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pies will be sent to one address for ats, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letter ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to sincted, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Affectisements making less than one square in three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

reed to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nee, but are not responsible for any of the debta the paper, viz :-- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDNEXD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

lathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o question are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

No Anion with Glaveholders!

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second 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 representation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted 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 THEREST TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE KATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1155.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856. VOL. XXVI. NO. 36.

Der attentive correspondent, in a Southern city, gare us an account, a few months since, of lored Sabbath schools which flourish there, the, more recently, described in our columns who, more recently, described in our columns of May-day anniversary, has furnished us a re-

Regret that we have not room for the whole Six schools engaged in the exercises of the erson is two separate companies, three at O—
si three at P——. Our correspondent describes
eather wat the latter place, and leaves a colorjuscer to narrate the events of the day at the per. In each case the day was spent in a beaugrove, and the exercises consisted of prayer decorses or addresses by pastors or friends, of speaking and singing by the children, dinner, All the expenses were about \$100, the they paid. In the one instance they were strong, or with parents, friends, &c., 600 : in ther, not so many. Some of the schools were gided with banners ; and, being dressed in their their array was quite imposing. Our corre-

has nexpected incident here occurred, which idented me exceedingly. One of the speakers as a stanger, recently arrived from another part he State. He had requested permission to sikes speech, which was granted, presuming that stal sense enough not to say anything improper. mmenced by saying, "It was well enough raps, to celebrate this day, as it was a general day, but (said he) the Fourth of July is not per day; it is the independence of the whites, in it does not belong to the blacks. It was well agh, he said, to keep the day in memory of old and Washington and such distinctious folks, or agfarther back to old Gin'ral Jackson: but (he ei) I want to impress it deeply on the mis of these children that it is not your day. this strain, when noticing that his remarks every distasteful to his audience, and met with ase save a reboke or two from some of the

thry ones, he cut them short.

The next speaker arose upon the spur of the moset, and remarked that " he did not and could gree with the brother who had just taken his st. The Fourth of July is our day, and we thank be led for it. We rejoice in it. We are inde-ment; for our independence is in Jesus Christ. are free; for this Book (hording up a Bible 'If the truth shall make you free, ye shall

wish Leould have daguerreotyped this scene. as in impromptu speech, called out by the uninitiand indiscreet remarks of the previous speakit was nevertheless truly eloquent. hise up the Bible again, and opening it wide, "his," said he, "is our Star-spangled Banner, as we rejoice in it." He then went back to the the whea he was a boy in 1814, and gave a brief apid, yet interesting sketch of the progress hat the blacks in this State had made in education

of that time. "Why," said he, "away up in Scott countytal fibraltar of a place—the blacks now have fier Sabbath schools! Yes, and I have another at to my chain; they have Temperance Societies blessed he God! I have another link: they but Beneficial Societies. And also in L-

upon limit strucy will meral Lady, over a lanstudy y of a so asMusic oughublic, satru-

20 00

25 00

ery-tment

things were not so when I was a boy. And vist do we see here to-day ! This large audience sembled and these beautiful banners and this ad singing! What do these mean! Why here er from a distant State who has trained se children in the science of music! The like not known in General Washington's day. Washington himself, if he were here, could etel these scholars in singing ! And here is auther brother (turning around to the preacher sat behind him, and taking him by the shouldwhy we can remember, many of us, when he is a little bit of a boy; and now he is our preachand college-bred too! We old preachers will to be stand out of the way, for the colored peotre progressing, and our preachers now must Why, ten or twelve years ago is couldn't have got a dozen colored people toin this grove on the Fourth of July; they widn't have dared to come, and if they had, the this would have had a strong patrol here to such them." Then with great emphasis he rested, "This is our day, and we bless God for it! ad what has made this great difference ! My area, it is the Bible and the Sabbath school brethres, it is a glorious institution, this Sab-It has done wonders for the colored s. This book (taking up the Bible again) bas the white people to give us these privileges. It sails us free in Christ Jesus. We can go to th upon the Sabbath three times, and twice to th school: and is not this freedom ! Let ess God for this precious Bible and the Sabsol, for we owe everything to them. read. The black of the Bible is circulated end. The blacks have hard heads; but let get started once, and they will push their where others cannot, for knowledge. I tell my brothren, we are coming up. Our hair is so straight as that of some others; neither are tas-but care and cultivation will straighten

This speech met with warm responses from the bat's right, brother H., -that's it." &c. &c. man is a local preacher, and a teacher in one

incident, altogether unlooked for, furnish I think, a fine illustration of the conservative heter of these schools, and clearly illustrates ner in which the evils of slavery are to be hed with safety to the whites and benefit to he black, vir., by the thorough training of the black, vir., by the thorough training of the black in the truths of God's word. This will elected them to the high position of "sone and daughbrs of the land." er of the Lord Almighty."

After this address, the scholars were given a reof theen minutes to run and play and swing of and joing, all seemed to enter into the play and spirit; and it did my heart good to see how that they enjoyed themselves. I do not remember that I was a first law. that I ever spent a pleasanter Fourth of July After the intermission, some twenty of the schol ited pieces, and several hymns were song sing these exercises was a samptuous repast, shed in the best style; for it must be rememthat the most experienced cooks were among cholars, and had a hand in its preparation. the dinner certainly did them great credit. The Bible has conferred great privileges on this as of our population. What richer blessings

And higher privileges God may have in store for them, in preparing them to act as pioneers in the their number would greatly and rapidly increase. From the New York Observer.

From the New York Observer.

FROM THE SLAVES.

Our stentive correspondent, in a Southern city.

### From the New York Journal of Commerce. A SENSIBLE CLERGYMAN.

An effort is making to start a subscription in aid of the Underground Railroad in some of the Methodist Churches of Central New York. A Rev. Mr. Loguen seems to be very active in the business; out he is not always successful in persuading Christian men, and Christian women, that contributing money to help spirit off Southern slaves is the best way to carry out the doctrines and maxims of the founder of Christianity. Thus a Rev. Mr. Mattison, paster of the Methodist Church at Adams, Jefferson Co., refused to have anything to do with the scheme,—for these very good rea-sons,—first, he didn't know anything about Rev. Mr. Loguen, agent of the U. R. R., and was not quite satisfied that, as a elergyman, he had any lawful authority to call upon his congregation to subscribe. Then, again, though he 'hates slavery' any other man,' he could not close his eyes to the fact that they both exist on the statute books.

'The latter (he says) is a law of the land as

look for him to take up a public collection in the afternoon to maintain a systematic organization, whose avowed object is to violate and resist the law can affect to doubt, that there are men in all the of the land! Or suppose that he read in one of slaveholding States, who would earnestly depre-his public scripture lessons the passage, Titus iii. cate the election of Mr. Buchanan, and the suc-1— Put them in mind to be subject to principalities cess of the system of policy with which he has and powers, (civil authorities,) to obey magistrates," identified himself; and who feel at the same time &c., and then proceed to advise a collection to re- (as we feel,) that with the possible exception of sist "principalities," and disobey magistrates! the national piracy to which Mr. B. and his party Or suppose further he had read for the instruction are pledged by the Ostend Manifesto, there is litand guidance of his flock the counsel of Paul to the to choose between him and Mr. Buchanan. the Church of Rome: Rom. II. i. 1-" Let every In every Southern State in which the election of soul be subject noto the higher powers, (the civil au- Mr. Fremont can be proposed and argued for thorities.) For there is no power but of God. The without direct peril. powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, nomination of an electoral ticket that may be therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of voted by those who approve the policy of which God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves he is the candidate. This will be done in Ken-God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves he is the candidate. damnation'—would it become him, as a minister, tucky, probably in Missouri, perhaps in Maryland, to take up a collection in his church for the avowed But the banishment of Mr. Underwood from Virpurpose of 'resisting the power'! Whatever minsiters or others may think of the Fugitive Slave
Act, is it best for the Northern churches to enter
into a systematic effort to resist it!

Ginia, for being a member of the Convention at
philadelphia, shows what may be expected in that
and the more Southern States.

This suppression of the liberty of white men in

church, without presenting to the world the anomaly of Christian ministers and churenes, as and? ware—there is a limited (very name), and rising up in opposition to the law of the land? thought and speech concerning slavery. But elseFor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsethere is a limited (very name). But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt, decided and outspoken as I thought and speech concerning slavery. But elsefor myself I doubt a speech concerning slavery and the speech concerning slavery and th aly of Christian ministers and churches, as such, of the church, I doubt if this new movement of less despotism over every citizen. If the very fore-publicly canvassing the churches for funds to aid most member of Congress from one of those States, into or commend to our people.

# SELECTIONS.

From the New York Independent. THE OPPRESSION OF WHITE MEN IN THE SOUTH. How many are the Southern or slaveholding

States, in which any man would be allowed to give his voice or vota for the election of Col. Fremont in every State supposes that every citizen invested with the elective franchise is free to give his vote call him a traitor, would avoid his society, would according to his own judgment and choice for any make his position as undesirable as Mr. Toucey's candidate whom the Constitution itself does not is in Connecticut. It is not in such ways merely disqualify. By the Constitution and laws, not that the Southern despotism punishes its disobediorgin as really as of New York or Ohio, Mr. welfare requires the election of Mr. Fremont rather than either of the other candidates, that newspaper would fare worse than the New York Er press would in Rome; the destruction of the press and death or exile of the editors would be the pen-If in either of those States a Convention should be called of the friends of Mr. Fremont, to nominate an electoral ticket, and to concert casures for bringing out as strong a vote as measures for bringing out as strong a vote as possible, such a Convention would not be permitted to meet. If, in either of those States, any citizen, however eminent for intelligence or moral worth, should venture to argue with his felloweitizens on this subject, by the publication of a pamphlet or by oral discourse, and to show that poor whites (and with good reason) than the poor ted to meet. If, in either of those States, any cit-izen, however eminent for intelligence or moral citizens on this subject, by the publication of a pamphlet or by oral discourse, and to show that the success of what is called 'the Republican platform' would secure the permanence of the Inion, and would especially promote the peace and prosperity of the South, that citizen would be put to death, unless he should escape by flight. What is true in this respect of South Carolina and Georgia, is equally true of Alabama, sure of Virginia, and of almost every Southern and South-western State. Is there any civil or politional forms in those States! How Georgia, is equally true of Alabama, Mississippi. ical freedom for white men, in those States! How much is the remnant of freedom worth, when reedom of the press, freedom of speech, and free-lom of political action are violently taken away?

may be filled with the knowledge of God s will, in an power, of the existing slave States. There are all wisdom and spiritual understanding: that they men who see that the dream by which the statesmay walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, men of Virginia were misled so long ago—the being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God? '

Sincerely yours, 

in an power, of the existing slave States. There are men who see that the dream by which the statesmay have misled so long ago—the dream which expects to get rid of slavery by selling slaves—is a delusion and a snare. They begin to see that the first want in all those States (in the light of political economy) is the want of labor, and that every extension of the slave-market, raising the price of slaves, raises in reality the price of labor, and diminishes the productive value of land. They can see that if slaves were to be had for nothing, the planters who produce wheat and tobacco by slave labor would be rich; and therefore they can see that if Gov. Wise's millennium should come, and a field-hand be worth \$5000 in the market, the cultivation of wheat and tobacco, and even of cotton and sugar, in the existing slave States, would become impossible. They can see that labor is to be cheapened and made abundant, that agriculture is to be promoted, that mines and quarries are to be opened, that roads and railways are to be constructed, that houses and towns are to be built, not by stantly selling off the laboring population, but by keeping them at home. They can see that the polwhich has been so long pursued by the General Government, as if the prosperity of the South were to be measured by the price of slaves, and as if the one great Southern interest were that of breeding slaves for new markets, is really disastrous to the older Southern States. They can see, that if there were an end to the extension of slavery, labor in such a much as our postal or revenue laws. By the Fu- State as Virginia would begin to be cheapened; gitive Slave Law it is made a crime to assist a slave land would consequently grow more valuable; the gitive Slave Law it is made a crime to assist a slave to escape from bondage. Now, whatever I may feel bound by the 'Higher Law' to do on my own personal responsibility, as a citizen or as a Christan, is it best, is it wise for me as a minister, publicly to set the laws of my country at defiance, and expose myself to their regular as the slaves, though not in law attached to the soil, expose myself to their penalties, by taking up a would gradually become a peasantry bound to the ollection in my church to assist slaves to ren owners of the land by mutual rights and mutual away! Have I a right thus to commit my con-gregation to the "Underground Railroad"! with the present order of things, would find a safe Would such an example of contempt of the civil and natural solution. Other men there are in all 

'Is it not better to leave every man to act out his the Southern States, is a great and potent fact, too own individual convictions, as I advised in my generally overlooked. Yet who can deny that it is a fact! In the northernmost tier of slaveholding n running fugitive slaves into Canada is a wise Representative or Senator, should become convinc one; or one that, as ministers, we ought to enter ed in his judgment and conscience, that the Federal Government has no power under the Constitution to make any man a slave, and therefore a territorial government, deriving all its powers from an act of Congress, has no more right to establish slavery than it has to establish Popery ;-if he should become convinced that Mr. Seward's views of national policy in regard to slavery in the Territories, are sound and just :- and if, being thus convinced, he should freely and holdly declare his convictions in debate, -he could not go home from Washington without becoming a martyr. We do not mean merely that his fellow-citizens in his own State would express their disapproba to the Presidency! The theory of the Constitution tion-would refuse to re-elect him, would request only of the Union, but of South Carolina and ent white subjects. Mr. Toombs himself, or the chivalrous Brooks, if they should be converted to Fremont is as legitimately a candidate for the Mr. Seward's and Mr. Sumner's way of thinking, Presidency as Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fillmore. on that great question of national duty and policy Yet if any newspaper in South Carolina or Geor- and should in Congress declare themselves accordingly, could not go home and insist on staying

Who are the despots at the South! By whose decree is it that liberty of utterance and of thought is thus suppressed! Northern men are apt to think of the 375,000 slaveholders as if all the despotism were theirs, and as if it were their will that sways the governments of the South and the governments of the nation. Moderate men, who would be careful and discriminating, speak of the thites are afraid of them. Our observation matters in the Southern States has taught us that the best men there, as well as the worst-the men most opposed to the extension of slavery and its permanence, the men who feel most keenly the op-pression which ties their hands and forbids them o atter their thoughts-are to be found among the owners of slaves. Among hereditary owners of slaves especially, there are intelligent and cultiva-ted men who are burthened with their responsibility, who abhor the prohibitions that will not let them liberate or educate the poor people under their care, and to whose feeling the despotism that suppresses their legitimate freedom of speech and of thought, is like a yoke of iron. The despotism that crushes thought and utterance at the South is And yet there are men in all those States—not a few—who would rejoice in the election of Mr. Fremont. And if they were free to utter their convictions—if they were free to discuss the questions now pending before the American people—if they had freedom of the press—freedom to speak in popular assemblies, and freedom to give their

would have us believe that because the despotsm which rules the South stands ready to murder any man in that part of the Union who may be rash enough to speak or vote for Mr. Fremont, therefore we of the free States must never vote for any candidate but such as that atrocious despotism shall give us leave to vote for. Shame on the pusillanimous nonsense! The first duty of the Free States their ground, they will gain still greater credit; to the Union is not to strengthen that despotism by yielding to it, but rather to resist and overthrow gained, and cover themselves with dishonor. is. Half the power of that despotism in its own section depends upon its ascendancy in our nation-al politics. It governs the Union by alliance with

### From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF CON-

GRESS-CALL OF A NEW SESSION. earn, by the same means of communication, that President Pierce had called the members together again. The behavior of the members during the session has been a reproach to the civilization of the country. The very commencement of the ses-sion was signalized by a brutal assault made by one of the Southern members of the House of epresentatives, Rust, of Arkansas, upon Mr. ve have another Southern member, Fayette Mc-Mullen, of Virginia, springing at the throat of General Granger, of this State, in an omnibus, and endeavoring to convince him by dry blows that slavery is a blessing. In the interim, we had the beating given by William Smith, another Virginan member, to Mr. Wallach, of the Washington Star, for animadverting too freely in that journal on the conduct of Smith, who took this method of convincing the journalist of his mistake. Next came the killing of the Irish waiter, Keating, by Herbert, a transplanted South Carolinian, repreenting a district in California; and this was followed by the murderous and cowardly assault on Mr. Sumner, perpetrated by Brooks of South Car-olina, the 'gallant relative' of Senator Butler. brutalities have given our Congress a bad reputation all over the world, and have furnished the cavillers against republican institutions with plausi-Our great legislative body now passes with the world for a sort of hear-garden. an assembly of blackguards and ruffians. We acknowledge that this unfavorable opinion is not wholly undeserved, but we deny that free institutions are in any way responsible. Every one of these brutalities was committed by a Southern man, and we may regard them as the natural ciples of freedom,-an institution which, whether existing in Russia or America, implies a semibarbarous condition of society, an institution which an only be upheld by force, and which its friends in this country are seeking by force to propagate

graced the federal republic in the eyes of man-The satisfaction with which the news of the adjournment of Congress was heard was, therefore, very natural. We shall have no more of those scandals,' was the first thought that arose in the minds of many, 'no more beatings and canings. no more mainings and murders committed by the men to whom we look up as our legislators; the ruffians have left Washington, and we are glad of t.' The President, however, has arrested their nomeward journey by his proclamation ordering a

with such men as those who have recently dis-

special session of Congress.

