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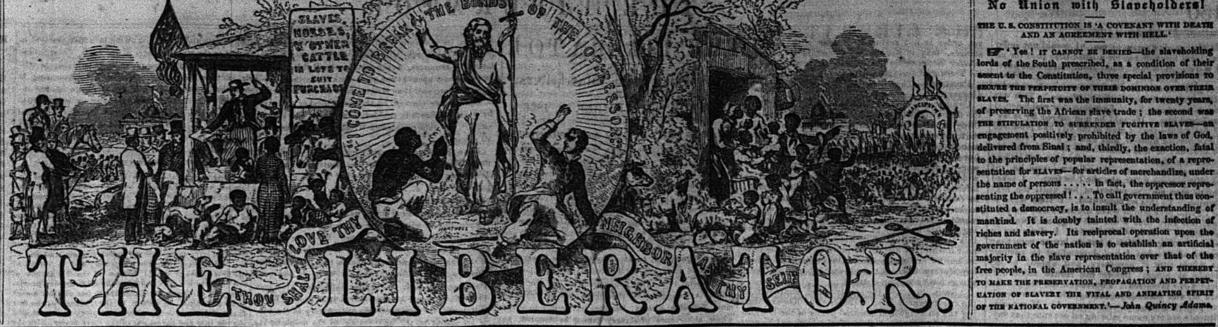
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ROBERT F. WALLOUT, GENERAL AGENT Trans-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum

Tire copies will be sent to one address s, if payment be made in advance. remittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. derisements making less than one square in there times for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. The Agents of othe American, Massachusetts, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial e, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, vil :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray BG. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and CORLL PUBLICA title planes of THE LIBERATOR, both sides o

VI LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

atestion are impartially allowed a hearing.



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 ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty ye of preserving the African slave trade; the second

VOL. XXVI. NO. 37.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1157.

Washington City, D. C., Aug. 7, 1856.

M. farror: Yesterday our immediate Repreted his thirty-seventh year; and it was my good led to dine with him on the occasion. The ensisted of Judge Butler, Gen Lane, Gen. mas, Col. Davis, Secretary of War, Judge pla, Mr. Edmundson, Mr. Bocock, Mr. Cling-and syself. Colonels Brooks, Orr and Keitt mer when I passed a few hours of more pleas-ad while at the table, an incident unexpectexerred, which to relate is the object of this mication. Towards the close of the feast, Quitman rose, and, in behalf of the citizens Himes County, Mississippi, presented Col. remarks, with which all present were so singly impressed that I appealed to him to this me with an abstract of what he had said ublication, where the constituents of Colonel is may read the judgment of a veteran warthe man who bears in honor the flag of the

6en. Quitman rose and spoke in substance as

I sk permission of the gentlemen present to a pself of this opportunity to perform a duty which I have been charged by the citizens of the County, Mississippi; it is to present my d who sits at the head of the table this beauth which I have be case, with the approving resolutions which appart their gift. Capt. Brooks, (for I prefer hils which brings back to memory my associa-with you in the service of our country.) this chas been forwarded to me by a committee of men of Holmes County, Mississippi, as a token topect and approval, accompanied by the fol-ing resolutions: [Which we have published a former oversion.]

I former occasion.]
Sr, the approval of such men should be a full sation for the abuse which has, from cer-strers, been heaped on your head. In character, intelligence, and high and reease of honor, the gentlemen whose names ascarted with these resolutions have no succeed with these resolutions have no succeed as your conduct. They have honored me sing me as the organ of this presentation self. I know that their gift is bestowed their jit is bestowed to who is worthy of it—one who is incapait dishonorable act. I recall to mind the
it and almost beardless officer, who, as Capin the gellant Palmetto Regiment in Mexico,
and and any command, was remarkable for his
they, and for the performance of every duty in
map and in the field, sharing with his men
proximal of both subarras—now can I forget. stands of both spheres—nor can I forget, athors of both spheres—nor can I forget, it is the last bloody fields of that campaign, ed of four of your kinsmen flowed to secure librat sictories of our arms; or that in the spills of the sphere of the spills o mant victories of our arms; or that in the merible charge on the Garitade Belin, your situativing kinsman gallantly fell within the satisfaction of those events. I will at the sat recollection of those events. I will that I unite with my friends of Holmes may in their histories. in their high estimate of you personally. In their high estimate of you personally, is in their approval of the honorable and semiments which actuated you in vindication of your State and the character of serable relative, upon the occasion to which eler.

a second not permit him then to respond to what me addressed to him, but he would reply by letter he could better command his thoughts.

The Gen. Quitman (a copy of which was a family to Gen. Quitman (a copy of which was a copy of which was a family to

House of Representatives, Aug. 7, 1856. Bus Gen.: I could not trust myself yeater-is Phia Gen.: I could not trust myself yeater-is reply to your kind and complimentary re-is upon presenting to me the beautiful came in a friends of Holmes County, Mississippi, countsioned you to present in their name. dinary circumstances. I would have re-

lay was my birth-day. The morning had ted to a successful effort to restore amica-ous between two gentlemen, each of whom

Hon. Parston S. Brooks—Dear Sir:—On behalf of a Committee of the citizens of Columbia, I am instructed to request that you will designate some hour at which it will suit your convenience to meet your fellow-citizens of Columbia at the City Hall, for the purpose of receiving some testimonials of their appreciation of your gallant conduct in defending the honor of our State.

I take the liberty of suggesting 8 o'clock this

I take the liberty of suggesting 8 o'clock this never

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Very sincerely your friend, E. J. ARTHUR, Chairman.

· College, Aug. 29. My DEAR SIR :- It will give me pleasure to meet the citizens of Columbia, at the City Hall to-night I have the honor to be, most truly,

Your friend and servant, P. S. BROOKS.

Hon. EDWARD S. ARTHUR, Chairman.

renerable Senator from South Carolina, Andrew Pickens Butler, and the fair fame of his State. The pitcher and goblet are beautiful specimens come.
of the skill and taste of Messrs. Radcliffe and On
Guignard, at whose establishment they were pur-

Mayor Arthur, on making the presentation, delivered a very handsome and appropriate speech, as follows: —

*Col. Brooks:—On behalf of the citizens of Columbia, it becomes my pleasing duty to present to you this pitcher, goblet and cane, as testimonials of our high appreciation of your recent conduct at Washington City. They were prepared some time since for presentation, but supposing that it would be more agreeable to you to receive them here in the midst of your own fellow-citizens, they have been withheld for this occasion. I trust, Sir, that I may be permitted to add that it is not alone, that you have visited with merited castigation the vile slanderer of the State which gave you both the throughout the trying secues through which you have since passed, has been such as to win the applause of all honorable men, and to justify our pride in claiming you as one of Carolina's noblest sons.

It is needless for me to allude more particularly in the contract of the same that are the archives and the Treasury of the Government. We should anticipate them, and force them to attack us.

In conclusion, Mr. Brooks said he felt it to be an obligation upon him to devote all the energies of his life to repsy the generous sympathy with which he had been met by his fellow-citizens of his South Carolina; and that whenever an occasion offered, he would be ready to stand up in defence of his State. In the language of a distinguished citizen of our State, he would say that through good and evil report, for weal or for woe, he would stand by South Carolina.

At the conclusion of these remarks, (which were languently interrupted by hearty applause,) one general shout arose from the assembled crowd, and they quickly dispared, but arose from the assembled crowd, and they quickly dispared. * Con. BROOKS :- On behalf of the citizens of Colum

justify our pride in claiming you as one or Carolina's noblest sons.

It is needless for me to allude more particularly to your noble bearing and gallant conduct in maintaining the honor and interests of your State, for let me assure you, Sir, they need no other record than the hearts of your countrymen, where now they are already inscribed in characters which time cannot efface.

Allow me, Sir, on behalf of the citizens, to welcome you to Columbia, and to tender to you our warm congratulations on your triumph over the malignant slanderers of your State and race, and to assure you of our coincidal sympathy and approbation.

After the conclusion of Mayor Arthur's remarks.
Col. Brooks advanced to the front of the portion amid the cheers and appliance of the multitude, and delivered a speech of nearly an hour in length. and delivered a speech of nearly an hoor in length, a brief, mesgre, and very inadequate synopsis of which we give. He thanked the citizens for the compliment paid him on this occasion, and for the sympathy which his course received. It was the spirit which actuated him to do the deed, more than the deed itself, which deserved their commendation. It was a deed which was the result of a high sense of duty, and any man who held his honor above reproach would have acted, under similar circumstances, precisely as he did.

An ordinary castigation was nothing to excite a people as had this not of his excited the North.

period as possible. The annexed correspondence will show the result of the action of the committee through their chairman, the Hon. Mayor Arthur:—

Columbia, Aug. 29, 1856.

Columbia, Aug. 29, 1856.

**The annexed correspondence that he had it in his power to raise a revolution, it was no egotistic boast. He felt that he had done as much as any one man to concentrate the feeling of the South, and when he spoke of revolution, he knew that, had he stepped forward.

evening as a suitable time, provided it suits your made a speech; his birth-place, too, was as hard to fix upon satisfactorily, as was the identity of his father. Fillmore was a man of unexceptiona-ble moral virtue; but between Fremont and Fillmore, he would prefer the former, because the great issue would be precipitated, although the latter was as much an Abolitionist, having voted to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. against the admission of Texas, and had opposed the administration of Franklin Pierce for his

course on the Missouri Compromise.

Buchanan, the speaker frankly admitted, was not his first, second, or third choice, but his last. His first choice was Franklin Pierce, because he had manifested a disposition to give the South her

At 8 o'clock, the City Hall was so densely crowded that it was found necessary to move an adjournment to the street, in front of the Court House, upon the balcony of which Mayor Arthur presented to Mr. Brooks, in presence of the assembled mass of citizens, a handsome Silver Pitcher, a Goblet, and one of Mr. Peckham's finest Hickory Canes with a handsome gold head.

Each article was selected with great care, without regard to cost, by the citizens of Columbia, intended as a present to Mr. Brooks as an evidence of their unqualified approval of his course as a Representative, and especially for the prompt and appropriate manner in which he chastised and manifested and appropriate manner in the countries of the sound manifested and manifested and appropriate manner in the countries of the sound manifested and manifested and appropriate manner in the countries of the sound manifested and manifested the notorious Charles Sumner for his wanton abuse we are bound to have civil war, and if we must and cowardly assault upon the character of the dissolve the Union, we must do it with a full appreciation of the consequences. He thought the would be no child's play when the conflict

come.

On the second Monday in November next, the great question would be decided. For his part, if Fremont, the traitor to his section, should be successful, it was his deliberate opinion that, on the fourth of March next, the people of the South should rise in their might and march to Washington, and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government. We should anticipate them, and force them to attack us.

tinguished citizen of our State, he would say that through good and evil report, for weal or for woe, he would stand by South Carolina.

At the conclusion of these remarks, (which were fraquently interrupted by hearty applause,) one general shout arose from the assembled crowd, and they quietly dispersed, but soon after re-assembled with a band of musicians, and repaired to the temporary residence of Col. Brooks, to give him a good pid-feshioned Diade, which was admirably sustained by the band of the Richland Volunteer Rife Company, interspersed with a display of fire-works in front of the Congarec House.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser, Aug. 18. BROOKS IN HIS SEAT AGAIN.

Our member, Col. Brooks, resppeared in the House of Representatives on the first day of the present month, and, being qualified, took his seat. The congratulations of many friends and the mortified scowls of many enemies awaited him. Some of the Black Republicans, indignant at the unanimate of the seat of

FIGE OF OPPRESSION.

The same state of the same in the control places, and and the same in the control places. The same is a same in the s

well-known member of the United States Senate, who is as prominent in some of the grossest forms of vice as he is in shaping the political measures of the nation. At Washington he is one of the more influential guides of the public councils. These facts have long been known to the public, and yet they have not at all diminished his credit or power with those for whom and with whom he phantly sustained in his ruffianism, by the people sending him back to Congress, than has this Senator by the people of his constituency in his general course of vice and wickedness; and if the experience of Brooks shows that the public mind at the South is constituency in the public mind at the list of the country teach us, that stayling the extension of slavery does not even commence that the public mind at the list open and the public mind at the list open and the public mind at the list open and bleed and die, and leave their chains for their children; it is no concern of ours. I know there are many in the party who dissent from this view, yet it is substantially their position. But does not even commence the public mind at the list of the country teach us, that stay ing the extension of slavery does not even commence the substantially their position. ing the extension of slavery does not even commence its abolition! Have we not seen enough to convince us, that non-extension is only a syren's song to lull the friends of liberty to sleep, that slavery may work on unmolested! For thirty years the North has slept, its head pillowed upon the Missouri restriction; and now aroused from its slumber by the loss of that pillow, it wonders that the South has proved so treacherous. But still, it is ready, when the pillow is restored, to sleep again.

But do not the transactions in Kansas appear as South is corrent in one direction, the experience of this Senator shows, as clearly, a general disregard of morals, in those whose influence predominates in filling the public offices of the district from which he is sent to Congress.'

BROOKS, THE RUPPIAN.

The conduct of P. S. Brooks would disgrace Hottentos, and he would be ignominiously expelled from association with any tribe of American sava-ges; but he has a white skin and straight hair, ars unimpeachable linen, and ties his cravat in the most approved style, and bence, in the eye of our Southern brethren, lacks none of the qualificaour Southern brethren, facks none of the qualinea-tions making him a perfect gentleman, and ena-bling him to shine in the highest walks of South-ern society: and having these unmistakable re-quisites of a gentleman, it follows that any indi-vidual falling under his displeasure is necessarily

bling him to shine in the highest walks of Southern society; and having these unmixtable requisites of a gentleman, it follows that any individual failing under his dipleasure is necessarily no gentleman, and is disgraced.]

The purpose of Mr. Escoka was to disgrace Mr. Summer. Hence he sueaked to his seed in the Southern. Hence he sueaked to his seed in the Southern. Hence he sueaked to his seed in the Southern. Hence he sueaked to his seed in the Southern has been dead to be the seed of the

against the right of petition. A noble man, truly, to redress the wrongs of Kansas! He would be better placed as an officer on the Amistad!

Now, Mr. Editor, we are dealing with men of bigh pretensions in the political world. For illustration, we will take men of equally high pretensions in the religious world. Suppose Dr. Spring, of New York, the man who dare not offer an antislavery prayer lest it should be answered, should come before a Presbytery of the Free Church, and ask for admission. We may imagine a conversation like this to take place:—

ready, when the pillow is restored, to sleep again.

But do not the transactions in Kansas appear as though God is beginning to punish this nation for her sins? The streggle is not between the white man and the black, but among the whites—the race of oppressors themselves. The colored people are clear of the struggle; not one of them, I believe, has yet suffered. The blood that has been shed was the blood of white men alone. Is not this like God's mode of punishment! If it is so, what are we doing! Simply fighting against the punishment, instead of repening of the sin, and bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. Here God stands—God is inflexible too!—He lifts the sword of Eternal Justice, and exclaims, 'This is the fast

come before a Presbytery of the Free Church, and ask for admission. We may imagine a conversation like this to take place:

'Well, Doctor, we rejoice to see you. You wish to become a member of this Presbytery!'

Dr. Spring—'I do.'

Pres.—'Well, you have discovered your error on the subject of human bondage, and your principles are entirely changed!' Dr. Spring.—(Indignantly.) I can say with em-phasis, my principles have not changed. I stand in reference to this great leading issue as in times

Pres.—' Well, Doctor, we will receive you; it Pres.—'Well, Doctor, we will receive you; it would not be sensible to reject you for so small an error. Please take the Moderator's chair.'
Would that be the reply of the Presbytery! Not of the Mahoning Presbytery. Dr. Spring might plead and flatter, and endorse their actions until the close of his life, but he would not be received

But Mr. Dayton comes from 'Hunkerdom,' de-claring that he has not changed, and the Republi-cans make him their candidate for Vice President! Sensible, is n't it!

