer.

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

The following letter is from the author of a work entilel 'Sociology, or Free Society a Failure,' published h Virginia, in defence of slavery for laboring blacks tal whites universally, and denouncing freedom as of the devil. He is evidently a moral lunatic, and may place us in his category just where he pleases.

PORT ROYAL, Va., July 18, 1856.

I am about to publish a work entitled . Cannibals All! or 'Slaves without Masters.' I shall in effect my, in the course of my argument, that every theoretitil Abelitionist at the North is a Socialist or Commuant, and proposes or approves radical changes in the paintion of society. I shall cite Mr. Greeley, Mr. Smith, Mr. S. P. Andrews, Hon. Gerrit Smith, yourelf, and other distinguished Abolitionists of both sexes, a proof of my assertion. I shall also endeavor to how that all the literary mind of Western Europe conan with you. You, I perceive, have read a work almily written by me, and will not mistake my object. Befre in a dangerous crisis, and every patriot and Misthropist should set aside all false delicacy in the arnet pursuit of truth. I believe slavery natural, nebesity, ind spensable. You think it inexpedient, imand and criminal. Neither of us should withhold her facts that will enable the public to form correct phone. Should you not reply to this letter, I shall with a topy of it in my book, and insist that your titue is an admission of the truth of my charges. I apput that your very able paper reaches me irregular-

With respect, your obed't servant, GEO, FITZHUGH.

Was Litero Garrison, Esq., }
Boston, Mass.

CORRECTION.

FLIEND GARRISON :-- Will you correct the blunder in is note of mine in to-day's Liberator, whereby you hat he speak of 'the Liberator, the Worcester Spy. and other Republican papers.' What I did say was, The Tribuse, the Worcester Spy, and other Republita lapers. The article itself shows that it is the that is meant, and not the Liberator, and I the prised that with the usual accuracy of your prinin and proof-traders, such a blunder should have oc-You protest that my imputation is not warringlas regards the Liberator. I am not certain that as but thought so at the time.

Werman, July 18, 1856.

THE EXAMPLE OF BROOKS. Since the Sumper out

or South Carolina, attacked and beat with a cane, Mr. Jacob Stanwool of Massachusetts, for saying that the attack on Mr. Sumner was brutal and cowardly. Stanwood received one or two severe blows on the face before he had time to repel the attack. The parties were separated. Vicks was arrested and locked up for the night. The following is Mr. Stanwood's account of this dastardly assault :-

As many reports are in circulation calculated to give an erroneous impression relative to the affray at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York, on Tuesday night of this week, of which I was unfortunately one of the parties, I have thought best to present to the public a plain statement of the facts, as concisely clearly as my memory can serve me for the pres-

At this stage of the affair, some six or eight gentlemen were present—among the number, an acquaintance of mine, who formerly resided in this city. All but the last-named gentleman and Mr. Vicks retired from the room, myself among the number. I went first to the office, where I halted but for moment, and left there with the intention of retiring for the night; but on the intention of retiring for the night; but on the night is the car was broken open, but no living soul was left in the car was broken open, but no living soul was left in the night in the night in the night is the car was broken open, but no living soul was left in the night is the night in the night in the night is the night in the night in the night is night in the night i

take care of his affairs, and I would take care of mine.

I then left him, for the purpose again of retiring for the night. I might have got some two or three paces from him—he directly in my rear—when he commenced beating me with a large and heavy cane, over the back of my head and shoulders, and the back of my arms.

I immediately faced him, and grappled him by the few charred timbers and smouldering pieces of the human frame. throat, and threw him on a settee, sprawling. But the several blows I had received across my arms, head and back, had well-nigh exhausted me in the commencement, and he again got the advantage of me, and kept of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first

he of very slight frame, who did not wish, of course, to he engaged in a fight, but took a different method by sending to the police station of the ward for an officer.

As most of the victims were Irish, of course the deto arrest Vicks, and some forty or fifty minutes expired monstrations of grief which met one's helpless ears before the officer could be procured and reach the however of the most violent character. They surpassed tel to make the arrest.

He was taken to the station-house, and imprisoned

commenced proceedings in the Superior Court, before Judge Hoffman, for civil damages, and a writ was immediately issued for his re-arrest, (he having procured ball, in the criminal proceedings, before Mr. Justice
Brennen,) and put in the hands of the Sheriff, who
took him from the Metropolitan Hotel, in custody, and identified. Very few had any vestige of their clothing

JACOB STANWOOD.

BURLINGAME AND BROOKS. The subjoined card from and the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. Mr. Brooks in connection with the matter, appears in The friends of the sufferers crowded upon the up trains. the Union of Saturday morning:

the Union of Saturday morning:

'The interference of evil disposed persons, who, by newspaper articles, and in private conversations, have done injustice both to the Hon. Mr. Burlingame and myself, renders it necessary that the subjoined memoranda should be appended to my speech. Mr. Burlingame, in a fair and manly way, admitted his responsibility for any language used in his speech, and disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Brooks, or to impute to him, in any respect, a want of courage, but discriminating between the man and the act to which he was called upon to allude. He had characterized the latter only in such manner as his Representative duty required him to do. The above is Representative duty required him to do. The above is at every turn. Representative duty required him to do. The above is a statement made by Mr. Burlingame in reference to the passage in his late speech, which referred to Mr. Brooks. It is in the hand-writing of Mr. Speaker Banks, and was acknowledged by Mr. Burlingame in line of the road, gazed mournfully upon the care and our presence, and was satisfactory to us, as freinds of Mr. Brooks.

W. W. Royce,

Thos. S. Bocock.'

When the train mediately beset by

WASHINGTON, July 21. The Intelligencer publishes a card from Mr. Burlingame, in which he says that the conversation of him-self and friends with Mr. Brooks having received an interpretation that does injustice to its real meaning, he now withdraws it, and says explicitly, that he leaves the speech to interpret itself, and holds himself perthe same morning, about 11 o'clock, the steamer Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, bound to Tolcilo, took fire, and house the water's edge. She was crowded

[Below we give Mr. Burlingame's Card entire.]

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH-A CARD. I am informed that the Memorandum of a recent inversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. Brooks has received, in some quarters, from its position, as appended to Mr. Brooks's speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and were saved. to my intentions.

s is what I say, and have said, in relation to my speech: That I observed in it the rules of personal and parliamentary decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and held myself responsible

standing. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true mean-ing, I now withdraw it. And, that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say, explicitly, that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myqualification or amend-A. BURLINGAME. self responsible for it, without qualification or am

Washington, July 10, 1856.

WASHINGTON, July 22. CONTEMPLATED DUEL-MR. BROOKS ARRESTED. Francis C. Treadway, of New York, yesterday made affida-vit that from publications in the newspapers during the past and present week, and from conversation with vapast and present week, and from conversation with a chal-tic assault of Brooks, since he was hurt, except to make lenge to fight a duel had passed between Messrs. Brooks his deposition. On Sunday morning he quietly re-and Burlingame, and that they were making prepara-marked, 'That speech is not finished yet.'—Abolition and Burlingame, and that they were making prepara-tions to fight, in violation of the peace of the District paper. of Columbia, and the act of Congress in relation to du-elling. He prayed that the parties might be arrested. and put under bonds. In pursuance of this, Mr. Brooks was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning, and taken be-fore Justice Hollingshead, accompanied by his friend Mr. Bell, of Texas, and gave security in the sum of

five thousand dollars.

