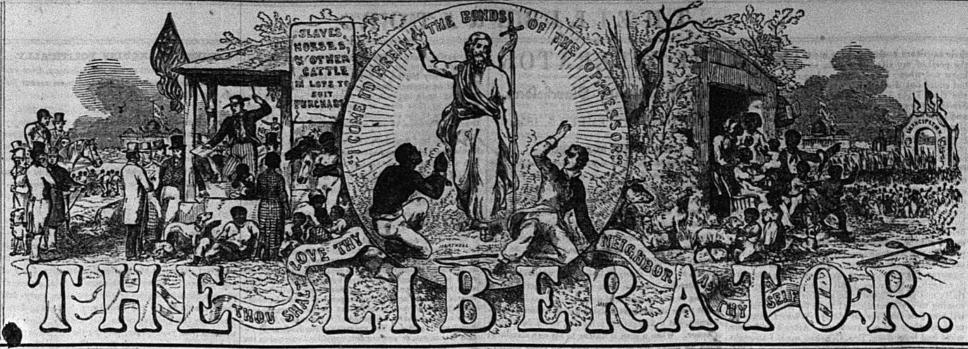
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Be All remiliances are to be made, and all letters to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are to e directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square ine of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1,00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Panylrania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auhard to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial ttee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz .- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Lease, EDMEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

TINICL PRILLIPS. flathecolumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o ory question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions 70

RECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams

VOL. XXVI. NO. 30.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1156.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Presbyterian Witness. LETTER FROM DR. ROSS. Huntsville, Ala., July 14, 1856.

BROTHER BLACKBURN: I affirmed, in my New or speech, that the slavery agitation has dope ad sill accomplish good.
Your very kind and courteous disagreement on

but point I will make the occasion to say someing more thereon, without wishing you, my dear ed, to regard what I write as inviting any dis-

I said that agitation has brought out, and would eal still more fully, the Bible, in its relation to very and liberty—also, the infidelity which long been, and is now, leavening with death the ale Northern mind, and that it would result in riamph of the true Southern interpretation of be Rible; to the honor of God, and to the good of se muster, the slave, the stability of the Union. ad be a blessing to the world. To accomplish That doctrine is the difficulty, in every Nothern mind, (where there is any difficulty about lasty.) whether they confess it or not. Yes, the estalty with every Northern man is, that the relafor of master and stave is felt to be sin. I know that to be the fact. I have talked with all grades Northern men, and come in contact with all unities of Northern mind on this subject. And I has that the man who says, and tries to believe, and does, partially in sober judgment, believe, that durry is not sin, yet in his feelings—in his educa-

Yes, that is the difficulty, and that is the whole of the difficulty, between the North and the South, so ras the question is one of the Bible and morals. , I again say, that sin per se doctrine will, in sgitation, be utterly demolished. And when tis done, when the North will know, and feel, dr. perfectly, that the relation of master and ar is not sin, but sanctioned of God, then, and till then, the North and South can, and will. ribut anger, consider the following questions: Whether slavery, as it exists in the United States, all things considered, be or he not a great good, of the greatest good for a time, notwithstanding admitted evils! Again: whether these evils n, or cannot be, modified and removed! Lastly ster slavery itself can or cannot pass away for this land and the world! Now, sir, the annt the sin question is settled, then all is e. For these other questions belong entirely mother category of morals. They belong en to the category of what is wise to realize good: gitation will bring this great result. re, I affirm the agitation to be good.

There is another fact, also the result, in great site, of this agitation, which in my views the agitation to have been, and to be of atgood: I mean the astonishing rise and presstability of the Slave Power of the United This fact, when examined, is undeniable. had it is equally undeniable, that it has been nued in great part by the slavery agitation in all is banage. It is a wonderful development made in Sad. And I must believe he intends thereby substratestroy or bless this great Union. But ited in affirming the good there has been, and in this agitation. Let me bring out to view sastanishing fact :--

OL

upon limit struc-y will meral

Lady, e over e lan-study y of a so as-Music ough ublic, astru-

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meeks, ember, and st s than p leave

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Teenty-five years ago, and previously, the streholding South and West had a strong beer to emancipation in some form. But the on agitation then began, and arrested that ern and Western leaning to emancipation. by people have said, and do say, that that ar w was, and is, a great evil. I say it was, and a great good. Why! Answer: It was, and wild now be, premature. Had it been carried thit would have been, and would now be, evil. ase, inconceivable-to master, slave, Ameri-Africa, and the world ; because neither master, America. Africa, the world, were, or are, air for emancipation. God bas a great deal to so by this arrest put upon that tendency to cipation years ago. acts of abolitionists to make the arrest. And He dy, by permitting Great Britain to emancipate saica, and letting that experiment prove, as it s, a perfect failure, and a terrible warning.
MARCA IS DESTROYED. And now, whatset be done for its negroes, must be done with the admission that what has been attempted was slation of the duty Britain owed to those nees. But her failure in seeing and doing her God has given to us to teach us knowledge; through us, to instruct the world, in the de

station of the problem of slavery..
God pat it into the heads of Northern mencally abolitionists-to give Texas to the South. 1-a territory so vast that a bird, as Webster an't fly over it in a week. Many in the did not want Texas. But many longered ones did want it. And Northern men of, and gave to the South, exactly what these er-headed Southern statesmen wanted. This. not, was Northern anti-slavery fatuity, utterly accountable, but that God made them do it. God put it into the hearts of Northern mer especially abolitionists-to vote for Polk, and Texas. This gave us the Mexican war;

that immense territory, its spoil. A territory has increased, and will, in many ways, ex-This leads me to say that God put it into the

a of many Northern men, especially abolition-to believe what Great Britain said, namely trade would result in slave emancipation the slaveholder wanted free trade. So Norththes to expand the demand for, and the culparated free trade, by enabling our mermeet the enormous demand for specie by free trade. So California belps the Power. But the abolitionists gare us Polk, tien war, and California.

God put it into the hearts of the North, and ally abolitionists, to stimulate the settlement free States, and to be the ardent friends of use foreign emigration. The result has send down to the South, with railroad and certainty, corn, wheat, flour, meal, baork, beef, and every other imaginable form in quantity amazing, and so cheap, that inter can spread wider and wider the culture

and has, by this growth of the Northwest tion and welcome the issue it brings. be demand for cotton enormous in the North arhwest. Again: He has made English and eriments, to procure cotton somewhere om the United States, dead failures. In ladies, Egypt, Algiers, Brazil. God has uthern planter an absolute

monopoly. A monopoly so great, that he, the Southern planter, sits now upon his throne of cotton, and wields the commercial sceptre of the world. Yes, it is the Southern planter who says to-day, to haughty England, Go to war, if you dare Dismiss Dallas, if you dare! Yes, he who sits on the throne of the cotton bag has triumphed at ast over him who sits on the throne of the woolsack. England is prostrate at his feet, as well as he abolitionists.

7. God has put it into the hearts of abolition ists to prevent half a million of free negroes from going to Liberia; and thereby the abolitionists ave made them consumers of slave products to the extension of the Slave Power. And by thus lenting tyranny in the name of Republican Liberty, keeping them in America, the abolitionists have so 2. Resolved, That the justly-deserved honor

8. God has permitted the anti-slavery men in the North, in England, in France, and everywhere, so to blind themselves in hypocrisy, as to give the Southern slaveholder his last perfect triumph over For God tells the planter to say to the North, to England, to France, to all who buy cotton :- Ye men of Boston, New York, London, Paris-ye hypocrites-ye brand me as a pirate, a kidnapper, a murderer, a demon, fit only for hell— and yet, ye buy my blood-stained cotton. O! ye hypocrites! Ye Boston hypocrites—why don't ye throw the cotton in the sea, as your fathers did the tea! Ye Boston hypocrites—ye say if we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been portakers with them in the blood of the slave-trade! ye are the children of them who, in fact, kidnap-ped, and bought in blood, and sold the slave in America! For now, ye hypocrites-ye buy the blood-stained cotton in quantity so immense, that YE have run up the price of slaves to be more than O! ve hypocrites-ve denounce slavery, then yo bid it live, and not die, in that ye buy sugar, rice, tobacco, and above all, cotton! Ye hypocrites—ye abuse the devil, and then fall down and worship Beecher hypocrites—ye Rhode Island Consociation hypocrites! O! your holy twaddle stinks in the nostrils of God, and He commands me to lash you with my scorn, and His scorn, so long as ye gabble about the sin of slavery, and then bow down to me, about the sin of slavery, and then bow down to me, and buy, and spin cotton—and thus work for me as truly as my slaves. O! ye fools and blinde—fill contradicts their arrogant pretensions.

7. Resolved, That the existing Federal Union is

and shame. And this ye are doing. Ye have, like a compact which regards and treats slaveholding the French infidels, made reason your goddess, and as no crime, as excusable, as rightful in its place, are exalting her above the Bible. And in your as no disqualification for citizenship or official are exalting her above the Bible. And in your as no disqualification for citizenship or official unitarianism and neology and all modes of infidelity, ye are rejecting and crucifying the Son of God. consideration, power, honor protection and crucifying the Son of God. Now, my brother, this controlling Slave Power thousands. Its manufacture is reckoned by the ty, and to the true welfare of the nation,workshops of America and Europe. Its support-ers are numbered by all who must thus be clothed in the world. This tremendous power has been S. Resolved, That union with slaveholders in developed in great measure by the abolition agita-tion, controlled by God. I believe, then, as I have try; that it has clothed with respectability and already said, that God intends one of two things : He either intends to destroy the United States by this Slave Power-or he intends to bless my coonand the world by the unfoldings of his wisdom in this matter. I believe he will bless the world in the working out of this slavery. I rejoice, then, in the agitation which has so resulted, and will so

Your affectionate friend. Rev. A. BLACKBURY.

DEMOCRATIC SCOUNDRELISM.

F. A. ROSS.

The following inflammatory and utterly mendacious

The lightning wires have spread the fact over the country, that the ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED THE SENATE, BUT FAILED IN THE HOUSE. It is in the House that faction has held a carnival. It is here that Black Republicanism, led on by Giddings and in possession of the chair, has at length d into effect its oft repeated stop the supplies' threat. It was the House that refused to pass this vital bill. The Democrats and a body of national men fought a good fight; but madness ruled the hour, and faction carried the day. On the House rests the responsibility of this infamous result. And what shadow of apology is there for such a revolutionary course? Why did not the House pass' the bill as it came from the Senate! Because the Senate struck out a clause which prohibited the President from using any of the money to sustain the laws of the United States in Kansas! Look now to the Senate, and see who voted to strike this out, and who passed the Appropriation bill. Twelve Senators only made the lean minority !!! And these such as Hale, Wade, Wilson, and their associates. Such dings & Co., in the House. And this band of fac-tionists represent the Black Republicans! Let the patriot and lover of his country turn to the major-ity in the Senate, and who does he find there! They are such statesmen as Lewis Cass and John J. Crittenden; Clayton and Douglas; Pearce and Benjamin; and their patriotic associates. They are Senators who stand opposed to the Black Republicans and all their disunion work. They act in harmony with Cobb and his associates in the House, and they are the representatives of the national sentiment of the country.

But the Post is the servant of him who was 'a liar from the beginning."

The Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan says-' We are no advocate of the duello, and condemn

fy, private wrongs. But in the Congress of the Union, where, under the shield of the Constitution and laws, the foul tongue of the slanderer and braggart is unhinged to vituperate and defame, we would erect personal accountability into a higher law. Few in South Carolina will withhold ap-plause from Col. Brooks for his castigation of a any other merely incidental issue, which ambitious law. Few in South Carolina will withhold apman who to a foul tongue adds the crime of per-jury. He has our sympathy and approval, humble as it is. And if this incident in the politics of the day shall hasten the solution of the great question of Southern rights, we hail it with joyful exulta-

The Belmont (Ohio) Farmer brutally says-. We have not yet shed many tears for Sumner, for the reason that we have looked on it as a common assault and battery, carable by the doctor, a few friends, and a glass of poteen. If Sumner be-comes foul-mouthed, he must suffer accordingly.'

SELECTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE RIGHT STAMP. The following series of Resolutions was adopted at the Hopedale celebration of the First of August :-

1. Resolved, That in celebrating the 22d Anniversary of British West India Emancipation, by which glorious event 800,000 down-trodden slaves were restored to their natural rights as human beings, we are impressively reminded that our own nation holds in chains four times that number of equally down-trodden slaves, with a grasp of onre

increased their degradation, as to prove all the which we render to a nation of monarchists for more the utter folly of emancipation in the United their noble act of emancipation, rebounds with an echo of intolerable rebuke and reproach against our own nation of nominal republicans, whose extravagant praise of liberty is used as a cloak to cover the most monstrous, deliberate and systematic oppression ever perpetrated under the sun.

3. Resolved, That the worst condition to which one people can reduce another is perpetual chattel slavery; that instant and outrageous slaughter is preferable to the complicated evils of such slavery ; and therefore that American slaveholding, being persistent man-stealing, is a greater crime against humanity and the divine moral law, than wholesale murder.

4. Resolved, That the weakness, ignorance and helplessness of the enslaved only aggravate the malignity and meanness of the offence committee Wherefore, ye be witnesses unto yourselves that against them, by a people claiming to be in all respects their seperiors

Resolved. That slaveholders who deliberately justify their determination to perpetuate their peculiar institution at all hazards, are no more fit to be recognized as voters and office-holders under thousand dollars, the average of old and young! civil government, than man-stealing pirates enthan the worst bandits, robbers and murderers incarcerated in our State Prisons.

mim: Ye hypocrites—ye New England hypocrites
—ye Old England hypocrites—ye French hypocrites—ye Uncle Tom's Cabin hypocrites—ye

Beecher hypocrites—ye Rhada Labard Cabin hypocrites—ye either as no crime, or as a venial offence, which ought to be overlooked—and that this concedes to them the whole ground in dispute, enabling them to hold up their impadent heads in high places as

servatism-all of which is utterly infidel to the s a world wide fact. Its statistics of bales count Declaration of Independence, to natural justice, to by millions. Its tonnage counts by hundreds of eternal truth, to self-evident benevolence, to liber-

power a mere handful of oligarchs; that it has flattered and pampered them in their haughty assumptions; that it has robed them in the vestments of aristocratic usurpation over non-slave-holders; that it has gradually trained them to all the outrages recently perpetrated in Kansas; that it has infatuated their chivalrous bully in Congress, P. S. Brooks, to smite down and all but terminate, to reveal the Bible, and bless mankind. murder the noble Sumner for his fidelity to truth; that it has deprayed the whole body politic of the nation beyond description; that no political party, with whatever possible purity or success, can now prevent the storm of intestine violence which has been so long brewing; and that the only hope of far-seeing minds for the liberties and solid article is from that mercenary paper, the Boston Post: glory of our country is, that in the divine order of retribution, the disease will exhaust itself, in a general collapse of the existing government.

9. Resolved, That to look on consentingly, when the negro's natural rights were being or as the non-slaveholders of the United States have generally heretofore done, was to invite and en-courage the slaveholders to do just what they are now attempting, viz., to trample out our own most sacred rights.

10. Resolved, That when Garrisonian abolitionists are taunted as do-nothings, because they cannot vote and hold office by-the side of slaveholders as honorable fellow-citizens, they have a right to plead that they are doing just the thing which must be done to abolish slavery, viz., tear ing off its cloak and treating it as an outlaw: and that no man who, in politics or religion, con-cedes respectability and fellowship to persistent slaveholders, has a right to boast of his anti-slavery efficiency or position,—since, like Sampson, he permits Delilah to shave off the seven locks of his strength, and reposes still in her lap.

11. Resolved, That those who are now for put-

ting down slavery with rifles, revolvers, and other deadly weapons, because it tramples on the rights of white men, ought not to pride themselves over Non-Resistant Abolitionists, who, during long years of undeserved odium and contempt, have de welfare of both blacks and whites—since if our disinterested warnings had been heeded in season, the dreadful evils now inevitable might have been peaceably averted.

12. Resolved, That on the whole, slavery is a greater curse to slaveholders than to their slaves; that pure and enlightened minds will not give It was not 'the laws of the United States,' but the way to hatred and revenge towards these gigantic bloody enactments of the Border Ruffian Legislature of criminals-will neither attempt nor desire to in Kansas, to which exception was taken by the House .- jure them ; but with a conscientious, uncompromising, self-sacrificing devotion to true righteousness and the highest good of all parties, will en-dure unto the end, faithful martyrs to the progress

of the human race.

13. Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, our mission is to war against slavery per se, as a monthe bloody exactions of the code of honor in ordi- strous falsehood in principle, and a gigantic crim mary intercourse, where law can right, if not satis. in fact: that therefore we cannot join the delusive self-seekers, compromising politicians, or short-sighted philanthropists, from time to time may raise, openiving thereby even some of the anti-sla-very elect; but that, relying upon the eternal right and true, and the God of righteousness and truth, we will, now and for ever, as good soldiers in the warfare, strive earnestly against the false hood and the crime, wherever acknowledged and wherever existing, building up in our hearts and lives, and among our fellow-men, the nobler and diviner sentiment-Slavery no where, but Liberty every where, throughout our nation and through out the world!

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.

Swissvale, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1856.

beyond human endurance to read the reports that easily consent to see it so, that it should be beat-are constantly circulated about him. His friends on with a bludgeon; but it was one who had done have been informing us that 'a gentleman of our no violence, and in whose mouth there was no de-acquaintance' has visited Mr. Sumner, and found ceit, who was 'stricken, smitten for the iniqui-him so and so. Then, 'a celebrated physician of ties of us all:' and if the Son of God was not too Philadelphia' has said so and so. Next, 'a well-known clergyman' of some where has been with ties and violence from brutal men, that degenerate known clergyman' of some where has been with him, and thinks thus and so. One time he has been convalescent, and will be about in a couple of weeks; and next, there is great danger of his intellect being forever extinguished. All this sounded mysteriously, and the enemies of the thidcousness of the monster iniquity she has so Congressional debate have taken ad- long nurtured in her life-blood. vantage of this mystery to spread the impression Those mistaken friends of his who would fain that there was some juggling about it—that he see Brooks killed or maimed, would greatly disere far from being friends, and I resolved to go feel about as much resentment against him as I t once and see what it all meant.

onflicting accounts of his health. The Rev. Mr. bimself, if it had been possible. Furness of Philadelphia is staying with him; he has been his companion a greater part of the time since he left Washington. He consulted Dr. Wis-

assures me, with tears in his eyes, that this is should be get strength to wield his weapons. what he always said. Ever since his injury, he has been going to be quite well in two weeks; but wish, and throw himself into the front of Freechamber under the influence of a paroxysm of ner- last three months. vous headache; but he says, with a kind of lofty, incredulous scorn, that his head does not ache ometimes he feels a pressure on the top of his head, and it appears to hurt him when he walks: but he will be ready to go to Washington in two

out any personal resemblance, these two appeared lishing it. They eye it askance, with sneering jealousy. But the moment that means and opported of their interview, even so much of it as the tunity are afforded to discredit such movement, dea of their interview, even so much of it as the they become zealous and active.