J. C. B.

Mercer, August 5th, 1856.

From the American Baptist.

MORE PRATERNIZATION WITH SLAVE-HOLDERS.

A letter from Saratoga, dated August 13th, and published in The Examiner of the 21st inst., after noticing the consecration of the new edifice erected by the First Baptist Church in that village, at a cost of \$18,000, mentions the fact that there are more visitors from the South at Congress Hall than ever before, and remarks:—

The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has won golden opinions while here this summer, and has made his mark as the preacher of the season. His discourse on Sunday evening last, was listened to with profound attention by a very large audience, and was one of his happy efforts, delivered with a grace, persuasiveness and unction all his own."

The man to whom these respectful and commendatory terms are applied,—'the preacher of the season' at Saratoga, whom the multitude delight to honor,—is known to be a large slave-holder. About a hundred stolen men, women and children are 'found in his hand.' The cloquence with which he is gifted,—the 'grace, persuasiveness and unction, all his own,' which the letter-writer above quoted so much admires,—he is accustomed to employ as 'the apologist' of slavery. His language is: 'Slavery was annotioned in the Old and permitted in the New Testament.' 'It cannot be a sin; and he who says it is, will answer to God, whom he affronts, and not to me.' [Correspondence with Wayland.] 'Slaveholding is not a sin. He who affirms this, despises the plainest Scriptures, and betrays a get up some other issue. That issue cannot be an aggressive movement upon the Slave Power; their leaders are inflexible on that subject: so, when they are completely successful, we will be just where we were thirty-six years ago—only that the power of slavery has increased rapidly during that time. We will have four millions of slaves with whom we will have cothing to do the state of the stat whom we will have nothing to do. They may toil and bleed and die, and leave their chains for their children; it is no concern of ours. I know there

Slaveholding is not a sin. He who affirms this, despises the plainest Scriptures, and betraya a mind utterly blinded by prejudice and fanaticism.' [Letter on Slavery in True Union.]

Now, if this eloquent, graceful and persuasive preacher were known to have in his possession a hundred stolen horses or a hundred stolen sheep, and to be in the habit of earnestly defending the practice of holding such property, on the alleged ground that the Scriptures sanction it, would he be welcome to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in Saratoga? Would he be reported by the correspondents of religious journals as the Church in Saratoga! Would he be reported by the correspondents of religious journals as the preacher of the season'—listened to by attentive and admiring thousands! Or would the conductors of such a paper as The Examiner admit such report, without objection, to a place in its columns! Not one of these things would happen. And yet, by as much as a man is better than a sheep, or a horse—by so much does the crime of violently enslaving, or forcibly keeping in alavery a human being, surpass in moral turpitude the mere theft of a sheep or a horse. The First Baptist Church in Saratoga, and the letter-writer, and The Examiner, and other Baptist churches, and letter-writers, and journals, do not admit this. And so their fraternization with slaveholders goes on. Man-stealers are invited to their communiontables and pulpits: Man-stealers are recognized by them as worthy brethren, and are honored by them as the chosen ambassadors of the Lord. To the highest of all crimes, that which violates the sanctity of manhood, they give the strongest of all the highest of all crimes, that which violates the sanctity of manhood, they give the strongest of all sanctions, that which embraces the criminal in the arms of Christian fraternity. So long as they do this—whatever pretensions they may put forth of being 'as much opposed to slavery as anybody '—their practical testimony is, that it is right. It is for this, among other reasons, that we favor what some of our Western brethren call 'the Free Church Movement'—that is, the organization of independent churches, having no ecclesition of independent churches, having no ecclesi-astical connection, directly or indirectly, with slaveholders, or with those who thus practically approve of slavery.

A WOMAN REDEEMED PROM SLAVERY. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1856.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1856.

How often slaveholders say to us, 'if you would only go South and see the institution as it is, you would not think it so bad.' Well, we see enough of it here; yet probably it presents itself in its mildest form, if indeed that phrase be allowable in such connection. Its softest features are horrible. I heard Seward last evening in the Senate Chamber for a short time pour out his soul in burning words upon this atrocity. He was speaking of the Draconian Code of Kansas, and commenting upon the law of Larceny, the penalty of which, for a slave, was so many stripes 'upon the bare back.' 'May God forgive me, said he, 'if I can consent to such a law—he might, if I whipped a man—but if I whipped a meman, never!' Well, women are not only whipped, but sold here. And I do not know as I ever experienced so peculiar sensations, as on last Thursday morning, when I paid an old hoary-headed slaveholder three hundred and fifty dollars for a moman! Yes, Mr. Editor, I actually paid the price, and saw the old man just ready to die, put his signature to the paper which made the woman, not mine, but free!

his signature to the paper which made the woman, not mine, but free?

I must throw myself upon the mercy of the people of Massachusetts, and say, as Burlingame said,

I hope they will forgive me! The case was this: I learned from a neighbor that there was sumewhere in the city a slave girl whose master was willing to sell low for eash. That his sons were unwilling he should sell her, as when he died she would bring \$1000: I heard he had offered her for \$400. I started off in the morning, and found the family in which she lived, hired out of course. She was apprehensive that she would be sold South,

and unhindered by creeds and conventionalis, by and diffinered authority, true to its own 'length' in risms,' ever seeks its all-attractive orign, is also With regard to the nature and scope of me oper ration, we would say, -believing that the hard po

gress is universal, that the world of mid hunts

rense is universal, and mental science, and sales

vanced in physical and mental science, and and all in ethics, but that progression is the law of military in every real m of thought and being, and he may

gressive inventive genius has embodied is not per

ideals in new and ultimate forms, have they him be place of old ones,—sye, as the world he separate

wooden ploughs and pod-augurs, just as milliade

bodies of thought, the gospels and institution of a

past, die and cramble away before the crame per of new and higher thought. To sasser his feet

general principles and practical measure rich

human well-being. A platform unpleigeln per

or bigot, but to the honest utterances of the big

pel' within bim to preach. The limits of time

Yet we earnestly hope we may vindicule some

will be unrestrained, save by the demands of ber

possessing the Christian, the true many spirit it

good unto all, hy esponsing the cause of the para

oppressed every where. The argest accessly less

that from the forty thousand pulpits of the popular

influential churches of our land, (with a few adding

ceptions.) comes no voice of hope or deliverage

outraged slave; a church, a religion, which he

faithfully portrayed in the following graphic lies:

And the solem priest to Moloch, on each Golden

shrine, Broke the bondman's heart for bread, pound date

man's blood for wine ; While the multitude in blindness to a far-of his

knelt.
And spurued the while the temple where a penu

And while it may be truly affirmed of partie pale

ernments, that they have 'shut the gates of more mankind,' let us, with the just and sole Kue

reverence the inviolability of human nature, and

. That he who treads profanely on the scale of

and creed. In the depth of God's great goodness, may false

in his need;
But we to him who crushes the soul with the

And herds with lower natures the swill fore a fel

We may add, for the information of all was

wish to attend, that several eminent speaker a

borers in the cause of humanity have been inthe

of whom will be present, and lead the weight de

influence and consecration to the right, to guin

PHEBE H. MERRITE

THOMAS CHANDLER,

RICHARD GLAZIER, JE.

SAMUEL D. MORE,

LUCRETIA MOTT.

Committee of Arrangement

NANTUCKET, 9 ma, 75, H

ter and interest to the meeting.
EMELINE DeGARMO,

MY DEAR PRIEND W. L. GARRISON:

THE LIBERATOR of the 5th inst. contains a

says - Whom her own sect has disouned, b

writer is incorrect berein. She is still a mente

Thy friend,

DEAR GARRISON-In my article beadel 'Pro-

Piety, in last week's Liberator, occur three

tor's errors, the first of which, by misspelings

accuses the wrong person, while the sense

and the third reterses, the meaning of the same

which it occurs.

1. At the close of the third paragraph, is

Stowe, I wrote Stow, referring to Bet. br. Sar.

2. At the close of the sixth paragraph, and Evangelical Church, I wrote test long Church, so that the sentence should reduce which call themselves "Evangelical" at any

the Association by the ingenious contrinser

representation in the government, two nest " Evangelical " church being placed on the

CORRECTION.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends.

I know he will be glad to have the mistale spin

Thy friend.

X. RANK

stimony becomes most apparent, when we men

largest thought of every brother-man, who has 'n

the session commenced.

I often exclaim, 'O, my Lord, what is to be the end of these things!' Some result must soon be reached. I have no doubt the leading Southern men are seriously contemplating a dissolution of the Union; it is announced in every speech as the certain result of the election of Fremont! Well, if it should be so, I still pray for his election. M TRAFTON.

PRESIDENT PIERCE, ON THE OUTRAGES IN KANSAS-INTERVIEW WITH THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

To the National Kansas Committee:

The undersigned, in obedience to your instructions, waited on President Pierce on the 30th ult. and prayed his interposition against the threatened Slave Oligarchic invasion of Kansas. The follow-ing is a summary of results:—

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT. The opinions expressed by the Executive ar-substantially as follows: --

While Government has been exhausting it

constitutional powers (which are limited) to main tain order, Kansas Aid Societies have been active ly stirring up rebellion. A factious spirit among the people of Kansas, respecting institutions which they need not have concerned themselves about, and which would have all come right in time, originated the troubles. From the nature, habits and education of the border-men, it was natural to find them excited by such an agitation. A men, who went about boasting of their ability to protect themselves, should have sent in order-los ing and law-abiding citizens; should have sent in peace-seeking men, who would have promoted concord by moral agencies—by Bibles, rather than by Sharp's rifles. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the President, instead of tying them, as they had been. The sufferings of the settlers are therefore of their own seeking, and the legitimate fruits of that gunpowder-biblepreaching which they and their supporters at the North have advocated. Each side is doubtless to blame. Inflammatory appeals are circulated both South and North, and reports, false or exaggera-ted, put forth by heated partisans to stir up sec-tional strife. If each party would only get rid of about a hundred of their designing and restless leaders, agitation would cease, and a speedy end

put to the disorders.

The interposition of the Executive is claimed by both sides, each party urging against the other exactly the same charges. At his distance from the scene of strife, the President cannot determine between them. His action must be guided by official reports. Gen. Smith communicates a very different condition of things from the exaggerated statements which have gone abroad. Ne prehended. But, should it happen, the whole ower of the Government will be exerted to re it, come from whatever source it may. The army in Kansas is not there to prevent or correct outrages unless they amount to invasion or insurrection The civil power alone is competent to this. Application should be made there. Gen. Smith he no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. Strawn no power to redress the wrongs of Mr. Strawn. He applied to the wrong quarter. He should have gone to the Courts. As to granting him an escort, 'Gen. Smith thought if Mr. Strawn was smart chough to find his way safely to him without one, he ought to be able to find his way back! The Courts are open to all classes of citizons, without distinction. No authentic information has ever reached the Executive of an individual w has sought a redress of wrongs at the hands of the civil power in Kansas, and failed to obtain it. If one such case had been prosented, he would at once have removed the offending official. If the majority of the people in Kansas had wanted peace and quiet, they could have had it. The way to get it was for the settlers among themselves to frown down all agitation growing out of differences of opinion as to local institutions. The Executive had always felt sencitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers to their full extent to preserve order. The affair at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon, besides sending a special messenger. (Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic dispatches, which, we believe, were made public at the time.) The outrages at Lawrence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as is evident by his removal of Shannon. But an impartial man has now gone there who will see justice. tial man has now gone there, who will see justice done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence, they should be hung up on the spot. The Civil Power of the Ter-RITORY MUST BE MAINTAINED!

OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. That Government has not the power to protect emigrants en route for the Territory, because of the jurisdiction of the States; consequently, outrages committed on the highways of the nation can only be redressed by the Courts of the respective States, on whose soil such outrages wer

committed.

2. That Government has no power to prevent or redress outrages committed within the Territory, except through the civil arm, or by martial law.

3. That the military can only aid the civil power as a posse comitatus; consequently.

4. Government having provided a legal mode of redress for the settlers, and strengthened it by a posse at all times available, the fault is with the settlers where they have failed to get it either because they were not law-shiding citizens, or because

redress; they have failed to get it either because they were not law-abiding citizens, or because they made application to the military, which was the wrong source from whence to seek it.

5. That the mere possession of arms by emigrants entering the Territory is not prima facie evidence of threatened invasion, and that the mere possession of arms by settlers within the Territory is no prima facie evidence of insurrection; that the bearing of arms is a Conservation; the bearing of arms is a Constitutional PRIVILEGE which distinguishes American citizens; and the aren Government itself HAS NO RIGHT, under suc circumstances, to Disarm THEM.

REPLY OF THE COMMITTER.

Mr. President, during the eighteen months or more that executive power has been exerted, as is alleged, to preserve peace in Kansas, and vainly exerted it would seem from admissions here made, the disorders of that Territory have grown only worse. At this moment they are more threatening than ever; a peaceful solution of its troubles seems still more uncertain than at any period of its former history. The President affirms that he has exhausted all his constitutional powers. And

Such, gentlemen of the National Kansas Committee, is the substance of our interview with President Pierce. The duty of commenting on the facts here stated, we leave to you. Our mission is ended.

n is ended.
Respectfully, &c.,
THADDEUS HYATT, W. F. N. ARNY, EDWARD DANIELS, Sub-Com. of Nat. Kansas Com. New York, Sept. 1, 1856.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

Whoever has read the highly important letter in our last from our well-informed Correspondent in Kansas, dated Lawrence, Aug. 25, will not fail to observe that the one question on which the Free settlers of Kanaas are about to be overwhelmed by their Pro-Slavery invaders, is that of the validity and force of the 'laws' imposed on Kanaas by the spurious, fraudulent Legislature which sat at Shawnee Mission. Acting-Governor Woodson tells the deputation from Lawrence that they must obey the laws-that is, these infernal enactments of that the laws—that is, these infernal enactments of that convocation of secondrels, who every man knows were elected by Missouri expressly to censtave Kansas—and that if they will promise to do this, he can and will set the invading army to the right about face in five hours; but, if they will not promise this subjection, he will do nothing to protect them. If, then, blood shall flow in torrents, infant cities and rising villages be burnt, and children be left houseless and fatherless on the desolate prairie, the question of the validity and enforcement of those atrocious 'laws' will have consed all this horrible carnage and devastation. caused all this horrible carnage and devastation. The issue made up in Kansas is precisely that so sharply defined at Washington. The Republicans have spent the session in earnest efforts to procure a repudiation of those villainous 'laws.' For this they struggled in every way and at every opportunity; it was for this that the Extra Session was rendered necessary; it was this that failed at last when 101 Fillunore and Buchanan men, overbearing 95 Fremonters and George G. Dunn, passed the Army bill without the Proviso against enforcing the pretended 'laws' of Kansas. There has been no other question of the Session which was not subordinate and incidental to this.

subordinate and incidental to this.

