ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT

Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Thre copies will be sent to one address for TES us, Mayment be made in advance, trances are to be made, and all letters

thing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penerivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aufaciled to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY Laire, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILLBRICK, and WESTELL PRILLIPS.

futhecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of eer restion are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

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

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

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.
delivered from Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—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 BLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 354

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1154.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE CONSTITUTION-THE UNION. Directs from the Speech of Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, at the Democratic Meeting in Portland, August 5, 1856.

lask you to-day-I put it to the conscience of st friends of the Republican party,—you, who reinterests of my State.—you, who are arousing a prindices of this people against your brethren in lire upon the soil that gave me birth.—I ask on to-day, are you willing to stand where your

he same feeling and sentiments and spirit which eroded the hearts of your fathers who framed is Constitution ! I ask no more. This ' aggresrower,' the slave States, asks no more, on the spirit which your fathers brought to the Aution of that Constitution, and the voice of disson will be hushed in our land, the clouds will me away, a bright sky will overspread us, and esce and happiness will be our portion for the store. My Republican friends, are you ready for esciences this day.

are you willing to live and die by it ! ers declared by their voice, and consecrated by their blood, the doctrine that every man in this and was capable of self-government. (Applause.) To fathers said that the fugitive from the labor of the Southern muti should be delivered up. Your latters said new States should be admitted into the Inion if their Constitution was Republican in fers. Your fathers said the rights of the States sheld not be trampled upon. Your fathers said we should not interfere in the slave-trade between States. Your fathers agreed that the District f Columbia should be common territory, upon high the people of all the States should meet, in protection and in the enjoyment of all their iteries should be allowed to govern themselves. Good, good, and great applause.) These are doctrines, these are the sentiments, of our emistionary and Republican fathers. Tell me day who stands by them !

My friends, the man who could not accept that destitution, the man who could not form that memment for the people of this country, that ma is not to be trusted with the administration seh a government. Now, gentlemen of the Epchican party, suppose that there was no Con-sistion, and the people of the several States of fia Union were assembled together, for the purper of organizing a government, and you were alled spon to frame a Constitution for the United States, let me ask you, what would you say when the provisions of this Constitution were offered to to for your vote ! Here is a provision that dedues that the basis of the representation of the Sont shall include three-fifths of the slaves,— Would you vote for that ! Answer it honestly

flaughter.) Don't let us have any dodging about it Tell me, if you were in a Convention to-day Another voice "he Democracy would."] Then you who would my are not for the Constitution. There are just that enough of you to illustrate my argument. Its are honest, those of you who say you would manue for it, and that is just what I want the people of the country to understand. It is not that they are against one, or against the South. It is at the South they are warring upon; it is the Constitution of the country. (Prolonged cheering, Bigled with the cries of 'That's it!' 'That's

ments of the state of the state

L; Nº33

de her-nial is ablic of pared to er nith are out arbing-sme, she also as

perrent to gree the have

I am upon a serious question, and I desire every ma within the hearing of my voice to ponder and nact. I present to you another of the provisions of your Constitution. Remember, I am now puting questions to the gentlemen of the Republican party—what they would do if they were assembled in a Convention Convention to adopt a Constitution for the and States. Should you put in that Constitu-lin, gentlemen of the Republican party, a provis-in to deliver up fugitives from labor! Should resistroduce into your Constitution, if you were saking one for yourselves, a provision binding res to deliver up fugitive slaves ! (A voice No. no. mr.') You would not! Just exactly that I intend to show by my argument, not merethat you would not provide for it in a new Conion, but that you are against the present Con-(Loud cheers.) I tell you, gentlemen, bere is honesty and sincerity in the answer of our The only difference between him and be rest of his party is, that they are not quite so pen and honest as he is. (Great laughter and apsame.] They are all taking the same way; but ass of them, like their great prototype, think that but this time, 'discretion is the better part

Well, let us take another proviso of the Constitu-This Instrument provides that new States be admitted into the Union : but it does not a single word about whether these States shall starery, or shall not have slavery. Now, I it to you, gentlemen of the Republican party, were forming a new Constitution, would you it just as your fathers left it ! Would you hew States shall be admitted into the Union ! sould you say, new States shall be admitted the Union provided they shall do just what ant them to do ! (Laughter and cheers.) fellow citizens, do not rely upon the test have made here; but when you enter into tat with your neighbors, with your friends, your acquaintances of the opposite party, just other the same questions I have put to this lace, and I will show you just where you will these em. Ask them-would you be in favor of into a new Constitution the provision for tring up fugitive slaves! If they say 'no.' their own admission they are not content Constitution of the country. If they say hen charge hypocrisy upon them! (Loud I do not care which form of the dilemma whether they are against the Constituer being in favor of it, are unwilling to carry
a provisions. I do not see much difference
an the two. (Cheers.)

in the two. (Cheers.)
in my friends, I appeal to you. I do not care you have stood, what has been your past whether in the Democratic or in the Whig whether with my distinguished friend from or with myself,-I invite you to come ad stand by that Constitution ifferent States, and fought under differers. My friend was reared under the ager; I was born in the Democratic famiase,) haptized at the altars of Democracy, applause,) have lived, and intend, God to die in the faith; (prolonged cheering;) I stand here to-day to give my hand and my friend from Louisians, and to the disconditions of the disconditions o shed son of your own State, who has stood whig banner, because in this, the hour that they had only sixteen. (Cheers.) I ask them-and I want you to repeat the question, when you get them into a corner and they can't run, (laughter)—you are national men, and you stand by the Constitution. Well, didn't you all once abuse the Abolitionists, and didn't you then tell the peoyou not heard them denounce Abolitionists Well, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on my Black Republican friend, will you tell me what detrine the Abolitionists advocate that you do at his hands. not !-[putting the question to the gentleman who had previously responded, whose name the reporter understood to be Wiswell.]

Knowing your long, laborious and faithful adherence to the fortunes of Mr. Buchanan, I have thought it proper to address you this letter, to

policeman by my side.

Mr. Coss,-Well, there may be a good many of your party in that dilemma. (Great merriment.)
But, fellow citizens, (continued Mr. Cobb.) want you to put this question to the Republican party—' what is it the Abelitionists advocate that you do not!' You admit that it would not do to out Abolitionists into power. You would not vote for an Abolitionist would you! You would not rote for Garrison; you would not vote for Fred Douglass. You say you would not, and I believe you. But I tell you, I don't understand how you you for Gerrit Smith! Why can't you vote for Gerrit Smith! Why can't you vote for Gerrit Smith! Why can't you vote for Fred Douglass! Giddings, who is the great high priest of your party, says color don't make any difference. (Laughter and cheers.) Tell me, fellow citizens, why is it! I am not putting this question to the property ways feeling. I tion to taunt you, or to wound your feelings. I am not putting it in any unkind or ungenerous spirit. I have an object. I want to know why it is you won't vote for an abolition candidate ! Is because they are in favor of a repeal of the Fugi-

not got the nerve to go to your work like men. Now, look at the honest faces of these National, Constitutional and Union-loving men. They hold science in their breasts, and they are preserving it. by. They say, they are willing to live by and about the bad protect that Constitution as their fathers were; (Va.) Democrat. at our Republican friends have grown so much wiser, so much better, so much purer, than the fathers of the Republic, that they want a better Union. Fellow citizens for you and me it is good nough; it is well enough. Let us live by it; let is maintain it. It gave peace to our country in the day of its adoption; it has given peace and prosperity to the country from that time until now ; give peace and prosperity in the future.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

Great applause.)

A letter from the Hon. A. G. Brown, Senator from Mississippi, who was one of the committee appointed at the Cincinnati Convention to apprise ir. Buchanan of his nomination, gives an account of his interview with Mr. Buchanan-an account which may be regarded as of an official character. This letter was intended for a Southern market, but we see no reason why the people of the North should not have an opportunity of informing themselves of the policy which Mr. Buchanan proposes to adopt, especially as they are inited to his support.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856. My Dear Sir: I congratulate you on the nomination of your favorite candidate for the Presi-

dency.

If the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was acceptaole to me at first, it is still more so now, since I have seen him and heard him speak. The commit-tee, of which I was one, waited on him at his residence, to give him formal and official notice of his nomination, and in the name of the National Democracy to accept his acceptance of it. We found him open, frank, and wholly undisguised in the expression of his sentiments. Mr. Buchanan said, form, and indorsed every part of it. He was ex-plicit in his remarks on its Slavery features, sayextent the overshadowing importance of that issue, and if elected, he would make it the great aim of his Administration to settle the question upon such terms as should give peace and safety to the Union, and security to the South. He spoke in terms of decided commendation of the Kansas bill, and as pointedly deprecated the unworthy efforts of sectional conflagration on that question. After the passage of the Compromise Measures of 1850, the kansas bill was, he said, necessary to harmonize our legislation in reference to the Territories, and he expressed his surprise that there should appear anywhere an organized opposition to the Kansas bill, after the general acquiescence which the whole country had expressed in the measures of 1850.

After thus speaking of Kansas and the slavery issues Many the passage of the Compromise description of the Jefferson school. He stands on high and elevated ground, he is an

After thus speaking of Kaneas and the slavery

Fellow citizens, these gentlemen of the Black to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisi-Republican party say they are in favor of the Union. Well, I should like to know how many to become a national necessity. Whenever we could stars there are in this Union, for the last I heard obtain the island on fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce me to sanction any movement that would bring reproach upon us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country.

SLAVES

INESE!

After the formal interview was over, Mr. Buchanan said playfully, but in the presence of the the Abolitionists, and didn't you then tell the people you were not Abolitionists! If you did not, whole audience, 'if I can be instrumental in setting you ought not to support friend Hamlin, for I have the Starcery question upon the terms I have named, and heard him say that. (Laughter and cheers.) Why, then add Cuba to the Union, I shall, if President, be I have heard them say in this Congress, they were willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take not Abolitionists. Thirteen years ago, when I first the Government.' Could there be a more noble ambientered Congress, these men would rise on tiptos. tion? You may well be proud of your early choice and halloo with the very loudest voice— Away! of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no I am no Abolitionist!! (Great cheering.) At adverse influences ever moved you an inch from this session of Congress, they come down to a your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylva-rather milder tone, and you would hear them say nian a steady, earnest and hearty support. In my - I am no Abolitionist' - very feeble, very weak. judgment he is as worthy of Southern confidence and (Laughter.) They want to say it loud enough to Southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was; and in say-be heard, and not loud enough to be understood. ing this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. Bu-(Applause.) But, I put it to you, have you not chanan has any sectional prejudices in our favor, heard them say, they are no Abolitionists! Have I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on

r understood to be Wiswell.] thought it proper to address you this letter, to Mr. Wiswell.--I cannot answer because there is give you assurance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and filial duty to the South. In doing so I violate no confidence.

Very traly, your friend, A. G. BROWN. To Hon. S. R. Adams.

This statement of the views and purposes of Mr. Buchanan, gives new importance to the celebrated Ostend Manifesto, from which the following is an extract :--

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far heyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, toe shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power.' As Cuba is to be acquired ' peaceably if we can,

forcibly if we must,' we may, without unfairness, set down a foreign war as well a continuance of civil strife, as on the programme for Buchanan's administration, if an inscrutable Providence should tive Slave Law! So are you. Every principle administration, if an inscrutable Providence states advocate, you are in favor of. The only dif-permit him to take the reins of government.

sustained for a while, if well sustained, by non-resident subscriptions.'

This extract exhibits an amount of assurance ap their heads, they can look you or any other which is in perfect keeping with the character of men in the face. God has put an honest con- Abolitionists. The people of Kentucky will not submit to such an outrage upon their rights. In They will stand by the Constitution; they will preserve this Union. They are willing to do just what they ought to dig a pit, and sink him and the Newtheir fathers did before them. Their fathers then port News together, unless he shall speedily leave Athers did before them. Their lathers then port reading such abominably in—correct views. Here is a Constitution that will do to live off spreading such abominably in—correct views. They say, they are willing to live by and about the bad economy of slavery.—South Side

> How Irish Waiters must behave to Southern JENTHEMEN. The Charleston Standard, the leading Buchanan organ in South Carolina, demands that ongressman Herbert shall be exempted from punishment for the murder of poor Kenting. It uses this remarkable language :- 🗸

> 'Any provocation that may have been given for the assault upon him by the body of waiters, was at the most a provocation of words, and such a provocation as a servant should not have the right to resent; and, if white men accept the offices of menials, it should be expected that they will do so with an apprehension of their relation to society, and the disposition quietly to encounter both the responsibilities and the bilities which the relation imposes."

> PARDONED. The Barnwell Sentinel informs us that the negro boy Bob, the property of Mr. Pro-thro, of Aiken, who was to have been hung on Friday last, has had his sentence commuted. He is to receive fifty lashes on his bare back, and then to be sent beyond the limits of the State, never to return. We hope that provision will be made for taking him to Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. The South ought to send all of her criminals, who by Executive clemency or otherwise escape the hal-

> While the black criminals of South Carolina are worth twelve to fifteen hundred dollars, they are more likely to find a Siberia in the sugar planta-

We copy the following mild and decorous language from the Kickapoo Pioneer :-

'Several parties have inquired of us why the in the presence of all who had assembled, and they law has not been put in force at Topeka, as well as were from the North and the South, the East and at Lawrence, against abolition newspapers? To the West, that he stood upon the Cincinnati Plat-form, and indorsed every part of it. He was ex-plicit in his remarks on its Slavery features, say-both Topeka and Lawrence were blotted out, ening that the Slavery issue was the absorbing ele-ment in the canvass. He recognized to its fullest extent the overshadowing importance of that issue, of Topeka sound their death knell the better; they

After thus speaking of Kaneas and the slavery issues, Mr. Buchanan passed to our foreign policy. He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject; but said that while enforcing our own policy, we must at all times scrupulously paper.—Tallapoosa (Ala.) Times.

SELECTIONS.

BRUTAL SLAVE WHIPPING IN LEXING-TON, MISSOURL

nce of the N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856. During the past winter and summer, I have been traveling through Western Missouri and Kansas, and on the 21st of February, 1856, I was in Lexington, Mo., which I think may be regarded as the great hetbed of those who pride themselves n that appropriate and significant name, ' Border Ruffians. On the morning of that day I was, for the first time in my life, a spectator of the sale of

Two young men, and a girl about eighteen years of age, were placed upon the block, surrounded by forty or fifty slaveholders. The first put up was a 'nigger' of great beauty and fine form. The auc-tioneer commenced by exhorting the farmers to re-member that the hemp was all down—hands were scarce—niggers had taken a rise; and told them hat there stood one of the best looking 'niggers in the State ; that he was a slave for life, and had no wife to trouble him-was sound-had good teeth and eyes. In short, was an 'excellent nig-ger!' The bidding proceeded until \$1,250 was reached, and the hammer fell upon the 'nigger,' who was led away by the highest hidder. During the sale, the auctioneer, and others, indulged in witticisms and puns upon the toy, which set the rowd to laughing, but the slave did not laugh .-Not a smile nor a tear did I notice during the whole time. His expression was that of deep des-

nondency.

Being called away, I did not see the other two sold. Several others were sold in that place dur-ing the same week at Sheriff's sale. One gentleman told me that he would almost as soon sell one of his own children as one of his 'niggers,' but he would be compelled to it; for if he did not, the

On the succeeding Friday, a scene was presented n that same Court-House, which almost beggars

escription.

Sheriff Withers, having a 'nigger woman,' who on the previous day, had been neglectful of her taskwork, sent for a blacksmith to come and chastise her. He came, bolted the door, tied the woman's hands together, and lashed them over her head to the ceiling, and commenced whipping.— The screams of the woman brought her husband to the rescue. He broke open the door, and with a butcher-knife in his hand rushed forward to cut his wife loose. The slave and blacksmith encountered oach other, and in the affray the latter got his arm cut. The slave finally surrendered, and was led away to jail, while the woman received a double whipping. These are the facts in the case.

four o'clock that afternoon was agreed upon for the and fiercer every hour, until such a storm of pas-sion raged as was fearful to behold. At four armed men and three cannon. It is at this place o'clock, the mob, numbering two or three hundred. moved toward the Court-House. The boy, quadroon of about 40 years of age, was brought into the building, and placed within the bar .-

Col. Reed was called to preside, and Col. Walton explained the object of the meeting.

He said: 'A great crime has been committed an outrage upon one of our citizens by a negro.— We have come together, not to imbrue our hands in the blood of innocence, but rebellion of slaves becoming common. Something must be done to put a stop to it, to protect our wives, our children.

and our sacred hor A member of the Legislature earnestly remonstrated against such mob law, and recommended that a day be appointed to whip the boy, and have the county present. He was not for the speech did not suit the heard through, for the speech did not suit the mob. A Committee of twelve was appointed to immediately what punishment the boy should receive. That Committee retired, but so returned, with Col. Reed at their head, who read the following announcement :-

. Your Committee have decided that the boy shall reoperation, and three citizens be chosen to whip him .-Also, that the person whose arm was cut by the slave, have the privilege of giving him the last two hundred

The report was almost unanimously adopted those voting nay, being in favor of hanging him. The slave was ordered to remove his clothing, and one article after another was taken off, until he stood with nothing to cover his nakedness. He was then ordered to kneel down in front of Col. Reed, while his hands, extending over the top of ch, were tied to the floor.