Accredness of private conversation would permit to they become zealous and active.

We have never seen this more illustrated than be made public, in less than a column, and Mr. Sumner crowds everything from my thoughts just to retire, and when he did, slept but one hour. the world as he could well be, while near a railroad and telegraph; but he thinks he must go in he other direction-the direction of his duties, to Washington, to settle his affairs there, and then to the stump, to labor in the campaign. For, the issue, the fearful issue! Erecdom has no adrocate to spare. He is resting now, and will soon be strong—enjoying idleness, refraining from all intellectual labor, and recruiting so fast! He nly reads and writes about ten letters a day, layng his hand every few moments, while absorbed t the desk, on the top of his head, creeping, with oly had a seat in the House now! Every thing epends upon the House. He must read the Tribune, and quite a number of other papers; then the despatches from Kansas. The Free State settlers, he fears, will be exterminated, and he watch-es every conflicting account with about that degree interest which a man out on a plank at sea would feel for a sail in sight. He appears to forget that the civilization of the world, that God and hu-manity have sent him up to the Alleghany moun-tains to take care of Charles Sumner's head; that he arder with which he throws himself into a po litical conversation with any visitor is in great part born of a diseased action of the brain, and that by it the words for which the world is waiting have been expended on three drunker men. One

of the sores upon his head has still a red, angry

on the back part of the top of his head; and this red wound must have been inflicted while his head lay with the face downward. It must have required a very forcible blow to open the scalp With many thousands of Mr. Sumner's friends through the masses of coarse, strong hair with in Western Pennsylvania, I have long resisted the spirit which impels us all to seek his presence, and offer tributes of respect; but it has been almost 'white soul' speaks so eloquently. One does not

was made to appear ill for political effect. A brutress him if any such killing or maining were done
tal attack upon him in the Hollidaysburg Standard
by their agency. He shudders at the thought that
revealed the fact that he was receiving visitors who
Burlingame might have shot him; and appears to t once and see what it all meant. should feel toward a tile that had fallen upor I found him in the private residence of Dr. Jack- my head. I could not discern the slightest symp on, whom, with his amiable wife, I have for some tom of chagrin or mortification—no sense of the rears claimed as a personal friend; and I remained dishonor which so many attach to the blow unwith them two days, to find out the secret of the avenged. I asked him if he would have defended

. Most certainly,' was the prompt reply, ' to the best of my ability, and the last extremity. To Dr. Jackson's suggestion that the same printar, of Philadelphia, who gave it as his opinion ciple which permitted him to defend himself when that there was serious danger of a chronic congestion of the brain, and recommended Cape May, he promptly explained the difference between self-He went there, and returned to Philadelphia noth- defence and revenge. He appears to have no ing better, when Dr. Wistar insisted on Alleghany idea, however remote, of personal enmity in the Mountain air; and wishing to avoid the publicity matter; but, if he was only able to deliver one of a hotel, he took lodgings at Dr. Jackson's pri- more speech! His brain is throbbing with pent vate residence. The Doctor is a Democrat and thunderbolts; and if he could only get into the most accomplished surgeon, and says he thinks citadel of his foes, and hurl them hissing in their blood now settled or congested in the faces! Kansas, Kansas and her wrongs! if he vessels of the membrane which lines the brain- could only fight her battles! He does not appear pan, but that with plenty of mountain air, gene- as if he knew how to te afraid, or could learn, if rous diet and exercise, it will gradually be ab- he tried for a lifetime. There is a lion look about ab- he tried for a lifetime. There is a lion look about sorbed, and he be restored to his full vigor. For the him, and a courage which could not stoop to as-two days I was there, I watched Mr. Sumner close-sault so frail a thing as a human body. That lity, bringing to bear upon his case a thirty years' the piece of delicate mechanism which was a handexperience of frequent, and sometimes long pe- ful of dust yesterday, and may be a handful of riods of nursing the sick, and think there is am- dust to-morrow, through the agency of a clod, a ple room for the worst apprehensions of his friends. worm, or an insect, is not an object for the enmity He rides on horseback, over the roughest moundain paths, twelve or fourteen miles a day, and resciousness of immortality. Charles Sumner never turns with a good appetite for dinner; but a walk can seek to strike Preston S. Brooks or any of his of a quarter of a mile prostrates him very much.

Compeers; but that clongation of the snaky sorPrior to this injury, he was considered the best
pedestrian in Washington, and ten or twelve miles
was only pleasant exercise to him.

He has all the impatience of ordinary men in
kind, and is surely and steadily crushing them out,
that long lived monster who has fed more the chil liness, or in the prospect of restraint, and assures that long-lived monster who has fed upon the chilverybody that he is doing very well, feels very dren of men since the days of Abel-she against well, is quite strong, and will surely be able to go whom the armies of Heaven gird on their armor, to Washington in two weeks. Mr. Burlingame may look for telling blows from his good right arm,

when he rises from his chair, he takes hold of the dom's battle, nobody can wish more earnestly than table. His gait, at first glance, appears like that 1: but my hope is very much suddened by seeing of a man of ninety years of age; but, watching him take these cautious steps which appear to fall him a while, I felt that it was the very kind of upon the top of the pedestrian's brain, and to know step one takes when creeping through a darkened that only such have been allowed to him for the

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

From the N. Y. Independent. A PERVERTED SYMPATHY.

The most miserable creatures that we know of It is a remarkable fact, that I never saw a sick are those who attempt to unite a love of slavery man who was not either going to die in half an hour, or would not be ready to go to Washing. merely monsters. Every day, we meet men who ton in two weeks! Mr. Burlingame came on Friday evening, about They turn away from every step toward liberty six o'clock, in company with a gentleman and lady with aversion. They are eager to believe false-from Philadelphia. He had not before seen Mr. Sumner since the Brooks challenge, and we all sat together until after eleven o'clock; there was so much to be told, and said, and explained. With-erty and against elevery, they refuse to aid in publishing it.

in the case of the slave-woman Sarah, whose subow. When his friends left, he had no disposition stantial emancipation took place in Plymouth o retire, and when he did, slept but one hour. church not long ago. As much as we knew of the Next morning, his pulse was very rapid, but he vindictiveness of the we-dislike-slavery-as-much-astook his usual morning ride, in company with Mr. Burlingame, the doctor, and the ladies of the party who wished to go. They returned in a great flow of spirits, and after dinner, the Senator from Massachusetts was formally expelled from many Southerners, and several slaveholders. Not the library, by a vote of the house. He retired, but did not sleep. By a strong effort, I denied myself the gratification of spending the Sabbath with him, and came home in the night train, so affecting, the slave of her own father, sold by bath with him, and came home in the night train, so allecting, the slave of her own father, sold by feeling very sadly. I tried to induce him to come him to go South, bought by a slave-trader through down to Swissville, where the air is scarcely less sympathy, who offered to sell her to herself for a pure, and the scenery finer than on the mountains, and where he would be as nearly out of daughter of four years old kept from her by her own white father, the spontaneous uprising of three thousand strangers, and their eager charity to put into her hands that golden key which should unlock the door of her prison—all these things constituted one of the strongest cases that could

what has been the result? All papers and persons who had hearts worthy of men rejoiced in the deed, and spread it abroad.

But others, what did they! Scarcely a day had orbed passed before rumors were set in motion that it was all a deception. Pro-slavery papers, in New back York and elsewhere, were shocked that such a viohis unsteady gait, his hand upon a table or back York and elsewhere, were shocked that such a vio-of a chair, or on the small of his own back, to lie lation of the Sabbath day and of the sacredness down upon the sofa; and when he feels rested, of a church should be tolerated! The poor wonder to his desk again. But he says these are letwrite to his friends in Washington to stand fast incidents were paraded—such as, that a diamond only had a seat in the Horn. fair child of wealth, whose sympathies had been deceived, and it was assumed that probably the cross was a gift of love, and squandered upon a cross was a gitt of love, and squandered upon a lie; whereas, no cross of any kind was ever con-tributed, and nothing except money, with the ex-ception of a small common breastpin, worth one dollar, given by a poor man who had nothing else to give. Sarah's story was pronounced a forgery, the whole thing was declared to be a speculation, and finally it was blayaned abroad that she was and finally it was blazoned abroad that she was tired of liberty, and had of her own accord gone back to her master and to slavery. This last story roused up the slave-trader who had bought her of her father, and he sent the following letter to the New York Times, which duly appeared in that

appearance, and if his face was turned up at the time of the assault, his intended murderer must have been very much above him, for the scars are that the slave-girl Sarah had returned to me, which is

a base falsehood, which I wish to correct. I had nothing to do with her going to New York, nor her coming away from there. I purchased the girl through motives of sympathy, for \$1200, and agreed to emancipate her on the payment of \$1100, which amount has been paid to me, and I have executed to her her emancipation papers in the usual way. I have not seen her, or had any control over her, for the last two months. I understand that she is living in Washington City with a widow lady, and is learning to read and write. widow lady, and is learning to read and write. Yours, respectfully, F. SCHEFFER.

But there is a Southern side of this story. This Mr. Scheffer, who in this whole transaction has labored with a humanity worthy of all praise, and who has proved himself a man of feeling in spite of his ignominious trade, this man was subject to such animosity on account of his simple kindness, that he was in danger of being mobbed, and was obliged for a time to seelude himself. What is the condition of a community when its SLAVE-TRA-DERS are liable to popular violence for humanity to slaves! This was in Richmond, in the proud old State of Virginia. In a State whose wealth large-ly depends upon the slaves, it is not deemed safe o allow slave-brokers and slave-traders to possess ver-nice feelings about their cattle.

When Sarah returned from New York to Washngton, for the purpose of collecting the subscrip-ions which had been made toward her freedom, she found multitudes who refused to pay their subscriptions. Some because she had bee the abolitionists; and many of the clerks in government employ refused to keep their promises, because, if known, it would cost them then On this account, it became necessary to use all that had been raised for the purchase of Sarah's child, and to raise a hundred dollars more for the ompletion of her own purchase money, and the child is still in bondage. In another age, this story will figure in history. Such incidents as these are characteristic of the age and communities in which they happen. And men will recount this incident as an evidence of the utter corruption both of humane feeling and of moral courage, wrought in a free nation by that universal corrup-tor—slavery. For though the slaves live only in the South, the spirit of slavery pervades the na-tion—a contempt of man in his weakness, a contempt of liberty except for the strong, and a hatred of every thing that works for liberty. Slavery, like a dismal swamp, is local; but its miasma is national. It has poisoned the very Constitution, the laws, the customs, and the people them-selves, of a nation which boasts of nothing so much as its love, its hereditary love of liberty for all! [HENRY WARD BEECHER.

From the New York Evening Post. THE LAST INFIRMITY OF EVIL.

Two of the most impressive lines in Lord Byron's extraordinary drama of Manfred are those in which the dying misanthrope expresses the fulness of his remorse and despair-

'For I have ceased to justify my deeds unto MYSELF : The last infirmity of evil.'

These words are Shaksperian in their truthful and terrible significance. They are almost every day recalled to our minds by the desperate and insane proceedings of slaveholders undertaken with a view to suppress or prevent among themselves any fair discussion or understanding of the slavery question.

We are forcibly reminded of this by the accounts,

received the other day, of the forcible expatriation of a citizen of Carolina, for receiving through the post office, copies of speeches by two of our leading statesmen, delivered in the national Senate, and of two respectable and leading booksellers of Mobile, for offering to sell to slaveholders, works on the same subject, which they knew they could not answer, and which they dared not even take

If the intelligent reader will think of this matter a moment, he will perceive that nearly all the vast catalogue of enormities practised in the Southern States against the freedom of discussion dur-ing the last twenty years, has grown out of this guilty and degrading cowardice, and nothing else. It is ascertained that more than three hundred persons have in that period been murdered, or put to death under the sanction of Lynch law only, upon the accusation - in most cases unsupported by tangible proof - of carrying among slaveholders rguments addressed exclosively to their own intellects and consciences as to the morality and ex-

The pretence that any such statements or arguments have been written to or placed in the hands of the slaves themselves is simply nonsense. Every body at this day is sufficiently familiar with the slave laws to know that the cases in which slaves can read are extremely rare; that if it were otherwise, the delivery to slaves of communications directed to them through the post office is prevented by the severest penalties, and that the sale of books or newspapers to slaves, except upon orders from their masters, is a thing unheard of. The veriest dolt in any degree acquainted with this controversy, perfectly understands that all the pretences mpts of any kind on the part of the North to excite the slaves to discontent or insurrection, are merely rhodomontade, fustian, imposture. There is not, and never has been, notwithstanding all the vulgar and brutal declamation of the South to the contrary, a particle of evidence to show that even the slightest attempt has ever been made by Northern men to approach the slave in any manner whatever, as to his status or his rights. The North but says to the South, 'Come, let us reason together upon this question, which very nearly con-cerns us as well as you; but the South will not do it-dare not do it-and cries, 'If you persist in offering to convince me I am wrong, I will kill

This humiliation of the South - the singular combination of cowardice and presumption which constitutes the most pitiable poltroonery—is strik-ingly illustrated by an incident which occurred a few years ago in Charleston. A gentleman from New York, having become a resident of that city, was invited to be present at a meeting of the very agreeable society they have there, called, we be-lieve, the Wednesday Evening Club. This organ-ization embraces the gentlemen of the city most distinguished in her professional and social experi-ence, and is in most respects admirably conducted. At every meeting, some question approximation At every meeting, some question announced at a previous meeting is discussed, and generally with so much wit, eradition and dignity as to impress a stranger with the most favorable idea of the disstranger with the most favorable idea of the disputants' abilities and manners. On the occasion referred to, it was pertinent for the Northern gentleman to allude to the then recently published tracts on the economical effects of alavery, by Mr. Cary of Baltimore. The courtesy which had prevailed was at an end; the allusion was met with every species of fideness and insult: as usual in such cases, it was suggested that the slaveholders anderstood their own affairs quite too well to need instruction on the subject from Northern intermedders or incendiaries. The Attorney-General, Mr.

and the wife of the

In the history of civilized communities, nothing can be pointed out more surely indicating pusillanimity and a sense of pervading and overwhelming guilt, than these attempts of the South to shut their own eyes and ears to all that may be written or said by the outside world of their condition. They perceive they have reached in this direction

'The last infirmity of evil.'

From the Western Christian Advocate. THE TRAGEDY AT ROCHESTER, MO.

LETTER FROM THE REV. WM. SELLERS. We have at length obtained a full and reliable account of the late difficulties in Rochester, Mo. which resulted in the tarring of the Rev. William Sellers, and the shooting of Benjamin Holland, an aged and beloved member of our Church. The account has been delayed till this time by the severe sickness of Bro. Sellers, the consequence mainly of his inhuman treatment.

BRO. CONKLIN: At your solicitation, I herein transmit to you, for the benefit of your readers, a plain statement of facts connected with the recent mob in Rochester, as they came under my own ob

I had appointed Saturday, June 14, to con mence a series of meetings in Rochester, and had written to several ministers to come and assist me. On Wednesday or Thursday previous, a Pro-Slavery man by the name of Sims was shot by a Free Soil man (one Hardesty.) because Sims attempted to drive him from his home or kill him. I arrived in Rochester on Thursday, about 12 o'clock. Soon after my arrival, I was waited upon in Bro. Strock's store, by a committee of three individuals, who said they were authorized by the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, to inform me not to preach again in Rochester, and endeavored by threatening to extort a promise from me to that effect; declaring at the same time that this North Methodist preachin would not be tolerated longer in the county. asked them for a few names of the citizens who had given them this authority; they had no names to I have better friends in Rochester. I then asked them if they claimed to be American citizens They said I was a fool, and had better promise not

ach again in Rochester. I told them I would not make that promise; that I was guilty of no crime, had violated no law, and would obey God rather than men. I asked them what right or privileges they claimed as American citizens by virtue of their citizenship, that were superior to other American citizens. At this remark, without giv ing me an answer, they left the store, muttering that force would be used in order to stop me.