Now we see that the Northern journals and speakers affiliated with the Border Ruffians pretend that their side in Congress offered and wished to repeal those 'laws'—but this is a black falsehood. They offered at last to pick out a few horrible pro-visions of those 'laws,' and repeal or declare them invalid, as at war with the Federal Constitution; but they never, never voted that the acts of the Shawnee Mission usurpers were invalid per se, nor that said usurpers, elected by Missouri bowicknives and ballots, were not a true Legislature of Kansas. They offered to repeal a few provisions of those diabolic laws, but only in such manner as to affirm the right of their authors to make laws as to affirm the right of their authors to make laws for Kansas, and the obligation of the settlers to obey them. And not they only, but our friends also, would have been compelled to admit, or very strongly imply, the general validity of those 'laws,' if they had supported and passed any of the projects of the Pro-Slavery leaders designed to render them a little less odious than they justly are. All the concession offered us was at best no better than the course of the British Parliament in better than the course of the British Parliament in repealing the Stamp Act, but asserting in the same breath their right to 'bind the Colonies in all cases call a 'repeal' of the most odious laws, we should blage was a legal and rightful Legislature of Kan-sas, that Whitfield was the legally chosen and rightful Delegate, that Jones is a lawful Sheriff of Douglas County, and that Slavery now legally ex-ists throughout the Territory. Ought the Repub-lican members of Congress to have assented to this? On the 30th of March, 1855, the Border Ruffians

On the 30th of March, 1855, the Border Ruffians of Missouri went over to Kansas, and, by violence and the most audacious fraud, elected a bogus Legislature. That Legislature, having adjourned to Shawnee Mission, to be convenient to their proper homes in Missouri, proceeded to adopt the laws of Missouri, including those whereby Slavery is recognized and upheld, and added more atrocious devices of their own, intended to perpetuate their rule in the Territory, facilitate fraudulent voting, and put the Free State men under their feet. and put the Free State men under their feet When the latter attempted to resist this usurpa Southrons that Lawrence was sacked last Summer, and that the Free State men have been harnssed, hunted and plundered ever since. And now it is a Missouri array of three to five thousand armed men who are inclosing, blockading, starving out, and preparing to exterminate the Free settlers of Kansas; and the satellites of Pierce give out their ultimatum—'Submit to the Shawnee Mission usur-pation—obey the laws which you know to have settlers in Kansas, (to whatever extent and however praiseworthy,) can erase or whiten into innocence ever praiseworthy,) can erase or whiten into innocence pation—obey the laws which you know to have been imposed on you by conspiracy, violence and gigantic fraud—or die. How can it be that Christian men, professing Democrats, look coldly on and see this great Iniquity move on to its final triumph!—New York Tribune.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. HOW TO SAVE THE UNION. The following method of saving the Union copy from the Charleston (S. C.) Standard:

· We believe the Union will be temporarily pr longed by the introduction of slavery into Kansas but we believe it might be extended to an indefibut we believe it might be extended to an intelly distant period by measures we propose—
(the restoration of the slave trade.) With the certainty of turning the balance of political power, we would have no motive for dissolution; while stability and repose to the North from the pre-dominance of slave power in the government would counter-balance any inclination they might have

An exchange paper, commenting upon this, save:

* Is there a man in all the North, the East or the West, that would sare the Union at so great a sacrifice, by bowing in the dust to one of the most degrading oligarchies that ever cursed the earth, and yielding up every right which the Union was formed to protect! If there is, he alone is fit for the lash of the slave-driver. Though we love the Union, yet is it worth nothing unless we love the Union, yet is it worth nothing unless it secures to us our rights as freemen; and we do not love it so much that we are willing to abandon every principle of justice, honor and right to preserve it. We would rather see the Union go into fifty pieces than to see the freedom-loving people of Kansas subject to a code of infamous enactments which would disgrace a race of barbarians, and are now trying to be enforced upon us by Northern doughfaces and Southern tyrauts.

Thus spiritedly and justly talks one of our contemporaries. We adopt his language in regard to Kansas, and we extend the principle to the case of the slave. If it is better for the 'Union to go into fifty pieces,' rather than the ruffianism in Kansas should be perpetuated, why should we not seek to dash it to atoms rather than that the thou sand-fold greater oppressions of our millious of slaves should be perpetuated!

yet order is not restored. Under such circumstances, may it not be worth while to inquire whether the germ of the exils is not to be found in the Territorial lines themselves?

President it is not to be found in the Territorial lines themselves?

President it is not to be found in the Territorial lines themselves?

President it is not to be converted in the difficulties in Kansas have originated, this one thing is patent to the country and to the world: that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government, disorders of the most frightful character have prevailed; disorders that would shame the worst despoitisms of the worst ages: disorders so wide-spread and so atrocious, so bloody and so infernal, so deeply dumning and inhuman, that to escape them, the wretched inhabitants would make a gain if transferred to the despotic Governments of Russia, of Austria, or of France. During the dark reign of blood and terror; during this fearful tempest of violence and anarchy, these poor unshielded victims of plotted vengance have broken no law and committed no crime. For hating Slavery because they loved Liberty, all these things have come upon them.

Such, Sir, are the nature and character of the events which have transpired in Kansas during the past eighteen months policy of the Government. As representatives of the National Kansas Committee, we are here to-day to ask whether any change in this policy of the Administration is to be expected?

President? The LIBERATOR

The Union with Slavelfolders.

BOSTON. SEPTEMBER 12, 1856.

WHAT IB THE DUTY OF ABOLITIONISTS?

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feelings rather than by a clear perception of duty.

As against Buchanan and Fillmore, it seems to us
the sympathies and best wishes of every enlightener
friend of freedom must be on the side of Fremont; se that if there were no moral barrier to our voting, and we had a million votes to bestow, we should cast the all for the Republican candidate. We hall the results of the recent elections in Iowa, Vermont and Maine cheering proofs of a growing change in public sentigenerally; and so they will be regarded by the slave oligarchy, to a man. Justly open to censure as the Republican party is, on other grounds, it is deserving of commendation for endeavoring to baffle the designa of the Slave Power in regard to our vast territorial possessions at the West. One step in the right direction is better than inaction : how much better than twenty steps (as taken by the Democratic party) in the

opposite direction ! Nevertheless, it seems as clear to us now, as it did ten years ago, that the best service that can be rendered to the millions who are in boudage at the Southto the territories which are yet to be inhabited-to the cause of freedom every where; may, that the highest duty that can be performed with reference to the present and the future,-is to refuse to continue in alliance with the slaveholding South, and to trample in the dust the iniquitous compact made by our fathers. Indeed, we see no other alternative left to us. Putting obedience to ' the higher law' aside for the moment what sense is there in seeking to unite elements eternally antagonistical? If the North is for freedom, and the South for slavery, how useless is every attempt to conciliate them! If both parties are inexorable, how can they be welded together? Of what value is a parchment union where there is nothing in commonwhere, in the nature of things, there must be unceasing jealousies, heart-burnings and rivalries-where the interests of one section are wholly adverse to the interests of the other? Let the history of the past half century answer this question! What semblance o liberty exists in all the South? Where are such tyrants to be found as those who control her institu tions and shape her destiny? What can propitiate them but the most abject subserviency to their impe rial will? Do they not live upon unrequited toil - by their horrible traffic in human flesh—the plunderers the week, and the robbers of the poor, base and crue beyond all parallel? Do they not hate and despise th free institutions of the North-especially free labor and free schools? Does not any reflection upon their slaveholding practices transform them into border ruffians, out-throats, assassins, demons incarnate? Do they not openly spit upon the Declaration of Independence, and utter more atrocious sentiments respect-ing liberty and equality than ever fell from the lips o the tories of the old world? Are they governed by any rule, principle, agreement, law or ordinance, God or man, but their own profligate desire? What i their career from the cradle to the grave but one o unbridled lust, of filthy amalgamation, of swaggering braggadocio, of haughty domination, of cowardly ruf fianism, of boundless dissipation, of matchless insolence, of infinite self-conceit, of unequalled oppression, of more than savage cruelty? To know what they are capable of doing to their slave population, read their infernal Slave Code ! What they are ready to perpe trate upon the white men of the North who will no acknowledge them to be masters, let the horrid scene in Kansas-let the honors heaped upon the ruffian Brooks-proclaim in thunder-tones ! Now, is it no madness to talk of perpetuating a union with such monsters, whose arguments are the bowie-knife and revolver, tar and feathers, the lash, the bludgeon, the halter, and the stake? This experiment, equally futile and wicked, has been tried too long already; it ought never to have been made; and, assuredly, to persist it carrying it on is nothing short of blood-red iniquity It is no atonement, no extenuation, no answer to say . We mean to prevent the further extension of slavery. As if an unwillingness to admit another slave Stat into the Union could in any degree justify the North in consenting to guard and protect fifteen slave States in brutally enslaving four millions of their population rence last Winter, and coerce our people into sub-mission. It was by Missourians and affiliated As if those who make 'a covenant with death,' and

> ever praiseworthy,) can erase or whiten into innocence the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution ! We offer, therefore, two unanswerable reasons for separation of the North from the South, if she means to be true to the cause of freedom :- the first is, the ex ceeding sinfulness of her present relations to the South which are organic and not incidental; and the second is, the insanity of thinking to make liberty and slavery-i. c. fire and gunpowder-pull together in the sam harness! Away with this iniquity! At once and for ever abandon such fatuity! There must be no daubin with untempered mortar—no postponement of duty—no diversion to any side issue—no Wilmot proviso thrown out as a tub to the Northern whale-no attempt to pu a cap upon Vesuvius-no incoherent plea of making freedom national, slavery sectional !- no going back to the principles or policy of the Pathers.' Crime mus not be persisted in-sin must be abandoned, now, with out regard to consequences-or, rather, with all possi ble regard to consequences, since no evil can arise from obedience to God, who alone sees the end from the beginning.

Better, then, than voting even for Fremont is th allying-cry of 'No Union with Staveholdens'withdrawal from the compact—is refusal to use the elec tive franchise—is Northern secession from Souther partnership—is uncompromising opposition to slavery as a principle or system wherever it exists—is peaceful revolution. Let all true abolitionists believe this, and act upon it. Let them not be induced to "go down into Egypt for chariots and horsemen,' nor presume on-more to 'bow down in the house of Rimmon.' L them beware of the jesuitical doctrine, that the en sanctifies the means. If we cannot vote, under proent circumstances, without compromising our princi ples, then not Kansas, not all the world, may ask us t give a vote. If we can do nothing else, except to

· He truly serves who only stands and waits. But this is neither standing nor waiting; it is to vital, energetic, irresistible: it is to lay the are at the root of the tree. O that the Republican party, with its extended hosts from Maine to Kausas—its activity, its

devotion, its eloquence—still more, O that the entire people of the North, with their infinite strength and boundless resources, would concentrate all their means and infinences upon the one great work of Northern dismemberment, and thus strike a fain blow at the heart of the monster slavery, by the withdrawal of that aid by which the South is enabled to maintain her bloody sway! 'To this complexion it must come at last,' or all is lost.

Jamestown, N. Y., by our earliest of friends and condjutors, Samuel J. Mar, of Syracuse, in whose purity
of motive and benevolence of heart, and religious fidelity to his convictions of duty, we place unlimited confidence, and for whom we chrish such love and regard
as language is too poor to express. We have already
spoken in commendatory terms of a very large portion
of this oration—stating our surprise that it should conclude with expressing 'the belief that, in the good
providence of God, by similar influences, this man
(John C. Fremont) has been raised up to ba what Washington was, the man needed by our country in the hour
of her utmost peril,' and saying to the people of the
North, 'If you will have free soil, a free press, free
speech, and be yourselves free mem—then go to the polls
and yole for Fremont.' It is true, Mr. May is not for and vote for Fremont.' It is true, Mr. May is not for stopping here: he adds—'This is but the beginning of the great work of reform, of malional repentance, that we have to do.' In his mind, it may be 'but the beginning'; but, surely, if we may believe Mr. Fre-AGITATION, with nothing further to do, with no repentance to perform ! Let Kansas be saved, and slaery may go unchallenged in every existing slave State ! Frue, this is better than not to have Kansas saved, but it is treachery to those already in bondage; and how can this be winked at for a moment ? Mr. May says of the new party-

'It has not, indeed, promised in advance that it will do all that I know must be done to make our salvation sure; but it has not foreclosed its future action, in any particular, or to any extent, that may be found necessary to make the triumph of Liberty complete.'

Upon this we remark-1st, it is not safe to as that the party will do more in the sequel than it prom ises to do in advance-2d, no political party ever yet went beyond its promises of reform-3d, the Republican party has certainly foreclosed its future action upon slavery in general, as our national sin, by confining it and, therefore, to suppose it will transcend this is not

Again, Mr. May says :-

'I rejoice that the Republican party, which now takes the lead in the political conflict for freedom, has inscribed upon its banner not a word of concession to the oppressors of our land. Oppressors have no right to be what they are. They have no right, except such as are common to all men. They have no right to held a single fellow-being in bondage a moment.

Will Mr. Fremont say this, before or after the elec-S. Constitution? Do they not mean to allow a slave war, to provide for the army and navy, to grant let representation in Congress, or a fugitive slave to be hunted, in the spirit of the national compact? If not, why not say so? If they do, then how deep is their criminality, in spite of all they may accomplish for Kansas!

Mr. May says of Mr. Fremont- He has an individ uality like Gen. Taylor and Gen. Jackson.' Not like those military despots, we trust, who were any thing but blessings to their country, and whose 'individuality ' was simply the defiant and lawless action of war-

riors and slaveholders. 'If we fail in this first step,' he says, 'we may wel despair of our republic, and expect nothing better than the utter dissolution of the Union; and that, too, by means of the most horrible of all expedients, a civil war.' Now, we can conceive of 'nothing better than the utter dissolution of the Union,' to the cause of liberty in America, and throughout the world. To whom has this Union been a blessing? Surely, not to the by that time, by the Border Ruffians? millions of imbruted slaves who have been lashed to their graves since its formation. Not to the living mil- dent, there will be a prompt and generous response. lions who are clanking their chains in hopeless servi- How urgent and touching is a case like this! tude. Not to the slaveholders, in allowing them to plunder Africa of her children, and devastate her . At a meeting of individuals interested in the suffercoasts, for a period of twenty years; and in giving ings of the inhabitants of Kansas, the following were appointed a Committee to solicit aid. Many persons the North; for it has proved to them, by reason of their

We have been laught by bitter experience, that no compromise can be safely, any more than righteously, made with this system of monstrous wrong. It is absurd not less than iniquitous, the artempt to bind in friendly union the angel Liberty, and Slavery, the blackest fiend of hell. There can be no more concord between them than between Christ and Belial—the light of noonday and the darkness of midnight. The one will encroach upon and drive out the other. The only question before us is, which shall prevail, Liberty or Slavery? We see in the history of our Republic, that slavery will not, can not restrict itself within any boundaries.

Now, this seems to us the conclusion of the whole matter. It embodies reason, argument, fact, history, philosophy, cause and effect, in the mere statement. How, then, can our honored friend give his support to a party, which, equally with the Democratic and Amerlean partier, - so far as our national compact is concerned,— absurdly and iniquitously attempts to bind in friendly union the angel Liberty, and Slavery, the at fiend of hell,' and proclaims its fealty to such a union to be more true and reliable than that of either of its rivals? He says that ' the slaveholders know full well that Slavery and Liberty cannot exist harmo ly under the same government.' What a pity k is that John C. Fremont, the Republican party, the people of the North without regard to party or sect, do not know as much ! Is it for such a tried abolitionist as SAMUEL J. May to countenance them in the delusion under which they are laboring? They contemplate nothing beyond the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, when they will 'cry, peace, peace,' though there be, and can be, no peace; for, as Mr. May truly affirms, The slaveholders are obviously determined that no other freedom shall be allowed in our republic that will abridge their freedom to say and do whatever they please.' How, then, is union possible with such un erapulous tyrants?