His pretext is, that certain hostilities committed y Indian tribes on our remote frontiers require hat the annual appropriations for the payme the army should be voted by Congress. well, no doubt, that Congress should direct th ssary appropriations for the army to be made, but the army has done without them till nearly the till the next annual meeting of Congress in De-cember, the republic would receive no particular letriment. If the Indians molest our settlements they must be repelled, and as soon as Congress omes together in December, there will be no difficulty in providing for the instant reimbursement

f all the expenses incurred. The motive for calling the members togethe again is, therefore, something different from what is expressed in the proclamation. The party in power feels that the blame of not making the appower feels that the blame of not making the ap-propriations rests upon its own friends—upon the majority of the Senate, who mutilated the bill sent o them by the House, and insisted on extending the army appropriations to objects for which the najority of the House thought that no money ought to be paid. The House disapproved of the attempt to enforce the spurious laws of Kansas, and would vote no money for the purpose; the Senate attempted to compel the House to grant money for an object which it disapproved, and in the attempt, the army appropriations were lost. Mr. Pierce and his advisers undoubtedly hope that on a second trial, the attempt will s and that the House will sanction the false code imposed on Kansas, by employing the army to co-

we trust, for our part, that the majority—a very slender majority, to be sure—which so nobly distinguished themselves by refusing to vote a single doit for sending the army into Kansas to put the people of the territory under the yoke of the Missourians—will hold fast to their purpose. erce the settlers into submission xpects that, since the House receded from some of the positions it has taken in regard to the af-

dreadful alike to the lofty and the lowly. Every white man at the South is enslaved as really as if he were black. The negro has the advantage of knowing who his master is.

The supporters of Mr. Buchanan at the North, and such patriots as Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Choate, would have us believe that hecause the despotism which rules the South stands ready to murder any man in that part of the Union who may be rash to the terminating slavery into the territories has called another session, let the concessions come from that side. If they have none to sions come from that side. If they have none to make, why have they recalled the members to Washington! The friends of freedom in Kansas have nothing to do but to stand firm. If they keep

## From the N. Y. Tribune.

TORVISM IN 1856.

al politics. It governs the Union by alliance with Northern factions, and so long as it governs the Union its power at home will be resistless. If we value the Union and would make it perpetual—if we love our common country with its common interests, its common history, and its common destiny, let us remember that it is our first duty to emancipate the white people of the South.

If we would make the reign of terror at the South perpetual, we need only be afraid of it as Mr. Choate is, and so concur with Mr. Fillmore and with Mr. Buchanan and his friends in acknowledging it as a legitimate power, and making it national.

From the N. V. Prening Post.

TORVISM IN 1856.

This easy to see, had Mr. Rufus Choate lived in the times of the Revolution, what his polities would have been. He would then have figured along with Gov. Hutchinson and Brigadier Ruggles, and most of the leading lawyers of that day, as an advocate for submission to British taxation and tyranny, just as he figures now as an advocate for submission to slaveholding tyranny and usurpation. He would then have stood by Lord North and the toa tax, just as he now proposes to stand by Buchanan and the Nebraska act. The word Revolution is hateful to him, and the thing itself still more hateful. The worst that he can say of anything is to stigmatize it as revolutionary. He anything is to stigmatize it as revolutionary. He cannot endure the Declaration of Independence. He admits it to be 'eloquent,' but he denounces it as the 'passionate manifesto of a revolutionary war.' So of the Republican party, which he hates as much, and which he thinks must be put down, at Nine-tenths of the people in this part of the sountry were very glad to hear yesterday that the present Congress had closed its first session and max of its wickedness and danger in pronouncing to it a revolutionary party. He denounces that party as working under 'an unconsecrated and revolutionary banner.' That settles the matter for Mr. Choate. Being a party whose banner is ' unconsecrated, and revolutionary into the bargain, Mr. Choate cannot endorse it, and he hastens, in hopes of crushing it and putting it down, to throw himself into the arms of Buchanan, though in so doing he stultifies himself, and contradicts the po-

litical professions of his whole life.

Mr. Choate seems to think that the slaveholders have the same vested legal right to control our National Government that they have to the negroes on their plantations, and that it would be just as much a revolutionary act to deprive them of the rontrol of the National Government as it would be to set their negroes free. It must be, we pre-sume, on this ground, that he stigmatizes the Republican party as a revolutionary party, since it is certain that the only revolution which the Republicans propose to themselves is a revolution in the Administration of the General Government, and a thorough change at Washington of both men and measures. If this be revolution, if this be treason, Mr. Choate is welcome to make the most of it. We may observe, however, that much as Mr. Choate may think otherwise, but with the generality of American citizens, the fact that the Declaration of Independence was a 'revolutionary' docu-ment is no serious disparagement to it. Washington was a revolutionary leader, and yet we see that conservative Mr. Choate condescends to quote his Farewell Address, and seems to think that his opinions are not entirely destitute of weight, nor his

example unworthy of imitation.
The words 'revolution' and 'revolutionary,' so hateful to Mr. Choate, and to his mind so detestable and denunciatory, are, to the ears of most Americans, epithets rather of praise and admiration. In applying these terms to the Republican party, Mr. Choste has, no doubt unwittingly, paid that party a very high compliment, and no less un-intentionally, no doubt, has also suggested a great truth. It was a high compliment to the Republican party to apply epithets to it which at once suggest a comparison between that party and the great party of the American Revolution, to which our country is indebted for all its greatness, and all its liberties; and what is no less remarkable, though if possible still more contrary to Mr. Choate's intention and object, is the fact, that there can be traced between the objects and character of these parties thus brought by Mr. Choate into juxtaposition and comparison, some strong traits of re-semblance. Mr. Choate recalls the fate of that famous soothsayer, the prophet Balaam. He was sent for, all the way from the State of Maine, to curse the Republican party-and, for aught we know, as was the case with Balaam, along with this urgent call went a promise of promotion to very great honor, if he would but curse in a satistory and effectual manner; and yet in spite of all his efforts and contortions, in which few soothsayers ever surpassed him, the spirit of truth proves too strong for him, and when he opens his mouth to curse, in spite of himself, out flies a

The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate, commenting upon the conduct of the students of the University there, in presenting a silver goblet to Mr. Brooks, remarks :

. We regard the whole affair, as shown by the examination of the Senate's Committee, to be an outrage of all propriety of conduct, whether re-garded as a public act, or simply as a personal assault by a private citizen. We can never endorse by our voice, much less by a formal presentation of silver plate, any one who would so outrage the dignity of official position or so disregard fair play, as to make a violent assault with a cane upon an unarmed man whilst sitting at his desk, totally unprepared to defend himself, and unwarned of the meditated attack. We cannot believe that the South, when they come to reflect upon the circum-stances, will do otherwise than condemn the act. If Mr. Brooks had been a Northern man, and Mr. Sumner from a slave State, not one voice would be found in the whole South to justify the same conduct which many of us are approving in public meetings, and by the presentation of silver plate.

The Independent, in commenting upon the purpose of the new editor of the Christian Advo-case of Journal to keep his columns foreclosed against the 'recent agitations for months to come, remarks :--

. What excites our surprise is not that the Adeocate Mr. Pierce regards these proceedings as a direct censure of his course, and would gladly get rid censure of his course, and would gladly get rid consure of his course, and wo self on the wrong side of the greatest public questions of our times.

fairs of Kansas, it may be coaxed or bullied till it shall abandon this also. He—let us rather say those who manage him—rely upon the weakness and imbecility, or, perhaps, the corruption of the House, for we all know by what promises of official promotion they obtained votes for the Nebraska

From the London Westminster Review of July. PALSE PRETENCES OF THE COLONIZA-TION SOCIETY.

The missionary schemes of our time are a sort of reflection of the objects of the time, however little some of those objects may appear to have to do with the missions. The most striking instance of this is, perhaps, the American mission to Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other stations held by the American Colonization Society. After all that has been said in this 'Review,' about slavery in the United States, we need not waste any of our present space in explaining that slavery is the master difficulty of the Republic; and that it has determined all the conditions, and directed all the efforts of American policy for nearly half a century past. It enican policy for nearly half a century past. It en-tered some astute head, thirty or forty years since, that it would much relieve the embarrassments of slave-owners if they could ship off ' hands' (with heads to them) which were too clever, or otherwise troublesome. If Africa could receive back her grandchildren, (not children, as the slave-trade ceased, theoretically, in 1808,) it might be repre-sented as a benevolent scheme—even as a mission-ary scheme,—and thus obtain the support of the religious world in the Free States, and also in Surope. It was a clever sham : and a clever sham it remains, though it has never succeeded to any considerable extent. That it exists at all is owing to the many uses to which it can be turned. Is any slaveholder's conscience uneasy! his spiritual adviser shows him how he may make all right by his will. He had better not send his negroes to Liberia now, because it would inconvenience him, and it might draw attention to his private scruples ; but he can ordain by will that negro children, born after a certain date, shall be emancipated at five or right-and-twenty, on condition of going to Liberia.
Thus, he keeps his property on the estate for his own life, and perhaps his son's; certainly for as long as it is at all likely that slavery will exist in the State in which he lives; also, he bears such testimony against slavery as may ease his conscience, by thus prospectively washing his hands of it: also, he has an answer ready for any foreigner, or other simple-minded inquirer, who desires to know what will be the upshot of slavery in the United States; and above all, he can rid himself in the most convenient manner, winning a reputation for benevolence at the same time, of any negro who is above his place-who wants to learn to read, or shows his children the north star on winter nights. The Colonization Society was not much heard of before Abolitionism arose in 1831; but Garrison's benevolent sympathies were caught by its professions, and he became a member. His sincere and upright mind soon discovered the cheat, and he exposed it. Hence his imprisonment for libel; hence his perception of his own particular mission; hence Abolitionism in the United States. The Colonization Society—always officered by slave-holders politically pledged to the 'peculiar institution, '-sent over an agent to England in 1831—the notorious Eliot Cresson. He collected money from credulous Quakers, and from not a few Abolitionists who should have known better. According to We say nothing of incipient quarrels, of fierce words bandled to and fro. and of challenges to the field of honor, which ended in nothing. These heathen, or to do other great and good things. The one unvarying practice was to slander Garrison and the real Abolitionists, in all accessible newspapers, and from all platforms. At that time, Mr. Clay was Vice-President of the Society; and soon after he became President. He talked to all strangers, suspected of anti-slavery tendencies, of the evils of slavery, and of the glorious means of escape afforded by the Society. If asked how many slaves had actually been freed since the foundation of the Society, the documents were never at hand. If plainly asked whether it was not true that if govrnment took the entire expense, and voted the whole American marine to the object, it would be impossible to dispose in this way of the mere annual increase of the slaves, Mr. Clay took snuff, and vehemently admired some feature in the land-scape, or some picture in the room. If asked whether he had emancipated his own slaves, he shrugged his shoulders, and said he thought he had better do so, for they almost ate him out of house and home. Yet, dying President of the Society, he made just the will we have described,—with a parade of manumitting slaves still in their cradles, or unborn, under stringent conditions of banishment and with ment, and with very good care to keep the proper-ty in the family for a longer period than, by his own confession, he believed slavery could possibly exist in Kentucky, the State in which his property lies. We observe that one of the missionary sta tions in the African colony of Monrovia is called after him and his estate, -Clay Ashland. During the long period of much talk and little result, it was difficult to learn what was really taking place in Monrovia. Everybody knows what unchecked missionary reports, which are one form of begging-letters, are worth; and it was only from passing voyagers that other information could be had. At one time it came out that the black or mulatto im-migrants died off as fast as the whites; then, that the most flourishing business at Liberia was the blacksmith's, making shackles for the slavers touching at the coast; and again, that fearful wars were going forward between all manner of tribes, —the American blacks being victims, unless they lapsed into the savage state, which many of them did. The best of them—the too-clever slaves who had been shut down under hatches, and sent away from the American shores—escaped by the first op-portunity to Canada or the Northern States. At

last—a few months ago,—a remarkable letter from a Liberian missionary found its way into print. The writer declared that he must risk all consequences—censure, dismissal, ruin in his career,— but he must speak the truth about the colony and the mission. Fearful was the truth he told; and fain would we cite the letter, if we could get hold of it again. Perhaps we may, sooner or later; but missionary authorities will not help us. The honest and grieving missionary showed, by the strength of his self-vindication for telling the truth. what compulsion he and his brethren were living under. He told of the selfishness of those in au-thority and prosperity, and of the horrore of want and neglect suffered by the manumitted slaves. He told of lapse into barbarism, amidst all the talk of planting civilization; and of the desperate feuds which bathed in blood the first footsteps of the religion of peace. Here is the other side as offered to the pious in the States, who would do something for the slaves, but want to do only what is \* safe; hose, in short, who, in the words of a true-hearted American clergyman, 'take no heed to the peo-ple laid in their very bosom to be cherished and trained, but cast them out, trample them in the dust, and then shout out, "From Greenland's ley mountains," &c. In a report of last year, we ind the following appeal :-

The influence of the Gospel upon them is gradually becoming perceptible; and there is reason to hope that at no distant day, multitudes will experience its transforming agency. But thus far only the faintest dawn of the approaching day is manifest. The day will assur-

edly come, and in its genial ray all Africa will bask. But oh, how much is demanded of God's people! What increase of fervent prayer! what enlarged contributions! what increasing numbers of consecrated laborers, before this blessed hour shall arrive! May God open before this blessed hour shall arrive! May God open the eyes of his people in America, to see that missionary work among the heathen is the great, the divinely-appointed, and divinely-sanctioned business of the Church! and that the prosperity of the Church, as of individual piety, will ever be in proportion to the fidelity with which this work is sustained. It is determined that I shall remain at Cavalla during the season of my acclimation, or until the orphan a-ylum shall be completed. I am then to remove to the Cape (Palmas,) occupy a room in the asylum, and devote my energies to the instruction of the native population on and about the Cape. These number about four thousand; and I am disposed to cry, in view of the work before me—What am I among so many? Oh, that God would put it in the heart of some Christian brother in America to come and help me! I believe he will. With what to the heart of some Christian brother in America to come and help me! I believe he will. With what depth of feeling do we, in our own closets and at the family altar, ask the glorious Lord of the harvest to send hither a host of conscerated and qualified laborers! They are imperatively demanded, to carry to a glorious consummation the work so well begun. Who will be the next to join our ranks? Let them come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of peace, and verily their labor shall not be in vain in the Lord."

No. Maice mark Blanch

Less has been heard of the Society and the Mission since political affairs in the United States have taken that turn which shows that the whale is becoming too turbulent, and has come too close under the ship of the State to be diverted by any tub that could be thrown to it. While the Colonization Society has been doing nothing, but in the way of obstruction. Abolitionism has been doing what will free the Union. When that has happened, no more will be heard of Liberia and Cape Palmas, in the way of Colonization. Meantime, the mission to Liberia reminds us of another American mission described by a traveller of twenty years

'Mr. K.,' says Miss Martineau, in her "Retrospect of Western Travel," (vol. iii. p. 8,) "a missionary among a tribe of northern Indians, was wont to set some simple refreshment—fruit and cider—before his converts, when they came from a distance to see him. An old man who had no pretensions to be a Christian, desired much to be admitted to the refreshments, and proposed to some of his converted friends to accompany them on their next visit to the missionary. They told him he must be a Christian first. What was that? He must know all about the Bible. When the time came, he declared himself prepared, and undertook the journey with them. When arrived, he seated himself opposite the missionary, wrapped in his blanket, and looking exceedingly serious. In answer to an inquiry from the missionary, he rolled up his eyes, and solemnly uttered the following words, with a pause between each,—"Adam—Eve—Cain—Noah—Jeremiah — Beelzebub—

"What do you mean?" asked the missionary.

"Stop, stop! What do you mean?"

Thus, if the slaveholders were only as honest as the old Indian, they would, if asked what they meant by their solemn talk at Liberia about Beelze-bub, Cain, and the other worthies, answer by one word, and that word would be-slavery. In air of slavery the mission was founded; for the sake of slavery it has been kept alive; and with slavery in America, its African offspring will disappear.

