

KEFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Charleston Courier, THE OUTRAGE ON SUMMER.

The niscreant, Summer, has never shown his, fer in the Senate since his caning by Brooks. In-ted he has left Washington for the session, and thought to be doubtful whether he will s thought to be doubted whether he will appear in that body again, in which he so ally disgraced himself, by his insults to an ab-Seator, and his vile and alanderous efforts to sthe Palmetto State of her dearly-earned and Latained laurels in the war of the Revolution. in said that he affects, in the very teeth of med and surgical testimony to the contrary, to restained an injury of the brain from the ratist of Mr. Brooks's cane about his pate. Doubt-in the true reason for his self-banishment from place in the Senate, is an overwhelming sense meanness, and a well-founded alarm as to the arigation of the tongue, which probably awaited a reappearance in an assembly, where he could anger assume the part of an equal among his a, bat would be obliged to hide his diminished and in shame and confusion of face. I can excuse his fer not appearing in court, on the trial of Broks, to undergo the crucible and the torture of regal acomen ; but if he had owned the spirit man, nay, if he were not an arrant coward. be should have heard the reply of Butler in the Sente, even if he had to be horne there on a lit-I have been told, on reliable authority, what anclasively proves him a vain-glorious boaster and coward, and richly entitles him to have a ' calfhis bung upon his recreant limbs.' He showed or not his calumniating speech, the result of the st careful, studied, and elaborate preparation, whis friend, Senator Seward, and boasted that it ras a philippic, equal, if not superior, in power ad bitterness, to anything ever uttered by Demostimes against the Macedonian. Seward, on per-tining the highly exceptionable character of the formance, urged Summer to suppress it, at the personance, urged Summer to supervise and the consequences of its ditery. Summer, thereupon, affecting a virtue which he had not, assumed the attitude of the ciralious knight, avowed his determination to ster the lists, and declared his readiness to meet esponsibilities. The doughty champion did inded enter the field, but he took good care that it head be in the absence of the opposing knight : at after a valorous expenditure of words out of ight and hearing of the enemy, like the poltroon that he is, has never dared to face the music : but sitiough provoked to resistance, or at least to man-hod, by the stimulus of a thrashing, to which he ted like a lamb, he has skulked and sought alty in ignominious and dastardly flight from the put of duty, manliness and honor. Surely, what-ter may be the exception to the place, time, and on of his richly merited castigation, his subsesettly sneaking conduct should deprive so despiit and generous Northern bosom

From the Richmond Enquirer of August 29.

Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands be-tween the Ohio and the lakes, the dividing line. Let

only parents of true national greatness, where.

dominance of European races will make it impos-sible. One half of her territory (that in the East) will starve in a year, if divided from the place. Socialism, communism, infidelity, licen-tioupness, and zerozionios, infidelity, licen-tioupness, and zerozionios and the solutions were unanimour. piace. Socialism, communism, industry, ficen-tiousness, and agrarianism, now searcely suppres-sed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood. The social system of the South is sure to beget strong and permanent governmental institutions, and a lasting confederation. That of the North will beget revolution with more rapid iteration, more blondy execution, and more direful consequences, than the same system has brought forth for seventy

years in Western Europe. May abolition be put down, infidelity banished from the land, sectional hatred appeased, and the Union preserved ! If not, let the South be prepared for the worst.

he comes in as the professed enemy of the South. No Southerner, without treachery to his section of the Union, can become a member of his cabinet. His administration, if it keep the promises of the canvas, must deprive the South of all interest in the Territories, and harass and injure slavery in the States. We do not helion the university of the southern Baptist Home 'Kansas must, in the nature of things, become the States. We do not believe that any portion of the States. We do not believe that any portion of the South will submit to bis administration. We are sure that large portions will not. Disunion, then, in the event of his election, is inevitable. racies, or one. Let Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, see whether their interest

Pursuant to adjournment, a large and respecta

le meeting of the citizens of Clarke County, Vir-cinia, was held at the Court House on Saturday, July 26, 1856, to take action in regard to John C.

inderwood's course in the recent 'Republican

'The Committee respectfully submit the follow-

ing statement and resolutions :--

mbine.

a strugge to preserve it.

front. Let her show to the barbarians that her spurse population offen little hopes of plunder; her military and self-reliant habits, and her moun-tain retreats, little prospect of victory; and her firm union and devoted resolution, no chances of conquest. Let her, if possible, detach Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Ullingis, from the North and make the bighted to be it therefore resolved :--

1. That the institution of Slavery as it exists

Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands be-tween the Ohio and the lakes, the dividing line. Let the South treat with California, and, if uccessary, ally herself with Russia, with Cuba and Brazil. A common danger from without, and a common necessity [slavery] within, will be sure to make the South a great, a united, a vigilant, and a warlike people. Outside pressure and inside nocessary are means.

without. The situation and straggling extent of her territory will render union difficult. The pre-her territory will render union difficult. The pre-said Underwood is not known, and personal service cannot be made upon him, the proceedings of this

ly adopted by the meeting. On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be-signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the papers of the Congressional Dis-triet and Richmond.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. 0. R. FUNSTEN, Chairman.

JNO. D. RICHARDSON, Secretaries. JNO. MORGAN,

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE

The Christians (!) of the South, no less than its The Christians (!) of the South, no less than its politicians, seem desirous of introducing slavery into this youthful territory, once dedicated to free-inconditional submission. If freemont be elected, join the general crussde for establishing human is couped in as the professed ensemt of the South the second the south the issue of this Union or now been lost, and they are willing and cager to join the general crussde for establishing human is couped in as the professed ensemt of the South the second the south the issue of the south the second the professed ensemt of the south the second the south the second the professed ensemt of the south the second t

a free State, unless a different class of persons emigrate there from those who have gone hereto-fore. Companies of young men-some of them then, in the event of his election, is inevitable. Such an event is a very remote contingency; but let the North and South prepare to meet it. Let us, if possible, part peacefully. Let the North determine whether it will have several confede-racies, or one. Let Pennsylvania, New Jersey. gather, there are not a hundred slaves in the Territory. Some of the oldest settlers own a few, and a few of the Indians own some, but very few Indiana and Illinois, see whether their interest, will not be best promoted by uniting with the Southern Confederacy. Let California, too, study well the question, whether she will have a Pacific Republic, become tributary to New England, or unite with the South. Let us all look these con-tinite with the South. Let us all look these coningencies fully in the face. It is not too late for folly to have a constitution to guarantee and pro-tect Southern interests, if there be no such in-terests to protect. Let the Southern people move treason and Fremont to retreat, nor for the friends of Union to lash them from the field, if we will but to Kansas with their property in any considerable number, and they can yet make it a Slave State. They would have nearly all the Indians on their But let no one indulge the futal delusion that fremont may be elected, and yet the Union preserved. There is not one single possibility of such result. It is hard to keep it together even now. Then, it would fall to pieces without even side. If they will not do this, they had as well give up the contest. It is affirmed by some knowing persons, that Missouri is about to do this very thing-that some four or five counties will con-tribute its hundred families, who will move over with their property. Should they do this, Kansas will yet be a slave State." From the Winchester Virginian, Aug. 5th. INDIGNATION MEETING IN CLARKE.

SELECTIONS.

MR. CHOATE - THE BOSTON WHIGH Commenting upon the proceedings of the late Fillore Whig State Convention, held in Boston in the Tremont Temple, (not Fancuil Hall, as erroneously

With such a crise threatening-the Slave Pow-er consolidated and acting like one man-a mad-man with the strength of ten save men in his space chamn; with all the timid and nerveus men-of-monsy and Southern-market dependants, at the North, openly and secretly favoring the defeat of the Republican party; with all this mighty force to extend with, making the success of the right fearfully uncertain-we are compelled, as the elec-tion draws near, to see many of our own greatly respected public men. New England men. Boston men, men who have been the pride and ornament of the North, throwing their influence under the engagent influence of panic, or else in obedience apparent influence of panic, or else in obedience to instincts that we cannot without the deepest reto instincts that we cannot withdow in the series in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independing that he substantially avows himself a disbeliever in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independing that he substantially resists a movement of anti-slavey sentiment which flows from that sacred in strauent. We doubt not he represents a considstrauent. We doubt not ne represents a consid-erabe class of successful and conceited men who would gladly revolutionize our government back to the place from which it came, beneath the pro-tectim of the British Monarchy. We remember having heard a celebrated English traveller say that the tendencies of a certain set of elegant and literry Bostonians were more monarchical than he had left at home among intelligent and cultivated Toriss. Mr. Choate, bravely avowing his con-tempt for the fine talk of the Declaration of Inde-Tories. Mr. Choate.

his ewn forchead. But what are we to say of the speakers at the recent Fillmore meeting in Faneuil Hall, men long esteemed among the best and most reliable citizens of Massachusetts ?. We cannot affect to be sur-prised at their words. Their silence, their inac-tion, had already spoken all and more than their present speeches. But in what an attitude have they now formally placed themselves! The best oratory, the most finished scholarship. The nime they now formally placed themselves ? The best oratory, the most finished scholarship, the nim-blest wit of Massachusetts—the essence of respec-tability, worth and plety—is not alarmed nor con-cerned at the progress of slavery-extension—can hold a great political meeting at this tremendous juncture, and speak in icy words of propriety and oderation, of the perils which threaten the Union -not from slavery, not from border-ruffians, not rom the pistol and the cudgel in the halls of Conress, but from the success of the Republican paronce referring to the noble representation of Mas-sachusetts — never recognizing the existence of Senators Wilson or Sumner — never once hinting at the fact which has challenged the attention of 1 Think of Messrs. Winthrop, Stevenson, and the civilized world, that a Senator of Massachu-setts, their own State, had, within three months, een beaten nearly unto death in the Senate Chamber, by a Representative of South Carolina, since felly endorsed by the united voice of the slave states as their agent ! And what are these gentlemen proposing to do ? To throw away their votes, and all those of the old Whig party, upon Millard Fillmore, in the evi-dent hope of saving their own reputations as, and moderate men, while they defeat the Republican an than John Charles Fremont for their Pres-ident. And who is Millard Fillmore that he deserves such allegiance from the personal friends and adherents of Daniel Webster 1. Is it not perfectly understood that he deceived Daniel Webster. in professing his determination not to be a candi-date for a second term, in 1852, yet took infinite pains to secure his nomination at Baltimore, re-fusing to the very last to withdraw his name, at the arnest entreaty of Mr. Webster's friends, who, at one time, saw a possible chance for his own nomin-ation 1. We say nothing of Mr. Fillmore's twice-repeated nullification speech, so pleasantly glossed over by Mr. Winthrop. It is enough to make Mr. Fillmore an unbecoming and an untrastworthy can-didute for New England or the North that, to a certain degree, he is a comptable to the South, whose approval, at this present crisis, is a disgrace and disqualification for office. But the truth may as well come out. Massachu-setts and New England and the North have been, setts and New England and the North have been, for five and twenty years past, under the leader-ship of men, socially and by culture, opinions and temperament, out of sympathy with the popular heart. A clique of polished, scholarly, adroit, and personally pure and worthy men have repre-sented Boston and New England. Admiring elo-quence, refinement and taste, the people have been slow to believe these men, not as much before them in largeness of heart morel courses and political in largeness of heart, moral courage, and political angacity, as they were manifestly above them in gifts of speech, polish of manners, and influence in literary and social circles. Their worship of them has been generous, confiding, stable. The great questions of reform which have burdened the heart of New England, and which these leaders the heart of New England, and which these leaders N would not tooch with so much as one of their fin-gers, the people—half suspicious of themselves for w lacking the sympathy and guidance of their states-men—have yet dealt with as they best could, cour-ageously, ably, and successfully. But, insensibly, whe love, confidence and allegiance of the people D have settled away from those it has found itself able to live without. The chasm has grown be-tween the leaders and the host, and now it is just h discovered that it is impassable. New England has J this moment found out that her choice rhetoric, bur elegant belles-lettres, her honsyed tongues, her spotless respectability, do not represent her, do not think ther thoughts, nor go her ways. She has I discovered that Natick cobblers, at whom Beacon of

street and State street unaffectedly held their noses; that Waltham factory boys, and men with names not found in any list of the Latin School of Har-vard College, or of the mercantile aristocrasy, are better spokesmen, more reliable and carnest repre-sentatives, more directly in sympathy with the great mass of right-minded people, than the proud-est and most celebrated of her hereditary states-ment the men whom as hows also petited and mains printed.) the New York Christian Inquirer forcibly men-the men whom as boys she petted and praised, and whom to this hour she has worn as jewels of state upon her neck.

for state upon her neck. The recent meeting at Fanenil Hall was, we an-feignedly believe, all that was necessary to make the partition final between Massachusetts and her rhetoricians, New England and her delicate and timid conservative politicians. It is sad to think that men as pure, as patriotic, as tasteful and or-as marked as Measure Provide Without a Uli man with the strength of ten same men in his spas-modic fury—to accomplish the election of a candi-date pledged to the Slavery-Extension Cinclinati Platform; with the immense prestige of the Dem-ceraic party deluding the ignorant of oar fireign and satire population, against us; with the skill-ful nanceuverers and professional politicians of the North and South plotting the success of Mr. Ba-chamn; with all the timid and nerveous men-of-money and Southern-market dependants, at the England, solemnly, respectfully, tenderly, but we donbt not unitedly and firmly bids them an eternal farewell, as no longer to appear in Northern coun-cils, no longer to be known in Northern policy.

BUCHANAN AND SLAVERY.

BUCHANAN VOTES TO RIFLE THE MAILS .--- On the Sth of June, 1836, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Cal-houn moved to put on its third reading the bill to authorize the mails to be searched and seized

leading Southern Senators, among them Clay, Benton, Crittenden, Leigh, of Virginia, Golds-borough, and Kent, of Maryland. Under the bill, which thus received Mr. Bo-

Toriss. Mr. Choate, bravely avowing his con-tempt for the fine talk of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, is still infinitely more respectable than many of his peers, who only think and act with him, and are afraid to acknowledge their faithless and treasonable political creed. Indeed, we owe Mr. Choate a thousand thanks for speaking out so early. The heart of the people in New England has inderstood him. He can never do any more hear the lill, which thus received Mr. Bu-chanan's vote, any Southern postmaster could search the mails and destroy any publications cendiary.' It was a bill as despotie and tyrannical in its provisions as any in force under the mon-archies of Europe, and entirely subverted not ouly the freedom of the press, but the sanctity of the mails. When even Southern mew aver to manly narm, labelled with the brand he has fixed upon to vote for it, what words of condemnation are

From the New York Evening Post. THE MURDER OF MAJOR HOWT.

Mr. David S. Hoyt, who was recently so brotally mutdered in Kansas, I have known from boyhood. He belonged to one of the most respected fami-jes in Western Massachusetts, residing in the town of Deerfield.

His father is a nephew of Major-General Ep. Hoyt, who commanded the Massachusetts troops in the last war with Great Britain, stationed at

Boston and Dorchester, and who was a man of great learning, enterprise and courage. Mr. David S. Hoyt was a true representative of the New England man; he was one of those who profer to study out through rough experiences, what others choose to be taught. His love of ad-venture was large, and he had travelled over alventore was large, and he had travelled over hi-most every part of this Union and of Mexico. By profession he was like our own Fremont, a civil engineer, but his knowledge was varied. He joined the army under General Scott, as a non-commissioned officer, and was of great service as a military engineer, from Vera Cruz to the Halls of the Montezumas; he was in every battle fought on the route. As a volunteer, he joined Governor Stevens's command to survey a Northern route for the Pacific Railroad, and with Lieutenant Saxton he crossed the Rocky Mountains, and sailed down the whole length of the Missouri river. In this the whole length of the Missouri river. In this expedition, he acted in the capacity of assistant to Licotenant Saxton, who derived much aid from his suggestions and knowledge. And Governor Sterens, in his report to the Secretary of War, says that his services ' were in the highest degree

satisfactory.' He was much pleased with the country hordering on the Missouri river, especially fertile Kan-sas, and when that country was opened to settle-ment, he was one of the first to migrate thither.