The first duty of the people of the North, therefor is not to 'go to the polls and vote for Fremont,' desi-rable as his election may be over Buchanan and Fillnore, the unprincipled tools of the slave oligarchy,but to summon a Convention of the free States, and declare the original compact to be at an end-first, because of its inherent iniquity; secondly, because of the continual perfidy of the South towards the North; and thirdly, because the dissolution of the Union is sure to end in the speedy abolition of slavery,-in which even a free republic will extend from the Atlantic to the Pa cific, and peace and good will every where abound.

The last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard con tains a long letter from Mr. May, in explanation and ation of his advocacy of Mr. Fremont's ele If we had room for it this week, we would give it a place in our columns. It presents the following

all is lost.

These remarks may properly precede a brief notice of the oration delivered on the last fourth of July, at Jamestown, N. Y., by our earliest of friends and condjutors, Samuel J. May, of Syranus, in what the condition delivered on the last fourth of July, at Jamestown, N. Y., by our earliest of friends and condjutors, Samuel J. May, of Syranus, in what conditions are conditionally and conditions are conditionally as a conditional conditions.

We reply-First, Congress can unquestionably de all the things specified; but what has this to do with the Republican party, which does not propose to do but one of them? Secondly, it is not to the point what may be the anti-slavery construction placed upon the Constitution by Mr. May, but the real question is mont, the Republican party itself, and the organs of the Constitution by Mr. May, but the real question is, that party, it is to be THE END OF ANTI-SLAVERY does Mr. Fremont or his party accept such a construction, and intend to act upon it? Certainly not. The to vote for Mr. Fremont is to repudiate such a construction in fact ; on the legal maxim, that what we do by another, we do ourselves. Gerrit Smith very properly and consistently declines voting for any man who does not assent to his interpretation of the Constitution. It ems to us our friend May should imitate his example Mr. May, at the conclusion of his letter, says:-

Mr. May, at the conclusion of his letter, says:—

'There are no persons living, whose approval of my sentiments and actions I desire more than Mr. Garrison's and yours. But I must nevertheless follow my own convictions; and also give due heed to my instincts and intuitions. These all are impelling me to labor for the election of Messrs. Fremont and Dayton. If, however, you, or any one, can show me, before the day of voting, that I shall do any moral wrong in giving my vote for those gentlemen, it will not be too late, at the last moment, to withhold it. And if the effect of their election shall not be what I predict it will be, I shall then as frankly confess that I was mistaken, as I how slavery in general, as our national sin, by confining it then as frankly confess that I was mistaken, as I now expressly and exclusively to slavery in the territories; avow my conviction that it will promote the redemption of the enslaved, to vote with the Republican party.

convictions of duty, and he knows us too well to believe that we would have him violate them on any account. We can only ask him to review the case, and particularly to remember that he will not merely vote to make Kaneas a free State, but also to sustain all the provisions of the U. S. Constitution; that though he finds nothing therein of a pro-slavery character, Mr. Fremont does, and is willing to execute it tion? Will the Republican party? On the contrary, and, finally, that, as a non-resistant, he will have to reconcile his views of peace in voting for a military do they not make every 'concession to the oppressors of reconcile his views of peace in voting for a military our land 'which has ever been acknowledged in the U. man, and also in giving Congress power 'to declare ters of marque and reprisal,' &c. We do not see how this can be done.

> as are of the most heart-rending character. Such what of triumphant villany will have been left undone,

CLOTHING FOR KANSAS! the North; for it has proved to them, by reason of their idolatrous attachment to it, a snare and a curse, causting them to sacrifice conscience, manhood, their Christian faith, their reverence for justice, for a mess of pottage, and staining all their garments with blood. Not to Republicanism as a theory of government; for it has brought it into contempt, and made it a proverb, in every part of the globe. Its immediate and utter overthrow, then, is not to be deplored or feared, but earnestly desired and unremittingly sought. This Mr. May virtually admits in the following truthfal and impressive passage:

We have been taught by bitter experience, that no compromise can be safely, any more than righteously, words with the system of monstrons wrome. It is ab.

J. FREEMAN CLARKE Jamaica Plains.

J. FREEMAN CLARKE Jamaica Plains, JAMES TOLMAN, 13 Congress st., S. H. AUSTIN, 32 West Canton et., HENRY I. BOWDITCH, 8 Oris Place,
Mrs. A. A. CALL, 29 Fayette st.,
"H. J. PRENTISS, 15 Do er st.,
"SAMUEL CABOT, 17 Winter st.,
"J. NORTON, 73 Shawmut Avenue,

DISAPPOINTMENT. We regret that the Rev. Mr. Rog ers, the talented and highly respectable colored clergynan of Newark, N. J., was not able to deliver his witt and telling Poem on the Repeal of the Missouri Com promise, as advertised in our last number, at the Mei onnon, on Monday evening, but few persons being in attendance-partly on account of the unfavorable stat of the weather. He deserved a full house. On Tuesday evening, however, he gave his Poem in Rev. Mr Grimes's church, to a good audience who were greatly pleased with it. Last evening, Mr. R. rehearsed it is the Rev. Mr. Hutchins's church, in Charlestown; and on Sunday evening next, he will deliver it in Worcester. Wherever he goes, may he find ample encourage

NEW EDITION. Just published by T. B. Peterson 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, a new edition of the popular work, entitled 'RETRIBUTION: A Tale of Pas sion. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of 'The Lost Heiress,' 'Deserted Bride,' 'Wife's Victory,' 'Missing Bride,' 'India,' 'Curse of Clifton,' &c. &c. The highest commendations have been bestowed upor this work, by the press, on account of its thrilling narration and dramatic action. Mrs. Southworth has me with remarkable success in all her literary efforts.

CAUTION TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, - The scho Amphas C. Hall, Dennis, master, is now detained a Norfolk in custody, for the reason that while in Hampton Roads her captain informed the pilots, who wishes to search her under the inspection law, that he was no going North, but was bound for Richmond. He thus saved the inspection fee; but was afterwards taker in the act of endeavoring to get North, and brough up by pilots. The reasel is liable to a heavy penalty in the alleged evasion can be established.

Tremont Temple has been engaged for the reception of Mr. Burlingame to-day, and arrangement from the Temple. After the adjournment of the meet-ing, a procession of the various clubs, with music, ban-ners and fireworks, will march through the principal streets to the Revere House, where rooms have been engaged for Mr. Burlingame. Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon P. Banks, Hon. C. A. Phelpr, Hon. E. C. Baker, and others, have been invited to be present.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRIBNDS OF HUMAN PROGRES The Michigan Annual Meeting of the Frink of Human Progress will be held at Battle Cree, a to Human Progress will be used at Battle Cree, u.s. first Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th, don. ber. In issuing the following Call, we want to understood, that the invitation is not to my party, as such, but as believers in the equi partial fatherhood of God, the universal bree

man, we cordially invite all, especially these when faith that the 'divine effort never electron' that nite Beneficence will not be haulked, and can that progress in virtue and moral excellent, the acquisition of knowledge through the latelor, at acquisition of apprical fruits through the tultions, is possible, should become experiery human soul, and hence are exceed told he workers in the direction of a more natural address nious development of the race. We use the transural with reference to that nature created has be vine image; that finite divinity, which, whether his he

for a new social order, corresponding to the new growth of the age, and that shall be its troom w have adopted a free platform, for the decease We are sure our beloved friend will be true to his

A CHARITABLE APPEAL.

The tidings which are daily coming to us from Kan state of things is no where else to be found on the earth at the present time. Border Ruffianism, by the connivance of a perjured President and the U. S. army, is reddening the soil of Kansas with innocent blood, and committing the most frightful outrages upon the persons and property of the Free State settlers. All govloose. The Slave Power has effected a bloody coun-d'etat over that ill-fated territory, and means to enforce it to 'the bitter end.' Is the North going to wait till "the ides of March," before meeting the issue? And

To the following Charitable Appeal, we are confi-

3. In the middle of the last paragraph, handmaid of Christianity. I wrote, detach, maid of slavery,' so that the sentence shall Not a single voice was heard in condemna Infamous attempt to divorce religion from the of common life, to cultivate it by separating the manity, and to make it the handmaid of face? By We learn from the Traveller, that 'a nst., Mr. Wm. B. Capron was ordained a s to the heathen at Uzbridge.' No place !

Street Church.

preaching of Christianity more, and if & eaches that faith, we wish him a large sum with members of the Orthodox, Unitaries in churches -c, K. W. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER for September,

Article I. The Written Word and the Co Consciousness. An Address by Rev. Office Sta II. Pamily Worship.
III. Recent German Literature.

IV. Peaceful Treatment of Slavery. netly adapted to the 'Refoge of Oppre fwaddling, and destitute alike of some min from the pen of the Hon. Samuel A. Ed. a from the Initials of the writer, 'S. A. E. that the man who voted for the acc. Slave Bill of 1850 is not specially quality

the people of the North as to the cours proper for them to pursue in their union slavery question. The Christian Examine at the than to publish such trash.

V. Gillia's Expedition to the Southern Seathern V. Gillis's Expedition to the S.
VI. Unitarianism and Orthoday or the S.
VII. Milman's Latin Christianity.

Notices of Recent Publications-Lin REANNEXATION OF THE SLAVE STATE The Richmond Whig proposes the

"The time is not so remote but that it memory and traditions of our property and traditions of our property and the worst comes to the worst, and we can and safety with our Yankee brekers as a come again." Bah!

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERRY RESCUE To the Friends of Freedom of our Common Country THE FIRST OF OPTIONER, the Anniversary of the Res

To the Friends of Freedom of our Common Country.

The First of October, the Anniversary of the Research of the salve Jerry, comes round again, and again of the firends of Liberty to assemble in System of the firends of Liberty to assemble in System of the firends of Liberty to assemble in System of the firends of the salve honor it. Our invitation is not to a sect in reason when freedom demands; all who are deterfired their country shall be free; who will [resolutely mind their country shall be free; who will [resolutely mind their country shall be free; who will [resolutely mind their country shall be free; who will [resolutely mind their of the aggressions of the slaveholders, at any substant the aggressions of the slaveholders, at any substant the offer their country of the country shall be free to that end, whether the enemy be armed with the first to that end, whether the enemy be armed with the first to that end, whether the enemy be armed with the first of that end, whether the enemy slavery is revocated. Remember, that in this country slavery is revocated to the constitution of the same practical force spaint it—when it cannot Life it down, it strucks is the Constitution and all slave States. It is not a single slave now, but all slaves of the same of the States, as in Virginia and all slave States. It is not a single slave now, but all slaves—it is ourselves, our children, the Constitution of our fathers, and birtherights derived from God, that are to be saved or lost. In its madness for revolution, Slavery has drawn the good and thrown away the scabbard. Having reduced its white and black subjects alike to bondage, it wields the ballet as the adjutant of the bayonet to crush Liberty sees see letty satisfacts the impudent aggressions of each seed Jerry anticipated the impudent aggressions of each seed letty and the endmy of be killed by him. The Border Rafrecessive year, until freemen have no alternative but to use the ballot and other weapons as slavery uses them, to kill the enemy or be killed by him. The Border Raffanism of Missouri is the slavery of Missouri, of Georgia, of Carolina. It is the same Ruffianism that fetters is also every where—that points the revolver at those who would speak or write or vote freedom in those. States—that imprisons and sells into bondage our seamen—that precipitates fugitive slave laws upon us, and leds its famishing and drunken hordes to shut up the Missouri and other avenues into Kansas, against Northern emigrants, and to pillage their houses, and steal

leads its famishing and drunken hordes to saut up the Missouri and other avenues into Kansas, against Northern emigrants, and to pillage their houses, and steal their cattle and provisions, and pick their pockets, and murder them, if they arrive there.

We hope to see a great gathering of brave men and women on this occasion. The spirit which rescued Jerry is beekoning them to battle for Liberty, or honorable graves in Kansas. It is the same issue there, the letry resoures tried at Syracuse five years ago. Defeated then, slavery appealed to Pierce, Douglas and Co. for a new trial and a change of venue. To that end the Kansas Nebraska Bill is passed, that the battle may be fought on the borders of Missouri—where Freedom may meetall the Slavery of all the land, officered and armed by the government, and paid from the treasury. Come up, then, and say whether Slavery shall maintain its usurpations at Washington, and force its blighting waves ever us all, or be beaten back and slaughtered in its own cuclosures. May we not expect the greatpess of the gathering will comport with the dignity of the ereat we celebrate, and the importance of the crisis that event anticipated and honored?

is that event anticipated and honored?

The Hon. Graurr Saivn has consented to preside or this secasion, and eminent public men and orators, from different States, have been invited, and may be expected to address the Convention.

LUCIUS C. MATLACK, SAMUEL J. MAY, JAMES FULLER, THOMAS G. WHITE

Syracuse, August 22, 1856

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF BENJAMIN PRANKLIN.

The City of Boston, having accepted the care and custody of a Statue of Franklin, executed in Bronze, after the model of Greenough, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, aided by liberal contributions from the citizens at large propose to celebrate its inauguration by imposing cere monies, on Wednesday, the 17th day of Septembe

As the anniversary of the settlement of Boston occurs As the anniversary of the settlement of Boston occurs in that day, it is designed to make the occasion a gueral holiday, and unite, as far as possible, all classes of citizens in its observance; embracing the several Mechanic, Scientific, Literary, Charitable and Mercantile Associations, the various Professions and Trades, the Military and Fire Departments, &c., &c.

The ceremonies will consist in part of a Procession, Addresses by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, F. W. Liscoln, jr., Esq., President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and by His Honor, the Masor, Prayer by the Rev. George W. Blagden, Pas-

Mayor. Prayer by the Rev. George W. Blagden, Paster of the Old South Church, (in which Franklin was baptised.) An Original Ode, written for the occasion by James T. Fields, Esq., to be sung by the pupils of the Public Schools, with other appropriate exercises.

A place having been assigned for the Statue in front of the City Hall, the grounds will be arranged for the ceremonies of inauguration and brilliantly illuminated during the evening. It is highly important that the various Associations, Societies and Trades intending to join in the procession should give the earliest possi-ble notice of such intention to the Chief Marshal, Col.

FARNHAM PLUMMER. OSMYN BREWSTER, GEORGE W. TORREY, JOSEPH BUCKLEY, WILLIAM PARKMAN, JONAS H. FRENCH, JOSEPH STORY, City Hall, Boston, Aug. 23, 1856.

Hankas Conrus for George W. Brown. The Berkshire (Pittsfield) Eagle says that Judge Curtis Berkshire (Pittsfield) Eagle says that Judge Curtis on Welnesday heard an argument at his residence in that town, upon an application by the wife of George W. Brown, one of the prisoners held on the charge of treason in Kansas, for a writ of habeas corpus, bringing her husband before him. John Joliffe, Esq., of Cincinati, and J. A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston, appeared for the petitioner, Judge Curtis expressed much sympathy for the petitioner, but doubted his power, sitting in chambers, to issue a writ of this mature, running into the territories. We believe this is substantially the point upon which the suit is denied.

The N. Y. Tribune says of this decision :-

Br We give to-day a curious report of proceedings before Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the Uni-tel States, growing out of the Kansas indictments for high treason. When fugitive slaves are to be surren-dered, or any thing of that sort is to be done. Judge Curtis is particularly ingenious at finding ways and means to do it; but in this case, as in some others, where wrong was to be righted, he discovers an insuperable objection to doing any thing in some technical defect of the statutes. Legal, like religious Pharisees though finding no difficulty in swallowing a camel, ofter find themselves completely choked by a guat.

VERMONT ELECTION. The State Election in Vermon is summed up as follows:-The entire Republican ticket for State officers is elected by 21,000 majority.

Three Republican Congressmen elected, by 8000 to

7000 majority.

A Republican State Senate elected entire, and House composed nineteen-twentieths of Republicans.