I had some pastoral visiting to do in the cour try, and, after attending to that important duty on Saturday morning I started for Rochester, for the purpose of holding my meeting at the time ap pointed. As we rode into town, we observed groups of men collected at the corners of the streets, enin conversation. The excitement appeared to be general. I rode through the village to Bro Strock's stable to put up my horse, and Bro. Holland, who was in company with me, went immediately into Bro. Strock's store. I came into the store in ten or fifteen minutes, and found several of my Rochester Triends and some from the country, who had come to attend the meeting. Old Bro. Holland (a sainted martyr now) was standing near the front door. One of the leaders, with several others of the mob, were standing near Bro. Ho land and myself, having in their hands a late number of the Western Christian Advocate, containing the report of the majority of the Committee on in the General Conference. I told them how that matter was adjusted, but all to no pur-pose; we were abolitionists still, and I must prom-ise not to preach, or else be mobbed. I said I ise not to preach, or else be mobbed. I said I would not do it. About this time the mob began to collect in front of the door. I suppose there were from seventy-five to one hundred some from Platte County, some from Buchanan some from Savannah, and others from the vicinit of Rochester. Some were armed with revolvers others had knives and clubs, while others had pick ed up stones in the streets. One fellow cried out had me out of the store, he would soon kil me.' At that remark, one fellow got me by the arm, and drew me to the door. Three others ther came to his assistance, and seizing hold of each arm and leg, they carried me to the middle of the halted - raving, cursing, and yelling like a body of savages who had rescued a prisoner.
While this was transpiring, Bro. Holland was

shot, the ball striking him on the chin, passing through and breaking his neck. He expired in about thirty minutes. I afterward understood that Bro. Strock was shot also, the ball cutting all his clothing and grazing the skin on his side. also shot at Bro. Beattie, and missed him; and he then knocked two or three of them down, and escaped at the back door. These noble brethren stood with me in the battle till they were driven from their posts.
While in the street, the mob held a consultation

over me, as to the nature of the punishment I should receive from them, as the embodiment of civil power, and the self-constituted guardians of society, for thus attempting to preach Jesus and the resurrection under the banner of Freedom. Some said, 'Cut his — throat;' others, 'Scalp him; ' others, 'Shoot him in the head.' they concluded to tar me. They then carried me across the street, between another store and warehouse, to a tar barrel which was sunk in the ground, and throwing me down on my back with considerable violence, held me there while they consulted as to the manner in which the tar should be applied. Some said, . Put him in head foreothers were for stripping me. One fellow swore they could not agree, and he would shoot He aimed a revolver at my head, but another wrested it from him, exclaiming, 'Don't shoot him, we will give him what we think he deserves.' At last they concluded to do the work without stripping me. After searching me to see whether armed or not, and finding I had no arms con cealed about my person, they commenced putting on the tar with a broad paddle. After completely saturating my hair, they gave my eyes, ears, face and neck each a plastering. I had on a black coat, satin rest, and black cloth pants. They tarred my cravat, my shirt bosom, and my clothes, down to my feet. They then let me up. I was so sore I could scarcely stand on my feet.

but ch! the agony of my eyes! They appeared like balls of fire, and I thought they would burst out of my head. Although it was noon, and the hot sun was blazing upon my head, I groped my way as at midnight. After I rose to my feet, one fellow said, 'He has one minute to leave town;' another said, 'He can have five minutes, and if he is not gone in that time, he shall be shot.' I grop-ed my way into the street, they following me with

their revolvers cocked, telling me to step faster, at the peril of my life. I was in so much misery, I knew not where I was going. I could see obj but could not distinguish one from another. By the time I got across the street, between Brother Strock's store and stable, the tar had melted some. and I could distinguish between males and females. Here were the female members of my flock in Rochester, over whom I felt the . Holy Ghost had made me an overseer, some of whom had ventured out in the midst of this mob to rescue their pastor from their bloddy clutches. Some had fainted, others were crying and wringing their hands in excessive grief. I thought of the patriotic women of the Revolution, and that their daughters still lived to lend a helping hand in behalf of suffering humanity. I found my horse in the yard with the bridle on, and with the assistance of one of the mob I got the saddle on, and started to go to some place on my work as quickly as possible to get the tar washed out of my eyes. The mob followed me, however, turned me back, and made me go toward Savannah. As I passed out of town, I providen-tially met Bro. Chamberlin and his wife, who were coming to my meeting. (I hope he will write and tell you how they served him.) When I came up to them, they did not know me. After I told ther We rode as fast as we could, not knowing that the mob was in pursuit of us. turned off from the main Savannah road to go to

swer at the bar of God. May God take care of the scattered flock, and finally bring us all to Heaven. Anamesa, Iowa, Aug. 1. WM. SELLERS.

lin and my kind friends at Bro. Miller's, in a few

days I partially recovered from the injuries receiv-

but through the attention of Bro. Chamber-

The Central Christian Advocate contains a letter from Mrs. Lydia Holland, widow of the murdered-man, dated Plumb Creek, Mo., from which we take

mob that was raised against Rev. Wm. Sellers, of [why not?] placed at the head of our columns, we deem the M. E. Church in Rochester, Andrew county, it proper frankly to announce our purpose to support Missouri. I merely state what came under my own knowledge. Bro. Sellers was to have com menced a protracted meeting in Rochester, on Saturday, June 14th. He came to our house on the Thursday evening before, and remained till Saturday morning. He and my husband were in doubt about going to the meeting, as there was great exin the place, a man having been lately killed there; but they concluded to go and see i there would be a chance to hold the meeting peace-They asked me to go with them, but I con cluded not to go. They went; and after some time, two men came and informed me that my busband was shot and mortally wounded, and wished me to be sent for in baste; before I started, another friend came in a carriage for me. When I got to the place, Bro. Strock and wife, and other seventieth year of his age. He has been a member of the M. E. Church twenty-five or thirty years. ways glad to see them come. The murder took place, I am told, while the mob had hold of Bro. Sellers and abusing him, but I am told that my husband was not interfering or saying anything at the time. The first words that he spoke after he received the shot were, " Lord, have mercy upon the wicked." which showed that he possessed the meek and lowly spirit of his Lord and Master.'

From the Radical Abolitionist. FREMONT REPUBLICANISM.

The following is from the New York Daily Times of July 4, edited by Lieutenant Governor Raymond, who drafted the Address of the Pittsburg Republican Convention :-

'FREMONT'S VOTES. The Administration papers are industriously parading Col. Fremont's votes in the Senate of the United States, upon various propositions that were there presented concerning elavery. The first was upon a project that the United States Government should pay the Colonization Society for clothing, feeding and educating 750 Africans who had been rescued from a slaver. Col. Fremont voted against it. The next was a motion to abolish slavery in the District that slaveholders have taken their unite

by parading these votes. They refute decisively its constant assertion that the Republican party is an Abolition party, and that Colonel Free is an Abolitionist. They prove conclusively the freedom in any territorial possession! As if the slave-conservative and defensive character of the Rethe District of Columbia is no part of the Republican platform. It is not a measure advocated by the Republican party. Neither that, nor the payment of money out of the Federal Treasury having nothing else in view than one or the other of of these schemes is precisely what it should be. The sole object of the Republican movement

is to prevent the extension of slavery into free territory, and to dethrone it from its supremacy over the Federal Government. It is porely de- As if, with a platform low enough to enable James interests, proposes no interference with slavery upon it without change of spirit or purpose, it is in States where it exists, contemplates no action upon the subject any where which can justly be regarded as offensive, and seeks neither more nor less than to bring the Government back to the constitutional principles and practices of its founders. Colonel Fremont has declared repeatedly. and testified by his acts, his entire and cordial that his opponents are proving to the country that he does not go beyond them. We trust that the Buchanan and Fillmore presses of the Union will keep before their readers Colonel Fremont's votes in the Senate on the subjects referred to.'

In the same paper, for August 2, we find anothof the election of Fremont :-

give peace to the country. It will restore the con- articles from his pen. secrated division between free and slave labor; and that will be the limit of its interference with slavery, either in its social or political aspect. constitutionality of slavery in every part of the country Knowing these things, were Mr. Toombs, or the has been enforced by Mr. D. as of the highest imporwill be, notwithstanding the efforts of these po-litical incendiaries to misstate the issue, excite the following manner:— This new doctrine, we think unjust impressions of the Northern movement, and speculate upon the deficient sources of information among the Southern masses? Mr. Toombs knows as well as we do, that if the people of the North and of the South could once get rid of the intermediation of turbulent and inflammatory demagogues, and by direct conference learn to undergree the south of the stand cash other fairly and fearly and the first and fearly and stand each other fairly and frankly on this vexed question of slavery, agitation of the subject would cease forever; and that so far from resisting the inauguration of Fremont, the South would be inauguration of Fremont and the passe of the passe inauguration of Fremont, the South would join cordually in his election.'

This agrees, perfectly, with the 'Southern platform' of Mr. F. P. Blair, President of the Pitts burg Convention, and received with applause by that body. It would be the 'security of the insti-tution'—'the finale of all existing institutions.'

. Is this 'making liberty national, and slavery se tional? Is this 'relieving the Federal Government from all responsibility in respect to slavery?' What Government is responsible for slavery in the Federal District, 'under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress,' if this is not? By what other authority does slavery

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.

ANOTHER SOMERSET. Consistency is said to be a jewel; doubtless, becau it is so rarely found. A change of opinion or position however, is not necessarily a proof of fickleness or con ruption, but may be good evidence of superior insight or growing wisdom. He is a fool or a bigot, who, for the sake of being consistent, doggedly adheres to what he has laid down as right and duty, to the rejection of new evidence and a noon-tide blaze of light. As it is better to be prodigal in the use of money than to be miserly, so to be changeable even to whimsicality is more tolerable than an unreasoning and pertinacious clinging to a long-cherished dogma. But there are changes which indicate not only incon

sistency, but a disregard of principle, and a destitution what had been done, Bro. C. asked me if I thought of honor. When a man is untrue to his own standard when he blows hot and cold with the same breath I could stand it to go to his father-in-law's, a distance of twelve miles. I told him I thought I when he suddenly leaves the few, whom he acknowlcould not endure such a trip, but was willing to edges to be uncompromising for the right, and joins the many, whom he admits to be temporisers ; when, without any time for deliberation, any change in the issue before the people, any alteration in the circumstances Bro. Miller's, they were not more than fifteen min-utes behind us. After riding so far in the hot sun, by which he is surrounded, he eats up his own words, ignores his solemnly recorded convictions, and stens in my condition, I was nearly dead when we ardown to a compromising policy, instead of ascending in the scale of rectitude, there can be no doubt that be days I partially recovered from the injuries received. May they receive a thousand fold in this life, and in the world to come life everlasting!

These, Bro. Conklin, are facts, for which I hold reliance can be placed, except that he will prove treations. myself accountable, and for which I expect to an- cherous to every party that fails to gratify his acquisitiveness or ambition.

We are presented with a case in point, but not f the first time in the same person.

In his paper of the 15th ultime, FREDERICK Dong-LASS summarily withdraws from the head of its leading column 'the honored names [of GERRIT SMITH and SAMUEL McFARLAND] as its candidates for President and Vice President; ' and 'although,' he says, with a with whatever influence we possess, little or muc JOHN C. FREMONT and WILLIAM L. DAYTON, the can didates of the Republican Party for the Presidency an Vice Presidency of the United States.'

Of course-having so long and so profusely burn ncense and paid idolatrous homage at the shrine of GERRIT SMITH-Mr. Douglass feels obliged to give his reasons for this sudden abandonment of an old, tried, and munificent friend of the slave, and adhesion to on who was selected because he had no taint of abolition ism about him, to the exclusion of such men as Seward, Giddings, Sumner, Chase and Hale. These reasons are the old plea of availability, and that 'the South has tendered to us the issue of slavery extension '-as if this very issue has not been tendered ever since the friends, met me at the door, weeping, and informed this very issue has not been tendered ever since the ed me that he was dead. My husband was in the purchase of Louisiana! With the coolest effrontery he says, 'The difference between our paper this week and last week is a difference of Policy, not of Principle'! and for that time, and longer, our house has been home for Methodist preachers, and we were alcontend for every principle, and maintain every doctrine, laid down in the platform of the Radical Abolitionists,'-while, at the same time, he is giving his sanction and support to a party which repudiates the principles and doctrines to which he refers, and avows its object to be simply territorial on the subject of slavery ! This determination to be on good terms with both parties has an air of shrewdness as well as of catholicity about it ; but we suspect Mr. Douglass will find it as difficult to sit on two stools at the same time as many a trimmer before him has done.

To shield himself from the charge of pursuing whiffling course, he says - The time has passed for an honest man to attempt any defence of a right to change his opinion as to political methods of opposing slavery. But what if the man be not honest? What if he be one who has again and again lifted his heel against as true and faithful friends as ever yet aided one out of obscurity to popular conspicuity? What if it be a palpable sacrifice of principle, instead of a change as to ' political methods '?

Referring to the Kansas question, he says- 'The fact of Columbia-and upon this proposition, presented twice, Col. Fremont both time voted No. very men should take a stand to defeat them.' As if . The Administration press could not possibly those who are laying the axe to the root of the tree are render the Republican cause a better service than not looking after the branches thereof! As if a blow struck for the abolition of slavery where it now exists, is not the most effective blow that can be struck for publican movement. The abolition of slavery in slavery in the District of Columbia or the repeal of the anti-slavery men to resolve themselves into a party, to the Colonization Society, forms any part of the these measures! As if whatever of anti-slavery zeal Republican creed. Col. Fremont's record upon both or sentiment that is found in the Republican party is not the product of radical, unbending, incorruptible abolitionism! As if that party were anti-slavery, or claimed to be, in any proper meaning of that term fensive and conservative. It mennees no vested Gordon Beanett, with his New York Herald, to stand party in which to merge ' RADICAL' abolitionism !

"But," says Mr. Douglass, "the conclusive (?) an swer to all who object upon this ground is the indisputable truth, that neither in religion nor morals can a man be justified in refusing to assist his fellow-men to accomplish a possible good thing, simply because his sympathy with these endeavors. We are glad fellows refuse to accomplish some other good thing which they deem impossible. Most assuredly, that theory cannot be a sound one, which would prevent us from voting with men for the abolition of slavery in Maryland, simply because our companions refuse to include Virginia.' Observe the disingenuousness of er editorial, commenting upon the folly of Mr. this plea! 'Simply because,' &c. Not so: the questrombe's threat of dissolving the Union, in case tion is, can 'a radical abolitionist' consistently or properly endorse a party, which, while seeking to save The election of Fremont, as Toombs and his a territory from the clutch of the Slave Power, goes fellows are perfectly aware, will impair not one for sustaining slavery in fifteen States of the Union, right, nor deny a single just claim of the South: according to the universally acknowledged comprowill rob them of no slave territory; will leave the institution intact: will simply disarm the combatants on both sides of the slavery question, and answer this question directly, by quotations from recent

Till within a fortnight, the doctrine of the utter constitutionality of slavery in every part of the country other misleaders of the South, to go to the peo- tance, and as all efficient and comprehensive respecting ple, and state the case fairly, and ask their calm that foul system, whether in the States or Territories. judgment of the alternative, can we doubt what It has been made the shibboleth of the 'Radical Abolithat judgment would be ! Can we doubt what it the Ports ! Now it is coolly not aside by Mr. D. in tion Party.' Now it is coolly put aside by Mr. D. in unjust impressions of the Northern movement, may very properly be left to take its turn in the arena

> would think of doing so. So, he says in his paper of the 29th ultimo : -

The frank announcement of our determination to support, with whatever ability we possess, FRENDY and DAYON, in the present canvass, has not escaped the notice of our vigilant and malicious assailants—the Garrisonians. They have not failed to discover, in this avowal of our determination, additional evidence of our unfaithfulness to friends, and of a gross selfishness, which they have hitherto labored hard to make the world believe is the ruling motive of all our actions. world believe is the ruling motive of all our action-if For all this and more, we were quite well prepared an-against this and more, we are certainly quite well for tified. Walking by our own judgment, obeying the di-tates of our own conscience, enlightened by a patient

and careful study of the nature of the great crisis of the hour, we are not alarmed by any reproaches, how-ever skilfully hurled, or however maliciously directed. We fear no attempt from any quarter to question our integrity, or to impeach our motives. To be called in question by that class of men may properly be taken as evidence of the soundness of our views, and the rec-titude and wisdom of our course.'

We shall be 'malicious' enough to let Mr. Douglass be his own judge, jury, advocate and executioner. His talk of having become 'enlightened by a patient and careful study' of the present crisis is ludicrous, seeing that he has changed his whole philosophy of action in the twinkling of an eye '! Thus, in his paper of June in an article on the National Convention of Radical Abolitionists at Syracuse, be says :-

'The utter inutility and culpable imbecility of the narrow contracted conservatism of the Republican party, its retrogressive tendency, the folly of its leaders, as developed in their attempt to make a large party, instead of an honest one—these were calmly, candidly, and truthfully presented. It was very clearly demonstrated, that a small party in point of numbers, based upon principle, was more potent for permanent good, than a large party, composed of "the masses," swallowed up in policy. The necessity of the Radical Abolition movement, it was argued, could be discerned in the fact that there is no other party in the country, no policical party, which process to challe alover. Mr. Foster, of Burlington, Vt., admitted the gros

and suicidal defection of the party with which Mr. Sumner is offiliated, and of which he is so prominent a member; but he thought there were sufficient grounds for indulging in the hope that the party, before the Presidential election, would assume a more manly and honorable position. But it was argued by Rev. Mr. Pryne, Mr. Randall, and others, that, as Radical Abolitionists, we should only vote for such men as are the true representatives of our principles and policy; and these men should be nominated without any reference to the nomination of any other party. The members sympathized with the Republican party, as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough in the right direction to meet the terrible exigency in which the Slave Power, by its murderous iniquity, has involved the whole nation. In the midst of the defection of other parties, we must, in no event, for any apparent tem porary advantage, lower our standard, or cease to main-

In his paper of June 20, he speaks as follows :-

. The Radical Abolition Party is the only political par ty in the nation, which proposes to abolish slavery. Its withered and trembling brother proposes to confine it, to restrict it to certain localities, to let it alone, hoping it may 'die out' at some time or another. This is the essential difference between the Radical Abolition and me, Republican parties. The one concedes the legality and constitutionality of slavery nowhere; the other, its legality and constitutionality within certain limits. Not that slavery can be proved to have a legal or constitu-tional existence, but, in order to form a large party, it sition in regard to the approaching Presidential elecdeemed practicable to give it aid and comfort by suicidal assumption.

'The restrictive idea will do no good. Allow slavery

to continue its existence in our midst, and we must make up our minds to endure all its unamiable, inhuman developments. Will the concentration of the evil bring about its death? Will the concentrated evil be any more tolerable to the moral sense of the world than it is now? Most surely not. The ruffians who destroyed the Free State Hotel at Lawrence gave us a brilliant the election of Fremont; and by the Republican or lom from their summary proceeding, and abate at once this is done, there can be no hope of peace. Compro-

only men for whom Radical Abolitionists can consist-ently and conscientiously rote. We intend to support them with whatever ability we may possess, because we believe they ought to be elected. If they are not elect-stained Union, by the highest moral and religious coned, we shall be consoled by the reflection that we did all that we could do to promote their election, and thus insure the domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings friend of freedom to stand outside of the government, of liberty to ourselves and posterity. This, certainly, is not the hour in which we should desert our standard. and thrust aside our well-tried men, because others who have little or no sympathy with our principles, are tion of Independence, that 'when any form of govern-deemed more available.