His great experience as a traveller and a military man soon brought him into notice. He knew no such thing as fear, and no enterprise was too hazardous for him. Twice he was a prisoner in the blood-stained hands of the fiends of the Missouri border, once being captured while conveying fifty Sharpe's rifles up the river, by having his pocket picked of a letter to his mother; and twice

About three o'clock of the 11th of August, he About three o'clock of the 11th of August, he left Lawrence as an envoy to the camp of ruffing assembled near that place, to ask them to cease their outrages in that section. He arrived at their camp unarmed, was beard, and the next day start-ed for Lawrence, accompanied by two of the ruf-fians. He had hardly got beyond the borders of the camp, when he was fired upon, and fell pierced by six bullets. When his body was dug out of the bole into which it had been thrust, it was found his throat had been cut and his face covered with canatic, that he might not be known.

caustic, that he might not be known. The brutality of this murder makes civilized men shudder ; and when we reflect that even the wild hordes of Goths, Vandals, Moors, Northmen, yes, the savages of our own land, have in all time respected the life of an unarmed messenger or her-ald, it shows us what utterly depraved savages the accursed institution of slavery has bred among the

whites in our slave States. His native town of Deerfield, (one of the oldest was in New England,

LOOK THE FUTURE IN THE FACE.

Every one's experience attests the truth of the im that, very often, the way to arrest danger stameet it half way. To prepare for is often to mat it. The estrich, by concealing its head in the sand, does not clude or disarm the huntsman. close our eyes to impending danger will but inmuse that danger, and precipitate our rain. To fill to Black Republicanism will neither mollify a anger, nor satiate its hungry rapacity. Give of Kansas to them ; give them all the territories, and, like the horse-leech, their thirst for blood will increase by its gratification. Teach them that they ma conquer, and we can submit, and the flush of hetery will stimulate their new-born courage for fresh pretensions and further victories. 'T is treasatacry ' Peace ! peace ! when there is no peace. There is, there can be, no peace, no lasting union between the South and Black Republicanism. Ether that political heresy must be effectually and ferrer.put down, or disunion is inevitable. If come I must, the sooner it comes the better, for our en aies increase by the half million annually, whilst our own numbers are almost stationary.

A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to press Rhine or Danube, when her harb'rous sons Came like a deluge on the South. And spread beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sand."

The multitude ready to rush down on the South greater, hungrier, and more rapacious than actors are the same. The prolific Teuton or Gothic race, seeking homes and food, on the he hand : the descendants of Southern Europeans altempting to repel them, on the other. The scene celychanged from the banks of the Rhine and Danthe to those of the Ohio and Missouri.

Forwarned, forearmed.' We see the numbers, the characters and designs of our oscenies. Let u proper to resist them, and drive them back. To yield to them, to concede to them, to subsidize them, as the Romans did, will but increase their masity, and encourage their aggressions. Give an all the unsettled territory north of 36 30, aday, and to-morrow, as Free Soilers, they will him all south of 36 30. Yield that, too, and he sent day they will invade the States, expel the stres, and seize upon our lands ; for agrarianism is stready a part of their programme-the ballotbat their sword of Brennus. The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and pro-

nil, originate a re-action in public opinion that will accurage the extension of the conservative institution farry, and the extension of the British and wathern European races, for the very purpose of Muthern European races, for the very purpose of Meaning and turning back the torrent of infidel-it, materialism, sensuality, agrarianism, and anby, that threatens to overwhelm us from the Palific hive of Northern Europe. The diction of Mr. Buchanan would be a reaction

both of 36 30, increase their numbers and their atacity, and only postpone disunion to a period then it would be more perilous than at present. Besides, his election might go far to wean the identities, confidence and attachment of the Cath-dies from our institutions, who are now their best stay and support. They might then think that the rule of the Pope was better than no rule— the government of pirates better than the anarchy of infdelity. Constants the the start of the cathe-the start of the pirates better than the start of the the start of the a indefity. Conservative, as Mr. Fillmore and bost of his friends pretend to be, the compromise which they propose is but a step toward Black Republicanism, a subsidy affered to the Goths. The South mest not yield one inch—the religious, patrotic and conservative North must not yield an ach, but to yote for Mr. Fillmore will be to yield as el. the they propose is but a step toward Black Republicanism, a subsidy affered to the Goths. The South must not yield one inch—the religious, the but to vote for Mr. Fillmore will be to yield Let the South present a compact and undivided the fill of the South present a compact and undivided the south of the

RIDICULOUS GASCONADE. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, in response to the inquiry whether there will be a call of the Virginia Legislature, remarks :--. However it might be under ordinary circum

Convention ' at Philadelphia. On motion of Dr. Cyrus McCormick, Dr. O. R. stances. I take it for granted that in case Fremont is elected, the Legislature will be at once convok-Funsten was called to the chair, and John D. Rich-ardson and John Morgan appointed Secretaries. On motion, the number of the Committee on ed, and that their very first act will be " an act On motion, the number of the Committee on maxing the General Government, after the 4th of Maxing Resolutions appointed at the meeting held on the the General Government, after the 4th of Maxing 12th inst., was raised to sixteen, and the following next, a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand less than five hundred nor more than five thousand persons appointed said Committee, viz.: Province McCormick, Thomas F. Nelson, George W. Brad-field, Ed. W. Massie, Dr. John F. Fauntleroy, Buckner Ashby, Charles E. Kimball, David H. than four nor more than eight years." 'That law will be the first step in the course of

leGuire, Thomas McCormick, Wm. Taylor, John resistance, and the pivot of future operations. . Collier, Henson Elliott, Col. Treadwell Smith,

And E. L. Mantor. After a brief consultation, the Committee, through Province McCormick, Esq., their chair-man, made the following report :--THE OPINION OF A BUCHANAN ORGAN. The Muscogee (Ala) *flerald* gives the following opinion of free men and free labor :-

. Free society ! we sicken of the name. it but a conglomeration of GREASY MECHAN-ICS, FILTHY OPERATIVES, SMALL-FISTED

That John C. Underwood, late of the County of Clarke, did enter into and procure himself to be recorded at the Convention recently held in Phila-the Northern, and especially the New England States, are devoid of society fitted for well-bred is that of farmers strongling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drodgery, and yet who are bardly fit for association with a Southern a single individual anywhere, so far as we can as-certain, after diligent inquiry—certainly none from a citizen of the County of Clarke—to attend the extend into Kansas.'

a citizen of the County of Clarke-to attend the Convention in any capacity. That he was one of the "Committee" which reported the "platform" adopted by the said Con-vention, and, at the close of their proceedings, ut-tered the fanatical speech which has been publish-ed in many of the public prints. Had he said and done, on the soil of Virginia, what he is thus reported to have said and done, a surrounded by the circumstances preceding and attending that Convention, the Committee are ad-vised that he would have carned and richly merit-- ed the felon's reward.

rised that he would have earned and richly merit-ed the felon's reward. Little is known of the early history of this mis-creent. He was born and bred in the State of New York ; emigrated, some years ago, to Virginis, and taught school in a private family. After an ab-sence of a year or so, probably, from his native State, it is said he returned to it, but again came back to Virginia, married into the family where he baught and settled there the monarily. Could have been formed. Here, then, is his record. The champion of the annexation of Arkansas—the champion of the anexation of Cuba—where is the taint or suspicion of Free Soilism in all this f Whatever are Mr. Buchanan's prejudices against slavery, his votes and acts are with us.²

The Discritorists. The Washington correspon-dent of the New Orleans Della, who seems to be in the confidence of Jeff. Davis, the Mephistophiles back to Virginia, married into the tamily where he taught, and settled there temporarily. Some five or six years ago, being then a resident of Herkimer, New York, he purchased a farm in the County of Clarke, lying in the Blue Ridge Mountain—a spot well suited, from its seelnded position, for the purposes of the conspirator. It is known that (since he settled in Clarke) he has been in a set well suited. of the Cabinet, says :--

or the Cabinet, says :--'It is already arranged, in the event of Fre-mont's election, or a failure to elect by the people, to call the Legislatures of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, to concert measures to withdraw from the Union before Fremont can get possession of the army and navy, and the purse-strings of government. Governor Wise is actively at work already in the matter. The South can rely on the President in the emergency contemplated. The que-tion now is, whether the people of the South will sustain their leaders."

"If I can be instrumental in settling the slavery question, (which means to admit slavery into all the Territories,) and then odd Cuba to the Union, will be willing to give up the ghost."

The good old Simeon of negro-driving Democ-racy, if he can carry slavery to Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California, and then prevent emanci-pation in Cuba by annexing it to the United States, 'will be willing to depart in peace!' Madame Roland, when going to the guillotine by order of the terrorists, exclaimed, 'O, Liberty,

hat the election of Buchanan will be the estab lishment of Slavery in Kaneas ! Who are his friends ! They are the Slavery propagandists of the South, the slave-trade revivers of South Caro-

the South, the slave-trade revivers of South Caro-lina, the negro-traders, one and all, and the negro-breeders. They are the Atchinsons and Stringfel-lows, and the whole bedy of border ruffions. These are the ruling spirits of his party, and their Northern allies—the office-holders, with the worst portion of Northern society—the irreligious, the rile, the gamblers, and rum-sellers; backed by candidate; for it is clear that they prefer the sec-tionalism of the South to the sectionalism of the North, and would rather have James Buchan-secred but their money-chests. Such are the friends of James Bachanan,-National Era.

> The New York News, organ of Hard Buchanneers, has an editorial disquisition to prove that Slavery is better than Freedom for those who la-bor. It maintains that it is on the whole better

bor. It maintains that it is on the whole better to be black slaves at the South, than white labor-ers at the North. The only circumstance in favor of free labor is stated as follows :---'Let us, however, be magnanimous to the North-ern system. Starvation quickens the genius of the white servant, and leads to many brilliant in-ventions, while plenty, and an absence of care, somewhat dalls the African race.' This fellow calls himself a 'Democrat.'

PLAIN ENOUGH .- ' Hon.' Samuel Lahm, a lead-PLAIN ENOUGH.— Hon. Samuel Lanm, a rend-ing Buchanan stumper of Starks County, in a re-cent speech at Wooster, declared that he' sisked' that every man who went to Kansas to make it a FREE STATE was hung as high as Haman, and if that were done there would be peace and quiet in the country.

This is what we are to understand by resisting the agitation of the slavery discussion in Con-gress and out of it. This is the way that attempts to sustain Liberty are to be met. If an Ohio man will say this in Ohio, what are we to expect if the next administration is organised on Southern principles ! Does not every man in Ohio who votes for Buchanan, vote to hang his free State neighbors !- Ashtabula Sentinel.

"I Own A BUNDRED SLAVES ! '- Donelson, the

WARNLY AS ANY MAN BORN SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE!

Nonthern Dracoracy. - Hon. Josish Quincy, Mussachusetts, who stands for John Adams and James Otis, says, that John Randolpb, of Vir-givin, speaking of measures that the Slave Power wished to carry, said with a withering meer : --'My dear sir, we slaveholders are as sure of your Democratic party of the North, as we use sure of our niggers at home.'

eading town in the northwestern part of Massachusetts,) has been stirred to its foundations, and ts highly intelligent people have been awakened from their usual quiet. On the 28th instant, they held a preliminary meeting, and voted to hold a lown meeting relative to the murder of their townsman, and to call a county mass meeting to be held as soon after as practicable. However indifferent the President may be to the

trocious murder of such a man as Major Hoyt-a man who had served, not disgraced his country-rest assured that the men of New England know how to honor the memory of the dead, as they do to scorn and hold in contempt the man who allows the sacred office he holds to be prostituted to the ends, and allows himself to be the willing instrument, of the vilest and most degraded among men. BROOKLYN, Aug. 30, 1856. E. H.

From the Free Democrat. BORDER RUPPIANS SOUTH.

MR. Epiron : - On a train of cars from Richmond, Va. to Augusta, Ga., via Willington, N. C., on the 24th of last month, I formed a brief acquaintance with a Capt. Bell, of South Caro-N. O., on the 24th of last month. I formed a brief frequaintance with a Capt. Bell, of South Carolina, an Broeks's district. He had no idea of ever seeing a Free-solier in the cars in South Carolina, of tasily obtained his confidence, and conversed with him for sometime about Kansas and the souther Warriors in that Territory. He said be went to Kansas last spring in command of a com-pany of his fellow-citizene, for the purpose of car-rying on the principles of the National Democrary, and to make Kansas a Slave State, or die in the souther Warrior in that the was engaged in the would have no difficulty in bringing there is Slave State. He said that he was engaged in the destruction of Lawrence, and related many isteness and particulars of that given being the state of the given out a have no difficulty in bringing there is a slave State. He said that he was engaged in the destruction of Lawrence, and related many isteness where his men signalized themselves in from the cursed Abolition scoundrels, as he termed them. He declared that he and his friendes-ford's men and the Missourians-would have and destroyed all their towns, long before he left frames, had it not been for the interference of following the basid affirs were all quiet when he left Kansas. He came to Washington with beind of the needed offices opened in Kansas, so they would stand an equal chance the before he roturn in the tafter recovering sufficiently, he concluded to bistome, and recruits it life before he roture the states the Adol the state site, and confined two weeks his tokens, Ad the point fashed him if he did with them close, and I am going to return my being them close, and I am going to return the state them close, and I am going to return the states them close, and I am going to return the states them close, and I am going to return the states them close, and Ham going to return the states them close, and bade cach other good with them close, and bade cach other good with them close, and base ach other good with them close, and bade ina-Brooks's district. He had no idea

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MR. MAY AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. In the Anti-Slavery Slandard of the 6th inst. is a letter from our friend SAMUEL J. MAT, of Syracuse stating his reasons for supporting Mr. Fremont ; upor which the Standard comments as follows :---

Mr. May has determined to vote for Fremont We have little fault to find with him, in his pres ent state of mind, for that, though we regret, for his own sake, that mental condition. To any man who helieves that the paramount duty of the Abdi-tionist at this crisis, is to prevent the introduction of slavery into Kansas; who sincerely believes that slaveholding Roffanism will be awed into a peaceful and gentle behavior by a popular elec-tion; and who expects that the slaveholders, and their allies, the present Administration, will quiet-ly wait for the question to be settled till after the power of the Government has passed out of their hands-to such an one, we have no hesitation in saying, vote in God's name. We, indeed, do not believe the mountain will move for all his faith but let him hold to his faith, and act upon it nevertheless, with all his might, till such time as be sees with his own eyes that the mountain has moved never an inch from its everlasting foundations. If it be by a political party that this great question can be settled, then it behoves those who hold to that opinion to accept the best it can get in a time of need. A political party is nothing out numbers, and numbers it must get by yielding here a little, and there a little, content to approxi mate to the final triumph of a principle by gaining a little to-day and a little to-morrow. The Repub-licans, in sincerity of purpose, are a long way in advance of any other political organization, that has yet appeared with anti-slavery professions, possessing the least prospect of success. Voting Abalitionists who hope to accomplish anything possessing the least prospect of success. Voting Abolitionists who hope to accomplish anything through such parties need no apology for giving it their suffrages. Here, we understand, is Mr. May's position. Such is not ours. We do not believe that any political party, tranmelled and fottered, as it must be, by constitutional obligations, bound by the Compromises which created and sustain the Union antangled by party concessions, limited by Union, entangled by party concessions, limited by narrow expediencies, compelled to consider ' availbility' rather than long devotion to principle in its representatives, can ever achieve the emancipa-tion of the Southern slave and the Northern subject. In nothing, indeed, does this very Republi-can party so much commend itself for its honesty -that it does not make any pretensions to anti-slavery, forther than may serve to bring back the country to one of its earliest principles. namely : the exclusion of slavery from the Feder-al Territory. But, as a party, it does not pro-nounce a condemnation of slavery in the States. It avows its willingness and determination to main-

tain all the generally accepted compromises of the Constitution. It will abide by the three-fifths rule. It will return fugitive slaves-even Mr. May's own Jerry. It will not meddle with slavery in the District, nor prohibit the Domestic Slave Trade. It will not restore their political rights to the free blacks, either in Kansas or elsewhere, and has not a place on its platform even for Frederick Douglass whose coat has turned a third time outward in their favor. We have faith that it will try to do the little that it promises, simply because it promises so little, even as in times past we mistrusted Whigs and Democrats because they promis-ed so much. For men prodigal of profession are apt to be niggardly of performance, and the reverse of the rule we hope will prove true of the Repub-licans. Still their work is not ours.