The Election in Maine. Later and fuller returns from the election in Maine show the victory of the Republicans to be full as complete and overwhelming as the returns published yesterday indicated. In 264 towns, Hamlin has a majority over Wells of about twenty thousand, and over all of about fifteen thousand. The entire Congressional delegation will be Republican, logether with four-fifths of the House of Representatives, and the Senate is the same way, with perhaps one exception.—Bosion Journal, of Wednesday. THE ELECTION IN MAINE. Later and fuller returns

lowa. The Chicago Tribune says, that in the next

Mrs. Srowe's New Book. We learn from the pub inhers that this anxiously expected work cannot be issued until the middle of next week. The great cause of their embarrassment is to know where to begin the publication first, as the advance orders substantially ever the first edition of 20,000 copies, and the demand from the trade increases daily. The literary critic of the New York Duily Times, who has obtained the first volume of the head. volume of the book, pronounces it in every way superior to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' as an artistic effort, as rior to 'Uncle Tom's Cabia, as an artistic effort, as well as in the power and sustained interest of the sto 77. We have no doubt of the complete and overwhelming success of the author. It is idle to talk about exhausting such a mind by a single effort. As well might one talk of exhausting Dichens, or any other original and creative intellect. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's page among the great novelists of the world is securely taken.—Boston Trusscript.

Merror and Scalping. Dr. Root, who went out to Kausas with the New Haven company, has just returned, via Iowa, having reached this city on Sanslay, in company with Mrs. Hopps, widow of Mr. Hopps, who was recently murdered and scalped near Leavenworth City. The facts in regard to that savage murder, as related by Dr. Root, are as follows:—Mr. Hopps had been in the Territory but a few days. He had hired a house in Leavenworth City, with the intention of making that place his home, and was on his return from Lawrence, whither he had taken his wife, (who was out of health), to remain a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian elergyman. When he had returned to within about two miles of Leavenworth City, and within sight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a Free State man, he was met by a Ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from; and being informed that he was last from Lawrence, the strapger drew a revolver and shot him through the head. Mr. Hopps was in a buggy, and the horse starting along, the murdered man fell to the ground. The Ruffian sprang from his horse, took out his koife and scalped his victim, when he remounted, and putting spurs to his horse role rapidly off in the direction of Leavenworth City. This fiendish outrage was witnessed by Mrs. Wallace and her daughter. A teamster in the service of the United States drove up and saw the body before the pulse had ceased to beat. The name of the savage who perpetrated this horrid deed is Fugert, and he is well known in Leavenworth, and belongs to the Ruffian party encamped at that city under command of Atchison. He had made a bet of 86 against a pair of boots that he would go out and retura with an Abolitionis's scalp within two hours. On his return to camp, he obtained his boots, and, then placing the scalp of his victim on the end of a pole, paraded the streets with it, boasting of his prowess; and all this almost within hail of Fort Leavenworth, where the United States forces are stationed, under command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith his prowess; and all this almost within hail of Fort Leavenworth, where the United States forces are stationed, under command of Gen. Persifer F. Smith. A German named Bimber, who expressed himself rather freely in regard to this horrible barbarity, was shot dead on the spet, and another man, who also reproduted the act, saved his life only by precipitate flight, with pistoballs whistling freely about his head.

On hearing the fale of her husband, Mrs. Hopps, in company with her brother, Mr. Nute, and about a dozen other citizens of Lawrence, started for Leavenworth to obtain the body of Mr. H. and give it Christian barial. When near Leavenworth, the party were captured and

other citizens of Lawrence, started for Leavenworth to obtain the body of Mr. H. and give it Christian burial. When near Leavenworth, the party were captured and held as prisoners by a band of Ruffians under Captain Emery, the man of whom Hopps had hired the horse and buggy. The body of the murdered man had been buried, and the Ruffians refused the widow the consolation of looking upon her husband's grave. Seventy dollars were found in the pockets of the murdered man, all which went as funeral expenses, leaving the disconsolate widow in the hands of the Ruffians without a dollar. She desired to leave the scene of her terrible sorrows. The Ruffians at first refused to let her depart, knowing that she would be a swift witness against their savagery; but she finally succeeded in getting on board a boat bound down the Missouri, the captain of which, out of compassion, protected her, and gave her a free passage to St. Louis. On the boat she related her story, and was tauntingly told by the heartless and ruffianly passengers that she was uttering another 'abolition lie.' Among the party who accompanied Mrs. Hopps from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and who were taken prisoners, was Dr. Avery, an estimable Quaker gentleman from Richmond, Indians, who went out to Kansas to obtain facts in regard to the actual state of things there, intending to return in a short time.—N. Y. Tribune.

obtain facts in regard to the actual state of things there, intending to return in a short time. N. Y. Tribune. CAPTURE OF REV. MR. NUTE AND HIS SISTER. A let ter from Leavenworth, dated the 29th, says :-

'Mr. Nute was among the prisoners that came to town yesterday, and had in company with him the widowed Mrs. Hopps. Just as the steamer Cataract was at the levee of this city, Mr. N. was expecting to leave with his sister and the property of the deceased Mr. Hopps, and the other prisoners whom I have hereofore mentioned.

Just as he was stepping on the plank of the steame

in order to follow Mrs. Hopps, he was forcibly prevented by a brutal pro-slavery ruffian named Murphy, and

ed by a brutal pro-slavery ruman named sturpsy, and did not get on the steamer.

The strong probabilities are, that unless Mr. Nute escapes, he will meet with a violent end, as he was threatened with hanging on the day I left. I saw several of the prisoners alluded to, and from them I learned that they had seen Lane and knew the officers under his command, and they were ready to meet the pro-slavery rabble when they made a demonstration.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5th. Advices from Kansas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th at Ossawatomic, between 300 pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reed, and about the same number of Free Sollers, under Capt. Brown. The battle lasted an hour, when the and several wounded. Brown and his son are both re-ported killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatomie, and the town burnt.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day, and proceeds immedi-

portant news from Kansas.

brought in by Mr. Shepherd, of Independence, a reliable man. He also reports a battle had been fought in the direction of Fort Scott, in which 13 Southern men were killed. No further particulars.

Capt. Reid writes: 'I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomic, the head-quarters of old Brown, on night before last; marched 40 miles and assaulted the town, without dismounting the men, about sunrise on yesterday. We had a brisk fight of an hour or more, and had five men wounded, none dangerously, Capt. Boyce, Wm. Gordon, and three others. We killed about thirty of them, among the number, certain, a son of old Brown, and almost certain, old Brown himself; destroyed all their ammunition and provisions, and the boys would burn the town their goods.'

In this connection it is but justice to a large majority to the ground. Leveld not belon it.' tion and provisions, and the boys would burn the town to the ground. I could not help it.'

Mr. James Childs writes : Gen. Reid, with 250 men. Mr. James Childs writes: Gen. Reid, with 200 men, had a fight at Ossawatomic yesterday. We had five men wounded: Capt. Boyce, of Lexington, had his wrist broken; Frank Gordon, of Clay, was shot in the shoulder; young Jackson, of Howard, was shot in the mouth, badly hurt; George Gordon, of Fayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed

badly hurt; George Gordon, of Fayette, was shot in the leg. The Abolitionists made the attack. We killed twenty, and burnt the town.

On the same evening, a large number made their appearance near camp. We expect to have a fight at Prairie City. We then march to Lawrence, where we will have the hig fight. We need men and means. There are here now 1200 men, and about 800 opposite.

If, after this, there are any who desire to know our leaves before purchasing from us, we can best reply by embodying in this note an extract from a letter written by us some months since, which will explain itself:

'The members of our firm, entertaining a wide difference of views on various topics, and as many opinions on the slavery question as there are members of it, are fully united on one point, namely: that where any

Lawrence, that will operate with us.

Brown was supposed to be killed at Ossawatomie.*

Sr. Louis, Sept. 5.—Private advices from Kansas state, that on Tuesday last, every Free State man was driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, and all their property destroyed or confiscated.

Mr. Phillips and his brother were killed. The house of the former and the store of the latter were burnt. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day, entirely destined.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Aug. 20 .- Another murder took

PEARPUL STATE OF THINGS IN KANSAS.

Merness with the New Haven company, has just returned, via Iowa, having reached this city on Sunday, in company with Mrs. Hopps, widow of Mr. Hopps, who was recently murdered and scalped new Leaven worth City. The facts in regard to that savage murder as related by Dr. Root, are as follows:—Mr. Hopps had been in the Territory but a few days. He had hired a house in Leavenworth City, with the intention of making that place his bome, and was on his return from Lawrence, whither he had taken his wife, (who was gut of health,) to remain a few days with her brother, the Rev. Mr. Nute, the Unitarian clergyman. When he had returned to within about two miles of Leavenworth City, and within sight of the residence of Mr. Wallace, a Free State man, he was met by a Ruffian on horseback who inquired where he was from; and being informed

Figure 1x Kansas.—To prove that the brutal desperadoes now infesting Kansas, spare not those who love peace, and have no regard to age or sex. we give the following account of an attack on the Friends' set

'There was a Quaker colony composed of Friends from Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana, settled between Lawrence and Westport. These people were most inoffensive, and took no part in the affairs of the Territory—at least, as little as possible. Hitherto they had not been molested, and on the morning of the 22d, eighteen of Buford's men went to the house of one of the Quakers, a highly respected man, pillaged it, and stole four horses. Their treafment of the whole family was most shameful and brutal. The old man begged of them to leave one of the horses, that he might be enabled to go to Westport for a physician for his wife, but the leader, in a most insulting manner, refused, and presented a rifle to the old man's breast so as to frighten him from insisting. The young men swore and threatened that they would have the young ladies (the Quaker's daughters) to attend them and do their drudgery at the camp, and indulged in all manner of low, disgusting language in their presence, and when remonstrated with, they threatened to shoot and murder any one who would dare to interfere.'

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 5.—An extra session of the Wisconsin Legislature was convened at Madison on Wednesday. Among other things, Gov. Bashford recommends the consideration of measures for the protection of citizens of Wisconsin in the territory of Kansas. He says, that since the adjournment of the Legislature, intelligence had reached him from reliable sources that many citizens of Wisconsin, who had expatriated themselves, but had gone to Kansas for lawful objects, had been seized, robbed, and their lives jeopardized by the people of Missouri. Gov. Bashford adds:— Outrages of this nature have become so frequent, that I deem it my duty to call your attention to them, that you may devise legal measures to protect the citizens of Wisconsin, and redress their grievances, the general government being either impotent or wilfully neglectful to do so.'

KANSAS MEETING AT NEW OBLEANS.—At the Kansas and meeting in New Orleans on the 27th ult., resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a committee to solicit contributions of money and other material aid to be applied in promoting Southern emigration to Kansas; declaring that if the Northern States persist 'in their present crusade against Southern rights,' the Southern States should adopt measures for a separation from the North—'peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must;' and requesting the Governor to correspond with the Governors of other Southern States to secure concert of action, and if in his opinion the crisis demands if, to convene the Legislature. KANSAS MEETING AT NEW OBLEANS .- At the Kan-

Our friends in Kansas are all under arms, and Missourians are rallying to their assistance. Here in Lexington, not less than one hundred and fifty men have been raised, armed and mounted, and leave this morning for the seat of war. The three companies from this county are under the command of Capt. U. L. Boyce, Capt. Jo. C. Anderson, and Capt. H. M. Bledsoe, Jr. They take with them two pieces of can-

non—one six and one eight-pounder.
We think we know the Lafayette boys. They are gallant and brave, and should they fall, it will be with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe. May God protect them and the cause .- Lecompton Expre

Sr. Louis, Sept. 6.—The Democrat publishes the statement of the Free-soilers who arrived in this city yesterday from Kansas. They confirm the burning of Ossawotamie, and say that but fifty Free-soilers were in Ossawoiamie, and say that but fifty Free-soilers were in the town at the time, and the attacking party numbered four hundred. Several Free-soilers were killed and seven taken prisoners, of whom two were afterwards shot. Mr. Brown and his son were killed.

They also confirm the killing of William Phillips, at Leavenworth, by a party of Southerners, under Capt. Emery, and the driving out of the Territory of all persons unwilling to take up arms against the Free-soilers.

Gov. Geary arrived here to-day, and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

The Glasgow, (Mo.) Times, of Sept. 2, gives some additional particulars of the Ossawatomie battle. It says—'We have just received, per steamer William Campbell, an extra from the Weston Dispatch office, dated Independence, Sunday evening, containing important news from Kansas. The letters below were

orought in by Mr. Shepherd, of Independence, a reliable man. He also reports a battle had been fought in the direction of Fort Scott, in which 13 Southern men were killed. No further particulars.

Capt. Reid writes: 'I moved with 250 men on the Abolition fort and town of Ossawatomic, the head-deliced of the members of our firm.

We therefore feel it a duty we owe to ourselves, and

of our Southern friends to state, that they thoroughly appreciate and heartily despise that cringing servility which seeks gain by insincere professions of devotion to Southern institutions, or in the less manly, though more discreet form of inuendoes as to a neighbor's senti-

ments.

If, after this, there are any who desire to know of

one presumes to demand, as a preliminary to purcha

Forty sufferers arrived here to-day, entirely destitute.

Cuicago, Sept 5.—Advices from Kansas, via Nebrasha city, report the lowa rand entirely closed by Missourians, in armed bands, under command of General Richardson, who was stationed near the boundary line of Kansas and Nebraska.

One hundred and fifty emigrants near Nebraska city, who were prevented entering Kansas, would, it was expected, attempt to force an entrance in a few days.

The Kansas Excitement in Missouri. The Lexington (Mo.) Cities of the 27th ult. gives the following description of the excitement prevalent there on the Kansas question:

'For more than a week our city has been in the most feverish excitement on the subject of Kansas matters. The streets have been crowded with men, horses, and wagons—men armed with bowie-knives, swords, revolvers, shortguns, Sharp's rifles—and the company which left this place for the scene of action, took with them two pieces of artillery—a six and an eight pounder.

The precise number of men, armed and mounted, that have passed through the city from Saline, Howard, Day and Boone, we have no means of ascertaining, but including these from the county, we presume the number to be something over four hundred.

Lawrence, (K. T.) Aug. 20.—Another murder took

ive. In the course of his long and able speech, Mr Banks made the following reference to the case of Sun

LAWRENCE. (K. T.) Aug. 20.—Another murder took place in Westport yesterday, of a man named Jennison, a Lawrence teamster, who was on his way from Kansas city with a load. He was scalped, and his load and team taken to Milton McGre's house.

Henry J. Sombre, Esq., who was killed on Saturday last in the battle of Titus Camp, was a highly respected and popularly known member of the bar in Richmond, Ind. He was unmarried, and was 30 years of age. He was unmarried, and was 30 years of age. He was unmarried, and was 30 years of age. He was unmarried, and with those of Barber.

A Bonder Ruyllan's Convession. At a Kansas meeting in Hartford, on Tuesday, last week, Seldon C. Williams, who had served in the campaign with Buford's gang in Kansas, among other things, told the following horrible tale:

'In one of the hellish forays upon which we were sent, we came upon a small party of Free State men.

THELLIBERATOR

A Noble Record.—In accordance with their annual custom, we learn that Messrs. Hovey & Co., the extensive dry goods dealers in Summer street, divided nearly \$7000 among the employees of that establishment on the first inst. This amount is the surplus accroing over the sum fixed as the limit of the wishes of the firm; and while it exhibits a laudable kindness and consideration towards those who have been the means of creating the fund, it likewise shows the extent of the popular patronage bestowed on this successful establishment.—Boston Journal.

