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figure win mas of The Liberator, both sides o sery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

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

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AN

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons In fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE KATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 40. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1343.

A few months ago, a colleague of mine thought poor to case an abolitionist, and what was the guilt! Why, as one of their own poorth. Why, as one of their own northern mem-Inclor on the head. From one end of the northm section to the other, there was a wild uprising. Is beard that public meetings were held. You as the results of these public demonstrations. You saw Eastern States coming to the federal Congess, knocking at our doors, and demanding ceraction-demanding it in violation of all the medents which have been established in the st. And for what! Because a foul-mouthed wiftionist, a defamer and slanderer, has been und. [Enthusiastic cheers.]
I wish to make a single suggestion here. Your

enfeleracy is an organized confederacy of soverprational Congress, save in two respects, which are immaterial so far as the theory is concerned. The one is that your Congress meets annually, and pat it has certain specific and prescribed modes of enforcing its decisions. Save in these two respets, there is no difference between your Conded recently in the city of Paris. And suppose, after untold treasuries had been squandered in the heat Britain's proud navy, and that when a ratabout to be negotiated, Lord Clarendon had epned the conference by a bitter and slanderous Napoleon, what would have been the re Why, an inevitable rupture of the confer And what would the civilized world say Why, without respect to persons, the civilized wild would have denounced the slanderer. And shit is the diff-rence between his position and but of Mr. Sumner ! None whatever. And vet. with this fact patent before you, what have you sea! Why, a summoning of the North into condates to concert plans against southern rights. I his stated this, gentlemen, to indicate to you the stablorn, inveterate, obstinate nature of Northern

EDITS STARS TO BE ERASED FROM THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC FLAG.

Gestlemen, there are two modes of accomplishing success in life; one is, winding up words as winds the serpent with slimy track through bush and bramble; the other is like the eagle stooping repanionship with the sun. [Loud cheers.] In you had two parties, and gallant ones. throused in a little village in my own state, I fertane. My own little experience had taught me block to two banners, and history taught me that her were consolidated facts. I looked abroad, and whildid see! I saw one torn from its flagstaff, struded in black, borne by a funeral band to futeral music, and laid over the grave of the lamentel Clay. I saw leaders-men whose brows were bond with laurels by the whig party-lay that hance over the grave of their gallant leader, and dines a scalp-dance around his coffin.

I saw the old whig banner, glorious even in de-fat, borne bravely in every fight. I saw it laid side among the dishonored things of earth, that, to, by its own friends-those, at least, who to be its friends. One party had retired

from the field. [Cheers.]
There was another banner. It was the banner thich we have all known. It was a banner which, is the very inception of your revolutionary move Often had it been torn in the bree strongle. Originally it was swept aside by alrancing legions; but, like he who gethered new strength when he touched his mother earth, this list had risen up and floated in the field of victory triumph. [Loud cheers.] This was your demaile banner. (Cheers.) Men have turned from it; parties have been arrayed against it; leaders serted; but, true to the American heart, faithful to the American constitution, it had nevtriretrievably gone down, and, God help me, I

There was an opposing flag, an unknown flag, a Parastical, flag, a flag which, when becalmed, pinter loved—not the old whig banner—there was a his against it: it was the flag of a false, foul and brackerous party—the flag of the black republi-[Chere.] Yes, that is a Jacobin flag, a flag from thich fiteen Stuthern States have been crased. which afteen Southern States have been erased. [Gers.] I wish to say now, for I told you that I my here what I would say at home, that I will toop their issue, and I will erase fifteen States from that for for fag, and, God help them, they will find the Such prepared to meet them on any and every fed [Loud cheers.] I have heard enough of manifesting. ing, and have heard enough of fanaticism. I the local and brog until they get into a fight, and the smal out of it. [Cheers.]

I have had as much of Massachusetts as I want, top on the battle-field; and when she tells us, as does through some of her men, that she will teres upon you, and dishonor and whip you in-bite Union if you attempt to retire from it, I say to ber, In 184 you fore an stood upon the borders and saw our men out took, without making any effort to relieve them. centlemen, I accept their issue. I say that the northern party, which is the party in the Nath-for Fillmore is absolutely nowhere in the ich, as they say in the West—I say this northern har, has made the issue, and, God help me, if the Sigh is not false, she will accept it. [Cheers.] bethern party. I mean the Fremont party, for I tak any know. Nothing here if he expects that I denore will carry a northern state—is it not the appearance of the state of the state. the southern Know-Nothings to the election into the House of Representahes, when, by some chicanery, Fillmore may be

What have they done! They have put forth r als and Pharisaical and fraudulent platform; and in that they correspond to the Know-Nothing larty. [Cheers.] The Know-Nothing party have ald by you that they sought the restoration of the theory compromise line—in fact, they denounce is the line in the most bitter language, and what they have the language. the has the Black Republican party sought! most bitter language, and what

cheers.] I tell you now, that a southern man who will roll into it a guif stream of southern population cheers.] I tell you now, that a southern man who will roll into it a gulf stream of southern population will submit to his election is a traitor and a coward. [Enthusiastic cheers.] And yet, with your banners meeting in the battle blast, with flags defied. to it your southern population, and the navies of with battalions arrayed, with the issues made, with gloves thrown down, where stands Fillmore! The Missouri line is the battle-field. What says the South! Restore that line, intercept our claim to the commerce of the West, for three through the greater enterprise and of the East through the greater enterprise and to a due participation in the territory won by our of the East, through the greater enterprise and blood and treasure, and we will cleave you down or perish in the struggle. [Loud cheers.] Why do you take the same side with the black Republicans! However, you may cover over your issue. (Loud cheers.) The democratic party can and will be that the black Republicans! The fight is on the Missouri icans! However, you may cover over your issue, t comes to that. The fight is on the Missouri

the vulture—a bird that watches the buzzard till he discorges his putrid banquet, then going for Japan, throwing aside her restrictions, ask but this line-(cheers)-but the South stands divided through your Known-Nothing organization. KEITT AGAINST THE UNION-COWARDICE OF THE MAS- (Enthusiastic cheers.) SACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

When I went to Congress, four years ago, re a handful of abolitionists in houses. How stands your Congress now! In the Senate, there are seventeen abolition senators, a majority of abolitionists in the House of Re-presentatives. In 1850 you made what I believe 1. We are about to create a Southern opinion, will prove to be your last fight for the Union. 'racy of the soil,' and altogether free from every Then the whig party went down. There is in taint of Massachusetts cant. your history an incident as dramatic as there is in the history of civilization. While the clouds Southern institutions exclusively, and bring them were gathering—while the heavens opened, one of your great men—(Calhoun)—he who had flour-preaches non-resistance, while it supports for the ished a trumpet in your southern sky-a southern Presidency a man whose only claim to the office de residency a man whose only chain to the once decross of light—went down. The fight was at its culmination. Clay, and the great compers of tle.

Clay—men who had fixed danger, and faced it nobly in many struggles—these men, as his bier was tribe of idiots and knayes, would reduce the

their giant elder's proud form was deceased bethey did that, they appounced indirectly the dis-memberment and dissolution of the whig party gravity, to turn them out. -whilst upon his heels, pressing fast after him.

5. We are about to get our school-teachers from the South, and to overhaul our school books, so party was dismembered, dissolved, decomposed, that there will be less of Bunker Hill buncombe, have nothing now to do but stand firm. [Enthusi- commercial tyranny of the North, and endeavor to satic cheers.] We have retreated until, like the establish manufactories, direct trade and foreign critons of old, we have retreated to the very bil- relations of our own

pan-[cheers]-but when you ask me to love the Central America: to filibuster Cuba, and to men who catch codfish—[laughter]—when you ask South by the compromise measures of 1850.

me to love the Union in which the gallant sons of 9. We are about to root out every trace of Masson, Madison, Monroe and other distinguished men litical life-to assert the liberty of thought, ginis are not the equals of the poor, crazy con-stituencies of Giddings and others of that stamp, ginia are not the equals of God help me, I am against the Union. [Tremen with black grease. [Laughter and cheers.] I have been as much a friend of the Union as any man. [Cheers.] I am now : but I never will admit that they are our superiors. [Loud cheers.] I love the Union to a reasonable extent—I trust one of you love it any more-but when I am ask ed to put my constituents under the foul domina-tion of such a set of black serpents as Greeley. Sumper, Seward, Wilson, Chase and Giddings, al have to say is, if my constituents submit, le

hem.

I should rather my state would be a graveyard of man tyred patriots than the slave of northern abolitionists, [Enthusiastic cheers.] Yes. I, too, have loved the nion as well as you-and you have loved it hough with your magnificent resources you are at impoverished people; living on a soil so poor that you have to sharpen, as they say, the very noses of your sheep, in order that they may pick the rass around the stubbles. [Loud laughter.] I ave been told that we have a common history. he South has submitted to many things. I tell he South has submitted to many things. I tell ou they are the most patient, submissive people he world has ever seen. [Cheers.] In 1846 you arried your flag into a neighboring republic. We pheld it. [Cheers.] The South sent forty thousand men to the scene of battle; the North sent wenty thousand. Go ask the graves upon those attle-fields, and they will-tell you who occupies hem.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Black Republican funaticism, in its wild defiance, sweeping the North, has made the restoration of this line the issue. The South has taken up the gauntlet, and meets this black Republican for [Loud cheers.] I go with it now because it is a progressive party—because it is a progressive party—because it is a progressive party—because it is a conservative party—because it is a gallant party—because it is a progressive party—because it is a gallant party—because it is a conservative party because it is a gallant party—because it is a gallant party—bec tic cheers.] Where is the southern man, with the shores, the sentinel of your watch-towers, it must be blood of a freeman in his veins, who would not strike down the foul dominators! [Tremendous cheers, which continued for several minutes.]

I tell you now, that if Fremont is elected, adherence to the Union is treason to liberty. [Loud Take it—I care not in what manner—and then we

it comes to that. The fight is on the Missouri lake it. (Cheers.) The democratic party can and will line, and Fillmore, with the black republicans, is indeed a noble destiny. (Loud effects.) Convulsed as the world is—shaking off its old domination—breaking its old fetters—what a spectacle rises up the late of the party, without feeling a pang of herror! They have drawn from your flag the American eagle, and they have put thereon a bird still baser than the valture—a bird that watches the buzzard till from the full torch of free civilization. (Cheers.) from the full torch of free civilization. (Cheers.) he discorges his putrid banquet, then going for ward, laps it up. And they have gone into the fight with a bastard-eagle on their common banner, and Massachusetts as their leader, with a there but codfish, (laughter)—let the South be ner, and Massachusetts as their leader, with a codfish as their armorial bearer. [Laughter and but true will pour treasures into her lap, and the scheers.] And yet this is the party—so far as the south is concerned—that is the party that Fill—the earth will turn around her chariot wheels. South is concerned—that is the party that Fill—the earth will turn around her chariot wheels. (Loud cheers.) Let her be but true to herself, and she will become an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come and she will be come and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come an object of admiration and she will be come and sh to northern domination, and there is no carse in the Apocalypse that will not be poured upon her.

THE SOUTHERN PROGRAMME.