Let the reader now imagine Col. Reed upon the bench, cigar in mouth, three honored physicians on the right, and three burly slaveholders, (whips in band) on the left, of a poor slave who was kneeling before them, with his whole person bared to ground. the chilling atmosphere, the thermometer marking zero. Outside the Bar are two or three hundred Border-Ruffians, all eager for blood. Such was the scene presented in the Court-House of Lexington, in the State of Missouri, on the last Friday of

February, 1856.
The whipping commenced, Col. Reed sprang to his feet with curiosity; more than a hundred heads were peering in to get a sight of their miserable victim. But before a dozen lashes had been administered, the slave fell to the floor, bleeding and writhing in agony. The slaveholder struck the harder, and ordered him to get up. The phy-sicians interfered and felt his pulse, and declared that he could never stand such lashes.

Some one cried out: '988 yet to come,' and the flicted until one hundred had been given, when his whole back, from the top of his shoulders down to his very feet, was a mass of blood and mangled and now they propose to the state of th The whipping was continued without ces

amid the most piteous and beseeching wails and cries, such as: 'O gen'lemen, O gen'lemen, have mercy!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!'

chiming to myself: 'Oh, that I were a dog, that I might not call man my brother!'

He was not permitted to rise until the two hundred were given. He was taken out the next day, but it was decided he was too sore to whip. On

the third day he was taken out and whipped again

in the presence of a large crowd; but when they had given him twenty, his strength completely Whether the whole of the thousand lashes were Whether the whole of the thousand lashes were administered, or whether he gave out before receiving the complete penalty. I have no means of knowing; but I do know that some of the leading slaveholders pledged themselves to each other to carry it through, despite the indignation of a portion of the community, and of the entrenties of his master, although at first the master had given him

up to the mob heartily, and was even willing they should hang him. He also acquiesced in the judgment of the Committee.

On the next evening (Saturday) after the 200 lashes had been inflicted on the slave, Gov. Shannon arrived on route for the Territory. A grand reception supper, costing some \$200, was g up for him. The Governor was largely toasted, and replied in a speech, boasting of the power he had received from the President, and how he would compel submission to the laws. He largely com-plimented the Missourians, and urged them to come and settle in the Territory, and said that with such

citizens as they were, 'Kansas, in two years' time, 'would be one of the loyal States of the Union.'

Col. Reed, who, on the previous evening, had presided over the naked 'nigger' and the mob, presided over this table, with Gov. Shannon on his

Look upon this picture, and then on that!

[Such are the monsters with whom the people of the North are in league and amity !] - Lib.

From the Kansas Tribune of July 28th.

MORE RUPPIANISM.

On Friday, the 19th inst., a lame man who was teaming for Mr. Barrielo, from Palmyra, to Kansas city, was taken by a band of ruffians,-headed by Coleman, the murderer of Dow, who assumes to be their captain—his load, consisting of pro-visions which cost one hundred dollars in Kansas city, was taken from him, and he barely escaped with his life. The curses and threats of extern ation of the Free State settlers were long and loud among them. Several others have been robbed of both provi-

sions and money. Horse-stealing is carried on by that there are now hardly any horses in the hands of the Free State settlers, in that vicinity. Not only do they stop and plunder teams, farm houses, they advocate, you are in favor of. The only difference between you and Garrison is, he goes at the question holdly, like a man, and you are sneaking round it.) (Great applause.) Garrison against the Constitution. Well, I admit that he is foolish, but, at the same time, you are obliged to admit that he is bolder and honester than you are. (Loud cheers.) You say just as much against your brother of the South, for you say that, ultimately, of slavery, than a hundred elsewhere; but it must be

This Coleman has erected a log fort at the head execution. The excitement grew, waxing wilder of Bull Creek, which is about fourteen miles cast that all the plunder in the shape of provisions, guns, &c., is deposited, by their guerrilla parties. And what makes the case still more aggravating is, that Company I, of the U. S. dragoons, who have been curolled, by order of the Administration, from Col. Buford's company, who conducted themselves so gallantly at the destruction of Lawrence. that Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan thought it necessary to take them into the regular service, in order that they might have men to rely upon to do their dirty work—have been stationed at Palmyra, to defend the settlers; but, instead of resisting the 'law and order' bands which are prowling around them, they allowed and even participated in their rascalities

From the same paper.

BRUTALITY OF COL. TITUS.

We learn from a reliable source, that Col. Titus -Gov. Shannon's right hand man, and the same one that offered \$500 for the head of Capt. Walker -a few days ago, attempted to take possession of Your Committee have decided that the boy shall receive one thousand lashes on his bare back, two hundred to be administered this evening (if he can bear it), and the remaining eight hundred from time to time, as in the judgment of the Committee his physical nature can bear up under it. Also, we advise that a committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of three physicians be appointed to superinteed the committee of the committee o erected it. He had not much more than got it up, however, before Titus came along with a few of his crew, and ordered him off, which order he did not seem to be very hasty about obeying. Titus became impatient, and seeing that he was much the largest man, both in regard to bulk and gas, and as he had plenty of his crew to back him, he and as he had plenty of his crew to back him, he concluded that it would be perfectly safe in attempting a fist fight. After pounding Smith to his heart's content, and leaving him helpless upon the ground, he ordered one of his men to go and set fire to his building. The man was rather reluctant about obeying so tyrannical a mandate when Titus drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot him, unless he obeyed. He accordingly set fire to the building, which was burned i

Shannon's attention was immediately called to these facts by Smith's friends. He promised them that he would attend to it; and he did so, the day following, by ordering on a company of U. S. dragoons to defend Titus in his assumed right to the claim and improvements.

Damnable as this last act of the appointee

President Pierce may seem to some, it is strictly in accordance with his previous course, and with the spirit of this great Democratic Administration. Every step that has been taken by the Administration and its supporters, in regard to Kansas, has had but one idea—to drive out or exterminate every Free State settler.

They find that all their threats—the destruction has fire and ball

of a large amount of our property by fire and ball and now they propose to resort to the last expedient—that of driving freemen from their homes because they dare to differ with them in sentiment. And yet we are told that the time has not yet come mercy! 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' is the when a company of U.S. dragoons is mercy!' 'O gen'lemen!' 'O Lord!' 'O Lord!' is the when a company of U.S. dragoons is stationed on every claim, to protect some hound like Titus, who wishes to enjoy the fruits of an honest man's toil! Or will it be when we are all tied hand and foot, and confined under a guard of hundred, I left the room in anguish of spirit, exto act. We would like to know when it will come

From the Northampton Courier. NO TRUE PREEDOM WITH SLAVERY.—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH TO SEPARATE.

The unbearable outrages of the Slave Power are

showing to all the folly of trying any longer to run the machinery of a free government while the wheels are clogged with slavery. 'How can two walk together except they be agreed! Freedom and Slavery can no more be united than oil and water. They are as incompatible as light and darkness. A free government demands freedom of speech. Slavery knocks it on the head. A free government should maintain the liberty of the press. Slavery would trample every free paper in the dust, and hang by the neck every manly and outspoken editor in the land. A free government should give equal protection to all its citizens, without regard to birth, or complexion. Slavery engenders caste hatreds, spurning, degrading and defrauding the laborer, and granting protection only to those who uphold its despotic power.—
Throughout the whole South no man can travel except at the peril of his life, if he speaks the sen-timents which Washington, Jefferson and Franklin

were proud to utter. The late atrocities of the Slave Power which have fired almost the whole North with indigna-tion, are but the natural fruits of slavery. Such a system of wrong and cruelty can be sustained only by force and violence. It cannot bear the light of truth and reason and therefore seeks to

put it out with the bludgeon.

It is said, ' In union there is strength.' This is true where the combined forces act in harmony; hut a union of opposing powers is weakness Slavery is necessarily antagonistic to freedom, and therefore weakens instead of strengthens the Re-public. It keeps four millions of enemies in our midst; for slaves must be the sworn haters of their oppressors. Slavery tends downward, while free-dom aspires heavenward. If we are in union with a millstone that is sinking us to destruction, let us, for heaven's sake, cut the rope. Our fathers were in union with the mightiest power on the globe, but when they found it was chaining them to the earth, they sound it was channed soon to the earth, they sundered the bond and went upward. Their remedy for oppression, was dissolution of the union, and it must be ours. They solemly proclaimed that where a government seeks to overthrow the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it becomes the duty of the people to form a new government. Our Northern commonwealths, then, ought to meet and declare that they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that all political connexion between them and slaveholders is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. This done, and the doom of slavery is sealed; the freedom and pros-perity of the North laid on broad and firm foun-

From the Sabbath Recorder. THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

It cannot be disguised that our country is in a

deplorable state; and we sometimes fear that the American people are destined to furnished the world with another sad proof of the utter inadeany he he welfare of those who live under it. Of all the overnments of this world, none can boast greater perfection than our own, as far as respects the mere theory of it. But the practical working of it, at present, evinces such a repudiation of those great principles of justice which the framers of our metitution inlaid with that instrument, that the ong cherished hopes of patriots with regard to the mission of the American government have well nigh passed away. Once it was thought, that our government had been raised up by Divine Providence to teach the kingdoms of the earth that 'men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happings, that to accure these rights government. f happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. But ho thinks so now ! With millions of men held in bondage-men endowed with these very rights which the fundamental law of our government acknowledges-their bondage made more bitter every year-governed, but yielding no consent to the power which governs them, not having the least power which governs them, not having the least voice in passing the laws which appoint their con-dition—this thing persisted in for three quarters of a century, and more madly persisted in now than it ever was—the Northern section of our Union converted by the strong hand of government into a great park for hunting fugitives from slavery -the freedom of speech and of the press outraged, the advocates of liberty treated with the most shameful indignity, and the Pulpit itself restrained from proclaiming the law of love in ite applica-tion to the relation of master and slave—even the African slave-trade finding unblushing apologists among us, notwithstanding the brand of piracy long since put upon it by civilized nations—Kanas opened as a theatre of civil war, where the oppressors of the weak and the friends of human rights alternately lay down their lives for the rights alternately by down that the lot see causes to which they are respectively pledged, while the President brings the military of the United States to enforce obedience to ruffianism and fraud—with all these things, and the abominations nseparable from them, who can still retain confiin the divine mission of our government?

It is indeed a dark hour. In common with other naters of oppression, our indignation has been repeatedly stirred by the successes achieved by the pholders of slavery. The passage of the Fugitive others, to renewed bondage; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the prostitution of the great powers of Webster to the cause of injustice, ogether with the numerous wrongs to which these hings have all contributed; have often roused our things have all contributed; have often roused our feelings to an intensity not expressible by any terms at our command. And now, when we think of the scenes daily enacted in Kansas, we find no words sufficiently expressive of what we feel.—
One gifted with the powers of a Shakspeare might perhaps find terms sufficiently blasting to set furth the infernal wickedness of the abettors of slavery in that territory, but it is not for us to do so.— We are choked in the very effort to declare ourelves. We fancy that our emotions are somewhat similar to those of the Psalmist, when he said. Herror hath taken hold upon me because of the wicked who forsake thy law.' (Ps. 119: 53.)— We confess our utter incompetency for saying anything on this subject suitable to its fearful

nagnitude.
This is your hour and the power of darkness, said the Saviour to his enemies, at a time when they seemed to have secured destruction to his cause. God gave them a temporary advantage, but the eje of the Saviour discerned a certain triumph of the truth in the future, and all the more certain because of their temporary successes. May not the friends of freedom exercise a like faith, even in this dark crisis! Though God, for wise purposes, may give oppressors a short-lived advan-tage, it is certain that His attributes do not side

form of government.

It is the duty of the traveller who has been at eye-witness of all that torments and degrades hu man nature to cause the complaints of the unfor

man nature to cause the complaints of the unfor-tunate to reach those whose duty it is to relieve them. I have repeated in this treatise the fact that the ancient legislation of Spain on the subject of slavery is less inhuman and atrocious than that

of the slave States on the American continent

north or south of the equator.

'A ateady advocate as I am for the most unfettered expression of opinion in speech or in writing. I should never have thought of complaining

if I had been attacked on account of my state ments; but I do think I am entitled to deman

that in the free States of the continent of America people should be allowed to read what has been permitted to circulate from the first year of its

appearance in a Spanish translation.
'ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

From the Portland Enquirer.

done, such as the betrayal of Jesus or the ove

throw of the right, some professed friend of the cause to be defeated is sought out as the especia

instrument to consummate the infamous deed.

Time would fail us to mention all the traitors who by their defection from the right, have be

freedom, into the hands of despotism and cruelty. Our present purpose is to show up the position of

some of the renegades from the anti-slavery cause.

The first anti-slavery speech to which we listened was delivered by Penj. F. Hallett. He was then editing an anti-slavery paper, published in Providence, R. I. He is now, as he has been for

some time past—the generalisimo of the nigge driving democracy of Massaahusetts. Rev. J. C Lovejoy is another of these apostates. His caree

as an early anti-slavery man is too well known in

Maine to need explaining. He now finds congenial fellowship among a select few of fossilized nigger drivers of the old Bay State.

To these already mentioned, we add the names of John A. Dix, John Van Buren, and his foxy and Dad who don't have no in the cate

old Dad, who don't happen just now, in the esti-mation of the hopeful son, to be under the load.—

The two former are to speak in this city, to-day

so it is said. We shall see how easily they will repudiate all their professions of 1848.

Not to mention more of these traitors to free principles in this connection, at this time, we may

conclude the catalogue by adding the name of our

neighbor, of the Argus. Most people here know that Mr. Appleton commenced life as a flaming abolitionist, that he was secretary of the old Port-land Abolition Society, of which Gen. Fessenden was President. Since then, however, he has fore-

sworn all his early principles and education, and

He now exhibits an intense ha

goes in for office. He now exhibits an intense ha-tred to free principles, goes in for slavery with a

will, and fairly out Herods Toombs himself, in

fealty to the Slave Power. These are the men, cit

izens of Maine, who ask you to follow their lead

in propagating slavery in free territory. Will you

AID POR KANSAS.

pointed committees of the townships, we expect some labor from you. I named you from a full

for liberty, now let us see the spirit of her young men. One man from each township in the State would about make up the number, but we cannot

depend upon all the townships. Have we not forty or fifty in this county? It is not probable there

will be more fighting there. Since the Government

question of slavery be decided at the ballot-box. We ought to be ready. Could I have my way, the

Free States should resolve that no slave should ever

bleed under the tyrant's lash North of 36 deg. 3

minutes. I would sooner fight than yield a single

inch. We have been yielding everything to save the Union, too long. And it now needs saving more than ever—the more it is saved, the more it

wants saving. I want no Union with the pirate slave drivers. The Union has nothing sacred in

their eyes; it imposes on them no obligations what-

ever, and they only use it to force us into submis

sion to their behests. They claim the privilege and the right to knock us in head whenever it suits

their lordships' convenience ! They consider a

menials, and that they have a moral and legal

right to cowhide, or cane, or murder any of us when they please. I think it high time for us to

inquire whether the boasted Union, that has been

saved so many times at such an expense to liberty

means any thing more than the galling bond which the tyrant binds around the necks of his slaves.

Let all hands and all prayers go up for FREMON

JAMAICA. - EFFECTS OF ENANCIPATION .- The New

York Chronicle publishes some interesting testi-mony on this subject, from a source entitled to creait. It is from Mr. J. M. Phillippo, who has

maica, and of course has personal knowledge of the state of things in the days of slavery, during

the apprenticeship system, and subsequently to the emancipation of the apprentices. The follow-

'In noticing the scandals to which you allude

and in the mother country, should circumstan

ces render my visit to the latter necessary, that

considering the demoralizing influence of the

system to which the masses of this country were

subject for so many generations, their degree of

advancement in the moral and social scale, during

the last twenty years, is without a parallel in the

We learned from Mr. Phillippo, that a negro

stands first among the scientific men of the island; that a negro was appointed Chief Justice, but declined the honor; and that the Attorney-General is a colored man. Every man friendly to the elevation of the human species will rejoice in these facts—facts, which, in their application to emanfacts—facts, which, in their application to eman-

CATHOLIC PAPERS FOR BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY

The St. Louis Leader boasts that all the Catholic papers in the United States, except the Celt, support Buchanan and the extension of slavery. This is significant. Despotisms, too, of all kinds sympathize with each other. It is quite natural that Popery and Slavery should go hand in hand for the same ticket.