Passengers per U. G. R. R .- We find the Passengers per U. G. R. R.—We find the following account in the Mahoning Register, of a company of Southern travellers who had passed through Salem a few days since, on a pleasure-trip to the lakes; 'A hack-load of some nine sable individuals, driven by Gen. Gibbons, of Salem station, passed through our place on Saturday last. Report says that six of the party, were 'chattels'—wearied of the luxuriant living—the indolent case and balmy skies of their Southern home, seeking a change of air and scene in a Northern clime. Instead of passing by the usual route of the U. G. R. R., they were travelling along leisurely on the Plank Road, above ground—well armed—and prepared to give a warm reception to any blood-hound who might be dogging their path. Quill-PEN.'

last week a party of sixteen escaped slaves arrived in Canada, and found quarters in Stamford township. One of the waiters of the Clifton House, near the Suspension Bridge, who escaped, two or three years ago, from bendage in Virginia, was apprised of the coming of the party, and exerted bimself to procure them a a resting-place. It so happened that he told the tale to a gentleman at the hotel who was his master's neighbor in Virginia. The recognition was mutual and instantaneous.—Times.

A Grand Slave Hunt .- A grand hunt came A Grand Slave Hunt.—A grand hunt came off in Greene County, Penn., the week before last, in which no less than fifty armed white men were engaged in the pursuit of nine negroes, who had left Booth's Creek, Harrison County, Va., (eight miles from Clarksburg.) a few days before. The fugitives—three in number, and half-a-dozen boys, some of the latter but 12 or 15 years old—escaped, and the 'nigger-hunters' earned not the reward of fifteen hundred dollars they were the state of the contempt of all honorable. so anxiously sought, but the contempt of all honorable men. In one township, half-a-dozen of them drew their pistols on an unarmed woman, who refused to allow them to search her house for the runaways.— Pillsburg Dispatch.

From the 12th day of September, 1855, o August 4th, 1856, 304 fogitives passed through Al-

is burnt, loss \$600,000. The village of Georgetown, Placer Co., 100 burnt, loss \$100,000. A large number of buildings were burnt at Marysville, loss \$50,000. The jown of Fair Play, Eldorado Co., was burnt, loss \$60,000. The town of Placerville, 186 buildings

Political Abolitionist. - Wm. A. Hunter. of Bryant Co., Ohio, has issued the first number of a paper under the above title. It is the advocate of Ger-rit Smith's election, and of his class of Abolition views.

Saratoga.-The Saratoga season being about over, the Daily Saralogian has been discontinued. The arrivals at the principal hotels during the season, have been,—Congress Hall, 3814; United States, 3668; Union Hall, 8725; Marvin House, 1565. The total number is set down at 25,000.

Destruction of the town of Altata.- A let Destruction of the town of Attata.—A let-ter dated Mazatlan, June 18th, 1856, says:—'On the 14th inst., a large quantity (three hundred kegs) of gunpowder was being shipped on board the launch for this place, when, by some rative stupidity, fire came in contact with it, causing an immediate explosion, by which thirteen men were instantly killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, and destroying the whole town.' The Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will

hold its Third Annual Meeting at Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., on Saturday and Sunday, October 4th A Mammoth Pie.-The citizens of Burling-

ton recently had a pic-nic, and among the articles of the entertainment was a large berry-pic, in the mak-ing of which two and one-half bushels of blue-berries were used .- Salem Register. Riding Across the Ohio River in a Buggy.

The Cincinnati Columbian says that the Ohio river is so reduced by the drouth that on Sunday last Mr. Patterson, of Adams's Express, and one or two other gentlemen, rode entirely scross the channel in a buggy! The point of crossing was near Louisville, a short distance below the Falls. An elderly woman of respectable man

ners and appearance, being sick and without money or friends at West Boylston, has been taken to the State Almahouse in Monson. Her home is in New Hampshire, and she is a second cousin of President Pierce.— Springfield Republican. Slave Purchased .- The Nantucket Inquirer

says, that the Rev. Mr. Crawford has recently purchased his wife's aister, who was the slave of Dr. Worth of Wilmington. The woman is now at Nantucket, no longer a slave, but free and happy.

The Bangor Journal says that a country years ago, owing among others a Bangor trader \$1,596, recently returned from California, where he had met with good luck, and paid the debt with interest.

What they Cost us .- The expenses of Congress for the current year, will amount to \$2,678,000

The Whig, published at Cazenovia, N. The Whig, published at Cazenovia, N. Y., says—'A painful transaction in the south part of the town has caused much conversation, and has now led to church action. As we learn the facts, a clergy-man made, last winter, dishonorable proposals to a widow woman of forty-five, living in the town. His overtures were rejected, and immediately repeated. The woman fied his presence and he followed, and by means of chloroform reduced her to helplessness, and rained her. His victim soon made known her wrong, which disquieted her peace until she became insane and died. The accused party is absent; the victim is in her grave. The church has commenced an investigation of the charge. Here the matter rests.

Indian Insurrection in Florida.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of the 7th, says:—'I understand that within eight or ten days, communications of an important and startling character have been received at the War Department, from Florida, of a fresh insurrection among the Indians in the Everglades. I also understand that the War Department has ordered Gen. Harney, who is somewhere at the North, to proceed immediately to Florida, to take command of the troops there and to be concentrated there. It is said that the Indians have a large number of runaway slaves with them.

On Friday evening. Meantime, communications to be made to any member of the Committee.

SARAH H. EARLE, SARAH L. BUTMA EMILY SARGENT, ABBY W. WYMAN HOLE, HANNAH RICE, ADELINE H. HOWARD, ELIZA A. STOWEL OLIVE LOVELAND, HANNAH M. ROGE and MARY C. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, SARAH R. MAY, Leicester, EMMA W. WYMAN, New York, MARY E. HODGES Watertown. Indian Insurrection in Florida .- A Wash

[Any thing for a pretext to extirpate the poor In-dians! So they are murdering them in California. A San Francisco correspondent says:]—

The expedition of Curry last winter would never The expedition of Curry last winter would never have been undertaken by the volunteers, but for the plunder anticipated of horses and cattle. The Wallat Wallas had extensive herds of cattle and horses. Pinpin-mox-mox had in his own right 8000 to 10,000 herd. Hence his death and barbarous treatment. We have a report from a highly respectable volunteer who was an eye-witness of his treatment and death, which is almost too shocking to relate. Before he was dead, the volunteers scalped him, and peeled strips from his back for razor straps. After being buried, he was dug up and dragged through the volunteer camp, when further strips were taken from his back.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the New Series of Tracts.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, a donation, \$400 00 Francis Jackson, Boston, pledge, 200 00 Samuel May, Jr., do. do. 20 00 Collections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by Samuel May, Jr. :

uel May, Jr.:

J. C. Taylor, Eastlandball, Pa.,
Mary Walton, Homeville, do.
Friends at do.
Do. at New Garden, do.
Do. at West Grove, do.
George Baker, W. Mariboro', do.
Mary Way,
do.
Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society, for services and

Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, Salem, Mass., for One Handred Conventions,

THE TWEATY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.) The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarte

of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American com-munity. To men of great sympathics, it has shown A correspondent of the Bunker Hill munity. To men of great sympathies, it has show Aurora nominates Charles Summer for Governor. He thinks that the people, by a popular election, should have an opportunity to express their approbation of his course. He proposes afterwards to re-elect him to the and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose Senate. and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and

accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of theseathe least of his brethren. To philauthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undersigned, whose privilege

during all these years it has been to give themselves t the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newsnd papers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with By the Underground Railroad.—One day statements of facts on every department of the subject, set week a party of sixteen escaped slaves arrived in —theological, financial, political, social,—in order to

> shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaker that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge or every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to se Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, pol-itician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precep and example of No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly seen would stop without such leading; and we especially be seech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistan rom all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking. Communications may be addressed to the Committee

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

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

THE EIGHTH WORCESTER Anti-Slavery Bazaar

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

Sarely, every heart which can appreciate the privi lege of laboring for those who are forbidden to labo The powers of slavery are no longer content with sell defence—they are active and aggressive. The protes against Freedom is loud on our borders, and speaks i sion 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 i 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 sa

cred service of Humanity.

The Fair will open on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, and will continue through the three following days, closing on Friday evening. Meantime, communications may SARAH L. BUTMAN, ABBY W. WYMAN, ELIZA A. STOWELL,

HANNAH M. ROGERS

MARY E. HODGES, Watertown, FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster, POLLY D. BRADISH, Upton, CAROLINE WAIT, Hubbardston, MARIA P. PAIRBANKS, 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 probably speaking, on each evening of the Fair, which will close on Friday eve ning, with an intellectual and musical Entertainment at which Wendell Phillips will deliver an address ; after which, there will be music, both vocal and instrume tal, for the entertainment of the audience. Terms of admission :- Single tickets, (except Prids

vening,) ten cents ; children under twelve, half pr Tickets for the last evening, twenty-five cents. Single season tickets for the Fair, including the last evening, thirty-five cents. PRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer. Abington, Sept. 2, 1866.

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-

In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advocates of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to proclaim again their constant demand for a consistent application of the democratic principles for the emancipation not alone of one class, or one nation, but of one half of the human race.

We accordingly invite
All she believe that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed;
All who believe that taxation and representation

hould go together ;--- All who believe in the right of all to a trial by a jury

of their peers ;--All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's work ;—
All who believe in the equal right of all children in
the community to its public provisions for educa-

tion ;- To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next, to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to one half the members of the community.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President. Lucy Srone, Sec'y. EF Editors, please copy.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

WM. STRINGTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lec-

THE POETRY AND MAGIC OF SCIENCE, Which will be illustrated with many beautiful and startling Experiments; or for the delivery of short Courses of Popular Lectures on Physiology or Chemis-

Terms may be ascertained, by addressing Prof. W. S. BROWN, New England Female Medical College, 274 Washington street, Boston. WM, WELLS BROWN will speak on American Slavery, at the Town Hall in Abington, on Sunday, Sept. 14, morning and afternoon, at the usual hours of

PROVIDENCE, R. I., on Sunday, 14th inst.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at EAST PRINCETON, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at 10½ A. M., and 1½ and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, at MARLBORO', on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 1½ and 5 o'clock, P. M.

CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD .--- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at New Bedford.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 20 and 21, commencing Saturday evening, and continuing through the following day and evening. Charles Lenox Remond and WM. Wells Brown will be present, and take part in the proceedings. Let there be a general turnout.

NOTICE.-Lyceum and other invitations for Dr. J. S. Rock should be directed to him corner of Cam-bridge and Bridge streets, Boston, Mass.

DIED-In Worcester, August 21, Lydia B. Capron, wife of Effingham L. Capron, aged 51.
At East Lexington, 7th inst., Ett Robinson, Esq., aged 69 years, 10 mos. Forty Years in Slavery!

JUST PUBLISHED:

THE KIDNAPPED

THE RANSOMED: Being the Personal Recollections of Peter Still and his Wife Vina, after forty

years of Slavery. BY MRS. KATE E. R. PICKARD. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY REV. S. J. MAY. AND A SERVICE

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SETH CONCKLIN, BY WM. H. FURNESS, D.D.

PETER STILL was kidnapped in early childhood, from the door-step of his home in New Jersey; for more than forty years he was a slave in Kentucky and Alabama; at last, he purchased his freedom by the slow accumulation of extra labor, and, returning to the region of his birth, found his yet surviving mother, and his numerous brothers and sisters, living in and near Philadelphia. His wife and three children, under the pilotage of Seth Concklin, attempted to escape, but were recaptured at Vincennes, Indiana. Peter imme-diately set about collecting the means for their pur \$5000—and would have discouraged almost any other man than Peter Still. Yet the strong social feelings man than Peter Still. Yet the strong social feelings and the energy of his race were strikingly manifest in his untiring perseverance, which was crowned with success, and Peter had the unspeakable pleasure of bringing his household to a free home, where they can quietly enjoy their own fireside, free from the master's frown and the driver's lash.

The writer of this narrative was a highly esteemed

The writer of this narrative was a highly esteemed teacher in the Female Seminary at Tuscumbia, Alabama, who had every opportunity to acquire a personal knowledge of all the prominent facts and circumstances which she has narrated. We can promise the lovers of exciting adventure very much in this volume to gratify their taste: and all those who really desire to fathom the heights and depths of that Iniquity which is threatening the destruction of our Republic, may turn to it in the assurance that they will find in it much valuable information, given with the strictest regard to truth.

CONTENTS-CHAPTER HEADS.

CONTENTS—CHAPTER HEADS.

The Kidnapper; Early Experience in Slavery; Master Nattie; The Tobacco Factory; The Separation; Master Nattie's Death; The Journey to Alabama; First Four Years at the South; Levin's Marriage; Vina's Early History; Vina's First Year at McKiernan's; The Marriage; The New Cabin; The Young Mother; Death of a Kind Master; Levin's Death; A Slave Mother's Gred-bye; The Mistress' Second Marriage; The Plantation broken up; Baby-Life in the Cabins; Facts; Peter's Year at McKiernan's; Burton's Reign; First Four Years in Tuccumbia; Peter Hires His Time; Peter Bays Himself; Journey to Philadeiphia; The Kidnapped Boy Restored to his Mother; Peter's Farewell Visit to Alabama; The Escape; The Capture; Peter Plans to Redeem his Family; 'How did he get the Money!' Experience of the Returned Fugitives; 'They take Good Care of their Property;' The Reunion.

One Volume, 4 Illustrations, 408 pp. 12 mo. \$1.25. One Volume, 4 Illustrations, 408 pp. 12 mo. \$1.25.

Discount to the trade—30 per cent.; 25 copies in one order, 331 per cent.; 100 copies, 40 per cent. Address the Publishers, MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, 25 Park Row, New York, or 107 Genesee St., Auburn, WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Syracuse.

September 14. MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL.

On the Fifteenth of September, we shall publish.

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

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

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

ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL

from the author whose former book made so prefound 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

The contest between the institutions of Freedom and of Despotism is approaching a criss; 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.

For the Liberator. PAREWELL, SUMMER!

Summer ! oh, thou glorious Summer !- must we say farewell to-night? Time has borne us swiftly onward-startled are we at

its dieht ?-No! if we are truly living, it will fly without regre For we learn that each to-morrow makes us happier

richer yet. Errors cast the dismal shadows when the truth we clearly see ; Maiden's dream was never brighter than the real life

Fresh and glad, and very pleasant, is existence in ou And forever grander, richer :- Thank God for that glorious truth!

> From the Boston Transcript. ADDRESS

Of the Committee appointed to present a Cup and Cane to Preston S. Brooks, as a memorial of a late ' Collision.'

· Inter popula canamus.'

We come, fresh from the sunny South. Our willing gifts to bring, In honor of the gallant youth Who did a noble thing. The laurel crown we do not weave To bind the brave one's hair, But a cup to keep his spirits up, And a cape for him to bear.

Take these, bold Brooks ! and when again A Northern man shall dare To say outright, black is not white, Why ! knock him from his chair ! First, see he has no comrade near, And then this goblet drain Of whiskey, and you need not fear To use this honored cane.

What though the braggarts of the North Should call it base and low, Why, send a challenge to them all-They cannot fight, you know. 'Tis very safe, and you can gain The name of being brave, Thou Quixote of the Southern States ! Rambailiff of the slave ! South Carolina greets thee

From all her sunny plains ; From the rice swamp and the corn-field Come forth the joyful strains. The champion of the State art thou ! Her standard thou shalt bear ; Where honor can be safely won, There thou shalt safely dare.

South Carolina greets thee, Your fame the chivalry shall sing In many a joyous strain. Your children's children oft shall tell, With many a throb of pride, How nice your sense of bonor was, And how 'twas ' satisfied.'