. Spirit of Missions, p. 554.' United States, 1855

### From the Mobile Tribune, Aug. 17. TWO BOOKSELLERS BANISHED FROM MOBILE.

For the past few days, the citizens of Mobile have been greatly excited in consequence of the discovery that one of our largest bookselling firms Messrs. Strickland & Co., have been vending incendiary books. How long they have been engaged in it, it is not now possible to tell, but there is great reason to believe that it has run through several years. For some weeks suspicion has attached to them; but evidence justifying an investigation was obtained only a few days ago. The matter was then taken in hand by a committee composed of some of the most respectable and discreet citizens, who met from day to day, and advanced step by step to the conclusions on which they have act-ed. The guilty parties were examined, and every facility was given to them to justify themselves. Their defences, however, only further criminated them. Finally, after a thorough examination the most complete proofs were found of their

These men (especially the leading partner of the house-Mr. Strickland) have lived many years within this State. They came hither very poor, and by the generosity of our people, had built up a successful and profitable business; (Mr. Strickland, it is thought, was worth at least \$50,000,) and before them there was a prosperous career. which, in a few years, would have secured to them . It is a little difficult to suppo that men in this condition would jeopardize their present interests, to say nothing of those of the future, in order to pander to the wicked spirit of Abolitionism. They are not, apparently, the mer likely to do this, and were probably bent on noth ing more than thrift. They desired to make money; and it was not a question, perhaps, of much moment with them how they made it. And in this mercenary spirit they committed the great crime for which they will pay so heavy and just a penalty.

After a fair but rigid investigation by the Com

mittee, its conclusion was that they were unfit to remain within the city; and thus, charitably, and, it seems to us, justly, it was determined that the should be requested to leave within five days. delegation accordingly proceeded to their store, in order to report to them personally this decision but the culprits were not to be found, and it was afterward learned that both of them had fled Strickland, on Friday evening, proceeded in the storm then prevailing to the light-house below the city, and there was put on board of a schooner which immediately hoisted sail and disappeared Of what has become of his partner, Upson, we have no certain information. He probably, by this time, has put a long distance between himself and this outraged community.

After the above was in type, we received a copy

of the concluding part of the report of the com mittee appointed to investigate the affair. The whole report is long, and contains matter which cannot, with propriety, be published. It is suffi-cient to know that the evidence gathered within it fully sustains its conclusions, which are as fol-1 1st. That Messrs. Strickland & Upton have

wilfully and intentionally deceived the meeting in regard to the procurement and sale of the books in question, and that their statements on the subject, in view of the existing facts of the case, clearly ascertained, are little better than a tissue of false-hoods throughout. · 2d. That these two persons are either on prin-

ciple Abolitionists, and auxious to propagate their faith on that subject among slaves and slave own-

speculators, without any just sense of moral re-sponsibility; and willing to make money by the indiscriminate sale of any and every kind of book to any and everybody.

· In either case they are dangerous persons in a slaveholding community, and ought to be ejected

'It is, however, desirable, for the purpose o exact justice, and in order to preserve that exalted conservative character which has always distinguished Southern communities, that this ejection should be peaceable and without the least personal violence; and the committee would deprecate as the last of evils, and as a stain upon Southern character, any resort to violence, or any excess in

accomplishing the end proposed.

'The committee, therefore, recommend that three persons be appointed to wait on Messrs. William Strickland and Edwin Upson, and announce the conclusion at which the meeting has arrived, and to inform them that unless they leave the city within five days, we cannot guarantee their per-

sonal safety.'
Our own judgment runs with this decision of the Committee. But there are others who think that too much leniency has been shown to the culprits; and as we can sympathize with a little ex cess of virtue, we are not disposed to censure thes-persons. It is no time to be over calm when one finds a man applying the torch to his house; and it were a virtue to shoot the incendiary in the act. arrest him according to the ordinary process of

But in the defence of the action in this case, it may be truly said that there was no evidence of a disposition on the part of these culprits to fire our house; but that they were only, for their own profit, rending the materials which might lead to a

conflagration.
Under these circumstances there was, with propriety, formality used in the investigation of this affair; and it has resulted in ridding the city of two pernicious men, and furnishing a lesson which two pernicious men, and furnishing a lesson which may have a salutary influence on others as guilty as they, but as yet undiscovered. The lesson, we trust, will have its proper effect, for it is not possible that other men can escape so easily. The best fate of any man found guilty in this way hereafter, will, doubtless, be a summary hanging; and we shall applaud the executioners, if the guilt be indisputable.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 17.

Within the last three or four days, considerable excitement has existed in the community, growing out of the discovery that publications of an incendiary and insurrectionary character were being vended in this city, by Messrs. Strickland & Upson, booksellers. In consequence of this discovery, a meeting of some of our best, calmest and most inmeeting of some of our best, calmest and most influential citizens, was called to consider the propriety of taking some action in the matter, with the
view of protecting the community, by the prompt
suppression of the evil. A Committee was apmust have been by this time exhausted,) perhaps
this king of chestance no longer a sixty part of the propriate to investigate the matter, and after this king for hearance no longer a sixty part of the propriate the propriate that the propriate the propriate that the propriate t

brought before the Committee, is such that it would be took refuge in the McLure House, the doors of be unsafe and dangerous to make them public. It which were closed behind him. He was at one was, therefore, determined simply to announce the arrested by the Sheriff, and taken out a back wa

Upson. Yesterday morning these gentlemen proceeded to the store of Messrs. Strickland & Upson, and ascertained that they had already left the It is proper that we should state, that we are informed that both Strickland & Upson were pres-ent at the first meeting, and were heard in their

defence.

While the high character of the gentlemen who composed the meeting afforded an ample guaranty, to all who were cognizant of the facts, that everything would be done 'decently and in order,' we are yet gratified to know that all cause for further excitement is removed by the prompt departure of note from you, saying whether the paper cannot be stopped.

The firm and prompt, yet moderate course, pursued by the Committee, is worthy of all praise. It is calculated to produce a high moral effect, and will be cordially endorsed and sustained by the entire community.

The following is a list of the gentlemen present

at the meeting:
Dr. J. C. Nott, the H.n. John Bragg, the Rev.
W. Hawthorn, Dr. J. H. Woodcock, Dr. H. S.
Levert, William F. Cleaveland, A. Brooks, Joseph Sewell, the Hon. A. P. Bagby, A. G. Humphreys, H. W. Broadnax, J. S. Secor, H. B. Holcombe, Dr. Mastin, the Hon. S. W. Lerespe, Dr. G. A. Ketchum, William Boyles, Esq., J. H. Daugh-drill, John Scott, Jacob Magge, Dr. F. A. Ross, Leach, F. Marrill, B. C. Marril Joseph E. Murrill, R. C. Macy, the Hon. E. S. Dargan, William Harris, John Hall, Godard Bai-ley, S. C. Stramler, John Mann. The Examining Committee was composed of the

following gentlemen: The Hon. J. W. Lesesne, Dr. J. C. Nott, the

Hon. John Bragg, Dr. H. S. Levert, Dr. J. H. Woodcock, J. S. Secor, Esq.
The Committee who were appointed to wait on Messrs. Strickland & Co., were Dr. J. C. Nott, Dr. II. S. Levert, William F. Cleveland, Esq.

## INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856. To the Editor of the Republican :

I send you inclosed a slip cut from the Columbu Democrat of this week which contains a notice of the trial of Mr. John Duberry, a native of Vir-ginia, and for the last four or five years a resident of this place, for circulating 'incendiary docu-ments,' viz: Seward's and Sumner's speeches among the slaves. The trial took place before the Mayor and Justices of the town, which resulted in his commitment to await his trial before the Cir- It is this conduct which strikes us with astonish cuit Court. Whether the inclosed report will pos- ment. We can understand that in the hot conflict sess any interest for your readers, you of course of passions and interests between the abolitionists must be the judge. There is, at all events, some and the slaveholders, one legislator might be novelty in adjudging speeches delivered in the Uniso far carried away by his impetuosity as to strike ted States Congress to be 'incendiary documents.' Yours, &c.

THE CASE OF JOHN DUBERRY. This case, being ion of the Court was that Duberry be bound in the sum of \$1000, with two securities (\$500 each,) to be present and stand his trial before our next Cirunderstand he has made application for release under a writ of habeas corpus

The following is the statute under which he was indicted-Hutchinson's code :-

'If any person shall knowingly bring or circulate, or shall aid in the bringing or circulating herein any composition in manuscript, or print any pictorial represensarys he, 'believe that the spirit of American free position in manuscript, or print any pictorial represen-tation calculated to produce disaffection among the slave population hereof, or to endanger the peace of society, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding ten

The testimony was as follows :-

Mr. Isaacs testified that on various occasions Duberry had called at the Post Office, making inquiry for pack-ages—that there finally came a package to his address -containing 47 copies of Summer's speeches—that the package was prepaid, and that on delivering them to Duberry, he asked him if that was the package he had been inquiring for, and that he replied that it was.

THE CHIVALRY DOCTRINE. In the letter of Keith of South Carolina to his constituents, the followbeen inquiring for, and that he replied that it was.

He further testified that Duberry was the only man

master, and Mr. Duberry had received a large number of Seward's speech through the Post Office.

The plain English of this is, that Sumner stand. of Seward's speech through the Post Office.

Col. W. E. Gibbs testified that he had found a copy of

in conversation with him expressed abolition sentiments. or kicked from the lordly presence as a dog. Veri T. W. Carter testified that a short time since he saw ly we shall soon have our 'knightly' masters driv Mr. Duberry in company with a negro boy, Garret, that they were walking down Washington street in close conversation, that as they drew near his shop he saw Duberry give the boy Garret a lot of what he took to be berry give the boy Garret a lot of what he took to be pamphlets or speeches, and that they continued on down the street together, and were lost to his sight; in a short time afterwards the negro boy Garret returned, and he discovered that he had what he supposed to be the pamphlets, and that he accosted him, and upon exam-

J. H. Sharp testified that in a conversation with Duberry, he said that he indorsed every word of Sumner's

There were other witnesses examined, but this was about the only material testimony.

Wm. Cady was sworn for the prisoner-He testified that Duberry had brought the speeches of Seward and thus to stand, but are more justly proud of our position than as if we were Governor of Ohio, as had thrown them on his desk, and that they had lain the fruit of supporting Fremont. We have long had thrown them on his desk, and that they had lain the fruit of supporting Fremont. We have long there, and if any person wanted one, he took it—said

1st. That it had been clearly proven that Duberry hem, but if he had brought them, or caused them to

Judge George R. Clayton appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and made an ingenious speech of some hours in length. He labored assiduously to prove that the charge was not supported by the testimony: and at the close of his speech assumed that the speeches of Senators Sumner and Seward were not such composition in manuscript or print as was contemplated by the statute.

THE LIBERATOR.

The Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, AUGUST 29, 1856.

## Correspondence of the New York Tribune. LAW AND ORDER IN VIRGINIA. WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

Last night there was a Republican meeting at the Melodeon, in this city. When I entered the hall, there were three hundred persons present, and perhaps two hundred more gathered around the door. Letters were read from J. C. Underwood. and others; among them one, the writer of whice dare not give his name for fear of mob violence t dare not give his name for fear of mob violence to himself and family. Speeches were made by Dr. Smith of this city, and J. H. Timmons, of Tria-delphia, Va. Toward the close, a mob gathered around the door, yelling like hyenas, and when the speakers and officers of the meeting descended to the street. Dr. Smith was beset by the mob, and pointed to investigate the matter, and, after a thinking forbearance no longer a virtue, and not careful, deliberate and thorough investigation, they relishing the prospect of being torn in pieces by reported to a second meeting that they had arrived at the conclusions stated below.

The character of the evidence, and of the books and Harding. Having freed himself from the mob, The following are the conclusions attained by the Committee, which have been handed us for publication. (See above.)

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and, in pursuance of it, three gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Messrs. Strickland & Upson. Yesterday morning these gentlemen

THE TRIBUNE INDICTED IN VIRGINIA

SHINNSTON, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1856. The Grand Jury of our County Court at its last term found a charge against the Postmaster at our place for handing out the Tribune to subscribers A certain George Slocum volunteered and went be fore the Grand Jury, and swore it was an Abolition document, but could not tell the precise name the paper, so the Attorney says he will bring the matter before the Circuit Court, which sits some time next month. The subscribers here request a

There is no law by which any Postmaster can b prevented from delivering newspapers to subscrib ers, nor any which can relieve him of the duty of doing it. If our Virginia friends are thus deprive of the Tribune, it will be an act of arbitrary and illegal violence, such as may be proper to a bar barous state of things, but would disgrace any civ ilized community.

## THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

The London Times makes the following con entary on the attack of Mr. Brooks upon Mi Sumner, and his justification of the act :-

. Among the most shocking-to our notions, least-was the assault recently committed by the representative of South Carolina, Mr. Brooks, on Mr. Sumner, Senator of Massachusetts. The provocation was a speech delivered in the Senate by the latter on the side of the abolitionists. The speech was elaborately strong, but not stronger than many delivered within the walls of our own Parliament during the discussion on the Reform and Emancipation Bills. But it was strong ecough to excite Mr. Brooks, a member of the lower House, to the commission of what we should call a monstrous outrage. He assaulted Mr. Sumner whil seated writing at a table in the Senate, struck him severely with a cane over the head, and left him insensible. Great indignation was excited in the Eastern States and in Congress. A motion was made, on the requisition of the Senate, for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, which failed, not because it did not obtain an actual majority of votes, but because it did not obtain the legal majority required. Upon this Mr. Brooks resigned his seat, and took leave of the House of Representatives in a speech which not only did not contain any apology for the assault, but holdly justified it, and claim the sympathies of the world.

islator deliberately and premeditatedly watching his opportunity to assail a man sitting at his desk in another House of Legislation, striking him before he could rise, beating him in the presence of a charge of circulating abolition documents among our slaves, came up for trial before our Magistrates his colleagues, and finally justifying this sacrilege our slaves, came up for trial before our singlestrates. Court in this place last Monday, and created some gates of the people. Where this can be done so excitement. We give below a brief statement of coolly as it seems to have been done by Mr. Brooks, we are inclined to fear that the license of action and immunity from control among the members of the American Congress are tending towards that line which separates extreme liberty from reactioncuit Court. In default of procuring the required line which separates extreme liberty from reaction securities the prisoner was committed to jail. We speech entirely ignores the principle that Congress has a national and collective character. In eyes it is only a fortuitous conglomeration of in dividual atoms, each as good as its neighbor, and the whole not a bit better than any one. Its righ to regulate the conduct of members within it brought or circulated within this State, or walls, to maintain order, to suppress violence, he dom would tolerate slander in high places, and per mit a member of Congress to publish and circulate a libel on another, and then call upon either House to protect him against the personal responsibilities which he had thus incurred.' That is to say, no body had any right to say anything against slave ry without ry without being prepared to fight or be caned on the spot. A rational and effectual inducement to free discussion this!

THE CHIVALRY DOCTRINE. In the letter of Keitt ing sentence appears. It is part of the insolent brazen speech delivered by him before Congress or that had received these speeches through this Post Office resigning his seat: - 'Sir, in the feudal code of his larger than the had rethe packages, are issued as the control of the chiral was never touched the chiral was never touched Mr. Kincannon testified that he acted as Deputy-Post- with the knightly sword; his person was mulcte

Col. W. E. Gibbs testified that he had found a copy of ing as the representative of the working man in Seward's speech in the possession of a negro man, who said that he received it from Duberry, and that he had born—must be beaten with a quarter staff or club.

## 'GONE, GONE, SOLD AND GONE,'

Frederick Douglass has hauled down the nam of Gerrit Smith from the head of his columns pamphlets, and that he accosted him, and upon exam-nation found them to be Seward's speeches in pamphlet form.

and has given his support to Fremont. We have not read his defence for such a course, nor do we need to do so. There is but one honest reason ! could give, and that is, self-interest. We presum he is too honest to give any other reason. Well with the exception of a small paper in New Lis bon, the Aurora, we now stand alone as the only weekly paper in America which supports Radica sm. So be it. We are not only content there, and if any person wanted one, he took it—said he had never seen him give one of them to a negro.

Mr. Fife was examined, and testified that the boy Garret had carried a bundle of papers to Duberry's room. This is about the amount of testimony for the prisoner.

We shall not support Fremont. We shall support Gerrit Smith, unless he 'caves in,' and in that case we shall not support any body until we can find a wan. We may lose subscribers, and be find a wan. The case was ably argued by Mr. Harrison on compelled to stop our paper; so be it, then. We the part of the prosecution, taking the ground :-- believe with Carlyle, that either soul or salt i necessary to preserve a man from rotting; and a we do not wish to come down to salt just yet, w shall not give up our soul to ' follow a multitude We can bear the loss of our paper to do evil. e brought, and this was sustained by the proof, then but we could not bear ourself, if we descrited our be Court was bound to bind the defendant over to apprinciples to save our pocket.—Ravenna (Ohio) car at the next Court.

POLITICAL COMPLICITY WITH SLAVE-RY.