The New Orleans Delta of the 20th ult. publishes the following as its platform, upon which to array a grand Southern working party :-

passing before them, came forward to fling a white Caucasian race to servitude for the purpose wild flower on his coffin. [Loud and enthusiastic of giving a liberty to an African laborer, which witude for the purpose Yes, these great leaders of the whig party, when heir giant elder's proud form was deceased be-

carland around the brow of the dead Jupiter of poisonous principles, as the booksellers Strickland the Senate. [Enthusiastic cheers.] But while & Upton were recently treated in Mobile; in other

Loud cheers.] Abolitionism then arose. Every and more of Jackson and Calhoun in their pages southern concession had but stimulated aggression. 6. We are about to keep our Southern popula. Every southern surrender had but provoked fresh tion at home; to resist absenteeism with all our attack. And look at the result! Your annals are sinews and strength, and allow the St. Nichola blackening into the black records of Jamaica and Hotel, the Astor House, the Metropolitan, and your St. Domingo, and abolitionists are installed on the other public institutions, to support themselves, throne once occupied by noble leaders. Yes, we 7. We are about to liberate ourselves from the

lows of the ocean. [Cheers.] You must. [Loud 8. We are about to extend our territory, and facheers.] Things have come to that.

I am as much a lover of the constitution as any require it most; to absorb Mexico; to populate Union, when my constituents are not equal to the California, which was so disgracefully lost to the

-the descendants of Washington, Jeffer- sachusetts or New York policy from social or poof the old school—when the gallant sons of Vir-ginia are not the equals of the poor, crazy con-the North, and to revive the liberality as well as

the chivalry of the revolutionary days.

10. We are about to hear no more Northern inso ous cheers.] I want no grappling at the same lence, wherever or whensoever we encounter it; cards with these fellows whose hands are greased to defy and denounce it, and even to Sumnerize it, (with or without gutta percha cane.) if such Sumnerization is rendered necessary by the circum

Lastly, we are about to be free

A NEW YORKER TURNED 'BORDER RUP-PIAN.

A late number of the Rochester Democrat give the following report of a speech made before the Buchanan Club of that city, on Monday of last week, by John J. Van Allen, Esq., late of Watkins, N. Y., but now of the southwest part of

Missouri :Gentlemen, I lived in this State last spring; at Cincinnati; I was honored with a seat in that Convention. And, gentlemen, permit me to say, that I never saw a Convention of more nobl minded men! We nominated James Bechanan; he is a man whom we can vote for. After that Convention, I moved to the southwest part of Mis-souri, on the borders of Kansas. We have just had an election there, and although Mr. Benton ran a separate ticket, we have elected Mr. Polk The Know Nothings were going to elect their Governor, but we want a party that is the same at the North as at the South. The Know Nothings in Missouri are in favor of slavery in Kansas. And what do I find here at the North? Why, hem.

HE DENOCRATIC PARTY OF THE SOUTH CAN AND WILL.

TAKE CURA—NICARAGYA ALL RIGHT NOW.

Gentlemen. I have detained you much longer han I expected. I have but one word more to say, and I will then give you an opportunity of enjoying a much richer treat than I can afford you. I go with the democratic party for the present, because it is the best party. [Cheers.]

As I said before, I am independent, not neutral, [Obeers.] If that party deviates from the right chair. I tell you, Bill Seward, Theodere Parker,

out by them are all vagabonds, robbers and thisres! Gentlemen, I tell you, these men make all the trouble. They went there to steal the slaves, trouble. They went there to steal the slaves, been exposed by our indulgence and lenity to our and a good many of them have got their pay, and slaves, we must say the people acted with more been sent home to glory.' There is no use denying caution and deliberation than ever before characthat. And I think Atchison and Stringfellow terized the action of any people with the state of the section of any people with the state of the section of any people with the sec have been a little indiscreet. I told General cumstances. Stringfellow so. They tell me there is not More than t freedom of speech there. Why, if there had not law, the pena been freedom of speech, do you suppose I would have dared to tell Stringfellow that he was indislives spared, been freedom of speech, do you suppose I would have dored to tell Stringfellow that he was indiscreet! And what did he say to me! Why, he said he didn't know but they had been a little too fast! I am in favor of slavery in Kansas, if it can be made profitable there; and if not, I am opposed to it. And I am glad the whole Democratic party of the North and South think alike on this question. In Missouri, we have things all our own way. But what do I find in the Northern States!

Why, I find poles creeted, and Fremont and Dayway. But what do I find in the Northern States!
Why, I find poles erected, and Fremont and Dayton flags on almost every house! and the people
hurrahing for Fremont and Dayton! And what
does it mean? I tell you, sir, it means disunion.
Why, sir, on the Sth of August, a party of 3000
Free State men drove a party of Georgians and Alabamians from Ossawattomie. They fired into
their houses, burnt them, and destroyed their
fences and corn. It cannot be denied that Missourians went into Kansas and voted: but is that
any excuse? I tell you, Bill Seward and Henry
Ward Beecher are responsible for all the robberies

never to return, under the penalty of death.
There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who
the name of Frank, who
the name of Frank, who
the proven to be one of the prime movers of the
affair, that was not arrested, but we hope that he
may yet be, and have meted out to him such reward as his black deed demands.

We are satisfied that the lower class of the
Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt
with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the
Mexican population, we would here state that a
resolution was passed by the unanimous voice of Ward Beecher are responsible for all the robberies the County, forever forbidding any Mexicand murders in Kansas. I am sorry that Mr. coming within the limits of the County. to maintain their rights in Kansas, and will stand with you and elect James Buchanan President. He is a man for the whole Union. [The speaker paid some compliments 'over the left' to the Free S il Democrats of this State, who have abandoned the Slavocracy. He had a very poor idea of their political and personal characters. But that is of small account.] Gentlemen, I thank

glomeration style. At the close of this speech, which was frequently cheered, some one moved to adjourn. Mr. O. M. Rice said that before they adjourned, he wished

You will excuse my incoherent remarks and con-

THE WAY THE SOUTH WILL BREAK UP manufactured by one of their number. It was their intention to fight their way to Mexico.' THE UNION.

The following programme of the operations con-templated in Virginia, in the event of Frement's election, is from the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer. In order to prevent all possibility of mis-take, it is proper to remind our readers that the party which advocates all this in the party of the lighting their way into Mexico. Developments Union! Those who hold to the opposite ductrine, have since been made of a much more serious nathat it is to the duty of the minority to yield to ture than our information then indicated. It is the majority, are sectionalists and disunioni sts!

'He who doubts that the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency would bring about an immediate dissolution of the Union, would deny he existence of the sun in heaven, or any thing else equally palable to the senses. Fremont could not, for the want of agents, carry on the internal administration of the country. No man in the South can take a commission from him, and no man sent from the North to the South, for the purpose of filling any office under his administra ion, will be allowed to stay here. He will be no iffed to leave, and if he disregards the notice, he will be carried off on a rail, and his office shut up Take our own town as an example. Will any citizen of it accept a commission of Postmaster from Fremont! If one so base could be found, he would not be allowed to remain in his office one day or nour, but would be driven from our midst with th manimous execrations of the community upon his of the mails, and what will follow !

Should the President attempt, by any armed force, to open, and keep open, the post office, that force will be resisted by force, and thus we should have revolution or disruption of the government. or in other words, a dissolution of the Union. U the office of Collector of the Custom, Marshal of the District, and in fact every other federal office in Virginia, and the whole South, the same thing may be said; and then where, we shoud like to know, would be the administration of the Federal Government! With the mails stopped, the collecof the revenue stopped, and the process of the federal courts struck dead by the want of an officer to execute them, we repeat, what would be come of the federal administration ! And yet this state of affairs will as surely ensue as Fremont is

SELECTIONS.

A CONTEMPLATED NEGRO INSURREC-TION AT COLUMBUS, TEXAS.

The Galceston News of the 11th inst. has a rection of the slaves in Texas. Colorado county, where the letter was written, is on a river of the same name, and adjoining Austin, which is the Capital of the State :

COLUMBUS, COLORADO COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1856. MESSES. EDITORS: The object of this communi-cation is to state to you all the facts of any importance connected with the recent intended insur-

ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the County was called, and a Committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the County for their consideration. The Committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time they were in full possession of the facts of a well-organized and sys-tematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession munition. Their passwords of organization were sdopted, and their motto, 'Leave not a shadow schind.' number of pistols, bowie-knives, guns and am

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night, all were to make one simulportioned to every house in the County, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their borses and arms, and fight their way on to a 'free state' (Mexico).

and Henry Ward Beecher are the men who have made all this trouble in Kansas. The men sont moved every member of our community, and the out by them are all regebonds, robbers and thieres! desperate measures to which men are liable to be out by them are all ron these men make all the led on by such impending danger to which we had

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by unan-imous consent, the law was withheld and their

the County, forever forbidding any Mexican from

Beecher, a minister of the Gospel, a minister of the meek and lowly Jesus, is not willing to call Missourians his brothers! I tell you, these Missourians are men! Yes, they are Democrats! They stand side by side with you! They are deter-will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the character of this. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN H. ROBSON, H. A. TATUM, J. H. HICKS, Corresponding Committee.

The Galvesion News of the 4th instant has the following paragraph. We shall hear probably of many similiar acts as the whipping of the slaves you for the kind reception you have given me to-night. We are working for the one great cause. to death:

We learn, from the Columbia Planter of the 9th, that two of the negroes engaged in the insur-rection at Columbus were whipped to death; three more were hung last Friday, and the Mexito say that he saw some Fremonters in the room, icans who were implicated were ordered to leave and he wanted them invited to the platform, to the country. There was no proof against these pray for bleeding Kansas! The meeting them adlast beyond surmises. The band had a deposit of arms and ammunition in the bottom. They had quite a number of guns, and a large lot of knives.

The intelligence is thus confirmed by another paper, The True Issue of the 5th :-

. We noticed, last week, the rumor that a large number of slaves of Colorado County had combined and armed themselves for the purpose of ascertained that a secret combination had been found, embracing most of the negroes of the County, for the purpose of not only fleeing to Mexico, but of murdering the inhabitants, men, women and children promiscuously. To carry out their hellish purposes, they had organized into companies of various sizes, had adopted secret signs and pass-words, sworn never to divulge the plot under the penalty of death, and had elected captains and subordinate officers to command the respective companies. They had provided themselves with some fire-arms and home-made bowieknives, and had appointed the time for a simultaneous movement. Some two hundred, we learn, were severely punished under the lash, and several ere now in jail awaiting the more serious punishment of death, which is to be inflicted to-day. One of the principle instigators of the movement is a free negro, or one who has been permitted to control his own time as a free man.

ANOTHER RELIABLE WITNESS. The following letter is from the wife of a missionary in Kansas. Read it, people of the North !

SEPT. 1, 1856.