We are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of We are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the Radical Abolition nomination. The Republican party, the only political party, aside from the Radical Abolitionists, with which we have any sympathy whatever, is floundering in its congenial element of concession and compromise, anxiously searching for a candidate, who, by reason of his antecedents, will prove less than the above the character where where were the control of the cause of the oppressed, we are neither date, who, by reason of his antecedents, will prove less than the character where where were the character where were the control of the people to alter or abolish it,' and 'to provide new guards for their future security.' Of course, entertaining such sentiments and advocating such a procedure as the test of fidelity to the cause of the oppressed, we are neither for Fremont, nor Buchanan, nor Fillmore, nor any objectionable to the masses, than those whose past his-tory is a sufficient guaranty for the future. Sumner, other person to fill the Presidential chair, but for DISand Seward, and Chase, who are known and well known UNION as the great and first duty to be performedor their Anti-Slavery zeal, these are respectively thrust aside, for a more convenient season, which, perhaps, will never come, and FREMONT, McLean, and Bissell, Power, and give liberty to the millions in bondage. milear mreis s has alv

The Republican party is a heterogeneous mass of political antagonisms, gathered from defunct Whiggery, disaffected Democracy, and demented, defeated, and disappointed Native Americanism. There is no prospect of their union upon any man, to an extent sufficient to secure his election. Where is the union of the Anti-Slavery forces? Alas! alas! there is none. Then we will cling to our candidate, whether we elect him or not, and thus vote for our principles."

Again-in his paper of July 25, in reply to a letter from a subscriber who discontinues his paper because it cannot support Fremont and Dayton, Mr. D. says :-

· Payors like the above have come in pretty thickly of late, and may come in more thickly before the cam-paign is over. To meet this argument, an Editor must have money as well as brains. It is a blow aimed at his life—his editorial life we mean, for we cannot suppose any Republican can have a design on the former. Priend Putnam, we do not think you are wise or right but we cannot content ourselves to stop where they stop, and therefore will not stand on a platform pledg-ing us to do so. Honesty is the best policy.'

he has withdrawn 'the honored name ' of Gerrit Smith from his columns, and substituted therefor the name of John C. Fremont as his candidate for the Presidencythe candidate of the party characterised by himself as foundering in its congenial element of concession and compromise' - a beterogeneous mass of political antagonisms '- a withered and trembling brother '!!! Was ever a harlequin somerset comparable to this? Die a chameleon ever change his color more suddenly?

LETTERS OF INQUIRY POLITICALLY. We are receiving letters like the following, from vaous quarters, a single reply to which must answer for ach and all :-

MIDDLEBURY, Ind., Aug. 23, 1856. DEAR SIE,-It is stated in this part of the country hat you are advocating the election of John C. Frenent for President. Will you please inform me if it is so or not, and further, if the Abolition Party give their support to the said John C. Fremont? By so doing, you will oblige me, and correct misapprehensions.

ADAM ROMIG. Truly yours,

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14, 1856. WM. LLOYD GARRISON : DEAR SIR, -Being confident that there is much mis

representation in reference to your political position, to the great detriment of the Republican party, I beg of you to give, in answer to this note, a brief statement of your views in relation to the Republican party, and their candidate for the Presidency. Flaming documents are being circulated in this vicinity, filled with extracts from your paper, proving the Republican party to be a disunion party. Now, if I have not for many years been under a gross misapprehension, you and your anti-slavery associates refuse to exercise the elective franchise under the Constitution of the United States, and disclaim connection with any of the political parties of the day. I used to read your paper, and understood that to be your position. Hence, I think it unfair and ungenerous to make a political bugbear out of your disunion expressions, to the prejudice, in weakminded persons, of the Republican party; and believing that you can have no desire to see that party defeated by such false representations, I carnestly reques that you will disown John C. Fremont (unless you de really support him) as your candidate.

Please be so kind as to define your position in rela tion to that party, in a short or long epistle, as you may think fit, and direct to me through the mail tain our individuality as a party. The rock upon
State how long since you have voted, whether your aswhich the Liberty party was, in '44, dashed into fragments should operate as a warning to us in the future.'

(as alleged) the election of J. C. Frement to the Pressociates here voted, and whether you have advocated (as alleged) the election of J. C. Fremont to the Presidency. Is it not all an electioneering lie? Please state whether, in your opinion, the election of Fremont or Buchanan would best promote the dissolution of the American Confederacy. With much respect for you and your cause, believe

Yours, &c.,

If those who are so anxious to know what is our p this tion would but consult a single number of THE LIBERA TOR, (or, better still, subscribe for the paper for a lim ited period,) they would need no letters from us to en lighten them in the manner solicited. Our Mendville correspondent is confident that our views are much misrepresented, and he is right in his belief. By pseudo Democratic journals, we are charged with advocating gans, we are held up as the partisans of Buchanan The falsehood and dishonesty of such representation are well understood by those who put them in circulathis is done, there can be no hope of peace. Compromises may be entered into with each new presidential
campaign, but the next one will find it broken, and the
demand for a new one.

The nominees of the Radical Abolition Party are the ment as 'a covenant with death and an agreement stained Union, by the highest moral and religious considerations,-and, therefore, beseeching every true and labor for its overthrow-thus nobly acting upon the doctrine and advice of the signers of the Declaraset forth in that document, 'it is the right of the peo for their future security.' Of course, entertaining such sentiments and advocating such a procedure as the test Sumner, other person to fill the Presidential chair, but for DIS-

Again -our Meadville correspondent is quite right in suddenly loom up in the horizon. But this is deemed politic and practicable. Away with this egregious absurdity! We have had enough of it already. This pandering of the Anti-Slavery politicians of the North union expressions, to the prejudice in weak-minded ys resulted union expressions, to the prejudice in weak-minded treatment be reasonably expected of such mercenary organs? Certainly, we are ready to certify that the Republican party is not only eminently loyal to the Union and the Constitution, as maintained and interpreted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Marshall, but it is the only political party that remains true to the original compact ; for the Democratic and American parties are with the Slave Power to the utmost extent of its usurpations and embryotic designs, and in utter disregard of all constitutional limitations. The Republican party goes for a slave oligarchy in Congress, (the three-fifth slave representation) - for the right of the slaveholder to hunt and retake his fugitive slaves in every part of the land, in a constitutional manner-and for suppressing slave insurrections by the combined force of the nation whenever necessary. It is in stopping our paper, with a view to promote the elec-tion of Fremont. We honestly believe that, by sticking proposing any amendment to the Constitution, either to our Radical Abelition principles, doctrines, ideas and men, we can do more to promote the Republican movement than if we should abandon our distinctive radical abelition character, and go in for a man who contemplates no action against slavery in the District radical abolition character, and go in for a man who does not represent us. We occupy the true ground, the ground which must be occupied if slavery shall ever be peaceably abolished in this country; and no man need expect to lead, drive, frighten, or win us from that position, by an appeal to our hopes or fears, by stopping our paper, or inducing others to stop it. As to going along with the "Republicans as far as they go," we do that already, and shall continue in that direction; but we arrange content ourselves to stop where they ency, relating to white but not at all to black laborers. Now, then, to relieve the anxious mind of our Meadville friend, and at his earnest request, we 'dis-Yes, 'Honesty is the best policy,' beyond a doubt; own John C. Fremont' as our candidate for the Presout we now see what these repeated displays of lofty idency, and the party which has put him in nominavirtue and incorruptible integrity amount to! In his tion ; admitting, at the same time, that he and they, paper of August 8, Mr. Douglass further says :- in striving to thwart the Slave Power in its grasp at We call attention to the call in another part of our universal dominion, exhibit a broad and favorable conpaper, for a Convention of the Liberty Party, to assem-ble at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 17th day of San paper, for a Convention of the Liberty Parity, to assemble at Syracuse, on Wednesday, the 17th day of September next. On the same day the Radical Abolitionists assemble, when the two Conventions will undoubtedly fuse, and present to the voters of the State an the sympathy of every genuine friend of freedom must electoral ticket, and put in nomination good men and be with the Republican party, in spite of its lamenta-true for the State offices, to be filled at the next elec-tion. We are glad to find that the radical friends of the extension of slavery (whether successful or unsuccessslave 'still live;' that they are determined to carry extension of slavery (whether successful or unsuccess-their convictions of the utter unlawfulness and sinful- ful in the sequel) is incomparably better than a service their convictions of the utter unlawfulness and sinfulness of Slavery to the ballot-box. The issue cannot be diguised, and should not be. The great question for settlement by the American people is, shall Slavery or Freedom perish? There can be no compromises on the subject which will not result in harm—as all past compromises have dene. The issue presented by the Republicans. for the restriction of the evil is to marrow. Slavery cannot be confined within any set bounds, but will constantly transcend any bounds which may be set to its spread. It will still impudently claim the control of our political affairs, shaping our bome policy, and disgracing our diplomacy; driving men whose convictions of right are hostile to Slavery from the offices of the nation, and filling them instead with hired bullies, whose only recommendation is, that they are true to Slavery. But high above all stands the fact, that the only party proposing the Amolitica of Slavery of the stands and accomplish all ber designs. At all events, it was the sale of the stands and accomplish all ber designs. At all events, worth, and accomplish all ber designs. At all events, it is a proposition of the district of the stands and accomplish all ber designs. true to Slavery. But high above all stands the fact, that the only party proposing the Anolitrox of Slavery is the Radical Abolition party. To the support of this party, thee, let all those rally who truly love Liberty and hate Slavery; those who, while they desire freedom for themselves, will not enslave the colored man. It, whatever may be the relative or comparative merits it, whatever may be the relative or comparative merits. In his very next paper, Mr. Douglass announces that of that party on any side issue with the Slave Power.

> Ar our Post. After a brief respite from our editorial labors, in order to recruit our health, we are once more at our post, feeling renovated in bodily strength, and much benefitted by our excursion.

Read the atrocious letter of Rev. Dr. Ross, on our first page, to learn what kind of a gospel is promulgated at the South. It requires no commonts.

PRO-SLAVERY PIETY.

THE LIBERATOR, from its commencement, bu said THE LIBERATOR, from the commencement, an end, y followed the counsel given in the old main; he y followed the counsel given in the counterful private for th the other side'; it has constantly given to the par the strongest and best specimens of opposite, the strongest and spoken, to its principles and Heart written and spons far more than those of any otherse, thus its readers, far more than those of any otherse, paper or magazine which treats of a controverse paper or magazine and religion, have the means being a of forming an independent judgment.

of forming an independent judgment.

It results from the faithfulness with which this pociple has been carried out, that the readers of July ERATOR have had abundant documentary ciling the sayings and doings of ministers and then this fact-namely-that the state of mind mid in and the course of life, which the ministers and the inculcate and recognize as picty, is in the new in able to slavery, and unfavorable to the abolition of able to stavery, and rolely or chiefly of my dear though there are differences in the thoroughbourd for pro-slavery character, but of all the various density pro-slavery contract; tions of the popular religion, which by this, at mile by other marked characteristics, is clearly distributed from the beneficent and glorious system taget in I wish to be clearly understood upon this noise, as

therefore I repeat, that the churches and chest are therefore I repeated bers who most assiduously seek and not floragely strain the state of heart and life which my respect as piety, are in the main favorable to the maining of slavery, and adverse to its abolition. Der per of slavery, and and practically useful is seen them against unpopular sins, is an additional man is stumbling-block where popular sins are is going Thus, the state recognized by the church as part, big to keep the pious man free from stealing, pulsaring ing and drunkenness; but it renders in nere lier than before to be a slaveholder, if he live at the Son and a pro-slavery man at the North. This is dury shown by the sayings and doings of ministers, then and ecclesiastical bodies. Thus colored people is then who have gained equality of treatment with ribs the Boston Museum, and the omnibases and ribe cars, are still under the ban of caste in the charing Drs. Stowe, Blagden, Stone and Adams. I wish now to call attention to the same change

istic in the Boston ' Young Men's Christian American tion'-so called.

The form of sectarian activity known as Young Mary Christian Associations has grown into remarkable page inence within the last few years. These begins found not only in all the principal cities in the an try, but in those of England, Scotland and Irial, and more sparingly in France, Germany, Helland, bel. zerland, and other places on the continent of long. It is a genuine child of that church which have chief bulwark of slavery,' and its afairs as no aged with a churchly craftiness which seem to he been inspired by the spirit of the Jewit, if at mid from their actual rules.

The rule of these Associations which give then the practical secturian efficiency is, that percelutare ber in regular standing of some 'Evangelical' day (so called) can be an active member, with the rest vote and to hold office. Those who are set then members can have the privilege of the rading and the lectures, it they will consent that beni in an inferior caste, just as the colored perplemin the preaching and praying in Rose Suret ad he Street churches, if they will sit as inferiors in the's gro pew.' The sects which call themselves huge cal ' are united in this Association by the inquis contrivance of an equal representation in the prement, two members of an 'Evangelical' distribig placed on the 'Standing Committee.' Their mode of operation is-

1. To provide a central, and well-warmeleniles reading-room, and library, the books and periodic which have first passed the ordeal of a chammer

controlled and directed by the same infumes

3 To cause a statement of the objects and parts working of the Association, with a list of in deand the locality of its rooms, to be forwarded to then tor of each 'Evangelical' church in Ser Lagu and to post printed circulars containing sinile a ments in the porch of each ' Evangelical' chemial city.

4. To seek out young men taking up their mile in Boston, and endeavor so to direct theres ment and worship, as to bring them as spelly at thoroughly as possible under one department or me of the sectarian influence combined in the laccord

They declare the object of their Associated 8 religious, the salvation of souls'; all their men for business, for improvement and social incomes are opened and closed with prayer; the deg it attend their rooms, and take part in their stone they hold a prayer-meeting on every Moder of throughout the year; and the same of Ret. Modes Adams stands first on their list of life-neales. At a meeting of the Boston Young Men' Ores

Association,' held on the evening of June 204, 1844 their rooms in the Tremont Temple, after the next had been opened with proper, and a report poor from the delegates to the third annual Counties, not long before at Montreal-Mr. WM. G. RHEES of Washington follows

a few appropriate remarks. He sad there states of these Associations at the pressiters. United States and the Canadas, and although the at times been agitated with minor nation, is a that all such things would now be thus said high and holy cause of Christiansis.

Dr. EASTER, of Washington, addressed it as the attended the Convention at Montreal, said nessing the heaven of cation there are not a said that the convention at Montreal, said nessing the heaven of cation there are not a said that the convention at Montreal as the cation that makes the cation that makes a said that the cation that makes the cation that the cation that makes the cation that the c

nessing the harmony of action there man had no fears that the accursed system is large had no fears that the accursed system of slory, for a time had agitated the Association soil peaken up. Every young man at the Suth sish heartily as any of us at the North, that slory be done away with; but it was impractiss to duce the subject into associations like like nothing to do with slavery. Such matter said discussed in political meetings—there was the place for them.

Some discussion ensued at the close of It. In remarks in regard to a resolution to have the

remarks in regard to a resolution to here that lion admitted into the Confederation, and decrease brought against taking any default atom a sublication. eubject at the present time, on account if gentlemen wanted more time to look into the a they remembered the Convention at Rath was ago, and the influence the subject of slarer hair Convention. It was finally moved to lay he a matter on the action. Mr. G. A. Hall, of Louisville, Ky., the ask

Convention. It was finally a matter on the table

Mr. G. A. Hall, of Louisville, Ky., it is not remarks. He said it seemed to him so if the off of slavery ought to be laid saide in mening his kind, that we might take each other by the latter of the convention walls that have been built up anneath tition walls that have been built up anneath of the course of Christianity could not be adjusted them; as long as things caused for Christianity could not be adjusted to the evils of slaver; be united. Although he came from the Sach, so was sensible of the evils of slaver; but is defended by the course of the course of

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decration to the second week in September. Thus, in the report of the above meeting, taken from the Boston Journal of July 1st, we see that piety, prayer and pro-slavery are equal companions in the transsetions of this Association. Not only are the pro-slarepresented, and the action of the rected in accordance with them, but the very notive alleged by four different speakers for doing noth ing against slavery, and saying nothing in favor of anti-slavery, was, that it would divert them from the present and prospective cultivation of piety; and so far as we can learn, not a single voice was heard in contemption of this infamilies attempt to divorce relies from the business of common life, to cultivate it by separating it from humanity, and to make it the hand-maid of Christianity. . The Association do not reequize the baying, selling and breeding of slaves as in the slightest degree a disqualification for membership, or a blemish upon the moral or religious character of a candidate ; they make no objection to the represolution, in their meetings, that acquiescence in slaery will keep their plety flourishing in full vigor, while the expression of an opposite feeling would bring it into peril; they consider South-side Adams to be a Corinthian pillar, honoring, beautifying and appropriately supporting their structure ; and the effect of assciating with them upon those young men who are al-

COLORPHOBIA AND PREE SPEECH IN CANADA WEST.

peath the feet of superstition .- C. K. W.

lured by their drummers and runners into their society

and into the churches connected with it, will be to place

both freedom and humanity bound and speechless be-

WINDSOB, C. W., Aug. 26th, 1856.

To THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : DEAR FRIEND, -I think colorphobia can hardly be were in the Northern States than it is in this province. During my more than two years' sojourn in it, in whaterer promiseuous company I have heard the subject of colored people and slavery mooted, it has been seldom inleed that I have found a solitary individual with humanity enough to do the colored people justice. English, Scotch, Irish and Canadians are all about on a par with those from the States.

Some assume great competency to give an opinion of slavery, having been in the slave States. 'The slaves are many of them better off than the laboring classes of England; the separation of families is not allowed by law; the slaves would not be disposed to run away but for the abolitionists; many of them would gladly po back from Canada but for fear of punishment ; hose advertisements in Southern papers for runaway slaves do not state the crimes of which the slaves may here been guilty, which make their owners advertise te them. What would be the consequence to give the slares liberty at once? What would come of them and of the country? They ought to be prepared for freedom by education.' They ' are not advocates of slave ry-by no means ; the slaves ought to have their liberty; but '-but what ? 'But they would have them set back to their own country, (Africa.) or a part of the country set apart for them Amalgamation is unmarail; they would have intermarriage prohibited by he. Would you like to have a sister of yours marry a dirkey? They would not have their children play with your darkies. Niggers must be kept down, and at a distance, or there will be no living. They will shove you off the sidewalk as it is,' &c. &c.