In a recent conversation with a friend respecting the character of the U. S. Constitution in its relation to slavery, we conceded to him that it is perfectly fair to than the Constitution, which provides for its defence deny that 'service or labor' is 'due' from a slave to supremacy and permanence. Even Sumner's great bought another as a slave, and paid for him, would not external evidence, that was ever heard within the walls the latter to the former; that nothing less than a vol. as well as to the country distinctly to pointout the fault untary contract, agreed to by the person in question, if an adult, or by his parent or guardian, if a minor ever obvious the pro-slavery character of those functionaries who have made this clause the pretence for delivering up fugitives from oppression to those who claimed them as slaves, a strict construction of the distinguished and efficient of his revolutionary associclause itself would not authorize us to stigmatize the instrument containing it as pro-slavery.

the third clause in the second section of the first Article, regulating the number of representatives from any State, ' by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons,' did refer, and was intended to refer, to 'The Remedy,' opens with the following passage: slaves; and thus purposing to do that, which, practically, it always has done, namely, increase the proportionate political power of slaveholders in the full ratio of the number of their slaves, it offers a direct premium on oppression, and proves the Constitution to bear, so far, a pro-slavery character, and exercises a pro-slavery

It seems plain to us, that the clause of the Constitu tion thus cited commits an injustice, and an injustice this immediate controversy.' directly favoring slavery, in these four particulars :

1. Providing for a certain proportion of the inhabtion of the government under which he is to live.

2. It not only robs these men of the political power Mr. Sumner wishes for a restoration of the Missou unjustly claim them as slaves."

3. It favors slaveholders (in contrast with non-slaveproportion to the extent of their slaveholding. 4. It favors slaveholders by giving them that which

to see why he could not vote for Fremont. Considering very. further that, by making the President commander-in- Again, some pages further on, Mr. Sumner says, chief of the army and navy, and requiring him to use that by the immediate admission of Kansas as a free this force, when applied to, to protect any State State (meaning as free as Massachusetts) the Crime against domestic violence,' the Constitution pledged against Kansas will be all happily absolved, the Usurhim to aid the master against the slave, whenever the pation which it established will be peacefully suppress latter should assume and defend his right to liberty, our ed, and order will be permanently secured.' Is the friend could not see why, until that exigency occurred, 'order' which Mr. Sumner so complacently anticipates lover of freedom could not hold the presidential of such order as reigned in Warsaw ? Does he propose to fice, and then resign it, on the ground that he would have no succor, nor protection, nor defence of fugitive not use means in aid of slavery. Being then further slaves in Kansas, when it shall have been admitted as a reminded that the successful candidate, before entering non-slaveholding State? or, does he expect to keep its upon the presidential office, must swear to perform those happy soil permanently free from such Commissioners. pro-slavery functions whenever the emergency shall Judges, Marshals and lawyers as the Curtises. Edward arise, and that if faithfulness to freedom would prevent G. Loring, Watson Freeman and Seth J. Thomas a man from doing those things, it must equally prevent Order does not reign in Massachusetts-not even in him from swearing to do them, that is, from swearing Boston; and it is because some men and women remain, to preserve and defend the Constitution-and being re- even in the latter place, who are determined to help the minded, finally, that his vote is his personal request fugitive and to resist the kidnapper. How does Mr. and commission to his candidate, first to take the oath. Sumner expect to secure it so permanently in Kansas, and then to do the functions belonging to the presiden- unless the slave is abandoned to his pursuer? Massatial office-he seemed for the first time to realize, that chusetts is not Free Soil, nor secured from the usurpathe consistent holding of an anti-slavery position nec- tions of slavery. It is a hunting ground for slaveholdessarily prevents voting for any office which requires ers, who openly claim and use the seats, and instru an oath to support our pro-slavery Constitution. Let us state the argument once more.

that Fremont, if elected President, may refuse to send vacy the U. S. army in behalf of the masters against the on the side of their oppressors there is Power, entrench-

Fremont, being thoroughly determined not to perform unless he and his friends leave the fugitive slave unasthis function of the presidential office, may refuse to sisted to his fate? swear to perform it.

lo such an act, or to take such an oath.

things.

and commissions that man first to swear to give this the apostle, we prize purity first, peace only in the secaid to slavery, and next to give it when the emergency ond place. When the air is stagnant and poisonous,

y against slavery must seek a new basis on which to have secured its triumph over freedom .- c. K. w. act-a Constitution so free from complicity with slavery that he can fully approve it and desire his candidate to carry out its provisions.

The question then arises-Is there a reasonable pro- RELIGIOUS COMPLICITY WITH SLAbability that the existing Constitution will be amended in this manner and to this extent?

the members of Congress, having sworn to uphold its he, 'if lions were painters, we should see a very differexisting provisions, must be presumed to approve them, ent representation.' there is very little prospect of a thorough amendment | Nobody has had a larger experience of this sort of inby this method.

tion ever to be obtained? We answer, by following the thoroughly as the lion was by nature) from learning to example, and at the same time taking heed to the warn- write, not one in ten thousand can publish to the world, ing, contained in the history of our fathers. We, as even by stealth, what he thinks and feels, hopes and well as they in their time, can separate ourselves from fears, believes and doubts. But many a fine lady, idle an unjust and oppressive government; and we can do traveller, haughty aristocrat, and sanctimonious priest further what they might and ought to have done, es- volunteers to interpret for him, and proclaims to the tablish a new system free from such intermixture of world as an unquestionable fact, that he is well fed, darkness with light, of evil with good. For very shame, well clothed, well treated in every way, contented, hapbecause else they would have been crushed beneath the py, and well assured that slavery is the right, best, and scorn of a mocking world, they carefully shut out from Heaven-ordained condition for himself and his people. their Constitution the word slavery; but, tempted by a Ah! if slaves could only write books, or review those supposed expediency, they admitted the thing; which, which such lying travellers write! instead of immediately dying out, as many of them ex- To be misrepresented by any one, or in any way, is pected, grew as the cuckoo's young in the sparrow's unpleasant. But to stand bound and gagged while a nest, and is now violently crowding out the natural and sober-faced, white-cravatted impostor like South-side legitimate heirs. If the lesson of their error and guilt Adams goes to the people who are able to belp you, and be not lost upon us, we can shut out the thing slavery assures them, on the word of a minister of the Gospel, from a new Constitution as thoroughly as they shut out (as if he had a right to speak in that character.) that the word from the old one. All the real wisdom and you neither need nor desire any help, but that the goodness which the present American system contains best possible provision is made, now and henceforth, a free for the new one to imitate and use ; and if any for your happiness and welfare—this might indeed proevil besides the hideous and gigantic one of slavery is voke a saint. ncorporated with our present system, endangering the But in this depth of injustice and cruelty, there experiment of self-government, and bringing reproach yet a lower deep, namely, the clinching of the lies above upon the name of republicanism, we have such light as mentioned by the representation that they are not only the experience of three-quarters of a century can give intrinsically true, but conducive, far more than any dif towards diminishing or removing it. Would to God ferent state of things, to the glory of God, the advancethat Massachusetts would decide, without longer crouch- ment of religion, and the salvation of souls. We have ing under the rod of slavery, without waiting until had numerous examples of this, eminent among which South Carolina, nominally an equal sister State, after is the 'South-side View of Slavery.' We wish now to imprisoning our citizens without pretence of crime, ig- call attention to one from the New York Observer, nominiously expelling our ambassador from her terri- entitled 'Fourth of July among the Slaves,' which tory, barring even her courts of law against us, enact- our readers will find-under its appropriate head on the ing shameful punishments for whatsoever messenger first page of this paper, and which we beg them attenwe shall next send to demand justice, and finally, beat- tively to read. ing our Senator to insensibility on the post where he There is a profusion of evidence, first rate spec

vain boast of Free Soil, where she dares not show hospitality to a weary and hungry fugitive, and stand by herself truly erect and free, and offering her soil as refuge to the oppressed! This would complete what was wanting to the revolution of 1776. This would restore the lost honor of the Old Bay State.

But Massachusetts is not yet ready to take this po tion. She reviles the prophet who is pointing out to her at once the danger and the way of escape, and seeks the aid of Beelzebub to cast out Satan. Her wisest politicians know no better refuge from the assaults of slavery master; that the amplest proof that one man had speech, the strongest, whether judged by internal of rove the very slightest labor or service to be due from of Congress, contains this fatal defect. It is due to him of which we complain.

We do not in the least doubt the honesty or the good intentions of Mr. Sumner; we doubt not he has some method of stating his own position which makes it seem reasonable and satisfactory to himself. But the fact remains, that while Washington and some of the most ates lived and died slaveholders, and while the Consti tution which they formed was framed with deliberate On the other hand, our friend fully conceded that skill to give slaveholders greater weight in the government, in proportion to their numbers, than non-slaveholders, this speech constantly refers to the Constitu tion, to Washington, and to the Fathers of the Republic' as occupying a satisfactory position in regard to slavery; and the third great division of this speech

'The Bemedy should be co-extensive with the original Wrong; and since, by the passage of the Nebraska bill, not only Kansas, but also Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington, and even Oregon, bave been opened to Slavery, the original Prohibition should be restored to its complete activity throughout these various Territories. By such a happy restoration, made in good faith, the whole uld be replaced in the country would be replaced in the condition which it enjoyed before the introduction of that dishonest measure. Here is the Alpha and the Omega of our aim is

The 'unabridged' report of this speech, which, covering two-and-a-half newspaper pages, closely printed, itants of the United States a fractional representation as in small type, was circulated by millions all over the slaves, it robs them of their right to full representation country before the appearance of the pamphlet edition as men. Every black man at the South, as well as at from which we now copy, did not contain the word the North, has a right personally to vote in the forma- 'immediate' in the last line. But we cheerfully accept the amendment.

which justly belongs to them, but gives three-fifths of it, Compromise, 'made in good faith,' But this good faith additionally, to their greatest enemies, the men who has two sides, and two edges. He wishes the slaveholders to abstain, as they agreed, from extending slavery north of the stipulated line. But how came this arholders) by a direct enlargement of political power in rangement to be called a 'compromise'? What was conceded on the other side in return for it? Was it not distinctly understood that if slavery abstained from it refuses to non-slaveholders, a property-representa- pushing north of that line, it was to continue unmo lested south of it? And does Mr. Sumner wish to re Fully conceding the pro-slavery character and influ- store that arrangement, and to continue it 'in good ence, so far, of the U. S. Constitution, and admitting faith ? If so, he confesses for himself and his party also that this character and influence would prevent what the abolitionists charge upon them, that they him from swearing to support it, our friend still failed oppose merely the extension, not the existence of sla-

ments, and officers and defences of Constitutional Law, while the friends of the slave sculk in secret, acting A man who is heartily opposed to slavery will wish anonymously by vigilance committees, and needing pried in the venerated forms of Law. We ask again, how If he is an honest and sincere man, he will wish that will Mr. Sumner secure permanent order in Kansas,

How he and they propose to reconcile these discrep-He cannot, then, without relinquishing his anti-sla- ancies, we do not know. Our position as abolitionists, ery or his honesty, request or commission Fremont to maintainers of an inveterate warfare against slavery while a single clause of the Constitution, a single stat-But to vote for him is a request and commission, on ute of the Law, a single State of the Confederacy shall the part of each voter, for him to do both those give it shelter, is a pledge that agitation shall take the place of order and quietness, not only in Kansas and Whoever votes for any man to be President, under the Massachusetts, but in Kentucky and Carolina, until the existing U. S. Constitution, by that very act requests race of slaves and of slaveholders shall cease. With tempest is the needed preliminary of health; when Therefore the honest man who wishes to act political- order and quietness co-exist with slavery, slavery will

. p. 665, Higgins & Bradley's edition.

# VERY.

Every one remembers the pungent sarcasm of Esop's We reply, since amendments to the Constitution can lion, when a man showed him a picture representing a be made only through the action of Congress, and since man standing victorious over a lion. 'Ah '' growled

justice than the slaves of the United States. Forbidden If then it be asked-How is a satisfactory Constitu- by law, and prevented by a watchful tyranny (almost as

ras engaged in our service-shall invent and execute of which are found in the official action of Bishop ome new outrage upon our rights-that Massachusetts Meade of Virginia, and of Rev. C. C. Jones of Georgia,

canto ther eligious teaching supplied by man casto ther engious reasons appears of much slaves (whether in person, or through the square chaptain or missionary) is supplied chiefy for a painty to the end of the chaplain or missionary) is supplied entity for the pose, and directed mainly to the end, of being to more securely in slavery. To extort unput like b the slave all his life long, by keeping an come w a cowhide behind him in the field, and a line ready to bunt him if he excapes, is a count of expensive and troublesome method, well say, expensive and Brooks, but repagaint to lear finer censibilities or more indolent habits. By the slave overseer over himself—to permit be the stave oversee.

God requires him to spend his life in tolleglers. Gost requires lain of every thing test is for (though the traditionary accounts of subsein Africa might help the older slaves through the in Airies mig... cult task of believing in such a God)-is tag colf task of orthographic conviction that bell a fire world will be the inevitable penalty of displace his master a constant in the means not been enstarement of his soul as the means not been of perpetuating the enslavement of his boly-taof perpetuating the skill; and it mount as master-piece of Satante same, and a mount at world (since men look chiefly on the carned tipe, ance) not only in its main object, the religious to these consumers to since) not only in giving to these consumus lypes the reputation of being pious and denot as, and of the souls of their servants, the best more the size bolders, and therefore an honer and a define to

whole class.

Precisely of this sort, and fally meriting the map. est of these expressions, is the reporter of the time mentioned ' Fourth of July among the slam,' has mentioned roundinated is the wickedses supply tense and so committee the record of that transaction, that the nail many the record or than cannot fully appreciate it visout such an analysis as shall pressi is sages parts, one after another. It will be noted that describes a celebration of the 4th of Jely by these bined Sabbath schools of slaves, under the Grein their white teachers and masters. To university character, scope and purport of this festing, & g lowing points should be kept in view :-1. Every superintendent, teacher and anistre

Sabbath school for slaves, must of course her fac-ough supporter and advocate of slaver. Is the would for a moment be permitted by the materia hold communication with their shree as inclusileaders. Thus the instructions and remain if the teachers will often praise and justify sheep, but the never, in any degree, be unfavorable to it.

2. The statements, direct or indirect, which make in favor of slavery in such an institution, will have resented as authorized by the Bible, and by mignations; and thus the younger and normal portion of the pupils will have find upon therein an impression, if not a belief, that their enlarge Christians, that God is on their site, and that night requires unlimited obedience to them, and forhigh subordination or escape.

3. Those slaves who speak or pray is such a me ing are necessarily limited in their petition saledo tations by the presence of these teacher, who, being officio pro-slavery, as above stated, and also trefa perverters of religion to the support of sample also white, or separated by costs from segon or m lattoes, and also affiliated with the master of fir very slaves, would certainly from upon, and polar bring to punishment, any expression familia like ty or unfavorable to slavery.

4. Not only will the natural expression of lend liberty and consciousness of their right to it, ab part of the slaves who speak or pray, be opresels above, but they will have the strongest temptates present comfort and favor to model their med n that of their masters, to pretend acquiescent it is enslaved position, to echo the atrocious mienes tions of God and religion which they have heel h their teachers, and even to pretend to triums wis joice in that view.

5. The younger and more stupid popls of m schools, hearing the older and bolder member of own caste echoing and enforcing the gradum in of God, the Bible and religion, and seming to trim and rejoice in it themselves, while they resonant others, can hardly avoid being confirmed in this and pernicious impression, even if it does not une to a belief.

6. As in the narrative above referred to, if me is daring and self-sacrificing enough to speak the ous truth, and lead the minds of his brethen it fall rection of liberty, it immediately becomes the the others to deny, oppose and ridicals his street for the sake of averting suspicion from themein. thus the younger and more stupid slaves are all ther misled and deceived.

7. Again, as in the narrative above referred at the rare emergency of a slave venturing a list is in of liberty in the presence of white men, the le though religious teachers, do not shrink from eld on the spot, and writing and printing shereick unspeakable audacity of falsehood contained in the ond slave's speech -to the effect that the thi d left the slave's day—that they may appropriately rises it—that their reception of a slaveholding minimum terpretation of the Bible, and their admissis upo bership in a slaveholding minister's there, and them such a freedom and independence as the th people of this country rejoice in-that sub line given and received, make them free indut-mit the Bible, (which the slave here opened and initial give effect to his words, but which he had the and portunity of seeing and touching only beautiff on the speaker's stand for the use of the jenden, the Sabbath school, and the Temperant Sciel, the Beneficial Society, and 'the beautiful hanning the grand singing ' are really blessings to then

8. It is obvious that such opportunities as an page to the slaves of hearing portions of the Bille rel # commented on by pro-slavery teachers, (it might membered that they are not allowed to out, or his or to learn to read the Bible for themselves,) as joining such churches and Sabbath school, sai is perance societies, as their owners manufacture lefts. are really, as the second slave-speaker sail, sing meaning it, links in the chain which hinds then; all these things are managed with infernal craft und nect the hopes and promises of religion with religion ence and submission ; to represent aspiraton less liberty as an offence against God, incurring is gence in the future as well as in the present work. to libel the glorious 'liberty with which Christ and free,' by representing it as allowing tyrans as slaveholder, and requiring submission side has soul and body of the slave.