Judge Crawford, who fined Mr. Brooks \$300 fo

annals of the world.'

The Chronicle says:

L. C. TODD.

of us of the Free States only their

Yours truly, Parkman, July 27, 1856.

MR. EDITOR :- I have received another letter

trayed the interests of humanity, of

THE RENEGADES! When any particular mean business is to b

'Berlin, July, 1856.'

with them. 'Him that loveth violence his soul hateth.' (Ps. 11: 5.) The ultimate triumph of righteousness is as certain as that there is a God of righteousness. We are horror-struck at the wickedness perpetrated in Kansas, but we are not

Colonett (alla merch ex

Do the signs of the times call for revolutionary Do the signs of the times call for revolutionary movements! The right of the people 'to alter or to abolish any form of government which becomes destructive of the great ends' for which it was instituted. 'and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness,' is as distinctly recognized in the Declaration of Independence as the natural equality of mankind.—And we not see, that the motives to revolution are not as urgent now as they were in the days of not as urgent now as they were in the days of British oppression. The outrages which embittered the colonial history of our country find their anti-type in the troubles which the friends of liberanti-type in the troubles which the friends of liber-ty now suffer. The right of petition, trial by jury, the freedom of the press and of speech, the privi-lege of habeas corpus, the right of an American citi-zen to equal protection in all the States, have all been, and are still, violated, directly or indirectly, by our government. We are sometimes perplexed to decide whether the forbearance of the people, under all these circumstances, is praiseworthy or

RE-ELECTION OF BROOKS.

[Washington correspondent of the Dover Morning Star.] Brooks has been re-elected by an almost unani-Brooks has been re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, and has also taken his seat again. This seems most alarming to us! This cool and unanimous endorsement of brute force, applied to a Senator in his place, by a Representative fresh from his place, in open defiance of law—beating a collegislator nearly to death—then fined \$300—then defended by nearly half of the House, as not deserving the slightest censure—resigning his seat in disdain to those who voted to expel him—then re-elected because he had beaten down a Massachusetts Senator with a blodgeon; this, we say, is alarming to us! Not that we fear for our life while here, or will ever weigh our words in referwhile here, or will ever weigh our words in reference to a cane that may come upon our head, or a bullet that may pierce our heart. But something higher and sweeter than life is at stake! Think what is before us! Talk about dissolving this Union! Has not Brooks destroyed the government, and actually turned it upside down, so far as one man could do it! Has he not grasped the reins, and assumed the judgment seat, and over-turned the Constitution, and, in defiance of the Executive, the Judiciary, the Senate, the House, aye, in defiance of all the combined powers of this Government, set up his own standard as to what may be said and may not be said in the U. S. Senate by a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this Union? He judges what is crime—he ad-ministers punishment—in face of all law, and then is coolly and unanimously endorsed by an entire Congressional district—probably by an entire State—may, more, by the whole slaveholding States! Aye, and would that we could stop here; but the traitors of the North (we can't use a milder word) come in for their share of the honor in this new and peculiar policy to defend the "peculiar institution." Not only hot-headed newspaper editors, but aged and grave men—yes, national men—even more—the standard-bearer of the great National Democratic party, apologizes for this lawless, revolutionary and unprecedented outrage. James Buchanan, during the past week, at a College commencement in Pennsylvania, said, as reported for the press, 'Mr. Sumner's speech was the most vulgar tirade of abuse ever delivered in a deliberative body.' Then he added, 'Mr. Brooks was in-considerate, but Mr. Butler is a very mild man.'— Think of that, reader! Brooks 'inconsiderate!' Two months after the assault, he said, in his own speech in the House, 'I considered carefully whe ther I better take a cowhide or a cane; I decided to take the latter, because if I had taken the forto take the latter, because if I had taken the for-mer, he might have wrested it from me, and then I should have done what I would have regretted all my life.' (Shot him, of course.) Brooks 'incon-siderate!' His act is now sanctioned and endorsed by his district—by the South—and if not fully endorsed, it is approved or apologized for by the whole pro-slavery democracy of the Union. This was most clearly shown by the fawning and rejoicing of Northern as well as Southern democrats over the re-appearance of Brooks in the Hall.—
Now, review this matter at your leisure, and if
you are not alarmed at a full development and
thorough analysis of the facts, then we despair of
your ever being aroused by any human event.—
We are in a revolution!

BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.

We wrote an article on the proposed duel belost. But we cannot let the occasion pass without a word or two. Every public journal which seeks to promote public morality should speak out in reprobation of the conduct of both these men -Our readers doubtless all know already that, for words spoken in debate, a challenge was sent by Brooks to Borlingame. It was accepted by the latter, Canada was named as the place, and rifles, at fifty paces distant, as the weapons. Brooks de clined to go to Canada, and at once published the correspondence, thus securing his own arrest and that of his antagonist, and involving them in heavy bonds to keep the peace. This was probably his object, and it secured his precious person from all risk of perforation by a rifle ball. It needed not this demonstration to prove him a coward. And we regret exceedingly that a Massachusetts representative should have degraded himself by accept ing a challenge from such a source. By so doing, he places himself on a level with Brooks, and according to the bloody code of honor, acknowledges the latter a gentleman. This no decent man should

ever do by word or act.

But the worst thing in the conduct of Mr. Burlingame is that it gives his influence in favor of the murderous practice of duelling. For this rea-son it should meet the unqualified condemnation of all upright men. The duellist should find no sanctuary in public opinion. He should be re-garded and treated as a murderer, for such in heart he is.

The conduct of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts in similar circumstances rises in true dignity and courage immensely above that of his colleague.—
When called to account for words spoken in debate, he refused both to retract and to fight. He denounced the duel as a relic of barbarism, and re-fused to give it the sanction of his example.— This was true courage, moral and physical, and the Senator has not been molested.

Mr. Burlingame is now stumping in the west. and we are surry to see the Republicans making a lion of him, as was done at Dayton and Cincinnati last week, in consequence of his quarrel with Brooks. A party aiming at the overthrow of the slave power should not honor the duellist. Slavery selling are twin sisters, and both the offspring of the devil.

We are also sorry to see a letter from John P. Hale, justifying the course of Mr. Burlingame.-Free Presbyterian.

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.

Brooks is a coward, as all the world says. He would not fight unless his opponent was pinioned so that he could not resist. He blustered and challenged to mortal combat, and then backed out, lest he should be killed. The world can well do no less than write him a poltroon and a coward. But Brooks is a representative man. He represents the class to which he belongs well and truly.— They have approved his acts, acknowledged him their representative, and assumed the responsi-bility, the guilt and the infamy of his cowardly, cruel, and murderous acts. He resigned his seat in Congress, expressly to give his constituents a chance to approve at the ballot-box his act, and share his guilt. They have done it. Brooks has been re-elected without a dissenting vote from his district. The Republicanism, the Democracy, the Chivalry, the Christianity, the Humanity of every voter in Columbia District, South Carolina, ap-proves and applauds the base and cowardly acts of the notorious villain. Not one single Democrat, not one saintly church member, praying deacon or preaching priest, but what approves and says that Brooks truly represents Democracy and his Chris-tianity. Well, it is to be hoped that such a de-monstration, and such unanimous accounts. monstration, and such unanimous approval, will teac ; our Northern men the true 'value' and 'glo iv' of this Union with villains. We have now the best of evidence that the atrocious centiments of the Southern press, expressed in approbation of

Brooks's outrage, is no misrepresentation of the morality and honor and humanity of slaveholders. They are all alike. As Brooks is, so are they.—
The cowardly Congressional bully is their true representative man. They have but one voice, when they announce their determination to suppress free speech, even in Cougress, with the bludgeon. Such are the slaveholders, cowards, boastful cowards, and, like other cowards, unprincipled, heartless, and cruel.

But it is no marvel that this is so. To this it is that slavery educates them from their very youth. They give their laborers no protection of law—no protection of public sentiment, and yet, when they go in company, if there be the least danger.—

feeling, that is now as lively in me as it was in 1826, publicly to complain that in a work which bears my name, the entire seventh chapter of the Spanish translation, with which my essai politique ended, has been arbitrarily omitted. To this very portion of my work I attach greater importance than to any astronomical observations, experiments of magnetic intensity, or statistical statements.—

'I have examined with frankness (I here repeat the words I used thirty years ago) whatever concerns the organization of human society in the colonies, the unequal distribution of the rights and enjoyments of life, and the impending dangers which the wisdom of legislators and the moderation of freemen can avert, whatever may be the form of government.

ful cowards, and, like other cowards, unprincipled, heartless, and cruel.

But it is no marvel that this is so. To this it is that slavery educates them from their very youth. They give their laborers no protection of law—no protection of public sentiment, and yet, when they go to cane or cowhide one of these outlawed men, they go in company, if there be the least danger.—They knock down, and then safely bind their man, before they cowhide, naddle, or cat-haul him. hefore they cowhide, paddle, or cat-haul him.— Yes, brave, chivalrous Southerners! they will ever bind their women before they flog them. Cross their hands over the limbs of a tree, raising them so that their toes shall touch the earth; then these heroes can safely commence to flog their naked

The outrage upon Sumner was nothing new. was only a very mild delineation of the cowardly, brutal deeds that are perpetrated by the thousand during every passing hour of every day and night on Southern plantations. It only differs from these in that the victim was a Senator, and the There was about it not so much of cruelty, cow-ardice and meanness, as there is often in the flogging of some young woman slave, or some grieved or broken spirited mother. Indeed, atrocious as this act was, we have no doubt but it was by all odds, the most heroic and least dishonorable of any of Brooks's personal assaults—that it almost whitens to an honorable dead in the state of the whitens to an honorable deed in the presence of his systematic assaults upon the persons of his plantation slaves. Hence the alacrity with which his constituents approve of his, to them, virtuous

We wish our citizens, when they damn this deed of Brooks, would remember that it was only a representative act of a system they declare their pur-pose to live in fellowship with. An act, indeed of comparatively mild and amiable nature, when contrasted with the atrocities it perpetrates upon others .- Anti-Slavery Bugle.

INTOLERANCE OF SLAVERY.

Instances are constantly occurring, showing the inveterate hatred of slavery to every thing like lib-erty, especially liberty of speech and the press; and if it could, it would no doubt divest men of the right to think, provided their thoughts run counter to its interests. A case, illustrative of its intoler ance, has recently occurred in South Carolina. Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, late pastor of the Baptist church at Barnwell Court House, and son of the lamented Boardman, missionary to India, for daring to express an opinion condemnatory of the assault upon Mr. Sumner, has been obliged to leave the State. The facts, as furnished by Mr. Boardman himself, are as follows :-

Mr. Boardman chose a residence in the South by the prescription of his physician. He presumed that his anti-slavery views would be taken for granted by the people. But, lest there should be any misunderstanding on the subject, he took an early occasion to disclose his sentiments to one of the leading members of the church. Disclaiming the of an agitator, he avowed himself anti-slavery 'in principle and in action, when action would be alike constitutional, honorable and effectual.' No offence was taken at these views, and a warm attachment was formed between the pastor and the church, attended by many tokens of affec-tion on their part. What followed will be best told in Mr. Boardman's words. He says:—

· Several days after the assault upon Senator Sumner at Washington, as I was standing among a promiscuous company of gentlemen, I was suddenly asked my opinion respecting the affair. Without stopping to weigh the consequences, I made just such an answer as the warm, generous from the Secretary of the Ohio Kansas Aid Committee, which I wish you to publish as the best means of calling the attention of our people to the subject.

Now let me say to those gentlemen, who are appointed committees of the townships impulses of every true man's heart would have prompted. I spoke warmly, for I could not stand by and hear the character of a noble-minded man falsely and foully aspersed, without attempting to vindicate it, though at the expense of one whose only passport to immortality is his dastardness. And though at the time I distinctly and repeatedly conviction that you would act, and act with energy. I hope old Geauga will do four times her numerical share. She has talked loud and voted mightily disclaimed all consideration of the slavery question, for I animadverted upon the affair simply as a personal matter between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Brooks, still I foresaw clearly that a storm was brewing, and though it might be averted temporarily. I knew it would be finally inevitable. I therefore at once decided to resign my pastorate, and leave the State, before there should be any excitement, for I was by no means ambitious of a

otoriety which could be purchased at so little cost.

The same day on which the above conversation let the Border Ruffians drive off a large share of notoriety which could be purchased at so little cost. leading members of my church. They would not listen for a moment to the idea of my leaving. They even went so far as to propose to call a pub lic meeting of the citizens, irrespective of denominational affinities, and to pass resolutions expres sive of their continued confidence in me—a proposi-tion which I hardly need to say, the modesty which should ever characterize the Christian minister prompted me peremptorily to decline. They reiterated their appeals to me most urgently to re-main. I began to waver in my decision. I thought of the deeply interesting religious state of feeling in my congregation. I thought of their past kind-nesses, and the glowing warmth of their present protestations of affection and esteem. At length I told them in effect as follows: I have no further concealments or disclosures to make. You all understand now my position. You know that Ram neither an abolitionist nor a slavery extensionis After this, there is no need of my stating publicly my views. If, under such circumstances, you de sire me to remain, I will, in all probability, return to you from the North next autumn. And this

was the final understanding.

For private reasons, I was obliged to visit the North this summer. When I left B., so far as I was aware, I enjoyed the unanimous regard of the When I left B., so far as I community. Judge then of my surprise when I tell you, that shortly after my arrival in Philadel-phia. I received an official letter from my church couched in the kindest terms, but unmistakeably advising me not to return. They were so cautious as to say, that regard for me prompted them to been for thirty-three years a mission Weeks ago, I forwarded to the church my unconditional resignation.'

The Southern Presbyterian says, in remarking upon the case of Mr. Boardman :-

We were born, and have lived all our days in the South, but have never known the instance in which a Northern minister has been interpreted. The following remarks were made by Mr. Phillippo in a speech delivered at Spanish Town, just before this departure from the island, on a recent visit to which a Northern minister has been interrupted, this country: when he behaved himself as a Christian gentle man, and has confined himself within the legiti-mate sphere of his calling. It may be well, how-mate sphere of his calling. It may be well, how-ever, that all should understand that neither min-ever, that all should understand that neither min-ever. abolition sentiments in the South; and this, for repeat what I have so often before affirmed, an precisely the same reason, that our laws forbid the on of incendiary books, pamphlets, &c. Abolitionism proclaimed amongst us is a political offence-a crime against the peace and good order

BARON VON HUMBOLDT ON SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CUBA.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Baron von Humboldt has caused the following article to be inserted in the Spenersche Zeitung: 'Under the title of Essai Politique sur l' Isle de Cuba, published in Paris in 1826, I collected together all that the large edition of my Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Contine tained upon the state of agriculture and slavery in tained upon the state of agriculture and slavery in the Antilles. There appeared at the same time and universal freedom in our own country, are full of hope. Things formidable in the English and a Spanish translation of this work, the latter entitled Easayo Politico sobre la Isla de Cuba, neither of which omitted any of the frank cuba, neither of which omitted any of the frank the spirit of prayer, of faith, and of freedom.' and open remarks which feelings of humanity had and open remarks which feelings of humanity had inspired. But there appears just now, strangely enough, translated from the Spanish translation, and not from the French original, and published by Derby and Jackson, in New York, an octave volume of 400 pages, under the title of The Island of Outer by Alexander Humboldt; with notes and olume of 400 pages, under the transpreliminary essay by J. S. Thrasher. The trans-tor, who has lived a long time on that beautiful island, has enriched my work by more recent data on the subject of the numerical standing of the population, of the cultivation of the soil, and the population, of the cultivation of the soil, and the state of trade, and, generally speaking, exhibited charitable moderation in his discussion of condicting opinions. I owe it, however, to a moral

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, AUGUST 22, 1856.

THE CLERGY.