The police officers are in search of Mr. Burlingame who left the District late last night, or early this morning, as it is supposed, to receive the challenge. Up to noon to-day his immediate friends could not tell wheth-er there had been a meeting, though there is a rumor ment exists among Congressmen.

THE RE-ELECTION OF BROOKS. The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian, of Wednesday, after noticing the resignation of Preston S. Brooks, with much pleasure,

"Gov. Adams, we'are informed, has ordered a new election, to be held on the fourth Monday of the pres ent month, 28th inst., when we have no doubt Cel Brooks's course will be endorsed by his constituents, and returned nemine contradicente to the position which he is eminently entitled to eccupy as a true and tried representative of South Carolina."

DREADFUL ACCIDENTS.

List week produced a chapter of horrors in the way of frightful accidents. On Thursday morning, just here were also assumed that the way of this room and assumited by Capt. Pate, late in pommand of a company of Border Ruffings in Kansas. Mr. Hanscom received only a single blow. The cause of the assumit was a letter by Mr. Hanscom, saying that Mr. Pate showed the white feather, in surrendering twenty-five men to fifteen free states men.

An assistant doorkeeper of the House was also assaulted by a companion of Mr. Pate.

In New York, the same day, Mr. Bashrod W. Vicks of South Carolina, attacked and beat with a cane, Mr. Jacob Stanwood of Massachusetts, for saying that the

The iron horse of the excursion train thundered around the curve, and plunged into the opposite train with an awful crash. A scene ensued that appals all attempts at description.

The three foremost cars of the excursion train, with their precious burden of human life, were crushed to pieces upon the locomotives and tender, and while a large number of the occupants were instantly killed and mangied in a horrible manner, the shrieks of the wounded, and of those who, though unhart, cried out in agony of dread, sent a thrill of terror to the hearts of all who heard them that can never be forgotten. To add to the horrors of the scene, the broken engine set fire to the cars of the excursion train, and a number of fire to the cars of the excursion train, and a number of the passengers who were unable to get out, were actually roasted alive! Lines of men were formed, who speedily procure

I had passed the evening with a friend in the lower part of the city, and did not leave him until half past II o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I was introduced by a friend to Mr. Bushrod W. Vicks, of North Carolina. The usual compliments, as between gentlemen, were passed. I immediately saw that Mr. Vicks was somewhat excited on the subject of politics, and was free in the use of language which was far from being decorous or gentlemanly. My own convictions prompted me at once to get into no dispute with Mr. Vicks.

At this stage of the affair, some six or eight gentlemen were present—among the number, an acquaintance berg with so much industry that they seemed to be

with the intention of retiring for the night; but on reaching the staircase, I heard exceedingly loud and harsh talk from Vicks. I concluded, very properly, that my, presence would serve to calm them both, and that I might separate them without any thing further of an unpleasant nature taking place.

With this view, and commanding as much coolness as my nature could admit, when my native State was reviled, and the foulest language used towards her, I succeeded in separating these parties, and, as I supposed, all matters in relation to the language were dropped.

I wished to avoid Mr. Vicks, and told him I wanted nothing more to say or do about it—that he might take care of his affairs, and I would take care of mine. I then left him, for the purpose again of retiring for

it till he was taken off by help.

On regaining my feet, I asked the protection of the house, which was readily granted, as far as could be, there being but one young gentleman in the office, and

any thing within the range of reportorial experience.

The bodies of those who were burned beyond recog

He was taken to the station-house, and imprisoned for the night. My not appearing at eight in the morning gave the impression that Vicks was discharged. He was only let off on his parole of honor, to be forthcoming when called for.

The source of those who were outness or the source of t coming when called for.

Yesterday, my legal adviser, Richard Busteed, Esq., utterly unrecognizable. Near where the engines came in collision, portions of human bodies lay among the smoking timbers and the bent iron. All were burned in the most horrible manner, and of

took him from the Metropolitan Hotel, in custody, and identified. Very few had any vestige of their clothing last evening, at four o'clock, bail had not been pro- left on their bodies, and the heads and limbs of many were burned entirely off! This morning, there wer I forbear making any further comments, only that I fifteen bodies at the Master street depot, that cannot

I forbear making any further comments, only that I never expressed a word in my life against Mr. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina.

For the kindness I received from the several official gentlemen with whom I came in contact, and the gentlemen of the press, and others, in New York, I desire to tender my thanks.

LACON STRANMOOD ings. The remains of both could readily be held in the palm of the hand Two or three trains ran to and fro between the city

When the train reached the outer depot, it was im-mediately beset by an haxious, earnest, tearful crowd of men, women and children, who pressed eagerly forward to the doors of the cars, and were kept back with The old saying.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies, But in battalions,

and was burned to the water's edge. She was crowded with passengers, many of whom were wild with excitement, and leaped overboard. About fifty were lost, and 142 were picked up by the Republic and Mississippi, and taken to Detroit.

On the night of the same day, the propeller Tinto

Thursday was indeed a fatal day.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Our readers will appreciate the following sentiment, read at a Fourth of July celebration at Healing Springs, S. C. to any gentleman aggreered by it.

This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the Memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunder-duced to writing, that there might be no misunder-sas, and we have caned her in the Senate Hall. Massachusetts-We have always beaten her in the Also, the subjoined :

The Hon. P. S. Brooks-May the cause of Southern Brooks ever flourish over the growth of Northern Free

At a 4th of July dinner near Charleston, South Car olina, the following toast was drank with all the hon

The Union. May it speedily be dissolved, and the Hon. P. S. Brooks the first President of the Southern

Senator Sumner has made but one remark concerning Well, Brooks has a full assortment of gutta perch

canes on hand .- Macon (Ala.) Republican. Theodore Parker says that though U. S. Troops hav always been quartered in Boston, the only service they ever rendered in that town, for more than forty years, was to kidnap Anthony Burns!

We hope they will continue to remain in Boston-Millard Fillmore will have further use for those same United States Troops.—Macon (Ala.) Republican.

PITIFUL. The fine imposed upon Bully Brooks, the sneaking coward who assaulted Senator Sumner, by Judge Crawford, is an act of pitiful meanness. Three kundred dollars—this is Southern justice—this is slaveholding equity. This Judge Crawford, whoever he may be, should be consigned to the category of 'audacious ludges'. lacious Judges."

SOUTH CAROLINA CHEERED IN FANEUIL HALL. Dur ing the delivery of the speech of Benjamin Rush, Eeq. of Philadelphia, at Faneuil Hall, three loud and heart cheers were given by the audience for South Carolina, in response to some elequent allusions to the great men and former history of that State.—Petersburg Express. THE PUGITIVE WILLIAM JOHNSON.

In narrating the escape of the fugitive slave, William Johnson, on board the barque Growler, from Alabama, the Boston Evening Telegraph says:— 'He appeared to be about thirty or thirty-five year old, muscular and able-bodied, and every way such an opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or and expression were keen and sharp, and he appeared to be a resolute, determined man, capable of a bold stroke for freedom.