9. The same slave-speaker, who is also 's " preacher, and a teacher in one of the school, [ast local preacher, since if he runs away from the pas the hounds will be sent after him.) when he me Tyranny cannot stand where the Bible is circular and read,' means to be understood that tyrast is not exist in that slaveholding region, and the reading of such passages of Scripture as statement choose to read to slaves is a circulation of the among the latter, both of which implications and ously and grossly false.

10. The narrator of this story, in his mission comments, confirms the view we have taken, by ing of the transaction as 'a fine illustration of conservative character of these schools. Der sil purpose undoubtedly is to conserve and first

11. He echoes (with a variation) the lie shid slave-satellite had previously told, by represent a discipline of such Sabbath schools as the car mind to as " the thorough training of the blacks in the man of God's word."

12. He concludes by intimating that such of disc shall hereafter be set free should be tanihed to es, and exhorts the readers of the Observer a tinue their conservative, labors and leaker

13. Many slaveholders find it a judicious and econamical measure to pay the expenses of little jollifications like the one here described, once or twice a year, considering them on the whole as more profitable for the interests of slavery than the same number of days the interests of the same number of days of ordinary labor. But these men had the unspeakaof ormany sto make the slaves themselves pay a hunared dollars for the privilege of being thus cheated,

thus is religion perverted to the support of slavery. And is such men as these, together with Drs. Blagand Adams, that the Beechers and the editors of the ledependent seceive as Christians, in good and regular standing.'-c. K. W.

## SLAVERY VS. CIVILIZATION.

It is only by the abolition of slavery, and the cessation of slavenoiding and the lists trade, followed by his emigration of Northern capitalists, manufacturers and emphasis, that the practical regeneration of Virginia merchants, that the practical regeneration of Virginia can be effected. Indeed, the means for such regeneration do not exist in the State itself—they have been smethered in the germ and killed off. No highway system, no public district schools, parish churches, nor system, no public district schools, parish churches, nor sandsy schools, as an instrument of popular education and elevation, exist there; and, without them, the cavalers and slave breeders might as, well seek to establish foreign commerce and manufactures among the abers and state to estab-lish foreign commerce and manufactures among the tribes of Longfellow's Dacotahs as among themselves. ish for Long ellow's Dacotahs as among themselves, these of Long ellow's Dacotahs as among themselves, Good public roads and bridges are as necessary an ingrelient to the spread of intelligence, social intercourse and improvement in a population, as schools and estrehes. Where are these roads and bridges in Virginia? Many years ago, we heard Mr. Webster tell a story of going, with a friend or two, after the adjournment of the session of Congress of which he was first member, down to Monticello, to see Mr. Jefferson. Arriving at Charlottesville, they spent the night, and net morning took horses and rode to Monticello. With adjective, they forded a narrow creek below the next morning took norses and robest or addition. With some difficulty, they forded a narrow creek below the mountain, which had been much swollen with recent mountain, which had been much swollen with recent mountain, Arrived at Mr. Jefferson's, and being seated, raise. rains. Arrived at Mr. and the field gentleman was eager to learn the news, and made many and various inquiries of them. Indeed, he was surprised that they had been able to get there at all, for the flood had so raised the 'run,' that he had all, for the most had been the run, that he had not got a letter or newspaper for the last fortnight!

'Why, now,' said Mr. Webster, as he related the story in his own inimitable way, 'if that little brook which runs at the foot of Monticello had been in Massachusetts or New Hampshire, the farmers in the neighborhood would have had a good bridge over it in three days.' A capital specimen of the road and bridge sysdays. A capital specimen of the road and oringe sys-tem in Virginia. In connection with this, we recollect some years ago reading a speech of Mr. A. H. Shep-pard, of North Carolina, in Congress, who, in advocat-ing some internal improvement bill, which was then admitted to be constitutional, remarked that in the South there existed no roads, bridges, or other struc ture upon the soil, which, if the country were to be instantly depopulated, would, at the end of a generation, show that it had ever been occupied by a civilized people! Of Virginia's school system and parish church system, it is enough to say that she has none. so long as slavery is maintained by her people, there is to hope for her. She must constantly sink into greater and greater weakness and stagnation.

Such being the case with Virginia, the most conspicpage example in the great experiment of basing a republican community on slave labor, and of elevating sare-breeling and the slave trade into prominence and respeciability as the chief pursuits of a State, what mainess it is to suppose that sensible and conscientious citizens can be brought to vote to extend the same in situtions and the same condition of things over the vast territories of the West! Who can suppose that the free citizens of the Northern States will deliberately hand over regions like these, for whose character is hand over regions like these, for whose character and government they are responsible, to the same curses which has thus hopelessly rained Virginia and other old States! But when we take into consideration the groups, outrages and cruelties which have attended endeavor to reduce Kansas to that degraded and the entervor to reduce Kansas to that degraded as subappy condition, it becomes preposterous and absurd to imagine that the majority of the American people can be brought solemnly and deliberately to sanction the monstrous crime. No, gentlemen! With the exsuple of Virginia to influence public sentiment, James Bachanan cannot be made President, and Kansas cannot be made a slave State !- Tribune.

. When we take into consideration ' the submission of the nominally free States to the encroachments of slavery up to the present time, the assumptions of the Tribune's last paragraph savor strongly of bunkum. We know that the barbarism towards which slavery tends in the departments of agriculture and mechanics merals and manners, education and religion, ought to exite the promptest and most efficient effort to destroy the source of this barbarism, or at least to withdraw the aid and comfort which we, by our political connec too, have thus far afforded to it. But we see that no such effort has been made, or is yet beginning. We know of no State more nearly abolitionized than Massichusetts ; but her quiet submission to the direct chasmement of the Slave Power, (in the persons of her ambissidors, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Sumner.) gives us small encouragement to expect a nobler attibe, or more energetic action in relation to Kans Having repeatedly descended to the very depths of meanness and servile submission, we may as well abstain from bragging of what we are going to do now. -

ABOLITIONISTS OF THE OTHER TIME In a letter to Robert Morris, George Washington wrote:

'I can only say, there is not a man living who wishes re sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abdition of it [slavery.] But there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished and that is by the legislative authority, and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting. Thomas Jefferson, in 1784, reported to the Old Con-

federation a resolution in regard to the States to be formed in the North West Territory. It was not then adopted, but it was the germ of the well-known ordi-tance of 1787. It reads as follows:

'That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary service in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of

Mr. Munroe said :

We have found that this evil has preyed upon the sery vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."

These men were all Virginians. If living at the present day, they would be called Black Republicans and Segro Worshippers. If caught in Kansas, they would probably, be strung up—under Atonison—too Raffian rule; and we suppose some of our pious people, here at the North would say, 'Serv'd 'em right,'

Patrick Henry, also a slaveholder, said : 'I believe a time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish this lamentable evil. Every thing we can do is to improve it, if it happens in our day; if int, let us transmit to our descendants, together with ear saves, pity for their unbappy lot, and our abborrance of slaver.

Mr. Madison, another slaveholder, called the slavetrale 'a traffic which has loudly upbraided the bar-barism of modern policy.' — Y armouth Register.

We like to see persons and things called by their right names; but we see no fitness in applying the title abplitionist' to men who lived and died slaveholders. Wathington, Jefferson, Madison and Patrick Henry are fully entitled to whatever credit there may be in praising the virtue which they were too selfish to practice. They my very clearly the injustice of their claim to be owners of human beings; they frankly admitted this in conversation and correspondence with their friends; may, we charitably believe that had immediate emancipation been popular, had all the slaveholders of their State consented to it, these rich and intelligent and infacutial persons would promptly have followed the nultitude, and given up their own unjust claim to hold as slaves men whom they had just declared to the world to have been created free, and with an inalienable right b liberty. But since this idea was not popular-since the Porer and less enlightened slaveholders made no such Proposition - since their profitable vice was kept in counance by the customs of the people around them, who the looked up to them as the highest authority in morals tol manners, and, above all, in republicanism-we see Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Munbe, and Patrick Henry putting their principles in their pockets, making money out of the grossest viola too of republicanism and Christianity, and holding thipostion to the end of their lives. For Heaven's sake,

B For some days past, Mr. Garrison has been of a rist to his native place—Newburyport—after an absense of sixteen years. He will resume his editoria duties next week.

## SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

We hear, every now and then, of the gradual amelioration of slavery. As faithful chroniclers, we report the following indications of this sort, which we find in the Missouri Democrat, St. Louis, Aug. 22d.

Formerly, a male slave never ceased to be a 'boy though his hair grew white, and he reached the age of three-score years and ten. Now, we find one of them described as a man. We beg to suggest to Messrs. Gratz and Shelby that Ned, having attained the ripe age of 22, and having obviously put away childish things, is quite competent to take care of himself, and no longer needs their kind solicitude.

Mr. B. M. Lynch pays particular attention to the selecting of homes for favorite servants. Does he ask their choice in the selection; and does he further ask them whether they would like a pass to a free State. there to select for themselves from a larger assortment Do be persuaded to add that to your benevolent attentions, Mr. Lynch.

## \$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers at Berlin, Mo., about the 15th of March, a negro man named Ned, about 22 years of age, short and black, one front tooth missing. The above reward will be paid for his recovery if taken out of the State, \$50 if taken in any county bordering on the Mississippi, or \$25 if taken in any other counts. any other county and secured, or returned to me. GRATZ & SHELBY, Lexington, Mo.

Address Gratz & Shelby, Lexington, Mo., or box 1578, St. Louis, Mo.

## B. M. LVNCH.

No. 100 Locust street, between Fourth and Fifth, St. Louis, Mo. Being permanently located for the purchase of negroes, will always pay the highest market value.

He will also buy and sell on commission, having

suitable yard for their accommodation.

F Particular attention paid to the selecting for favorite servants.

Megroes for sale at all times. oct19-d&w

## SHERIPP'S SALE

WILL be sold in front of the Court House door, in the town of Rockford, on the first Monday in September, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to-wit :

office, in favor of William Chroceron vs. Henry An-Also, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 21, range 17, levied upon to satisfy an execution in my office, in favor of Robert Cross vs.

Also, three negroes, Pateey and child, and boy Hilliard, 4 years old, levied on to satisfy an execution, in my office, from the circuit court of Tallapoosa county, in favor of Henry Ferguson vs. T. P. Ridgway, et als.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 24, range 16 zeried on to satisfy an execution, in my office, in favor of J. W. McKissick vs. Blount H. Bazemore.

aug. 15. WILLIAM. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

We should be glad to hear from William A. Wilson Sheriff of Rockford, Ala., or from Rev. Southside Adams of Boston, who denies that slave families are

In this Sirocco of political and presidential excite ment, you must not expect we can procure you many subscribers for THE LIBERATOR. It has ever been a pleasant part of my Anti-Slavery mission to extend our publications. It is always one of my regrets, that so printed, a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of such few of our friends evert themselves in this department among those about them.

Yesterday, I had two meetings here in Springfield both well attended. Last Sunday, Mr. Foss and myself were at Haverhill. The Unitarian Society there (Rev. Mr. Hassall's) allowed us the free use of their pleasant little church, both day and evening, at the usual hours of service. In the evening, more came than could possibly obtain entrance. Mr. Foss gave the principal address, and it was one of most uncommor power. I never listened to any one with more inter.

companied by their new and elegant organ. On the ments for efficient operations in the territory, and on companied by their new and elegant organ. On the ments for emotion operations in the territory, and on the route, by the appointment of good agents. We are now prepared to receive and forward any funds or arti-

that the fusion with the Whigs and Free Soil men re-sults in any thing but a genuine Anti-Slavery party. be sent to the offices of the Kansas organizations of the Most of those who speak in our meetings disclaim, un-hesitatingly, that Mr. Fremont means to trample slahesitatingly, that Mr. Fremont means to trample slavery and slave laws under his feet, if elected—that he which it is urged to immediately raise and forward don't believe the Constitution requires the return of funds, are: fugitive slaves at all, jury trial or no jury trial-or the 1st. The retaining of all actual free settlers in Kan suppression of a slave insurrection—and that he is sax. For this purpose it is necessary that we should only holding these sentiments back until after his election. Of the honesty of such a course, we must form pro-leves experience of the outrages perpetrated by foreign bands of tion. Of the honesty of such a course, we must form pro-slavery men, many are destitute of the necessities our own opinion. Or if it be not true of the candi- of life, and women and children are without clothing,

But the election, with all its results and revealings,

much about which now all is theory and speculation. Yours, most truly, PARKER PILLSBURY.

# Springfield, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

THE FUGITIVES IN CANADA. [ The following correction is made by J. H. WIL-LAN, Esq., assistant editor of the Quebec Mercury :-

Sin .- Some of the New York papers have affirmed that the Mercury, a Quebec newspaper of fifty years' standing, has come out in favor of sending all fugitives ter ' : unable to provide for themselves to the masters from whom they have fled. In justice to the people of Lower Canada, who would not support a paper arowing such as Secretary of a mass convention held in McLean Co., principles, I wish to correct this, and state the true Illinois, and to transmit to you certain certificates and facts of the case. Mr. Larwilk, an Upper Canadian affidavits, in relation to outrages perpetrated by citizen facts of the case. Mr. Larwilk, an Upper Canadian member of the Legislature of the United Province, affirmed, and I believe truly that fifty-three lunatics had been placed in the Provincial Asylum, under the Since then, the National Kansas Committee, located Chimagon and County, while on the Missouri river and other public highways of that State, en route to Kansus. had been placed in the Provincial Asylum, under the following circumstances. It seems that the owners of Kansas Committee, at Lawrence, Kansas, official information of the contract of the co these insane negroes had caused them to be sent North, mation in regard to the preparation of citizens of Missaned under the care of keepers on the Upper Canada souri, and other States, to drive out of the Territory of the Canada souri, and other States, to drive out of the Territory of the Canada souri, and other States and the Free State settlers. landed under the care of keepers on the Upper Canada shore, and then left free to be provided for by the people of Canada. The Mercury, commenting on this, said where such a transaction was clearly proved, the slave should be returned to his owner. But so far from publishing one word to check negro emigration, the Mercury positively invited all sound and healthy negroes to come to Canada, and recommended them to result, which will involve the whole Northwest against the South. employers in preference to the majority of white emi- the South. Your ob't servant,

JOHN HENRY WILLAN.

setts, out of Boston, the number present being varioussetts, out of Boston, the number present being variousAs the Free State citizens of Kansas deprecate civi may be safely stated, we think, at thirty thousand. The day was most auspicious, and the whole affair went off in the most gratifying manner. The features of the occasion were, speaking from several stands, by many well known and popular orators,—processions, bearing flags and banners, with pointed and amusing mottoes and illustrations,—music, vocal and instrumental, the steam-organ Calliope among the rest, -a dinner under a mammoth tent, where plates were set for 2200 persons,-and last, not least, a multitude of the sisters of Jessie, who, by their presence, inaugurated a new and happy era in the history of out-door political meetings in this section. Altogether, the demonstra tion was a most imposing and every-way successful one and reflects great credit on all concerned in the ar EYR WITHES. rangements.

## From the Chicago Journal, 19th. STABILING NEWS FROM KANSAS!

We have reliable information from Kansas. The news this morning from St. Louis, of an attack upon Franklin, K. T., by the Free State men, has some foundation. We will give a short statement of the

The apparent quiet which has reigned in the Terri The apparent quiet which has reigned in the letter tory for some month past, has been most industriously improved by the Pro-Slavery party in introducing arms and ammunition, and fortifying various points by the erection of block houses.

They had made such good progress in this, that they made no secret of their intention, at an early day, of

making a series of attacks upon the Free State men, t be followed up with fire and sword till every Free-Stat man should be killed or driven from the Territory The Free-State men learning these facts, became con vinced that their only safety was in anticipating the

attack.

Accordingly, on the 12th inst., they attacked a block-house erected by the pro-slavery banditti at Franklin, which they captured, with the loss of one Free-State man killed and two severely wounded. The men in the block-house of course had the advantage of their defences, and none of them were killed, but several wounded.

About 60r stand of

About fifty stand of arms and a cannon were cap tured. The arms were mostly those stolen from Law, rence at the time of the sacking of that place in the

Spring.

The public may rely upon this information. The Pree-State men have taken this initiative because they knew that a bloody and ferocious banditti were making preparation to commence a war of extermination upon them. They are fighting for their lives, and for ever right heretofore held sacred by Americans. They have seen their towns burned, their brethren killed, and all manner of outrages perpetrated upon them, without a show of redress, till, at last, they turn upon their oppressors and resist. Every true American heart will justify them, and pray for their success.