SYMPTOMS OF AWAKENING AMONG

We find it difficult to realize that the foreign Africa alave trade was ever directly and openly defended by the clergy, as well as that Clarkson and Wilberforce, now unchangeably recorded on the roll of fame as no ble and disinterested philanthropists, were once assailed with terms as reproachful, and calumny as inveterate, as are now cast upon Garrison and Pillsbury. But those of us who live to see either this whole republic, or a Northern portion of it, entirely freed from the direct or indirect support of human bondage, will hear from the clergy of that people a reprobation of slavery as emphatic and unanimous as that which they now be-stow upon the African slave trade. Then the higher law will be treated with 'distinguished consideration' in the pulpit, while the Fugitive Slave Law and the Compromises of the Constitution will be 'nowhere.' no more be cited as examples for us in their slavehold-ing than in their polygamy and concubinage. Then slavery will be spoken of as the slave trade now is, as jured. utterly indefensible, and the preachers of that day will | 10. He utterly refuses to recognize the danger, in

But that day has not yet come. We are now look- The readers of THE LIBERATOR will agree with u ing upon the first faint dawning which precedes and that the unequivocal expression of the points above inheralds it. We have been called to record great num- dicated, in a sermon on Sunday, shows a faithfulness bers of mournful instances in which a people united in to the demands of Christian duty exceedingly rare in the maintenance of slavery have found their religious an Orthodox minister. By this last expression, we teachers subservient and unprincipled enough to defend must not be understood to imply that the majority of as right the iniquity which they practised because it Unitarian ministers are right upon this point, or even was profitable. Only the other day, when we were nearer right than their Orthodox brethren ; but mere moved with indignation at seeing on a large poster of ly that the rare exceptions of clerical faithfulness in a place of popular amusement, 'Negroes admitted to the matter of anti-slavery have almost invariably been the gallery only, the reflection immediately suggested found among ministers who reject the Orthodox theolitself-How can we expect a higher morality in the the- ogy. We earnestly hope that many of Mr. Dexter' atre than in Baron Stow's Baptist Church? The church communion may press forward to join him in rescuing has been hitherto on the side of popular sin, and we the party which they strangely claim as ' Evangelical have not spared to rebuke it. We have to-day the from this reproach; but past experience, no less than pleasanter task of giving due credit to two elergymen our confidence in Mr. Kirk's sagacity in watching the who have made a beginning of better things.

We have placed on record, in another column, the titles of two very remarkable sermons, which have been called forth by the recent startling outrages of the Slave Power in Washington and in Kansas.

The first, entitleds Our Country's Troubles,' by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, is almost, if not quite, the only instance in which an Episcopal clergyman has sought to arouse his congregation to the sin, and shame, and danger in which slavery has involved our country, and to point out their duty in the application of a remedy. The intensely sectarian and conservative character of the Episcopal church has hitherto kept its formalities undisturbed by the slightest reference to the oppression which is carried on, not only by the government and people of this country, but within its own consecrated pale ; and priest and people have thus far agreed in turning a deaf ear to the wrongs and complaints of the slave. Dr. Tyng has therefore shown no small degree of courage in braving the pro-slavery influences, not only of the city in which he preaches, but of the sect to which he belongs. It is not strange that the latter influence was manifested on the spot, and the sermon interrupted by one of the church-wardens, with a formal protest against the mention of its subject in the pulpit and on the Sabhath. The preacher, disregarding this interruption, continued his discourse, and these circumstances having been extensively commented on by the press, some gentlemen of Boston requested and obtained the publication of the sermon.

Dr. Tyng commences with a noble vindication of the right and duty of the clergy to speak upon this subject, pointing out most clearly that great wrongs may go anchallenged of the pulpit until the community come to suppose that there is nothing in them inconsistent with religion ; that the dread of offence may be carried so far as to put the pulpit in bondage; and that a re-fusal on the part of the clergy to take sides in great which he lives, which forbid him to obey God's laws of wedlock; and, on the other, by the pecuniary interest ing supposed to have nothing to do with the affairs of his slaves. It is hardly stating the case too strongly to society. He distinctly makes the claim that religion cannot be disconnected from the details of common life; and that Christians and Christian ministers, as such, and the control of the manual m must necessarily be interested in every thing that concerns humanity; and that the declaration of the truth will bring the responsibility of walking by its light."

In a brief, but clear and energetically expressed ab-stract, Dr. Tyng sketches the outrages that have re-of the most recent of scores of testimonies in my possescently been perpetrated in Kansas and in Washington, the veil from the flimsy pretence that the customs, however immoral and pernicious, of one State, have a right, just and beneficent, while slavery, being unjust and injurious to all parties connected with it, is barself. He exposes the iniquity and absurdity of the bonus of additional political power which our Constitution and customs give to slaveholders, and graphically felt response from every Southern woman.' ‡

The Cleveland Leader, a few months ago, contained

The Cleveland Leader, a few months ago, contained

Dr. Tyng finally inquires into the duties of the present crisis, and states the first one to be ' to enlighten the public mind '; he then urges the pecupiary relief and reinforcement of the pioneers in Kansas, the independent and conscientious use of the ballot-box, and, in view of the guilt of the whole nation in the matter of slavery, general humiliation and prayer before God. His discourse calls upon the public for acrion, fortified and animated by prayer; and in this respect stands in noble contrast to the sanctimonious craft displayed in Dr. Kirk's sermon, preached on the same subject and about the same time, which represents praying and waiting as the especial duties of the present crisis, and seeks to give the impression, that if we only pray long enough, and turn up our eyes energetically enough, God, in his own good time, will do our duty for us.

This sermon, positively considered, is imperfect and deficient, inasmuch as it directs its efforts against the aggressions of slavery upon (nominally) free territory, rather than against slavery itself, and moreover, offers the shameful compromise which Henry Ward Beecher offers, to acquiesce in the indefinite continuance of slavery where it is now established, if it will confine itself to those limits. Yet, coming from a quarter from which past experience has led us to expect nothing, it is praiseworthy and welcome.

The sermon preached by Rev. Henry M. Dexter at Pine Street Church, on the 22d of June last, is, in point of faithfulness, directness and thoroughness on the subject of slavery, not only the best we have ever known to proceed from an Orthodox pulpit, but entitled to the higher praise of being positively good.

The following points in Mr. Dexter's sermon are es pecially worthy of notice and consideration, as being points in which his clerical brethren generally have either evaded the expression of their opinion or given a contrary decision.

1. He frankly confesses the guilt and responsibility of the North, that is to say of himself and his people, in relation to slavery.

2. He frankly confesses his own fault as a minister in having so long kept silence upon this great evil and sin, and pledges himself to be faithful in regard to it

3. He claims that the preaching of Anti-Slavery is

preaching the Gospel- as he understands it, and as he

4. He claims that a full representation of the outrages perpetrated by the Slave Power upon both blacks and whites in this country is a work demanded by both necessity and mercy, and thus perfectly appropriate to

5. He denounces all compromise between slavery and freedom, indignantly refusing to sacrifice any portion of liberty for the sake of the Union, and declaring the original compromises of the Constitution, and the Mis ouri compromise itself, to have been base treachery to

reedom on the part of the North. 6. He vindicates the authority of the 'higher law,' and calls upon his people to disregard human enact-

ments which conflict with it. 7. He repudiates the sophistry by which many of hi brethren attempt to make a distinction between the guilt of commencing and of continuing slavery, and says-

Successful larceny conveys no right.' 8. His testimony and his efforts are henceforth to be directed not merely (with the Beechers and others) against the extension, but against the continuance of slavery.

9. He declares the necessity and the duty of the pres ent time to be acrios. Mr. Kirk, with the majority of Then Abraham, and those other old Hebrews who lived the ministers of his sect, advises inaction-praying and before the advent of civilization and Christianity, will waiting. Mr. Dexter enjoins Repentance,-Confession-the fersaking of sin-and the doing of works meet for repentance, or making restitution to the in-

piously wonder how any one could ever have claimed aginary or real, of a dissolution of the Union, as a sufthe authority of God or the sanctions of Christianity in ficient reason for acquiescing in the continuance of sla-

> turn of the tide, forbids us to expect many of that class to venture further at present than opposition to the ex-

We print below two extracts from this admirable ser mon. One of these gives a plain statement of the licentiousness necessarily belonging to the slave system which Dr. South-side Adams impudently denied, and the mention of which is so shocking to the mock modes ty of many others that they prefer the continuance of this enormous wickedness in secret places to the unpleasantness of that open exposure which is the indispensable pre-requisite of its removal. The other ex tract (the closing paragraphs of the sermon) most for cibly states the elements of that reformation of life which is implied and originated by true repentance We heartily commend the whole sermon to the perusal of our readers .- C. K. W.

tension of slavery, and advocacy of the re-establish-

ment of the Missouri Compromise.

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON. Preached in the Pine Street Church, Boston, on Sun day, June 22, 1856,

RY HENRY M. DEXTER. Another internal cause [of our present subjection to slavery] may be found in the immorality which slavery

I will not say that it is impossible for a slaveholder be a moral man; but, I will say, that it is entirely coincidence with the influences of his situation for h coincidence with the inducators of his situation for him to be immoral. Conscience must, sometimes, trouble him in regard to the eighth commandment, of which he lives in perpetual and open violation; stealing his slaves' time, and strength, and life; themselves—from themselves. God called it 'men-stealing,' and, since it is the truth, I don't know that we need to be delicate about it.

Then-passing by all other related thoughts-it is enough to refer to the licentiousness, which is a radical and inseparable element of the system of American sla-very. No slave can have legal marriage. He is driven ket value is largely determined by her probable fertility.

Nor is this the worst feature of the facts. It is sus-

ceptible of the most revolting, yet overwhelming proof, that these poor creatures are systematically sacrificed to

sion.
Says Mrs. Douglass, a Virginian woman, who and proceeds distinctly to show that they all spring lately tried, convicted, and punished, in Virginia, for from the aggressive spirit of slavery. He tears away teaching slaves to read, contrary to law; in a letter from her jail : † 'There is one great evil hanging over ever immoral and pernicious, of one State, have a ness, and the peace of thousands. It is summed up in right to plant themselves, and be cherished and protected, in every other State, and shows that freedom is society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, authorized to enlarge and extend itself because it is occupations and professions. The white mothers and daughters of the South have suffered under it for years -have seen their dearest affections trampled upon-their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed, and their red by that very character from the right to extend itself. He exposes the injurity and absurdity of the boshould be all in all to them, as husbands, sons, and brothers. I cannot use too strong language in reference to this subject, for I know that it will meet with a heart-

ness of breeding human beings for sale in the market. an amply-vouched account of the passage of a fugitive an amply-vouched account of the passage of a fugitive rlave through Columbus, who was whiter than the aver-age of Americans, and who, being fifteen years of age, was sent off by his own mother, the daughter of her master, (his father being that master's white son.) to save him from being carried South for a market. Un-ravel this, and you have these plain facts, which shed light on the system of slavery, as well as on the point immediately before us: A father holds his own daughter in slavery; she bears a son by her own half-brother; she is obliged to hurry that boy North by the underground railroad, to save him from being sent to New

ground railroad, to save him from being sent to New Orleans for sale by his own grand-father!

Under such a condition of society, it is not strange that a degraded standard of morality, in general, should be gradually developed in the community, which should educate men of passion rather than of principle; men who scruple at nothing, to gain their ends; whose consciences are so seared by habitual sin, that the gratification of their own desires, in all directions, become the

law of their being.

Intemperance is angenial to this state of things. And those who are familiar with the facts in reference to the life of our public men in the Capitol of the nation, need not be told that absolute drunkenness and gross licenses. tiousness are not only by no means unknown, but are hardly considered as disreputable there: while throughout the South, they certainly do not disqualify men for leading public sentiment, or for being placed again and again in the highest places of power and trust.

Finally-and I might almost say, as a practical natter, chiefly—we must rorsake these sins.

The forsaking of sin is at once the pledge of the gen * See 1 Tim., i. 10, with Ex. xxi. 16, and Deut. xxiv. 7.

† Olmsted, p. 601. † 'A large planter (in Louisiana) told me the reason sent his boys to the North to be educated was, that there was no possibility of their being brought up in decency at home. Another planter told me that he was intending to move to a free country on this account. He said the practice (of licentiousness) was not occasional, or general; it was universal. "There is not," said he, "a likely-looking black girl in this State, that is not the paramour of a white man. There is not an old plantation in which the grand-children of the owner are not whipped in the field by his overseer." "—Olm-eted, p. 602.

It was a fact well known to residents at Washington

in 1850, that, among the humble mulatto hack-driv of that city, was one who had the same father with Senator from a Slave State, who was thee making a great noise in Congress. Having had a slight acquaintance with both, I could not help feeling that—for the public good—the wrong brother was in the Senate; and that the swarthier of the two resemblant faces belonged to the better man.

uineness of professed repentance, and its first first in the life. Without it there is no repentance.

Here, it seems to me, many fail, in their discusses of this subject of our national duties. I have not do ought sermons, lately delivered, in which may we and confesse we sains, and praying and fasting before Him; but it shis and praying and fasting before Him; but it shis there was no word touching future political was there was no word touching future political was there was no word touching future politics, it make repeated of in relation to politics, and forakes in lation to politics,—which requires action. If all is border ruffians in Kansas were to-day to repeat of the wickedness and confess their crimes, we should dead yet further, the foreaking of future repetitions of the wickedness and confess their crimes, we should dead yet further, the foreaking of future repetitions of the prayer and fasting, good as these are in their has so, I claim that we must not insult God by tendent to him our past wrong-doings, or non-doings, that prayer and fasting, good as these are in their has so, I claim that we must not insult God by tendent to him our past wrong-doings, or non-doings, the prayer and fasting god as these are in their has so one-times the worst-doings, in politics, wishen a fess it. And if we foreake it, then our repeate are sometimes the worst-doings, in politics, wishen a fess it. And if we foreake it, then our repeated the stakes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the strife, and binds us to bank takes us out into the s

well as here!

I am but one among you. I claim not such vis dom. But I do claim an honest purpose to de rick regardless of personal consequences. Here I has a stand! I preach no politics. I counsel as parada man for President—except that he be Preedon's dampion. I urge no particular Congressional measuram scheme for Kansas relief—except that all be due to Freedom. But I do say; we have all sinued and has iniquity in thy sight, O God! It was a six to have allowed here; a sin to sinue. Constitution that built in this dry-ret for the sound a fabric, else so glorious and so fair; a sin is sinue. Constitution that built in this dry-ret for the sound a fabric, else so glorious and so fair; a sin is sinue and single new slave State or Territory; a sin is small single new slave State or Territory; a sin is small should favor or connive at the extension and promenee of a system so black and bad; a sin to issue, fish politicians to run away with our libertie, which good have slept and said, 'Polities which nence of a system so black and bad; asin to been fish politicians to run away with our liberties, which good have slept and said, 'Politice are not for ut.' This is all sin! Our fathers did it, and we have done it; and now this whirlwind cometh eat of the forth overturn the fabric of our weakened liberties. Golden can manage whirlwinds! I will return use 6d, so forming and formaking my sin, and done water. can manage whirtwinds. I wan return unto the me fessing and forsaking my sin, and doing were set for repentance. Never more, as a citizen or as non, will I knowingly do any thing, or vote asy thing, hat will I knowingly do any thing, or vote any thing, hat-shall recommit that sin; that shall give aid or each it g slavery, or its advance any-whither. If far es-tion, my last question, concerning any plan or mu-ure, shall be, Is it sound for liberty! Borrow line-fect with this, I will prefer it to perfection had witThe beauting and the second the seco

Nay, more! Since restitution is the first day dat follows repentance, I will seek, in all rightess wan to undo all—politically or socially—which I say have done unwittingly to aid oppression. I desire he may policy. I hint no expedients. But, with all ny lest I pledge myself to a high and holy day!

It looks dark, I know, and timidity wheen—I'm a standard as this, what will become of the

take such a stand as this, what will be Union and the Nation ? Buo, brethren, I bare fitt in God. I believe, not withstanding all our sus, the loves this nation, and that not withstanding all our he will preserve it, if his children are faithful to commands. I prefer to do right, and whelly tree En to save us, than trust Him half, and trust used at my own wrong-doing, the other half!
Will you do the same? Listen to the sad, salesning

that are borne upon the far western breez has a New England kindred, suffering there for rightsomer sake; to the sad, sad sounds that sweep up to us for the cotton fields and rice swamps of the South, the our sable brethren weep, because 'on the sile if he oppressors is power, but they have no comform,' at tell me, WILL YOU NOT DO THE SAME?

LETTER FROM SAMUEL MAY IL WESTGROVE, Chester Ca, Pa, 1 FRIEND WALLCUT:

I am moving about in this and Lancaster confe fulfilling my appointments, and endeavering trans all, both Jews and Greeks, the 'more excellent ye' of securing the triumphs of freedom and the sterior of slavery, than by rushing into any political part. and withdrawing their energies from every other par, in order to concentrate all on the election of Chifemont. The Fremont enthusiasm is very greaten exceeding any thing I have seen in New Engled I frankly admit to them, that all the political anti-list ry there is is embodied in the Republican party; bal argue to them, that it is wholly inadequate to the paposes of Freedom, and to saving us from the tall i the Slave Power. Some of the Fremont people are un earnest in laboring with me, to induce me discussion of the United States Constitution, at & Disunion, and Non-Voting. They speak at my test ings and they call on me in private. I remise that their own motto, ' Free soil, free labor, run srun' &c. Dr. Snodgrass was at one of my lecture, at made quite a clever speech, in answer to see of the Fremont objectors. For himself, he rejuiced (ht si that I had spoken as I had-hoped I should p swished that the agents of the American Asti-Sant Society might go through the country-thought it the time of all others for the Garrisonian district ! be proclaimed, &c. This, coupled with his assess ment that he was in the county partly with the west speaking for Fremont, took the others quite sheek was adroitly done. I believe I shall be able to st some of the old non-roters on principle from hales ing into the half-way house of politics; and fls influence any others to come up, even so far a !! Fremont standard, I shall not regret it I scheda NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS in the cleared, 500 est way I can. This Union must be dissolred

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EDIT

Per made cians ration of talk time. Res So be chean are be is to been, grow I a which the stice, and clear responsion Al Revo

Truly, yours, NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LIFE OF JOHN THOMPSON, a Fagitive Sart; F ten by himself. pp. 143. Published by John Bol son, Worcester.