The largest mass meeting ever convened in Indiana was a Fremont gathering at the capital of that State, on the 15th inst. More than 20,000 people were said to be on the ground; who were addressed from three speakers' chairs. A grand procession was in the order of the day, and bands of music, decorated cars,—theological, financial, political, social,—in order to banners and transparencies were in the ranks. In the Indiana delegation was a car drawn by six white horses, and containing thirty-two girls dressed in white, with gorlands around their heads, representing the 31 States and Kansas. The inscription on the car was, 'Opposition to Old B ichelors.' Kansas was represented by a fair blue-eyed girl, sitting in the extreme end of the car, and with her white dress draped with black crape. A mammoth ball, moving on an axle, was n feature of the grand affair. In the procession was an immensa shown in its faculty of changing the public heart in the shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its of the grand affair. In the procession was an immense German delegation. After dinner, the five or six acres surrounding the State House were literally covered with people to listen to addresses. The old citizens of Indianopolis say they never saw such a gathering there be

The action of the House on the Senate's bil for the so-styled pacification of Kansas will be awaited with thrilling interest. It is virtually and really the question of freedom or slavery in Kansas. It is designed, and it will be so in fact. The object of the bill is, to place the question of freedom or slavery in the control of the persons actually in the Territory at the present moment—when it is notorious that by a series of oppressions and outrages, which have no paral- seech all to help us, as it is the only means wherehy lel in the history of the country, the larger part of these settlers who are in favor of a free State have been either imprisoned or driven from the Territory.—

N. Y. Evangelist.

Seech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby led in the history of the case has been worther and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance

THE SUPPOSED SLAVER. The Providence Journal says there is no doubt that the deserted schooner re-cently taken into Newport was a slave vessel. She is a splendid model, not over three years old, and proa spiendid model, not over three years old, and pro-nounced by the pilots and boatmen of Newport as in their opinion one of the fastest vessels that ever came into that port. She is about 140 tons burden. The name 'Ferrit' is cut on the starboard rail, and 'Elise' on the larboard rail. Officers are on the track of the owners of the vessel, and have hopes of bringing them

Kansas. The affairs of Kansas are still in a desperate state. The citizens get no protection from the United States Government. Gen. P. H. Smith, who has recently been sent there, when asked by a deputation of citizens, who waited on him, for protection for their lives and property, replied that he had no authority to grant such protection. They must expect it only from the civil law; i. e. the law of the border ruffians, who rob and murder them.

THE CASE OF HERBERT. The jury in the case of Her-

bet are unable to agree. It is understood that they stand ten for acquiral, and two for conviction.

Our readers will recollect that, at the time of the murder of Keating, we stated the fact that Herbert was a professional gambler at the time of his election. The California papers by the last steamer, confirm the statement, and publicable as a statement and publicable as the statement. ment, and publish the antecedents of Herbert, and in-timate that he owed his election to ballot-box stuffers. The True Californian publishes a narrative of the mur-der of Collin Cocke, a few years ago, at Brazos River, Texas, by a man named Waters, assisted by his brother and by Herbert. These parties, armed with double barrelled shot guns, rushed into Cocke's chamber, and while Herbert and one of the brothers held him, Waters shot him dead by two discharges from his gun, and one

from a revolver.

Such is the man who has again stained his hands with blood, and is again likely to escape merited punishment.

The Worcester Spy says that a letter has been received. ed in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that Herbert, the Congressman, has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties.

Mons. Godard's Ascension .- The ascension of Mons. Godard, in his mammoth balloon 'America,' took place from the Agricultural Fair Grounds Mon-The process of inflation was considerably delayed September, in the Manamooskeagin Hall, at East Ab by the heaviness of the gas, and was not completed un-til shortly after 8 o'clock, P. M.—the ascension having

til shortly after 8 o'clock, P. M.—the ascension having been advertised for 6 1-2 o'clock.

The two gentlemen aunounced to ascend with the mronaut and his lady, were prevented from taking the desired flight for the same reason that caused delay in the operations, and after a vain attempt of even Madame Godard's accompanying her liege lord, he was obliged to go alone with his horse. He sat in the car, and below was suspended the animal, (a pony weighing about 500 pounds) which he intended to ride. After reaching an altitude of about fifty feet, he lowered himself by an altitude of about fifty feet, he lowered himself by means of a rope ladder, upon the back of the animal, the positions of whose head and tail indicated the docil ity and resignation with which he bore his zerial voyage, and, after waving his bat to the multitude beneath,

oon resumed his original position.

Mons. Godard and his balloon reached terra firms safely in the vicinity of Heath street, Roxbury, and arrived at the Tremont House, in this city, shortly after

The receipts at the gates of the grounds amounted to nearly \$3000, and the number of persons within the enclosure was estimated at about 15,000; while that of those assembled upon the squares and streets in the vi-cinity, was several times that amount. The arenues were lined with carriages, and the house-tops for a grea distance were occupied by human beings. The roofs of two wooden buildings, occupied as city stables, gave way, and many persons standing upon them found a speedy passage to the ground; but we heard of no ac-cidents thereby.

Mons. Godard is making arrangements for another as-

cension with his monster balloon 'America,' and the view of the process of inflation and of taking flight will be free to all, even if he 'breaks his neck, limbs, and every bone in his body, and loses his balloon in the attempt.' He is determined to prove to the Bostonians that he is not a 'humbug,' as he feels that he has been that he is not a "numbug, as he leers that he has very unjustly styled, in consequence of circumstances entirely beyond his control. He attributes his inability to take up his friends with him on Monday to the dampness of the gas from the pipes, and the sudden coldness of the air. The same difficulty was experienced at his first ascension in New Orleans, where the gas pipes passed over low and damp land. The lateness of the hour aggravated the difficulty, and as the dampness inoreased, the gas of course tecame more and more con-densed. Mr. Godard proposes to open the grounds to the public, and to make the exhibition free; and that the city authorities shall take measures to receive from the spectators, on their departure from the grounds afthe speciators, on their departure from the grounds attended the speciators, on their departure from the grounds attended to specify the ascension, whatever sums of money any may be disposed to give; the whole collection, without any deduction of expenses, to be appropriated, under the direction of the authorities, to the relief of the sufferers by the late inundation in France.—Boston Post.

W. B. Stone, in a few very appropriate remarks, expenses the sympathy of the friends present, and specify and plants are stated in which doubt at the boseful and plants are stated in which doubt at the specific and plants.

The Transcript Intimates that Mons. Godard will make his second ascension on Saturday afternoon.

The Rockville (Md.) Sentinel notices ar unusual number of attempted escape of slaves in that county. On the night of the 5th inst., a whole family, six in number, belonging to Mr. H. Harding, made a start, but were soon captured, except one, who has not been heard of since.

In spite of the representations of the friends and relatives of Mr. Van Vanstavoren, the Conductor of the 'down train,' there is no doubt now that he committed suicide. Rendered almost insane by the terrible responsibility either thrown upon him or recklessly incurred, he proceded an ounce of arsenic, and this drug terminated his life about three o'clock in the afternoon.—Philadelphia paper.

THE TWENTIETH

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of

and expression were keen and sharp, and he appeared to be a resolute, determined man, capable of a bold stroke for freedom.

As to the manner of his escape, we learn from the Traveller that he was employed about the wharves in Mobile, and took occasion to slip into the hold of the Growler just as she was about to sail. After the bark got to sea, the captain had the hatches put on, and covered up close, so that while the heat was intense, there was but a scant supply of sir. For four days and three nights he was in this position, which must have been one of intense suffering. On the fourth day the captain ordered the hatches to be taken off, in order to get at a cable, when the presence of the fogitive, much to the surprise of Capt. Pillsbury, was discovered.

Apparently he was in the last extremity, and restoratives were at once applied, such as throwing water upon him, rubbing him with spirits, &c. He states that he received kind treatment from the captain and from all on hoard, the crew making him presents of sundry articles. He has been for the past eight years a member of a church at the South, and remarked that he was fally prepared, after long deliberation, to risk his life in the attempt to obtain his freedom.'