If the anti-slavery movement is to throw its power and influence, its zeal and its hopes, into this one effort to bring the nation back to where it stood half a century ago, then that movement, so far as its ulterior purpose is concerned, may as well never have existed. If we have only to labor to be as well off as we were in '20, the work we be gan in '30, to better our national position, was a mere work of supererogation. The very aim of the anti slavery movement at that time was, and has been ever since, to render impossible precisely such exigencies as exist at this moment, by extir-pating their cause. The fact that the exigency has arisen, and of which anti-slavery has been a continual prophecy, is not only a justification of the devotion of the Abolitionists to the great idea of Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation, but is the strongest proof that on that alone rests our salvation as Mr. May, we are sure, will agree with us -a

indeed every thoughtful man must-that but for the anti-slavery movement, but for the seed of truth which the humble anti-slavery press, the persecuted anti-slavery lecturer have sown so diligent-ly, and watered so freely with blood and sweat,

this quarter of a century, no Republican party could have been at this moment in existence to con-front the Slave Power in its rapid march to complete dominion. But is that march stayed ! Will this advancing host fall back in confusion and defeat at the first sign of successful resistance ! We.

fight with what strength we have left, and as op-portunity shall offer. But here is the issue be-tween him and us, and this is the very root of the tween him and us, and this is the very root of the error which we think he is committing. He does, but we do not; trust the Republican movement, well as we think of it, for anything more than it professes or promises. Its rank and its file, its press and its rostrum, are, in a large measure, and in everything, except this one matter of Kansas, as far from anti-alavery as they were a year ago. True, they are sometimes overruled for good by better men, men earnest and sincere for the good cause : and we trust that, in due time, through the prayers and labors of their friends, and the stripes showered upon them by their enemies, they will come to a alavery as they were a year ago. Irue, they are sometimes overruled for good by better men, men earnest and sincere for the good cause: and we trust that, in due time, through the prayers and labors of their friends, and the stripes showered upon them by their enemies, they will come to a sense of their miserable condition. But now they are so strong and so many, that they also in their turn override the better men, and stamp the party with their own character. They compel it to temporize and qualify, to pulliate and deny, to depre-cate and compromise; they fear lest the party should go too far; they cry peace when there is no peace; they would conciliate and mollify by gen-tle words those tender-hearted Christians who dwell peace ; they would concluste and motify of generating and to see that the terror at disumion and the words those tender-hearted Christians who dwell anarchy is disappearing. Massachusetts, in its on the other side of Massan and Dixon's Line. A party with such an element, in large measure, is thereid day, had no government-was an anarchy, and there was no breach of peace from Cape ernor; and there was no breach of peace from Cape and there was no breach of peace from the peace and there was no breach of peace from the peace and there was no breach of peace from the peace and there was no breach of peace from the peace and there was no breach of peace from the pea for Revolution. It will not abolish slavery, if we ago, by the testimony of all people at that the are to continue as United States; or dissolve the Union, if slavery is not abolished. But till it will existed. Pans of gold lay drying outside of every make that issue between the North and the South, we, for our part, shall stick to the 'old organiza-

From the Boston Telegraph.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S REMARKS. AT THE

constitute the interest of this meeting. Mr. loval swarm. Whitman is not here; but knowing, as we all do, why he is not, what duties kept him at home, he is more than present. His vacant chair speaks for him. For quite other reasons, I had been wiser to have stared et home one busilies to have stared et home one while the dest are to add

sas, that all the right is on one side. We hear the the land with a net-work that immensely multiple sas, that all the right is on one side. A sub-screams of hunted wives and children answered by the dangers of war. the howl of the hutchers. The testimony of the Fellow citizens, in these times full of the fate of the how of the butchers. The testimony of the telegraphs from St. Louis and the border confirm the worst details. The printed letters of the bor-der ruffians avow the facts. When pressed to look at the cause of the mischief in the Kansas Iaws, from week to week, from month to month. I with the President falters, and declines the discussion ; we would send the Sergeant-at-Arms to stop every but his supporters in the Senate, Mr. Cass, Mr. American who is about to leave the country. Set Geyer, Mr. Hunter, speak ont, and declare the in-bome every one who is abroad, lest he should tolerable atrocity of the code. It is a maxim that find no country to return to. Come home and stay tolerable atrocity of the code. It is a maxim that all party spirit produces the incapacity to receive natural impressions from facts; and our recent political history has abundantly barae out the maxim. But these details that have come from Kansas are so horrible, that the bostile press have to the pression and the state of the but one word in reply, namely, that it is all exag-geration, 'tis an Abolition lie. Do the Committee of Investigation say, that the outrages have been overstated ! Does their dismal catalogue of private tragedies show it ? Do the private letters Is it an exaggeration that Mr. Hopps of Somerville, Mr. Hoyt of Deerfield, Mr. Jennison of Groton, Mr. Phillips of Berkshire, have been murdered! That Mr. Robinson of Fitchburg has been impris-oned, Rev. Mr. Nute of Springfield seized, and up to this time we have no tidings of his fate ! In these calamities under which they suffer, and

the worse which threaten them, the people of Kansas ask for bread, clothes, arms, and men, to save them alive, and couble them to stand against these enemies of the human race. They have a right to be helped, for they have helped themselves This aid must be sent, and this is not to be doled out us an ordinary charity ; but bestowed up to the magnitude of the want, and, as has been else- the transfer of the Africans from their native land t said, 'on the scale of a national action.' I think we are to give largely, lavishly, to these the true method to civilize the ignorant and to enlight-men. And we must prepare to do it. We must men. And we must prepare to do lier tenement, learn to do with less, live in a smaller tenement, their dwellings to the consuming fire-shoot down all sell our apple-trees, our acres, our pleasant houses. I know people who are making haste to reduce

dren's children forever. But this is Union, and this is Democracy ; m

But this is Union, and this is Democracy ; and our poor people, led by the nose by these fint words, dance and sing, ring bells, and fire cannon with every new link of the chain which is forget for their limbs by the plotters in the Capitol. What are the results of law and union ? There is no Union. Can any clinen of Massachusetts travel in honor through Kentucky and Alabama

It must be begun anew, if a distinctive anti-slavery movement shall still be needed—as we be-lieve it will—because we shall have submitted to a moral dissolution, committed a *felo de se* upon our own organization, and transmigrated, with what soul we had left, into a new body. Only on me owndition can this not be true. If, indeed, Mr. May be right, after all, that the crisis really has come, and that the people are rendy for it, then truly our special work is over, and we have noth-ing to do but transfer the *Liberator* and the *Mand*. *ard* to the *Tribune* and the *Heratid*, dismiss our leo-turers, shot up our offices, and go into the general

THE LIBERATOR.

ways carry the conscience of a people ! Yet we have not heard one discordant whisper. In the free States, we have a snivelling support to slavery. The judges give cowardly interpreta-tions to the law, in direct opposition to the known foundation of all law, that every immoral statute is roid. And here of Kansas, the President says : 'Let the complainants go to the courts ;' though he knows that when the poor plundered farmer comes to the court, he finds the ringleader who has robbed him, dismounting from his own horse, and unbuckling his knife to sit as his judge. The President told the Kansas Committee, that the whole difficulty grew from 'the factious spirit of the Kansas people, respecting institutions which

alone are to create and determine. The President is a lawyer, and should know the statutes of the land. But I borrow the language of an emiant man, used long since, with far less occasion :--- If that he law, let the ploughshare he run under the foundations of the Capitol ; and if that he Govern-ment, extirpation is the only cure.' I am glad to see that the terror at disunion and anarchy is disanteen.

man's tent, in perfect security. The land was measured into little strips of a few feet wide, all side by side. A bit of ground that your hand could cover was worth one or two hundred dollars, on the edge of your strip ; and there was no dis pute. Every man throughout the country was arm-ed with knife and revolver, and it was known that AT THE KANSAS RELIEF MEETING IN*CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 10. I regret, with all this company, the absence of Wednesday Evening, Sept. 10. Mr. Whitman of Kansas, whose narrative was to themselves to one another, and to their queen, in a

him. For quite other reasons, I had been wiser to have stayed at home, unskilled as I am to ad-dress a political meeting; but it is impossible for the most recluse to extricate himself from the questions of the times. There is this peculiarity about the case of Kan-there is this peculiarity about the case of Kan-



SOUTHERN DEGRADATION

Although the African slave trade is adjudged by h w of the land to be PIRACY-an act to which the pin alty of DEATH is affixed-it is a common subterfuge the slaveholders, in order to shield themselves from the just condemnation of an indignant world, to claim that our own has greatly improved their condition. As if

of the vile deed amounts to perfect unminity. What hope is there of the regeneration of such State? Where conscience is outlawed, and speech suppased, and the press shackled, and all protection denie, and Lynch iaw in constant operation, how can the tath be utter- tion of our enterprise, when the Northern States shall

to be remediless ! We have already published the proceedings of vari-ous public meetings in that State, at which compli-ments, congratulations and gifts were cowsred upon the miserable Brooks, as though he hadperformed the noblest, instead of one of the meanest of al human actr. We have also laid before our readers, numrous articles from her depraved journals, extolling him o the skies for his Cain-like use of his cone, and paring upon Charles Samner vials of Sikhy blackguardim and fero-tions denunciation. The latest efficien from theil quart tious denunciation. The latest effusion from that quar- tution and ber statute book, thereby performing an act ter we give in our present number, in its appropriate of justice to a deserving, patient, and much abused department. It is taken from the Charleson Courier, class of citizens. the editor of which paper is now in this city,-Samner's own city, --exhibiting as much selfcomplacency and assurance of manner in his intercourse with our citizens as though he had openly rebuked, instead of discolution of the Union between the slaveholding and heartily endorsed the ruffinnism of Brocks ; and walk- the non-slaveholding States, the latter will, by a natuing through our streets with feelings of entire securi- ral magnetism and the love of Freedom, again unite, ty,-though a reversal of his case in Charleston, on the forming a great Northern Republic, through which we to bear him for a single hour. It is true, he is not the equality and fraternity,' and shine before the nations as writer of the article referred to, and it may have been ' the bright and morning star.' inserted in the Courier since he left home ; but we 9. Resolved, That the people who can coolly look on have no reason to suppose that he objects either to its during such an outrage as the so-called rendition of spirit or language. Here are some of its choice Margaret Garner, by the covereign State of Ohio, to

vain-glorious boaster," who should have 'a calf-skin lost to all feeling of the sacredness of human rights, of human birtherhood, and the holiness of is'-- 'a despicable creature,' who is 'overwhelmed by a human love; and that, though they may weary the ear sense of meanness,' and ' obliged to hide his diminish. with their obtrusive professions. of sympathy with the ed head in shame and confusion of face, for his vile and oppressed of other lands, their words are nothing but slanderous efforts'-' skulking and seeking safety in the effusions of a false republican sentimentality, or of ignominious and dastardly flight from the post of duty, the most unmitigated cant and hypocrisy. manliness and honor'-&c. &c.

Now, what moral plummet could ever find bottom to such degradation as this ? Whoever the writer may be, while doing no injustice to himself, he has done full dustice to South Carolina. He but echoes the all-prevailing sentiment of that unhappy State, whose feverish writhings and contortions seem to indicate ' the tor-ments of the dambed,' and which may appropriately

exclaim in the language of Milton's Satan-"Me miserable ! Whither shall I fly ? Which way I fly is hell-myself am hell !"

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Antilavery Society was held in the Friends' meeting-house Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on friends, we were cheered and delighted with the pres- Reputlican platform. ence of a large delegation of the faithful and long-tried abolitionists from the East. Francis Jackson, Parker drew T. Foss, and William C. Nell, of New England ; Oliver Johnson, of New York ; Thomas Hambleton and Thomas Whitson, of Pennsylvania,-all contributed to the usefulness and interest of the occasion." We are happy to perceive that the proceedings were what the crisis demands, of a radical and uncompromising stamp -as the series of Resolutions adopted on the occasion, which we here publish entire, clearly indicate :--

the Western Anti-Slavery Society, we can review our which the Anti-Slavery cause has to contend. progress with the high satisfaction that our struggles, 13. Resolved, That if anything were wanting to con though severe, have not been in vain-that with conflict we have had success-and that above all, we have been enabled to bear up the standard of eternal and ing and corrupting spirit which not only characterize unalterable truth and justice, in an age and nation, but governs this nation, it is found in the Bill introweakened and wasted by compromise and corruption; duced into Congress by G. W. Dunn, of Indiana, to and in view of all our past history and present pros- recognize the government of Kansas and Nebraska, and pects, we are ready joyfully to continue the momentous providing for the establishment of Slavery and the or death dismiss us from them.

2. Resolved, That, in this annual meeting of the bolitionists of Ohio, and of the other northwestern notwithstanding it specially provides that all slave chil-States, we again arraign the monster Slavery, now dren born there, during the action of that law, shall laboring to subdue and utterly crash out the spirit of be slaves perpetually, provided their owners remove freedom in the land, as the Giant Sin of the human them to any slave State before the beginning of the race, as the sum of all villanies, as the daily robber year 1858.

ed, or right find a foothold? Accursed playery ! thus have No Union with Slaveholders, Religiously or Po-to have wrought all this ruin, -- a ruin hich appears lilically, and, an a consequence thereof, the prison-to be remediless !

8. Resolved, That Slavery being the only element of part of any Northern man, would make the soil too hot shall, at last, ourselves enjoy the blessings of ' liberty,

the slaveholding Shylock of Kentucky who elaimed her "The miscreant Summer'-'an arrant coward'-'a as his personal property, show themselves to be utterly

> Whereas, we recognize the truth of Dr. Bailey' assertion in the National Era, of Aug. 21st, that ' the Republican Platform is a Henry Clay Platform ; * there-

> 10. Resolved, That we recommend to all politicians who are in the least tinctured with Anti-Slavery, to peruse the articles, written some ten years since, by Dr. Bailey, and other prominent men in the Liberty Party, proving most conclusively that, for Abolitionists to support the Henry Clay Platform, would be a practical denial of their principles; and that it would be far better to incur the charge of electing Polk, and annexing Texas, than to support a Platform which the Era now declares to be identical with the Platform of the Republican party.

11. Resolved, That our controversy with the Repub lican party is one of vital principle, involving interests Saturday, the 30th ult., and remaining in session three far more important than the nomination of Presidential days. The Bugle says, "In common with our Western candidates, or any other question contemplated in the

Whereas, with all its Anti-Slavery professions, still avows its constant determination to observe sacred. Pillsbury, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., An- Iy every compromise of the Constitution relating to Slavery, and to perpetuate the present Union with the slaveholders, re-assuring them of its fidelity, in every platform it constructs, in every Convention it holds, it not in every speech it makes; therefore,

12. Resolved, That our duty and determination ar to oppose the Constitution and Union, and every organization that sustains them; and to hold those parties and individuals who, with Anti-Slavery professions 1. Resolved, That on this fourteenth anniversary of sustain them, as the most dangerous influences with

plete the evidence of the utter infatuation of the Repub-

lican party, and its deliverance over to the compromi warfare, until complete victory shall crown our labors, Fugitive Slave Law in both until the year 1858; and which Bill received the votes of all the Republican members present, excepting Benjamin F. Leiter of Ohio.

SEPTEMBER 19.