## From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

TEXAN AID FOR KANSAS .- We find in the Nationa Intelligencer a series of resolutions which that paper says have been adopted by the legislature of Texas, appropriating \$50,000 out of the State treasury for the purpose of equipping and fitting out emigrants for the Territory of Kansas. The Governor is authorized to pay the money to companies of emigrants, numbering no less than sixty persons, to on amount sufficient to defray their expenses to Kansas, and to support them for three months after their arrival; but no one company is to receive more than \$12,000. The preamble of the resolutions rehearses that 'whereas the question of slarery, in which the State of Texas is largely interested, in common with the whole South, is now being agitated in the Territory of Kansas. &c.
The Texas legislature votes \$50,000 to send emi

grants to introduce slavery into Kansas; but the Mas sachusetts legislature refused to grant anything to relieve the sufferings of her own sons and daughters who had actually emigrated there! And the liberality of individuals in Massachusetts has subscribed only about \$20,000.

The following are the resolutions :-

Whereas the question of slavery, in which the State of Texas is largely interested, in common with the Kansas in such a manner as to endanger the perpetuity of our Union, and whereas other Southern States have taken steps to colonize that Territory for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Societies of Massachusetts and other Northern States. Now,

thing about the father of Patsey's child, and also about the parents of the boy Hilliard, 4 years old, who are to be sold next Monday, as above.

LETTER PROM MR. PILLSBURY.

DEAR FRIEND WALLCUT:

of Massachusetts and other Northern States. Now, therefore, 1st. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas. That the sum of \$50,000 be and the same is State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of equipping and fitting out emigrants for the Territory of Kansas.

21. Be it Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying can the chiest of this resolution, the Governor is author-

out the object of this resolution, the Governor is authorized, whenever a company of emigrants, not less than sixty in number, shall be organized for the purpose of emigrating to the Territory of Kansas, and shall have manner and by the most expeditious route, and to sup-port them after their arrival there for the space of three months; provided the sum so distributed shall in no case exceed \$12,000 for every company of emigrants, sixty in number, so emigrating to Kansas.

KANSAS. Mr. W. F. M. Arny, general transportation agent of the National Kansas Committee, has issued a circular, from which we extract the following:

Sir:—The National Kansas Committee have fully organized and entered upon their duties. The Presi-dent, Thaddeus Hyatt of New York city, and the Finanpower. I never listened to any one with more inter. cial Agent, Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, have just returnest. The choir too aided us with excellent music, acdid I learn that any regrets were felt that we occupied, cles that may be given in aid of the oppressed Free State men. We solicit the immediate co-operation of for a Sunday, their meeting-house.

State men. We solicit the immediate co-operation of
The Republican party are a little too sensitive every
every friend of Kansas, and request local societies to The Republican party are a little too sensitive every where to criticism. They are quite unwilling to believe use them economically and effectually in the forwarding

date, we can then make up our judgment as to the veracity and integrity of his supporters, who thus speak of him. hood also to organize, to consecrate their efforts, and forward their money or clothing at as early a day as will soon be upon us. Then we shall see and know possible to W. F. M. Arny, No. 11 Marine Bank build. ing, Chicago.

2d. To induce all Free State absentees forthwith to

return to the Territory, and where it is required, to furnish them with aid. 3d. To induce actual settlers from the Free States to go into the Territory as fast as possible

A circular describing the route into Kansas through Iowa, by way of Burlington, says that the distance fully one hundred miles shorter than by any other route, with more miles of railroad travel upon it and

less staging.

The following is Mr. Awny's memorial to the Presi dent, who was ' too much engaged to attend to the mat

To His Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of th United States:
Sir :- A few days ago I had the honor to address you

It will be apparent to your Excellency that any mili-tary demonstration, such as is contemplated by citizens of Missouri and other States of the South, against Free THE FREMONT BARRECUE. A monster meeting of the Republicans of this section of the State was held at Charles River Grove, Needham, on Tuesday last. It was the largest gathering ever held in Massachu-

As the Free State citizens of Kansas deprecate Civil war, and have evinced their desire for peace by their submission to robberies and other outrages, they appeal to you to protect them; and in behalf of their Commit-tee, whose credentials I bear, as also in behalf of the National Kansas Committee, of which I have the honor

With all respect, yours, W. Washington City, August 21, 1856. W. F. M. ARNY.

The following inflammatory appeal has been porth by the villain Atchison and his associates :--

NEAR LECOMPTON, August 16, 1856. FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER, the Abelitionists have come on us this morning about daylight, whipped and taken prisoners our men. Lecompton is taken, and de serted by the women and children. Lane's men arwhipped. Will you come to our rescue before we are all murdered? We are out of powder and lead, and every kind of ammunition. Our friends are now stationed in Sheriff Jones' house, as many as can, and will fight to the last. Will you help us?—if so, come at once. Unless we get help, we will all be murdered. The foregoing is reliable.

D. R. Atchison, W. H. RUSSELL, Jos. C. ANDERSON.

by the same author at Willard's last night, and it has been the Subject of considerable exciting talk in certain circles at the Capitol to-day. I learn that Preston S. Brooks, with a companion, accosted several gentlemen at Willard's Hotel, and inquired for Sage and Morgan of New York, two members of the House, saying that he wanted to find them, and if he did, he would pull their noses and break their heads; and as he spoke, he flourished his cahe and displayed a howie knife. He looked into several rooms, and left, with different persons, insulting messages to be delivered to Messrs. Sage and Morgan. The latter gentlemen were instantly notified of the movements of Brooks, so that they would not have been taken by surprise. Both of these gentlemen have characterized the assault of Brooks upon Mr. Sumner at various times as they deemed it deserved, have been taken by surprise. Both of these gentlemen have characterized the assault of Brooks upon Mr. Sumner at various times as they deemed it deserved, and hence the cause probably of Brooks's conduct. When Mr. Brooks was called upon by some of his more discreet friends to-day, and arraigned for his conduct, he said he did not remember having thus conducted himself; that he was excited with wine, and expressed his deep regret if he had, under the circumstances, offended any one. I give both sides as an act of justice.—Washington Correspondence of the Tribune.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. GRANGER. The following are The Assault on Min. Grander. The following are the resolution and committee appointed by the House on Monday, in relation to the alleged assault on Mr. Granger. The telegraphic report omitted one name. Mr. McMullin asked that the resolution might be adopted,

after it was introduced :
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the alleged assault upon Hon. Amos P. Granger, a representative from the State of New York, by the Hon. Fayette McMullin, a representative from the State of Virginia, on the morning of the 18th inst., and that they report their action to this House on the second Monday in December next.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Simmons of New York, Smith of Virginia, Petit of Indiana, Edie of Pennsylvania, and Fuller of Maine, as the said com-

VIRGINIA FREEDOM. We recently announced the formation of a Republican Association at Wheeling, Va. From the Wheeling papers we learn that a meeting of the Association was held on the evening of the ing of the Association was held on the evening of the 15th instant, which ended in a fight. An address was delivered by Dr. G. P. Smith. No particular disturbance appears to have taken place during the meeting. but afterwards Smith was attacked by a crowd in th street, and he was taken to jail in order to prevent his being lynched. Although Smith's friends did not par-ticipate in the fight, still he defended himself bravely, and severely wounded two of his assailants. The Wheel-ing press comment in severe terms upon the organization, composed, as they assert, of Northerners, and threaten its members with dire punishment if they sttempt to hold another meeting. It remains to be seen whether free speech can thus summarily be suppressed in the Old Dominion.

The Freiheitsfrund, a German Republican paper published in Pittsburg, Pa., in its latest number, says We have numerous subscribers in the slave States, in politics, from which we infer that the Germans in the South, or at least a great proportion of them, are more liberal than the 'tail-end of democracy' in the North. A considerable number of our journal is sent to Louisiana. On Saturday, one of these was return-

ed, with margin notes by the 'demotratic' postmaster, which are really too good to be lost among our waste paper. Here they are: ... You G-d d-d Abolitionists !!! Don't send your cursed paper to Louisiana again. You shan't preach your d-d doctrines here—it's no use. There are but two persons here that understand German, and

still fewer abolitionists; so your sheet is not wanted here. Not only we, but our slaves, too, are opposed to such papers!'

'The funniest part of this marginal communication which bears the impress of this "sound" postmaster's rage, is the indirect confession that there are "Aboli-tionists" (that is, persons opposed to the spread of rage, is the indirect confession that there are "Abolitionists" (that is, persons opposed to the spread of slavery) in Louisiana, and that the slaves are opposed to the course of the Freiheitsfreund. It this latter assertion be true, the negroes have a German education, and consequently are more intelligent than their masters. Very good!"

AFRAID OF THE FREE NEGROES. General Lane, the second of the valorous Brooks, writes as follows in his vindication of Brooks's courage:

'Mr. Campbell, for political effect, charges Col Brooks, by implication, with stigmatizing the entire North as mobs and assassins, &c. Col. Brooks never made so sweeping a denunciation, and his allusion was alone to free negroes and Republicans. Of the law and order Democrats and the patriotic

Fillmore men, he had no fears.

FF Strickland, the bookseller, who was run out of Mobile for keeping and disseminating abolition publications of a nature incendiary and dangerous, arrived here on Sunday night last, on the stage, and went up on the train the next morning. It is stated that he is on his way home to England .- Montgomery Journal, Aug. 20.

ELECTION RIOT IN MISSOURI .- Three Men Killed. The Ohio State Journal has information that at Mem phis, Scotland county, Mo., on election day, three men were killed. A slaveholder named Hanna and a laboring man were discussing the economical bearings of the slavery question, and Hanna called the other a liar. he man said he would not take that, and prepared for fight. Hanna drew his revolver and shot him through the heart. A friend of the laboring man interfered, and he also was shot, and died instantly. This excited the friends of the men who were killed, who assailed the murderer with clubs and stones, and beat him so badly that he died.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION .- Bishop Polk of Louisiana has addressed a letter to the editor of the New Orleans Delta, covering a circular addressed by him to the Bishops of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Florida and the Carolinas, on the either of the undersigned, as shall best suit the connecessity of organizing a system of Southern education, and building up Southern religious institutions, as a part of a general system of defect; of which the South is daily growing in more need.

Fall of the Charter Oak .- A telegraphic de Fall of the Charter Oak.—A telegraphic despatch from Hartford states that the old Charter Oak fell at quarter before 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st, with a tremendous crash. About six feet of the stump remains. This famous tree was far past its prime when the Charter was concealed in it, on the 9th of May, 1689, and was probably an old tree when Columbus discovered the new world. It stood upon the old Wyllis estate, now owned by Hon, I. W. Staart.—Crowds of citizens are visiting the rains and each one Crowds of citizens are visiting the ruins, and each one

rapidly; it was raining fast. A Remarkable Year. Mr. E. Merriam writes

ng continuance of intense cold in long continuance of great heat in ears past. There is nothing on our record for sixtysecutive years, either in cold or heat, as to intensity and long duration, which equals that of the

A railroad is talked of from Chicago to Galveston. Distance, 1020 miles. Slave Stampede .- On Sunday night, 10th

inst., seven slaves, the property of Messrs. Thomas Tavernner, E. C. Lovett and Albert Logan, made their escape from the vicinity of Parkersburg, Va., on the underground railroad. Runaway Negro Camp .- On Friday last,

Runaway Negro Camp.—On Friday last, a runaway negro camp was discovered on an 'island,' in Big Swamp, situated between Bladen and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning, a company of twelve or fifteen started out to hunt them, and after starting them from their camp, one of the negroes fired at Mr. David C. Lewis, wounding him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On Friday, a man named Taylor was shot at twice from the same place, but missed. The negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c., in the swamp. None arrested. The swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.—Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, 14th.

A negro has been tarred and feathered, by his colored brethren, at Washington, Pa., in conse-quence of it being clearly proved that he was in the employ of slaveholders, in hunting up fugitives.

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 quarte 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 the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whos hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa 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 Chris tians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of thesesthe least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain news papers, 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 t bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionate just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of No Union with Slaveholders, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading; and we especially 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 assistance from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking. Communications may be addressed to the Committee

at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARY MAY,

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

# ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN ABINGTON.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery friends in Abington, desire to call the attention of the friends of freedom in this and neighboring towns, to a FAIR, which they propose to hold the second week in September, in the Manamooskeagin Hall, at East Abngton, 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 assistance as your hearts may prompt, and your means allow you to bestow. All donations of money, useful or fancy articles, chil-

dren's clothing,-in short, anything saleable, will be gratefully received and most conscientiously appropriated to the promotion of the cause. All communications should be addressed to Mrs. E

M. RANDALL, North Abington, Mass. Donations for the above object may be forwarded

venience of the donors. EMELINE M. RANDALL. BETSY SHAW. BETSY LOUD, ANNA D. FORD. SARAH FORD, SALLY H. Poor HARRIET L. RANDALL, ELLEN POOL, AMANDA G. LOWELL AUGUSTA M. DYER.

ABIGAIL N. ARNOLD,

HARRIET LINCOLN.

DIED-On the 20th inst., at Germantown, Pa., Lucy ELLEN, wife of EDWARD Fox, Esq., and daughter of NATHAN WINSLOW, of Portland, Me., aged forty years and seven months.

HANNAH SHAW,

LUCY J. WHITING.

bears away a portion of the venerable tree.

Mrs. Fox was a woman of superior mind—combining bears away a portion of the venerable tree.

The Connecticut river had risen at Hartford ten feet since 6 o'clock on the night of the 20th, and was rising life was not merely harmless, but eminently useful; literally, she 'went about doing good '-and wherever her lot was cast, the poor and down-trodden 'rose up to the New York papers that the present year has been and called her blessed.' The memory of her gentle kindness, her unobtrusive charities, will endure as long summer. Meteorites have been more numerous than as the lives of the recipients. She was blessed with a usual this year in many parts of the globe, but earthquakes have been far less numerous than for many ber health failed, he readily and classfully and classfu her health failed, he readily and cheerfully abandoned a lucrative profession, travelled with her in search of more genial climes, and up to the closing scene, devoted all his energies to promote her comfort.

She was interred in the beautiful 'Evergreen Cemetery' near Portland, on the 28d inst.

Hon. James Meacham, Representative in Congress from Vermont, died at Middlebury on Sat-urday morning last, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs, liver and brain. Ex-Governor Reeder, who is now lying

sick at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, has had a se vere attack of paralysis, which affects one whole side o

Mr. Heald, the young Englishman of fortune who married Lola Montez shortly after her separation from the king of Bavaria, died at Folkstone England, last month, of consumption. The Pay of Congressmen. - Congress ha

passed a bill changing the compensation of members of Congress, from eight dollars per day, to \$3000 per an num, deducting for voluntary absence during the session and prohibiting members voting themselves books, at the public expense, except such as are printed by Congress. This exclusive of mileage, which continues a heretofore. The bill applies to the present Congress.

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

July 25 cop6m

## ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ANNIVERSARY MEETNG.

The Fourteenth annual meeting of the Western AntiSlavery Society will be held in Salem, Col. Co., Ohio,
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.' ments 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 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 PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion, and again greet his Western friends: A. T. Foss has also given us encouragement to hope they will be with us, as well as some others whom we cannot now announce.

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 Ex-change 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

the whole land.

Wendell Phillips, Stephen S. Foster, Joseph A. Howland, and other speakers, will be present and address the Convention.

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

Committee of Arrangements.

LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at the Town Hall in RERLIN, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 14 and 5 o'clock, P. M. CHARLES L. REMOND will address the Anti-Slavery meeting at Providence, ou Sunday, Aug. 81.

All communications for the undersigned, until further notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

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 another

ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL. from the author whose former book made so profound an impression in this country, and whose fame is now

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 universal interest

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Dr. H. HALSTED, the proprietor, (formerly of Roch-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 discards 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 practical by any system of The tainty heretofore unattained by any system of The

rapeutics.

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rious drugs.

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March 28, 1855.

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Statlemen, don't call them abolitionists !- c. K. W.

## POETRY.

OUR CREED. We love religion, not the priest-We love our country and our God; We love the man who governs least, Not one who rules with iron rod. Each family should be a state, Where all domestic virtues grow The heart an empire-then let fate

Attempt in vain its overthrow.

We love the farmer, and his toil-The talismans of life are there ; We treasure God's great gift of soul, And his creation fair. We love bright gold, that it may strew Contentment in the paths of care ; We hate the man who never knew That he could have too large a share.

We love both wit and merit fine, Though poverty their grace enfold; The diamonds in the dirty mine Shine just as fair as set in gold. We love the beautiful, the good-The finished work of Nature's plan, For when they 're fully understood, They constitute the perfect man.

We love in woman virtue, truth, And know such gems would be less rare If pity for her tender youth Exposed the tempter's ready snare. Her life is often overcast, And darkness clouds the future way ; But heed the lesson of the past, 'Tis darkness tells us what is day.