Another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Elibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danceursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown him the presence of the forgitive, much to the surprise of the shown him deprived of educations, it has shown him deprived of educations, it has shown him the presence of the forgitive, much to the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown him the presence of the

necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain news-

shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with SLAVEBOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading ; and we especially be-

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

Communications may be addressed to the Committ at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

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

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR 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

dren's clothing, -in short, anything saleable, will be gratefully received and most conscientiously appropriated 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. Poor. HARRIET L. RANDALL, ELLEN POOL, AUGUSTA M. DYER. AMANDA G. LOWELL HANNAH SHAW, ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD. HARRIET LINCOLN. LUCY J. WHITING.

DIED-In West Brookfield, July 10, ELIZABETH G HENSHAW, wife of JoSIAH HENSHAW, aged 66 years. A faithful and sympathetic wife, a kind and affection ate mother, a warm-hearted and generous neighbor, valued and trusty friend. She has done her work with diligence and devotion, and closed her life of usefulness with that peaceful calmness that impressed all who witnessed to say, ' May our last days be like hers.'

A large circle of friends and neighbors gathered at 2 o'clock on Saturday, July 12th, to assist the family to bury their dead, and to offer to them that sympathy they might need in this affliction. Mr. Henshaw briefly spoke of the occasion that had

brought them together, and requested any person pres ent to make such remark, in expression of sympathy, or in improvement of the occasion to the advantage of the

of the hopeful and pleasant aspects in which death might and should be viewed. S. S. Foster, of Worcester, spoke at length of the facts, philosophy, and duties of life and death, and of the redections appropriate to such occasions, closing with the

remark that all our words and acts to the living should be such as we should wish them to be, if they were the last words and acts to them in life. George Track, of Fitchburg, expressed briefly the sympathy he felt for the family as old friends and acquaintances, and his views of the improvements the living should make of the departure of friends, and closed

with offering a prayer.

During the Herbert trial in Washington, on Saturday, Mr. Brooks entered the court and paid his fine, \$300 and \$75 costs.

We have had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Rock on 'The Races.' He is an able and scientific lecturer, and his arguments seem to us impreguable.—Chicopee fine, \$300 and \$75 costs.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sla= very 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

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

these Conventions may be rendered in the highest de-

gree effective, and the presage of the near approach of

To 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. LLOTD 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-Stavery Society will be held in BROOKFIELD, on Saturday evening and Sunday, July 26th and 27th, commencing at 7, P. M., of Saturday. On Sanday, the meetings will be held in the Unitarian meeting-house.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., ANDREW T. Foss, and CHARLES C.

Bullingia 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. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec.

the perfect triumph of Liberty.

LEOMINSTER-PARKER PILISBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in the Town Hall, Leominster, on Sunday, August 2d, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in commemoration of British West India Emancipation, and of its successful results.

further notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

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

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

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

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Kaickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing ran, pimples, and freekles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered.' Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co. General Awants. 100 Washington Street. Boston. Co. General Agents, 100 Washington Street, Boston. eop6m

ORCHARD HILL

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MR. AND MRS. MACK, being about to enter upon the ninth year of their School, propose to limit their number to seventeen pupils. The mode of instruc-tion and the regulation of their School and Family will continue the same as have heretofore given so general

Satisfaction.

They hope to secure the services of a French Lady, ness, has long had the confidence of the musical public, fortunately combines instruction in Vocal and Instru-

mental Music, and in Thorough Bass.
Their Establishment, furnished with Bathing accom-

ition to the course of instruction pursued else where in similar schools, comprising the Ancient and Modern Languages, the various branches of an English Education, and Pencil and Crayon Drawing, a Course of Reading is pursued socially evenings, which introduces the Young Ladies into the varied fields of Literature

s expected.

The school is near the Wellington Hill Station, six miles from Boston, on the Fitchburg railroad. Post-Office address, Orchard Hill School, Belmont, Mass.

TERMS.

EXTRAS-PER QUARTER.

Belmont, July 24. THE



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.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, or how to read character, Self-Improvement, Home Education, Government, Selection of Pursuits, Choice of Apprentices, Clerks, Partners in Business, or Companious for Life, will be clearly set forth. Biography, with Portraits, Mechanism, Agriculture and Horticulture, with Engravings, will make

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July 4. 4t
808 Broadway, New York.

Hopedale Home School. THE next Quarter of this Institution, established and

A 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, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Principals. 8t

MUSEMENTS-THEIR USES AND ABUSES: A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:

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

All communications for the undersigned, until

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beautifying

BELMONT, MASS.

they hope to secure the services of a French Lady, who shall be a member of the family, and preside over the conversation of the young ladies, in her native language. Their son, who, after two or three years study of the language abroad, has the accent and fluency of a native, is their Teacher of German. He will also assist in teaching Natural History. Their present Music Teacher, who, by his fine taste and uncommon thorough-

modations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a delightful region, abounding in pleasant walks, combines every facility for exercise and health.

ces the Young Ladies into the varied fields of Literature and Poetry, a taste for which is frequently not acquired by the ordinary routine of school studies.

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always be pre-paid. Trunks and packages can be sent to Orchard Hill School by Gibbs's Waltham Express, of-fice No. 7 Court Squre, Boston. Tuition, Board and Washing, for the year, \$320 00

TEACHERS. MR. and MRS. MACK,
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MR. D. MACK, Jr.,
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Teacher of Music.
Teacher of Dancing.



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KEI

From Mozer Sull in Mozer Sull

A Natibality and they properly and the p

3. Ke Yes! a with los 5 &

We thank our English friend for his favor, and beg to hear from him again .- Ep. Lin.

For the Liberator. A PRAYER POR UNIVERSAL EMANCI-

PATION. BY WILLIAM STOKES.

"Arise, O Lord! let not man prevail! O God, lift up thine hand, to judge the fatherless and oppresed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress."—
THE PSALMS.

O Thou, the great Almighty, Power sublime ! Reigning in glory ere the birth of time ! Thine awful glance athwart the gloom profound, Strikes through all nature to her utmost bound ; Surveying men and angels, earth and sky, Each thought and purpose as they open lie; From whom the darkness hides no secret deeds, Where vice defies thee, or where virtue bleeds ! Low at thy footstool, Power Divine, I fall, And Thee adore, great Sovereign Lord of all !

Thou King Eternal !- Bliss of Heaven above ! Whose reign is Mercy, and whose throne is Love Look down with pity, and behold the woe That mars creation in thy world below. Where power and pride with infamy unite To rob the belpless of each holy right; And, thee defying, find it cause of sin That man is covered with a darker skin ! And thine own image barter and enchain, As beasts for burden, or as slaves for gain.

For this didst Thou a being give to man Was it for this our common race began ? Didst Thou to him of paler skin convey The right his darker brother to betray, And him from country and from home to steal, As one too stolid or too base to feel? And didst Thou make the paler brother chief, To act by turns the tyrant and the thief?

No !-of 'one blood' thou madest man to be, Equal in honor and in liberty ; Equal the forest and the plains to roam, To sail the ocean, and select his home ; Equal to tend the flock, or turn the sod, To serve his country, and obey his God. In all things equal,-feature, limb and life,-In children's fondness, or in love of wife. Equal in value as thy godlike race, Though rude the language, and though dark the face Equal in time, and all that time has given ; Equal in death, in judgment, and in heaven.

