OFFICE OF OPPRESSION.

THE KIND OF FREEDOM THEY SHOW.

Mr. Sumner., a Northerner and aascal abolitionist, recently paid a visit to the South, in order to see, and not to hear, the kind of freedom that is shown here. He was given a warm welcome by the planters of South Carolina, who were delighted to have such a distinguished abolitionist visit their State. They showed him the kind of freedom that is enjoyed by their slaves.

The following excerpts from Mr. Sumner's account were published in a Southern newspaper:

"The slaves are well fed, well clothed, and well housed. They are allowed to go to church on Sundays, and are given a day off each week. They are taught to read and write, and are encouraged to learn a skill. They are free to marry and have families, and are given the opportunity to own property. They are treated with respect and consideration, and are not mistreated or abused."

"The slaves are not whipped or flogged, and are not subjected to any form of punishment. They are not forced to work against their will, and are given the opportunity to rest and relax. They are not deprived of their personal freedom, and are allowed to live their lives as they choose."

"The slaves are not considered as property, but are considered as human beings with rights and privileges. They are not owned by the State, but are owned by the individuals who employ them. They are not subjected to any form of slavery, but are given the opportunity to live as free individuals."

"The slaves are not considered as inferiors, but are considered as equals. They are not discriminated against, and are given the opportunity to participate in all aspects of society. They are not denied the right to vote, and are given the opportunity to express their opinions."

"The slaves are not considered as animals, but are considered as human beings with souls. They are not subjected to any form of cruelty, and are given the opportunity to live with dignity and respect. They are not denied the right to die with dignity, and are given the opportunity to pass on to the next world with peace and tranquility."

SELECTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Daily Press, July 22.

"The negroes are happy. They have a good master, and they are well treated. They are not mistreated, and they are not whipped. They are not forced to work against their will, and they are allowed to rest and relax. They are not deprived of their personal freedom, and they are allowed to live their lives as they choose."

"The negroes are free. They are not considered as property, but are considered as human beings with rights and privileges. They are not owned by the State, but are owned by the individuals who employ them. They are not subjected to any form of slavery, but are given the opportunity to live as free individuals."

"The negroes are equal. They are not considered as inferiors, but are considered as equals. They are not discriminated against, and are given the opportunity to participate in all aspects of society. They are not denied the right to vote, and are given the opportunity to express their opinions."

"The negroes are moral. They are not considered as animals, but are considered as human beings with souls. They are not subjected to any form of cruelty, and are given the opportunity to live with dignity and respect. They are not denied the right to die with dignity, and are given the opportunity to pass on to the next world with peace and tranquility."

A BOLD OF OUTLAW.

Within a few days, he has not only escaped from the prison, but he has also killed one of the guards. He is now on the run, and the police are searching for him."

"The negro is a free man, and he is considered as a human being. He is not considered as a slave, and he is not considered as property. He is considered as an equal, and he is considered as a citizen."

"The negro is a moral man, and he is considered as a moral being. He is not considered as an animal, and he is not considered as a beast. He is considered as a human, and he is considered as a person."

"The negro is a free man, and he is considered as a free person. He is not considered as a slave, and he is not considered as a serf. He is considered as a citizen, and he is considered as a member of society."

"The negro is a moral man, and he is considered as a moral person. He is not considered as an animal, and he is not considered as a beast. He is considered as a human, and he is considered as a person."

"The negro is a free man, and he is considered as a free person. He is not considered as a slave, and he is not considered as a serf. He is considered as a citizen, and he is considered as a member of society."
THE LIBERATOR.

No Alien with Manufactures.

BOSTON, AUGUST 15, 1860.

SPEECH OF REV. W. D. CONWAY, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., AT THE FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION, AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen --

To the immense and unbroken cheering of the multitude, Mr. Conway proceeded to address the assembled multitude.

Mr. Conway then delivered a speech, in which he denounced the evils of slavery, and advocated the cause of freedom.

He concluded his speech with the following words:

"The time has come when we must stand or fall as a nation. We cannot, and will not, be divided. We must be free, or we must be destroyed."

Mr. Conway was received with loud applause, and the meeting broke up.

A CHAIN FOR THEIR LONGS.

Baron von Moltke, on hearing the news of the capture of Buenos Aires, exclaimed:

"This is the beginning of the end of the South."