This is the kind of talk I continually hear, when ber any thing on the subtest at all. Whenever those men people confront me with such utterances. I use but little ceremony with them. I make the black man's case my own, and then I am in a condition to rightly estimate the heartlessness and wanton cruelty of those fellows of the baser sort.' I know they would thus treat me, were I as oppressed and friendless as the agrees. The motive for joining the oppressors is, bethese people have been robbed of their dearest fights, of their all ; because they are down and friendes; because their oppressors are many, and strong, and of high repute ; therefore, they will take every opportanity of giving them a kick. Poverty of intellect and debasement of morals drive the poor, hard-up wretches to fall back on their white skins (white, if they happen to be well washed, which is seldom the tue) as a ground for giving themselves airs of supe-

lately, I resolved to deliver a Sunday, open-air lectare on colorphobia. I applied to a principal owner of the tillage property for the use of a building site, under the shade of some large trees. He proved to be the Reeve,' (village Mayor,) and must needs consult the Council. The result was a denial . the subject ought not to be agitated; the colored people had privileges enow, and almost too many.' I then applied for a place within the railway fence, but with like success. finally, I advertised to speak at the end of an unoccupel new street. I had a good audience, for the place, and kept them together, apparently interested, for one beer and three quarters. I deemed this, for me, a treat success, for public speaking is by no means my forc. I was heartily greeted by several fugitives a the close. I aunounced a second lecture, on another subject, for the following Sunday, when, lo ! on the Sturday night previous, I was waited on by the constable, with a message from the Reeve, forbidding me ts lecture on the morrow, as he apprehended a breach of the peace. The same message was also sent by the Reere, by one of the railway officials where I am employed, -meanly enough on the part of both the sender and the conveyor, with the view, obviously, of intimidving me through my employment. On the Sunday, commenced my lecture, and spoke to an orderly auditace for about ten minutes, when I was interrupted by the Reeve rather courteously asking me to desist: anwered - Sir, you are a lawyer, and I am not ; I will hiyon your word as a gentleman, and move beyond the corporation limits, if you will say that you have beel sutherity to put a stop to me.' To this he had to enterr, but to request the audience to disperse, on amount of its being mixed, and the danger of disturbance. A few started to go at his request, but not sucteeling in drawing away the rest, they were obliged to rearn to see the end of the business. I resumed, but For now assailed with constant interruption by the mob partizans of the Reeve, -the magistrate-guardian of the peace, who, by his conduct, had given the mobocrass to understand that I, not the mob, must bear the consequences, and they acted accordingly. At length, the elements of a row were so far developed, that I detail it prudent to close. Several eggs were thrown was, but only one accomplished its mission on the side of my head. It was only by carnest entrenty that I testra ned a large, strong colored man from chastising a drunken Irishman, who with a whiskey bottle and glas created much disturbance.

This Reeve lately had an auction sale of building lots, strated in what is called a respectable part of the villags. At the sale, colored people were not allowed to purchase! This single circumstance indicates the tharacter of the aristocracy of the place.

When Henry Bibb was living, he and others got up a meding which was dispersed by the authorities, bethese it was not got up through the requisition of twelve fresholders to the Reeve, with a fortnight's notice, and halears obtained. One good thing I have done; I late defied and defeated the impudent despotiem that has claimed the right to interdict all public meetings without leave from itself. Priest, lawyer, demagogue, ted dollar-craft have it pretty much their own way ir Canda In this Professant section of it, it is full temp-five years behind New England, I should think. Nore I would add, but regard for your space forbids ne Thank God, the cause of liberty is triumphing, Yours, truly, GEORGE SUNTER, JR.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The colored citizens of Boston held a meeting on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., in the vestry of th Twelfth Baptist Church, Southac street. Mr. John J. Smith called the meeting to order, and read the following list of officers, which was unanimously adopted :

President-ROBERT JOHNSON Vice Presidents-Jonas W. Clark, William H. Lo gan, Coffin Pitts, John J. Sydney.

Secretary-John Stephens The President, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, thanking the audience for the bonor conferred upon him, and closed his remarks by urging upon the colored citizens the necessity of examining for themselves the present aspect of affairs; and if there ever was a time when their rights, in common with all mankind, as men and citizens, should be asserted, defended and acted upon, that time has come.

Short speeches were made by Geo. L. Ruffin and Geo W. Lowther. Mr. Julian B. McCrea then introduced the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston will support with our voices and our votes, John C. Fremont, of California, as President of the United States. and Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, as Vice President.

Resolved, That while we regard the Republican party as the people's party, the resolve in the Republican platform endorsing the Kansas free State Constitution, which prohibits colored men from going into that territory, and the determination of the Republican press to lignore the colored man's interest in the party, plainly shows us that it is not an anti-slavery party; and while we are willing to unite with them to resist the we do—what can we do, but fight our way through, which prohibits colored men from going into that terri-

Mr. McCrea briefly supported the resolutions.

Dr. J. S. Rock was then introduced, and made an able, powerful and elequent speech, which was received with the wildest demonstrations of favor. At one moment, it appeared as though every one's face was bathed in tears; in the next, the whole audience was con vulsed with laughter. The address was very brilliant, and one of Dr. Rock's best efforts. He is regarded here, in the 'Athens of America,' as one of our firstclass lyceum lecturers, and if he was white, there would not be honors enough in the State to confer upon him He is as brilliant on the stump as in the Lyceum, and he has now given up his whole time to the great questions of the day, and in the present campaign is devoting all his energies to secure the election of Fremont

Mr. John J. Smith next addressed the meeting, and urged upon them the necessity of seeing that their taxes were paid, and that their names were on the voting rity it strongly vouches:

The murder of Hoyt surpasses all that has preceded

A spirited discussion then arose in relation to the second resolution, in which Messrs Smith, Ruffin, Lowther, McCrea, Johnson and Sydney took part, after which, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. George W. Lowther then referred to the petition and Aldermen to have the word ' colored ' struck off of the voting lists and tax bills, and characterized the action of that body as illiberal and entirely behind the his head beaten to a shapeless jelly. This afternoon,

Dayton, and three more for the Massachusetts delega- pouring over the border, but no odds will deter our

JOHN STEPHENSON, Secretary.

LUCRETIA MOTT IN LYNN.

SALEM, Aug. 27, 1856. DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of listening to an address, delivered at Lynn, last Sunday forenoon, by that honored pioneer of truth and liberty, LUCRETIA Morr. The interest manifested towards her meeting was most gratifying. The hall which had been engaged for the purpose did not contain the large audience as-sembled, and they adjourned to the Universalist church, which has excited deep feeling there, and we think it (Rev. Mr. Brooks's,) which was freely opened to one whom her own sect has disowned, and who stands prominent among the so-called heretics and fanatics of the

which lasted more than an hour and a half, held the closest attention of the hearers, from beginning to end. Its topic was the Idea of Liberty. And the inspiration the family had retired, was seized by four men in disguise, immediately gagged, taken some distance into tous question supporting another very rapidly and discursively; yet the most careful and exhaustive analysis could not have given such impressive proof that all ennobling aims grow sweetly up together out of the head against the window, aroused the family, and efsingle root of Spiritual Freedom. Every true theologifected a release from the dreadfal condition in which cal, political, social reform flowed gracefully in, as this current of an exalted moral instinct went on in its own natural and perfect way. No becoming assertion of our essential liberties seemed wanting,-from the elevaabove sectarianism, Bibliolatry, and the terrors and shames of theological superstition-to the freedom of the body from needless disease and pain in its conformity to physical laws

But it was the cordially affirmative tone of this thorough protest that made it so satisfactory. The atheism of the lower law priest and politician was held up in what is really its most fearful aspect,—as the abject surrender. Woodson's and Col. Titus's houses were self-secretarity its most rearrist aspect,—as the abject self-secretarity of a being whose nature fits him to know no master but God. The deplorable concessions of even the better portion of our citizens to slavery, in their folks will leave to-night. We will go in this time collision were repulsed in such tonday charity. political action, were rebuked in such tender charity with a force sufficient to clean out Kansas, you may and unwavering hope, that the warning and the encouragement were alike effective. And most refreshing was it at an hour when all relief in the power of the out driving out the last scoundrel. Before eight days principles of Peace seemed stricken down in men's have elapsed, Missouri will send in five thousand souls with the bleeding bodies of the brave and true der ruffians, and they will never leave as long as there in the Senate and on the border, to hear that lofty tes- is an Abolitionist in that beautiful Territory. in the Senate and on the border, to hear that lofty tes-timony from the heights of the Absolute Right and timony from the heights of the Absolute Right and tale. Nothing is surer now, than that Kansas will be Good which placed the assumed necessities of the crisis a Slave State. upon their true level, and asserted the freedom of a higher faith and heroism from their control.

Faith in the power of self-sacrifice, of fidelity to the conscience through good and evil usage ; faith that personal manliness and devotion are everywhere breaking through the entire darkness of the evil day; faith dated the 15th, 17th, and 18th of August. They give in the entire competence of every man and woman to an account of a visit of Gov. Shannon to that place. do high service, in whatsoever sphere, to God and man ;-this was the word which must have touched every heart in that assembly, as it listened to tones so genial and encouraging, yet so uncompromising in their demand of an austere and rigorous moral obedience.

which must always come from a full conviction on the part of the speaker that his hearers cannot help responding to what irresistibly stirs and controls himself.

pretending and almost unaided labors for years have kept the radicalism of freedom and the cry of the slave great Fremont meeting at Newport, R. I., on Thursday before the people of this wealthy and conservative city. Sincerely yours, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

spoken most acceptably to public assemblies in Nan- says:tucket, New Bedford, Plymouth, Worcester, Providence

From the Springfield Republican, Sept. 2.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS. The following letter from Rev. Mr. Nute has been re-ceived by Rev. Mr. Tiffany of this city. It is covered by the latest mail date:—

LAWRENCE, (Kansas,) August 22, 1856. The horrors of ruffianism gather thicker and closer around us. My home has become a house of mourning. A brother-in-law came out to us, and reached our house A week since, with his wife, an own sister of mine. On Monday last, he started to return to Leavenworth, leav-ing his wife sick. That night he was shot through the head, within a few miles of Leavenworth, and his scalp exhibited in fiendish exultation by his murderer in the town, who declared: 'I went out for the scalp of a d-d abolitionist, and I have got one.' This is only one of a score of such butcheries that have been perpetra-ted within a few miles of us during the last week. Three men have gone out of our door straight to their death by the hands of murderers. In each instance, the hodies have been horribly mutilated.

I have tried in vain to raise a company of men to go for the recovery of our brother's remains, to give them a decent burial, and for the effects about his person—all his money, &c. I have taken a rifle, and offered to be one of fifty to go. A sufficient number responded, and were pledged to go the morning after the sad tidings reached us, but it was thought best to delay until we reached us, but it was thought best to delay until we should get an answer from the officer in command of the U. S. dragoons, encamped about ten miles from this, to whom we had applied for a force to go with us. It came at night, referring us to the superior then on the way with a company to the superior them. with several companies to protect Pierce's bloody of-ficials at Lecompton. Twice we have sent making the request of him for the protection of an escort to go with

aggressions of the Slave Power, we do not pledge ourselves to go further with the Republicans than the Reselves to go further with the Republicans than the Red to do. You will have the report of bloody work before this reaches you. It may be that nothing short of a massacre of the suffering people of Kansas will arouse this nation to a sense of the inconceivable wickedness of the men who are at the head of affairs. You may imagine the feelings with which I read the cold-blooded sneers, the diabolical sport, which is made of our suffer-ings in the Boston Post, which I have just received. Are all the feelings of humanity, is all sense of decency, dead in the souls of the men who uphold this infamous administration?

> [The murdered man was Mrr William Hopps, latel om Illinois, and formerly of Somerville, Mase.]

KANSAS - MURDER OF HOYT. - The Boston Advertiser states that Mr. David Starr Hoyt, who was mur-dered near Franklin, by the Southerners, was a native of Deerfield, in this State, and belonged to a highly espectable family in that town. He was well known in the western part of this State as a young man o courage and enterprise; and during the Mexican war he served in the army. The following is an account of the murder of Mr. Hoyt, from a correspondent at Lawrence, Kansas, to the Advertiser, for whose integ-

it in fiendishness. He left my cabin but an hour be fore with no arms but a knife in his belt, to reconnoi tre the camp, which the banditti from Georgia had just established within a few miles of us on the other side of the Wakarusa. Next morning, a report came to which Dr. Rock had presented to the Board of Mayor several shots; waited until the men left, and went in

and found a corpre.

A party went out and found the mutilated body of spirit of the age, and in the coming election, we should not forget those men at the polls.

The meeting, which was very large, adjourned at a late hour, with three rousing cheers for Fremont and late hour, with three rousing cheers for Fremont and provided the statement of the pouring over the border, but no odds will deter our people from fighting. They stand fire like veterans of a hundred battles, and keep cooler than I thought possible. But we must be re-inforced. The grossest misrepresentations will be made—have been already, o these conflicts, and circulated among our enemies. I is understood in Missouri that we are all to be driver out or exterminated, within a few weeks. Nearly every pro-slavery man has left this vicinity and Franklin intimating as they go, that our doom is soon to be

will every where :

'This morning, a lady just arrived in town from the Waukarusa, having been sent for to administer to a son who lost an arm in the attack upon Titus, reports You will scarcely need to be informed that the address, family of a Free State man who had been charged that night before last, a widow woman, residing in the Contrary, however, to their intentions, she succeeded in reaching the house, and by means of thumping he she had been left."

The Richmond Whig of Saturday, contains the our essential liberties seemed wanting,—from the eleva-tion of the Soul, in its direct communion with God.

following private letter from a Virginian at Kansas City, Missouri—very wrong in its reported facts, but perfectly lucid in its exposition of the Border-Ruffian

* KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19, 1856. -: I am grieved to inform you that I have just heard of the death of Woodson and of C Farris, and that T. S. McKinney, Charley McKinney is sending over 500 men, who are now crossing at this place, headed by Col. Doniphan. Platte County will send 500 men, and Jackson County 1,000.

The New York Tribune contains letters from Kaner an account of a visit of Gov. Shannon to that place. This took place on Sunday, the 17th. Shannon was accompanied by Maj. Sedgwick of the U.S. cavalry and others. He held a consultation with the Free State leaders, and then made a speech to the people. He professed to be anxious for peace, and he came to proper terms. His terms were these:

He would release five prisoners held at Lecompton under the beaus. Bayes with men.

Mrs. Mott's elequence has that invigorating energy under the bogus laws,—the men arrested by Deputy from Lawrence on the 21st of May, and use Mr. Sedge wick's force to repel any armed body of men who should be found in the Territory with other than peaceful pur-

sponding to what irresistibly stirs and controls himself.

That Sunday morning, with its outer and its inner sunshine, will be long remembered with thankfulness and refreshment as rare as it was strong and pure.

In the evening, Mrs. M. delivered another excellent address in the same spirit at Salem, and in the course of it earnestly appealed to woman to aim at the freest culture and most unselfish discipline, paying a deserved tribute to the anti-slavery women of Salem, whose un-

FILLMORE ROWDYISM AT NEWPORT. There was New York, E. G. Parker of Boston, and Thomas Davi Sincerely yours, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

— of Providence. Three or four hundred persons went from Providence, and five hundred from Fall River and Twerton. These delegations met with mob violence at the hands of the Fillmoreites. The Providence Journal

· We regret to be obliged to record the ruffianly tucket, New Bedford, Plymouth, Worcester, Providence and other places. She has been accompanied by her estimable husband in this tour, and also by our beloved friends Nathaniel and Eliza Barket, of Nantucket. It was most gratifying to us to behold all their faces once more, for no truer friends of the slave have at any time been raised up in his behalf. May it be their happy lot to witness the jubilee.

"We regret to be obliged to record the ruffianly conduct of a gang that it would be flattering to call rowdies and blackguards, who met the delegations with grouns and blackguards, who met the delegations and bawling out opprobrious epithets, calling the strangers "Attleborough peddlers," freedom shriekers, "woolly heads," and denying their right to come to Newport. Nor was this all. On their return, the insults were repeated on both delegations. Nor did the outrages stop with insults. Eggs were thrown at the Providence men,

Capt. Cole, the commandant of the military co was struck in the back by a stone and seriously injured. Bepresentatives, reported, from the Committee of Ways
He had remained on the wharf to the last, to see all his and Means, a bill, making the necessary provision for He had remained on the wharf to the last, to see all his company on board, before he embarked himself, when his men found out the injury that had been done to their captain, they were with difficulty prevented from returning to avenge him. But they were restrained by the prudence of a few of the more considerate of the delegation, and the plank was drawn in, and the boat was immediately got off. We are sure that the respectable people of Newport, of all parties, will join in condemning this outrage, so disgraceful to the character of the State, and so damaging to the party in whose behalf it is done. It shows the debasing effect which the influx of summer visitors has upon that portion of the community who live by attending to the personal wants and pleasures of strangers; for doubtless the outrages were perpetrated by those who black to outrages were perpetrated by those who black to further the first clause of the proviso prohibiting the Army,—similar to the old Army bill,—retaining the Army,—similar to the old Army bill,—retaining only the first clause of the proviso prohibiting the employment of the Federal troops in enforcing the employment of the Federal troops in enforcing the employment of the territorial Legislature of Kansas. This bill, as reported, passed the House by a vote of 99 to 78, and was then sent to the Senate, where, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the proviso was stricken out by the House, who finally concurred in the Senate's amendment, striking out the proviso, by yeas 101, nays 98. A Message having been received from the President that he had signed the bill, and that he had no further communication to make Congress adjourned. less the outrages were perpetrated by those who black the boots, and hold the horses and pick up the quarters of the Southern visitors, and who think that in this way they can best commend themselves to those upo whose patronage they live.'

> From the Hartford Times. LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

Ex-President Van Buren and sons support Buchanan Ex-President Harrison's son supports Buchanan. Ex-President Harrison's son supports Buchanan.
Ex-President Tyler and sons support Buchanan.
Ex-President Fillmore opposes Fremont.
President Pierce supports Buchanan.
John C. Calhoun's sons support Buchanan. Daniel Webster's son supports Buchanan. Henry Clay's son supports Buchanan. Com. Stewart (Old Ironsides) supports Buchanan. Commodore Perry supports Buchanan. Commodore Stockton opposes Fremont. General Cadwalader supports Buchanan. General Scott opposes Fremont. Col. Benton supports Buchanan. Rufus Chgate supports Buchanan. John M. Clayton favors Buchanan's election.