I open this letter in the greatest excitement to write a few lines. The morning after Mr. Adair wrote the above, our town was entered by one thousand Missourians, Georgians and Carolini-ans, very early. The first man they met was Frederick Brown, coming to our house to get a num-ber of letters we had prepared to send by him. They shot him dead on the spot. Mr. Adair hear-ing a noise, went out to see what was the mat-He saw a man on the ground a little from our house. He and a cousin of Mr. Adair from Ohio, named David Garrison, went to see who it was, but soon saw the whole company bearing down upon them at full speed. Mr. Adair use and informed us, and then fled to the woods ; Garrison ran in another direction, and was followed by the mob, who fired upon him with was followed by the mob, who fired upon him with shot, and finally closed the scene with him by shooting a ball through his heart. They then shot a young man several times, who had run into the bushes near them, and left him for dead. Near night, the same day, he was found to be living, but badly wounded. The company was then called into order, and marched into town, where they made an attack on a small Free State company, who had collected, hoping to defend the town, but after a terrible battle, the mob turned the cannon upon them, and they retreated to the woods. The loss of life on the Free State side is known to be four killed, with the two murdered near us, four wounded, and two missing that have not been found, and it is feared they have fallen with their companions in trying to defend the town and lives of the inhabitants. It is betallen with their companions in trying to defend the town and lives of the inhabitants. It is believed the Border Ruffians lost many more; it is said they picked up, before they left, two wagon I loads of dead and wounded, and carried them away. It is certain they paid dearly for coming in such a way upon a little unprotected town. After the battle, they burned and battered down alloost every building in the village, robbed the mail, and burned the post-office, carried off and destroyed bushels of letters and papers. (The mail man had been kept, with all the mail, a prisoner in Missouri, and had been released and came in late the night before.) Some one said we had six letters, but two were all we got, and those found open in the streets. They then took up a line of march, stopping at every house on their way out of town, robbing it of every thing valuable; and horses, cattle, and gons in particular, were taken; they even hunted up Frederick Brown's and Mr. Garrison's Sharp's rifles on their way from town, and took Frederick's horse and all they could get with them. Fifteen or twenty came they could get with them. Fifteen or twenty came dashing down to our house, and up Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Pennsylvania, to the

door, yelling out, 'Who lives here, and where is the man!' A sick woman and three children having fied to us for protection, commenced screaming and crying, 'Don't kill us, don't burn the house down over us,' while I stood in the door and begged they would spare our lives, and they might have all they could find in the house or on the place. Seeing us frightened almost to death, the captain said, 'Hold on, boys, there is no one here but women and children, and we are gentlemen, we will never abuse women and children; don't burt you, but don't be frightened, ladies, we won't hurt you, but dont be frightened, ladies, we won't hurt you, but if we get the men, we'll put the rope over their heads mighty quick.' They then inquired for horses, but being told there was not one on the premises, they left. Charles had fied early in the morning on our horse out of the place. I never expected to see him or Mr. Adair again alive, but Charles came back on the horse, and another boy behind him, after all had left the place. Mr. Adair came home after dark the same night; we wept and rejoiced over each other as though we had received each other from the grave. I can say I never knew what real trouble was before, but we have deep affliction now. The children beg and plead to go out of the Territory, and we shall, if we can get out with our lives. Every way is blocked up and guarded.

We shall have to leave everything we have, and

go with our horse and buggy, with a few clothes and no money, or but a few dollars. We cannot get help from any, as all are trying to get away, and have no more than we. I am in a poor situa-tion to travel far in a wagon. We did hope to have some time to think what to do, but word has come that another armed force of three hundred men will be in upon the people by morning. Men are running in every direction, hiding what they have left, and finding places to hide themselves. Charles in places to hide themselves. selves. Charles is almost heart-broken, and thinks his father and he will certainly be killed. But what can we do! We seem to be shut in. The Lord only can deliver us out of the enemy's hand. Oh pray

for us! There is no other help for us but in God, in this time of our distress. Your sister in affliction,

FLORILLA B. ADAIR.

P. S. This letter will be carried by a family fleeing for their lives, who have had their house and everything but what they had on burned by the mob. It will be mailed when they get to a free State. John Brown is deeply afflicted in the death of his son Frederick, but I think will continue to do what he can to save us from slavery. Pierce and his Cabinet have an awful account to give at the day of Judgment, for murders committed here by their permission.

DRIVING OUT IRISHMEN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have noticed the expulsion of Colwell and Malone-two Irishmen-from South Carolina, on aspicion of being abolitionists.

We find in the New York Herald, Mr. Colwell's statement of the affair, as follows :-

. Having seen in your paper of the 14th inst. notice of the arrest of James Colwell and John Malone, at Cheraw, S. C., charged with being abolition agents, and their expulsion from the State by the Vigilance Committee, and being myself one of the parties referred to, I request the use of your columns for the purpose of making a state-

ment of the facts relating to the occurrence.

I have been a resident of the Southern States for the last three years, and for the last six months a resident of Cheraw, S. C. I have been engaged in the business of selling window shades, and at the time of my arrest had four men employed with me in said business. On the evening of Sunday, the 7th of September, while stopping with one of my men, John Malone, at the hotel of John Moore, Cheraw, S. C., the people assembled in the barslavery. The conversation became general, and in the course of it, Malone, who is a mere boy, stated to John Monholland that he would vote for being a free State, and assigned as a reason that he did not think that a poor white man stood as good a chance to get a living in the slave States as they did in the free States. Monholland replied that the Irish (Malone is Irish) were worse off than the niggers in the South. Several other remarks were made insulting to Malone, when I interfered, and told them if they wanted to talk, to talk to me. A man by the name of McClenahan, a store-keep-er, then drew his revolver, and threatened to shoot ie. I also drew my revolver and a bowie-knife, and told them if they wished to fight, I was ready-

that I was ready to die, if necessary, in defence of my right, and that of my friend, to freedom of speech. Seeing me determined, they cooled down, and after some further bragadocio and abuse of the orth, dispersed. The next day, Malone and my-North, dispersed. The next day, malone and my-self were arrested and brought before what they termed a Vigilance Committee, charged with bo-ing abolition agents. The Committee held three meetings that day, and the evidence adduced gainst us was of the most flimsy kind. Our having inquired the way to different places of nehaving inquired the way to different places of ne-groes whom we met on the road was brought up as proof of our being abolitionists; also the fact that Malone stopped at the house of Dr. Poe to get a drink of water. A minority of the Commit-tee were in favor of tarring and feathering us, but the majority finally decided to send us to the free States. We were escorted to Wilmington, N. C., by a Sheriff and four Deputies. On arriving there, we were placed in charge of the Mayor of that place. While at Wilmington, one of our escort, named Zach. Ellarbee, a slaveholder, went out through the town, and reported that we were abonamed Zach. Ellarbee, a slaveholder, went out through the town, and reported that we were abo-litionists, which caused a mob to gather round the house where we were confined, and for a time we, were in imminent danger of being lynched. We could hear the mob cry out, 'Hang them,' 'hang the d—d sons of b—s,' &c. &c. From Wilmington we were escorted by two constables to Norfolk, Va., where we were confined two days and nights in a foul apartment of the jail, waiting for the steamer to sail. We were finally placed on board the steamer, and our passage paid to New York, where we arrived on Monday. I have merely to state in conclusion, that by this outrage I have been deprived of all my property and am left in your prived of all my property, and am left in your city an entire stranger.

New York, Sept. 17, 1856.

The Passwore Williamson Case. The suit of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane came up for argument the 24th ult, at Media, before Judge Haines. Mr. Sheperd, the defendant sounsel, discussed the question of protection given by the judicial character of jurisdiction of the Court in allowing habeas corpus and commitment for contempt. The counsel on the other side asked time to prepare their reply. Mr. G. W. Wharton, the defendant's senior counsel, contended that the time for argument had been fixed by plaintiff socussel, and that nothing had been advanced but what should have been authorpated. The case, however, was finally postponed till the 25th of December.

THE CASE OF CHARLES SUMNER. Dr. R. M. S. Jackson, under whose medical care and treatment Mr. Schner placed bimself on going to the Allegheny Mountains as the last resort for the restors tion of his health, publishes the following highly de scriptive and very interesting letter in the Pittsburgh

CRESSON, ALLEGHENY Mr., Sept. 8, 1856. Some four weeks since, the Hon. Charles Sumner arrived at the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylva-nia, under advice of Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Phil-adelphia, who suggested mountain air, quiet and repose, with pure water, and the great sanitary force of change of climate. The first impression, on his arrival at Cresson, was that of a pale and suffering face, with a certain sunken, gone look, as that of a man who had been reduced by some great general derangement, as of an 'essential lever,' severe-focal disease, or threatening organic lever, severe-focal disease, or threatening organic alteration of some important tissue or organ, and was still struggling with the destroying powers. A special examination resulted in the following estimate of the case:—Subject, aged—! in the full zenith of manhood. General normal condition, plus, in vital powers even exuberant. Temperature of the case of the cas ment nervous, bilious, with some tinge of lym-phatic. Weight, with plenum of physical forces, two handred pounds avoirdupois. Height, six feet two inches. Normal pulse eighty, with great mus-cular power, walking miles without fatigue, enduring physical exertion as play. Habits, temperate and regular, not to say abstemious and ascetic. At the time of the vandal invasion, this state was rendered highly morbid, by over-work, severe study, intense, unremitting effort of brain, the study, intense, unremitting effort of brain, the mind bent upon one single purpose, even the tragical creation of an earthquake, an intellectual effort that should vibrate from pole to pole. In this process, loss of sleep for nights in succession, including delivery of speech, which occupied two days of Herculean struggle, work of the Titans, whose record is now scored into the splanet. Inevitable result, brain a run-down clock, exhausted enervation, gone in electrical force and discharged nervous power, having flashed forth life, fire and light enough to galvanize a world, and startle the skeleton forms of dead Barbarisms into a ghastly stampede, the result of whose exasperation was the perpetration of a feat whose transcendant ig-nobility and brutality will nauseate the world for a thousand years. In this condition comes the assault. This exhausted and debilitated head becomes the recipient of sundry and divers felonious blows of a cunningly derised club, made of an indestructible material called gutta percha. Imand contused gashes of the scalp and periosteum over the whole arch of the cranium, crushing, stunning bruises of bones of the skull, the walls of the brain battered, almost to fracture or concussion, cases of which the books record in numbers from the slightest causes, leaving out direct blows of clubs, &c. Result of attack, instant prostration with unconsciousness, savage shock of whole cerebro-spinal axis, loss of blood from numerous wounds, a condition regarded by a representative of the Faculty in the 'Great Capital' to be of no account, skin 'cuts healing' readily in healthy men. Was a general estimate of all the features of the case made at the time, under the light of of the case made at the time, under the light of science, and a critical analysis by an ingenuous and disinterested physician, who felt the high and solemn duties of his profession paramount to all other earthly considerations! Was the general condition of the subject nothing at the time! In certain states of the body, the prick of a pin, or sting of a wasp, has caused death. Contused and lacerated wounds of the scalp are always regarded by physicians with solicitude under any circumes, all elements of the case being favorable. and are not treated generally by the enlightened by sutures; it also being a law of surgery, that punctured wounds of the scalp, whether made by assassins' daggers or surgeons' needles are dangerous. And yet it appears the case was despatched and disposed of as one of no gravity of feature, no seriousness of character—'small cuts of the head,' soon to be healed. Without surgical acumen, or supernatural sharpness, what would com-mon sense say of the case! It sees a skull bat-tered with a club to total suspension of the consciousness of the man, its contents in a state of extreme nervous crethism, weakened by over work, in a state of absolute exhaustion from morbid vigilance through nights of sleepless tossing and agony; in short, a brain on fire; and this being the part of the body at that time fearfully predis-posed to diseased action, and wholly incapable of resistance to any agency of destruction and death, leaving out clubs of assussins. The result to b expected, indeed inevitable from the efficiency of causes at work, arrived in due process of the laws of nature. Erysipelatous inflammation of scalp, painful elaboration of pus, with constitutional symptoms of an aggravated type, assisted happily by the scientific sewing and collodion applications confining said pus in the cuts which were expected to heal by first intention, and to be of no concernment. In the meantime, the surrounding portion of integuments became involved in inflammatory extending down upon the neck,' requiring removal of sutures, and evacuation of pus : even necessitating the puncturing of separate sacs. Beneath this boiling and roasting surface, separated by a thin plate of contused bone, existed a weary, exhausted human brain, of a highly delicate, excitable and refined organization, the whole mass of which had been shocked almost to concus-sion by reiterated blows of a club, and from this condition, recovery in a few days was prognosti-cated. As in such temperaments is usual, and from such injuries, there is slow, recuperative action, the case became tediously protracted from a conspiracy of causes, all the inevitable result of the nature of things; hence the origin of the small fig-leaf formula of Possum, to cover the ghastly nakedness of the most brotal attempt at murder on the records of malefactors, and promulgated by men, who have damned themselves, by an endorsement of a crime abhorrent to God and the enemies of God,' and which now stands a