Take off thy sandal, weary Time, And lay it at the door-go in ! Search for some new and radiant clime. Untainted by the blight of sin ; We wish thy realm as free and wide As makes God's universe our home. That what we loved might there abide, And what is hateful never come.

IN THE RIGHT, BE STRONG. Go boldly forth and fear no ill, When fierce opposers rise ; Let mental strength, abounding still, Such puny foes despise. Though stung with many a bitter word, And persecuted long. Yet let them pass as if unheard, And in the right be strong !

The noblest causes ever known Have met with scoff and jeer ; The brave, though journeying alone, Should never yield to fear ! Go onward-up the rugged steep, Beyond the lagging throng ; Thy own heart's counsel wisely keep, And in the right be strong !

Although grown weary, strive not less, Nor duty leave undone ; Soon will opposers join to bless The deeds thy daring won. The strife once over, then will earth Send forth her sweetest song. To laud and bless the noble worth That in the right was strong.

Have faith-have courage-never fear, The promise is in sight; The lamp of truth is shining clear, To banish error's night. Though trials gather thick and fast, And all the world be wrong, Onward, still onward, to the last, And in the right be strong !.

### LITTLE CHARLIE-A LAMENT, BY T. ALDRICH.

O sunshine, making golden spots Upon the carpet at my feet-The shadows of the coming flowers ! The phantoms of forget-me-nots. And roses red and sweet : How can you seem so full of joy, And we so sad and sore? Angel of death ! again thy wings Are folded at our door !

We can but yearn through length of days For something lost, we fancied ours : We'll miss thee, darling, when the spring Has touched the world in flowers ! For thou wast like that dainty month Which strews the violets at its feet, Thy life was slips of golden sun, And silver tear-drops buried sweet ! For thou wast light and thou wast shade, And thine were sweet capricious ways !-Now lost in purple language, now No bird in ripe red summer days

Was half as wild as thou ! O little Presence ! everywhere We find some touching trace of thee-A pencil mark upon the wall, That ' naughty hands' made thoughtlessly ; And broken toys around the house-Where he has left them they have lain, Waiting for little busy hands, That will not come again !

He lies a-cold-and vet we know It is not Charlie there ! It is not Charlie cold and white, It is the robe that in his flight He gently cast aside ! Our darling bath not died ! O, rare pale lips! O, clouded eyes! O, violet eves grown dim ! Ah well ! this little look of hair Is all of him ! Is all of him that we can keen For loving kisses, and the thought Of him and Death may teach us more Than all our life has taught.

Within the shrouded room below

God, walking over starry spheres, Did clasp his tiny hand, And led him, through a flood of tears, Into the Mystic Land ! Angel of Death ! we question not : Who asks of Heaven, ' Why does it rain?' Angel! we bless thee, for the kiss Hath hushed the lips of Pain ! No 'Wherefore,' or 'To what good end?' Shall out of doubt and anguish creep. Into our thought. We bow our heads: He gireth his Beloved sleep!

## MY WIPE AND L

As my wife and I, at the window one day, Stood watching a man with a monkey, A cart came by, with a 'broth of a boy,' Who was driving a stout little donkey. To my wife I then spoke, by way of a joke, 'There's a relation of yours in that carriage. To which she replied, as the donkey she spied, Ah, yer, a relation-by marriage!

TO A LIVING AUTHOR. Your com dy I've rea!, my friend, And in the half you pilfer'd best But sure he piece you jet may mend : Take courage, man, and steal the rest.

## THE LIBERATOR.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. SALEM, O., July 30, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Your notice, in THE LIBERATOR of July 18, of th writings of A. J. Davis, with many other articles published within a year or two in our leading anti-slavery journals, is evidence that some of our most intelligent reformers exercise much less than their ordinary discrimination when they come to treat of matters connected

with modern spiritual philosophy. That the works of Mr. Davis are among the more re spectable of their class is true ; yet their popularity, I believe, is owing far more to their claim to a superior origin, than to any intrinsic merit they possess.

I am well aware that several persons of very respec table scientific and literary attainments have spoken of other instances of quite as high laudation, by equally respectable critics, of works which you would agree to be unworthy of high commendation, could easily be adduced. The superior scientific importance claimed for these works has been admitted by but very few peramount of scientific knowledge displayed in Mr. D.'s upon its own merits, 'to elevate and purify the mind." sons of high attainments in such matters. That the 'Nature's Divine Revelations,' and several of his other volumes, is far too great to be expected from one who subjects, is undoubtedly true. That a young man of had never read at all, or even thought, on scientific acute and vigorous intellect, with a taste for reading and a good memory, and with access to such works as the Lectures of Dr. Lardner and Professor Nichol, 'The Vestiges of Creation,' &c., might, in a few years, by devoting a small portion of his time to reading, possess all the knowledge requisite for the production of such a work, is also undoubtedly true.

I have no disposition to underrate Mr. Davis's publications. They give evidence of much mental activity and strength. They show that high attainments are within the reach even of persons deprived of superior educational advantages, yet who pessess vigorous intellect and a disposition for self-improvement. But it is see what was to be seen in a portion of the great West. no disparagement of Mr. Davis to say, that he has not From what little information I have obtained where I

In its theorizing and speculations, the ' Revelations' ges,' which itself contains many inaccuracies. True, an instrument of freedom, guaranteeing liberty to ev-Mr. Davis makes many bold assertions, and broaches ery human being, and they shall do all in their power many novel theories concerning the operations of na- to put Mr. Fremont where that blessed doctrine, through of nature that is true. But ' what is true is not new, and what is new is not true.' He adopts many old errors, and discovers no new truths. Take, for example, his statements, which he seems to think notoriously true-that decaying vegetation in stagnant water originates lizards and frogs; that rye can be produced nut, pine and walnut! This is but a specimen of much in Mr. Davis's writings, put forth as established science, which has the merit neither of novelty, originality, nor truth. This blundering and theorizing unfit his works for such readers as have not studied the sciences of which they treat, and hence are unprepared to discriminate between the true and the false or doubtful; while those who have been students generally have access to works better suited to their wants and attain-

But it is claimed by many that Mr. Davis has obtained his knowledge of these things from ' Impression,' and not from books and study. It is claimed further, that as his 'impressions' confirm all well-established scientific truths, his statements, not fully corroborated by other evidences, should be received, if not authori- tion with him, I asked him what was the result of the tatively, at the least with very high respect. Hence late difficulty in Kansas. He said a few had been killed many persons, otherwise intelligent, receive Mr. Da- some printing materials scattered, and that d-d helvis's impressions as of very much higher authority hole (meaning the hotel) destroyed. The whole trouthan any thing originating in mere ordinary reason, or ble, he said, was brought on by the cursed nigger experience, that seems to be in opposition to them. His thieres. He said he was as much opposed to slavery as clairvoyant powers, his interior sight, his power to read any body, but the d-d nigger thieves had conducted are established, it is said, beyond dispute. It is also last drop of his blood in defence of the South. Patriclaimed for him that he can describe the planets and olic, truly ! In speaking of the Sumner affair, he extheir inhabitants minutely, that the universe, or a large pressed himself in the following very feeling way. It part of it, is laid open to his interior vision; also, that was too bad that Brooks should attack Sumner in the he uses technical terms correctly, which he never saw Senate Chamber, as that was too sacred a place ; bu printed or written or heard spoken, and translates if he had waited until Sumner had got into the street from languages of which he does not know even the and then killed the d-d nigger thief, he would have name ; that he has access, in short, at will, to all the said Glory to God ! I thought I had heard his view sources of knowledge, by means, too, wholly different fairly and fully expressed, so I left him. I could not and vastly superior to those known to others.

All this is claimed for Andrew Jackson Davis. What bave been treated in Missouri, had he expressed him he claims for himself I do not know definitely, nor does self in half as plain and pointed a manner. it matter. The willingness-better say, perhaps, the When will the people of the free States see that it i eagerness-of many, even among intelligent people, to not only for their interest, in a pecuniary point of view, receive such claims as established, and to give credence to be wholly and entirely disconnected from the institu to the many marvellous and improbable, not to say tion of slavery, but that it is their solemn duty to do impossible stories found in the various volumes and pe- so, if they would be regarded as honest men in the sight riodicals in the country devoted to spiritualism, is as of God ! It seems to me that every thing indicates the astonishing as it is unfortunate. I do not wonder that rapid approach of the time when the great mass of the persons admitting these claims should give up their people professing to love the principles of universal libjudgment, as many of them do, to the guidance of erty, will, with united voice, proclaim the doctrine of those whom they believe to have these superior means immediate and unconditional emancipation to every of arriving at scientific and moral truth. How, in- slave in the land. God grant that the time may speeddeed, could it be otherwise? Convince me that a man ily come when the North will thus speak, and act in sees better by his inner sight, even for thousands and accordance therewith ! millions of miles around, than I can see with my eyes | Lucy Stone has been here some time. She has give near at hand, that he has access, at will, to all the several lectures here on Slavery and Woman's Rights. books ever written, and even to the thoughts of men She has had large audiences every time. Her lectures living and dead, that he has communion with other here have been well received. I believe she has done worlds, and can see the workings of all systems, and much good. the character of all actious, physical and moral, and I could not have the presumption to cling for a moment to any opinion or belief that he should declare erroneous. I might not believe him infallible, but I would believe him so much my superior, that I should defer to him in all matters as well of morals as of science.

True, such a person might be supposed dishonest and consequently be suspected of asserting falsehood with a view to deceive. But this supposition is not admissible with regard to Mr. Davis, on the part of those the audacity to utter what every intelligent, non who receive the claims set up for him; for it is only by attributing to him remarkable simplicity and purity of character, and a degree of conscientiousness such as to render it almost, if not entirely, impossible that he should deceive, that many of these claims can, if at all, human souls, the writer does not suffer himself can be led away, by his admiration for the motive, to

ry claims is to admit Mr. Davis to be in possession of the various Protestant missions are submitted to means of obtaining knowledge of the laws of nature the same test. Every where the result is failure and of man vastly superior to those of others. The unless we are to count as success the mero fact of thousands being baptized. By violence and by parent as not to need pointing out. Mental and spiratural tyrangy have always anything of the state of the extent of baptism; but in no other times to the extent of baptism; itual tyranny have always sustained themselves by similar pretensions. The particular lack of discrimination to which I referred in the beginning of this arbiticle is shown in the fact that The Liberator, and other reformatory journals, have not pointed out more other reformatory journals, have not pointed out more of these conversions helps in some degree to explain the uniform and starting depopulation which the missionaries have seen to follow their settlement among the heathers:

'In 1777, Captain Cook found 200,000 peo-

half of the superior powers of Mr. Davis are true, we need not fear any evil consequences as a result of receiving them as such. But are they true? Some of them you seem to think are established beyond dispute. Of course, I shall not attempt to prove by testimony that Mr. Davis does not possess this faculty of 'interior sight,' or the other wonderful faculties attributed to where the missionaries cannot overhear—

him. Neither can I admit these claims. The things to e established are opposed to the consc judgment and experience, of myself and of manking generally; hence the testimony which sustains them nust be stronger than their own inherent impossibility nd to my mind, no testimony has been or can be adduced that is not, at least, as liable to be false as the claims are to be true. This may be thought an extreme of skepticism, and an utter lack of confidence in men but it is, in truth, only a disbelief in the infallibility o human testimony. We are all constrained, daily al most, to reject the statements of persons generally reliable, with regard to simple matters of fact. To do otherwise would be to receive as true statements of a thousand impossible and contradictory occurrences. It is true, also, that where marvellousness is excited, human testimony is far more unreliable than under ordinary circumstances. Should we, then, under these circumstances, receive as established what is of all pos Mr. Davis's works in terms of unqualified praise; but too little discrimination in these matters, and too much credulity, the results of which are becoming alike apparent and deplorable.

I fully agree with you, that there is much in the Penetralia, as well as several of the other works of Mr. Davis, which has a tendency, when taken alone, and But the fact that Mr. D.'s views on social and moral questions are many of them correct, being much the same-though by no means so clear and practical-as ing his knowledge of matters which hundreds of oth ers understand far better than himself to be derived, in any peculiar sense, from the 'spiritual interior -from the Penetralia of the imperishable univercelum."

JAMES BARNABY.

THINGS AT THE WEST. Extracts from a letter dated VIROQUA, Bad Axe Co

Wis., Aug. 12, 1856. FRIEND GARRISON .

It is now three months since I left Massachusetts, accomplished an impossibility-that the scientific portions of his works are by no means equal to the pro- clude the mass of the people are anti-slavery—that is, ductions of many who have had far better educational if Fremont is an anti-elavery man; for they seem to be advantages in youth than bimself, and have devoted nearly all in favor of his election, and they say they tenfold more time and means to the study of the natusentative of their principles. But it is surprising to see how grossly deluded many of them are, both in reoften resemble the 'Vestiges of Creation,' though its spect to their own position and the position of Mr. Frescientific merits are far inferior to those of the Verti- mont. Some tell me the United States Constitution is

ture not to be found, perhaps, in any other published his instrumentality, will be enjoyed by those who do work, but neither are they found to be true ; many of not and never have known what it was to realize it them, on the contrary, can be proved to be false. His What a delusion! I have no doubt John C. Fremont works also, as has been said, contain much on the laws would be ashamed to have any man vote for him who entertained any such view of the Constitution, and of his opinions and obligations in reference to it. These men cannot explain away the pro-slavery clauses satisfactorily to themselves, but admit there are some things in it dark and mysterious, notwithstanding their bold assertions that it is purely an anti-slavery instrument, from oats, and oak trees from a combination of chest- giving freedom to the African as well as to the American. Truly, these men are, as S. S. Foster once said, in the wrong pew.

A few days ago, a man, who believes in the doctrine that the will of the majority is law, and must be obeyed, declared that if the Republican party was defeated they would fight. A queer way, truly, to carry out the doctrine that the majority must rule! It seems to me I never saw people in so confused and unhappy a condition as are these self-styled anti-slavery people. have no doubt that thousands of them are not satisfied with their position, and long for the time to come when their leaders will take abolition ground.

Not long since, I had the honor of making the acquaintance of a Missourian. He was bold, prompt, and decisive, as should be all the men at the North. In conversaa way that now he was determined to spend th help thinking how tenderly a man from the North would

Fraternally yours, L. M. PERHAM.

A 'SENSATION' ARTICLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new number of the Westminster Review con should deceive, that many of these claims can, if at all, be established. For instance, none but himself can ever know that he has not learned from books, or other known sources, the scientific facts and technical terms found in his writings, as any one of good intellect could learn all this without the knowledge of others.

Here, then, is the evil. To admit these extraordinare described, and the results interrogated; then are described, and the results interrogated; then

other reformatory journals, have not pointed out more clearly these dangers, and discouraged the course of things that has tended to produce them.

It will be said, however, that if these claims in behalf of the superior powers of Mr. Davis are true, we clearly these dangers, and discouraged the course of things that has tended to produce them.

It will be said, however, that if these claims in behalf of the superior powers of Mr. Davis are true, we

A census taken just before the American Ex proving Expedition was there, showed the indiginous population to be 9,000. The missionaries called it 8,000. In the Sandwich Islands, the decline of the population is such as history can scarcely parallel, and as every hearer at an Exeter Hall May meeting should be informed of. We are told, not only by native tradition, but by the early navigators of the Pacific, that there were once human abodes wherever there was good soil and water, and that the population of this group was not less than 400,000. Now it is under 65. 000. Twenty-five years ago—within the period of strenuous missionary effort—it was double this.'

We must refer to the aviiele itself for day it. ploring Expedition was there, showed the indigi-nous population to be 9,000. The missionaries called it 8,000. In the Sandwich Islands, the de-

We must refer to the article itself for details at once picturesque and conclusive, wherewith the writer exemplifies his positions, and copy only the following observations:—

'The expenditure of an annual million and half in objects as various as the seats of the seats o jects as various as the sects of the religious world, and reaching to the ends of the earth,
must require a large and diverse agency; and the
agency, with the money in its hands, constitutes
a power—a power abundantly able to sustain
missions under any adverse influences whatever. a power—a power abundantly able to sustain missions under any adverse influences whatever. The mere collecting of the funds employs no small number of poor elergymen, and laymen who make themselves as like elergymen as they can. Vain men, and men who think it a duty to let their name and station be used in a good cause, are or committees; and the second and a good cause, are or committees; and the second and a good cause, are or committees; and the second and a good cause. men, and men who think it a duty to let their name and station be used in a good cause, are on committees; and the real business of committees is done by secretaries; and the secretaryships, which confer enormous unrecognized power and prodigious patronage, are objects of ambition to the active and aspiring men of all sects that can get a footing in Exeter Hall. Whatever their sectarian differences may be, these men have a strong interest in such concert as may keep up the organization in vigor and authority. They are the paid staff of a rich social department; and the zeal of a paid staff on behalf of the department by which it lives and enjoys life may always be depended on. That zeal cloaks all deformities, conceals all delinquencies, gets rid of sinners, and obtrudes its saints; denies failure, magnifies success, and devotes some of its professional benevolence to "making things pleasant" for contributors who enjoys time their mones. magnifies success, and devotes some of its professional benevolence to "making things pleasant" for contributors who enjoy giving their money, but would be painfully disturbed by hearing that any thing was going wrong. The subscribing multitude assemble to hear of widows rescued from the pile, children snatched from the Ganges. savages singing bymns, missionaries dying in the infant converts from Romanism spitting out texts construct this as an interference with the patriarchal in-in the priests' faces; and it would be a chilling stitution?—Christian Inquirer. intment to them to hear that widows still choose to burn; that the heathen are perishing out of their lands; that a dying missionary now and then hopes that no more brethren will come out into the wilderness, and waste their lives as e has done; that some hypocrite has embezzeled one form or another. The rule of conduct in such cases is, " least said, somest mended : " and the glow of hope and complacency is not to be clouded over by bad tidings which nobody will be the better for hearing, while some will be the worse for whithersoever they will.'