NAPOLEON AND JOHPHINE. Mason Brothers, In York, have recently published, in a handiens tolog fork, have recently postate the manual time of 400 pages-" Convitantial Continuous and the future 1 EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS JOS EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE LATERS JORFRIDE & cluding Letters from he time of their marries and the death of Josephine and also reveral prime Less the death of Josephia is brother Joseph, and other portant Personages. Vith numerous illustrative las and Anecdoffs. By Jun S. C. Abbott, We al the following commens made upon this r work by one of our exhanges :-

the injured wife and ciled lover. A new hard a kindle over them for the cold deforming of a mine ambition that darkenes arrows the dawn of the ful century, in the kind wickelness of heapen They will tell us that the world and its king arrows ing in a new orbit o higher humanity, show that the spread of the spirit of the G free institutions, free thought and democraturing a wider appreciation of the true ber woman's influence in the world, and the revealed her position and rights Not unaralling in the the appeal of oppresses womanhood. Caratan fast winning the sympathies of cur race is the set fast winning the sympacies of our face is the data injured innocence, whether in the perses of a fac Empress or a lowly slave-mother of Virginal The style of these letters is strongly chardeness The style of these letters is strongly charactering those of the Emperor are lacorie, hasty and input, with an occasional dash of renderness, while her us brimming with forgiving devotion and a unity in rowful patience. They are logather a marked and of the viciositudes of power, and a tearful ris du adventurous and revolutionary age."

"THE CURSE ENTAILED." This is the tille of a pa anti-slavery work, to be published in this city by Wm. worth & Co., 86 Washington street, in the coars of a few days, written by Mrs. Hanner Hanner ha Low, a daughter of Bishop Hamline, of the Mendia Episcopal Church. It will make a tolune of fry imdred and forty-five pages, divided into fity-freeing ters-printed on fair and handsometype. We have permitted to see the proof-sheets in advanta his crowded with thrilling and heart-trading despine of slavery, in its legitimate and unfullag opening and will help to swell the tide of virtuous and inight feeling which is rising in our land to sweep the la abomination out of existence. It evinces a warmente pathy with the oppressed, a clearer prospina d in inherent iniquity of elaveholding, and a more more promising spirit of freedom, than any of the ann works of this kind that have been published, ba " Uncle Tom's Cabin' to 'Dred,' and en that some commends itself to our special approbation. The spi ter is evidently in heart and soul an abolitable and imbued with a deeply religious spirit. We hope the soil will find an extensive sale, as a fresh instrument wi which to break the galling fetters of the million him

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL-'DEED, & THE OF THE

dage.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP '- has just been published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city, in two mines Public curiosity has been wrengit up to a bit apa of excitement to know its contents and take afin cal ity ; consequently, the demand for it is very grat. It have nearly completed a perusal of the first tohn and have no hesitation in saying that it is write the genius of the world-renowned auther of 'Ind Tom's Cabin.' The verdict of these who have read a runs in one direction-eulogistic of its artistic mi is herent excellence.

The publishers state that they are more than 160 copies behind their orders for Mrs. Store's ser and; the first edition of 20,000 copies not being large much for the first demand. They are now printing and bial ing 2000 sets a day, and hope to be able to key u with the demand.

By the last steamer, we learn that the book has a ready appeared in London, and is creating gratelis siasm, the orders reaching a thousand opie say: although the price is double that of the America dtion. The London publishers confidently expet, ou at the high price asked, to sell one bundred thousand copies. Mr. and Mrs. Stowe are at present at lever Castle, Scotland, by invitation from the Duke of it-

successor of its weaker forerunners, so stronger successors are to stand in its place. If it is successful in its immediate purpose, its work is done and if it is not, it must be dissolved into its original elements to be re-formed when new events shall create new necessities. In either case there stands the inevitable and inexorable foe, never slumbering, never idle, marching ever forward with its steady tread to new conquests. Can we spare in that time, as sure to come as such times have come before, the watchful and solitary sentinels, who have lit the warning torches and run with them from post to post to arouse the people, and set the

country in a blaze 1 We know to all this our friend will answer : But we will hold fast to the integrity of the anti-slave-ry enterprise; our noral energy shall not be lost in our political activity. Those weapons we will snatch up again when these are useless. Can that be ! Consider it for a moment. Let

us wheel our forces into the Republican camp, and each of us turn his hand to the work that lies nearest to it to do, under our new Captains. Some of us may pay our dollar to the nearest Republican Club, talk Kansas and Fremont to our neighbors, faithfully vote the Republican ticket, and be allowed, possibly, to become vote-distributors at the polls in November. This for the men. For the women - they, with our Motts and Fosters, our Grews and Holleys and Blackwells, may retire each to her 'appropriate sphere.' Garrison, perhaps, may arrive at the dignity of welcoming Mr. Banks heme from Washington, and Phillips be invited to make an oration at a Burlingame reception. Both may be tolerated as the moving spirits of a Ward Club, and possibly be honored with carrying an illuminated banner, or a 'lantern dimly burning' in a torch-light procession. Those of us who have bung upon their eloquence, and renewed our fail-ing strength, through all these dark years, at the fountain of their inspiration, may learn from them new phrases of condemnation of Border Ruffanism, and listen to their stirring portraval of the disasand listen to their stirring portrayal of the disas-trous results that must follow when slavery shall extend to the foot of the Rocky Monntains And when November shall have come and gone, where are we ? Our watchfires have gone out ; our arms are rusted and broken ; our host dispersed, wearied and disheartened, seeking in vain, if they seek at all, for their lost leaders; and those leaders striv-ing in vain, in solitary places, to call about them their old followers, and to conjure with the old watchwords. Is this the consummation for which our friend has so earnestly labored and devoutly prayed these five-and-twenty years !

He will answer with an indignant NO, and deny that any such result can follow his adhesion to the Republican party. We admit that the anti-slave-ry cause will not be lost, even if one or two of its ry cause will not be lost, even if one or two of its adherents, here and there, shall forget it for a sea-son. The worst that will happen, in such cases, is that the individuals may lose themselves. But if it be true that Mr. May, can best serve that cause, at this moment, by acting with the Repub-licans, he must, of course, believe that Garrison, and Quincy, and Phillips, and Jackson, and all the rest of us, would act wisely in following his exam-ple. Where then shall we find, two months hence, the cause of the Abulitonists! The picture we have just drawn is not over-colored. The picture Cuba and Central America to the slave marts is en-larging the area of Freedom. Manifest Destiny, Democracy, Freedom, fine names for an ugly thing. They call it otto of rose and lavendar, --I call it bilge water. It is called Chivalry and Freedom; i call it the taking all the earnings of a poor man, and the earnings of his little girl and boy, and the earnings of all that shall come from him, his chil-dren's children forever. the cause of the Aconthonists i The picture we have just drawn is not over-colored. The intimate association of so many years, for one great pur-pose, once broken, and that purpose lost sight of ; new relations created, and new objects of interest descried in the diszy and dusty whirl of politics, and we should be a people wordering in the wilder descried in the disty and dusty whirl of polities, and we should be a people wandering in the wilder-ness, having lost the Ark of the Covenant. Whether the Republicans shall have carried their point or not, and brought the country back to those haleyon days of 1820, when slavery was prohibited north of 36 deg. 30 min.; the Abolitionists, at least. will have got back to within ten years of it—to 1830, Their work will have to be begun anew.

their expenses, and pay their debts, not with a make no defence-drag them on board of slave shipsview to new accumulations, but in preparation to pack them to sufficiation in the holds of those 'floating save and earn for the benefit of the Kansas emi-hells'-subject them to all the horrors of 'the middle grants.

We must have aid from individuals ;-we must passage'-drive the survivors to unrequited toil under also have aid from the State. I know that the last the lash, denying to them all the rights of our common Legislature refused that aid. I know that lawyers humanity, forbidding them to learn to read the name the lash, denying to them all the rights of our commo hesitate on technical grounds, and wonder what of God, legally affirming them to be 'goods and chat method of relief the Legislature will apply. But tels, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatso submit that, in a case like this, where citizens ever,' and trafficking in them as in cattle and swine Massachusetts, legal voters here, have emigra-Why then prohibit the African slave trade, under such ted to national territory, under the sanction o every law, and are then set on by highwaymen. a penalty? Why not give unlimited encouragement to driven from their new homes, pillaged, and num-bers of them killed and scalped, and the whole the Atlantic, and Africa be depopulated afresh? What world knows that this is no accidental brawl, but put to death those benevolent men who kidnap benight a systematic war to the knife, and in loud defiance ed heathens for their good ! What ! brand those as pi of all laws and liberties, I submit that the Governor and Legislature should neither slumber nor rates who fareibly remove the natives of Guinea to the sleep till they have found out how to send effect. id and comfort to these poor farmers, or else temporal and everlasting welfare ! Is not this the should resign their scats to those who can. But command of Christ- ' Go ye into all Africs, and seiz first let them hang the halls of the State House as many of its wretched inhabitants as ye can by fram with black crape, and order funeral service to be and violence, that they may be taken to slaveholding said there for the citizens whom they were unable America, where my gospel is proclaimed !' to defend. We stick at the technical difficulties. I think

One thing is at least certain. However beneficia there never was a people so choked and stollified slavery may have proved to the slaves of the South, it by forms. We adore the forms of law, instead of has most fearfully debased and deteriorated the slaveby forms. We adore the forms of law, instead of has most fearfully debased and deteriorated the slave-making them vehicles of wisdom and justice. I holders, and the entire white population of the slave like the primary assembly. I own I have little States; cursing them in their basket and in their store, in the moment when they are established. I set in their cities and in their fields, in the fruits of their the private man first. He only who is able to be dies and the fruits of their ground, in the increase of stand alone is qualified to be a citizen. Next to their kine and the flocks of their sheep, when they come the private man, I value the primary assembly, in that and the nocks of their sheep, when they comment to watch the government and to correct it. they lis due to when they rise up and when they lie down ; in the u-efulness of their hands and the That is the theory of the American State, that it exists to execute the will of the citizens, is always productions of their brains ; in their manners an responsible to them, and is always to be changed morals ; in every thing pertaining to body, mind, soul, when it does not. First, the private citizen, then or estate ; giving them over to unrestrained licentious

the primary assembly, and the government last. In this country for the last few years the govern-ment has been the chief obstruction to the common ment has been the chief obstruction to the common mmon ness of heart, atrocious barbarity ; setting their pas weal. Who doubts that Kansas would have been sions 'on fire of hell,' blending in their character the very well settled, if the United States had let it he! The government armed and led the ruffi- conceit of the peacock with the ferocity of the tiger. ans against the poor farmers. I do not know any and making their condition the most hopeless of any story so gloomy as the politics of this country for portion of the human race. It has destroyed in them the last twenty years, centralizing ever more man- all sense of justice, all perception of right, all knowlifestly round one spring, and that a vast crime, and ever more plainly, until it is notorious that all promotion, power and policy are dictated from one source—illustrating the fatal effects of a false position to demoralize legislation, and put the best are defiled with blood, and their fingers with iniquity grand offender. Language has lost its meaning in the universal works are works of iniquity, and there is no judgmen evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood ; their

cant. Representative Government is really mis-representative ; Union is a conspiracy against the lectual, and moral effects of this all-pervading curve lectual, and moral effects of this all-pervading curse Northern States, which the Northern States are to upon them, which covers them like a garment. have the privilege of paying for : the adding of Cuba and Central America to the slave marts is en-

Take South Carolina, for instance, with more that half of her population in chains ! Without invention, enterprise, art, science, industry, thrift, education refinement, strength, or promise, how boundless is he conceit, how swollen her pomposity, how active her combativeness, how ludicrous her assumed superiority how upproductive her head, how evil her heart, how oowardly and brutal her spirit ! What a frightful reve-iation she has made of herself, in the case of Freston S. Brooks ! What honors she is hesping upon that das-tard,--almost a murderer,--for his stealthy assault tard,-almost a murderer,-for upon the helpless, unsuspecting, unarmed Summer ! How she glories in what fills the civilized world with nt, indignation and borror ! No audible dis nt is allowed upon her soil ; her public approbation

od plunderer of the poor, as the foul, licentions 14. Resolved. That the doctrine of 'No Union with parent of innumerable profigacies, as the prolific source Slaveholders ' should be applied in all its sternest deof the corruption and demoralization spread wide mand to those churches who claim to make terms of amongst this people, as the author of those murders of Christian communion, and to decide who shall and shall men and outrages of women which now stain the soil not be admitted to sacramental fellowship.

bind us to Slavery's service, and which render impo- Slavery as Dr. Adams, of Boston, and Dr. Lord, Presitent all our struggles against it. 3. Resolved, That in carrying out these great prin-

ciples into action, every man must, from the necessity condemnation too severe, to pronounce upon such a of the case, be his own judge; but with regard to quest tions of individual duty, we may say, - Let every man nity profess to hold Slavery and its open defenders as exercise the utmost vigilance, that he is not deceived false to humanity and true religion, we declare the N and betrayed. If he can find a church, unstained by Y. Independent to be more detrimental to those hold the blood of the slave, faithful in its whole duty to the principles than the N. Y. Herald or Observer-and oppressed, let him join it, if he will; or, if he can find the position and churches of such ministers as Henry anywhere a political party, (though, in our judgment, W. Brecher as far more to be dreaded than Dr. Adams where a pointer party (integration of the start of any others who openly and boldly proclaim that Sla slaveholder, but is consistently trampling under foot very has descended from God out of heaven, and is, every law and decree of Slavery, let him join that, if therefore, divine. he will; but, if not, let him dare to stand alone for

justice, for humanity, and for God :-

* They are slaves who date not be In the right with two or three."

Resolved, That in the unchangeable truth, justice, Slavery movement is founded, we continue to rest our Union on that account, says :---

justify or excuse them; is, in the apostle's word, to bave no fellowship with the unfruitful works of dark-Down with a Union which prevents four millions of ness, but rather reprove them;' is, in our daily life and conversation, to ' remember those in bonds as ourselves bound with them;' is, in belief, to insist upon a dissolution of the Union of these Northern States with the slaveholding and slave-trading States of the South, and thus cease to be partakers of their sins, and receivers of their plagues.

6. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery movement is dependent upon the success or failure of no political par-ty, and will not, we believe, be greatly promoted or hindered by what may befal them, or either of them; and that, while we cannot feel indifferent to the anti-slavery spirit which partially scittates one of the parties, nor to the entire lack and scorn of that spirit which obsracterizes the other two, (if, indeed, they are two.) we have a far more important work to do, a far more imperative duty to the slave and to our own soul to discharge, than to be mingling in the strife of politi. ans; and that work is, as it always has been, to be mithfully rebuking the sin of the nation in up

of Kansas with blood, and fill its air with shricks; and 15. Resolved. That among the most fatal influences we here, and now, renew our pledge, that we will never to the success of the Anti-Slavery enterprise are those be parties to any truce, terms, or compromise with this churches, ministers, and religious newspapers, like H. nster of all crueities and abominations; and will W. Beecher and his church, and the N. Y. Independever protest against the mistaken policy of those pro- ent, that utter loud-sounding words against Slavery and ed friends of the slave, who are striking hands with slaveholders, while they sustain such institutions as the laveholders, in State or Church, and who are helping American Board of Missions and American Tract Socisustain that atrocious Constitution and Union which ety, and such reckless and unscrupulous defenders of

dent of Dartmouth College. 16. Resolved, That no censure can be too stern, no

TT The New York Times, edited by HENRY J. RAT-NOND, Esq., the present Lieut. Governor of the Empire State, in an article commenting on the complaint of the Richmond (Va.) papers, in regard to the escape of fuad importance of the principles upon which the Anti- gitive slaves, and their threat of a dissolution of the

Slavery movement is founded, we continue to rest our fullest confidence; that we should register our owp con-demmation, if we manifested a want of faith, for the future, in that course which has been so abundant'y blessed by God in the past; and that we know no other effectual and certain way for the overthrow of slavery, save that which this Society, and those with which it is in fellowship, have maintained and enforced from the beginning. 5. Resolved, That the sure and effectual way to abol-ish slavery is, for each individual to 'crase to do evil, and learn to do well;' is to 'scek justice, relieve the oppressed, plead for the fatherless and the widow;' is no longer 'to consent with thieves and be partakers with adulterers;' is to 'come out and be separated' from man-stealers and alaveholders, and from all who justify or excuse them, is, in the apostle's word, to

What a confession is this-and how true withal !slaves from obtaining their freedom while it stands !