SATANIC effort at the eternal postponement of the coming kingdom of Jesus the Christ. Another point of interest to the advocates of the Possum hypothesis, was the season of the year and the Southern climate, the subject being a northern man, rendily enervated by excessive heat, and the irritability and debility consequent. This was, of course, also extremely favorable to speedy recovery; in itself a sufficient cause to kill without the assistance of blows. The body seeming slow to act in the rebuilding process, the friends and physician advise change of air scene for the sician advise change of air, scene, &c., &c. First, removal to sea shore; virtually no change, as be was still in a heated atmosphere, irritating and enervating him, habitat being the same. Next movement was advised to be to the Allegheny mountains, three thousand feet above the sea, with its quietude and coolness, perfect air, and water. Condition on arrival as already adverted to. Countenance with an expression of solicitude, sunken and depressed power, lips pale, anomiac, blood evidently weakened, pulse 50 to 60 in repose, but extremely feeble. The muscles soft and flabby, general weight greatly reduced, the man exhausted by a walk of a few hundred yards. The subject evinced an irregular and uncertain action of the ocomotive organs, each step requiring a positive effort of will, the motion w defectively. Upon examination, found external wounds or scalp cuts, and bruises, healed, but with remaining injected redness of surrounding surface. Soon discovered that every intellectual effort was followed by a 'sense of weight and soreness in the brain, a throbbing or feeling of blows on the same; that muscular motion was performed with irregularity and pain, the limbs giving way, with oppressive sense of weakness, referable finally to the loins. The spinal-cord is a prolongation of the anatomical elements of the brain, and liable to its injuries and diseases from identity of life or physiological laws. What shall be said of this constantly recurring weight on the brain! what of this tottering gait and troubled muscular motion, morbid vigilance, and general

derisive insult to humanity, and the record of

identity of life or physiological laws. What shall be said of this constantly recurring 'weight on the brain'! what of this tottering gait and troubled muscular motion, morbid vigilance, and general nervous irritation!

In the commonest books of the profession, among the enumerated causes of brain congestions and arachnitis, are 'blows on the head, protracted mental application, '&c., &c. In this case was there congestion, or positive inflammation in its first stages of acute determination! Thus the Free-State supersuring many action of brain! also clearly demarked incipient or threatened paraplegia! The cause of paraplegia may either exist as a lesion of brain, or 'spinal marrow,' from irritation inducing an or 'spinal marrow,' from irritation inducing an or 'spinal marrow,' from irritation inducing an or seem to be imagined by those who be imagined by those who be imagined by those who have to be imagined by those who have to be imagined by those who agitation, will give the country sagin that peace and substance who have now lord it over Kansas that any abuse or robbery of them can be outrageous or offensive. Geary of them can be outrageous or offensive. Geary promised what was required, and thus got aid or been broken for ever, unless such a result ehall come to demented, or agitation, will give the country sagin that peace and demented and thouse the hand in 1852, and which has been broken for ever, unless such a result ehall come to demented, or agitation, will give the country sagin that passes of the profession, and thus got aid or the result of them can be outrageous or offensive. Geary promised what was required, and thus got aid or the remove at the not only in state which it had in 1852, and which has been broken for ever, unless such a result ehall come to demented, or agitation, will give the country and then now long and agitation, will give the country and then now long and agitation, will give the country and then now long and then and then.

And finally:

Will be an and comestic question betwe

Increased afflux of blood by the local excitement occasioned by any injusy of sufficient magnitude.

The evidence was, that the desk was uprooted, torn from screw fastening to the floor, in the violent agonizing struggles of the club-beaten Senator. The loins were the point of the great resolution of forces in this effort. Why the constant to the constant of the club-beaten Senator. The loins were the point of the great resolution of forces in this effort. Why the constant the constant of the club-beaten Senator.

reference of trouble to the loins;—the pain, the instinctive application of his hands to that part of his body, the weakness and inability for a long bis body, the weakness and inability for a long time to mount a horse, or rise from a chair, without an arrested action of muscles? In that fearful struggle of a powerful man, under the instinct of self-preservation, what was done? Beside the crushing blows, what straining and injury of other or self-preservation, what was done? Beside the crushing blows, what straining and injury of other parts did the chained man suffer in his ineffectual writhings? The arms and loins are great dynamic points of the human form, and decide the relative strength of men. What means the protracted weakness of the loins in this case? The deak was invocated and the loins are corrected and the loins. weakness of the loins in this case? The deak was uprooted, and the loins are sore. Common sense sees it all. As many weeks had passed before the rarrival of the case at the 'Allegheny Mountain Health Institute,' after the attack in the Senate, and when the acute symptoms had subsided, and the troublesome half-veiled sequelæ, with serious and threatening aspects appeared, from the nature of the case, the treatment to be pursued must principally address points of general consideration, or having reference to the restoration of the general health of the subject. This, then, was obviously the clear indication of the case, bearing in mind a few common aphorisms of the healing art.

'The Union of the States, not os it might be in the mind a few common aphorisms of the healing art, having application to the case. 'Another cause of congestion is over-excitement of vessels. It is of congestion is over-excitement of ressels. It is well known that after a part has been inflamed, the vessels often remain dilated, but without the positive signs of inflammation. But we may trace the production and consequences of congestion apart from inflammation. (Williams' Pathology.) When the circulation is feeble, and the tone of the vessels weak, the causes of congestion operate more readily, and more permanently, than when the circulation is more vigorous; yet these congestive affections are often mistaken for inflammation.' Again,—it must be borne in mind that congestion from whatever causes, when it lasts long, may so has been and as it is, and trusts it will never after its weaken the vessels by over-distension as to con-tinue after their original cause has ceased to oper-'Thus, congestion of brain and lungs, induced by different causes, remains after the causes are removed.' Again—' the treatment of conges-tions must depend partly on the nature of their site, but principally upon the cause which occa-sions them, their stage, length of duration, &c. &c.' If there be no plethora, and the congestion be ow- some theorist,'-i. e., a Union of freemen for freedom, ing to irritation only, then general depletion is not pure and consistent,-but dripping with blood, and only unnecessary, but injurious, enfeebing the system and weakening those efforts by which the congestion would naturally be relieved. (Barlow.)

To assist these same sanitary 'efforts' that would naturally relieve, has been the whole effort of the Mountain. General intonation and exaltation of the great recuperative powers of the body, falling back upon the integrity of life of elementary tissues and organs, has been the whole treatment of the case. This, of course, included the health and life of the blood, and the restoration of the tone of the whole organism to its normal state. Absolute repose of brain was enjoined, that being tion of the special function of that organ being forbidden, of course including arrestation of wrathful flashings and generation of phillipic light-nings for the demolition of Southern salamanders. Quiet of heart and brain was secured, the great vital organs brought to a state of rest and vegetative recreation ;-tissues and organs being left to

tion above the sea, and consequent change of climate, was the leading indication and formula of when the patient regained strength sufficient, this was assisted by gentle, passive exercise in the open air, horseback rides through the shady recesses of mountain forests, remaining in the open air as long as could be borne. At first, the exercise upon the horse was endured with great fatigue. a ride of a few miles exhausting to painful weariness. As strength was gradually restored, these rides were prolonged, until at length rides of sixteen miles and more were achieved with but little fatigue. Walking is still executed with difficulty and obstruction, the loins seeming sore and tired. The effects of a few weeks of mountain influences are, however, quite wonderful, and full of promise that the nearly destroyed Senator will soon be re-stored to his original strength and perfection of His blood is renovated and enphysical nature. riched, his brain almost 'as sound as a silver bell.' his muscles have tone, he rides a spirited horse for his muscles have tone, he rides a spirited horse for no way, at no time, and to no extent, with those section-miles and hours, reads with force and enjoyment al. local and traditional rights, which distinguish them. every fresh book, including the book of Nature (Great applause.) But if they choose, for their own around him, cognizes all issues in legislative halls interest and of their own volition, to make this change, hat refer to seem almost rabid and wicked on the question of Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Thought, Freedom of Men, and especially intense on the Freedom of

develop and reproduce themselves under the guid-

ance of their special life powers, as the potato is

grown in the soil, or the chick in the egg. Intona-tion, vitalization of structure, under the healing

influence of Mountain water, Mountain air, eleva-

With his returning strength he has become impatient, is troublesome to control, resists the doinion of his doctor, is rampant and full of impulse to action; and unconscious of any remaining defect of body, would rush into the heat of battle to do or die

As he can no longer be 'chained, cribbed and tortured,' demanding with vehemence that the hob-bles must be detached from his limbs, his exile in the wilderness seems at an end. May the just and the good protect and defend him, and whithersoever he may wander, may the Infinite in Love over-

And now the Mountain waves to him a kind but and farewell. Hereafter in the heat of debate, in the time which tries his soul, may he feel the Mountain's everlasting rocks beneath his feet, may its cool, delictous air bathe his brow, may the roar of its forests mingle with his voice, and the thousand harmonies of wood, wind and rivolet attune his lips!

R. M. S. JACKSON.

From the New York Tribune.