From where Saluda's waters Rise in Potato Hill. From mountains where the great Pedee Starts as a little rill, To where through broad plantations,

Where toils the weary slave, The waters of the Congaree Sweep towards th' Atlantic's wave : The white men all shall praise thee,

And write thee in their books. The niggers all shall tremble, When they hear the name of Brooks ! And e'en the Pickininnies Shall cry-Long live the brave ! He, who struck Sumner in his chair, Would dare to strike a slave.

Some heroes win the meed of fame By fighting manfully, In open fields, with equal arms, The battles of the free. Such risk you will not run : From formen fettered hand and foot. Your laurel wreaths are won.

QUATTLEBUM. General, and Chairman of the Committee of Presentation.

From the New York Evening Post. 'ABOLITION LIES. Along Missouri's border, And over Kansas' plains, Instead of ' Law and Order, Fierce civil Discord reigns. The rifle, torch and sabre, The shout, the groan, the cry. Tell a true story, neighbor, No 'Abolition lie."

The lurid flame is swelling, The squatter's cabin burns Beside her ruined dwelling The squatter's widow mourns. Squatter victims of eviction Their chosen homesteads fly-Is the 'squatter sovereign' fiction An 'Abolition lie'?

Freemen themselves declaring The soil forever free, Which their labor was preparing For free posterity, Are for this forejudged of treason. Condemned, perhaps, to die :--Is Lecompte's opinion reason, Or an 'Abelition lie'?

For lasting execration How the garden of our nation, The Eden of our land, Was cursed by wiles Satanic. By crimes of deepest dye. Is Kansas' code tyrannic, 'An Abelition lie'?

And shall the curse forever Rest on that hapless land? No! Freemen, answer, Never! And by that answer stand. Prove to th' expectant nation, Yourselves, and Him on high, (Your earnest protestation,-No "Abolition lie."

APPEAL TO PREEMEN. Men! whose sires have blood to be Either clous of clay, or free,

Guard the priceless liberty,
Won by blood and toll! Slavers gag the Northern lip;

Truth is met by knife and whip Will you tamely see them strip Freedom of ber soil?

If ye turn to Plymouth Rock As the fountain of your stock, Round the flag of Freedom flock Lift your banner high !

By the Cross and Crown of Thorn ! If of free sires ye were born, Slavery's mandate ye will scorn Slavery's power defy

LETTER PROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY. D' Our esteemed friend, SAMUEL J. MAY, sends us a printed Call for the regular anniversary meeting to celebrate 'the rescue of JERRY,' to be held at Syracuse lowing extracts :--

STRACUSE, Sept. 4, 1856.

The spirit of non-resistance is misrepresented he ome, and misapprehended by most persons. They regard it as a tame acquiescence in the wrong, a craven submission to the violent. But it is as much unlike that as the spirit of Preston S. Brooks (our American Belial) is unlike the spirit of Christ. Was Jesus a coward? Is be a coward who dares to stand alone in opposition to all the powers of Church and State, and to seal his testimony against them with his life-blood? Christianity will not be understood until the doctrine of non-resistance is appreciated. The religion of Christ will not prevail in the world, the kingdom of heaven will not come upon earth, until the spirit of non-resist-ance shall have become the characteristic of the followers of Christ.

The rescue of Jerry would have been a very different affair in the public estimation, if the poor, deluded Mar-shal and his posse had been killed. If such had been the County was held at Harwich, commencing Saturday catastrophe, I could never have rejoiced, because I re- afternoon, August 80th, and continuing through Sun garded there United States officials as the victims of a day, the 31st-and was a complete success. The see

would have been nullified, if he had risen in the preached with great clearness and power to very at might of his physical power, and struck dead his mean tentive and interested audiences; and although the assailant. The country would have resounded in con-demnation of the bloody haste of the Massachusetts close, anxious to hear every word.

of Kaneas. But they had never learnt the better way were shown to be shams, so far as it was pretended to of withstanding aggressors, and subduing the violent. be an abolition movement. There was some equirming I have not a doubt that, had they been guided and sus- among Fremont men as Mr. Phillips and Mr. Foster held tained by the courageous spirit of Christian non- up this party in its true colors, and showed that by its own resistance—the spirit that animated the followers professions and position, it was not only not an abolition of Penn in all their intercourse with the savages of party, but an opponent thereof, far more dangerous to Pennsylvania—the spirit that carried the Quakers of the real abolition movement, than the open, undisquised Ireland safely fhrough the ferocious rebellion of 1798—
I have not a doubt, if the Free State settlers of Kansas Some of the Republicans attempted a defer comparably less bloodshed than there has been; and to be all that Phillips and Foster charged, and then the cause of Liberty would have triumphed sooner. I selves made the full demonstration of the truthfolnes know those settlers were forbearing-I know they suf- of their charges-one of the most valiant and persisten fered much, and still were kind; but it was known by defenders taking the ground that emancipation was their assailants that they would fight, if goaded enough; dangerous and wrong !! and report told that their friends at a distance were The general effect of the meeting was good ; peopl letting forth 'the dogs of war' to rush to their protec- were put to thinking and inquiring. 'Are these things tion. This furnished the Border Ruffians a pretext for so ? and it is to be hoped that many earnest abolition their onelaught; and now a civil war is raging there; ists will thereby be led to refuse to stain their souls will and will probably overrun other States. The end is not the blood of the slave, and neutralize their influence and

I do not mean to censure unduly the settlers of Kansas. They probably have never learnt the Christian mode of overcoming evil. They have acted in accordance with the doctrine and spirit of our American religion. And they are unquestionably contending for their rights, and in the cause of liberty and suffering humanity. I therefore wish them success much rather than the Border Ruffians. I shall rejoice, if they drive back their assailants, and if Kausas is redeemed from the grasp of slaveholders. Yet I shall rejoice with trembling, lest such a result of this conflict should help to perpetuate the delusion, that deadly weapons, and the borrid arts of war, are the means and instruments approved of God for repelling the inroads, or putting down the strong holds of Satan.

Yours, stiectionately,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

ed us from Kansas, stating the pressing need of warm winter clothing, especially flannel under-garments for

There is no need of recounting the reasons for appeals ; the facts are too well known. But the atten- way of the upright,' that leadeth to immortality. tion of New England women needs to be aroused, and to them I have a few earnest words to say. Men are now in Kansas who have expended all they possess to go there, in the hope of improving their condition, and terrible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, they had nothing to expect but hardships, suffering and death. Prevented from following their ordinary pursuits by the necessity of being under arms to defend relief. It is for the women of New England to say whether their appeal shall be in vain. Generous contributions have already been made in many towns for general purposes. Concord has sent \$1360, which have safely reached Kausas, and relieved much want. But the gallows, where they occupied a separate position in a body. The prisoners were then brought

family, soliciting contributions of money or ready-made clothing for men, women and children, and the intense interest which has long been felt by women in the great struggle for Freedom will at once be put to practical use. We have waited in eager suspense to know what see can do. Now the way is clear. We can raise money and make clothing for Kansas people, which will not only save them from exposure and sickness, but cheer them with the assurance that not in the hearts of men alone do the old altar-fires of Freedom burn anew, but that our hearts and hands are theirs for Liberty. Let every woman deny herself some luxury, and give the price of a new ribbon or collar to this cause, and the supply will be all-sufficient. Let her who has absolutely nothing to give, bestow ber time and earn something. supply will be all-sufficient. Let her who has absolutely nothing to give, bestow her time and earn something. It is not for us merely to spare some superfluity; let us share the labor and the sacrifice, if not the danger. Even thus we may hardly dare claim kindred blood with those who have sacrificed their all in this almost hopeless conflict. If our men must perish, let it not be by our neglect. We must go to work at once, for the winter is at hand; and, above all, let us constantly remember, that if we fail in our duty to these abused sufferers, we must hear the condemnation of those who lost the love of Christ; for inasmuch as we have not remembered these, we have not remembered these, we have not remembered Him.

Concord, Mass.

L. J. WHITING. L. J. WHITING. Concord, Mass.

you rather court investigation. Of this, however, I now feel convinced, that although you may occasionally make a little parade in throwing down the glove to Northern opposers of the 'peculiar institution,' you do so rather for the sake of a little notoricty, than from any love of investigation for truth's sake. Let me see if I cannot convict you of this.

Last winter, I addressed you a letter in opposition to the sentiment set forth in your book, that Slavery is essentially a blessing, and Freedom, a curse! Your reply, unaccompanied by any letter, appeared in the Richmond Enquirer.

Unwilling to copy your example of thus suppres arguments on the opposite side of the question, I caused the republication of your letter in the Oneida Sachen,

THE LIBERATOR. and requested that you should at least have my see letter inserted in the Enquirer. I sent you, imm ately, a manuscript copy of my reply, and subseque

orming me that as yet no reply had been received. enew Uncle Sam was not always true to his trust, bu on the 1st of October—accompanying it with a private on the 1st of October—accompanying it with a private atill the affair looked a little suspicious. I, however, letter, from which we take the liberty to make the following immediately caused to be made and forwarded to you a copy of the reply, accompanied by a note centaining the proposition that we should continue the discussion and when concluded, publish it in pumphlet form.

Since then, I have heard nothing from you; and ha

half forgotten your existence, till you again came to the surface in the columns of THE LIBERATOR.

These, sir, are certainly strange antics for so distin guished a champion of the 'peculiar institution,' and would seem to require some explanation at your hands. Are you afaid, Mr. Fitzhugh, to face the music of impartial discussion? If so, don't, I pray you, visit upon us the threatened infliction of another book in support of that abomination of all abominations, Amer can slavery. Very truly yours, A. HOGEBOOM.

Shed's Corners, Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1856

THE CAPE COD MEETING.

The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstab false, oppressive government, scarcely less than the fugitive they were attempting to take back into slavery.

The aspect of the outrage upon Mr. Sumner also
would have been almost reversed, the moral effect of it
get into the hall at all. The anti-playery gospel was

Senator.

The Republican movement was held up and stripped it deplors the resort to arms by the Free State settlers of all disguises, and its pretensions and catch-words.

had been genuine Quakers-there would have been in- only succeeded in showing the party and its positions

testimony as abolitionists by touching the slaveholder's ballot, even though offered to them by Republicans. East Dennis, Sept. 2, 1856.

LETTER PROM REV. JOHN C. NAZRO. PROGRESS, (N. J.) Aug. 9, 1856. WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

DEAR SIR-Democrats are circulating abolition at anti-slavery documents in Pennsylvania and New Jer sey! I herewith forward you a printed specimen However they may mingle their own dirt with them it will soon be lost sight of, if they keep the snowbal rolling. Although, from my youth, I have been misapprehended by many, because I am deliberate and persevering and independent and conscientious; when the question comes up, finally, whether Liberty or Sla very shall rule our country, I thank God I am with al my heart and mind and strength in favor of liberty for all mankind, with God Almighty's kingdom over all TO THE WOMEN OP NEW ENGLAND. and 'justice, although the heavens shall fall.' I go for Appeals, both public and private, have lately reach- a good cause, finally, without fear for the result. Saure

> If you will be so kind as to forward me a number your paper, with this letter as a communication, I will consider myself as another step forward in 'the high

I have the honor to be, sir, with profound respect THE REV. JOHN COFFIN NAZRO. P. S. I have been abroad, but only the more to

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES AT A PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The Alta Californian, of July 29, gives the following

their lives and what little they possess, the summer has sketch of the extraordinary and revolting scenes witgone, and nothing has been earned for the coming win- nested at the execution of two murderers, named Hethter. Repeated robberies have deprived many of even a crington and Brace, by the Vigilance Committee o change of garments. In their pressing want, these San Francisco. Where is the restraining efficacy of men naturally look to the homes of their childhood for

At half-past 5 o'clock, the preparations at the safely reached Kansas, and relieved much want. But tion in a body. The prisoners were then brough Concord has begun again, and over one hundred dol-down from their cells, and placed each in a car Concord has begun again, and over one hundred down from their cells, and placed each in a carriage will be expended in the purchase of flannel for the riage, accompanied by a guard of officers, and men of Kansas, thus giving a new expression of her devotion to the cause of freedom, and her determination to sustain, to the extent of her ability, those pledged to its many of them stood uncovered. Both of them defence.

This charity is peculiarly a woman's work. Let some few women in each town form a Committee to visit every family, soliciting contributions of money or ready-made Episcopal church, also went upon the scuffold,

say, (the executioner d-d son of a b-h!

Concord, Mass.

L. J. WHITING.

d—d son of a b—h!

HETHERINGTON—I am not any more penitent today than I have been any day of my life.

BRACE—Go on, old hoss.

HETHERINGTON—In a conversation which I had
with Mr. O'Brien two weeks ago, our conversation
Mr. Garrison; from which it might be inferred that
you rather court investigation. Of this, however, I

by these ingramuses! I wish to meet my doom

immediately.

HETHERINGTON—They tell me to stop. (Several voices in the crowd, 'Speak on; go on, Hetherington.') I have not disobeyed any of the rules of that house, (pointing to the Committee Rooms.) I should be very sorry to do it; if you will say g on. I will go on

on, I will go on.

Bace-Go on, and brave it out. Don't talk about Dr. Kipp; they don't want to know anything about him.

HETHERINGTON, (after a pause)—Where did I leave off? What was I saying! (A voice—'About Dr. O'Brien.') Our conversation turned

s-I told the Doctor I was pre HETHERISCON—I teld the Doctor I was been to meet my God at any moment; and further, that I never lived one day in my life that I was not prepared to meet my God at the night. Dr. P. O'Brien will make an affidavit to that, I think, if

O'Brien will make an affidavit to that, I think, if called upon.

BRACE—You have your vengeance, gentlemen, to your heart's content. I don't care a d—n. I want you to understand that clearly, fully, and distinctly, gents.

HETHERINGTON—The gentlemen have given orders for to go ahead. I will change my note, and will merely say, as orders have been given to stop, that in the first difficulty I had with Dr. Bildwin, I had to shoot him in defence of my own life.

BRACE—I shall die, murdered by the Vigilance Committee, July 29, 1855; I wish that clearly and distinctly understood on the house-top there.

HETHERINGTON—I was acquitted of that, but a still it hangs upon me. I must stop; but I will first add, that so far as killing Dr. Randall is concerned. I merely asked for a conversation with McCorkle, when he turned around and drew his pistol immediately. I merely shot him to save my own life. I have lived a gentleman all my life, and will die a gentleman, though on the gallows. I defy any man in the whole world to prove that I have done one dishonorable act in my life. I have done one dishonorable act in my life. I have been abused by the public press of this city, where I have resided five or six years, for some cause unknown to me. I am now in a few minates to be launched into eternity. You may please yourselves, notwithstanding I have no bad feeling towards any person living. I forgive every man freely, as I expect my Redeemer to forgive me. Lord, have mercy on my soul!

BRACE—G6d d—n it, dry up! What's the use talking to them?

HETHERINGTON—I was going to make the remark

talking to them ! HETHERINGTON-I was going to make the remark

HETRERINGTON-I have led a life pure, mild, and HETHERINGTON—I have led a life pure, mild, and above all reproach. As to how I have been treated, I will say for Mr. Gillespie, that he insulted me very much, but I freely forgive him. T. J. L. Smiley has been a friend towards me.

Brace—Come, dry up! What the b—y h—I is the use of keeping me here just waiting on you! I want to go through with it.

HETHERINGTON—My witnesses were never put thefore a jury. I protested against several things.

before a jury. I protested against several things that had been done. I am satisfied that no jury on the face of the earth would have convicted me.