THE POSTEY (!) OF DEMOCRACY. The Boston Pos the official mouth-piece of Border Ruffian and Fillibustering Democracy in this quarter,) publishes a . Buchanan Campaign Song,' which sparkles with geme like the following :---

"The blackies met at Funnel Hall-They could not raise that pole, at all ; At Kansas joint it broke short off, And they were left to curse and scoff. For Kansas, Cuba, and Osland, The Demos featlessly contend; Each State, co-equal, rules herself, In owning slaves, or other pelf.

But sixleen States the blackies own They'd circumscribe our nation's zone ; They'd madly blot our fifteen slors-As act the Union sadly mars'-&c. &c.

For Demos, read Demons, and the truth will then nestly expressed.

Hos. Asson BUBLINGAME. This gentlema m honored with a public reception meeting in this city a Friday evening of last week. The demonstration re one almost unexampled in numbers and entraine The Tremont Temple and the lower hall (the liness) were crowded to their utmost espacity, and in f street, an immense multitude assembled, to fema speeches from the balcony. The number press w estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thumand is dresses were made by J. C. Dodge, Esq., of Cantrile, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. E. C. Baker, Dr. C. A. Pais, Hon. John C. Park, Isaac F. Shepard, Eq. C I. Slack, Esq., S. P. Hanscom, Esq., and by Mr. Beisgame, who spoke four times during the evening, at a many different places. A torchlight procession main ded the display.

THE CLERGY ON THE PRESENT CRISH.-At a series of the Middlesex North Association of Unitarias nin ters, held the 10th inst., at Shirley, the following me Intion was unanimously passed :-

Resolved, That, as Christian ministers, repeaters Resolved. That, as Christian minister, reasons out responsibility to God and our fellow-me, wrigh with anxiety and alarm the present condita of an in relation to the evil of slavery; that we dery pathize with our brethren of Kaness, expeel an influinism of the lawless marauders of Missan at ington; that we see no loop of refrees but is the pa-ful revolution at the ballot-box; and we here an ful revolution at the ballot-box; and we here an ington; that we see no loop of refrees but is the pa-ful revolution at the ballot-box; and we here the Presidency of this mation. WILLIAM MORSE, Molecul-P. R. NEWELL, Scribe.

MR. BOTTS THREATENED ! The Richmood Espire says the Hon. John M. Botts, who is stumping Vegas for Fillmore, 'can be convicted of Black Bepablishing on the evidence of his own declaration, in I which he recently delivered ' in Richmand. It and " the speech will be published, and if Betts is set s rested under the act for the auppression of increased language, the law is either a dead letter, or ear part cuting attorneys are not true to their daties."

Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, publisher a card is fa ashington Star, denying that he had efferd to he Washington Star, denying that he had entern Fremont the nomination of the Cincinnai Common He admits having an interview with Col. 7 is for-York, but says.... After a short sequintant. I has off all personal communication with him or plan subjects, because I saw that the influences which pr-erned him were abolition."

EP It appears, then, that the only reason siy (d. Fremont was not offered the Democratic somission was, because he would not consent to be the tool of the slave oligarchy. James Buchasan would, and a fore the united effort of the South to elect him.

James Caldwell and John Malone have bees arrest at Cheraw, S. C., charged with being abilitin. They were taken before the Vigilance Committee sent to the free States.

EF If all the agents of the slavecersey bert at a North were sent to the slave States, the reduction our population would be immense.

13" The original tale, on cur last page. *Flora Gray, or the Slave's Request. is from negative of a young colored female in Rhode Island, (user a assumed name.) whose literary taste and takes at full of promise. This fact will cause it to be real additional gratification.

SEPTEMBER 19.

New olivest

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A NORTHERN REPUBLIC-NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. DETROIT, (Mich.) Sept. 2, 1856.

DELE GARRISON : The car of destiny to the American Union rolls o is on, and it must soon rush on with lightning speed is terminus. The question, Shall the present Union is terminous. dissolved ? is not debatable. It has passed out of the set of the people. Great "Nature's God directs it. as emaipotent Euergy and an omniscient Wisdom are as the movement for dissolution. The thing is done -in ne unit and principle ; all that remains is to settle the

reary years the politicians and priests, the churche feety years the backed up by the press, the liteni press, the almost universal mass, have sought to resale the two sternest and most irreconcilable moral tradicions in the universe-liberty and slavery. far they succeeded ? Let the present civil war that is spen st, the murder and assassinations in Congress, and and gloried in by the eatire Democratic parand the aggressive movements of the Slave Power, is the general waking up of the North to the fact of or evo enslarement and degradation, answer that

lictured in Detroit three times yesterday; on the Supremucy of Man over his Incidents-over all relipers and political institutions -over all books, creeds, enstitutions. Was the American Union made for pat maniful of the Union ? The universal sentiment fall political parties, and of the nation, for most part that man is to be enslaved, slaughtered, crushed

best friend, has man rights 7 Is he a mere inciden a my thing or being in the universe ? Has God a git to ensiste man ? Has God a right to kill man, banging, shooting, stabbing, stoning, or to inflict or in abdrary death ? No-God is under laws of eteral justice and right, and is as sacredly bound to re per my right to life and liberty, as 1 am to respec God a being without law ! Yes, such is the God of insteadom-God, as he is understood by Christians, thummelans and Pagans. If this be the true concenand Deity, where is man's security ? A Being, almigh is paver, and infinite in wisdom, and yet without any al laws of truth, justice and right, to regulate his tercourse with men ! Such a Being may be feared at cannot be loved. But, the dispensation of an arbipury Gol, and of arbitrary laws and penalties, is fast using away ; and when it is gone, we shall hear no re about hanging, shooting and enslaving men, at secommand of a book or of God. Men will hang up per arbitrary Gods, Bibles and governments, and let the human being live.

Iam to lecture to-night on Home and its Influence the Mission of Man to Woman, and of Woman t Mus. God help us ! I can never think, speak, or write a this subject, without a feeling of intense, concentratel and burning hatred to slavery. It ignores the disfaction of sex, except as a source of brutal sensuality, ad of pecaniary gain to the slave-breeders and slave pulers. The reproductive element in man, of no ac must except as a source of sensual gratification, and of semiary profit ! Man having no higher estimate of narental function of humanity, than as a mean meine him riches of gold and silver ! Can earth ndace a deeper and more fearful hell ? Yet such is eview taken of the reproductive element in man, and

of the parental function, by slaveholders and their apolgits. Can any man who respects himself wish to be independent with such men and women in Church or Sate? There is no salvation for us, except outside of he American Union, and of all political parties that m pledged to its support.

Fearful and startling is the news from Kansas, as i mass daily from Chicago and St. Louis on the teleruph. Civil war is begun in Kansas. The code of the thus has become the code of the nation, and all the over of the Republic is pledged to its support. Reublicans and Democrats are making gigantic efaris to triumph, by numbers, rather than by principles, ter each other.

Dear friend, did you see this city when here? I besatifully located, on the right bank of the Detroit ner-a river twenty-five miles long, averaging one ale vide, and connecting Lake Si. Clair and Lake In. It is of sufficient depth and breadth and length a fost all the shipping of the world. Windsor, where lase just been to take a walk on the bluffs, and to tis the city with my hostess, is opposite Detroit, on the hank of the river, in Canada West. Fugitives a pass over here, fleeing from American

Under this resolution, the question of slavery, of Democracy and Republicanism, is brought into the Con rention. The Spiritualists are ready and de to entertain it ; Democrats are in a great flutter. This

is a Democratic town, and the people are greatly excit ed. A Democrat is now speaking, and urging that sla very and Democracy are not to be discussed under it. He is appealing to the malignity, rowdyism, wrath and violence with which Democracy is so saturated about these days. 'GIVE THEM BROOKS !' is the cry of De-

In a spealing to the matigory, rowy any way and you way the submeter of the Benders you. A second with submeter way and the second possible of the Benders you. There we have been the principle's and spirit of you way that a warrand of the second possible of the Benders of the

future action upon slavery ' ' by confining it expressly

any such intention. But the successful ejection of slaves and slaveholders from Kansas and other Territo-

ries, will be found to be so ineffectual to produce qu

THE OUTSAGES AT LEAVENWORTH. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

THELIBERATOR

Un board steamboat Emma. d, a resident of Branch County, Mich

The undersigned, a resident of Branch County, Michi n, being in Nobraska on business, took the steamer ima at Omahs City for home. On the way down the souri River, the boat stopped at this place this morn-about 8 o'elack. Much has been written about the rages in Kamss, pro and con, and in this communi-ton you will ind a plain unvariabled statement-ments.

believed to be the most probable—I say—inevitable consequence of success in the professed objects; for it will be then seen, as it is not now, that that object is not a sofficient one. 2d. 'No political party ever yet went beyond its promises of reform.' I must be allowed with deference to contradict this. I never knew a political party, pressing its objects with enthusinsm and success, that did not go beyond its promises of reform. Surely, the pseudo Democracy have done this. 34. The Republican party have not 'foreclosed its

templation. Dr. Rankin of Leavenworth, formerly of St. Louis and exclusively to slavery in the territories." They have, indeed, stated that as their principal object (not the whole); but they have not said that they will not go further. Some even publicly speak of the effect of cure some coffins and bury the dead bodies of the Free

go further. Some even publicly spear of the ends of freedom in Kansas as influencing emancipation in ad-joining States, without any rebuke from others. I would not be understood as intimating an opinion that the leaders, or any considerable portion of the Republican party, now secretly contemplate extending ed authority. They are all susceptible of proof. Yo Republican party, now secretly contemplate extending the establishment of freedom in Kansas, into an inva-sion of slavery in the States. They sincerely disavow longer such outrages—they are a disgrace to the age. E. G. BERRY.

BATTLE OF PRAIRIE CITT.

BATTLE OF FRAIRIE CITT. On the sime morning, about 12 1-2 or 1 o'clock, a. m., a company numbering about seventy-siz of the rufinas, went to the house of Mr. Jones, an Indian on Ottawa Creek, drove him and his wife and a sick mann named Parker into the woods in their night clothes, deprived Mr. Jones of about \$600 in gold, sacked the house of its most valuable treasures, and then set it on house of its most valuable treasures, and then set it fore and burned it to the ground. Mr. Jones was anti-slavery extension Indian, and so had to suffer it. An Indian has no more right to such opinions th

Anti-sinvery extension indian, and so inclusion terms it. As Indian has no more right to such opinions than a Yankee. The next morning, these seventy-six men rode up to Prairie City and fired into a log house, in which were five men, three boys and a woman. One of the Free State men, Dr. Graham, was wounded in the cheek and car. This makes the fourth wound he has received in the cause of squatters' rights. The lady sought a place of safety in another house, and the remaining eight in-tended to defend the house to the last. While the lady was going to another house, she was halled by the que-tion, 'How many men are in the house?' her reply was, 'A hundred and fify, sure-I don't know how many more.' They then turned their horses and left, but were evertaken by a paring salute from the house, which wounded one of them. That same day, Saturday, Gen. Lane, with four hun-dred men, marched to Bull Creek, in hopes of finding the Rehardson invasion camp. On Sunday he came in sight of it, and drew his men into line of battle. The memy retreated, and he followed them nearly to the Missouri line, beyond which it is to be hoped they will stay.

Since that time, nothing of particular importance has

transpired, only that Woodson, the acting Governor of Kansas, legalizes by a proclamation this armed inva-sion. He declares the Territory in a State of armed rebellion, and calls upon the militia to act in suppress-ing it.

The present disposition of the pro-slavery party in Kansas is as follows :-- Gen. Richardson occupies a strong position above Lawrence, on the north side of Kanas river, with not less than 900 or 1000 men. Gen. Clark is in the southeast with 400 men, all Kansas and Cherokee Rangers. The pro-slavery men on the south side of the Kausas river are with Gen. Reid, who is now employed in protecting our Western frontier.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 11. John McClure, member of the Board of Delegates, and Mr. John Day, left our city yesterday afternoon, by the Pacific Railroad, for Kan-sas Territory, heating in second second for Kansas Territory, having in possession about \$4000, which sum was the result of the labors of the Kansar Aid Committee appointed in this city. The manner in which this ' aid and comfort ' is to be distributed, we have not learned ; but the report goes that a fair share of it will be expended for powder and bullets to be dis-tributed amongst the pro-slavery forces.

Sr. Lours, Sept. 12. Mr. Irish arrived here to-day from Fort Leavenworth, which place he left Sept. 9. He states that a few days before his departure, Gen. Richardson, commander of the Northern division of the Kansas militia, had been captured by a squad of Lane's troops. The particulars of the capture he had not heard. Richardson was conveyed to Lawrence, and delirered over to Gen. Lane, who at once restored his arms, and calling on a small guard, escorted him out-side of the town, and dismissed him with much courte-sy and many expressions of regret at his misfortune. Mr. Irish learned that Gen. Richardson was so pleas-ed with the generosity of his captors, that he has deed with the generosity of his captors, that he ed with the generosity of his captors, that he has de-clared his intention to wage no more war against them. The Alahamians, who are under arms, are exceeding-ly sick of the country, and are determined to leave. They say they must have money to get away with, and will have it, if they have to steal it. Atchison and Doniphan had become disgusted, and returned to Missouri. The pro-slavery forces under Can Beil acare years mail

Gen Reid were very small. Gav. Genry reached Leavenworth City on Tuesda: evering. Quite a number of the citizens and men on-der srms were on the banks, ready to receive some two or three companies of Missourians, which were expect ed. When they learned that Gov. Geary was on board, ther called him out. He appeared on the guard, and make them a speech of about ten minutes' length, say-ing, among other things, with qualifications attached, he would enforce all the territorial laws that were conevening. Quite a number of the citizens and men on stitutional. The Governor then proceeded up the river, and landed at the fort, where he had immediate consultation with Gen Smith. He stated his intention to proceed to Lawrence in a few days, without any more troops than would suffice for a body-guard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11. One hundred Free State refugee arrived at St. Louis yesterday, entirely destitute. They say that a large number of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth. It was reported that a large number Free State wo-men and children were killed at Sturgis's Creek on Wednesday, the 3d inst.

Cancaco, Sept. 15th. Dates from Ransas to the state that three State prisoners had been released on bail. Gov. Geary had issued a proclamation command-Caucago, Sent. 15th. Dates from Kansas to the 10th ing all armed men to disperse. Col. Emory's band had been taken before Gen. Smith for arresting an officer of

the army. Capt. Whipple's company had captured a party of tices." thieves, and recovered 80 horses. A fort, capable of holding a thousand men, has just

EF Our Bristol county readers will not forget the Inti-Slavery Convention to be held at New Bedford on Saturday and Sunday next, Sept. 20 and 21. This is the first Convention that has been held there for some ime, and ought to be well attended. C. L. Remond Wm. Wells Brown, and other speakers, will be present

CORRECTIONS. In the Treasurer's Report (in Libe alor for August 15) for Sarah Barrett, Concord, read Samuel Barrett ; for R. B. Crosby, read R. R. Crosby

In the Report of Mr. Jackson, Treasurer of th merican Anti-Slavery Society, last week, the state ment that the contributions were in aid of the New Series of Tracts was an error of the printer.

In a portion of our present edition, a blunde curs in the two last columns (bottom and top) of ou fourth page, by a transfer of lines belonging to two eparate articles.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. It was erron usly stated, in our last, that the above Society would hold its annual meeting on the 4th and 5th of Octobe This was the time originally assigned, but which has been since changed, and the meeting is to be held at PLYMOUTH, Wayne county, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11 and 12.

NEW TRACT. No. 10 of the series published by th Anti-Slavery Society for gratuitous distribution is nor ready for delivery at 21 Cornhill. Its subject is, "The relation of Anti-Slavery to Religion.' By Charles K. Whipple.