The unusual opportunities which John Thes. enjoyed of acquiring an education by stealth law abled him to tell his story in a clear, consected a Interesting manner. He seems to have belongs comparatively favored class of slaves, but ye sie enough to drive him to the fearful risks which I always accompany flight from such slave State Ha free States as are combined under the America in We trust the Worcester people have the peer a as the will to protect him from further dangers

OUR COUNTRY'S TROUBLES. A Sermon preschel Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, June 1856. By Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, Rector. Pelas by request of laymen in Boston. Pp. 22 Jan

Jewett & Co. OUR NATIONAL CONDITION, AND ITS RESERV. mon, preached in Pine Street Church, Bank. Sunday, June 22d, 1855. By Heary M. June

pp. 44. John P. Jewett & Co. For comments on these two sermons, see

SAUGENT'S STANDARD SCHOOL PRINCE, 5 ed by Phillips, Sampson & Co., 13 Winter seed. reached its tenth edition. In this work, the oral familiarity with certain words is made the total his instruction in reading. Judiciously arranged lessons, printed in large type, on face paper, and trated by excellent wood cuts, about the book is the contract of the contra

thy of the favor it has received. LITERARY. Mrs. Stowe's new morel, . Dest, 5 of the Dismal Swamp, will be assued by Sampson & Co. on the 1st of September it in two volumes, 12 mo.; price, \$1.76. Its readers of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' will await to cessor with anticipations of a rich feast. 50

SPEAKER BANKS arrived in New York of Inand took rooms at the St. Nicholas.

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A NORTHERN REPUBLIC -- A SLAVEHOLDING UNION WHAT HAS IT DONE FOR THE NORTH? SALEM, Ohio, Aug. 1st, 1856.

This day, you, and thousands of others, are in the This day, you at Abington. Three years ago this day, teather with you, and very happy in the society of bred hers I am here now far away, but my heart back foully to that day when I met you all three to mingle our sympathies with the enslaved of est race, and to hasten the day of redemption to milof race, and held in bonds by Christians and Republi-

lan en a platform in a grove of majestic oaks, or 1 an et a part, in Salem, Ohio. The colored people d this region celebrate this great day, before which the 4th of July, the birthday of the most despotic, inthe 41h of Joseph Coursed nation the sun ever shone spot, is nothing. A great congregation is before me two-thirds of them belong to the race of oppressors, perhites. The President of the Convention, Thomas A Brown, of Pittsburgh, was born, reared and lived parly thirty years, a slave. He bought himself, two bothers, a sister and father, of a Christian man-stealtreaters, a sheet he paid some five thousand dollars. There artery many fugitive slaves in this assembly, and the people of this region have made up their minds to the people is every fugitive that comes among them. Some of the purest and best-beloved men in the audiesce are fugitive slaves.

Bat little has been said about West India emancipates; almost all the remarks are directed against Anerican slavery and the present state of this nation. the President, Rev. Mr. Peck, Rev. Mr. Graham, of Pusherg, and all the speakers, are in the spirit of violeoce and blood. Sharpe's rifles, revolvers and bowie laires seem to be the great means, in their opinion, to gastain liberty and abolish slavery. The world has yet wearn that violence, individual or governmental, can erer precent wrong nor enforce right. Liberty is is danger, in proportion to its means of armed resistsore; Liberty is safe, in proportion as she is undefeeled by arms and blood. The same of life. But ness oppressed ones have not yet learned that they owe all, absolutely all, their woes and sufferings to the ury power to which they boastingly appeal to resist the tyrant. I have no faith in any man's opposition to elatery who begins to denounce it by an assumption of the very principle of blood and murder on which the diabelical system rests. But little has been said about the glorious Union.

folced, what is this Union to the slave? The bloodist, most malignant and inhuman robber and murderer, lar and knave, that ever appeared on earth. Viewed from its slave-cabins, its slave-plantations, its sire-hunts, and its slave auctions, what is this Union ? lissaction-blocks are the only stand-points from which it can be truly seen, and the whipped, wounded and hantel slave is the only being on earth who can truly comprehend and estimate the lying malignity, and crud bloody tyranny of this Confederacy. Four millions of its subjects are held and used, by its sanction and power, as chattels. Only a human chattel can ever suprehend the depth of its wickedness. To its four milions of human chattels, it is simply a COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

One of the speakers has just remarked- I am sorthe cowardly ruffian Brooks selected so quiet and god a man as Sumner to be the victim of his brutalir.' I am not. If Slavery must have victims, let it are the noblest and purest and strongest in the land. enderstand the true character of this Union with robbers and pirates, until their kidnapping allies put the ash and the bludgeon on the backs and heads of its eva most esteemed citizens, and until their own wives ad daughters are ravished before their eyes, and their fathers, sons and brothers are shot down as dogs.

It is but just that all who join with the South to sustain the present Union should be caned, shot down, ad outraged. They have fairly earned this treatment. It is no greater crime or outrage against God or-man to cane Charles Sumner and Horace Grecley, and to shoot down the settlers in Kansas and violate their wies and daughters, than it is to do the same to the but millions of slaves.

But all is tending to the one great and desirable re sh a Northern Republic, in which slaveholders shill be held and treated as kidnappers and pirates. For this let us pray; let us appeal to God and humanlet us call on the world for aid in this work. Let ill bearts be concentrated on this great and glorious ml Leve the robbers and pirates of the South to met their doom of blood, if they will hold on to their tabard of crimes. If my own mother were a slavelatter, and would not let her slaves go free, I would not lift a finger to save her from her doom, should the tidins of her tyranny rise against her.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. I have seen but one drunkard to-day. He is white man-of the pure Anglo-Saxon blood. He was trying out about the niggers, and calling them all serts of opprobrious names. Such are the characters The are most vehement in their repreaches against colerel people. I never find among the colored people tues of degradation which cannot be more than matchel among whites. Before God, I believe the whites of this nation, in the church and out of it, are morally lower, and more debauched in principle and practice, than the colored people, as a class.

But the meeting is about to adjourn, to assemble again in the Town Hall, this evening, and I must close. It has been a good time. . H. C. W.

ONE OF THE LATENT BEAUTIES.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : Porta nascitur; non fit. That maxim should be

nade a rule to be observed in the 'get up' of politicians. This is not a whim; it grew out of an exploration into the misty realms of history, in search of that 'talked of' individual-a consistent, and, at the same time, a discreet politician.

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng avers that ' politics is a trade. So be it. It is a trade, in which somebody is bound to theat somebody, and in the driving of which, the people are bound to be overreached. Somebody knows that he s to be cheated, and the people know that they have been, are, and are to be, overreached. Still, the people grow wiser only by slow and painful degrees.

ladmire-nay, more-I revere the few-that few of which the Liberator and the Standard are the organsthe self-sacrificing men who despise the trade, polities, and eschew alike its petty honors, its privileges, and its disgraces. The man who can keep his hands clean of politics, in this crisis, is to be envied as well as respected. He is a living witness of that sublime trust a Almighty justice which sustained the heroes of the

But I was to speak briefly of one of the latent beauties of the peculiar institution. I refer to the raid of the South, through Messrs. Benton and Calhoun, in 1865, against 'Abolition Societies.' The proposition to appress the transportation of 'incendiary publications' by the U. S. mails, reached far out into the future of these States, and crops out rankly in this present. You are aware that an effort was made to force the several States, North, to suppress those Societies by legislative tactment. Andrew Jackson, in his annual message, recommended to Congress the propriety of enacting he to suppress the transmission of abolition documents through the mails in the slave States. Mr. Calhoun hok fire, and demanded a Committee to take the matter into consideration; and, with a magnanimity characbristic of the South, proposed that said Committee thould be selected from among Southern members This was done-Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, being the taly Northern man put upon the Committee.

Now, since the education of the slaves is forbidden toder severe penalties, -not more than one in a thouhal, perhaps, being able to read,—in the name of teamog sense, what damage can abolition documents

the enslaved by force can hate it. I refer to the white slaves of the South-the 5,500,000 of non-slaveholding citizens. These slaves, to whom the privileges and immunities of citizenship are accorded on condition that they be accepted oringingly, and as the price of a bartered conscience, vote and act at the instance of the petty manor tyrants, who thus secure themselves in BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. their ill-gotten possessions. To those who will not see

their ill-gotten possessions. To those who will not see that the principle upon which the African is enslaved, carried out, would prostrate the liberties of the Anglo-Saxou as well, it may be well to represent this matter as it is.

How does the matter stand, then? Just here: Abolitionism is not a sectionalism. Those 5,000,000 of recusant whites (recusant to the 'Higher Law') only wait opportunity to redeem themselves from the debasing subservience to their less than half a million masters. It is well to know this, when speaking of the sectionalism of 'abolition fanatica.' It is not possible that these millions will always submit to be disfranchised and dictated to by their handful of task-masters. In the effort of the by their handful of task-masters. In the effort of the quire. South to suppress the circulation of abolition documents in the slave States, do we not see the battle-smoke of a same with my hand. in the slave States, do we not see the battle-smoke of a great moral servile war in the very heart of the oppressor's country? What does that effort argue !- that a black insurrection may be hastened by such publications, or that a white rebellion is kept down only by suppressing the play of the noblest sympathies of human nature? The latter, most certainly.

The proposition of Jackson was an egregious blunder. In essaying to strengthen slavery by illegal and outrageously despotic laws, he, together with his pro-slavery compatriots, permitted the masses to see the inherent weakness of the system of labor-stealing. The masses are quick to detect symptoms of weakness in the attempts of the rulers of a nation to fortify themselves in evildoing by legislative enactments. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad,' is true ; and ifno, there is no supposition about this coming resultand when the walls of the tyrant's habitation shall crumble piecemeal, and the tyrant shall hide away trembling and conscience-stricken, his position reversed, his idels overturned, and his dreams of only rule dissipated, then shall he see how, step by step, his evil genius led him to reveal his weakness in fortifying his wrong with wicked laws, based upon the coward's plea, MIGHT makes RIGHT.

And so I conclude, that neither these men, nor the men now in power, can be called politicians 'nascitur.' They are the creatures of circumstances. JOHN OF MORLEY.

August 2, 1856.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE HIGHER LAW.

WINDSOR, C. W., Aug. 18, 1856. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

Dear Friend,-In Mr. Phillips's first of August a better anti-slavery blow than the best Free Soiler in not the weak and helpless. Never will the North duly the House of Representatives, because he is founded on the granite of an unmistakable position, and there is nothing between him and the Higher Law but God's own inspiration.' (1)

It is to the clause in italies that I wish to direct attention, which, if I understand it right, makes a distinction between 'the Higher Law' and 'God's own

What is the Higher Law, if it is not ' God's own inspiration ! ' I press the question, because there is a most pregnant delusion abroad on the subject, and from which few reformers seem to be free.

I can conceive of but two grand sources of law-God and man. The law which presumptuous men impose upon their equal brethren is all Lower Law; while "God's own inspiration' alone is the Higher Law. This Higher Law is inward, inwardly apprehended, and freely obeyed, -the living Law of Liberty which God writes, not on parchment, or tables of stone, but on the fleshly tablets of his children's hearts. The Lower Law is outward, requires abject submission, ignores all spiritual life and self-governing capacity,—is the letter law of slavery and death. This Lower Law is graduated in its stringency and atrocity, so as to be adapted to the character of all varieties of its subjects.

Over some, its dominion is but light and temporary,—In my last I wrote that the extreme tediousness and expense of emigration to the Territory through Lowa. If Over some, its dominion is but light and temporary, over others, it is all but absolute and permanent. But its one rule, in all cases, is to subject to the utmost extent of its ability. All its rule, from that of the plantation overseer to that of the chairmanship of an anti-slavery meeting,—all its law, whether in the shape of a Kansas slave code, or of the Bible, or any part of the Bible,—is inspired by one spirit; all rests on the assumption that men are incapable of self-government, and therefore ought not to be trusted with the liberty men, women, and children. There are some six hunthereof. I wish to expose the wrong to truth, and right, and liberty, whenever the credit of the Higher Law is claimed for any of the enactments of our Lower Law authority. 'All men are born free.' Liberty is one of the inalienable, rights with which God has endowed us. All outward law is palpably for the purpose of limiting this liberty, and ought to be branded as its true character deserves, - never suffered to wear heaven's livery to serve the devil in.

Yours, truly, GEO. SUNTER, JR. (1) We presume all that Mr. Phillips meant by this expression was, that there was nothing but God's in-spiration, in the mind of Mr. C., to settle on his part ritory blackened by a wild army of Borderers, and were spiration, in the mind of Mr. C., to settle on his part what it is that the higher law teaches-without reference to political expediency .- Ed. Lib.

Congressional. Both houses of Congress adjourned on Monday, at noon, in accordance with the joint deed on Monday, at noon, in accordance with the joint resolution passed several days previously. An attempt was made, at the last moment, to extend the time, but failed. The appropriation bills were all passed, with lands had no wish or expectation of using them. They the exception of that for the Army-\$14,000,000. The intend to take claims, and are anxious to proceed at House, after yielding a great deal more than it once and do so before the emigration is past.

Evening Post:

On the Army bill came the tug of war. The Senate were obstinate in insisting that not a dollar of the \$14,000,000 appropriated for our military forces should be paid until the House should recede from its provisor requiring that they should not be used to enforce the spurious laws of Kansas, as was manifested by Slidell, of Louisiana, when Senator Fish, in very plain language, prophesied the loss of the bill as a consequence of the Senate's action. The first committee of conference were unable to agree, and the House, by a vote of 99 to 92, refused to recede from its proviso. Another committee of conference was appointed, and shortly after 2 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, a disagreement was again reported. Mr. Giddings, in behalf of the House members of the committee, in a clear and bold statement, explained to the House the reasons of a second disagreement, vindicating its action, urging Representatives to adhere to the provisos, and charging the responsibility for the failure of the bill upon the Senate. While thus speaking of Kansas affairs, he as some ensued, and it required all the chairmanship servers of Speaker Banks to subdue the uproar. Giddings refused to be interrupted, and Bully Brooks was induced by the explanations of his friends, who had apprehended the more correctly the bearing of Mr. Giddings's refused to receed from its proviso.

The emigrants in the camp south of Nebraska City, fraing an attack, have entrenched themselves, and at my latest advices, were busily throwing up redoubts, as the Missouri camp blow as stronger in a military point of view than their own. Such is the aspecte of affairs in that quarter, and Gen. Smith knows that a Missouri aprehended was stronger in a military point of view than their own. Such is the substonger in a military point of view than their own. Such is the Missouri camp blooks the Northern frontiers against emissionity them when story gay and was stronger in a military point of view than their own. Such is the Missouri camp blooks the Northern

do to the interests of the slave-driver? As well might an act be passed in our Legislature, forbidding the circulation of Israelitish tracts printed in Hebrew. The slave, not being able to read abolition documents, could not, by his own knowledge, gain insurrectionary notions therefrom. This must be conceded.

Now, there is a very good reason why the mails should not be permitted to circulate such documents south of Mason and Dixon's line. There are those who can read, do read, and hate the yoke of oppression, as only the enslaved by force can hate it. I refer to the white

A meeting of the Cabinet was held on Monday afternoon, at which it was decided to summon an extra session of Congress, and the President has publishe his Proclamation for that purpose, as follows !-

A PROCLAMATION

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of th Dated in the city of Washington, the eighteenth day

of Angust, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United states the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order, W. L. Mancy, Secretary of State.

By Rufus Choate has announced his intention o oting for Buchanan in the coming election. The Daily Advertiser regrets this decision, but thinks the error ecounted for by Mr. Choate's 'generous and unsus ecting character.' We fear that the warm and im pulsive nature of the Advertiser has spoken in this case without the counsel of its sober judgment .- C. K. W.

Died-In Salem, on Friday morning last, Aug. 15th. Mrs. AMY MATILDA, wife of Mr. CHARLES LENOX RE cond, aged 47 years.