FREEDOM IN KANSAS CONQUERED. The Free-State party in Kansas is completely crushed out, as we knew it would and must be when Pierce, Marcy and Jeff. Davis issued their conjoint manifesto, charging it with rebellion and has given to the world scenes of infamy and wron treason, and calling out the militia of Kentucky of which we have not yet seen the end, and of which and Illinois to assist in its subjugation. It were no man can predict the result. Now, for this we have absurd to hope that a few thousand isolated, half- a remedy. It is not that we shall legislate against the armed, half-famished people could stand up against the united power of Missouri and the Federal Government. Whence were they to obtain food! How supply themselves with ammunition! The idea of their standing out against the forces arrayed against them was preposterous. When Geary brought the Federal dragoons into the field against them, they had no choice but to surrender or disperse and take to flight. We should have prefered that they had surrendered in form, so as to see that they had surrendered in form, so as to see the stand, distinctly and simply, on the propositions, and stand, distinctly and simply, on the proposition, and stand, distinctly and simply, on the proposition that that which gave peace to the country in 1820, ought to be made good by the government of the United States, with the consent of the American people. (Applause.) That is all. No more, no less, no better, no worse. That is all we ask, that the acts of 1820 and 1850 a

fan army encamped near Lecompton, had paralyzed and dissolved the Free-State array, it appears that the Border Ruffians mustered a much larger force than they could at any time when they knew they were to be resisted, and concentrated it at Frank-lin with the intent of several distance of the government in that portion of the territory of the United States so as to allow its people to settle the question for themselves there. We ask no more than that; and when we succeed in the Presidential election before us, (as, by the grace of were to be resisted, and concentrated it at Franklin with the intent of again destroying or sacking
Lawrence. This Geary would not permit, but, after much higgling, persuaded the Missourians to
break up and go home, upon his undertaking to
enforce the Border-Russan 'laws,' arrest (if possihle) Gen. Lane, and punish the Free-State men accused of robbery and outrage by the Pro-Slavery
leaders. Nothing was said or thought of punishing their outrages on the Free-State settlers—in
fact, it does not seem to be imagined by those who
now lord it over Kansas that any abuse or robbery
of them can be outrageous or offensiva. George

In compliance with an invitation extended to him by tude from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange in that city, on Thursday afternoon, last week. He made an illustrating by a series of statistical facts the immen superiority of free over slave labor, was instructive and valuable; but other parts of it were suited to the me-

'The Union of the States, not as it might be in the The Union of the States, not as it might be in the imagination of some theorist, but the Union of the States as it is—the Union of the States as it is—the Union of the States as it is the God it will be FOREVER, as long as the stars of God's firmament shall brighten with their fires the intelligent minds and the great hearts of the nation, and the call of patriotism shall have power to bring so many intelligent and truthful faces together."

Though we can make nothing of the rhetorical flour ish about ' the stars of God's firmament brightening with has been and as it is, and trusts it will never alter its present character-i. e., he believes in perpetuating a compact between Freedom and Slavery, by which four millions of human beings are securely held in their fe ters, fugitive slaves are run down in every part of the land, and a slave oligarchy is provided for in Congress He would not have it as it exists 'in the imagination of some theorist,'-i. e., a Union of freemen for freedom

'I am, you may suppose, no little impressed with the responsibility that attends me here to-day. I speak in a place where great men have spoken—men entrusted with the confidence not only of your section of the country, but with the confidence and love of the people throughout the entire confidence of States, which now numbers thirty-one in one glorious Republic. I mean to speak, so far as I am able, and so far as I may, in elimination of exactly the principles and truths that they themselves, heretofore, and to you, always have declared, and none other -and such as you always have

What a progressive Republican is Mr. Banks! But hear what he says of the present conflict now shaking the nation to its centre :-

In theory, and only in theory, fellow-citizens, one class, or one portion of the confederacy, in regard to the Presidential election at present impending, is arrayed, in theory, and theory only, I say, against another, portion of the confederacy, on the principles that it declares, and in the candidates for popular suffrage that

A mere 'theoretical' conflict going on between th North and the South-nothing practical or of great moment! Again :-

'I speak, to-day, for the institutions and the principles that have been transmitted to us by Washington by Jefferson, by Madison, by Jackson, by Polk, and by Taylor-all of them distinguished citizens and statesme of the Southern section of the confederacy.'

Not a Northern name mentioned ! Mr. Banks speak in behalf of only such 'institutions and principles' as certain slaveholders have transmitted to us! Now see what he says in regard to the slave system itself-the source of all our divisions and calamities :-

With the institution of slavery we have nothing to. or traditional, we have nothing to do; and I know speak the sentiments that animate the hearts of all met here when I say, that we are determined to interfere in n the welfare and prosperity of New York, who would have any thing to say against that. It is a work for them, and not for us, and I dismiss this matter by as-serting that the declaration that we intend to interfere in their affairs is a bold and baseless slander, animat-ing no section of the people of the North, and repre-senting the feelings, and the intentions, and the pur-poses, of no considerable portion of any State of the Northern portion of this confederacy.' (Applause.)

What utter disregard of human rights and destitution of sympathy for the oppressed are exhibited in this declaration! And how utterly at variance with the truth is the assertion, . With the institution of slavery we have nothing to do,' in view of our religious and political affiliation with the South ! Again :-

'I am not against Southern men or against Southers Presidents. I believe we are safer with (Cheers, huzzas and laughter.) I see you know what I intended to say. I would to-day trust the institution and liberties of this country to a man-filling the Pres idential chair—to a man from the Palmetto State. would say, in God's name, give us a Palmetto always and for ever, because where there is a Palmetto man there is a will, and if a man has not a will of his own he is as clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded into a vessel of honor or dishonor, (as Webster said,) and more readily into a vessel of dishonor." (Applause.) Let us have neither a Palmetto man-stealer nor

Northern trickster to be President. Once more :-

'The compromise has been repealed, and its repea red that they had surrendered in form, so as to see what Pierce & Co. would venture to do with Lane and other leaders, guilty of defending the peaceful settlers against the robberies and outrages of the gangs led by Buford, Titus, &c.

After Geary's Inaugural, and his employment of the Federal dragoons to protect and shield the Ruf.

COLD WATER, Mich., Sept. 24, 1856.

DEAR GARRISON: This is a great and exciting day to this town and vi cinity. From eight to ten thousand people are gathered in here, from fifty miles round-for what? To hurrah for Fremont and Non-Extension, and for the per-petuity, protection and dominion of slavery in States where it now exists !

I am this moment by the platform, on which are som fifty persons-some of them leaders of the Republican nt in this State and Ohio-and around which are gathered eight thousand men and women, and a cloud of dust overhanging them. On the platform are ards for these fruits in America. And the apples are thirty-one young girls, to represent the different States, all in white, each with a small white flag waving over her head, with the name of the State she represents, and a large flag waving over the whole group ; on one side grown grain that were left unreaped altogether. A farthis, 'Is Liberty a crime?' and on the other this-Fremont men, or no husbands. There is one dressed els of superior wheat, and only harvested twenty-five, in black, and she represents Kansas.

Root, of Ohio, is now speaking, showing what is the real issue, which he says is this-Slavery or Liberty. This is true : Slavery to all-Slavery every where and by the excessively dry weather. The scarcity of rain Liberty no where-Slavery to all and Liberty to none-Slavery to the North or Liberty to the South-Slavery to the whites, or Liberty to the blacks-this is the only real issue. The laborers of the North must be slaves, a single mile. or the laborers of the South must be free.

. Such is the decision of the Democratic party. ope of the leading organs of that party in South Caro- they will strip a large garden of every green thing is lina, backed up by the New York Day-Book, the leading organ of the party at the North. It says-

The Richmond Examiner, the leading organ of Democracy in Virginia, says,- 'The South (leading and governing power of the Democratic party) now maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend upon differences of complexion. The laws of slave States justify bolding waits MEN and WOMEN in bondage.' 'FREE society is a monstrous abortion.' Men are not born entitled to equal rights. It would be far nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them; and the riding does them good. THEY NEED THE REINS AND THE SPUR

So says the Democratic party, through many of its leading organs and orators. The entire Southern wing of that party, by far the largest portion of the national party, have taken their stand on this one idea, that the entire laboring population of the North must and shall be reduced to slavery,-to the condition of the human chattels of the South. This is the one single thought of Stephen A. Douglas, when he, as the organ of the South, and of the entire Democratic party, says to the North, 'WE WILL SUBDUE YOU;' i. e., we will reduce the laborers of the North to slavery.

I am glad this issue is fairly and distinctly made.

Slavery every where, or slavery no where! Slavery to all, or slavery to none ! Every State a slave State. or every State a free State ! Let slavery go into every State, or into no State! Let every laborer be a slave, or every laborer a free man! The North now knows the issue; let them meet it! If the people of the North are willing to become slaves, and to have their wives, Free Soil doctrine of former years, but as the day and daughters and sisters sold to their Southern allies, to grace their harems, or be driven to toil under the lash, let them say so; if not, they must now arise and proclaim liberty to the Southern bondman.

The American Union was always a colossal lie; it never existed. God himself cannot effect a union be- And should Mr. Fremont be elected, it will soon enough tween two moral antagonisms, like Blavery and Liberty. God cannot harmonize them, making both right or h wrong; but this nation, in trying to reconcile them, and to do what God could not do, and has no right to do, if he could, has lost the power to distinguish between the two. A dissolution of the present Union, and the formation of a Confederacy on the principle of No Union with Slaveholders '-A NORTHERN RE-PUBLIC-is the only remedy for the evil inflicted on the moral nature of the North by this effort to reconcile these two moral contradictions, Liberty and Slave-ry. I welcome this political conflict, and such gath-now support him in the name of Anti-Slavery will find erings as the one I am now in, because they help to they are in neither of these positions, however desirahasten this great crisis. Whichever party triumphs, ble. be, I think, subserved thereby.

Root is still speaking, and is now showing that Buchanan is unfit to be President because he is a bachelor. There is much good sense in what he says about this. & Co., of this city, have just published a very neat volume There is great hurrahing over JESSER at this moment. of about 300 pages, entitled 'ANTHONY BURNS-A HIS-The Democrats have no feminine element in their two- TORY-BY CHARLES EMERY STEVENS.' This is an elablegged, walking platform; no Jessie to hurrah for; orate record of all the facts and proceedings attending no Jessie to vitalize their manhood and kindle their enthusiasm! Theirs is a bachelor platform, a bachelor dark stain upon the character of Boeton, and contains party, and it will be a backelor Administration, if they a valuable Appendix, including the speech of Theodore get it. No wife, no child, no home, to humanize and Parker at the 'treasonable' meeting in Faneuil Hall. save them.

To-morrow the Democrats rally in this place to hur-Marshal's Posse with Burns moving down State streetand Cass are to be here.

near Lansing, the other evening, I lectured, and stated count of the early life of Burns, of his arrest, of his that political parties sought to get numbers, not to voyage back to Virginia, of his imprisonment, and of sustain principles; and that they cared nothing for a his sojourn in North Carolina, was taken down by him man's principles, if they could get his vote. No one from the victim's own lips, soon after his return to Bosdissented in the meeting ; but as I came out to get into ton. His materials have been derived chiefly from origthe wagon to ride seven miles to my lodgings, a man inal sources, and of much that is narrated, he was himaccosted me and said- What have you lied to us for? self an eye-witness. The true history of the transac-· Wherein ? ' I asked. ' You said numbers, not prin-tion respecting the Writ of Replevin is here for the ciples, was the great object of political parties, and you first time made public. Altogether, it is a most valuknew you lied when you said it.' 'You are hot with able and deeply interesting volume, which will possess wrath and rum, I think,' said I; 'go, get cool and permanent historical interest. good-natured, and then you 'll be better able to distinguish between truth and falsehood.' 'Who are you,' said he, that come here to abuse gentlemen in this way?' My companion looked down from his wagon, great historical importance and interest, entitled 'The in which we were both seated, and said, 'Is this Dr. Bingham?' 'Yes,' he fiercely cried, 'what is left of him.' Judging from what I see and hear, I should think but precious little of a man is left of him,' I said. Do you mean to insult me? ' he asked. 'No,' said I, I only wish you a wiser and steadier head, and an honester heart,' and we drove off, Dr. Bingham, the brother of Gov. Bingham, in his hot zeal for his party, crying out to me- Go to h-Il with you !'