NOW LOOK ON THIS. William H. Seward supports Fremont. Horace Greeley supports Fremont. Fred. Douglass supports Fremont. James Gordon Bennett and Wendell Phillips sup

Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Thurlow Weed favor Fremont,
Henry Ward Beecher supports Fremont,
Thad Stevens go fo Theodore Parker and Thad. Sterens go for Fremont

More of Southern Overseerism in Congress. In the U. S. Senate, a few days since-

Mr. Wilson, in response to a remark of Mr. Critten deu's, said he had never asserted on the authority of a telegraphic despatch, that any man was killed and placed under the virgin soil of Kansas, as the Senator from Kentucky charged. He had not repeated tele-graphic rumors and lies, which were manufactured in Missouri and sent here. issouri and sent bere.

Mr. CHITTENDEN-Wht about those not manufactured

authority of a telegraphic despatch that was not correct to the letter, and I defy the Senator from Kentucky to put his finger on one not true.

Mr. CRITTENDEN-Your defiance amounts to little. Mr. Wilson-Your assertions amount to less. (Sen-

The CHAIR- 'Order,' 'Order.'

Mr. CRITTENDEN-I know how to restrain myself. He repeated what I had heard no where else but by telegraph. I only wanted him to carefully distinguish, and not bury the living. It is enough for the grave digger to perform that office for the dead. (Laughter.) Mr. Wilson again rose to speak.

Mr. CRITTENDEN refused to give way, saying-'No; you have not behaved like a gentleman.' (!!!) The Chair again called to order.

HONORS TO MR. SUMNER. Honor to whom honor is due. Both Amherst and Yale colleges have conferred the title of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. Charles Sumner. The announcement of the degree was received on both of applause, &c. There is double significance in the conferring of this honor at the present time, inasmuch as it not only proclaims the merit and renown of Sumner, but is an unmistakable indication that each of these respectable institutions of learning endorses his character and conduct. Where are Brooks and his shameless apologists in the light of these endorsements? The disgrace which he foolishly thought to imprint upon Summer by the end of his cane, he the other end of the stick. The parchments of North-ern colleges, inscribed to the honor of Sumner, will be witty—thus:— The doc-faces fawn on old Buck: all in ed at in contempt .- Salem Observer.

'I have no doubt but the free and slave States ought to be separated. * * * The Union is not worth sup-porting in connection with the South.' Honace Greener

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce: GENTLEMEN - I find the foregoing in your paper of this morning. I have already publicly denounced it as false, and tried to stop its circulation; but, it seems, to no purpose. Will you please inform your readers that I brand it a groundless and wifful forgery, and proclaim those who shall henceforth circulate it, accomplices of

the forger?
Yours,
New York, August 27, 1856. HORACE GREELEY.

THE DISUSION ELEMENT. Wendell Phillips of Boston, speech, in which he said 'Washington was a great sin-two children, about eight and ten years, respectively ner, but he was not ready to call him a scoundrel, be-n son of Mr. Hempton P. Howell, aged eight years, and

The above is a specimen of the lies with which the opposition press is teeming. The man who penned the above in the Straight Whig is either a fool or a knave. we are not certain which. Wendell Phillips never me a Fremont speech. He is opposed to Fremont. He is a Garrisonian, a disunionist, and a non-voting abolitionist. The man who asserts that Phillips made Fremont speech, asserts a lie.—Portland Journal.

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

LIBERATION OF TWELVE SLAVES. Catherine Smoot, of Jefferson county, Kentucky, widow of Alexander them both into the Smoot, who died in 1847, was a passenger on the mail boat from Louisville to this city, with eleven slaves, whom she proposes to emancipate. She was offered ten thousand dollars cash down for the lot, but said that the money was no temptation, as she would free her servants because she was convinced that it was her duty as a Christian to do so. A black man belongs to her who was not with this company, as he is bired out for a term, at the expiration of which, he too is to be freed. She says that she considers it her duty, after freeing her slaves, to make such provision for them that they will not suffer or become burdensome to those among whom they will make their home.—Cin. Com.

MURDER OF AN OVERSEER BY NEGROES. The Wood-ville, (Miss.) Republican of the 25th ult. says: Mr. Silas Rogers, overseer on the plantation of Thomas J. Brown of Buffalo, in this county, was, by the slaves on the plantation, brutally murdered on Friday night last. From all the evidence elicited, Mr. R day night last. From all the evidence elicited, Mr. R. was engaged in chastising some of the negroes in that quarter, about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, when he was by them knocked down and choked to death.'

About thirty years ago, one of the planters of th About thirty years ago, one of the planters of the same place used to boast that he kept up discipline on his plantation by killing one slave a year. There were seven log monuments not far from his negro quarters, where his murdered slaves had been buried. Our informant, a gentleman who was employed as a teacher on a neighboring estate, was cognizant of the last murder thus recorded, and knew that the murderer was not disturbed sean by the form of processition.—Tele not disturbed even by the form of prosecution.—Tele

ELECTION IN VERMONT. In seventy towns, the Re-Buchanneers only three' If the balance of towns should come in as those already received, the Buchannear cannot have over a baker's dozen in the House.

and many of them had their clothes injured. The assaults upon the Fall River and Tiverton delegations were more serious. Stones, as well as eggs, were thrown; the windows of the Bradford Durfee were broken, a brick was thrown into the pilot house, and we learn, from an officer of the boat, that half a bushel of stones and bricks were swept from the deck in the morn-stones and bricks were swept from the deck in the morn-stones are successful to the stones and bricks were swept from the deck in the morn-stones are successful to the successful to the stones are successful to the succe of Ohio, with the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives, reported, from the Committee of Ways no further communication to make, Congress adjourned sine die.

> COL. BENTON SNUBBED. The Buchaneers held grand (on paper) mass meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on the 26th ult. Col. Benton had been invited to speak, and had telegraphed his willingness to do so. But the leaders of this precious Democracy, after a long final consultation, agreed that the Colonel was not 'sound on the goose,' and so he could not speak. They made a shift to decline the acceptance of their own invitation! This is rather sorrowful, seeing that he himself is the father of Busharan's nomination. Between his see, in father of Buchanan's nomination. Between his son-in-law and his son in political bondage, he seems to be sit-ting alone on the ground—having perversely forsaken the former, and being ungratefully rejected by the lat-

If It is refreshing to see how all palterers on the subject of slavery are duly 'snubbed' by the slave oligarchy. It is not enough that, like Benton, they deplore all agitation, and 'cry peace, peace, when there is no peace '-nor that they are true to the iniquitous compromises of the Constitution-nor that they are in some instances slaveholders, with no thought of emancipation at any period however distant-failing in any degree to sanction all that the oligarchy are seeking t accomplish, they are at once put under ban, and forfel Southern confidence and support. Benton has verily got his reward. The position he occupies, in such a crisis as this, is unworthy of his age and experience.

Henry C. Wright, who is now, or was lately lecturing for Fremont in Michigan, writes to Willia Lloyd Garrison as follows :-

. My text is-Down with the American Union Up with a Northern Republic! The thoughts of thousands are turned to this glorious consummation by recent events in Washington and Kansas.'

These are the views of a prominent 'Republican Will the people endorse such atrocious sentiments, by voting for Fremont ?- Boston Post.

The Post knows that Henry C. Wright, instead o being 'a prominent republican,' is continually criticis-Mr. Wilson-I have never stated any thing on the ling and rebuking the Republican party for its loyalty to the Union, and that he has for many years refused to touch a ballot. The Post also knows that ' voting for Fremont' is not endorsing Disunion sentiments. The Post is wholly given over to a lying spirit, and, as a pliant tool of the slave oligarchy, is deserving of universal scorn and contempt.

A PAMPHLET FOR THE TIMES. John P. Jewett & Co., of this city, have just published a neat pamphlet of forty-two pages, for general circulation, entitled ' A Plain Statement addressed to all Honest Democrats,-BY ONE OF THE PROPER.' It should be put into the hands of every laboring man at the North, in particular, to arouse him to a full sense of the contempt in which all white (as well as black) laborers are held by the slavocrats of the South, whose ultimate purpose i the establishment of an absolute and bloody despotism all over the land, to the utter extinction of all consti occasions by the audiences in attendance by expressions tutional liberty, and the overthrow of all the safe-of appliause, &c. There is double significance in the guards of republican government. Price 10 cents sin-

FREMONT MOTTO WAFERS. Burnham, Federhen Co., 9 and 13 Court Street, have published on a neat sheet, (at the rate of 60 for six cents, or 25 sheets for one dollar,) sundry mottoes for wafers, to be used durviewed with pride when Southern gutta percha is point- the family '- Doe-faces and superannuated old Bucks at a discount '- ' No old Back House,' etc. Others are laudatory of Fremont. Better than them all, at this crisis, is the motto, 'No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS ! "

> Loss of Six Lires at Bellport, L. I .- A letter from Mr. Henry W. Titus gives the following par-ticulars of a sail boat disaster at Bellport, L. L. .-

From the probability that misstatements may ap pear in the New York journals concerning an accident that happened on the Great South Bay, nearly opposite this village, yesterday, (Aug. 27th.) we deem it advisable to give a correct account of the affair. A party, consisting of Captain Stansbury Funk, his wife, and son, about eight years old; Mr. Carman Harriot, his THE DISUSION ELEMENT. Wendell Phillips of Boston, a loud and long-tried disunionist, made a Fremont speech and nurse; Mr. John Northup and one child, six years and the other six, and nurse; Mr. John Northup and one child, six years and surse; Mr. John Northup and one child, six years and of age; Mrs. Dr. Henry Lemf, Mr. Warren Harriott's ner, but he was not ready to call him a scoundrel, because when that word was pronounced, the ear ached to hear the name of Webster coupled with it.'—Straight Whig.

The above is a specimen of the lies with which the nurse and one child, and Mr. John Northup's child.

> Mrs. Charles Matthews, better known as Madame Vestris, died at Grove Lodge, Fulham, on the 16th ult. She was 59 years of age.

> The Latting Observatory in New York city, that was built in the Crystal Palace times, and was three hundred feet high, was burned last Saturday. It had lately been occupied by the Hydeville Marble Company, who lose \$100,000.

The number of arrivals at the several hotels in Saratogs, from the 24d of June to the 23d of Angust, is 17,058. The total of arrivals in town, since the commencement of the season, has been upwards of

Perry Hughland, engineer, saved a man on the track from being run over, near Batavia, by exposing his own life in a daring manner. He climbed to the front of the engine, and when it came near the man, jumped and caught him with such force as to take them both into the ditch while the engine swept by.

The Franklin Statue .- Ground was broken a few days ago, in the area fronting the City Hall on School street, for the purpose of laying the foundation upon which the statue of Franklin is to be erected. The work will progress with good despatch, so that all will be completed and in readiness for the public inauguration on the 17th proximo.—Boston Transcript. Railroad Accident.-On Saturday, at Gree-

ley's Crossing, in Cumberland, Me., the train ran over a wagon, killing two girls, and injuring a boy so that he cannot recover. They were children of Mr. York, of Falmouth.

The Boston Traveller estimates that by the new salary bill, members of Congress will actually receive \$30 per day for the time in session.

Rev. Oliver Stearns, pastor of the Sec ond Unitarian Church in Hingham, has been elected President of the Meadville (Penn.) Theological Institution, and has accepted the same. He will enter upon his duties there about the first of October.

Tall Swimming .- A lady now residing at the Minot House, Cohasset, recently swam nearly a mile t a rock in the vicinity, and returned to shore. The official records show that the French

lost in the late war 5686 officers and 56,805 privates total, 62,402. The National Kansas Committee of Ch

cago acknowledge the receipt of three thousand dollars from Gerrit Smith, Esq.

THE EIGHTH WORCESTER Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, during Cattle Show Week, September, 1856.

Surely, every heart which can appreciate the privilege of laboring for those who are forbidden to for themselves, will respond to our summons for help. The powers of slavery are no longer content with selfdefence—they are active and aggressive. The protest against Freedom is loud on our borders, and speaks in coward blows at the capital of our country. Oppression fears the light-fears an awakened sense of justice, fears the truth ; and therefore we, lovers of Liberty, ask you to share our privilege of laboring, in the name of God and as in his service, toward these three aims : Help us to carry light into the darkness, -to quicken in our own and others' hearts the sense of justice, -and to disseminate the truth which shall make all men free. So shall we prove our love of God, who is best served by service to his suffering children. Bring every product of talent, taste, and ingenuity, bring money or time, or whatever gift is yours, as an offering to the sacred service of Humanity.

Seasonable notice will be given of the day on which the Fair will open. Meantime, communications may be made to any member of the Committee.

SARAH H. EARLE. EMILY SARGENT, LUCY CHASE, ADELINE H. HOWARD.

SARAH L. BUTMAN, ABBY W. WYMAN, HANNAH RICE. ELIZA A. STOWELL OLIVE LOVELAND, HANNAH M. ROG and MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, HANNAH M. ROGERS,

SARAH R. MAY, Leicester, EMMA W. WYMAN, New York, MARY E. HODGES, Watertown, FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster, POLLY D. BRADISH, Upton, CAROLINE WAIT. Hubbardston. MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville, NANCY B. HILL, Blackstone, ABBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster, LOUISA F. HALL, Upton, SUSAN B. EVERETT, Princeton, ELIZA HOWE, Princeton.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Manamooseke gin Hall, East Abington, commencing on Tuesday afternoon, September 9th, and continuing through the afternoons and evenings of that and the three following

A large and beautiful collection of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. It is hoped that all who love liberty and hate slavery will be disposed to aid the cause by their presence and patronage.

There will be music, and protably speaking, on each evening of the Fair, which will close on Friday evening, with an intellectual and musical Entertainment, at which Wendell Phillips will deliver an address; after which, there will be music, both vocal and instrumental, for the entertainment of the audience.

Terms of admission :- Single tickets, (except Friday evening,) ten cents, children under twelve, half price. Tickets for the last evening, twenty-five cents. Single season tickets for the Fair, including the last evening, thirty-five cents.

Abington, Sept. 2, 1856.

POEM ON THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI

Rev. E. P. ROGERS, of Newark, N. J., will deliver an ORIGINAL POEM on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and with reference to the present Crisis, at the MEIONAON HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 8, at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission fce,

Mr. Rogers is a highly respected colored clergyman of Newark, and is strongly deserving of a full house. We heard him deliver his Poem, some time ago, in Syracuse, N. Y., before a large audience, whose approbation of it was most warmly expressed. The Poem is quite Hudibrastic in its wit and measure, and full of telling hits. We hope our Anti-Slavery and Republican readers in particular, in this city, will encourage the talented author of it by their presence on Monday evening next. They will be amply repaid for going to hear it, and will thank us for calling their

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak on American Slavery at South Danvers, on Sunday next, Sept. 7, afternoon and evening.

Also, at the Town Hall in Abington, on Sunday, Sept. 14, morning and afternoon, at the usual hours

Rev. DAVID A. WASSON will lecture on Slavery in PROVIDENCE, R. L., on Sunday, 14th inst.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at the Town Hall in BERLIN, on Sunday, Sept. 7, at 11 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, at EAST PRINCETON, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 14 and 5 o'clock. P. M.

THE OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HU-MAN PROGRESS will meet together at Salem, Columbi-ana Co., Ohio, on Satarday, the 6th day of September, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting will probably continue for three days.

Dr. J. S. Rock should be directed to him corner of Cambridge and Bridge streets, Boston, Mass.

DIED-In this city, Sept. 3d, THEODORE PARKER, youngest child of JOHN and ANN MARIA WRIGHT, aged 3 years and 3 mos.

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

DRED:

A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp. BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc.

In Two Volumes, 12 mo. Price, \$1.75. No apology is necessary for the announcement of

ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL.

from the author whose former book made so profound an impression in this country, and whose fame is now co-extensive with civilization.

The present work is pronounced, by those who have read it, superior to 'Uncle Tom' in breadth of con-

ception, 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.

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

A. J. GROVER.

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

Cornelius Bramhall, 186 Fulton st., O. R. Potter & Co., 169 Broadway, cor. Courtland st., Rushmere, Cone & Co., 12 and 14 Warren st., New York. Hunt & Lane, Congress street, Abner Curtis, Pearl street,

N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting for Eastern Merchants, looking up titles to Lands, paying Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c.

Earlville, Ill., July 2 3m

POETRY.

For the Liberator. NOT CARNAL BUT SPIRITUAL WEAPONS 'And then must the people of Kansas take the sword to defend themselves.' - Genuir Smith.

The good man takes no sword to fight, Though blood-stained demons hiss and swear; More strong his weapon-'tis the Right-He knows 'twill conquer every where.

I know his blood at times will boil. While thinking of the burning town, On Kansas' rich and virgin soil, Where Barber sleeps, and murdered Brown.

Electric tingles every vein At thoughts of Sumner in his gore. Struck foully by anoth r Can. Martyr of Truth on Senate floor.

'Tis true such things are hard to see-But then, the oppressor is the slave; His soul pe'er felt true liberty, And never can this side the grave.

Though others murder, steal and swear, Is it for us to follow them? For Christ shall toe the dagger bare? A decil turn to evil stem ?

Cleanse thine own soul, thou man of sin, Ere thou the ruffian hordes condemn : Look! find the same base heart within. Which thou canst plainly see in them.

It matters not that we can speak Great swelling words for Truth and Right, If we've the moral power so weak As wish with carnal swords to fight.

We're just as base as base can be, If we can take the sword and slay; Talk not to me of Liberty, Ye who advise the deadly fray!

The moral part of man ne'er yet With carnal force one soul did kill : 'Tis plain that those who this forget, Whoe'er they are, are ruffians still. DANIEL HITCHINGS. Richfield, N. Y.

The following lines were written in view of the late threatening aspect of affairs between Rogland and the United States :-

A VOICE FOR PEACE. Patience !- oh ! proud and high-spirited nations, England, America-bear and forbear : Patience !- if both of us will but have patience, All may be well by a trifle of care : Only, instead of hot words with each other, Hear without striking, and speak without guile,

And, as to war between brother and brother, Count up the cost of it-is it worth while? There should, indeed, be invincible causes, More than a matter of pique or of pride, More than some questions and quibbles of clauses,

Partisan squibs, and whatever beside ; There should be wrongs, and much long-enduring, Mutual sins in a black double file, There should be evils past bearing or curing, Ere such a war could be ever worth while. What ! shall a blunder or two and a bluster,

Got up by governments for their own ends. Or the fierce pranks of some sbrewd fillibuster, Turn into enemies kinsmen and friends? Both of us may be ambitious and jealous, Some even here in this tight little isle, Much such as you, are intractable fellows-But to be fees would be hardly worth while. Freedom's own children each other destroying.