Why then, O Lord, shall guilty man presume Thy law to cancel in his brother's doom, And in his puny impotence defy The awful Maker of the earth and sky? Shall he thine image seiz as living prey, And deal defiance in the face of day? Shall he degrade his brother to a slave, And all thy justice and thy wrath outbrave? With felon grasp shall be make fast his hold, Nor loose his victim but for paltry gold,? Shall he thy foe in tyrant pomp abide, And dare thy vengeance in his brutal pride?

O God, appear ! let man no more prevail ! Cold and unfeeling as the Northern gale, No cry he hears, of wife, or child, or mother Of virgin sister, or of death-doomed brother ! Of writhing slave who dies beneath the stroke Of the sworn foe to every tyrant's yoke! Or frenzied husband, madden'd to his face, And doomed to witness to his own disgrace, When raging fury but provokes the blow That lays both husband and avenger low. In vain the groans, the agony, the tears, For hardened man no captive brother hears ; But, callous-hearted, chuckling o'er his gold, Brands him a chattel to be bought and sold. What fell despair, what anguish will be heed, As father, husband, helpless children, bleed ? What dving mother moves his heart to grief, As o'er the daughter gloats some monster thief, Who counts on beauty as the trading stock, To bring more dollars at the auction-block?

Appear, O Lord, nor let thy power delay, But close forever the oppressor's day; And lay his falsehood and his triumph low. Burst every fetter, break each tyrant's chain, Nor let iniquity forever reign. Plead thou the cause of Afric's injured race. And brand their spoilers with the world's disgrace.

Across the deep where roll Atlantic waves, Where Freedom boasts her heritage of slaves; Where Christian Doctors prove, with learned pains, How Christ their master may be held in chains, And toil with midnight study to unfold, How He, in brethren, may be bought and sold !-O God arise! their infamy reverse. Or Freedom's name will be a scorn and curse. And ere the slumbering indignation pour In dark destruction on that blood-stained shore; Ere pent-up wrath in fiery billows sweep Their bastard freedom to the angry deep ; Give them to make the compensation due, To ' mourn in sackcloth, and in ashes too. Give them to clear the freeman's soil from shame By blotting slavery to the very name : Give them to act the Christian's noble part. To love their brother with a brother's heart. And with him join thy glory to pursue, Who made them brethren with a different hue

So come, O God, and let thy will be done, As in you Heaven, e'en so beneath the sun ; So come in glory-so in Mercy reign, And make our earth a paradise again ! Newall's Buildings, Manchester, (Eng.) May 24, 1856

> For the Liberator. TRUE PRAISE.

Father ! not worth alone men prize ; Not with thy just, all-seeing eyes, Whose awful, searching glances dart Into the deep recesses of the heart, Do men behold their brother men. Maker and Judge of all ! ah, when, When upon this, thine earth, Shall humble, honest worth, Upright integrity, that never swerves, Receive the honor it so well deserves?

If all were loyal to their conscience, then Vileness and pride no more would worshipped be And we, no more desiring Man's praise, but loyal to our high aspiring, Should seek alone the praise that comes from Thee. Tenterden, (Kent,) Eng.

For the Liberator.

UP TO THE LIGHT! Upward, upward to the light! Restless spirit, take thy flight Where the cooling breezes sweep, Where the sparkling waters leap, Where the rainbow's brilliant hue Cluters in the morning dew ; Where the golden sunbeams play On the earth, ere they pass away ; Where the morning's rosy light Pierces through the darkest night ;-Look and listen ! everywhere Thou shalt learn God's love and care ; Angel voices thou wilt find, That the struggling soul unbind. Upward, upward seek the light That will make thy being bright!

THE LIBERATOR.

A VOICE PROM THE SPIRIT WORLD.

BRO. GARRISON:
I forward to you an address which came from the spirit world, through me, on the 3d inst. I had it with me at the meeting held at Framingham, on the 4th, but did not see a favorable moment to read it. A hope is indulged that it may, in some slight degree, help to swell the rising tide of universal freedom.

JOHN M. SPEAR. Yours, truly, July 18.

ADDRESS. Three-quarters of a century since, the America

Republic was organized. The most advanced governmental minds of that age were engaged in this labor. In the midst of a revolution, surrounded by circumstances of an unfavorable character, hardly comprehending what they themselves needed, different sectional and political influences being brought to bear upon them, the founders of this republic did the best they could. To most minds then engaged in the labor, it was a doubtful experiment. They questioned whether man had then arrived at a state when he could intelligently select his own rulers. Some members of the new effort would gladly have substituted for a republic a somewhat modified monarchy; while others would have taken extreme republican ground; while a third class were disposed to try, for a still longer season, pacific measures with the mother country. It were hardly then to be expected that all could be accomplished which the most ardent and sanguine desired. The new governmental ship was launched with some degree of fear and trembling, and no little anxiety on the part of many of its framers. Scarcely had man outgrown feudalism. He had been accustomed to look with no little contempt upon the mere artisan, considering him but little better than a menial. In the Western and Southern States, slavery seemed to be an essential element in the rearing and bringing forth of their products. Wealthy, intelligent and influential slaveholders aided in forming the new confederation. While it was seen to be essential that commerce should be protected, it was also claimed that the slave was, to a certain extent, an article of merchandise, and that that species of property ought also to be guarded and protected, if not perpetuated. In the midst of scenes of this character, it became exceedingly difficult to agree on any basis, with a view of forming a national confederation. It was clearly perceived that, unless the the mother country would subjugate the whole people. Taking broad views of things as they then appeared on the surface, there came to be, on the part of the confederators, a willingness to sacrifice the interest, and to overlook the good of some, that important advantages might be secured to the nation as such. Besides, hope was enjoyed that the innate love of liberty, which it was thought dwelt in the breast of man, would rise in its glory, power and majesty, and eventually overcome, if not entirely subvert, the institution-human chattelism. Events which have since transpired most clearly show, that the founders of this republic, to say trying hour. In fact, it were hardly to be expected, in view of surrounding circumstances, they could act with all that calmness and that deliberation which are so essential in carrying forward a work so momentous Years have rolled on, the experiment has been fairly tried, and there is reason to fear, that such is the love of case, such the power of wealth, when concentrated on a particular branch of commerce, that the young republic will prove to be a failure. Past experiences however, are valuable; they cultivate and bring our the nobler and higher faculties in man. Such is the condition of things at this present june

ture, that no intelligent person can indulge the hopthat this republic can hold together for any considerable length of time. Diverse interests, sectionalism, partyism, have usurped the place of a true love of the outraged victims! Really, this attempt to reconcile such. Should efforts be continued to perpetuate the whole people; it has made them incapable of under Union by ordinary brute force, then there will be seen standing the difference between right and wrong; i the son in arms against his father, and wee, rapine, has wrecked their moral nature. crime in its most painful forms, will be presented as a spectacle to other nations. It were wiser, then, that greatly advanced minds, persons of large governmental education, and of great moral worth, concentrate tion. Manifestly, the work of the present hour is, at the earliest favorable moment, and in a central location, to convene persons, both men and women, with a will of necessity require much time, great boldness, viewed by posterity. large patience, a lofty morality, and a deep interest in and unquestionably there would be, a hesitancy in recognizing woman as a participator in labors of a purely national and political character; yet there are an accurred and unnatural Union has been generated. persons who begin clearly to perceive, that until woter, then, in the outset, to call a Convention irrespeccolored persons, will exhibit, in the new enterprise. framework of human governments, which will justly entitle them to hold important official positions in foundgovernments, might be invited to take seats in the convention, or to transmit to it such valuable governmental documents as would, in their judgment, facilitate the objects had in contemplation.