Similar benedictions I often get from both political parties. I could not but say- Better an anti-slavery hell than a pro-slavery heaven.

But the Convention draws to a close ; I have eighteen miles to ride to-night, and I must go.
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. THURSDAY, Sept. 25. I am in Fremont. I John Goldthwait Adams. have just heard direct from the Democratic Convention | Cheerful Voices-Song. Words by J. E. Carpenter at Cold Water. It was about one third as large as the Republican. This is about a true comparative estimate of the strength of the two parties in the whole State of House. The Song of Esther Summerson. Written by Michigan, judging from their Conventions. Cass was Charles Jefferys; music by Charles W. Glover. at the meeting to-day, and occupied most of the time. He was quite put out because the Convention hur- to whom the music is dedicated by the composer, James rabed for Fremont as well as for Buchanan.

Both these Conventions in Cold Water cost the people about \$100,000. What good? All to ensure and proteet slavery-where it is ! H. C. W.

Parze Songs. John P. Jewett & Co. have just published, in a very handsome style, the political Prize Song, 'Fremont and Victory,' by Charles S. Weyman, Esq., of New York. Music arranged by M. Fenullose Esq., from Puritani. Air, Suoni la Tromba. Also, to the same air, the German Prize Song, by E.

Vitatia Scherb, Eeg., of Boston. Between now and the November election, these S LETTER PROM MR. PILLSBURY. JEFFERSON, (Ohio,) Sept. 26, 1856.

I am making a little tour here on the Reserve, in com pany with Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the first Editors of the estern Anti-Slavery Bugle. You know it is a most try, there are other reasons why we labor to great disadvantage. Never before, probably, has there been such failure on the part of the earth to yield her increase. The fruit was utterly cut off by a late frost in spring. From Salem to this place, (a hundred miles, as we came,) there is not a single peach, pear or plum, though we passed some of the best gardens and orch-

scarcely better. Then the insects have been equally idestructive, almost, to the grain. We passed whole fields of wellmer told us that he sowed in one field thirty-seven bushand that of a very mean quality.

And then the Indian corn and potatoes, with all the

garden vegetables, nearly, have been severely damaged compels the farmers, on some places, to go two, and even three miles, with their stock to water. Those are deemed fortunate, who find plenty of good water within

Add to all these the havor of the grashoppers, and the calamity seems complete. The rapidity with which most appalling. They come in swarms, and are like a devouring fire. And they leave but scanty grass for Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man—white as well as black. The great evil of Northern society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of MECHANICS AND LABORERS, unfit for self-government, and yet clothed with the attributes filling them. filling them.

But another fearful visitation has been added to all these. The new, and partially cleared lands, are always more or less subject to fires, in the dry portions of the year. But this year, the destruction of property, and even peril of human life, are unusually great. We passed houses, yesterday, where the fires had rushed out of the woods like hungry wolves, and licked up every combustible thing to within twenty yards of the doors. The loss of fences, piles of wood, boards and other timber, with barns and stacks of hay, in some districts, ! must have been very severe. The people said that in some instances the fires would be driven on till no horse could escape before them. I have never witnessed such scenes before. Only a few counties have been thus sorely scourged; although the whole of Northern Ohio is sadly scathed by this visitation of devouring elements and influences. It need hardly be added, that this is no time for a mission in behalf of the Southern slaves, or their fellow victims in Kansas, and we are only visiting a few places by particular invitation. We cannot but feel that many whom we meet really need consoling under their own misfortunes.

But a year is only a short time, and soon passes away to be succeeded, let us hope, by one of brighter prospect and, besides, the country is so great that there must be plenty somewhere; and so real suffering in these rural districts will not follow. The drought and famine of vital principle and integ-

rity are also great, here as well as in New England. and the country generally. Republicanism is of course the rage. And not only is the Platform lower than the hour of election approach, the party appears more and more inclined to sacrifice even what remains, for the sake of success. No wonder the New York Herald talks of 'USING the Black Republican rascals,' for many appear that the 'Satanic Press' spoke wisely and truly if not well. The Anti-Slavery Republicans are doome to the saddest of disappointments in the election Should Buchapan succeed, their disappointment is, of course, great. But should Fremont be elected, it will inevitably be far greater. The one hundred and fifty thousand who four years ago voted for John P. Hale, will then find they are not the government, nor but a very small portion of the party in power. A Presi-

PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE RENDITION OF ANTHONY BURNS. John P. Jewett It has three pictorial illustrations-viz. A View of the rab for Buck & Breck, as they say ; John Van Buren The Night Attack on the Court House-and the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Boston. Mr. Stevens, who is I meet with some queer experiences. In Brighton a much respected member of the bar, says that the ac-

> A VALUABLE HISTORICAL VOLUME Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city, have just published a work of Conquest of Kansas, by Missouri and her Allies : A History of the troubles in Kansas, from the passage of the Organic Act until the close of July, 1856. By William Phillips, Special Correspondent of the New York Tribune.' This is a book for every household in all the free States-full of tragical interest and terrible verities-to be read, pondered, and REMEMBERED.

New Music. Oliver Ditson, Washington street, has just published the following musical pieces :-

Honey Suckle Waltz; composed by A. Macdonald. Melodies of the Day. A Collection of Popular Airs, with easy and pleasing Variations. By Charles Grobe. Bobolink Polka ; by T. Holst. The Banks of the Ashuelot-Waltz; composed by

music by Stephen Glover.

Bleak House Songs, No. 1. Farewell to the Was it the Chime ? Written by Rev. John Pierpon

Pierpont. The Old Familiar Faces-Ballad. Written and composed by G. F. Taylor.

Roseate Blush-Elegant Mazourka. By Estelle de

COPARTNERSHIP. It may interest our brethren of

the press to know, that Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell (Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) has associated with him his brother Frederick Ayer, Eeq., long and favorably known as a leading merchant of the West. Mr. Ayer will conduct the whole extended business the firm, which now reaches to the commercial natio Between now and the November election, these Songs of both hemispheres, while the Doctor will devote himstone blind will no doubt sulfist many voices, and help to swell the
tide of popular indignation against the Slave Power.

ell paper.

President Pierce at Home. The President is about to visit his native State, and the few supporters when he has left in Concord undertook to get up a recipie has left in Concord undertook to get up a recipie hy the town. A meeting was called for the purpose, but the worshippers of Franklin Pierce were in a hepotential to the worshippers of Franklin Pierce were in a hepotential to the worshippers of Franklin Pierce were in a hepotential to the worshippers of Pranklin Pierce would not force upon the meeting as chairman, Mr. John H. George, who some promoused the administration of Pierce 'godlike;' and they were still more hopeless, when the meeting voted, four a one, that it was inexpedient as citizens of Concerning in the President Pierce a public reception at this time. So the Democratic party who still cling to the President's fortuner, will be obliged to have the ovatina at to themselvers, and play the piper into the bargain. At another meeting of Fremont men, it was voted that he most proper way for them to conduct on the President arrival, was to abstain from all demonstrations of the respect, and to receive him in silence. To such a condition has Franklin Pierce fallen at home among his did neighbors and fellow citizens, because of his britts piedges, his faithlessness to free institutions, and all truckling to the sectional party of slavery extertions.

— Dedham Journal.

The opponents of the reception proceeded to Inmont Camp, which place was densely packed, and handreds were obliged to go away who could not raw admission. Hou. E. Rollins, Speaker of the Heast of
Representatives, presided, and an address was nade by
S. P. Hansoom, Clerk of the Kansas Congressional Investigating Committee.

Mr. Wyatt offered the following preemble and rushtion, which was unanimously adopted by a rising rate:

Whereas, we have been informed that Franks.

Whereas, we have been informed that Frankla Pierce, Whereas, we have been informed that Frankle Pierce. President of the United States, intends to visit the city of Concord early in the month of October seat, and it having been proposed to the citizens of Concord in make suitable arrangements for his reception, which they have by a vote of five to one refused to do; and whereas, he holds his high office by virtue of the total and confidence to him originally given by all parts if the country alike; and whereas, he has used that office to betray the rights and ilberties of the people of the Northern States into the hands of an usuring Oggarchy at the South, as manifested in many way; but most emphatically in his insane efforts to gain possession of the Island of Cuba, the wicked repeal of the Missouri Restriction of Slavery, his manifest endasum to aid the South in establishing slavery in Kansas, and in the slanders against that portion of the people of this country, among whom are numbered. in the slanders against that portion of the people of this country, among whom are numbered a large maje ity of the citizens of Concord, charging in his large nual message States conspicuous for their service in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its adragfounding this Republic, and equally suaring is some tages, disregarding their constitutional obligations to it, taunting them with 'their inability to heal admind and palp ble social evils of their own,' and falsely thing ing them that 'they engage in the offensive and hose ing them that 'they engage in the offensive and hose less task of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority, an serting in honeyed words that his clients the people at the Southern States confine their attention to their own the Southern States confine their attention to their on affairs," and fiercely charging upon the 'inhabitant of the Northern States wrongful acts which would be a cause of war between foreign powers, and only fill be such in our system because perpetrated under our of the Union, 'nicknaming us 'sectional spitisters,' having such a 'passionate rage of fanaticism and partian spirit,' and 'fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United State, east of the relatively few Africans in the United State, ests of the relatively few Africans in the United State, as totally to abandon and disregard the interest of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under feet the injunctions of moral and constitutional edigations; and whereas, as citizens of the great Republic of America, we feel deeply injured and humiliated by such a prostitution of the higest office of our country to abusive and partisan purposes, and such as secongement of men like Brooks and Douglas to assail the inhabitants of the Northern States by personal relense and political fraud; and whereas, the public message and political fraud; and whereas, the public message and political fraud; and whereas, the public messg and official conduct of Franklin Pierce lead as to b lieve that he sympathizes far more with the pre-sharp oligarchy, whether at the South, at Washington erin Kansas, that he does with the lovers of freedom, with Preston S. Brooks more than with Charles Summer, with Atchison and Stringfellow more than with Pomers and Robinson, and with Shannon more than with Breier: And wherens, we are anxious that, should Frankla

visit Concord as announced, he may receive no pensual abuse—such as the slave power visits upon the friends of liberty—and no official neglect which a deceive respect for ourselves does not absolutely impose upon

Resolved, that the most befitting mode in which the inhabitants of Concord can receive Franklin Pierre among them is in solemn, mournful silence.

The fact that at a meeting of the citizens of Cos cord, N. H., it was voted to be 'inexpedient' to tester a public reception to President Franklin Pierce on a casion of his intended visit home in October, and that the performance of that service has developed solely as his remaining friends in the Democratic party, is see if the most significant signs of the times. In ordinary times the people, without distinction of party, would show no besitation in bestowing the empty compliant of a reception on such an occasion—out of mere regard for the office of President. But at present the popular feeling against the course of the administration in Sat-eas affairs is too deep and too sincere to admit of any such ceremonial hypocrisy. The shooting dwn of American citizens like dogs, by pro-slavery bullies, under the very shadow of the U. S. army, is too serious a matter to be passed over as would be an ordinary politisanction any one who employs the power of his office and versely to the rights and privileges of the free State. This, we suppose, is the simple explanation of the course of the people of Concord. - Salem Observer.