Readers of this passage may be reminded by it of the recent expose, by the Rev. Dr. Maclay, of system. Starvation quickens the genius of the white the Bible translation fraud, for the particulars of servant, and leads to many brilliant inventions, while which see the reverend doctor's pamphlet, to be plenty, and an absence of care, somewhat dulls the Afhad at all religious bookstores, except, perhaps, those of the respectable denomination so shame-

THE SERMON OF THE BISHOP OF TREVES. If that reverend and rubicund gentleman, Walter de Mapes, wrote the best Latin drinking song that the priests forbade the use of the prouga, and that Bacchanalian inspiration ever produced, so pelled the people to use the rude instrument which he best sermon on saw. So says the Providence Transcript. did a German prelate preach the best sermon on the same text. I allude to the Bishop of Triers, or Treves. Here is an odor, caught by the way of the full bottle of counsel which he poured out to his hearers :-

Brethren, to whom the high privilege of repentance and penance has been conceded, you feel the sin of abusing the gifts of Providence. But abusum non tollit usum. It is written: "Wine maketh glad the heart of man." It follows, then, that to use wine moderately is our duty. Now, there is, doubtless, none of my male hearers who cannot drink his four bottles without affecting his brain. Let him, however, if by the fifth or sixth bottle he no longer knoweth his own wife, if he beat and kick his children, and look on his dearest friend as an enemy, refrain from an excess dis-pleasing to God and man, and which renders him contemptible in the eyes of his fellows.

But whoever, after drinking his ten or twelve bottles, retains his senses sufficiently to support his tottering neighbor, or manage his household affairs, or execute the commands of his temporal and spiritual superiors, let him take his share quietly, and be thankful for his talent. Still, let him be cautious how he exceed this; for man is weak, and his powers limited. It is but seldom that our kind Creator extends to any one the grace to be able to drink safely sixteen bottles, of which privilege he hath held me, the meanest of his serworthy. And since no one can say of me that I ever broke out in causeless rage, or failed to recognize my household friends or relations, or neglected the performance of my spiritual duties. I may with thankfulness and a good conscience use the gift which has been entrusted to me. And you, my pious hearers, can take modestly your al-lotted portion; and, to avoid all excess, follow the precept of St Paul-"Try all, and stick to the

## A HERO CANED. Canes continue to be poured in upon Brooks,

nors, 'put the Senator from Massachusetts where he should be;' knocking Mr. Sumner down with a precision worthy of the best footpad in the worst times. For our part, we think Brooks cannot be too much caned. Nevertheless, with a modesty certainly unknown to Blueskin, he receives every paints death

'Ten bloody arrows in his straining fist !' We have further heard that, to vary the offer ing of sticks, a testimonial garrotte, manufactured from the iron of a nigger's chain, beautifully polished, and preciously mounted, will also be pre-sented to Mr. Brooks. The testimonial will be in

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION. A most destructive

'It appears that on Tuesday morning, 116 or 117 men and boys went down into the Cymmer pit. The two firemen, whose duty it was to examine the pit to ascertain if there was any foul air or gas, re-ascended at about six o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour afterward—indeed, before some had stripped off their clothes to commence work, the gas exploded, and the affrighted people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others, staggering along, stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were stronggling amid the fortures of the fire; there a tram full of boys, all dead; and in other places, in sidings or niches in the level, men had sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their elbows resting on their knees, and their faces buried in their hands. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the air mays and possibly escape.

'The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—congregated there to await and recognize the dead—as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on the morning of Wednesday—were 'It appears that on Tuesday morning, 116 or 117

frightful and distressing. All day long, the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead, sent up the bodies of the men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface, the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday moraing, the 110th body was brought out

was untt for work. Being asked what alled him, he said that he had dreamed during the night that he saw his mother in her coffin, and the dream was so vivid, and had affected him so deeply, that he could not work. He remained about the office all day, much dework. He remained about the office all day, much de-pressed in spirits, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he received a telegraphic despatch, announcing to him that his mother was dead. The lady had enjoy-ed perfect health to within a few hours of her death, and no communication whatever had been received warning him of her illness. We have examined into these facts carefully, and can vouch for them. The communication of the circumstances of the terrible dream was made seven or eight hours before the tele-graphic despatch was sent. Publicity would not be

Speaking of the American Tract Society, and its position towards slavery, as effected by recent, changes in public sentiment, this thought has occurred to us. Will not the Publishing Committee be required to leave out of their Tracts all reference to such mates singing hymns, missionaries dying in the ters as burglaries, arson, cowardice, and ruffianism, of sanctity, Jews extelling the cross, and lest some of the sensitive brethren at the South should

Mrs. Nichols, formerly editress of the Windham ken from the shoulder of her son, and shot thither from the rifle of Capt. Pate, at the battle of Black Jack, on funds, that a devoted member here and there has the 2d of June. It entered near the arm pit, just be-turned secular, and become devoted to mammon in low the collar hone, and carried pieces of clothing to where it lodged just under the shoulder blade.

neers, has an editorial disquisition to prove that slavery is better than freedom, for those who labor. It main the telling. Thus the servants of Exeter Hall be- tains that it is, on the whole, better to be black slaves come its masters. While professing to render at the South than white laborers at the North. The · Let us, however, be magnanimous to the Northern

WHAT A PRIEST DID. An officer of the American army in Mexico, noticing that the farmers of the country used the most primitive instrument, a knotted stick, instead of a plough, for turning up the earth, inquired the reason for so doing. He was informed inquired the reason for so doing. He was informe that the priests forbade the use of the plough, and com

HIT AT THE CLOTH. One day at dinner, the Rev. Sydney Smith was dining at Highgate, where he me with the rector of Hornsby, who was very learned, very rich, and very religious. The rector, like a good man as he was, reflected severely upon the improvidence the poor, and also on their increasing number, which he considered a great evil. He wound up his distribe by saying that 'the great evil of the day was the sur plus population.'
'I quite agree with you,' retorted the profane Smith,
'the surplice population is becoming a great evil.'

ADDLITION DOCUMENTS AT THE SOUTH, John Duberry has been arrested at Columbus, Miss., for circulating the speeches of Senators Sumner and Seward among slaves. The number of Senators Sumper and Seward among the Penitentiary .- Richmond Dispatch.

BROOKS IN ENGLAND. An exchange says, We exthe following paragraph :

'Our journals have copied the accounts of the presentation of "a cane" to Brooks, from the Charleston press. You cannot think what mischief that fellow has done to his country in English estimation. Any paper hostile to the States or their institutions quotes his couduct and that of his sympathizers, against both; and argues that a country disorganized by such intestine war and convulsion cannot but be dangerous.'

IN THE "ENEMY'S COUNTRY."-Belle Brittan writes from Newport, Saturday, that "letters are arriving here to-day addressed to the 'Hon. Preston S. Brooks, Ocean House, Newport.'" Belle remarks—'So it seems that redoubtable gentleman does not fear to travel in the "enemy's country," provided Burlingame is not on his track.'

THE SLAVE CASE. The Mobile correspondent of the New York Herald says, 'the slave recently carried to Boston, on board the Growler, belonged to F. C. Ewers, livery stable keeper here; and if that vessel or her captain ever make their appearance in these waters again, there will be such a growl raised as will annihi-

HANGING. We learn from a gentleman recently from Fayetteville, that a large number of the citizens of Washington county, who resided in the neighborhood of Dr. Boone, who was murdered some time since by his new cane with a new effusion of modesty. He negroes, headed by the doctor's sons, came to Fayette-knocked down an unarmed man by stealth, and ville, on Monday last, took two of the negroes out of blushes, and well he may, to find it fame. Thus, the jail and hung them. The negroes hung had been be says to the men of Charleston, 'I accept the Palmetto cane as an evidence of the generosity of my friends in Charleston, and not for any merit of my own.' Jack Sheppard might have envied and is now under sentence; the crowd did not molest such diffidence. We have heard that when all the canes are duly presented to the hero of the bludgeon, it is intended to solicit Brooks to sit for his full length, when he will be painted grasping all the sticks, even as Chatterton, the marvellous boy,

Smith (Arkanass) Herold. them from their purposes, but without effect.—Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald.

> The following diabolical sentiment is attributed of the Baltimore Republican, a Buchanan paper: 'The Washington Organ says, idiocy is likely to en sue to Mr. Sumner from the softening of the brain

THE ITALIAN INQUISITION. An English lady lately every way worthy of the man; worthy of the act lost her daughter at Rome, and on the tomb—which that has so endeared him to the heroes of the South.—Punch. have the verse from St. Matthew, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' inscribed; but it appears that some officer connected with the censorexplosion took place in the coal mine of Cymmer, in ship entered the workshop of the statuary who was Wales, on the 15th of July, of which the Loudon Chron-icle says:—

'It appears that on Tuesday morning, 116 or 117

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never

before known of any Medicine, INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELTE

JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Cheng Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at time

FULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Chemical Street Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at the entry collet, says, —
"I are happy to say of your Carnaxue Phila, that I has had them a better family medicine for common use that way the benefits from them, and coincide with me in better family medicine for driving out diseases and one, the sick. They are not only effectively but for the sick. They are not only effectively that for the sick. They are not only effectively that for any six means to taken—qualities which must make them raised by the size when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from latent when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from latent they are known. So fate years overtaken in the fall headache, which has of late years overtaken in the fall headache, which has of late years overtaken in the fall headache, which has of late years overtaken as the size. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I have used you know the falling success. You make medicines which as of with a falling success. You make medicines which as a way and the size of the years of the years of the years and fair to pleasure to commend you for the good you have far all six doing."

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

"Pu. R. R. Office, Phaladelphia, De. I) and "Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimony is in diago of your medicines, having derived very material lensifism as so footh your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I as merendout them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be vide my means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Toward, N. H., writes, ... The windly renowmed to c. SLEVANS, M. D. of waters, N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Carnanic Prats in my practs, i.e., from experience, that they are an invaluable purpoirs. In our of disordered functions of the liver, causing behalds, migniform, contineness, and the great variety of diseases that they are a surer remedy than any other. I all close when they are a surer remedy than any other. I all close when they are a surer remedy is required, I confidently recommed the Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have see their purpositions of the property of

" DR. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: I have been afficient for its with sero' ala in its worst form, and now, after twenty year is and an cantold amount of suffering, have been complety on in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of register write, can only be imagined when you realize what lare union and how long.

write, can only be imagined when you realize what late mond, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from the loathans forms in some shape. At times it attacked my eye, and had made most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others a scotal the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and he left a partly baid all my days; sometimes it cane on in my has, as kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking per Chiefe Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My grees well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commende halfs growth; all of which makes me feel already a two persa.

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

"Yours, &c.,

"A have known the above-named Maria Ecker from let did hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MEESTI.

Overseer of the Portmouth Manfactuing O.\*

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marios, with the loss 20th April, 1854,—

"Your Pills have cured me from a billow start whit me.

CAPT. JORL PRATT. of the ship Maries, with fine being 20th April, 1884.—

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilies stack with me being roun derangement of the Liver, which had beens very eria. I had failed of any relief by my Physica, and from segremedy I could try; but a few dones of your Pile have employing the stored me to health. I have given them to my failers in worms, with the best effects. They were permedy not I recommended them to a friend for costiveness, while had build him for months; he told me in a few days they had cost him for months; he told me in a few days they had cost in. You make the best medicine in the word, and I an he is say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the impossibility in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 28 April 884

"Sir.: I have great satisfaction in sentring yes that myelf and family have been very much beseffed by your notions. My wife was cured, two years since, of a sever and dagme cough, by your CHERRY PEXTORAL, and since the he rejust perfect health. My children have several this best conform attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an insulable remody for those complaints. Your CHERRY Push was removed, this cure is not known by the cured me from a dyspepsia and estivense sick has grown upon me for some years: Indeed, this cure is not known by the cured me from a dyspepsia and estivense sick has grown upon me for some years: Indeed, this cure is not known by the family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of any of the numerous remedies I had takes.

"You seem to us, Dector, like a provincing the family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of annuary of the numerous remedies I had takes.

"You seem to us, Dector, like a provincing the single family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of a family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of a family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of a family, and you may well suppose we are not annuable of a family and you may well suppose we are not a

"Senate Chembe," this, Jeel 10, 182

"Dr. J. C. Ayen. Honored Sir: I have made a throughth of the Catharic Pills left me by your agent, and have been suffering. The first does relieved me, and alwest quent does have entirely removed the dease. I fet a been health now than for some years before, which I stribute entity to the effects of your Caynaare Pills.

Yours with great respect.

LUCIUS R. MEIGLIF. The above are all from persons who are publicly how then they reside, and who would not make these statement what therough conviction that they were true.
Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of which public, on which they make more profit. He not inpust quilty and houseafters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lovell, Kan

Sold by THEODORE METCALF & CO., Brewer, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem;

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine ever

ORCHARD HILL FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BELMONT, MASS.

MR. AND MRS. MACK, being about to enter spath the ninth year of their School, propose to list their number to seventeen pupils. The mode of intraction and the regulation of their School and family all continue the same as have heretofore given so guard.

satisfaction.

They hope to secure the services of a Freschiely, who shall be a member of the family, and presist on the conversation of the young ladies, in her saint latter than the conversation of the young ladies, in her saint latter two or three years sail. guage. Their son, who, after two or three pears our of the language abroad, has the accent and force of Tative, is their Teacher of German. He will also sist in teaching Natural History. Their present lines are the control of the pears of the control of the con Teacher, who, by his fine taste and uncommen therest ness, has long had the confidence of the mostal sulfa, fortunately combines instruction in Vocal and instruent Music, and in Thorough Bass.

Their Establishment, furnished with Bathing summental Music and Bowling Alley, and situated in a degle modations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a degle

Their Establishment, furnished with Daimig modations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a bright ful region, abounding in pleasant walks, combine out facility for exercise and health.

In addition to the course of instructin pursued in where in similar schools, comprising the Aurent of Molern Languages, the various branches of a English Molern Languages, the various branches of a English of Reading is pursued socially evening, which simble ces the Young Ladies into the varied fields of Lienters and Poetry, a taste for which is frequently not separate by the ordinary routine of school studies.

The academical year, consisting of fort, we seld, commences the first or second Monday of Separate, with Vacations at Thanksgiving, early in May, and a year; and three months, notice of intention is an ayear; and three months, notice of intention is an is expected.

is expected.

The school is near the Wellington Hill String, is miles from Boston, on the Fitchburg railred. Pormiles from Boston, on the Fitchburg railred. Belmost, Max. Office address, + Orchard Hill School, Belmost, Max. Letters, newspapers, and packages for popils and packages. Letters, newspapers, and packages for pepils shell always be pre-paid. Trunks and packages can be no Orchard Hill School by Gibbs's Waltham Expens, & fice No. 7 Court Squre, Baston.

TERMS. Tuition, Board and Washing, for the year, \$528.8

EXTRAS-PER QUARTER. 

Bass ..... Belmont, July 24.

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MONS VIEAU,
MR. D. MACK, Jr.,
MR. J. A. KELLER,
Mr. PAPANTI,

Teacher of Descis,
Teacher of Descis,
Teacher of Descis,

VALUABLE PAMPHLET. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TELE
LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIEND.

delphia and Boston. CONTENTS. Minutes of the Meeting. Exposition of Sentiments.
Testimonies of the Society:

Testimonies of the Society
Woman's Rights—Tobacco—Temperance—in
of Criminals—First-day Meetings.
Sermon by Samuel J. May.
Correspondence—Embracing Letters from L. Mah
Child, Charles K. Whipple, Wm. Lloyd Gurme,
B. Frothingham, Samuel Longfellow, Gerrit Sah,
Monoure D. Conway, Robert Haseall, and sheen
Monoure D. Conway, Robert Haseall, and sheen
The Comman Comman