Another Independence day has dawned on this pe ple, but it is to be regarded as a day of sadness and one portion of this country is arrayed against another ; already the blood of a noble, cultivated, and eminently distinguished Senator has flowed even in the Senatorial hall; and now what wait the friends of freedom for? Has not the hour come, when, as a blow has been instruction. struck for slavery, one should be struck for freedom? The cooler and more conservative classes may choose to wait until the clank of the chain is heard on Bunker's height, or the usurper may control the plains work its own cure. Suppose God now to interpose to of Lexington or Concord; but they, in whose veins bring American slavery to a peaceful termination; how there courses a drop of human blood and sympathy, readily it would be argued, in the formation of future cannot fail to feel that now is the hour, and this the governments, that slavery is a thing to be safely adoptday, to declare themselves a truly free and indepen- ed, as it could be put aside by peaceful means whenever dent people. Let, then, the press speak in unmistaka- circumstances forbid its continuance ! ble language-let freedom's orator focalize his mind to this one field of labor; let the lagging pulpit utter its words of rebuke, and let it call in the mightiest power-religion-to aid the great work of the present mo- FRIEND GARRISON : ment. Leave this labor to be done by your sons and daughters, the usurper will gather strength by age. every one is aware of. It is not bounded by country It will be more difficult in the future than now. This customs, nor creeds, but is for universal liberty, irre then is the thing to be simed at, and this the day to spective of color, wealth, or other considerations. commence the work. Let there be a second Fourth of July, which shall excel in grandeur, beauty, harmony, name; that falsely-styled high position has never him breadth of thought, wisdom of action, any preceding dered it from fearlessly attacking error wherever found Fourth, however glorious. It must be kept in mind that man is a progressive being, outgrowing old institutions, and becoming capable of organizing new, bet-ter and wiser than the past. The child should not aim 'Fashion Plates,' which are a scandal upon commo merely to equal his father, but strive to excel him in all that is grand, noble, sublime. Thus the coming genera- intellectual culture, ever did or ever will abuse hersel tion shall be wiser than the present. Found as good a government as you can to-day, and it will be out- but falling into the hands of foolish mothers an grown, and a third Fourth of July will be requisite

rally ; the tyrant shall see it, tremble, turn pale, while heart of throbbing Humanity shall rejoice, feeling that human redemption is at hand, even at the very

> SPIRITUALISM AND REPORM. SHEBOTGAN FALLS, June 16, 1856.

this place, to consider the bearing of Spiritualism on the character and destiny of man in this state. The following resolutions were introduced and discussed :

following resolutions were introduced and discussed:

Resolved, That Spiritualism is opposed to the popular religion of Christendom, in the following particulars: I. e.—The Divine origin and authority of the Bible—the miraculous conception—the vicarious atonement—the total depravity of man—eternal hell—the sanctity of the Sabbath, the priestly office and the church—and the fixed state of the good and the evil in the next state of existence; and that it is the duty of all spiritualigts boldly but kindly to meet these issues, and to seek to expose and extirpate these errors, so hurtiful to human character and happiness.

ful to human character and happiness.

Resolved, That the one great and natural tendency of Spiritualism is—to elevate human beings above the plane of sensualism in which they are held by the popular religious of Christendom and Heathendom, and, in all relations, to present a more spiritual and perfect type of Humanity.

Resolved, That Spiritualism rejects, as unnatural

and monstrous, the doctrine of Free Love, as enter-tained by Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, and by all who believe that God once sanctioned or allowed by all who believe that God once sanctioned or allowed polygamy and concubinage; and inculcates the principle of exclusive conjugal love as the only basis of a happy home, and a spiritual and healthy offspring.

Resolved, That it ill-becomes the ministers and churches, who believe that the polygamy of David and Solomon were consistent with the perfection of purity and wisdom, to condemn Spiritualism as tending to licentiousness; inasmuch as, even allowing that Spiritualism anections all they falsely charge upon it, it only ualism sanctions all they falsely charge upon it, it only sanctions what they themselves declare to have been

lom.

Resolved. That they who sustain American slavery. and the polygamy and concubinage of the Old Testa-ment, as having been approved of God, are unfitted, by their religion to teach the world the true spiritual re-lation of marriage and parentage, and to be the guardians of sexual morality.

sanctioned by God, and by the highest piety and wis-

A Methodist minister present could see nothing in these resolutions but the licentiousness, murder and anarchy of the French Revolution. The supremacy of man over his incidents-over Bibles, creeds, priest hoods, churches, sabbaths, constitutions and unionshas been the one prevailing thought of the Convention Slavery and war, as they now exist in our midst, and the slaveholding Union that sanctions them, have been the theme of condemnation by every speaker. Wiscon American people, as such, acted in union and harmony, sin is on the ground of political anti-slavery, and the people are fast passing into a truer and nobler type o anti-slavery, i. e., No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS.

I am sorry that Elihu Burritt has come West t BAYE THE UNION. He is lecturing in various towns and cities, deprecating a dissolution of this slave-hunting confederacy. Strange that one like him should be s

It is truly amazing with what eagerness the peopl listen to the Dissolution question, and to the proposa to form a Northern Republic. A spirit of deadly wrath and revenge is rising and pervading the entire community in many places in the West. It portends evil. the least, erred in judgment at that critical and very When Mr. Burritt attempts to sustain this 'agreement with hell,'-the American Union,-he always makes himself and his effort ridiculous. He says- Preserve the Union-stand by the Union-our only hope is in the Union, the glorious, God-ordained Union.' Then he turns about and says- There is no Union-there never was and never can be a Union, between Liberty and Slavery. God himself cannot make a Union be tween two such moral antigonisms.' Why then urge the people to perpetuate a Union where none exists ?where God himself cannot create one? This is glorification of a non-entity, and seems very puerile.

Then the solemn proposition to pay the kidnapper one billion of dollars to quit stealing ; to cease to keep brothels, and to rear their own children for the market But not one word about compensating the robbed and American Union, saying nothing of a love of man as moral contradictions has left its fearful mark on the

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

UNION SAVING.

SHEDS CORNERS, June 30th, 1856. Probably there is not, in all this wide world, a more striking exhibition of popular infatuation than is now being made in the persistent attempt to perpetuate a union between Slavery and Freedom. Man, with all view of carefully considering the state of the nation, his ingenuity, could not possibly have invented a more and with the hope that incipient steps may be taken to slupendous folly or a more ridiculous farce. This is form a new confederation. A labor of this character the light in which American Union Saving is to be

Men, entirely rational on all other subjects, are the welfare of universal man. At first, it might be nevertheless strangely infatuated in regard to the real difficult to decide on a basis of action; there might be, nature and inevitable results of this great American Union! So much for that anomalous combination of circumstances, by which this ignis-fatuus attachment to

Were some of our prominent advocates of freedom as man has an equality of political rights, no true nation- same on one subject as they are on another, they would al progress can be reasonably expected. It were bet- clearly perceive that the outrages in Kansas and in the Senate are legitimately and necessarily the result tive of sex, clime, nation, or color. It would be found of the cause that produces it. But, shutting their eyes that not a few eminent women, and some distinguished to the true nature of the case, they as tenaciously cling to the Union and the Government, and the Constitu learning, talent, oratorical powers, a knowledge of the tion, as though our system combined no discordant elements whatever. And all this in the vain hope that something will yet turn up to save the old ship of State, ing the new government. Besides, persons in the old and give it a direction in favor of freedom. Vain, deworld, who have devoted much time to the structures of lusive dream !- unworthy the philosophers and states men who indulge it.