Raving in folly, and raging in sin! Think how the despots of Europe, enjoying Such a vile massacre, gladly would grin ! Think of the blood to be pour'd out like water, Blood to disgrace us as well as defile, Think of the havor and rapine and slaughter All in one family-is it worth while?

Ruin without mitigation or measure. Rayaging all that is good in the world. Myriads of lives and millions of treasure Down to perdition remorselessly hurl'd : Liberty scandalized, progress retarded, Commerce by wholesale on Bankruptcy's file, Countries laid desolate, cities bombarded,

All because pride says, a war is worth while ! Oh! that a spirit of better confiding, More than diplomacy's craft comprehends, Were the good rule of humanity guiding Governments how to keep peoples good friends ! Oh! that no slanderous evil suspicions,

No bitter paragraphs brimming with bile. Made us all utterly bad politicians, Dreaming that such a war could be worth while ! All that is wicked on history's blazon.

Would be but innocence guaged with our crime; Guilt, such as wondering demons might gaze on, Wide as the world, and unending with time; For our carnage fraternal, terrific, gigantic, Broadly would crimson, for mile upon mile, Both the world's highways, Pacific, Atlantic, Ay, and both hemispheres-is it worth while?

Ever give up, or ever give in ; Victory neither have ever torn'd backs on Always we perish, or always we win. Russians and Prussians, and other like tissue, Fight with a courage we wouldn't revile, But for us two there is only one issue, Must we be conquerors ?- is it worth while?

Neither of us (we are both Anglo-Saxon)

No! we are Giants, but sons of one Mother : Let not the pigmies rejoice in our strife; Let us forgive, as brother with brother, Aye, and help on one another in life ; We can do good by wholesale together,

Winning man's welfare and Heaven's own smile ; We can do evil-the scale is a feather-Which is worth while, brother, which is worth while MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE LADY'S YES. BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

'Yes!' I answered you last night ; ' No !' this morning, sir, I say ! Colors seen by candle light Will not look the same by day.

When the tabors play'd their best, Lumps above, and laughs below-' Love me' sounded like a jest, Fit for Yes, or fit for No !

Call me false, or call me free-Vow, whatever light may shine, No man on thy face shall see Any grief for change on mine.

Yet the sin is on us both-Time to dance is not to woo-Wooer light makes fickle troth-

Scorn, of me recoils on you! Learn to win a lady's faith Nobly as the thing is high; Bravely, as for life and death-

With a loyal gravity. Lead her from the festive boards, Point her to the starry skies, Guard her by your truthful words,

Pure from courtship's flatteries. By your truth she shall be true-Ever true, as wives of yors -And her Yes, once said to you, Shall be yes forevermore.

THE LIBERATOR.

AN INQUIRY. FREMONT, Ind., Aug. 11, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON In THE LIBERATOR of the 1st inst., you make a state ment, in your ' Remarks " in answer to B., in the 6th division, in these words :- 'Indeed, properly speaking, there is but one government, and that not human, but divine; there is but one law, and that "the higher law"; there is but one ruler, and he is God.' And again, under ' 8,' you say, - ' Our theory is, that what is properly called government is either a chain of iron or a rope of sand, -either despotic or licentious, or both, -and hence must ultimately perish; and that men are to be guided, not by brute force or penal law, but by the spirit of love, justice, mercy, and good will to the whole human race.' And again, 'At the same time, we are far from discarding those arrangements and regulations of society which involve no violation of the principles we have laid down, and which, in the nature of things, are necessary to the welfare and comfort of every community."

Now, dear sir, to me, this is truly unintelligible,-' properly speaking, one government, and that divine one ruler, and he God.' I understand that the only God any person has, even in his mind's eye, is but the reflection of himself, and consequently, a divine government must vary among men as this idea of God varies. So, to me, that leaves no tangible government whatever.

Properly called government either a chain of iro or a rope of sand,' etc.; (1) 'despotic or licentious, or both,' etc. You do not mean that this is properly called government, do you? The fact that you do not discard arrangements or regulations,' etc., leaves me to infer that you do hold to some tangible idea of gov ernment, from the fact, again, that you say that these, from the nature of things, are necessary,' etc.

With the other criticisms, or the remainder of you answer to ' B., ' I find no fault in particular. But the part to which I have referred is so far out of my understanding, that I fear there may be priesthood lurking behind it; a little of the idea that God has great mysteries, which poor man cannot understand in his common capacity, but the priest can, unless you press him too hard, and then be too will hide behind the great mystery of godliness.' Of course, I as yet do not believe that you will do this, but expect a candid answer, which will completely and fully solve what to me appears as dark as Erebus.

W. HOPKINS. Yours, truly.

(1) Our friend misquotes us. We said, "what is popularly [not properly] called government,' &c. We cannot express our views with more clearness .- Ed,

> TO PRANCIS BARRY. FARMINGTON, Mich. Aug. 25, 1856.

My FRIEND : In a note addressed to me by you in THE LIBERATOR of Aug. 22d, you say, alluding to a resolution discussed at a Convention held at Sheboygan Falls-'The author of this resolution is ignorantly er mali-

ciously guilty of an atrocious slander.

I wrote, presented and advocated that resolution. I vitally changed. know what I meant by it, and the words express exactly what I meant-no more, no less; viz., that Spir- uncompromising morality! Before leaving the hall, I itualism rejects Free Love, as 'entertained by Abra- was met by three of the Club, who were deeply excited ham, Jacob, David and Solomon, and by all who be- by what they deemed my fanaticism and my hostility lieve God once established or allowed polygamy and It will be a long day before the apostle's condemnation concubinage, and inculcates the principle of an exclu- of doing evil that good may come will be appreciated sive conjugal love, (between one man and one woman,) If the Union was not formed by consenting to mora as the only basis of a happy home, and a spiritual and evil, let it be proved. If it was formed by consenting healthy offspring.' The advocates of the divine origin to moral evil, then its moral character is not Christian and authority of the Bible advocate polygamy and con- If it has provisions for moral evil, its having provisions cubinage. Spiritualism rejects them, and inculcates an also for moral good will not save it from wickedness exclusive conjugal love between one man and one wo- If I serve God in nine cases out of ten, and in the tentl

Does Spiritualism reject Free Love, as thus understood, and inculcate an exclusive conjugal love? If it does, then it contains no 'atrocious slander' against Spiritualism.

all it does express, and all it insinuates.

But you think the slander is directed against the advocates of Free Love. That some advocate and practise Free Love as meaning Free Lust, as did Abraham, Jacob, DEAR MR. GARRISON : David and Solomon, I know. That some who advocate relation, an exclusive love between one man and one wo- Fisher, some portions of which are certainly erroneous

thority of the Bible, as a whole, and say that God ap- Heaven knows, that in our day, one's ability in tha proves American slavery and the licentiousness of kind may prove extremely small. To be sure, I hav Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, are wholly unfit- felt a little doubtful about my own doctrine, since re ted to teach the world the true relation of marriage and fleeting upon the satisfaction I have had in the flaying parentage, and to be the guardians of sexual morality. alive of Gov. Gardner by Mr. Phillips. But on th They are the supporters of a debasing and boundless whole, I shall perhaps keep to my former opinion. I government of this nation are the keepers of a huge it only shows that one may dissent widely from those The advocates of the divine authority of the Bible as- ought to be systematized, and adopted as a permanen sert that it is in accordance with Nature and Nature's agency for the promotion of reform. At the same time God for a man to have seven hundred wives and three if the hot word must come, then it has a right to come hundred concubines.

Yet, these clerical and Christian (?) advocates of American slavery, and of the divine origin and authority of the Bible, are the very people who cry out most vehemently against Spiritualism, because, as they say, it sanctions Free Love-by which they understand po- the distinguished position assigned to us in the follow lygamy and concubinage, as practised by the Mormons, ing Proclamation ; but what is to be done, if we are and by David and Solomon. It ill-becomes believers in the divine origin and authority of the whole Bible to say one word against polygamy, concubinage, prostitution, or free love, in the sense in which they themselves In the name and by the authority of the Lord God of explain it; for, according to the fundamental article of their religious faith, boundless licentiousness is consistent with the most exalted piety and the most perfect wisdom. They teach the world that a man may be a man after God's own heart, and live in promiscuous sensual indulgence with more than fifty women, and be the wisest man that ever lived, or is to live, and retain in his brothel one thousand women, for the gratification of his sensual passion. Is it any wonder that American slavery and polygamy find protection in the American

Every eulogy on the Bible, as a whole, is a eulogy or polygamy and prostitution; every apology for slavery Missouri. is an apology for the abolition of marriage and universal concubinage. May Spiritualism, with her purer and more enhobling views of marriage and parentage, and of the relations of the sexes, go forth to the conflict with Sexualism, under every name and form, until men and women shall more perfectly understand and accomplish the true and exalted mission of each to the HENRY C. WRIGHT.

REPUBLICANISM IN VERMONT.

RANDOLPH, Vt., Aug. 25, 1856.

MR. GARRISON

DEAR SIR,-I here send you some resolutions which were rejected by a Republican Convention assembled at Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., on the 8th inst.

I do not send you these resolutions because they ar in keeping with the advanced state of mind in your Society, but to show that the Republican party are of March next. simply restrictionists. They deny the intent to disturb slavery where it is already established, but wish to confine it within its present limits. They consent to

the right of Kentucky to hold slaves in her own State, out deny her right to carry them into Kansas; as though State lines could change the rights of man.

If the Constitution of the United States guarante and protects slavery where it is now established, and the Republican party (as they do) consent to it, they are morally guilty of all the evils growing out of the institution, and are guilty of theoretical and practical

Affirming as we do that slavery is an outlaw, w deny that there can be a law made to establish, defend or protect it, any more than there can be to protect murder, robbery, theft, or any other crime. For last we say, total and unconditional prohibition ; for man we say, freedom through all the land, to all its inhabi tants. Then, with liberty goes the right of soil to mak every one an inalienable home. No man has liberty to give. It is the inspiration of the soul, and each must assume it.

These resolutions we sent to the Freeman, and the were rejected for their radicalism :-Whereas, it is conceded that liberty is an inalienable

right ; therefore, Resolved, That slavery is piracy, and that slave

holders are practical pirates. Resolved, That the present Administration, condescending as it does to strike hands with slaveholders, has shown itself, in the light of truth, to be more contemptible than the despotisms of Europe, and should be denounced as a traitor to freedom, and dangerous to the safety of the Republic.

Resolved. That every slave in the United States has natural and inalienable right to liberty now; and it is the duty of every American citizen to proclaim freedom through all the land, to all its inhabitants.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States when explained by the language of Democracy, is no a slaveholding instrument, and should never be used for such a villanous purpose.

Resolved, That the time has come for action, an that we will never lay down our armor until the last slave on the American soil shall lift up his hands to God and say, "I, too, am free." B. W. DYER.

A UNION WITHOUT A COMPROMISE. DEAR LIBERATOR:

We have had two demonstrations in this town-or by a few Democrats, and the other by a crowd of Fre monters. The national flag, with the inscription, ' The Constitution, the Union, and the Democratic party, one and inseparable,' describes one, and the national flag, with ' Liberty and the Union, Free Speech, Free Territory, Fremont and Dayton,' represents the other

Both parties glorify the Union. Much as we prefe the Fremont to the Buchanan platform, we deem then both vitally defective. By the courtesy of the Fremon Club, I was invited to speak at their out-door and their in-door meeting. Having the outline United States map before us in the evening, we could see how the boasted land of liberty was darkened by slavery I directed particular attention to the fact, that we ar responsible for the thirty Representatives in Congress who will continue there to darken public councils un til the Constitution itself, which puts them there, is

Alas ! how few seem to appreciate the doctrine man. This is all the resolution was designed to express, serve Satan, I am a wicked man; and the more so, I cover up my wickedness by ambiguous speech. Yours, for a Union without a Compromise,

W. G. BABCOCK. Harvard, Mass., August 26.

> EXPLANATORY LETTER. GLOUCESTER, Aug. 29, 1856.

I have just heard of an account of the meeting of Free Love understand by it, as it exists in the conjugal Progressive Friends at Longwood, by William Logan man, I also know. These believe that conjugal, or Some one is represented, I am told, as commenting marriage love, is, by a necessity of our being, exclusire; that where conjugal love exists, it exists for one nians, and Samuel J. May is made to concur in such object, and one alone; that it is impossible for one man remarks. Now, that some one can be no other than to love two women, conjugally, or a woman two men; myself-unless, indeed, Mr. Fisher is reporting his that no man who loves one woman conjugally can feel own observations; but certain it is that I said nothing willing she should live with other men, as he wishes of this kind. What I said and do say is, that I dissent her to live with him, and so in regard to the woman. from your 'Philosophy of Reform,' as expounded by As to the former class, they will see no 'atrocious WENDELL PHILLIPS in a lyceum lecture with that title. slander ' in the resolution ; as to the latter class, the The method there proposed was personal criticism—that resolution makes no allusion to them, directly or indi- is, iconoclasm, destruction of popular idols. I should not adopt this as a rule. On the contrary I should say Certain I am, that those who inculcate the divine au- Let us avoid personalities and invective when we can sensualism. The pro-slavery clergy, churches and fact, I differ in opinion from you in many points; but national brothel, in which they confine one sixth of all he honors most. But what I said at Longwood was the women of the country, for purposes of prostitution. just what I say here, that I do not believe invective

Respectfully yours,

Under all the circumstances, it might appear a affectation of modesty, on our part, to decline occupying not 'respected accordingly,' we do not know; but it may all be made plain bereafter .- Ed. Lib. PROCLAMATION.

Shem,' to all the inhabitants of the World and dwellers on the Earth-Greeting :

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is the lawful Presiden of the first dominion, for the term ending the fourt day of March next. His Place is the National Palace supplanting President Pierce in the occupancy of sai Palace. President Garrison will be respected accord ingly.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH is General in Chief of Wisco sin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Northern Missouri, with full powers to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty in Kansas and Northers

The slave codes of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Missouri being inconsistent with the blessing of the Lord God of Shem, said codes. in the States and part of a State above named, of necessity, end with said blessing. And inasmuch as it is written, (Isalah 60 : 21,) 'Thy people all righteous they shall inherit the land for ever,' it will be under stood, a refusal to yield to the blessing will be followed by the ejectment of those who choose the curse.

General WINFIELD SCOTT is the lawful President the third dominion. He is charged with the establishment of justice in said dominion. President Scott's term of four years will end on the fourth day of March next. President Scott will be respected accordingly.

President Pierce, 'out asunder' from the first an third dominions, will find his place in the second do minion, where his authority will end on the fourth day

th next.
The Constitutional Citizen IES E. PRICE.

Mount Zion, August 25th, 1856.

[Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

[Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

The Argument.—The Correspondent telleth the News.—Also of feline Natural History—He defineth the position of the Garrisonians—And describeth the Negotiations at Wheatland—Their simplicity and reasonableness—the final surrender of the Sage—Paley's Sermon on the Loares and Fishes—How ours are to be parted—Mr. Garrison and the Liberalor at Washington—Unreasonable demands of Mr. Phillips—Mr. Choale's rivality—The Sims Commissioner on the Anxious Scat—Praspects of the late Corresponding Editor—His love of humanity—His tenderness for the ministry—Provision for the Editors.

Have you heard the news? Of course, you must other papers: but, very likely, you did not attach much credit to them. In fact, we did not mean to have the fact known just yet; but as the cat has been let out of the bag, it's of no use trying to sack her again. This particular breed of the fe-line race belongs to the family of the High Stew-ard of the Lord Marquis of Carabas, the redoubtable Poss in Boots—only their boots are seven-leagued ones, and it is to no purpose to attempt heading them. It is useless, therefore, any longer to deny that the Garrisonian Abolitionists are all going to vote for Buchanan for President, next November. I believe this important truth was first communicated to the public by the Evening Post of your city, the character of which eminent journal is a sufficient guarantee for the authenti city of its information; though I cannot con-ceive how it could have got wind of this matter, as it had been conducted, as we had thought, with the profoundest secrecy. I hope there has been no

treason in the camp.
You must know, negotiations have been on foot for a good while. Mr. Buchanan, seeing the necessity of strengthening himself, made overtures to us, some time ago, with liberal offers in case we should entertain them. Thinking that the time for which we had been waiting patiently for so many years, of bringing ourselves to the best market, had now arrived, we determined to see dinner, and while the ladies and gentlemen were what price he was willing to pay. Accordingly, still scated at the table, he threw himself back in we sent Mr. Samuel May, Jr., to Pennsylvania, his chair, and gave a loud, shrill whistle, as if ition of that master in the art, Mr. Soule, of Londing the departure of stages,—which it appear islana, we felt somewhat apprehensive that he was all he desired to learn from the waiter. This might prove more than a match for our plenipo-remark, coming from a servant, so aroused the tentiary. But I am happy to assure you that we found him fully equal to the occasion. The basis that he immediately proceeded to the landlord, and on which we consented to go into negotiation at all was, that we should be placed exactly in the threatening, that if his demand was not instantly shoes the slaveholders had always worn at such complied with, to leave the house. The landlord times. As it was conceded that Mr. Buchanan with a calamess really refreshing, told the whist-could not be elected without our help, we neld ourselves entitled (as the slaveholders always have he would furnish conveyance for his (the Tennesbeen) to any thing we chose to ask for. And as sean) departure, whenever he chose to depart we chose to ask for every thing, the simplicity and This rather cooled off the chivalrous gentleman reasonableness of our propositions very much fa- for the moment, but he went around the house, cilitated our coming to terms. Mr. Buchanan attempted to save something out of the fire for his old friends, but a casual intimation that Sealed like himself to ask for their bills and haggage Proposals had been sent in by Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Thompson, the landlord, ordered a stage-coach which we had held it to be a point of honor not to to be got ready, and the party left for Gorham, open until our conference with himself was closed, brought him to reason at once, and he gave us who had become acquainted with the facts of the carte blanche as to the division of the spoil.