THE EXECUTION. While Hetherington was yet speaking, and Brace going through with his most wonderful and revolt-ing performances, the caps were drawn over their faces, a signal was given, followed by one deep tone from the bell on the Vigilant buildings, which was another signal for the executioner, who stood upon the ground, and with a mallet and chisel parted the cord that sustained the drop, and at once the two murderers were ignominiously sus-pended between heaven and earth, to pay the pen-alty of their crimes. The noose was well adjust-ed upon both, and the bodies were almost instant-ly lifeless. The body of Brace was not observed to move at all, not even a muscle, and that of Hetherington, after three or four minutes, was seen to move slightly, once or twice, and then all

REMOVAL OF THE BODIES. The bodies were allowed to hang thirty minutes when they were cut down and removed to the rooms of the Committee, and subsequently given into the custody of the Coroner, who had them removed to his office in Sacramento street, near Kearny. his office in Sacramento street, near Kearny. When the awful scene was concluded, the crowd quietly dispersed and returned to their respective homes, and the military companies deposited their arms and were dismissed. It was the largest gathering of people ever seen in this city, and was an occasion which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it, and we hope its effect upon those inclined to the use of the deadly weapon upon every slight pretext will be salutary. We trust the warning thus given to evil-doors will be proper-

the warning thus given to evil-doers will be proper ly beeded in the future. DRESS AND APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONERS.

Hetherington, as before stated, is about 35 years of age, full medium size, rather a good figure of a operations of the mind is common to both sexes man, dark complexion, black bair and whiskers.

Who ever heard of a masculine or a feminine way

greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He was dressed in checked pantaloons, black cl.th coat and blue cloth vest, all of which were kept screpulously neat and clean.

San Francisco, gives the following sketch of the manner in which California is controlled for slavery:—

I have been a resident of California since the moted hegira of '49, and consequently have had an opportunity of judging, with tolerable correctness, the true feelings of the State in regard to these questions. It is a notorious fact, that California was settled by a very large majority of Northern men, and their large preponderance still exists. It has doubtless been an enigma to many of our friends at the East that we have uniformly been represented at the East that we have uniformly acting with the South, and against Northern interests. The true solution is, that their constituency, though nominally in California, is virtually in the South, from whence they have recently been imported. We have here the Footes, the Randolphs, the Crittendens, the Peytons, the Gwinssome of the old stock, transported bodily, the others, the young shoots—the second growth—but true likenesses of their progenitors, hatched from their old serpents' eggs, and exhibiting their parent instincts. But why, it may be asked, are such men elected, if Northern men hold the balance of power! I answer, by corruption, and the baleful influence of party. But, perhaps, this question can be best answered in the Yankee way, by asking another—why was it that, between the years of '30 and '40 no candidate could be elected in Massachusetts, who was suspected of entertaining the heretical ideas concerning haman rights. by asking another—why was it that, between the years of '30 and '40 no candidate could be elected in Massachusetts, who was suspected of entertaining the heretical ideas concerning human rights, which are now popular there! Was it not because each party had a wing beyond Mason and Dixon's line, which it was thought necessary to conciliate! This wing we have in our midst, which acts with a four-fold potency to paralyze every aspiration for freedom. Northern men bring with them their habits of industry and thrift, and apply themselves to the accumulation of wealth. In years past, a large portion have considered their residence here as temporary, and have neglected their rights and daties as citizens. They have considered it impolitic to broach unpopular views, and have followed, rather than led, in political movements. On the other hand, our Southern residents have not been idle during this favorable time for their operations to gain the ascendancy. They are intolcrant, scheming, and hearty haters of abolitionism. They are our politicians by profession, and they have worked their cards well. While we of the North have been making money, they have been controlling the primary elections, and have not been very scrupulous as to the means. They are the men who carry and

Buscz. (laughing)-Ah, ah, I am drunk, so I use the bowie-knife and piatol, from the judge on use the bowle-knife and pistol, from the judge on the bench of the Supreme Court, downwards. By these men, or by their dictation, our statute book is disgraced by infamous laws, depriving the col-ored man of his dearest rights. Under such cir-cumstances and under such influences, it is not wenderful that nine-tenths of our offices are filled with intriguing and sanguinary politicians of the Southern stamp, with a sprinkling of Northern regues with Southern principles, or, more cor-rectly, with Randolph's 'seven principles,' viz.; five loaves and two fishes, and that our State has become a by-word for its unblushing corruption become a by-word for its unblushing corruption and deeds of violence. This may explain why we have Herbert, an atrocious murderer and gambler—Denver, disfranchised by our State Constitution, a man whose hands are red with the blood of a former Member of Congress, now in the House;—and a senator who recommends, and after he is fully aware of the facts, supports the appointment of an infamous gambler as United States Marshal of California, and the whole pack,

States Marshal of California, and the whole pack, of course, misrepresenting their constituents.

Our newspapers trim their sails to the breeze, and if they even dare whisper a rebuke for such a dastardly outrage as the one perpetrated on Mr. Sumner, it is invariably coupled with a censure of the fanatical abolitionists, to take off the edge. Southerners are intolerant, and stop their patronage if their favorite 'institution' is touched, while the Yankees, like a nameless animal, are patient and forbearing. These worthy editors. patient and forbearing. These worthy editors, presuming upon our good nature, look well to their bread and butter, and east all such trash as universal human freedom to the dogs.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. GRANGER.

Gen. Granger, of New York, communicates to the Tribune the following particulars of the assault made upon him by a Southern Congressional hotspur, at Washington, a short time since:—

On the 18th of August, we [Messrs. Granger

and McMullen] were in the omnibus going to the Capitol, seated side by side on the right-hand side of the omnibus, about the middle of the carriage, myself on the right of the two. Col. Chester sat exactly opposite to us, and Mr. Brown to the right of him. Conversation was general, and turned on the subject of the disagreement on the Army bill. McMullen said, in case the bill did not pass. were he the President, he would issue his card dismissing the officers. He repeated it, or that he would discharge them. I replied that the President had issued one card too many already; he had better keep his card in his pocket. I referred to the Fall Election, saying that we should carry it, and that would settle the business. He that had been done. I am satisfied that had been done. I am satisfied to the face of the earth would have convicted me. So far, a fair trial I have not had. I am not afraid to meet my God. I hope the Lord will have mercy on my soul. I hereby forgive every man living to forgive me as I freely forgive them. Gentlemen. I am here before you all. Do not believe that I am hardened; I have prayed from the day of my birth to the day of my death.

The executioner here stepped up behind, and gently drew on the white cap.

HETHERINGTON—The Lord have mercy upon my soul! I will meet my Saviour. I should like to don't, after the election, we will make you.' I did not use the profane words, as stated by the meter in the said had better keep his card in his pocket. I referred to the Fall Election, saying that we should carry it, and that would settle the business. He demurred to such a conclusion; for, said he, the South are united. I sgain referred to the election, and said the people will render their verdict in this matter in November. He said the South would maintain the Constitution. Said I, 'have they not been threatening to dissolve the Union all winter!' He again said, 'the South will support the Constitution.' My reply was, 'if they don't, after the election, we will make you.' I did not use the profane words, as stated by the Remember me to Fletcher Haight, but it was denied me.

Remember me to Fletcher Haight and Henry Haight. Lord, have mercy on my soul!

Hetherington spoke with a strong North of England accent, and occasionally referred to a memorandum which he had in his hand.

The Constitution. My reply was, 'if they soul'! A constitution. My reply was, 'if they soul'! They will make you.' I don't, after the election, we will make you.' I don't, after the election, we will make you.' I witness, Mr. Russell. He was mistaken. He said he would allow no man to talk to him in that way, and said my age protected me. I replied I claimed nothing on that account. He then put his first too near my face to suit me. I was not sure of his near my face to suit me. I was not sure of his intent, and took no notice of it. He immediately repeated it, putting it still nearer. I pushed it away, saying, 'keep your hand out of my face.' From his appearance, I was apprehensive he was about to strike. I raised my bent arm in a posture of defence, when he struck me with his fist near the ear, on the left side of my head, broke the skin and drew blood. We then very suddenly grappled, and a sharp contest for the mastery ensued, in which I thought we both had as much as we could attend to. He made an attempt at my eye, his thumb being in the corner of it, and broke the skin pear it. At the same time, I had him by the throat, which caused a slight wound in the skin. A trifle of blood flowed from each of these abrasions. It was all done very suddenly, and both of us, no doubt, were much excited. I did not use toward him, personally, one opprobrious word. My offence was freedom of speech on the public political subjects of the day.

MISS ANTHONY'S LECTURE. At the close of the session of the Normal School

Convention, Miss Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester ascended the stage, and gave her lecture upon the question. 'Is it desirable that the sexes should be educated together? The performance was ele-gant, powerful and mistressly. The question was treated under three heads, roughly stated as follows : - 1. the identity of the sexes ; 2. the identity of the purposes, aims, objects, ends, and future destiny of the sexes; 3. the similarity of education required by beings possessed of the difference she could see in the sexes was the sexual difference, but that does not affect the head man, dark complexion, black hair and whiskers, with a keen and rather determined eye. He was dressed in a black suit throughout, the same that he wore at the time of his arrest, with a light leghorn hat. He was a quiet man in his intercourse with men, more than ordinarily so, and quite reserved in his conversation. But he carried in his countenance an expression of a strong will and determination that was easily observed. Of his life in San Francisco we have before spoken. It has not been of that character we can commend.

Brace is a much younger man, being only 21, and looking even younger than that. He is smaller in stature, and a man of genteel address, with winning and pleasing manners, which gave him greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He proposition that life's purpose, sims, destiny, greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He proposition that life's purpose, sims, destiny, greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He proposition that life's purpose, sims, destiny, greater advantage over those he sought to deceive. He proposition that life's purpose, sims, destiny, were the same in each sex, was copiously and the was dressed in checked pantaloous, black cl..th &c., were the same in each sex, was copiously and very happily illustrated. Each individual of each sex comes into the world nione, and goes out alone. Woman was made to secure her own highest happiness. It is not for man to point HOW CALIPORNIA IS CONTROLLED.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, at San Francisco, gives the following sketch of the manner in which California is controlled for elavery:

I have been a resident of California.

ALBANT, August 28. THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—
The proceedings on the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory in the city to-day were full of interest. The large tent in Academy Park was crowded to its utmost capacity by a brilliant audience of from four to five thousand persons, nearly half of whom were ladies. The platform was crowded by men of distinguished learning, ability, and position. Among them were Ex-Gov. Hunt, Gov. Clark, Lieut. Gov. Raymond, Hon. Joel T. Headley, Lorenzo Burrows, and other Stare officers, and all the men of science in the Association. Gov. Hunt, Professors Bache, Gould, and others, made brief addresses. A letter was read from Mrs. Dudley, donating fifty thousand dollars for the furtherance of the objects for which the Observatory was founded. The announcement of her liberality was received with load cheers, and a general uprising of the vast audience. The Hon. Elward Everett was then introduced, and received most enthusiastically. His address occupied over an hour in delivery, and was a most able and elequent production. The entire affair passed off in an admirable manner.

says a married woman residing in a commune near that town, and who has twice been brought to bed of twins has just been safely delivered of five children—three boys and two girls. All the children are well formed.

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent acres before known of any Medicine, INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELING

JULES HAUKI, Esq., the well-known perfuser, of Change green. Philadelphia, whose choice products are food at the JULES HAUEI, Esq., the well-known perfuser, of Court Street Philadelphia, whose choice predicts are found at the entry offer, says,—

"I av happy to say of your Cartustre Print, the I have beel them a better family medicine for common sat that my she self-thin my knowledge. Many of my friends hery redshift and schenders from them, and coincide with me in the other than the benefits from them, and coincide with me in the other than the side. They are not only effectual, but not staken and possess extraordinary virtues for thiving out of season at the side. They are not only effectual, but not say the sides in the side. They are not only effectual, but not say the sides when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, with thus below the the part of the side them and the sides of the part of appetits, and have benefit, for the littlemence, languar, less of appetits, and have benefit, for the littlemence, languar, less of appetits, and have benefit, for the littlemence, languar, less of appetits, and have benefit, for the littlemence, languar, less of appetits, and have benefit, for the littlemence, languar, less of appetits, and live has allowed the side of the part of

"Fig. R. Coffee, Paladelphia, De II, 182.

Sin: I take pleasure in adding my testinap in the flag of your medicines, having derived very material bands from one of both your Pectoral and Cathartie Plin: I as never out them in my family, nor shall I ever consent bits when means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Finned, M. H., writes, —
"Havine, used your CATHARYS Pure 1.

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

"Having used your Carmaruc Pints in my prefer, lordy from experience, that they are an invaluable purgain, least of disordered functions of the litter, cassing headers his tion, contiveness, and the great variety of disordered functions of the litter, causing headers his tion, contiveness, and the great variety of disors in the parties of the parties of

that admirable preparation for the treatment of dissens.

"Acton. M., No. 2, 102

"Da. J. C. ATER. Dear Sir: I have been affected from my led with acro' alla in its worst form, and now, after twenty pow the and an cantold amount of sunfering, take been completely one in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejectly write, can only be imagined when you realize what Hansender, and how long.

"Never antil now have I been free from the bathons found now long.

"Never antil now have I been free from the bathons found now home. At times it attacked my eyes, and have most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at other a smit the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and he hay my partly hald all my days; conclines it cane out in my has a kept it for mouther a row sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking you token Pills, and now am entirely free from the complain. Hy years well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced is him years well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced in the matter of the complaint in the means of carried and mation that shall do good to others, I am with every summe of gratitude,

"MARIA EICER."

"I have known the above named Maria Rektir hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MINERY L.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacture.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacture (a):

Capt. JOKL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes forn hota;

20th April, 1854,—

"Your Pills have cured me from a bilions stact which was
from derangement of the Liver, which had become try seins.
I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and for sey
remedy I could try; but a few doses of your Pills have employ
restored me to health. I have given them to my dailed er
worms, with the best affects. They were prompty east, I
recommended them to a friend for continense, which had brain
him for months; he told me in a few days they had east lat
You make the best medicine in the world, and I m he is
say so."

Tou make the best medicine in the work, and I an he hay say so."

Read this from the distinguished Sciicine of the Seprember, whose brilliant abilities have made him well known at my in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orlows, 6th April Nil.

"Sint: I have great maticfaction in assuring you that med and family have been very much benefited by your continually wife was curred, two yours since, of a severe and degeneration, by your Christer Percental, and since then has supel perfect health. My children have several lines been such that takes of the Influences and Croup by it. It is an include remody for these complaints. Your Carnattic Pini has attacks of the Influences and Croup by it. It is an include remody for these complaints. Your Carnattic Pini has attacks of the Influences and contenses which has grown upon me for wome years: indeed, this care is much marine portant, from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the bact that I had failed to get relef from the bact that I had failed to get relef from the bact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the bact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had failed to get relef from the fact that I had had taken.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential thesing is of family, and you may well suppose we are not sminished of a family, and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family, and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family, and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family and you may well suppose we are not sminished of the family.

"Smale Chemier, this, 3pril 18, 184

"Dr. J. C. ATER. Honored Str.: I have miss a through the of the Caynard Pills left me by your agent, and have becaused by them of the dreadful libermation under with a found me suffering. The first dose relieved as, and a few side quent doors have entirely removed the disease. I fell a buts health now than for some years before, which I atthist empty to the effects of your Caynard Pills.

Yours with great respect.

LUCUS B. MITCHIP

The above are all from persons who are publicy have view they reside, and who would not make these statements when thorough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put yea of with size pills, on which they make more profit. Is not impose up by any such convensions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Man.

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

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