Equally vain and delusive is the hope that, by some providential interposition, the calamities into which the slavery elements of our government seem to be natu rally plunging us will yet be averted. God will permit these things to take their natural course, that pos mourning, rather than of joy and hilarity. Already terity may learn an effectual lesson from the experience of the past. This may be unpleasant to contemplate, but so is much of the past history of our race ; so are many of the circumstances in the history of man, from which we are now deriving most important practical

According to the enormity of the evil of slavery,"and the tenacity of the world's attachment to it, will be the direful consequences of its existence; for slavery must

A. HOGEBOOM

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

The word Liberator has a broader definition tha

I well know that your paper has been true to it I have been led to these thoughts by looking at a fer

numbers of 'Godey's Lady's Book,' which have incidentally fallen in my way. It is largely illustrated with eense. No decent woman, with common moral an by any such licentious and health-destroying fashions thoughtless girls, who have no knowledge of physiology

that vile and pernicious publication.

With the publisher, Louis A. Godey, personally, I am

the Mount Vernon Society, which proposes to raise 5200,000 for the purchase of 200 acres of the Mount Vernon estate, and deed it to the State of Virginia, to be held forever sacred to the memory of Washing-ton. DAVID HITCHINGS.

Richfield, N. Y., June 1, 1856.

A LIVE BOOK.

GLANCES AND GLIMPSES,' by Harriot K. Hunt, M. D. This is a genuine live book -a book which every watcher on the tower of Progress should possess. In it we discover the long demanded era in medical practice heralded. The principle, that the first, highest duty of the physician is to prevent disease, by teaching people the laws of life-the doctrine of spiritual and physical hygiene, obedience to which is health and happiness-is amply demonstrated. The advent and exantagonist. ample of such a true, harmonious life as is Dr. Hunt's, marks an era in the social development of mankind .-Significant and full of import is the vivid contrast pre-sented by her active usefulness and benevolence, with the soulless, aimless lives of two-thirds of American force will spring fearfully out of the Church, and women, whose God is fashion; whose idol is the insipid novel ; who are ever ready to ridicule and slander every true woman, who, feeling the narrowness and unadaptedness of present surroundings, dare recognize and and numerous ecclesiastical convulsion obey the divinity within. Just so long as woman re- great mass of Protestants will cling passionately gards useful employment as beneath her, and looks upon to the spirit of Freedom. But a large minority, considering that ecclesiastical 'authority' is safer than the doctrine of individual sovereignty and exeries, and flattered by the other sex, just so long will a shallow, puny, idle-brained race be propagated. And to what does HARRIOT K. HUNT owe her freedom and individual harmony, and success in life? Simply this, will militate against progressive doctrines by going -A TRUE HOME : a childhood whose guardian angel was love-an intellectual and judicious home influencephysical and moral training as to the necessity of obedience to natural laws. Hear her speak :-Parents ! your children are worth more to you than

the unrealities so many of you follow. See to it that you give your young children a home worthy of the name. Giving them that, you give them all. Failing to give them that, though you bestow everything else, you give them nothing. Home is the mould of character. I do not care what after delights and albe in store for the life of a neglected child, there will always be a void, a cheat, a sorrow, a loneliness in its being, which it will feel, though often not understand. How many are they who, taking upon themselves the responsibilities of parentage, realize or give a single

thought to these important truths? Prevailing crime disease, and misery tell how few; and not until woman' education is more thoroughly practical, not until she is aroused to a sense of her obligations, will the first step towards reform be consummated. MARLBORO', N. H. July 18, 1856.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. KINGSTON, July 14, 1856.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON .

DEAR SIR-On looking over some old newspapers have in my possession, which were published just previous to the Revolution, I find in one of them a short article particularly applicable, I think, to the present state of affairs in our country, and thinking it would be interesting to you, I send a copy of it. The paper I selected it from was 'The Massachusetts Spy,' or *Thomas's Boston Journal,' and had for its motto the and distributed luxuries. Such encouragements, following: - Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our souls, to certain temperaments, look like Utopian dreams. and make our Lives in thy possession happy, or our Deaths glorious in thy Just Defence!"

Yours sincerely,

From the Massachusetts Spy or Thomas's Boston Journ al of Thursday, December 9th, 1773.

BRETHREN, FATHERS, AND COUNTRYMEN:

We now see our civil state with our eyes wide open,—our enemies, in the face of day, oppose ty-ranny to liberty. Every man is now called upon to declare which side he will take, and to speak and act accordingly. The common sense, the feelings of humanity, and the majesty of liberty, which glow in American breasts, have been too long insulted by the wretched instruments of robbery and despotism-the streets of our metropolis have been strewed with our slaughtered brethren, and while their innocent blood was running in the streets and crying for vengeance, the King's representative declared that he had no power to order the murder-ers into confinement, but when the people assemble to consult how they may preserve the rights which God hath given them, from the jaws of devouring tyronts, they are called an unlawful assembly, and daringly menaced by this same representation of Majesty. What are we to learn from such experience as this! That we are not to put confidence in man, nor in princes; but trusting in him who came into the world to make us free indeed, use that strength and power which he hath given us, to defend those liberties which are sacred itself. Therefore, my brethren, fathers, and countrymen, let us realize the vast importance of our duty; that under providence we may not only pre-serve our own invaluable rights, but give the blessentail it to posterity! All the bonds of duty to God and man, the interests of time and eternity, unite their voice. Americans ! Let Life and Liberty never be parted !

DETERMINATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Extracts from the new work just published by Bels Marsh, 15 Franklin street, Boston, entitled * PENETRA-LIA: being Harmonial Answers to Important Questions,' by Andrew Jackson Davis :-

What do you consider the principal enemies to Amer ica's perpetuity !

American dangers are twofold : one is the spirit of Slavery: the other is the spirit of War. War and Slavery: the other is the spirit of viral.

Slavery are advocated by the American people; ception of a Divine Being. It conceptions of God the primary rocks these on which our ship is most are well-nigh satanic, and its ideas of man are exlikely to be stranded. Now we are sailing direct-ly between them—the spirit of war or retaliation American Church, a man sees himself to be worthon one side, and the spirit of slavery or despotism on the other; but there are good and healthy minds as good as the Devil who was elaborated by Zoroin the United States who have no sympathy with either. Few persons have attained that royal, lovely, beautiful, poetical, magnificent; but, at spiritual summit from which they can perceive that universal Peace is the only doctrine of salety on the one hand, and that unconditional Freedom is the only doctrine of safety on the other. Few can see this, and a less number dare to affirm it openly. We have reason to believe that the influence of the Spirit-Iand will be felt by the American of the Spirit-Land will be felt by the American people; and that, by virtue of much inspiration, they will judge statutes and institutions in the light of human nature! Not the perpetuity of the American nation merely, but that of all nations, is to be considered in the light of Father-God and to be considered in the light of Father-God and Nature. Better conceptions of Father-God.