Of course, we have not arranged all the details as yet. You remember Paley's sermon before the younger Pitt, at Cambridge, when he was the Young Pitt as well, of which the text was, 'There is a lad here that hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many? This difficulty, of course, we have to encounter, as every body must who has more company than chairs. But thus much you may consider as set-tled. Mr. Garrison is to be Secretary of State; the Liberator is to be removed to Washington; is to be made the Government Organ; and, it is unnecessary to say, is to have the public printing. Mr. Phillips insists on the Attorney-Generalship as his share of the booty, notwithstanding the ob vious impropriety of having two Cabinet Ministers from the same State. But, even if this difficulty should be surmounted, another takes its place in the previous claim of Mr. Choate to that gentleman, having already qualified himself by joining the Democratic party, has now elenched the nail he drove in a sure place by his Maine Letter, by joining us also, when he cerned there was no other salvation for the Union He has become a member of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and intends taking out a Lecturing Agency under its auspices during the com-ing campaign. Mr. George Ticknor Cortis, also, has taken his place on the anxious seat, and will. probably, be propounded for admission to that church at its next regular meeting. It is thought however, that he will be content with the District

Attorneyship, here. As for your late Corresponding Editor, he has been offered his pick of the Foreign Missions. He has not yet made his choice; but I suspect him of a strong squint towards that to the Feejee Is lands. You know his natural taste for preying on the departed, especially the late Mr. Webster, has occasioned him to be likened unto a hyena, a ghoul, a wolf, and other delicate creatures, that have a weakness for defunct humanity. It is my own opinion, that he has read with envy the ac counts of the repasts that are spread in the Canni bal Islands, as described by Sydney Smith, and is ambitious of an official introduction to the most recherché of them. A baked missionary, for example, with 'a cold clergyman on the sideboard, would have greater charms for one of his tastes than all the luxuries of St. James's or the Tuilleries. I don't think he could resist a roasted minister-having never enjoyed that delicacy as yet to my knowledge, except in a typical and metaphorical sense. You must not think that your own interests have been overlooked. Far from it. You must not think that your You two editors are to divide the New York Post Office and Custom House between you; provided, always, that you come cordially into the arrangement, put the names of ' Buck and Breck ' at the head of your columns, and make the Standard a spicy compaign paper until the election. But of this there can be no question. I will try and keep you advised of the further details of the arrangements, as they may be matured. But as to the authenticity of the above, the internal evidence is enough to vouch for it. I think if any thing can save the country, it will be this blessed coalition.

> TASTINGS OF PUNCH. The Bishop's Wish-(After Bloomfield.)

Be mine a modest pension clear Of just six thousand pounds a-year; And, to complete my humble lot, Give Fulham palace for my cot. Let me enjoy a quiet life, Away from controversial strife; My daily meal should ne'er disturb My tranquil mind for meat or herb. On fish or fowl I ne'er would look, But leave it to my foreign cook. A bin of six-and-twenty port; With now and then, to warm my veins, Some Burgundy or brisk Champagnes. Of cash I need no large amount, But at a bank a good account, On which-my tradesmen not to vex-To draw from time to time my cheques. My simple wishes thus supplied, I into privacy will glide : My Bishop's mitre I'll resign, And calm contentment shall be mine, If they will only give me clear, For life-six thousand pounds a-year

Bishops and Curates .- Wherefore should our spected contemporary, the Times, give circulation to the complaints of 'agueish curates' and such invalids? Were they consigned to a palace of pleasure, they would gramble that the palace was not paradise. Why cannot such people leave poor Doctor Blomfield alone, calm and meditative in his Fulham hermitage! We have it on the authority of the Bishop of Oxford—a man who, no doubt, loathes lucre as the root of all evil—that the Bishop of London bad all his life shown 'an almost op of London had all his life shown 'an almost heroic indifference of money.' With £22,000 a year, Charles James Blomfield despised his income, taking his yearly thousands even as a martyr would take his stripes. Well, the worthy man has consented to grub on—the phrase is homely, but so are the aspirations of the Fulham annhorite—upon six thousand a year, clear of palace rent; and straightway every beans and bacon-fed curate has a fling at the incarnate humility.

A curate—an agueish curate'—wishes to know of the Times, if curates in general may look forward for some provision when age and disease have incapacitated them from further labors.— There is disaffection, insolence in the very ques-tion. This curate, for twenty years, folded the sheep of two curacies. They were separated by a hedge-row, and the pastor was exposed to the pestilential atmosphere of Essex marshes. And the curate sums up the case of bishop and curate as below :-

'To a bishop who has had his labors sweetened b all that life can give of comfort, luxury, and high est dignity-a palace and £6000 per annum. a curate who, for thirty years, shall hav

done his devoir before God and man, till, broker with miasmatic fever, or voiceless from excess to be any longer faithful in his calling-the workhouse.

And is it not well that it should be so! A co rate on £100 a year, and shaking with a marsh ague, shaking, and praying, and teaching the while, is still a lively representative of the ancient Christian; is still a living extract from the New Testament. Now a Bishop, with £22,000 per annum, and if shaking, shaking with the fat,of the is, as far as our reading goes, not to be found in the volume to which we have reverently alluded. The blue nose and white face of an agueish curate may, possibly, look better even to the angels than the purple and fine linen of epis-

SOUTHERN MANNERS.

A correspondent of the Boston Bee, writing from the Glen House, at the White Mountains, says :-I have another difficulty to record, arising from

the peculiar character of Southern chinalry, and Northern sense of propriety and independence. On Tuesday, a young gentleman from Memphis Tenn., who had arrived during the day in company with some others from Tennessee, endeavored to introduce the customs,—as he subsequently said they were,—of the South. After finishing his we sent Mr. Samuel May, Jr., to Pennsylvania, and the Sent Mr. Samuel May, Jr., to Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, but really with full powers on our behalf to treat with the Sage of Wheatland. As this distinguished patriot had seen a good deal of diplomatic service, especially at Ostend, under the tutold his grievances to his Southern friends, and by tea-time, he had persuaded some half-dozen asses like himself to ask for their bills and haggage. amid the laughter of a large number of gentlemen difficulty. As this person intends visiting Boston, the proprietors of the Boston hotels had better commence training their waiters in the school of Southern chivalry, and in order that they may not entertain angels unawares, I give the name of the party-which is J. P. Perkins, Memphis, Tenn Many Southern gentlemen—gentlemen in the ful-lest meaning of the word—censured the conduct of the Tennessean, and laughed heartily at his

presumptuous demand and folly.

No one will deny that citizens of the Northern States travel more than their Southern brethren, but who ever heard of any difficulty arising be tween a Northern man and a domestic in a hotel ! There may have been an instance in the history of the country, but I am not aware of it. And how is this matter to be accounted for! Do Southern men consider all whom they encounter at the North as mere slaves or inferiors, or do they, immediately upon crossing Mason and Dixon's line, throw off whatever of the gentlemen they may have previously possessed, and at once assume the blackguard and bully! Of course, my remarks will not apply to many, very many, high-minded, honorable, gentlemanly Southerners who visit the North ; but the frequency of difficulties with waiters leads one to suppose that there is some existing cause for it, on the part of Southerners, not yet explained.

From the Vermont Chronicle. MR. WEBSTER AND THE SABBATH.

That great man and statesman, Daniel Webster, was a member of an Orthodox church, and is spo-ken of as a Christian. I have looked anxiously for some decided evidence of real religious char acter in his public life, without obtaining it. If I should obtain the account of his private life, I thought I might find something that would satisfy

my mind that he had been ' born again.' The 'Private Life,' published by the Harpers has come into my house. Our boy reads it with much interest. Shall be be left to draw the inference that he may do things that Mr. Webster did, because he is said to have been a Christian-be cause no one has pointed out those things that discredit his Christian character !

I find that he wrote letters upon mere worldly matters on the Sabbath. (Selling oxen and steers description of his farm and events that happened upon it, &c.) Mr. Webster was not without a knowledge of God's command, 'Remember the Sabhath day to keep it holy.'

If there had been but one Sabbath letter on worldly business and matters of worldly interest, I should have been inclined to think the date a mistake, for the author of the book says that Mr Webster 'habitually reverenced the Sabbath. Does he call writing letters on worldly business

on the Sabbath reverencing it!

We are often told to 'speak no evil of the dead.'
but the Bible records evil things of the distinguished dead for our warning.

Although Mr. Webster was a great man and statesman, yet God does not set aside his law because the rest in the rest of the rest.

cause the great man transgressed it, or lower its strictness and purity because he violated it, have seen no record of any expression of regret of penitence for this sirr of his, and so far as related to this sin, it goes to show that Mr. Webster was not a consistent Christian, and that he did not ha bitually reverence the Sabbath. Let those who read this 'Private Life,' and

those who think of Mr. Webster as a Christian be careful to avoid this sin of his. From the Herald of Gospel Liberty.

THE BROOKS AND BURLINGAME PARCE.

Our readers are probably already familiar with the published facts relating to the duel which was to be, but failed to come off, between the filthy South Carolina man who caned Hon. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Burlingame, who has not represented Massachusetts by recognizing the barbarous duelling code of the so-called chiralry.

We are heartily sorry, yea more, we are heartily ashamed for our native State, that one of her representations of the property of the state of the st

resentatives should have deemed a call from Mi Brooks as worthy of any reply whatever. When man sinks his manhood in open brutality, and after weeks of reflection fully justifies his act, it is high time that men of respectability should leave his alone in his glory until he becomes penitent.

Mr. Burlingame has grossly mistaken the moral sentiment of his State to suppose that she desired to have her honor vindicated by any recognition of that reliet of a barbarous age, duelling. The Bay State—the home of the descendants of the pilgrims-cannot be honored by such means. has forbidden duelling at home, and cert me, and certainly must, in justice, condemn that abroad which sh has pronounced crime upon her own soil.

Nor yet is the moral of this any more tolerable

because the press records a farce instead of a trag-edy. The matter will be regarded as a stain upon the honor of the State, by the suber thought of a Christian people. The State may safely rest her chaim to be respected in Congress or elsewhere, on her industry, morality and good order. Her insti-tutions of learning, common schools, and benevo-lent institutions, all bear a noble testimony, ailent, but weighty, on her behalf.

Before this transaction, South Carolina tu stained, and deeply, by the conduct of her sos, but Massachusetts could point to her suffering Saate, whose wounds plead eloquently for her isjust the conduct of her representative.

Those were no friends to our noble State wheat vised our representative to his course, and the

Those were no triends to buy more state shad vised our representative to his course, and to who justify him are as destitute of friendship. In what is made to feel the rebuke of a way who justify him are as destitute of friendship. To sooner he is made to feel the rebuke of a wood public sentiment, the better for all concerned. As for himself, we doubt not that his own concerns is at work. But if this thing is justified, or winded at and overlooked, it will not be long before he can be a supersonable for the concerning of our State will sealing. ed at and overlooked, it will not be long before he representatives of our State will really fight. Set things must be nipped in the bud. The old please things must be nipped in the bud. The old please State would dishonor herself to be represent a man who would receive or accept a challeng or even intimate that such would be the one. If Mr. Burlingame is sustained by his consultant challenges in this State has some Mr. Buringante in this State has gone back treng in

AYER'S Are curing the Sick to an extent letter

. before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR formula

JULES HAUEL, ESQ., the well-known perfame, if Osses Street: Philadelphia, whose choice preducts at food a fine every to cilet, says, —

"I as "happy to say of your Carnaure Prins that I have but within my knowledge. Many of my friends have maded not benefits from them, and coincide win in believing the strength of the control of the c

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from his or Dr. J. C. AYES. Sir: I have tall The venerance Characters is the venerate from the part of the listlessness, languar, has despite, and hencefit, for the listlessness, languar, has despite, and flow headache, which has of late years overtaken as segment of the part of the listlessness in my family for cought and old win falling success. You make medicine which cur, utilist, pleasure to commend you for the good you have design?"

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Railrad Co. a. "Ph. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Int. II like "Size: I take pleasure in adding my isstimory to the day of your medicines, having derived very makerial section of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pilis. I am mer viscout them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be white y means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Workers, N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Cathantic Phils in my pretin, I enty from experience, that they are an invaluable purpose, or disordered functions of the liver, causing behavior, they of disordered functions of the liver, causing behavior, high time, coativeness, and the great variety of disease the list, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all case then purgative remedy is required, I condiently remained in Pills to the public, as superior to any other promoted in Pills to the public, as superior to any other liver of the production of the public as superior to any other liver of the production of the public as a superior to any other liver of the public as a superior to any other products as the pills to the public as a superior to any other liver of the public as a superior of the public as a liver of the public as a superior of the public as a liver of the liver of t

"DR. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: I have been afficied from with sero' ala in its worst form, and now, after tenty new sand an tantold amount of suffering, have been suspined out in a few weeks by your Pills. With what felings of spikel; write, can only be imagined when you realise what have sand how long.

write, can only be imagined when you realize that I have the and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this larkest free in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and take no most bilind, besides the unenfurable pain; at other it stells the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has by a partly bald all my days; sometimes it cane out in my les, at kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking you take. Pills, and more an entirely free from the complaint. My eyes well, my skin is fair, and my hair has remaneded a large you will be a supported by the many many and the services and I have been sent to the support of the services of the services of the services and the services and the services and the services and the services are sent to the services of granting.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conving all mation that shall do good to others I am, with sery sentent of gratitude,

Yours, &c., MARIA EUXEN."

of gratitude, Yours, &c.,

"I have known the above-named Maria Eicker has let all hood, and her statement is strictly tree.

"ADREW J. MESHITA."

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing of the Portsmouth Manufacturing of the Portsmouth Manufacturing of the April 1864.

20th April 1864.

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marica, write for least 20th April, 1854.—

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious stark with use frost derangement of the Liver, which had become my sets.

I had falled of any relief by my Physician, and one ser remedy I could try; but a few thoses of your Pills has employ restored me to health. I have given them to my children worms, with the best effects. They were promptly card, I recommended them to a friend for continues, which had small him for months; he told me in a few days they had card in You make the best medicine in the world, and I in 200 and 200.

You make the best medicine in the world, and I is few say so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supersolut, whose brilliant abilities have made him well have, as by in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orlean, 16 Jan. 18;

"Sin: I have great satisfaction in assuring us this and family have been very much benefited by you notion. My wife was cured, two years since, of a severe and fagure cough, by your Chirany Perforat, and since the his 1999 perfect health. My children have several time less cure in attacks of the Influenza and Croup by it. It is an landar remody for these complaints. Your Carraire has law is remody for these complaints. Your Carraire has law in grown upon me for some years: indeed, this care is anknown grown upon me for some years: indeed, this care is anknown portant, from the fact that I had failed to get reld from the Irbysicians which this section of the country sakes, and has any of the numerous remedies I had takes.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential being n at family, and you may well suppose, we are not unmarked h. Yours respectfully."

LEAVIT TRAITS.

LEAVITY TRAITER

"Dr. J. C. ATE. Honored Sr: I have mose a foreign of the CATHARTIC PILLS left me by your agent, and has a suffering the cured by them of the dreadful Rheumation under side found me suffering. The first does relieved me, and a so as quent doses have entirely removed the dasse. Belia her, health now than for some years before, which I amino safet to the effects of your CATHARTY FILLS.

Yours with great respect.

LICIUS R MITCH! The above are all from persons who are publicly knew that

The above are all from persons was these statement stand; they reside, and who would not make these statement stand; thorough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you of who she pills, on which they make move profit. Be not impact quity any such counsellors. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYES, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lovell, Ess.

Sold by THEODORE METCALF & CO., Bains; BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

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NORTHAMPTON. MASS.

In all the local advantages which render stinds an institution for Invalids, and a Samer feast for others, seeking relaxation and pleasure, the same feast alone and unrivalled. It is surrounded to use the by forty acres of forest park, which affirds arising shade during the warm months, and prefering in the winds in winter. The water is supplied in particular to the winds in winter. The water is supplied in particular to the winds in winter. The water is supplied in particular to the winds in winter. The water is supplied in particular to the winds of the same and under the winds and particular to the winds and particular to the winds and scientific manner. One of Vergues's Electrical Baths for extracting metallic substancts, and is in successful operation.

Dr. H. Halbette, the proprietor, (formerly fabrester, N. Y...) continues to pay particular sites and see the winds and weak weak weak sees that NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

ester, N. Y.,) continues to pay particular attents woman's diseases and weaknesses. The sacretist has attended his method of treating such couplant by his system of Motorpathy has given him a natar tended practice. He diseards the wend intended practice. He diseards the wend intended and the day, and makes no use of artificial supports system is founded on new nathological principle, as system is founded on new pathological principle, sa by it permanent cures are effected with an east and tainty heretofore unattained by any system of the rapeuties.

rapeutics.

He also devotes himself to the cure of all the sums kinds of Chronic Diseases. Having been for years at the head of a Hydropathic Institutes, within that time having treated many of the most arrelleasted arrests he had an apportunity for himself. plicated cases, he has had an opportunity for him plyed of acquiring skill in the control of pratricts

difficult complaints.

There is a Gymnasium, Billiard Room and Reng.

Alley for the use of guests and patients. Gymnasiand Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost imprised and bealthy senses. and Calisthenic exercises are of the utmost isport for the expansion, development and health series the lungs and various other organs, and is sent as are indispensable. Many modes are need to talk in its and organic action, and thus to equalist the interest of the control of

rious drugs.

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Exposition of Motorpathy, postage free, to the second of ten letter stamps; and Motion—Life, and ceipt of six.
Address H. HALSTED, M. D., Northampton, March 28, 1855. J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

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All remittane ting to the pecu-directed. (POST P. Advertisement el three times for

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WASHINGTON EDITOR: Yest ive in Congres his thirty-seven to be one of a bled to dine wit consisted of Jud an, Col. Davis, les. Mr. Edmund

ccurred, which inleation. Tow Quitman rose, a blues County, a a beautiful ca remarks, with agly impressed h me with an a blication, whe may read the the man who District. Quitman ros

ask permission myself of this o which I have been County, Miss who site at the ane, with the ane, with the pany their gift. Ie which brings fith you in the sas been forward as of Holmes Copect and approx pect and approve resolutions : ormer occasion.