To the additional disgrace of Boston, the fellowing preamble and resolutions were unanimously pasted by the Board of Aldermen on Monday last :-

Whereas, it is understood that the President of the United States will pass through this Commonwealth dur-ing the present week, on a visit to his native State-and the city of Boston has heretofore shown her reard for the high and dignified office of the Chief Magtrate of the nation, by extending her hospitalities every President who has visited this State, therefore

Resolved, That his honor the Mayor, in behalf of the City Council, be requested to extend an invitation to the President of the United States to visit this city before his return to Washington, and accept of its hospitalities.

(Sent down for concurrence.)
In accordance with the above, Messrs, Calrow, Wightman and Cheever, with such as the Common Council may join, were appointed a committee, with full powers, to make all necessary arrangements in regard to the proposed visit.

MR. SUMBER'S PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FOR KARSH —Hon. Charles Sumner has contributed the sun of \$100 to the New York Tribune Kansas fund, which now amounts to \$10,565. In his letter, which is dard Philadelphin, Sept. 23, Mr. Sumner says:—

* To other funds for this important charity, I has already given according to my small means; but a constant reader of the Tribune, I cannot miss the sp portunity which you afford to protest anew against as unparalleled crime, and to contribute anew to its miigation. Please to accept the check which I recion is one hundred dollars [\$100.] I wish it were more, is more will be needed.

Mr. Breckinridge, the Buchanan candidate fo the Vice Presidency, is stumping through the fre States for himself and sol ! Book, and meets with, at he should, the kindest reception. He is to be at Paladelphia to-day."

The New York Times asks, What sort of a reception would Mr. Dayton, the Republican candidate in the same office, meet, if he were to venture into Kentucky or Virginia, to address the people of those State in favor of himself and Fremont? It will be real-lessed that Mr. Mr. State Relected that Mr. Underwood, a delegate to the late Republican Convention, which nominated Frencet and Dayton, had notice 'not to return to Virginia.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION. Our friends of the Atlas copy from the Telegraph a story of the burning of op-ies of the Atlas and Courier, by some postmaster, in a Southern locality, which is not mentioned. There are Southern locality, which is not mentioned. There certain tales which may be told to the marines safety, but which sailors cannot be made to keizer a week do not think that either the Atlas or the Correl has suffered to the correl to the correlation to has suffered any 'marryrdom' in any Southern pol-office, but some funny Fremonter has run as a upta the Telegraph, and the Atlas has incontinently statched upon it. The Atlas' exchanges at the South are pub-bly as full now as they were ten years ago, and who the editors learn that their paper has been burnt for heresy at any Southern post-office, let them set the selves down as marryrs; but not till then. The wig who made use of the Evening Telegraph to complicate the Atlas and Courier upon being burnt as incending publications, belongs to the family of 'Mung,'-a erg large community, which has numerous representation in telegraphic offices.—Boston Courier.

By Basely pro-alavery as the Courier is, we do not wonder that it denies the statement, that copies of it have recently been burnt in Virginia; but if the estor of that paper wishes it, we will give him the ness of a highly respected young lady, who went to Virginia from this State two years ago, but who was not alors to take either the Tribune or the Courier from the post-office, -copies of which papers were burnt if its bout bound b

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STATE OF THINGS IN KANSAS. To have dates from the Border of the 19th, the par-tiers of the last days of the war in Kansas, and cir-mented attending the final treaty of peace at Frank-

grians, true to their word, marched from follow to attack Lawrence, on the 13th. The army support of one regiment of foot and two of mountsu composed of one regiment of foot and two of mountsu composed of one regiment of foot and two of mountden-in all, 2,400 men, attended by four pieces of
subset. The subset of the ing frenklin, the advance guard was fired on by the ing frenklin, the Lawrence army, and one man kill-plant fee main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible. The main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible for the purpose of attacking Lawrence that evening. In the time it reached Franklin, however, it was night, the time it reached Franklin, intending to make the assault samped at Franklin, intending to make the assault samped, the 15th. At midnight, however, an express midsy, the 15th. At midnight, however, an express midsy, the 15th. At midnight, however, an express of la camp, with the information that Col. Cook, and large force of United States troops, had taken up the large force of United States troops, had taken up chief the purpose of promitted in the purpose of promition in front of Lawrence for the purpose of promition in front of Lawrence for the purpose of promition in front of Lawrence for the purpose of proeta large force of United States froops, had taken it period in front of Lawrence for the purpose of promise it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook commiss it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook commission in the commission of t similated notice of his resolution to defend the town, suitated notice of his resolution to defend the town, suitated notice of his resolution to defend the town, suitated notice of an attempt on the place. It is said that Columers of an attempt on the place. It is said that Columers of an attempt on the place. It is said that Columers of an attempt of Lawrence to interpose for their said had a consultation with the officers of the interpose placed under his command, and that the interpose placed under his command of the Missourians under Gen. Heiskell was no large necessary. As an evidence of his ability to en the laws, he told them that he had just arrested for the laws, he told them that he had just arrested the Missourians to disbund, and abandon their spet he missourians to disbund. ped life Missourians to dispand, and abandon their spirited attempt on Lawrence.

General Atchison, General Reid and Colonel Titus ad-

General Alcanson, which are the meeting and urged compliance with the Governor then withdrew from the merce proposal. The Governor then withdrew from the merce to afford to the Missourians an opportunity series proposal. The Governor then without a from a conference to afford to the Missourians an opportunity set among themselves on his suggestion. A meeting as a manually organized by calling Gen. Atchison to a sair. Resolutions were passed declaring that, repared to protection promised to peaceable settlers by a forernor, they, the invading army, would distand all return to their homes,—requesting the Governor to stair and distribute over the Territory a force of sains to protect the settlers from marauders and robustic,—and recommending that Gol. Titus be made commenter of the militia of the Territory. The Missourius then broke up camp and returned home, except the who intended to settle in the Territory.

The ninety or one hundred men arrested by Governor forty belonged to the company of Col. Harvey, who said the attack on Capt. Robertson, at Hickory Point. They are captured at Grasshopper Mills, opposite Lempton, on their return from Hickory Point to Lawmer. It is said that in the attempt to arrest them, one facel States soldier and fourteen of Harvey's men see billed.

Lase is not to be found in the Territory. He left larence on the approach of Governor Geary with the Ediel States troops, and went toward Nebraska. All seart in the Territory now. - St. Louis Evening

LETTER FROM KANSAS:

h. Mr. Edward Buffun, Salen, Mass.:

\$10.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of
the death of your son David, which took place this
pring, at 7 o'clock. The directmentances are that the death of your son David, which took place this seeing, at 7 o'clock. The circumstances are that yeardly meroing, at 7 o'clock, a company of border riflins were passing his house, when some eight or me of them broke from the ranks, parsued him in his gradeld, and shot him, the ball taking effect in the hear part of his howels. After being shot, he made no get out in sight of my house, and becken to my so, who, with one of my neighbors, went to him and heaf him mortally wounded. He was taken to my feed him mortally wounded. He was taken to my how, and medical aid was sent for, but all to no pur-see. He departed this life this morning, twenty-four hors after receiving his wound. He requested me, left as hour before his decease, to write to you, and as to you he felt willing to go, for the cause of free-hum Kansas. He retained his senses to the last moet requested me to act for him in regard to his bumil bury him to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, in the Lawme Cemetery, and George shall be cared for by me

ad nine until I bear from you. as Caple the people of the North look in upon us in Luns, and see how Democracy is administered to us, they sould think it time to leave the United States, and protection from a monarchical government.

BORDER RUFFIANISM IN INDIANA.

The Logsusport Journal gives the following account if a braid and murderous attack upon a party of Fre-ast am and women, by a gang of Irishmen, who had home fully imbued with the ruffian spirit of their not. The attack was only rivalled in atrocity by the beler rulian outrages in Kansas. Mr. Colfax is the rel-town member of Congress from Indiana:—

Inn a reliable correspondent, we have received an must of the riot at Bourbon, Marshall county, at the sension between Judge Stuart and Mr. Colfax.

A ragon containing four men and a number of lait in the wagon was borne a banner representing a but m his last leg. Threats were made against the sum before it reached the ground, and during the realiz, thirty Irishmen, who were employed upon the minst, prepared hickory clubs, and as the wagon leads greery at the opposite end of the town, it is attacked by these men, who knocked down the less, and commenced an indiscriminate assault upon his the wagon.

creams of the women, as they begged for their in, and the shouts and murderous blows of the at-heating party were awful, and presented a scene which the in terror the multitude, which was largely made the fromen. Men endeavored to save their own famrape lead, which was soon overpowered by the infuri-and brutes, who forgot to discriminate between women me nen in their mad attack.

Whilst one of the mob stood with his club elevated whileth hands, in the act of striking, he was shot, as fell dead. The persons in the wagon were seri-asly bruised and injured, and were only saved from but by the attention of the mob being attracted to

in the wagon was the wife of a Mr. Leffel, a citizen is the wagen was the wife of a Art. Letter danger of the danger of it wife, rode back to protect her. On approaching the wagen, he and his horse were knocked down, and the wagen, he and his horse were knocked down, and the wagen, he retreated faing the olds against him too strong, he retreated to the house of the Rev. Mr. James, whose family, with limed, had been witnesses of the terrible scene at the types. Mr. Leffel was pursued by the mob, who joint up area as they went, broke in the door and a vision, and housell a mandered him in the presence of valey, and brutally murdered him in the presence of the terrified family. His body was horribly mangled,

tales, and brutally murdered him he tribly mangled, the terrified family. His body was horribly mangled, he terrified family. His body was horribly mangled, he had been to supper a third of a mile but the scene of these transactions, and in a short the after, passed the grocery where were congregated to maintain of the wagon. They assaulted his horse wit dahs, and nearly knocked him down, and threatmaithe life of Mr. Colfax. He was able to keep his him is motion, and escaped. The mob clubbed a late in motion, and escaped. the in motion, and escaped. The mob clubbed a an raing a short distance behind him, and threaten-d the life of a Captain Sterling, who had recently bethe a Republican, and also beat a young man named

me a Republican, and also beat a young man named band Disher. They took complete possession of the tars, while the people, anxious for the safety of the wars, fiel in confusion.

'Mr. Leffel was a prominent member of the Methodis Esiscopal Church. He was a mild and inoffensive ma, and universally beloved.

'All parties agree that there was no provocation for its ourderous affair, and the assailants are universal-

All parties agree that there was no provocation for the nurderous affair, and the assailants are universall universal particularly by the Democrats who with the second of has have been urged to the deed by some political ind, or have been drunk. It is hope I that the murturn may be found and punished.'

Innov Demonstration in New York. Hon. Anno Builingame addressed a great Mass Meeting in
tion Square, New York, on the evening of the 24th
it. At least 30,000 people were present. Mr. Buringue syste nearly three hours. Charles A. Dana,
ting of the Tribune, presided. The meeting was
tichy enhancement of Mr. Burlingame's speech,
and during a great part of it, numerous and desperate
tumps at disturbance were made by parties of Filltumps at disturbance were made by parties of Filltumps stationed in the vicinity. They were finally
pt down, when Mr. Burlingame proceeded to the end
the system of the multitude.