Nature. Better conceptions of Father-God and Nature an will bring us a higher system of government. Not But the slaves of 'the peculiar institution' are to advance ourselves as a selfish nation, but to give not 'Brethren' in the light of the American an example of strength and righteousness to all We are not to consider ourselves a nation people. We are not to consider ourselves a nation of superior military strength, born to achieve triumphs, and gain laurels on the field of blood to drive all opposing nations away, as the Red Man from his native forests. No! If we desire to per-petuate our nation, we must go on in a different spirit. These political rulers must be interiorly opened and expanded, so that they may be recip-ients of better and higher inspirations. There is something else in this universe to appeal to besidethe utilitarian affections of merchants and commer-cialists. Yet the utilitarian element is furtirely working good in this department; and we may t to remedy the defects of the present efforts. Arise, then, ye sons and daughters of the Pilgrims! unfurl fashions to adopt its ruinous recommendations.

The 'Book' claims to have a very extensive circularights, irrespective of sex, climate, color, or nation.'

Around it the noble men and women of this hour sh a uncharitable, therefore, to suppose that a large share will enable us to avert these two dangers save a will enable us to avert these two dangers save a

of the diseases which now afflict the female portion of community is justly chargeable to the publisher of all human kind. What do you think of the United States ecclesiasti

wholly unacquainted, and bear him nothing but love; but I value the good of community at too high a rate to silently let his immoral and foolish publication poison public virtue, without raising a warning voice.

I notice, by the June number of the 'Book,' that Edward Everett and his oration on Washington are highly spoken of. Louis A. Godey is the Treasurer of the Warney Vernon Society, which proposes to raise es is like politics in the State; and I repeat it, one is Godless, and the other is Christless. The Church is preaching love, but practising force: and the Government is preaching God, but practising something which strongly suggests the opposite
personage! Two incompatible elements animate
the American people—absolute Tyranny and absolute Freedom. Roman Catholicity represents absolute Despotism, and Harmonial Philosophy represents absolute Liberty. The first holds that
institutions are god-originated; the other, that institutions are god-originated; the other, that institutions are god-originated, the other, that in-stitutions spring out of a progressive humanity. Harmonial Philosophy teaches that Liberty is the common inheritance of all men; the Church, that Liberty is dangerous, except when granted as a temporary privilege. The Romish Church regards the spirit of unconditional Liberty as its strongest

Will these opposite forces continue to agitate each other until they reach dissolution?

Between these two antagonisms, the American peo-ple will be involved in civil difficulties; and established Churches will experience severe paroxysms treme radicalism, will bow before and embrace the neck of the Mother Church. Conservatives always have more fear than perception of principles, and back into the maternal embraces of the Catholic Church. One great struggle in America will grow out of a theological question: Whether God rules the human soul through the church, or the church through the human soul! This question, methinks, will one day be put to all the inhabitants of America. This will be a Day of Judgment. Tyranny! or Freedom! Shall we consider ourselves wedded to a Church system ! or shall we convert these Churches into Lyceoms, and make them subserve the utilitarian development of the people! Utilitarianism will put these questions, and the people ty will bring out a stupendous resistance; and the United States, having political and ecclesiastical troubles at the same time, will be strangely con-

What plan would you suggest whereby to avert these

The nation should pass directly through all this wilderness of conflict into the Promised Land. It is now only about half-past nine o'clock to the American government, and half-past eight in regard to American ecclesiastical progression. This question, I repeat, will be put to every soul: 'Are you in favor of Roman Catholicity, or of Harmonial Philosophy!' In other words: 'Are you s friend of the universal and unconditional control of uman souls by institutions, or of the unconditional and unrestricted control of institutions by human This question will bring a day of great trial to the American people. Fearful conserva-tives will call to mind the fleeting republics of Greece; the little Italian democracies, also, that dashed out and bloomed for a day! Utilitarianism is full of encouragement for the American people They remember the republics of Italy—the evanes-cent democracies of past times.

What do you think of the conscience of the Ameri an Church

It is not above the conscience of the Old Testa ment. They preach Jesus, but endorse the enormities of Moses. Love is highest right, but force is ordinary good. The American Church believes that Liberty is good for all White nations, yet Slavery is considered the best state for the advancement of the African! Churches, therefore, have vital difficulty-bordering rapidly upon consump-tion-afflicting all departments of the constitution, which interferes with the breathing, the digestion, and the spiritual locomotion, of the American people. There is not a State, in the whole system of American government, but is more or less implica-ted by this terrible disease, viz: lack of God in the State, lack of Christ in the Church. Yet no one can doubt but that there are conscientious men and

women in the Churches. The Church's conscience is scarcely higher than the country's godless politics. Between the two we find that which every reformer should be alarmed at, namely-a sys tematic disease, permitting the steady encroach ment of War and Slavery. Most people, therefore, believe that partial Slavery is the true way of the world. We deserve a system of religion which will not generate false ideas of man, of Father-God, and Mother-Nature. In the American Church, let it be remembered, there are Unitarians, Universalists, and Quakers, preaching a higher class of negative truths. But their influence is hemmed in, and absolutely debilitated, by the encroachments of institutional authority. Unitarians are fearful of being considered too infidel: therefore, they work themselves deeper and farther into popular eccle-siasticisms. Liberal Christians fear lest they may transcend the wisdom of the past times, and be-come wise above what is written. Certain Unita-rian gentlemen may be seen, with white gloves and sugar-tongs, touching Slavery very gracefully, and very beautifully alluding to Intemperance. The American Church does not appeal intelligently to the topmost human faculties In what is the American Church most deficient ?

The American Church is most defective in its doctrines concerning Man and the Divine Exist-ence. Universalists have done much to bring in a system of natural ecclesiasticism, favorable to

man, and promulgating a higher report of Deity. The principal mischief of the Church arises from its barbarous opinions. It has no complete con-American Church, a man sees himself to be worthreceive that the same time, it is practising much which is forcificated on ble, hateful, insignificant, and opposed to the doctrines of Distributive Justice. The doctrine, 'Let no one call God his Father who calls not man his brother,' has been intimated in all ages of the world. I put my car to the key-hole of human history, and can hear the beatings of the heart of Church. Even liberal Churches are not free from this prejudice. This fact amply demonstates that American Christianity is not willing to endorse the doctrine of universal relationship—the doc trine, Let no one call God his Father who calls not man his brother.' It is good to preach the golden rule, but the time has not come to practise it! Utilitarian policy is paramount to principle The conscience of the State is endorsed by the conscience of the Church. Whenever the State enacts a law, even though it be against the freedom of all African people, the Church, as a general fact, will silently endorse it.

SECTIONALISM. In the rejection of the Kansas bill in the House the other day, not a Southern vote was given for the hill, while there were twenty-three Northern members voting against their section! How and why was this? Was it a sectional measure? and if so, who

AYER'S

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Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at time aver, oilet, says, —

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when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from below.

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"Action, M. N. New York."

that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

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"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking year Others Pills, and now am entirely free from the complant. My eyes well, my skin is fair, and my halr has commenced a bailty growth; all of which makes me feel already a new perse.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of convenigable mation that shall do good to others. I am, with every sections of gratitude,

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricket from he call

mation that shall do good to others. I am, with every reasons of gratitude,
Yours, &c.,
"I have known the above-uamed Maria Ricker from her falls hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESTATE.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manafacturing for Cart. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marien, writes from home, 20th April, 1854.—
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You make the best medicine in the world, set I an few in any so."

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"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blesing is or family, and you may well suppless we are not unmiddle if. Yours respectfully.

"Senate Chamber, this, part 18, 1914.

"Senate Chamber, Chia, Jpel 18, 194.

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