Mrs. R. was a daughter of the late Rev. Pere WILLIAMS, of New York city, and remarkable for her many virtues and excellencies of character. As daugh ter, wife, mother, she was all that love and affection could develop in mortal form. As a friend, her attechment was warm and enduring. Her very presence was a benediction ; the magnetism of her spirit inspired and controlled all who made her acquaintance; her daily life was equally beautiful and strengthening. We shall ever cherish her memory with admiration and gratitude. At the earliest period of the Anti-Slavery movement, she espoused it with zeal and devotion, and never forgot its claims nor misapprehended the true issue of the hour. Personally identified with an op pressed and proscribed portion of the American people, she soared far above the meanness of an irrational pre judice, and did much for its extirpation by the benignity of her temper, the goodness of her heart, and the speech at Abington occurs the following :- My friend loveliness and dignity of her person. Her translation Mr. Conway, in his pulpit at Washington, . . . strikes will be deeply lamented by a wide circle as no ordinary loss. But-

'There is a calm far those who weep, A rest for weary pilgrims found; And while the mouldering ashes sleep Low in the ground—

The Soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine A star of day.

The sun is but a spark of fire, A transient meteor in the sky: The soul, immortal as its Sire, Shall never die.'

KANSAS.

From the Special Correspondent of the Tribune. PALMYRA, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

There was a report of a fight this morning some twen settlers and the Georgians encamped there. Several

dred of them, and they are constantly receiving accessions from the overland route.

Immediately south of them, some twelve miles distan from their damp, is the Missouri army, nearly six hundred strong, all armed men. With these were General Atchison, General Richardson, and other Border-Ruffian leaders. They have sworn that no "Abolition" emigrant shall enter the Territory from the North, and emigrant shall enter the territory and. The Free State emigrants are not sufficiently strong to attack the ep posing camp and open the way. There are women and children with them. Many are not armed, having come to settle, not to fight; and a few extremely unen-lightened Conservatives, thinking the arms all the diffihelpless to defend themselves in such emergency. Still the greater portion of them had arms, and I learn that three or four hundred men could be equipped for wa in the emigrant camp south of Nebraska City. Bu

House, after yielding a great deal more than it should, screwed its courage to the sticking point at last, and adhered, with praiseworthy persistency, to its amendment prohibiting the use of the military in the enforcement of the bogus laws of Kansas. The Senate was obstinate, and so, to that extent, the government is blocked.

Here is a scene from the proceedings of Saturday, as described by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. described by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. companies in getting over, and encourage them with his

presence.

The emigrants in the camp south of Nebraska City

of. Missouri and the Pro-Slavery men have not and will not relinquish Kansas as a slave State unless the power of the Government is asserted to settle the question for Freedom, or freemen settle it in blood for themselves. One of these things must be done, or Kansas made a Slave State. Rulers contemplate the issue. If you doubt the truth of this position now, I tell you it wilk be taught you in a more fearful manner. It is as steraly frue as God, and truth, and justice.

The land offices in the Territory are just about to be opened, so that those who may have claims can perfect their entry and pay for their farms if they desire to do so. I learn that the clerks of the land office at Wyandot are very busy making out the plots of surveys, which will be completed this week. I do not know when the land sales will occur, as I have not seen the proclamation of the President and advertised, no one can enter land save claim owners, who are allowed to make good their claims from the time the surveys are complete and the proclamation for sale issued until the day of sale.

I have little doubt, from the indications, that the beginning of those land sales and entries will be the signal for further frauds and violence. As it is, the Free State settlers will have to cope not only with Missouri and the South, which have raised money to secure the and, but with corrupt Territorial officials.

MR. Sumer's Health. Hon. Charles Sumner writes from the Alleghany Mountains to a friend in Boston, under date of Aug. 16th, that he is at last physically convaled the sales of Aug. 16th, that he is at last physically convaled to he all sales of the lend of one. I for the misson that he sold to be and of the physical reliable to the cannot hope to leave the mountains for some time with earned of being an invalid for months to come.

Mr. Sumer date of Aug. 16th, that he is at last physically connection that he also the policy has a last physically connected the industry. If the cannot hope to being an invalid or months to come.

Mr. Sumer's

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

This University is located in Ann Arbor, on the Michigan Central Railroad, thirty-eight miles west of Detroit. This town, containing about 5000 inhabitants, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of its climate. Three College buildings, one of which belongs to the Medical Department, and four dwelling-houses for Professors, are situated in the beautiful Campus, containing forty acres. The Observatory building is erected on a hill about one third of a mile northeast of the Campus, and in sight of the railroad.

road.
The University consists of three departments:--The University consists of three departments:—1. Literature, Science, and Arts. 2. Medicine and Surgery. 3. Law. The first two are in operation. The appointment of professors in the last department is contemplated at no distant day. The plan of the University comprises, also, a higher course of instruction in the first department, to be given by lectures.

The Institution is supported by a fund arising from the sale of lands donated by the General Government for this purpose, at the time Michigan was admitted into the Union. Hence there is no charge made for tution in any of the departments.

the Union. Hence there is no charge made for the ition in any of the departments.

There are at present eighteen professors connectes with the University. The whole number of student

with the University. The whole number of students during the last term was three hundred and three. The term begins on the first of October next. For further particulars, address the President.

This Institution offers a rare chance for young men who are ambitious of a thorough education, but limited

in their pecuniary resources. It is open for pupils from all parts of the Union, and the tuition fees for a literary and scientific, or a professional course, are only an initiation fee of \$10, and a small annual tax. The character of the institution, we are told, for the ability of its professors and the thoroughness of its course, will bear honorable comparison with other kindred institu-tions in the West,—A. S. Bugle.

THE LAST ASSAULT IN WASHINGTON. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following account of an affray between two members of Congress, on Monday: The assault by Mr. McMullen of North Carolina, on Mr. Granger of New York, to-day, was a disgraceful affair. The parties were in an omnibus proceeding to the capitol, and fell into a conversation on political affairs. Both were very express.

M. McMullen said the South would not submit to the Mr. McMullen said the South would not submit to th election of Fremont. Mr. Granger said that after No vember they would have to submit. The discussion immediately became personal; Mr. McMullen said he was insulted, and told Mr. Granger his gray hairs alone protected him. Mr. Granger said he asked no immunity; whereupon Mr. McMullen seized Granger round the neck, holding down his head, and struck him two blows, drawing blood under the eye and under the ear. Mr. Granger defended himself as well as he could, The parties were immediately separated by Col. Chester, (of the Pennsylvania Inquirer) who gives substan-tially the foregoing account of the affair. Mr. Granger is an old man, considerably under the medium height; very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured and generally popular.

BOOKSELLERS DRIVEN OUT OF MOBILE. There has been a great excitement in Mobile which had its ori-gin in the sale of abolition books by a stationery firm in this city. The name of the firm in question is Strickland & Co. The individual members are Wm. Strickland and E. Upton. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were regarded as of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they favored the freedom of the slaves. This, however, was more than our people could submit to, and a committee of five of our citizens was accordingly formed, who waited on the individuals above alluded to, and ordered them to leave and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose

the city within five days.

As soon as the action of the Committee became known the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more desperate measures, fied the city, in the most secret manner possible. The firm was in the en-joyment of a large business, and have heretofore been liberally patronised by the citizens.

FROM KANSAS. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, under date of August 6, says: Last Saturday pro-slavery messenger rode into the fort at Leaven-worth, and reported that assistance was needed at once in the border districts next to Nebraska; and in a few hours according to Gen. Smith's orders, two full companies of dragoons were on the way, directed by the guide; their purpose is not known, but it is conjectured from the promptness with which General Smith acted that they are instructed to intercept Gen. Lane's party. A messenger arrived in town to-night, direct from Lane's camp, who passed through Iowa with them. He says he left them on the 18th inst., 15 miles

Southwest of Nebraska City, where they had been en-camped nearly a week, waiting for other parties. These camped hearly a week, waiting for other parties. Ineee parties came up on the day he left, and he expected they would commence their march South on the morning of the 2d, and they are probably now in the Territory. The whole number is about 500. They have wagons, farming tools, women and children along with them, and will look about immediately for claims. They are fully armed.

EXECUTED. M. M. Cheney, convicted of negro stea ing, was hung at Lancasterville on Friday, 11th inst. He persisted to the last in asserting his innocence. Moses Goussett, convicted of the same offense, (negro stealing) explated his crime on the same day, at Unionville - South Carolinian.

REMEMBER ME KINDLY TO THE BOYS. Among the items of news from California, is one giving the particulars of the arrest of Dan. Aldrich, a notorious gambles and thief. He is now in the hands of the Vigilance and thief. He is now in the industry, the region from Committee. A letter was found on his person from P. T. Herbert, the Congressional murderer, in which Herbert, expresses his regret that he could not procure for him the appointment of U. S. Marshal, as he had for him the appointment of U. S. Marshal, as he had already committed himself for Mr. McDuffie. Phil. concludes his letter to Dan by requesting to be kindly re-

GAGGED. General Wilson, in a recent speech at New Haven, declared that he received on an average six let-ters a day from anti-slavery men at the South; but who dare not let their sentiments be known to their neighbors. Now we have some correspondents at the South, who are not merely anti-slavery men, but Aboli-tionists; such ones too as are seldom found in the North. But these are surrounded by such a system of espionage that we are not safe in naming them, or in referring to the State or States in which they reside. Such men are in duty bound to protect themselves and families by moving into a civilized community.—Genesce Valley

New York.

UNDERGROUND RAILEDAD. The Richmond Dispatch mays: 'On the Fourth of July last, a yellow fellow, named Jordan Preston, owned by Messra T. & S. Hargrove, tobacconists, exhibited his independence by running off from his masters, and they offered a reward of \$800 for his apprehension. On Friday last, he was discovered on the Richmond and Fredarick cars, under the care of a white man. The negro was seized at once, but unfortunately, in the excitement, the white man gave them the slip, and made good his escape. Jordan had disguised himself by blacking his face and having his hair curied.

Look our ron a Roour. The Springfield Republi-can gives an account of a bright mulatto, who is ex-citing a good deal of cympathy in that section, alleg-ing that he has just escaped from slavery, and is anxious to get to Canada. We have the most positive evidence that the fellow is a great scamp.- Worcester

A PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION. Mr. George Hill, the City Crier, has taken the large brick house, No. 57 Portlond street, not only for his office and dwelling house, but has fitted it up for a temporary home for the destitute and deserted children. One great obstacle Mr. Hill meets with is the difficulty to provide clothing for the ragged and naked. Many foundlings are brought there with nothing but a piece of cloth or blanket wrapped about them, and many of the older ones are clothed in such filthy garments that it is necessary to destroy them at once. Mr. Hill would be grateful for contributions of clothing of all kinds, to enable him to more fully carry out his benevolent designs.—Transcript.

five males and five females, took an excursion down the harbor, in the sail boat 'Star.' On their return, when opposite the Ferry Slip at East Boston, the Ferry Boat unexpectedly backed water, to avoid a soow, and came directly upon the sail boat, sinking it instantly. Three of the gentlemen succeeded in getting on board the steamer; the other two were thrown overboard, and were picked up quite exhausted. Sad to relate, all the ladies were drowned! Sheir names were, Mrs. Ellen Robinson, Mrs. Jane Erwin, Miss Henrietta Greenlow, Miss Mary E. Hamilton, and Miss Mary C. Hamilton, the two latter sisters, and daughters of N. Hamilton, the keeper of the Mariners' House in this city. The bodies of all, save Miss Mary E. Hamilton, heve been recovered.

Storm at the South .- Accounts from New Norm at the South.—Accounts from New Orleans tell of a calamitous storm at Last Island. The number of persons lost is very great, 188 having been ascertained up to Aug. 15. It is feared that Grand Gaillou Island also, another watering place, has likewise been submerged, and that many lives have been lost as well as property destroyed. The corn, cotton and sugar crops have been incalculably injured. The steamer Nautilus is several days over due, and it is feared something has happened to her. The steamsteamer Nautilus is several days over due, and it is feared something has happened to her. The steamship Texas has gone in search of her. The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, fourteen inches of water fell between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors at Last Island have arrived at New Orleans. They estimate the loss of life at 200. The dead bodies at the Island were plundered by a set of pirates who inhabit it.

A second despatch says nothing has been heard from
Gaillou Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great Gaillou Island, but there has undoubtedly been a great loss of life. It is reported that thirty bodies have been found on one end of that island. It is supposed that at least \$10,000 in money in pockets fell into the hands of the pirates on Last Island, and about \$5000 worth of baggage. The loss on this island is estimated at over \$100,000. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara caver in, carrying away 300 residences. No lives were lost. Several vessels were blown ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi. The loss at Gaillou island cannot fall shor of \$60,000.

Hurricane at Baltimore. On the 13th inst., a very heavy storm visited Baltimore, of which one of the city papers gives the following account: 'For full five minutes, the water fell in one soli-

'For full five minutes, the water fell in one solid sheet, accompanied by hail, wind, and vivid flashes of lightning. Houses were unroofed, scaffoldings, awnings, telegraph posts, and unfinished buildings, were blown down, lamps smashed, and signs taken from their resting-places. Providentially, the storm was of a short duration, or the amount of damage done would probably have been much greater.'

A list of some thirty or forty buildings is given which sustained damage, and the whole damage is estimated at not less than \$50,000.

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

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

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathics, it has shown hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa tion and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. - To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To phiruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject, -theological, financial, political, social,-in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in th land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives belp us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge or 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, pol itician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead whe van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading ; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistan from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most cor scientiously whatever of influence or money may b committed to our hands, and to make faithful accoun

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

LOUISA LORING.

MARY MAY,

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

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN ABINGTON. The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery riends in Abington, desire to call the attention of the friends of freedom in this and neighboring towns, to a FAIR, which they propose to hold the second week in

September, in the Manamooskeagin Hall, at East Abington, in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. We therefore earnestly entreat all who have a heart to pulsate in sympathy for the wronged and outraged of our brothers and sisters, to aid us in the prosecution of this work by your counsel and such material assist-

you to bestow. All donations of money, useful or fancy articles, children's clothing,-in short, anything saleable, will be gratefully received and most conscientiously appropriated to the promotion of the cause.

ance as your hearts may prompt, and your means allow

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 convenience of the donors.

EMELINE M. RANDALL, BETSY SHAW, ANNA D. FORD. BETSY LOUD. SARAH FORD, SALLY H. POOL, HARRIET L. RANDALL, ELLEN POOL, AUGUSTA M. DYER, AMANDA G. LOWELL,
ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD, HANNAH SHAW, Lucy J. Whiting. HARRIET LINCOLN.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ANNIVERSARY MEETNG.

The Fourteenth annual meeting of the Western AntiSlavery Society will be held in Salem, Col. Co., Ohlo,
commencing on Saturday, the 30th of August, at 10
o'clock, A. M., and continue three days.

There probably was never a time when the AntiSlavery cause required of its friends a more stern and
faithful advocacy than the present. As their principles have been proclaimed amid scorn, and continually
'without concealment,' so should they be proclaimed
amid the strife of political elements, and the allurements of party interest, 'without compromise.'

While they may congratulate themselves upon the inments of party interest, "without compromise."

While they may congratulate themselves upon the increasing favor with which their doctrines are received by the popular mind, they should not for a moment cease to inculcate the duty and necessity of demanding, not the restoration of a pro-slavery compromise of former days, not the mere limitation of chattelism to State boundaries, but that every friend of human rights

should cease to support, by speech or vote, by influence direct or indirect, the system of American Slavery. The infamous Slave Law of 1850, the Border foray upon Kansas, the recent cowardly and murderous attack in the Senate Chamber upon a member of the upper House, are so many evidences of the utter hopelessness of abolitionists effectually laboring to promote the downfall of 'the peculiar institution,' except they practically adopt the motto of 'No Union with Slave-holders'.

All who hate slavery, and seek its extinction, are in-vited to assemble with us for inquiry, for counsel, and

It is expected that PARKER PILISBURY will be present on the occasion, and again greet his Western friends: Charles L. Remond and A. T. Foss bave also given us encouragement to hope they will be with us, as well as some others whom we cannot now an-On behalf of the Western A. S. Society,

BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—The Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their Annual Convention at the Exchange Hall in Harwich, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2, P. M., and continue through Sunday, the 31st., and evening. All the friends of impartial freedom and humanity are invited to attend, and aid by their cooperation and sympathy in bringing to a speedy and final end the horrible crime and sin of human slavery, which is not only a scourge but a burning disgrace to the whole land. the whole land.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has consented to address the Convention on Sunday afternoon and evening, and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

ELKANAH NICKERSON, NATHANIEL ROBBINS, GEO. D. SMALLEY, WATSON B. KELLEY, EDWARD SMALLEY,
CALES NICKERSON, ABNER L.
Z. H. SMALL,
Committee of Arrangements. EDWARD SMALLEY, ISAAC E. MAYO, CALEB NICKERSON, ABNER L. SMALL,

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will speak on Saturday eve'g, Aug. 16. Union Village, N. Y.,

Sunday afternoon, "17.
Tuesday eve'g, "19.
Wednesday "20.
Sunday, after'n & ev'g, 24. Saratoga, Wercester, Mass,

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL. On the First of September, we shall publish

DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc. In Two Volumes, 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.