Gentlemen who are seeking to engage lecturer for the coming season will do well to notice the advertisement of Dr. W. S. BRown in this paper. Both in this country and in Sootland, Prof. Brown has gained great credit as a lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and kindred subjects, and numerous testimo-

nials declare not only the sufficiency of his scientific attainments, but his ability to present his subjects in a manner at once lucid and attractive .-- c. K. w.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE. The Portland Advertiser has returns from 430 towns and plantations, and there are forty-three towns and plantations to be heard from. The towns heard from cast 115,868 rotes, divi-ded as follows:-Hamlin, 67,081; Wells, 42,746; Patten, 6036. Mr. Hamlin leads Gov. Wells, 42,746; Patten, 6036. Mr. Hamlin leads Gov. Wells, 42,836 votes; and leads Wells and Patten 18,299-making a net gain over last year of 25,110. Gov. Wells fails short of the vote he received last year more than 3000, and Mr. Patten fails behind Reed's vote of last year more than 4000. The House of Representatives consists of 161 mem-bers. Of the 141 known to be elected, 119 are Repub-lican, and 22 Democrats. In the Senate, there is one

lican, and 22 Democrats. In the Senate, there is on Democrat-the other thirty are Republicans. Las year, there were but sixty Republicans in the House

and but two in the Senate. The Republicans have elected their Congressions delegation thousand. n entire, by majorities of from one to seve

TI is computed that Great Britain an Iteland sustain a loss of human life annually, from the use of intexicating drinks, of 47,050 by intemperance

and of 7,962 by moderate drinking ; making a total of 54,262 lives offered up every year to the destroyer. Great Boat Race .- Preparations are bein nade for a contrated match between the boatmen New York and St. John's, N. B .- the trial to take

place on the Charles River, near Boston, on the 20th of September. The prize to be rowed for is \$2,000. A Man and Five Children Poisoned .- The following mouraful intelligence was given us by a friend. A farmer, by the name of John Bray, residing in the town of Blenheim, poisoned himself and five of his children, by strychnine, on Sunday. His wife was absent at London, on a visit at the time. We forbear from saying any thing further on this heart-rending subject until we shall be in possession of full particu-lars.—Brandford (C. W.) Courier.

Award of Prizes for Fremont Songs .-

prizes offered by the N. Y. Evening Post for the besi Fremont Campaign Songs, have been adjudged --one to the English song by Chas. S. Weyman, of New York, and the other to the German song by E. Vitalio Scherb, of Boston.

1 More than one hundred Chinese slave died on the pa-sage of British bark John Calrin, from Hong Kong to Havana, but she brought 188 into port; and the Dake of Portland, another British vessel, ar-rivel at Havana with 202 of the same sort of "appren-

THE EIGHTH WORCESTER

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

WM. STRINGTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemis-try for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceam Com-mittees, and others, for the delivery of his new Leo-

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-

sing Prof. W.

try. Terms may be ascertained, by addressing Bnows, New England Female Medical Oc Washington street, Boston.

TION.

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

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

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 Tabernsele, New York, on the Stb. 9th, and 10th of October nexts to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to one half the mem-bers of the community.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President. LUCY STONE, Sec'y. Editors, please copy.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Plymouth, Wayne Cauuty, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 17th and

Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11th and 12th, 1856. One great and predominant question now absorbs the attention of the American people. A determination on the part of the Slave Power to perperuate and extend indefinitely a monstrous system of oppression, has be-come open and avored, and, if not streamously resist-ed by the friends of freedom, will be carried to a con-summation that will greatly retard the progress of hu-

man liberty. The atrocious efforts to subdue freedom in Kanzaa-The atrocious enorts to subdue irredom in Kansas-the approval given to the recent brutal and cowardly, attack upon a Senator of the United States by the united voice of the Southern Press, and the return of the per-petrator to his seat in Congress by an unanimous vote, are conclusive syldences that liberly and slavery cannot harmonize, and that the death-straggle between them in our country has commended

harmonize, and that the death-struggle between them in our country has commenced. To consider the claims of the millions of bondsmen in our land, and to discuss the evils brought upon our-selves and our country by the foul system of slavery, with the best means for their removal, will be the ob-ject of the meeting, and all, without distinction of opin-ion or party, are invited to assemble on that occasion, and aid us with their counsel and presence. ANDREW T. Foss, MARIUS R. ROBINSON, and other speakers are expected to be present.

speakers are expected to be present. By direction of the Executive Committee, THOMAS CHANDLER, Rec. Sec'y.

CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD .-Let CONVENTION AT NEW BEDFORD. — An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at New BEDFORD, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 20 and 21, commenc-ing Saturday evening, and continuing through the fol-lowing day and evening. CHARLES LENOX REMOND and WM. WELLS BEOWN will be present, and take part in the proceedings. Let there be a general turnout.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at MARLBORO', on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 104 o'clock, A. M., and 14 and 5 o'clock, P. M. Also, at MILFORD, N. H., on Sunday, Sept. 28, at the usual hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.-CHARLES E. HODGES will speak on American Slavery and the True Remedy, in Providence, on Sunday, Sept, 28, morning and evening.

T 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-At East Lexington, 7th inst., ELI ROBBINS Esq., aged 69 years, 10 mos

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednes L day, Nov. 5, 1856, and continue four months. PROFESSORS : Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Prae-tice of Medicine ; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medtice of Medicine; John K. Falmer, M. D., Materia Med-ica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Amatomy and Surgery: Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Obstetrics, &c., and demonstra-

tor. Fee, 85 for each of the six branches. Forty free scholarships are provided by the Legislature for pupils of this State. Application can be made, by letter or otherwise, at the College, 274 Washington street, Bos-ton. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y. Sept 19. 8t

THE PRESIDENCY!

DIX'S REPLY

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S BIGHTS CONVEN

155

Inglish freedom. The Detroit river furnishes soft, dear water to the whole city. Detroit has 60,000 inbalitants, about one half of foreign extraction.

NORTHVILLE, Sept. 3. Came here, some thirty miles northwest of Detroit, attend a mass meeting of Republicans, and to hear agham, the Governor, expound Republicanism .lagham is not here, but in his stead, Jacob M. Howai, the State's Attorney ; and he is now speaking. Benys the party, as a party, has nothing to do with the enslavement of the African; that the only question at impe is-Shall the North be enslaved 7-Shall slavery exist in Michigan ?- Shall free while laborers be allowed to settle in Kanyas, and live there in the exerose of their constitutional rights ? I hope not, unless these same free white laborers will allow the free black laborers the same rights.

There is a great gathering here-I should think eix s tight thousand-and Howard is making a rousing pres to them ; but he is very cautious to utter nothsquinst slavery where it exists under the protection of a State. He has no thought nor word against it ip firginis, but only cries out against its extension. The sely way to unite the North in favor of liberty is to threw down all barriers, to open wide the door and give lavery free scope, to seize and enslave the free laborth of the North, as well as the laborers of the South. Howard has just made a said blunder. He showed the three-fifth clause-that it created an oligarchy sisveholders, which, through the power conferred by that elaune, had succeeded in controlling the destiny of the sation for nearly seventy years. That clause, he aid, created that oligarchy, which had thwarted and traplel on the North in all her undertakings, which had made and repealed the Missouri Compromise, had simitted Texas, caused the Mexican war, passed the Faguire Law of 1850, and made the entire North their He urged the people to arise and cast down that sigurchy, and blot it out for ever. Then he turned tare about, and is this moment saying-'I go for te Constitution as it is ; and the Republican party hier no issue with any thing in the Constitution, but per for the whole Constitution, and will maintain all the rights guarantied by that instrument to each and "rry part of the Union." Of course, then," the Re these party goes for the very article which creates the slave-oligarchy. Why, then, does it complain of the existence and rule of that oligarchy ? It oreates tal perpetuates it. Does Charles Sumner deny that a Constitution creates the very oligarchy which he by much about, and which he calls on the North b overhow? Yet he swears to support it !-

There is great enthusiasm here, and a confident feel is that the days of a slaveholding Democracy are trahered. But when will the days of a slaveholding Republicanism be numbered ?

FowLERSVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 7th. I an now in a great Convention of Spiritualisty he following resolution, among others, is before the

Esselved, That Spiritualists recognize and inculor a supremacy of man over his incidents, and teach hat hie, liberty and happiness are never to be saor and to preserve and perpetuate social, political or retern institutions ; but that when such institution aliet with the physical, intellectual or spiritual life the deration of man, they are to be changed or aboland as the necessities of man demand."

and prevent further encroachments, that their minds ed to have been killed at the battle of Ossawattomie.

will be changed, and further checks upon the Slave managed to escape and reach Lawrence. He wrote fro that place to his wife, in Utics, N. Y., as follows : Power will be unavoidable. These, of course, will be violently resisted, and a civil war or separation of the States will be the necessary consequences. Should you and your friends now give, like Mr. May, aibesion to the Republican party, the galaxy of talents you would barned, and the safe broken and robbed. Three Free State men were killed, and there were three wagon loads of killed and wounded among the pro-slavery

The state men against three hundred bissourians. The state men against three hundred Missourians. The state men against three hundred Missourians. The whole country is now one desperate scene of fighting, but this course is virtually playing into the hands of

the Slave Power. Undoubtedly, the simplest, most direct way of dis-solving the Union, and consequently abolishing slave-ry, is that you propose—' to summon a Convention of the free States, and declare the original compact to be at an end.' From the bottom of my heart, I wish this pacific measure could be taken; but there is one objec-tion to proposing it, which I think you must allow to have some weight, and that is, that the people of the free States are not disposed to do it. At the North, the uniform voice of all the parties, in speeches, resolutions, publications, &c., declares constant attachment to the

publications, &c., declares constant attachment to the Union, and disclaims all desire for separation; nor will they ever be led to hear of it, till they shall find liber-they ever be led to hear of it, till they shall find liberty cannot be secured by a change of Administration ; manding fourteen companies at Fort. Riley, to give

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A jubilee was held at Lawrence on the 10th, to cele-brate the release of the State prisoners. It was a day

of general rejoicing. Mrs. Robinson passed here to-day, on her way to

Surely, every heart which can appreciate the privi-WAR DECLARED-THE FREE STATE MEN OF KANSAS WAR DECLARED-THE FREE STATE MEN OF KASSAS DECLARED RERES. The Washington Union of Satur-day morning published a batch of official documents on Kansas affairs, developing very important measures of the Executive. The substance of these documents is transmitted by telegraph, and there is no room to doubt that the Executive will use all its power to drush the Free State men now in arms to defend their property and lives in Kansas. For this purpose, in addition to the regular force at the disposal of the government, a requisition is made on the Governors of Kentucky and Illinois for militin, to be furnished to Gen. Smith when-terer he deems it proper to call for them, to the extent lege of laboring for those who are forbidden to labor of God and as in his service, toward these three aims : ever he deems it proper to call for them, to the extent of two regiments. Instructions are also issued to Gov. Help us to carry light into the darkness, —to quicken in Geary to errol and organize the militia of the Territory, but he Minergines who have taken up the heir. that is, the Missourians who have taken up the business of governing Kansas ; and these are to be mustered into the service of the United States as far as Gen. Smith So shall we prove our love of God, who is best served may need them. by service to his suffering children. Bring every pro-

duct of talent, taste, and ingenuity, bring money or

the service of the United States as far as Gen. Smith may need them. Tark EvenAax Norre's Carg. Among the observing pressues recently arrested by the border rufinan in Sansak, is Ray Ephrain Nuic, paster of the Unitarian Society in Lawrence, which prest he has occupied as Missionary of the American Unitarian Association. By it a young man of recellent character and talears, griduate of Cambridge, we believe, and a mattree of Massechurents. Bo has troops of trends in Besice, where he is greatly beloved. The Society to which is by the new trooble in the territory. Mr. Nuice was captured user Lawrence, which has been purchased to of the troops. Meanting, Cambridge, we believe, and a mattree of fame. The second of the family of the American Unitarian Association. Where he is greatly beloved. The Society to which is by the new trooble in the territory. Mr. Nuice was captured user Lawrencer with a state the Unitarian Association and the second the state of the Unitarian Society in the trooble in Beschery to which is by the new trooble in the territory. Mr. Nuice was captured users Lawrencer with a state the territory. Mr. Nuice was captured users Lawrencer with a state the territory. Mr. Nuice was captured users also the state aread of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of mery, of the shawe Bates. He was on an errand of the states the bates in the train or the comment is at the mean of the Kansan out may which will probably lead then at is an of honcing to genz and the materis and the new may be able the merice of the shawe sha matthe ded Furnais have arriven the ince blate men out of that by fire and sword, the inceting-bouses will, perhaps, be turned into a theatre for cock-fighting, in accord-ance with the new style of manners and customs which will come in with slavery.—Salem Observer.

Too MANY GUNS FOR CHOATE.—That wonderful vete-ran, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, now is his 85th year, has written a letter commenting on the 'passionate manifesto' of Bafus Choate in behalf of Buchanan, which shows that time has not taken an atom from the edge of his intellect. It dissects the lawyer with a masterly hand, and must make him feel once more about as flat, in his own estimation, as he did the day when he ate his own brave words at the instance of Henry Clay. The letter will prove far more than an antidote to Choato's.

Anti-Slavery Bazaar

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

TO THE Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate. This able document should be scattered broadcast Price 6 cents single ; \$4 per hundred. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 819-4t PUBLISHERS. Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia. WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN. IS PUBLISHED BY US AS A . Republican Campaign Document. Price 4 cents single ; \$3 per hundred ; \$20 per thou-sand. Send in the orders.

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FREMONT PRIZE SONGS.

THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee, from 150 which were offered for the Prizes, are now in the press of

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and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soul-stirring Liberty Song, with plano accompaniment, and an elegant Frontispicce. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each Song will make four pages, and be published separately. The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.

number of each.

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SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., New York. NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED .

WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH

Stronger and Stranger than Fiction.

ANTHONY BURNS, A HISTORY. BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS.

A ND such a history, reader ! We beg you to pur-A chase, or hire, or borrow, this tale of real life, drawn out in living characters by the classic pen of Mr. Stevens ; and while perusing its pages, remember it is not a highly wrought plottere of the imagination, but a veritable history of scenes which transpired in the city of Boston and in the State of Virginia. No wonder that

THOMAS JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEPPERSON trembled for his country, knowing as he did the enor-mities of a system capable of producing such direful results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent charac-ters who figured in this disgraceful tragedy are given in this volume-Judge Loring, Gov. Gardner, B. F. Hallett, Gen. Edmands, and many others-with three cogravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as it looked while passing down Binks entrest, the other a picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Bos-ton ;-making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75 cents.

PUBLISHED BT JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Sept. 19.

POETRY.

15

For the Liberstor. SIX BONNETS. America, young giant ! till thou breakest The chains that bind thy brother, thou partakest The guilt, and art thyself enslaved. Be free, Be just, be generous. Oh, when thou awakest From slumber, Samson-like, to feel round thee Those gilded fetters which the South hath cast, To hold thy stalwart limbs in bondage fast, With noble scorn the filmy links thou shakest, And rushest strong and valiant to the strife With slavery, injustice and oppression. Clear thee from those foul stains on thy fresh life. Young, vigorous giant ! make no mean concessi To mammon, or to fear. Be true, be brave. Thou art not free while thy soil holds a slave.

IL

Land of the Pilgrim Fathers ! shall thy star, That o'er Atlantic deeps its glories waved, Bencon of hope to nations still enslaved, Lighting oppression's victims from afar-Oh. Massachusetts ! shall thy star's bright rays, On which they fixed their eager, hopeful gaze, Eclipsed by Southern gold's vile sordid gleam, Blighted by Slavery's breath, pale its pure beam, Till, wavering, fading, dead its holy flame, While old world despots mockingly exclaim, *Light-bearing star, Son of the Morning, how, O Lucifer, how art thou fallen ! Thou, Art thou become as we? Thy once bright urn, Empty and soiled as ours, the nations sparn !'

III. Too long had Massachusetts bent the neck To her proud, younger sister's galling chain, Gilt though its links ; too long obeyed the beck Of Southern slavery. And what her gain ? Scorn, insults, injuries heaped upon her head, Though for the Union her hest blood was shed. Too long her prophets prophesied smooth things, Her preachers searched God's word to sabction sla

very :--Now the old Pilgrim State, awakened, springs ; The chains that bound her from her neck she spurns And breaks the Southern yoke. Her firm old bravery Her hatred of oppression, all returns ; Yet finds, alas ! the Hebrew proverb true, "That their sires ate sour grapes, the children rue."