NO apology is necessary for the announcement of

ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL. from the author whose former book made so profound

an impression in this country, and whose fame is now on impression in this country, and was con-co-extensive with civilization.

The present work is pronounced, by those who have read it, superior to 'Uncle Tom' in breadth of conception, in development of character and principles, and in the overwhelming power and interest of the

story.

The contest between the institutions of Freedom and of Despotism is approaching a crisis; no man or wo-man can be indifferent as to the issue; and a work like this, which shows the legitimate fruits of American Slavery under the laws, cannot but excite great and

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., 13 WINTER STREET, BOSTON.

Round Hill Water-Cure MOTORPATHIC INSTITUTE AT

NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

In all the local advantages which render attractive an institution for Invalids, and a Summer Retreat for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, this stands alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded on two sides by forty acres of forest park, which affords a refreshing shade during the warm months, and protection from the winds in winter. The water is supplied in great abundance from living mountain springs, and is noted for its softness and purity. The Bathing facilities have ust been wholly remodelled and greatly enlarged. They now embrace every modern improvement for the medical application of water, which is used in a thorough and scientific manner. One of Vergues's Electro-Chemand scientific manner. One of Vergues's Electro-Chem-ical Baths for extracting metallic substances, whether taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also been

taken as medicine or otherwise absorbed, has also been obtained, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. HALSTED, the proprietor, (formerly of Rochester, N. Y.,) continues to pay particular attention to Woman's diseases and weaknesses. The success which has attended his method of treating such complaints by his system of Motorpathy has given him a most extended practice. He diseards the usual treatment of the day, and makes no use of artificial supports. His system is founded on new pathological principles, and by it permanent cures are effected with an ease and certainty heretofore unattained by any system of Therapeutics.

rapeutics.

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the various kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for twenty years at the head of a Hydropathic Institution, and within that time having treated many of the most complicated cases, he has had an opportunity few have enjoyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted and difficult complaints.

joyed of acquiring skill in the control of protracted and difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Bowling Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnastic and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost importance for the expansion, development and healthy action of the lungs and various other organs, and in some cases are indispensable. Many modes are used to excite bodily and organic action, and thus to equalize the circulation, and to aid the secreting vessels without incurring the baneful reactive efforts of powerful and injurious drugs.

Circulars sent free to any address on application; 'Exposition of Motorpathy,' postage free, on the receipt of ten letter stamps; and 'Motion—Life,' on receipt of six.

Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Northampton, Mass. March 28, 1856.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE DOOM OF SLAVERY. Slavery shall not reign for aye, Though exalted to the sky ; Even now the doom is nigh,

For a just God reigns on high. What though earth and hell oppose? Still the stream of Progress flows : Ever bath the Truth uprose From beneath the feet of foes.

Brighter, stronger, fairer than When the battle first began : Forward, then !- lead on the van ; Onward ! friends of God and man !

Shackled millions call on you: . To yourselves and God be true : ' There's a vast work yet to do ! Forward, brothers, put it through

Not alone be Kansas' plains Rescued from the clank of chains; But, wherever Slavery reigns, Every spot his foot profanes.

Let your earnest efforts be Freely given to make free : Rest not until Liberty Wear the crown of victory. Slavery, Union, Compromise,

(Foulest of all trinities.) Throned upon a tower of lies, Are the nation's deities. Hurl these false gods from their throne ! Snatch from Slavery's brow the crown !

Tear the blood-stained Union down ! Trample Compromises down! Long humanity bath bled : Justice far away bath fled ; Truth seems numbered with the dead :

God is silent overhead ! But, Humanity shall rise! Justice (with unbandaged eyes) Shall avenge the blood which cries-Shall avenge Truth's sacrifice !

God shall triumph over Wrong, Though entrenched in fortress strong ; He shall smite her guilty throng Though his suffering seem long.

Then, upon the side of Right, Let us ever stand and fight. Till the blackest hosts of night By the Truth are put to flight ;-

Till the morning dawn, whose rays Force and Fraud and Fear shall chase, And fair Freedom take her place,

Empress of the Human Race ! A. G. CAMPBELL Trenton, (N. J.) Aug. 12, 1856.

For the Liberator. OUR GLORIOUS UNION!! Now gutta percha canes

And senatorial brains Hold communion : With such a rich cement. Will there be flaw or rent In our Union ?

Communion, too, seems rife Between the ruffian's knife And freemen's hearts : Will not our Union stand, When blood through all the land Its aid imparts?

What mean the maiden's cries, That from a thicket rise Fearfully wild, Mingling with hoot and yell Of ruffian, fresh from hell, Our Union's child?

Ours is a Union strong, Where murder, rape and wrong Run free-have downy beds ; Our Union breaks their heads,

From the Sandusky Register. THAT CANE

A number of gentlemen of Columbus, (Geo.) have caused to be prepared a curled bickory cane, mounted with massive gold, to be presented to Mr. Brooks. On the head is a coiled serpent, encircled with the inscrip-tion - To Preston S. Brooks, from many friends, of Columbus, Ga. Revilers, Beware! On one side is the coat of arms of the State of South Carolina; on the other, the coat of arms of the State of Georgia.

Oh, do not let your champion Be a day without a cane, Lest the North should take advantage, And open its mouth again, Let it be of stout old hickory, With massive golden head : And to make it work the surer, Pour in a little lead !

He'll carry it to the Senate, And flourish it secretly round, Till the 'rascally, impudent North' Shall not dare to utter a sound. Truth, Liberty, Right and Justice Shall not in that chamber awagger. While the South can steal on a forman From behind, with a cane or a dagger.

Such deeds of unwonted valor Have scarcely come to pass Since Samson smote the Philistines With the jaw-bone of an ass. Lo and behold, the miracle ! The ass, himself, doth smite ! And he who fights and runs away, May live again to fight !

Furnish him with weapons, Encourage him with your brays! As Titania did for Bully Bottom, Wreathe his 'fair large ears' with bays. Long may he be spared to you. To run and fight again ! Long may our Senate Chamber

Stand in awe of THAT CANE! TOBACCO.

DEDICATED TO ALL TOBACCO CHEWERS. What makes my treth, from day to day,

Exhibit symptoms of decay-With pain and anguish rot away? What makes my breath so foetid, foul?

What makes the ladies on me scowl, And shun me as they would an owl? Tobacco What is the cause of war and strife

Between the good man and his wife, Embittering every hour of life? Tobacco

What makes an appetite for rum, And sends the drankard staggering home, And prematurely seals his doom ?

If that's the case, then let us shun That weed that many has undone. And our just venternce wreak up on Tobacco

THE LIBERATOR.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION-PROGRESS Taor, (N. Y.) August 8, 1856.

A large and interesting Convention of the Teachers and friends of Education, of this State, has just been held in this city-it being the eleventh anniversary of the New York State Teachers' Association. Though not a member, yet as a friend of education, I felt an interest to attend this Convention, and will give you some account of its character.

It was composed of persons of both sexes, engaged to a great extent, in teaching, and, in part, of those who have retired from the active duties of the profession. For the past four years, the annual meetings of this Association have been of more than usual interest, in consequence of earnest discussions in relation to womale sex. Four years ago, Susan B. Anthony, of sion of the people of Kansas! Rochester, whose sixteen years of most faithful service in teaching fully entitle her to membership in the Association, called upon the female members thereof to come forward and share in the direction of its proceedings. She met with much opposition from a large por- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : tion of the members, both men and women. She, however, succeeded in gaining a hearing, and steadily pursuing her purpose, as the result of her untiring efforts, for the demolition of the citadel of slavery,-tha together with the few who have cooperated with her, through the progressive spirit of the age it might and as members of the board of managers of their organ, the Reports on different subjects connected with the cause

this innovation, as was the case in the early history of settled conviction that Church, as well as State, rethe American Anti-Slavery Society; and many of the quires a thorough revolution. women, even those not exactly opposed, have manifestprinciples of justice and equality. The progress man- about its publication, still I take the liberty to enclose ifested in the Convention just closed is, however, truly it for that purpose. gratifying, though a great work yet remains to be accomplished ...

In accordance with her appointment, Miss ANTHONY presented to the Association a Report on the subject of DEAR BROTHER: Educating the Sexes together.' The Report advocates the education of the sexes together, not only in the primary schools, but in all institutions of learning, and dition of 'salt that has lost its savor,' and is therefore has in view the opening of the doors of our Colleges and fit only to be trodden under foot, you will pardon me Universities, that woman may enjoy equal advantages therein. The Report was deeply interesting and instructive, and was conceded by all to have been very ably written. In the earnest discussion which it called forth, the balance of testimony seemed to be in favor of educating the sexes together, -- advanced scholars as well as those of the primary schools.

An excellent Report was presented by Mrs. Lucy COLEMAN, of Rochester, on the subject of ' Corporent Punishment'-recommending its abolition from our schools. It was very well written, and as well read. It called forth a very animated discussion, in which many teachers participated and gave their experience. The majority admitted the principle of governing schools by the law of Love, instead of by the rod, to be correct in theory, and attributed the apparent necessity of a force government to a want of proper development on the part of the teacher. A clergyman, who is also a teacher, after relating that he had once secured obedience, in case of a pupil, by breaking in pieces upon him a heavy ruler, four or five feet in length, declared himself opposed to the Report, because it was against the wisdom of Solomon, and took his Bible away from him. He believed the Bible, every word of it, and must have it to govern his children and pupils with.

Mrs. C's argument, in relation to Solomon, inquired if we were willing to abide by his wisdom in the matter of having hundreds of wives and concubines?-if not why we should receive as authority his cruel and barbarous teaching in relation to the government of children?

A well-written paper on the subject of ' Physical Education' was read to the Association by Miss DougLass, of Newburg. It contained many valuable suggestions still I was wholly unprepared for such a demonstration in relation to that much neglected department of our system of education.

merit, on 'Music and Poetry,' was read by Prof. Can-OT, of Amsterdam.

From the character of the discussions and addresses of this Convention, I am assured that the Teacher's Convention cannot fail to be of essential service to the cause of liberal education in our State.

I understand that Mrs. Willard, of this city, and other popular, fashionable, and conservative teachers, are so much distressed that the Association should adopt so much of the so-called ' Woman's Rights' movement as it does, that they intimate their determination, on that account, to withhold from it their cooperation.

The subject of excluding colored citizens from ou schools, though referred to by a resolution offered by Susan B. Anthony, and in her remarks, and also spoken of by Mrs. Coleman, was not as thoroughly discussed as could have been desired. I could discover that the most hateful American prejudice against color prevails bears some resemblance, at least, to the polygamy and with many of the members of the Association. I am assured that the subject will receive more attention next of what he is talking about, he knows that he could

Yours, for Freedom and Education,

IMPEACHMENT OF FRANKLIN PIERCE.

EARLVILLE, (La Salle Co.) Illinois, Aug. 1, 1856. DEAR MR. GARRISON :-

in this vicinity. Democrats who voted for Franklin the slavery of woman. Different kinds of marriage, in-Pierce are among the foremost in this movement for his cluding polygamy, are but different forms of the same impeachment. A deadly hatred prevails here in North- system. Monogamic marriage is the slavery of one woern Illinois against Stephen A. Douglas and Franklin man to one man. This is the only difference; the same Pierce, such as I have never seen manifested toward as the difference between the slaveholder who owns sevany men, under any circumstances. It is doubtful eral slaves, and the slaveholder who owns only one slave. whether either of these men could safely pass through Free Love is the perfect freedom and equality of both Northern Illinois. I hear men who voted for Pierce, woman and man. There is no freedom in polygamy; and who have beretofore been the political friends of as in marriage, men are at liberty to plunge headlong Stephen A. Douglas, frequently declare that both are into the deepest depths of corruption, and worse than deserving of the gallows."

To the House of Representatives of the United States:-We, the undersigned, citizens of Earlville, and vicin ity, La Salle County, State of Illinois, believing FRANK LIN PIERCE, President of the United States, to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors : That he has, in the exercise of the functions of his office, trampled the Constitution of the United States, which he has sworn to support, under his feet, in many of its most vital and essential provisions-to wit-That he, as commander-in-chief, has used the military of the nation to destroy ' freedom of speech and of the press in Kansas'; to take from peaceable citizens of that Territory the ' right to keep and bear arms'; to prevent the people from 'peaceably assembling to petition the government for redress of grievances : That he has 'quartered soldiers, in time of peace, in houses, without consent of the owners: ' That he has caused the arrest of peaceable citizens for a political object, and without ' probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation': That he has violated the ' right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures :' That he has encouraged and abetted an armed invasion of the Territory of Kansas, for the purpose of enforcing partisan, oppressive, and unconstitutional measures, against the known will of the free people of that Territory : That he has caused to be imprisoned unoffending and innocent citizens, for

bail': That he has refused the aid of the forces under his lawful pursuits, against armed bands of pirates, alhough often petitioned so to do. In short, that he as used the extensive power and patronage incident to his office for the accomplishment of the most unparal-leled usurpation and tyranny against a community of unoffending citizens of the United States.

We, therefore, pray your honorable body to take the necessary measures for the IMMEDIATE IMPEACHMENT. according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, to which he is justly amenable.

A similar petition should be circulated in every State, county and town in the free States. The names of a million of legal voters might be obtained with a little effort. The people of this country should never let such atrocious criminals escape, without punishment. If Warren Hastings deserved impeachment at the hands of man's position as a teacher, her education, and as to the British House of Commons, for his misgovernment what extent she should share in the duties and exercises and opprossions in India, how much more deserving is of their meetings. It is estimated, I believe, that full Franklin Pierce of impeachment by the United States five-eighths of the teachers of this State are of the fe- House of Representatives for his unparalleled oppres-

Yours, truly,

A REV. DEPENDER OF THE UNION. SHED's CORNERS, (N. Y.) August 6, 1856.

Hitherto I have cherished the sentiment that the Church, so called, might be converted into an engine women have since been appointed to fill the office of would be brought to cease to lend its sanction to that vice-president, to serve on business committees, and greatest of all modern abominations. With deep humiliation, however, I confess that my faith in this sen New York Teacher, to prepare for the Association timent sometimes wavers. Avoiding the fallacy of basing conclusions on isolated facts, still there occasion ally looms up before my vision such a mighty bulwark The 'old fogies' among the men have stoutly resisted of priestly bigotry and intolerance as to beget almost a

Enclosed is an extract of a letter from a beloved sised much timidity and a great want of reliance upon the ter. Although she would doubtless feel much delicacy

Very truly yours,

A. HOGEBOOM. GHENT, August 8, 1856.

Since you profess to believe that there is still some virtue in the Church-that it is not exactly in the con-

for indulging a little my egotism by relating, for your special edification, a little adventure in which I was recently not a happy, but a somewhat frightened partici-In company with our stanch and consistent anti-sla very friend, Miss S. Van Dusen, I called on the Rev.

Nathan Cornell, of Ghent, for the purpose of soliciting his signature to a petition for 'the peaceable dissolu-tion of the Union.' After conversing pretty freely on the subject, and going over the ground in favor of end ing the history of that miserable abortion of our Revolutionary struggle, the Union, the Rev. gentleman (?) threw out the taunt that we would 'deluge the land with blood.' Instead of fairly meeting our argument that the petition contemplated the only possible method for averting such a calamity, this worthy disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus flew into a towering passion With characteristic gallantry he approached us, flourish ishing his hands (if not his fists) over our heads, applying to us sundry disagreeable epithets; and still waxing warmer, peromptorily and in a boisterous manner, ordered us to quit his domicile. To such a pitch was he carried by this outburst of ungovernable rage that at one time we began to prepare for a striking demonstration of the amiable spirit of this representative of the cross.

Although I was present when he gained the enviable eputation of ' Clerical Bully,' by thrusting his fist into the face of that noble anti-slavery champion, A. M. Powell, and had read the statement of Miss Elizabeth M. Powell, respecting the very gentlemanly and Christian-like manner in which he treated her reques for the use of his house for the lecture of Miss Holley of ' Border Ruffianism.'

The finale of our interview was, that by menace o A lecture on 'American Scholarship,' prepared and voice and gesture we were hurried across his threshold read by Prof. North, was, in a literary point of view, and into the street ; but we were glad to get off without further violence. . .

Your affectionate sister. EMELINE HOGEBOOM.

TO HENRY C. WRIGHT.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Your letter in THE LIBERATOR O July 25 embraces a series of resolutions, discussed at the Sheboygan Falls Spiritual Convention, among which is the following :-

Resolved. That Spiritualism rejects, as unnatural and monstrous, the doctrine of Free Love, as enter-Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, and by tained by Abraham, Jacob, David and Solon lygamy and concubinage; and inculcates the principle of exclusive conjugal love as the only basis of a happy home, and a spiritual and healthy offspring.