17.

My soul is and for Kansas ! Youthful State ! Fain would thy tyrants taint thy fertile soil With their own vileness, and make thee their spoil What sorrows and oppressions thee await, Ere freedom reign triumphant in the land ! Yet shrink not, Kansas ! 'neath thy tyrants' rod, Nor wait submissive on a despot's nod ; Bravely strive on, boldly and firmly stand ! My soul is glad for thee, young Kansas ! thou Art early in the school of suffering tried ; But no oppression can the strong will bow : Thy every struggle gives increase of strength, Till all thy tyrants, vanquished, thou at length Shall win the long-woo'd Freedom for thy bride.

Oh, noble tales of noble knights of old, The knights of Chaucer, Spenser, Sidney bold, Tales of true chivalry ! how the brave knight, Pious to herven, gentle, yet firm in fight, Raised his strong arm and sword to shield the opprest And from the tyrant his weak prey to wrest. Holy, and pure, and just, and true his life, A sage in conneil, hero in the strife. Such was the knight these poets gave to fame, By Beauty crowned, while orphans blest his name. And dares the South, dealer in blood, whips, chains Call itself chivalrous ? It steals unseen, And deals a coward blow. Cruel as mean, It has its meet reward-pitchers and canes.

VI. Ye learned to labor, and to patient wait, Brave men and women ! faithful did ye stand Among the many faithless. Through the land, Fearless and shameless, in proud guilty state, Long Slavery stalked, armed with her whip and chains Yet did ye dare her vengeance-in the light Of holy faith that God upholds the right-And scorned the oppressor, and his blood-bought gains. Long in the darkened heavens your guiding star Was faith alone-faith in man's destiny Progressing unto good eternally. But now her sister Hope beams from afar Patient and faithful laborers, soon may ye Hear the slave's joyful shout, 'We're free ! we're

So trust him not again to hold The tyrant's steel, the traitor's gold ; Lest where the flashing menace fail, His brighter lure may yet prevail !

THE LIBERATOR PLORA GRAY, OR, THE BLAVE'S REQUEST.

BY EDITH AMES, DORVILLE, B. L. On the banks of the noble river that flows in majer tie beauty through our Southern and Western States, sat a young man, with a young and beautiful creole at his feet

He was the only son of one of the wealthiest planters in the town of C-n, in Louisiana, and, with some of the vices, possessed many of the virtues, and all the Gladly would be have taken her to his home as his wife, and the mistress of his home, as she already was of his its brightest ornaments. For what was she but a slave ? What though she was beautiful, gentle and good ? She more. Suppose I should go home with her ? " was born in servitude-degraded, despised, looked upon as the goods and property of any one who would pay her market value in sordid gold. How would she be had not neglected her for the cold forms of society- to be used you know not how ? " though the laws of man had made him her master?

refined as ever husband paid to wife? As be bent over her frail form, and saw their ima- can trust you ? "

ges reflected in the sparkling water before them, he started at the shade of grief and anguish that overspread her countenance.

Why so sad, Flora ? * said the young man. * Come, read to you, or you shall sing to me-which shall it curse he was born under; and so thought his master be? *

As he raised her up so kindly, and smoothed the bright ringlets, a throb of joy and pride in the endearments and attachment of him whom all admired, and so many loved, thrilled her blood ; and in his presence she forgot or cared not for all her humiliation, conscious of his fidelity and affection. Though unspoke to when he was absent, was she not surrounded with every proof of his love and care for her ? As they entered the pretty cottage he had made her

mistress of, he said again, ' You did not tell me, love, why you were so sad just now.' 'I was thinking, Henry, about my child."

"What about it, dearest ? ' said he, drawing her to a seat on the sofa beside him.

what we who are thus stigmatized only can know.' "I will never see it used other than as my own law

you must not give way to such sorrowful feelings, for customs, we shall make it our home in one of the Northyou know I love you dearly, and gladly would I shield ern States. I have decided that you and Zuba shall g you from any thing to wound your feelings. Your child, our child, will I watch over, and love even as I plan suit you ? " do vou."

. I know you love me, and it almost breaks my heart to think of you and it ; but, forgive me-pity me-bat late, has often fainted within me ; for the fear of death is upon me; and as I gazed upon the bubbles that broke upon the river, and were lost in its depths, I thought so it would soon be with me. But I do not weep to leave this world ; there is not much of joy in it for such as me ; but I weep to leave you, and our baby now unborn. Nay, let me speak more. I cannot bear that its life should be one of bondage ; and if you love me, say that it shall be free. You will be lawfully its master, but remember it is your own blood that flows in its veins ; and save it, O save it from the scourge of the lash and the brand of slavery !'

.I will, dear Flora. I will get its free papers as soon As she alighted, Henry stepped forward to assist her; as it has a name ; so be comforted, for I hope you may live many years to bless it and me. Now, cheer up ! give you your free too, if you desire it. I did not know it weighed so heavily on your heart before ; for the chains that have held you in bondage have always been silken ones; for her fair brow without saying a word.

Decently and quietly they laid her in the beautiful grove where she had so often spent the long summer afternoon, and over her remains her young master caused to be erected a plain marble slab, with the simle name of ' FLORA ' engraven on its spowy surface. Many times, when the still twilight had come, with its sacred influences and associations, would be tread the little path leading to that loved spot, and in solitude curse the system that had proved the bane of his young life, and withered the flower he had so dearly prized.

THEOLIBERATOR.

for was he always alone beside that simple grave; fo often would the gentle Adelaide take the shild that had been entrusted to ber care, and join with him, to cheer him in his sadness.

It is a lovely Jone day, and the little Flora is fir years old. Let us see how time has dealt in the mannoble hospitality that characterize the Southern plan-ter; and truly did he love the beautiful being who half there is the same kind expression on his features, and reclined upon his knee, and timidly gazed, with her as he turns toward the door, we can perceive that there speaking eye fixed in tearful tenderness upon him. is more firmness stamped upon his brow than when we last saw him.

"Well, Zuba,' mid he to a female slave that entered heart ; but he feared the scorn of the society in which the room, " my cousin Adelaide is on her way to visit he moved, and in whose circle he was considered one of us again. It is four years since she went to visit her Northern home. I shall be right glad to see her open

> "And leave us, master ?" "Why not?"

"Why not ! I have nursed you from your cradle received in the mansions of the lordly masters, and still and I had hoped never to have changed masters again. more scornful mistresses of many just such beautiful Surely, I have served you faithfully; and now to have creatures as herself? It was not to be thought of for a Zeb and me to be parted, 'twill kill me ! O, it will moment ; and well she knew it. With all a woman's Just think, master, that we have carried you hours, tenderness, is it a wonder that she loved him who had and watched you asleep and awake, that no harn stood her champion in childhood, and in after years should come near you ; and can you sell us to another

. Well, my dear old nurse, do not weep so. I did no To be respected, she knew was impossible. Then why say you should be sold. Rest assured, I shall not fornot yield to his wishes, and live for him and his love for get your kindness. But go now, and prepare for the ever? Did he not show attention to her as gentle and reception of Miss Curtis. She will come at four ; and send Zeb here, but do not mention our conversation.

"Certainly, master."

Z-b soon appeared before his master, as fine a looking man as himself ; nor could the closest observer dis cern, in the clear blue eyes and brown hair of Zeb, one let us go into the cottage : it is damp here, and I will particle of affinity between him and the race whose as he stood before him.

"You can read, Zeb? " said he, at last.

'Yes, master, you yourself taught me how, and told ne not to tell, when you was a small boy.' "Well, never mind. Can Zuba read ?"

. Some, master.'

'How would you like to be free, Zeb ! ' "And leave Zuba and my child ? " No-have them free too ! "

. I would like it much, master Harry; but why do you ask me ? '

"Listen, Zeb ! Ever since I can ren thing, I can remember Zuba and you. You have bot been faithful in your care and attendance. I have trusted you like an older brother; nor do I want to los "It will be born a slave, and will have to endure your services now, but I have made up my mind to free all my servants, and reside at the North. The day ofter to-morrow, I am to be married to Miss Curtis ; and ful child, dear Flora. I shall be here often ; and now as she is strongly opposed to our Southern manners and with us, at wages for your time and services. Does this

'O yes, master ! You are too good ! If you give u our free papers, we will work for you all your life-time for nothing ; only we do not want to have another man do not upbraid me, when I tell you that my soul, of ter; and you know if you die while we are slaves, there is no knowing into whose hands we shall fall. That is what we fear ; for we shall never have another master like you."

. Well, now, see that all things are in good order, and let me know as soon as Miss Curtis arrives."

Busy were all in the mansion, preparing for the n ception of their master's much-loved cousin ; for by her kindness she had won the love of all who had seen her. At last, a travelling carriage wheeled through the shaded avenue, and many smiling faces, of all shades of color, gathered to bid her welcome, and perform any service they could render one so gentle and

The Star-spangled Banner, Oh ! long may it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the bra and, accepting his proffered hand with a smile, she Flora.' The child placed her arm around the neck of Henry, as he lifted her from the carriage, and he kissed

"Yes, master,' was the upanimous reponse. Now, Ada, I have performed my vor and kept my se encredly." Handing her the free papers of litle Flora, he said, "Here is her freedom I gave her to you, and you have cherished her."

The lady rose, and they went into a small boudoir eading from the hall.

Adelaide, you have been my good angel. You have mayed me ; and to-morrow you will be my own dear wife 1 You cannot know how much I love you. Do you love me, Ada ?"

loved John Eaptist. He was a good man ; that king n bad man. But the Lord let h im cut off John Baptist's head. What he let him for ! just this : it didn's make any matter whether he live great while or little while in this world : so he let him cut off his head, and kill him in jail. The king live great while—forgot all 'bout John de Baptist—thick he do no harm ; a great man and live in a great house, and then he die too. All over with him then—all his king gone clean away. Only like another man then, and he have to an-swer for all he done to John de Baptist. Suppose he couldn't do it, what then ! "I see another thing here, too : the good Lord lets a had man kill a good man. May-be he lets a bad man make a good man slave, and keep him slave, and put a collar on his neck. I see it now. He just lets people he, to see what they will do in "I have said so, Harry. I love the mile spirit you possess, that dares to do right in the face of violent op-position ; and if by uniting my hand to yours, it will alave, and put a collar on his neck. I see it now, He just lets people be, to see what they will do in this world ; lets 'em kill one another, and make strengthen you in your endeavors to bless your fellow-men, then gladly will I give it ; for nothing that I can do for you, to add to your happiness, shall be with-

do for you, to add to your happiness, shall be with held, so long as it is in my power to grantit." The morrow came, and with it as bright a day as ever dawned. The pleasant voices, busy footsteps, and '.' And then what?'' ever dawned. The pleasant voices, busy footsteps, and

ever dawned. The pleasant gay laughing tones that resounded through the mansion house, proclaimed it a happy day for all; and when at twilight the bridal party had assembled, it was a scene of felicity well fitting the coccasion. • • • The wedding-day had come and gone. Harry had sold his estate at the South, and he and his fair bride house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house sought a newer soil, accompanied by his faithful house than I will."

Next day we took leave of our friends. Little Ben and his wolf went with ns. He know the paths, and offered to be our guide.
INTTLE BEN, THE PUGITIVE SLAVE.
Belle Scott, or, Liberty Overthrown—A Tale for the Crisis '—is the tille of a powerfully written anti-slavery work, by an unknown writer, recently published at Cincinnati, and worthy to rank with the best of the kind. Here is a specimen of it :—
We walked nearly all night : part of the time we had to wade through water quite deep, until we came to the place where my new friends had their hiding-place. About twenty acres of ground
Next day we took leave of our friends. Little Ben and his wolf went with ns. He know the paths, and offered to be our guide.
He took my child in his arms, and said be would carry her. Our way led over narrow and cronked paths across logs ; sometimes we waded for half an hour through mud and water : the large trees were all hung with muss, and the whole woods were dark almost as night.
Little Ben went before me with my child in his arms, and acted as pilot. We heard no sounds but the croaking of large frogs, and the bootings of owls. We walked all day as fast as we could, but did not reach the edge of the swamp before night. Sometimes we passed through great cane-

we came to the place where my new friends had their hiding-place. About twenty acres of ground without trees on it, rose above the level of the awamp; on it were two gentle swells of land. 'The hut of the party that I went with was on one of them; and on the other was the hut of Little Ben. It was in the shape of a haycock, and made of the bark of trees that reached from the ground up to a peak at the top. A small hole, large enough to be entered by a man stooping as low as he could, was the only door. There was no window, nor any holes for light. Little Ben had caught a young wolf by the right forefoot in a steel trap, which had broken the leg at the first joint, so that the foot was twisted inwardly, and did not reach the ground. He had made the animal as tame as a dog; and it was his constant companion. Little Ben generally dressed himself in skins; but on great days, he wore an old suit of regimentale

Lattle Ben generally dressed humsell in skins; but killed. Did you ever hear of Watkins !" on great days, he wore an old suit of regimentals which he had brought with him, and carefully kept. At the top of his hat was a long pole, an which was a flag made of cotton cloth, with the He shoots 'em, and cute 'em with his knife, and

which was a flag made of cotton cloth, with the stars and stripes marked on it with charcoal and pokeberry joice. He had round his neck an iron collar, with two prongs that passed by his ears and went up several inches higher than his head. This collar had been so well case-hardened, that it could not be filed off. He was a short, heavy-set man, with a large bead and muscular arms, and seemed to be very strong. His eyes were red and

man, with a large head and muscular arms, and longer. seemed to be very strong. His eyes were red and sunk deeply in his head, and over them were large, heavy eyebrows. He was between fifty and sixty years old, but his hair was jet-black and bushy. 'The next night after I got there, my new frienda told me that Little Ben was in one of his ways, and would sing his 'Star-spangled Banner' song: that be always did an when the moon was full. 'The always did an when the moon was full.

that he always did so when the moon was full. 'Near his hut was the trunk of a large sycamore tree that had fallen down; on which Ben had

made a place to stand when he song. * About ten o'clock he went out with his welf, lives After we had rested and taken some food. I was

who seemed to understand what he was about, got on the fallen tree, and began to sing At the end of each verse he uttered a low, sad howl, in which about to bid him good-by ; but he said he would go on farther with us. 'He again took my child in his arms. the wolf joined, and then after a moment went on to the next verse, and the two howled together un-

" " Let me carry her," said I.

""Oh no! it does me good to carry the little gal. It 'minds me of the time when I carried my own little children. It makes my heart soft. It til the song was ended. Then he and the wolf howled for several minutes, got down from the tree, and the two went to his hut. I cannot tell makes me ery, but all the time it makes me feel Can't carry my own children any more ; never see any of 'em again. All gone from me." ""Let me see," said I, "if I can't get that

log, and rested his head against it. I gathered up great deal of moss and put around his collar in a great deat of moss and put around its contribu-side, so as to keep it from hurting him. While I worked, the wolf stood by, looking keenly at every motion that I made. I then applied my pitchfork to his collar. The wolf growled furiously. Little Ben called him and held him by his lame foot. while I, with my foot on one side of the collar and while i, with my toot on one side of the contar mo-the pitchfork, worked at it for an hour. It seemed as if I could not break it. At last, with one sud-den wrench it cracked; Little Ben leaped up; he looked annazed and stupefied. The wolf looked in his face and whined. " I hear it crack," he said. "It did crack. It's almost off." "What, dis collar come off me! I've had it off.