The author of this resolution is, ignorantly or maliciously, guilty of an atrocious slander. He is guilty of the vile insignation that the doctrine of Free Lov. concubinage of the patriarchs. If he knows anything not possibly be guilty of greater unfairness, and whether or not he knows anything about what free love is, he is a slanderer.

Free Love, as taught by all its advocates, is as different from polygamy as light is from darkness-heaven from hell! The two systems have not the slightest resemblance. On the other hand, polygamy and our mo-The following petition is in circulation for signatures nogamic marriage are essentially alike. Marriage is brutish brutality; but there is no freedom for loveno freedom for woman; she is tied to one man, she is no more free because other women are tied to the same man. If she should attempt to avail herself of any freedom in love, a vindictive and tyrannical public sentiment would pursue her with as much malignity as under our own merciless system.

I am aware that you and others advocate a system that you call marriage, in which lope is an essential feature. I confess I see no propriety in applying the term ' marriage' to such a system. How shall we use terms, except according to their common acceptation The term ' marriage' has, by common consent, been applied to a system of which love forms no necessary part,-a system essentially like chattel slavery.

FRANCIS BARRY. Berlin Heights, (Ohio,) July 31, 1856.

The RUNNING BROOKS. It is said by the New York Mercury, that the reason why Mr. Brooks refused to go to Canada was not because the distance there was too long, but because after he got there the distance between him and Mr. Burlingame would be

Charles Sumner has been elected orator, and Illiam C. Bryant poet, of the Phi Peta Kappa of Yale College,—which has conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Mr. Sumner, and thus manifested its sympathic in the cause of freedom, and administered a rebuke to the sole purpose of persons a 'speedy and impartial trial': the insolence and murderous brutality of slavery. Doe That he has refused to 'release them on 'sufficient not Harvard feel condemned?

shakes but slowly oil, it is grossly animal and other tish. Though called the 'code of homer' by those who are its victims, yet it is really a code of inhumanity, moral cowardice, and disgrace. A mere brute force, lower-law thing, and, as such, having no redeeming quality, and requiring its subjects to act as though they were purely animal, it is fitting that it should exist, if anywhere, in a land of siaves and slaveholders! A people who deny forman a higher law, and deny to man a higher nature of this same black and bloody gode. And, too, men who throw the reins loosely upon the neck of passion, may be expected to do the same, however much Christianity may have modified their moral theories. Hence we are not aurprised to find the code of the duel rife among professional warriors, bandits, and despots of the plantation. And in any instance in which the morals run very low, or the jodgment is very much perverted, or at times overridden by the passions, we are not surprised to find a 'dip' into the rotten stone of the 'code of honor.' But we are surprised that such a young man as Alexander Hamilton should have thrown himself away upon it; er that such a young man as Mr. Burlingame should stoop to its recognitions, and especially that the latter should have stooped whose dastardly crime, dialolical and yet unpunished. Summer, the incarnation of the spirit of liberty, is now 'hors' da combail.' At this stoop—for though very low, it was but a stoop, we believe—not a fall—we were astounded. But the young man eloquent will disappoint our sangdine expectations if he does not again thoroughly erect himself, to stoop thus no more. It is said that every man makes some one great mistake. May this prove

was our chagrin and sorrow, when the fact came out, that he had accepted a challenge for a duel; has produced a great sensation in America by and that, too, from the bully, whom bullying ladies kissed because he stole into the Senate Chamber and knocked down Sumner, senseless and bleeding, upon the floor! Can it be, we asked, that Burlingume is becoming southernize! Is he also a moral coward, whom we thought a moral hero! Certainly, every step he took towards Niagara was in a base, ignoble, and cowardly retreat from the batwe still think. And such doubtless will be the termination the attempt which the Duchess of calm verdict of his constituents. Nor do we doubt that such will be the calm verdict of Mr. B's own

The great hall was nearly filled with spectators, beart of bearts.' have confidence still in the youthful Nestor, that the pause between the two parts, and who were none will hate it more than himself. It was, he invited afterwards to visit the apartments and the says, in 'a moment of indignation' that he did it. We think it was not till under the insult and bravado of Brooks, he was irritated up to the point at which passion snatches the reins of self-government from the hands of reason and conscience, and usurps the lofty citadel of the heart, that he became so much like Brooks as to foolishly run the gauntlet of a duel, thus hazarding an act which are said to punish with death! But it was to vindicate the honor of Massachu-

setts that her Representative accepted the chal-lenge! Massachusetts, the land of the Adamses and Hancocks, and Sumners—with her Plymouth Rock and her Faneuil Hall, her religion and her literature, her free schools and her free men, must ong degenerate before she can need or accept such barbarous vindication as the duel. Until disgrace is proclaimed of her by something more than a broadcloth, bullying, cowardly, Representative rowdy, swaggering about the capitol of the nation, fresh from murderous assault and battery upon one of her noblest sons, and swaggering beneath the weight of merited diagrace—until then, she needs no vindication! The wounds of Summer proclaim this sad mistake of his friend Burlingame in consenting to notice a challenge from him who in-flicted them. But suppose the duel had been fought, and the fears of Brooks realized—suppose he had fallen, would Massachusetts have felt relieved, or breathed easier, because the champion of Southern chivalry, dead by the hands of her young Representative, was lying in his gore on the banks of the Niagara ! Would her sons have felt Niagara to have a new attraction, because there Burlingame killed Brooks! Or suppose the young Representative had fallen, would Massachusetts have praised the foolish chivalry that laid him low. or would she have sighed through all her places, that his valuable life had been wickedly thrown away-her hopes in him dreadfully blasted! O of her noble ancestry! Burlingame 'en route to Niagara,' to fight a duel! What a sight for Heaven to look at! ' A relict of barbarous civilfor Heaven to look at! 'A relict of barbarous civilization!' Why pollete British soil with a duel which is fit only for a land of slaves! Was Canada suggested because beyond the government of the United States! And was it then forgotten that even Canada is not beyond the government of God, and the pale of civilization ! If our laws against duelling are wrong, then let Representatives go in for their gepeal Either let them do this, or else pay some regard to them. For, surely, in a matter this kind, that cannot be right on table rock, which is wrong on Goat Island-right at the Clifton House which is wrong at the Niagara House ! Representatives under bonds to commit no high criminal offence against the laws of their country! and this, too, when in the very act of legislating for their country!! O Tempora! O Mores!!'
But, it may be said, the affair is coming out well.
Brooks is proved a coward, while no blood has been spilt. But law has been violated, Christianity has been wounded. Representatives have been disgraced, and many hearts made sad. And all that is gained is a fuller development of the cowardice Brooks. However, that God may overrule this

bad matter to some good end is very probable. For it is the glory of his government that he makes the wrath of man to praise him.' But enoughthough we could not say less, for too high is our esteem of the gifted Representative to permit his egregious blunder to go unrebuked. He is too highendowed, and too well instructed, to be written wn with duellists. God designed for him a higher glory than that of measuring carnal weapons with men who ignobly and diabolically seek to wash out their disgrace in human blood champion of liberty—God designed that he should soar in conscious pride, infinitely above them, and out of reach of their insults, to look down upon them with pity: and we trust he will never ugain stoop to their companionship—that he will never again set aside the moral heroism of Christianity for the chivalric heroism of the middle ages.

From the London Daily News, July 29. NATIVE OF PHILADELPHIA.

The great hall of Stafford House was yesterday the scane of an event which would have caused pretty considerable astonishment to any gentleman Southern States of North America who might have happened to be present. A tolerably large audience were gathered together in that hall —one of the most magnificent in London—to listen to a lady of color giving dramatic readings. The Duchess of Sutherland, who seems to have constituted herself the special protectress of the dark races, in spite of the snubbing she received from he other side of the Atlantic, devoted her mansion, for the time, to the service of a Mrs. F. Webb, and our Southerner would have been confounded and disgusted at the eight of what he founded and disgusted at the sight of what he would call a 'tarnation nigger' being listened to with the most respectful attention by no inconsiderable number of the aristocracy of England.

However, Mrs. Webb is not a 'nigger.' She is the daughter indeed of a woman of full African library with the contract of the second statement of the se

blood; but her lather was an European. Her color is a rich olive, and her features are remarkably delicate and expressive. Her mother, after

From the Dover Morning Star.

DUELLING—REPRESENTATIVE BURLINGAME!

The 'code of honor,' in obedience to which,
Representative Burlingame, of Massachusetts, consented to meet Ex-Representative Brooks, of
South Carolina, at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Ningara Falls, is generally and justly regarded, by the sons and daughters of New England, as a 'reliet of barbarous civilization' Having nothing in common with Christianity or enlightened morality, like many other fossils of the medieval ages, which even a Christian culture shakes but slowly off, it is grossly animal and brutish. Though called the 'code of honor' by those who are its victims, yet it is really a code of inhumanity, moral cowardice, and disgrace. A mere

self, to stoop thus no more. It is said that every tion, the struggle after correctness of mejody, the man makes some one great mistake. May this prove solemn meaning which the singer threw into the that one in the life of Mr. B., which shall never words, gave great prominence to this portion of know another such.

We had esteemed the young Representative almost a beau ideal; and if he had not yet attained to the dignity of the tice of his State, we had said, it is only for the want of years. What, therefore; which she had lost at the commencement. She base, ignoble, and cowardly retreat from the bat- absent, or going to be absent. Nevertheless, we tle field of stern moral conflict, to which Massa- trust that there will be enough friends of the dark The deed is hateful, and we to whom refreshments were handed round during

From the Boston Traveller.

AN IRISHMAN IN THE TELEGRAPH OF-

PICE. 'An' is this House's telegraph ! ' asked a Hibergauntlet of a duel, thus hazarding an act which the civilized world, with few exceptions, brand as trime, and which the laws of even North Carolina dialogue ensued, of which the following is as near a verbatim report as our reporter was able to ob-

> Pat-Is Misther House in ! Clerk-No. I attend to the business here. Pat-Och, ye do! Well, can ye send to me

orother Mick, in New York ! brother Mick, in New York?

Clerk—Yes. Have you your message written?

Pat—O bother! Divil a need of givin' Mick a missage in writin', at all at all. Just give him this five dollar bill, sure, for to help pay the fine the blackguards put upon him. Clerk-But we can't send money by telegraph

Money must go by mail. Pat—Shure what 'ud I go buy male for ! An' is n't it three pecks of illegant male I have in the

Clerk-No. You don't understand. I mean by Pat-Post is it ! In a letther ! An' ye can't

send it by the telegraph ! Clerk—No. All we can do is, if you have a message, we can send that. That is, we can charge the wire with electricity and make it write in New York whatever you wish. Pat-Make it right, is it! Well, now, bedad

that's the thing entirely. Just make it right with Mick, an' here's the five dollars, avick ! Clerk (slightly vexed)-We can do nothing o

the sort! I mean we can write,—print the words
you want to say to your brother in New York.
Pat (scratching his head with a puzzled air)—If
ye can do that, jest be afther discoorsin' wid him oon as ye like ! Clerk—But you must write the message you wish

o send, upon this bit of paper.
Pat—Och! bad luck to it! I have n't the gift writin' at all, sure.

[Here the clerk arranges his paper, and prepares write the message for Pat himself.] Clerk-What's your brother's name! Pat-Mick. Clerk-And what is his other name ?

Pat-Same as my own. Sore we're brothers Clerk-I know that. But what is he called ! Pat-What is he called ? O! Well, in the owld ountry they called him 'Shillelah Mick,' bekase of the mighty fine taste he had at swingin' that bit of a twig; and many's the sconce he cracked like a

owld taypot, when-Clerk (exasperated)-I don't care what they called him in Ireland. Give me his other name It is 'Mick' what! Pat-Och, botheration, no! Mick Watt is my

cousin, as lives in the county Kerry, and been dead these five years—heaven rest his sowl

Clerk—Confound it! Can't you tell me your
brother's other name! He has one besides Mich-

nel bas n't he ! Pat-O yes! Shore why didn't ve tell me that's what ye wanted before—for faith, as sure's my name is Pat Finnegan, ye should have been towld the family name of my ancestors, begorra!

Clerk—Ah! Finnegan's the name.

Pat—No jewel—Mick Finnegan. Divil an R.

Finnegan is there in the family, savin Rory. He as 'listed for a soger.

Clerk proceeds to write a message to 'Mick,' as

dictated by Pat, after which he counts the words in the dispatch, and says: 'Here are eighteen words. The first ten will cost you forty cents, and the others twenty-four, making sixty-four cents in Pat-O bother the first tin words ! shure Mick'll

never miss 'em. Send the last. Clerk-We can't do that. You must pay forty

cents at any rate.

Pat—Sorra a bit can I do that. Shure ye may tell Mick that the r'ason of his gittin' no missage from me, was owin' to the occasion of the money DRAMATIC READINGS BY A COLORED it cost, an' that'll explain the rason of his not learin' from me at all. [Exit Pat, anathematizing the 'dhirty wire ma-

chine of a tilegraph; ' and followed by a not over friendly ejaculation from the clerk in attendance.]

A burly and most ill-favored negro named Hector Smith, was brought up in the Police Court this morning, on a charge of having two living wives. His two marriages were proved, the women being both white and Irish, or perhaps having their nativity modified with the 'extraction.' The unlawful and wicked Hector was held in \$1,000 for trial, and thereupon removed his own individual residence from Southan street to the county jail.—Boston Transcript, Friday

Jenny Lind .- Madame Jenny Lind Gold schmidt has given her last concert in England, and she retires, says the Times, to a home which is now, and has been since she was married, one of unclouded happiness. It is supposed that the gains of Madame Goldschmidt, by her recent engagements, arount at least to £40,000.

Switzerland, with a population of 800,000, has 268 public journals.

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent sere before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELIES JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perhans, of Chang Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are lead at the

Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are found as every. O olici, says, —
every. O olici, says, olici,

when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from home in the property of t

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad O. an.

"Pu. R. R. Office, Philosolophia, Pu. II, in

"Six: I take pleasure in adding my temple with a definition of gour medicines, having derived very material least fraction of gour medicines, having derived very material least fraction of gour medicines, having derived very material least fraction out them in my family, nor shall I ever consent is a value means will procure them." The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Venners, —

"Having used your Caynawre Dress." The widely removated S. E. SLEVENS, M. D. of Sumen.
N. H., writes,—
"Having used your Carnario Pius is my prefer, long
rom experience, that they are an invaluable purpus, have
of disordered functions of the liver, caming baseds singtion, contiveness, and the great variety of disordered functions of the liver, caming baseds singthey are a surer remedy than any other. In all marviors
purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommed to
pills to the public, as superior to any other I have that
They are sure in their operation, and perfectly are
which make them an invaluable article for public on him
for many years known your Cherry Pectors as the log loss
medicine in the world, and these Pills are in own below
medicine in the world, and these Pills are in own below
that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease."

that admirable preparation for the treatment of density of the preparation for the treatment of density of the preparation for the treatment of density of the preparation for the treatment of the preparation of the prepara

"I have known the above-named Maria Erker bus her as hood, and her statement is strictly to the statement in strictly to the hood. ant is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MISERY.

hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MENERY
Overseer of the Portsmouth Mancheming &
Overseer of the Portsmouth Mancheming &
Overseer of the ship Marion, writes fee heig.
20th April, 1854,

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilines stick with me
from derangement of the Liver, which had become my sets.
I had failed of any retief by my Physician, and hen eep
remedy I could try; but a few does of your Pils have amissing
restored me to health. I have given them to my didien be
worms, with the best effects. They were poundy cast, I
recommended them to a friend for construence, which had beside
him for mouths; he told me in a few days they lad red ha
You make the best medicine in the work, and is no to
say mo."

You make the best medicine in the work, and in he is say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of its Seems Our, whose brilliant abilities have made him well have, in all in the but the neighboring States.

"New Orlean, in April 104.

"SER I have great satisfaction in assume you hat now and family have been very fingth benefited by you solice. My wife was curred, two years since, of a series no indeed you cough, by your Circunsy Parconat, and since he had so perfect health. My children have several times be could attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is a remain remedy for these complaints. Your Carrant Pinz he arrived grown upon me for some years; indeed, this care is sad necessportant, from the fact that I had failed to get rief from the lathysicians which this section of the country affect, and many of the numerous remedies I had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential these as a family, and you may well suppose we are not uninded it."

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"Dr. J. C. AYER. Honored Sir: I have made shought all the for the Carmarric Pills left no by your agent, and have occured by them of the dreadful Rhemanism and wish found me suffering. The first dose releved ma and two he quent doses have entirely removed the disease. He health now than for some years before, which I stilled show to the effects of your Carmarre Pills.

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The above are all from persons who are public heav alse they reside, and who would not make these statement what therough conviction that they were true.

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continue the same as have heretofore given a passatisfaction.

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