SEPTEMBER 19

luded, gontlemen, who have invited Dr. Bel a accept the delicate and arduous post of plase physician for Massachasetts Whige We and him all success in his new enterprise. Make would give us greater satisfaction than to see the estimable persons restored to political satisfact to that public respect and influence which is their days of sanity, they were in the halaid a their days of sanity, however, if the Data young. We doubt, however, if the Data young to this case. We know that at battary intendent of the McLeap Asylum, he may quite up to this case. We know that a size intendent of the McLean Asylam, is much with much success to the expedient of human the folly of his patients, and letting then in their own way. Dr. B-II has exhibited, so in their own way. Dr. B-II has exhibited, so in their own way. than one occasion, lat too strong a disposition carry the same practice into politics; but the we can assore him, it will prove, as it due has proved wherever he has tried it, a cusal failure .- N. Y. Tribune.

AYER'S

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

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOULSEIN FULES HAUEL, Esq. the well-known performs, of Onen Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products an innu & day

SOINS." STATTY, Esq. Soc. of the Penn Raised On an "Ph. R. R. Office, Philadophia, Ben Hill, "Stat: I take pleasure in adding my testimory is the sing of your medicines, having derived very naterial base of soil of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Fils. I am first out them in my family, nor shall deven cases take winty means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. & Tennet

The widely renowned is is near training and the second sec

"DR. J. C. ATER. Dear Sir: I have been affind with service lakin its works form, and now, after two and an antold amount of suffering, have been as in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feding write, can only be imagined when you reakes with "Adon. Mr., No. 3, 101

write, can only be imagined when you reains what have nice, and how long. "Nover until now have I been free from this lastene day in some shape. At times it attacked my yes, and make up most blind, besides the uncodurable pair; at then it such the scalp of my bead, and destroyed my hair, at has it yes partly held all my days; sometimes it can out in sy is, at kept it for months a raw sore. "About nine weeks ago I commenced taking yer these well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commends is hely growth; all of which makes me feel already are parent at a for months a raw sore."

"Hoping this statement may be the means of our press. mation that shall do good to others, I un, with every attent of gratitude, Yours, &c.

of gratitude, Yours, &c., "I have known the above-named Maria Edite from a fills hood, and her statement is strictly trae. ANDEW J. MERENT, Overseer of the Portmouth Mandennie (*

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes free he

Read this from the distinguished Solicing of the Superson whose brillinut abilities have made him well have, step in this but the neighboring State. "Are Orient to Arel Mi

"Sra: I have great aslifaction in assuming ye have asline and family have been very much bendited by yee asline My wile was cured, two years mice, of a server asl same cough, by your Chran's Personal, and since the have yee perfect health. My children have several limits because attacks of the Influenza and Croup by I. If a seminis remedy for thesis complaints. Four Caranti Fail have trendy for thesis complaints. Four Caranti Fail have proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed, this cur is not and proven upon me for some years: indeed the set is for the two Physicinas which this section of the courty affect all be any of the inumerous remedies I had taket. "Yours respectfully." ELAVITIT HIAITE' areas the section of the source of the source of the source of the section of the provent of the source of "Bra : I have great satisfaction in assuring you hand family have been very much benefited by your

exactly what he sung, but no one ever could sleep good too. while Little Ben and his wolf were singing and howling his 'Star-spangled Banner' song. It seemed to be something like this :collar off your neck." "" No, it can't be done ; I must die with it on . Here's Little Ben-all alone in the wide world-

me. Tried hundred times to get it off. but it won't come off. Got file, hat can't file it at all."

come off. Got hie, but can't hie it at all." ' I still had my pitchfork, and other articles that I had found at the burnt house. We came to an open place in the woods, and the moon and stars made light enough for me to see. ' By my direction, he laid down by the side of a

Tenterden, (Eog.) JANE ASHBY. For the Liberator. MODERN CHIVALRY. Hurrah for brave South Carolina ! Her bloodhounds, her whips, and her chains !

Than her sentiments what can be finer ? Hush ! say not a word 'bout her brains.

She shall have a new order of knighthood. And her weapon of war be a cane, And her war-ory be, that it is right good To beat all that dare to speak plain.

We English had once a Judge Buller. He, too, was a knight of the cane : Than his law what is plainer and fuller "Beat your wives, men, again and again ;

. But mind that your canes be not bigger Than your thumbs.' O, most merciful Judge ! Now when Southerner he beats his nigger. Or a statesman whom he owes a grudge,

There is no one in his land of freedom To limit the size of his cane :---Then huzzah for the land of true freedom ! Huzzah for the land of the cane !

While the Southerner beats an unarmed man. To prove he is Liberty's son, ______ English husband, no longer a charmed man, Beats the wife whom he wooed and he won :

While the Southerner honors his mother." By beating a Senator's head, That Englishman is his true brother, Who beats his own wife till she's dead.

Then huzzah for our brave modern knighthood ! Let's raise statues to Bluebeard and Brooks ! Modern chivalry, oh. it is right good-Goes ahead of the old sort in books ! England. J. A.

From the New York Evening Post. TO THE WITHHOLDERS OF BLOOD-MONEY AT THE CAPITOL. Ay, trust not hand like his to hold The tyrant's steel, the tempter's gold ; Lest where the flashing menace fail The brighter lure may yet prevail ! So, bravely dare his vengeful fromp-The grander risk, the nobler crown ! Thank God ! his desecrated power Speeds onward to its final ho When he whom millions raised elate Above all pride of regal state-Sublimely missioned to fulfil The mandates of their sovereign will-Found derelict, shall basely fall, Dispurpled, loathed, reviled of all ; Nor least by those dear Judas friends, Who, needing dupe for vilest ends. His lust of power their vantage made, Cajoled, fawned, flattered, then betrayed !

ever since my mother died, you have lived in this cot-When they had entered the drawing-room, refresh ments were brought by a page, and the three were left age as much your own mistress as any lady in the land, and I always thought she treated you kindly. alone till dinner-time.

"Are you weary with journeying so far, Adelaide ? . O, do not blame me, Henry ! I strive against it. I close my eyes to suppress the tears that I feel gushing said her cousin ; 'and, my little girl, come here, and up from my stricken heart ; but they force their way tell me if you are tired."

through. Sometimes I seem sinking in despair ; but . Not much, sir ; but mamma is not very well to why should I grieve? You who have ever been so day,' said Flora, as she losingly placed her hand withkind to me, surely I ought not to be sad, when you are in that of Adelaide.

"Would you like to retire? I will ring for a servant Dear me." . Well, dearest Flora, I must leave you now, but in to conduct you to your apartments,' said he, rising. an hour or two I will return, and bring my consin Ad. Soon a young female appeared. 'Elsie,' said her maselaide to stay with you. She is a Northerner, you ter, ' Miss Curtis would like to retire to her room, and I appoint you her maid. See that all is prepared for know, and will be better pleased here than at the house ; and she will love you for my sake, and for your her comfort.'

own-for she has not the prejudice of our Southern la-He then left the room, and the lady soon followe dies. So, good by for a short time ; good day to you, Elsie to the apartments ready for her use, where we darling !---- No ! I won't stir a step till you smile on will leave her, and return to the library, where some me ! There, now, you are your own beautiful self gentlemen are holding earnest conversation.

"So, Mr. Harnden, you really mean to have us eign She stood in the doorway, gazing long after he had these papers, giving freedom to sixteen slaves, do you ? disappeared among the trees, in deep thought. At last What do you propose doing with them when they beshe said, 'My God ! is it sin for me to love him ? '-come their own masters ? '

"I shall place them all in situations to maintain and sloking on the sofa, she buried her face in its cushions. How long she laid there, she knew not ; but long themselves. And now, lawyer Day, if the papers are had the sun veiled itself behind the western hills, when ready, these gentlemen will please attach their signashe was aroused by a gentle hand upon her arm, and tures."

by a pleasant voice saying, "You will take cold, dear 'They are ready, Mr. Harnden. You surely do not girl ; the night air is damp ; ' and looking up, her mean to leave them in this State ? It will be unsafe for eyes met those of Adelaide Curtis, beaming with kindothers."

"No-I intend to form a little village myself.] "Where is Henry ? ' said she, as she raised hersel have purchased a large tract of land in the west part of partly from the seat upon which she was reclining. . I Iows, and with the help of my cousin Alfred Cartis, I think we can improve it to advantage."

Here I am, to answer for myself, Flora ; and yo "And run the risk of having your children intermasee I have brought you a companion. We could not ry with your slaves ? ' said Mr. Lawson, with a speer. get away from some visitors who called upon us, or we I presume Mr. Curtis and his lady have been your instructors already. So much for Northern principle." hould have been here before." The time passed pleasantly away, in that pretty co Henry Harden bit his lip at this sarcastic remark, tage, for an hour or two, and then the young man bade but replied calmly, ' Even the evil you dread, Mr. L. them good night, knowing that Flora would find a is not worse than many imposed on slavery by its supfriend in his cousin Adelaide, one who, like our Savior, would neither be afraid nor ashamed to do as her own porters. At any rate, each one can act as his own heart dictates.

kind heart prompted, and as her duty as a Christian "Well, if you do not regret this rash act you are per required ; for she was endowed with a gentle heart. forming, I shall wonder greatly. I think, Mr. H., I heard you say that Mr. Curtis and family were already made more amiable by true piety; for she truly was a faithful follower in the footsteps of her Releemer. Nurtured as she had been at the North, she felt how there,' said lawyer Day.

'Yes, and I received a letter from him, stating that exceeding sinful it was to scorn or hold in bondage any messenger would arrive here to-day, as a guide to one bearing the image of God ; and she could not but conduct part of my family there. I shall keep Zeb deeply sympathize with the beautiful Flora, whose and Norris with me ; the rest will start the first of heart was breaking, though no murmur escaped her next week, with whatever goods it is best to send; and lips. When at last Flora was prostrated upon a bed as soon as I can settle my affairs here, I shall also leave." of sickness, then the noble Adelaide's piety and watch-The papers were then signed by the company, and ful kindness of heart administered comfort and consofelivered to Mr. H., and the gentlemen withdrew. Dinner is waiting, sir,' said a voice for the sec lation to the poor invalid ; and when the hand of death lay upon poor Flora, she bent over her, and kizzed her ime, before Harry was aroused from the reverie into fair young brow, whispering to her of the heavenly which he had fallen, after the exit of the gentleme world, with its joys unalloyed by sorrow and sin. One bright morning she died ; and if you had look with whom he had been conversing.

'Yes, Norris, I shall be ready soon; ' and taking ed on that sweet face, so calm and pleasant, you would not have supposed that the spirit had left it for ever, the parcel, he entered the dining-room. Adelaide and the little Flora were already there. After dinner, h called the whole household together, and opened the papers ; and giving each one their own, he read then and that nevermore would be heard her gentle voice At least, so thought Henry Harden, as he sat in the chamber of death, with one cold hand chaped in his ; and explained their uses, and the provision he ha while tears of manly sorrow fell upon the face of her he made for them all-asking them if they were please loved so well. And then followed a series of howls.

He 's got no wife, now ; He got no children now ; Never had any house, Never had any land, Never had himself-

Master own me all.

Had a wife once, She love him dearly : Lived great while together On ole master's place ; She sold now-'way up Red river-Took her 'way from Little Ben-Never see her more, Never hear from her again.

The Star-spangled Banner, Oh ! say, does it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave

Then he sold Rachel, For a thousand dollars, While I was out at work ; Left her in the morning, Came home for dinner,

Rachel gone forever ! The Star-spangled Banner, Oh ! say, does it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave Then he sell Sally,

Down to New Orl Sell her to a Frenchman-I seen her once there; She ride in her carriage, Dressed up in silk and satin ;— Good to her ole father, And she try to buy him,

But master would n't sell me ! Oh ! say, does that Star-spangled Banner still wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave ! Then Tom he ran 'way,

Off in the swamp ground ; And the hounds they caught him, And tear him till he dead ! Oh ! say, does that Star-spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave

Then Missis took Milly ; Bhe whipped her and whipped her, And washed her back with red-pepper, To keep the flies off it-And abe whipped her again ; While her back was all sore-And Milly she died, And day put her in de ground, And say she hab fever ! are does the flies manualed D. To keep the flies off it-

Oh ! say does the Star-spangled Banner still wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave

Massa ride fine horer -Missis ride in de carriage ; Nice heaven here for 'em-Big heaven in de next world !

Missis ride in de carriage ; Nice heaven here for 'em---Big heaven in de next world ! That Star-spangled Banner, Oh ! when will it wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave ! 'Sometimes, when the moon was fall, he dressed himself in his old suit of regimentals, and samp and howled, accompanied by his wolf, all night: At sunrise they went into the hut, and slept all day.

. He was harmless, silent and gloomy : yet with all his gloom, he was kind to all who were on his island, for he had made the place his own, and

all his gloom, he was kind to all who were on his island, for he had made the place his own, and treated all who came there as his guests. "He had corn and vegetables planted on the seland, and caught birds and game for food. In some places there were ponds of water in the some places there were ponds of water in the stoke of meat and fish was exhausted, he got more. "We stayed here three days, one of which was stock of meat and fish was exhausted, he got more. "We stayed here three days, one of which was stock of meat and fish was exhausted, he got more. "We stayed here three days, one of which was bunday. I was sitting on a log reading the Bible to my child, when little Ben saw me from his hut, and came to us. He sat down and listened a long time, and I read on because it seemed to please him. I read the passage about John the Biplist He stopped ms and said, "Read that again." I did so. He put his hands to his head and bent it down, almost to his knees, and sat in silence. I stopped reading as soon as I saw he was not listen-ing. After four or five minutes he raised his head and said, "I see it now."

dis ole neck ten years ; I live wid it on, sleep wid it on, and eat wid it on-part of my own self al-

. He laid down again, and with another effort the collar was broken. I opened it and took it from his neck. Little Ben took it in his hands, held it up, and by the light of the stars carefully examined it ; then rubbed his neck, and threw the collar on the ground. The wolf seized it in hi teeth, and shook it as if it had been a wild animal

"While I was taking the collar off: "Listen."

"While I was taking the collar off: "Listen." said Ben, "don't yon hear dogs bark !" I stopped a moment, and heard them. "It's a sign," said Ben. "I have had three collars filed off before, and always the dogs barked as they were taking them off. They never barked at all while men were putting the collars on me." ""What makes 'em do so ?" "It's a sign," he said. He then took Lucy in his arms.

his arms

" " Had you not better go back ! " said I. "No; I want to stay with this child as long as I can—'minds me so much of my poor little children. Makes me think of ole times. Seems as if I never can leave you."

"Well then, come on with us." "No; can't leave my own place. Lived that

""No; can't leave my own place. Lived thar ten years." "Why can't you leave it, Ben !" "Don't know-bound to stay there till I die. Don't want to go to Canada. I like to live in de wamp-best place for me; see no white man dar. Dey leard of me; can't get nigh me; and wolf here howl when anything come nigh-so I know when any hounds about. Don't want to go any-where where white man see me. White men put another calles allow and see me.

A FITTING NOMINATION.

The Fillmore Whigs of Massachusetts, in their selection of a candidate for Governor, have shown a lively sense of the delicate and desperate char-acter of their case. They have pominated Dr. Luther V. Bell, of Somerville, well known through-out the country as the distinguished superintend-ent and physician of the McLean Lonatic Asylum.

ent and physician of the McLean Lonatic Asylum. This is putting the Doctor's skill to a very severe test. Should be accept this new station of phy-sician to the Straight Whigs, we very much fear he will find himself with a very large proportion of incurable cases. Were the greater part of them raving mad—like poor Mr. Choate, for in-stance—there would be some chance of curing them by putting them into straight jackets : but the Doctor knows very well that no cases are so hopeless as thuse in which the deviation from right reason is confined to a single idea, so as to of the patient of all other neights the appearance eg. After four or five minutes be raised his head ind said, "I see it now." "See what!" "I see it now; is's just this; the good Lord the other highly respectable, however grossly do

LEAVITY HAIHA-"Smale Chamber, Ohn Jerik Ni "Dr. J. C. ATER. Honored Sir: I have main a known har of the CATARINC FILLS loft me by your agent, and law is curred by them of the dreadful Kheumainu aber with in found me sufficing. The first does railered as, and for the user does have entirely removed the diseas. I fold have besith now than for some years before, which I minime sum to the effects of your CATHARTY FILLS. Yours with great respect. LUCINS E MITCHIP

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