At the close of his speech, there were loud calls for
the fasts, which were only appeased by the assurance
the claims.

the Chairman that Mr. Banks would positively part from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange the steps of the Merchants' Exchange the

After the Rallying Song was sung, a procession was reed, numbering 20,000 men, and marched to the sideog of Mr. Fremont, in Ninth street, where nine there were given for the Republican candidate.

WAYLAND'S MORAL SCIENCE PROSCRIBED IN VIRGIN
IA. A writer in the Richmond Enquirer says:

'Every true Virginian and Southern man is now convinced that slavery is an institution of God and the Bible, and that it is neither 'a moral nor a political evil.' While we are making laws for the suppression of incendiary publications, we are tolerating, in high places, a Northern book little better, which is placed in the hands of our youth of both sexes, as a text-book in Richmond College and in the Richmond Female Institute. Many parents who send their children to these institutions are not aware of the abolition doctrines of Wayland's Moral Science. Rev. Francis Wayland is known at home as a violent fanatical abolitionist, and yet his book, containing strong abolition doctrines, is known at home as a violent fanatical abolitionist, and yet his book, containing strong abolition doctrines, is put in the hands of our youth. If the people of Richmond can tolerate such a book in the hands of their children, the people of Virginia and the South cannot and will not. See chapter on slavery, page 200-5, Wayland's Moral Science.

ABOLITION DOCUMENTS. A writer in the Norfolk Argus exclaims against the circulation in the South of the New York Herald, Tribune, and other publications of the same character, and recommends the best method to put a stop to it to the Grand Jury of the next Court. It were better to look to the Magazines of Harper and Putnam, the Histories of Goodrich, and other publications whose character is not written upon their faces, who teach that the institution of democific abserve is

Post, a pretended literary journal, published in Phila-delphia, and enjoying an extensive circulation in the delphia, and enjoying an extensive circulation in the South, is insidiously attempting to propagate abolition doctrines, and to aid the cause of Black Republicanism generally. One teems with one-sided statements in regard to Kansas, designed to bring Southern settlers and their cause into disrepute, and is engaged in republishing Mrs. Stowe's new abolition novel. We would warn our citizens against this vile sheet. Its CIRCULATION IN THE SOUTH MUST BE SUPPRESSED. -

SUPPRESSION OF THE TRIBUNE AT THE SOUTH. The Grand Jury of Shinston county, Va., recently found a true bill against the postmaster of that village, for circulating and delivering to subscribers copies of the New York Tribune, an affidavit having been previously made by a Mr. George Slocum that the journal in question was an abolition document.

TICKET TO LEAVE. The Richmond Enquirer is ter-

the South. We would rather have 'your room Inau your company.' By remaining, you make the South endorse your promise of submission, and encourage the North to elect Fremont and dissolve the Union. Go at once! Do not wait for the honor of ostracism, nor provoke the disgrace of lynching. The best refutations provoke the disgrace of lynching. The best refutations and you know how it is respecting you and them.' I felt indignant at such treatment from men who Go at once! Do not wait for the honor of ostracism, nor provoke the disgrace of lynching. The best refutation of the falsehoods you have promulgated, the best atonement for the treason you have committed, will be to hurry North—and nevermore return.

A FREE Soller Banished from Alabana. We cause, or better the laughed.

Learn from the Livingston (Ala.) Messenger of the 10th laughed.

I know nothing to cause such an outrage but the hur laughed. ult., that a public meeting was held in that town on the 3d, for the purpose of considering the case of Samuel Sharood, charged with being an abolitionist, and hav-ing on several occasions tampered with the negroes in the town and neighborhood.

The meeting was conducted in a very dignified and orderly manner, several witnesses being examined.

I am chief clerk for the firm of Morey, Oher & Co. in his own defence. He acknowledged that he had been an abolitionist, but since he had been at Livingston, his views on the subject had undergone a change; he had associated a good deal with negroes, and had spoken to them often on the subject of slavery, but did not know that there was any harm in it; in conclusion, he affirmed his complete conversion to the slavery side

of the question.

After he had concluded his defence, which was ex tremely lame, a resolution was offered and carried, that he be warned to leave the county within three days, and that if he should fail to do so within the time specified, he should be further proceeded against. The meeting then adjourned, and Mr. Sharood left for

The Messenger gives the following description of th

The walls were hung with festoons, supported in the centre with a shield with one star; wreaths were formed on the sides with the initials of the guest's name.

. O. Lord, O. Lord, how long? O. that thou wouldst rend the heavens, and come down! O, let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee! Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and

ESCAPE OF NEURO SLAVES. The Louisville Courier says that five slaves made their escape into Ohio from Jamestown, Ky., on Sunday night. On the same night there was a stumpele of negroes in Hopkins county. Hight of Col. Wm. Bradley's negroes, one of Mr. Earl's, a widow lady named Mitchel lost several, and it was reported that Gen. White also lost several. They had not ten captured at latest dates.

Postage. The annual receipts from postage in the slave States are \$1,486,984, and the cost of mail transportation is \$2,084,266. Postage in the free States, \$4,391,860; cost of mail transportation \$2,381,607, which all goes to prove how the suffering South is oppressed by the North.

House of REPRESENTATIVES. The free States have HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The free States have 144 members, the slave States 90 members. One free States member represents 91,935 white men and women; one slave State member represents 68,725 whites. The slave States have 30 members in the House of Representatives founded on slave representation.

U. S. SENATE. The free States, with a white popula-tion of 13,238,670, have 32 Senators; the slave States, with a population of 6,186,477, have 30 Senators: so that every 413,708 free men of the North bave only the same representation in the Senate as every 206,216 citizens of the slave States.

Sigourney A. Fay.

President and Vice President.

Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and Treas

to put a stop to it to the Grand Jury of the next Court. It were better to look to the Magazines of Harper and Putnam, the Histories of Goodrich, and other publications whose character is not written upon their faces, who teach that the institution of domestic slavery is wrong in itself, and thus insensibly beget an infidelity to our form of society as founded upon social and political right and justice. Let these rather be attended to — Charleston Slandard, Sept. 15.

An incendiant Sheet. The Saturday Evening Post, a pretended literary journal, published in Phila-

(Signed,) JAMES A. WOOLSON, Chief Marshal. The Association formed in procession and marched to the Common, in lines four deep. I walked with a friend and companion, members of the Association. I had been a member for nearly a year, had paid my entrance money into the

money into the treasury, as per annexed receipt: *PAGE OF LENGER, 1074. Boston, Nov. 1, 1855. Received of Mr. John Stevenson, two dollars, bein his First Annual Assessment as a member of the Mer cantile Library Association of Boston.

(Signed.) W. A. POOLE, Librarian, I received my diploma, frequented the reading-room and library, and no objection that I know of was

When we were on the Common, the Marshal spoke t my companion, stating to him that they, the Association, would be glad to have him with Jraw from the Pro TICKET TO LEAVE. The Richmond Enquirer is terribly corraged at the recent manly speech of Hon. John M. Botts. It contained too much truth for the slave oligarchy to rest easily under it. Accordingly, the Enquirer is endeavoring to stir up an excitement that will drive Mr. B. from the State. It warns him thus:

'We would warn you that the time for your Hegira is not far distant. You have already become 'de trop' in the South. We would rather have 'your room than your company.' By remaining, you make the South word of submission, and encourshould have acted differently towards me. I was thus publicly disgraced by my fellow associates of the body to which I belonged.

I then retired, no fellow of the Society taking up my cause, or befriending me, while some jeered and others

of my skin, and seeing no remely but in the opinion of the community, I withdraw from the Association, with no ill feelings towards its members, but with deep re-

orderly manner, several witnesses being examined, by and 7 Haverbill street, and have been in their employ whose testimony clearly proved the charges against nearly two years. I have reason to believe that I enjoy Sharcod. The individual was then allowed to be heard the respect of those who know me, as an industrious the respect of those who know me, as an industriou and well-behaved man, and that I have the confidence of my employers.

JOHN STEPHENSON [We hope yet to see this disgraceful act officially ondemned by the Association itself.]-Ed. Lib.

SERMON ON FRANKLIN. Rev. Theodore Parker yesterday delivered a sermon at the Boston Music Hall, which was filled to overflowing. Its theme was, 'Benjamin Franklin, considered in relation to the great art of life.' It was treated with that ability and originality for which Mr. Parker is distinguished. The preacher presented Franklin in six phases, viz.: as the Boy, running about the streets of Boston; as the Printer, the Philosopher, the Statesman, the Diplomat, and in his old age and death. Each of these divisions of the discourse was elaborated in a most interesting manner. Mr. Parker then proceeded to consider Franklin in his intellect, his writings, his character socially as a man. This constituted the greater portion of the sermon. In Mr. Sharood is a native of England, journeyman tailor by trade, twenty-five years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark eyes, fair skin, and exhibits great devotion as a member of the Methodist Church. He is a fugitive from the English army, and we cheerfully recommend him to the good citizens of Boston or Albany.

discourse was elaborated in a Mr. Parker then proceeded to consider Franklin in his intellect, his writings, his character socially as a man. This constituted the greater portion of the sermon. In answer to the charge that Franklin was not a religious man, the speaker replied that, tried by the popular theology and mere church form, it was true; but in respect to the elements that go to make up a religious mind and a good heart, the charge was not true.— EXIT OF AN ABOLITIONIST. The Fayetteville (Tenn.) Franklin he regarded as the greatest man in America

Exit of an Abolitionist. The Fayetteville (Tenn.)

Observer says an abolitionist, named McKee, was discovered prowling around in that locality last week. He had been tampering with the negroes thereabouts, trying to induce them to run off; but they exposed him, and forthwith he was treated with a ride on a rail, a bath in the creek, and a respectable blacking, after which, he was started off North.

A Ball for Brooks. A grand Ball was given to Brooks at Greenville, S. C., on the 12th ult. According to the Charleston Standard, it called out the very topmost pride and beauty of the State to the number of 500, including 'some of the most reserved families who rarely go out of their own immediate circles.' Among the invited guests were Hon. Waddy Thompson, Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. B. F. Perry, Colonel Gladding from Louisiana, and more of Carolina's sons. Among the decorations were a large painting of the Palmetto Tree, with the inscription 'Noli me Tangere,' on the top, together with the attack on Sumner, 22d May, 1856. The walls were hung with festoons, supported in the centre with a shield with one star; wreaths were formed on the sides with the initials of the guest's name.

ed the wisdom of Franklin in his legacy to provide medals for scholars in our public schools. While it re-warded a few scholars, it at the same time caused From Frederick Douglass's paper, Sept. 12.

Hornible Death of a Fugitive Slave. We give below an extract from the letter of a friend, relating a story, the recital of which, if the nation were not wholly given over to hardness of heart, would be a sufficient argument against the institution which drives men to brave such fearful deaths to secure their freedom. The letter is dated September 17. The names we omit, for obvious reasons. Here is the extract:

'We had a fearful slave case here, a few days since, and which we dare not make public. A slave man was

warded a few scholars, it at the same time caused heart-burning and discouragement to all others. Could he have foreseen this, and also the favorities of ers, he would hardly have willed the sum he did. A 'love affair' of Franklin, who, after he found there was little money to come, broke off an engagement, was characterized as merochary and mean. The preacher said that when Franklin left the earth, Washington was President: if he should return now, he would find—Pierce. The manner in which the latter sentence was uttered caused a sensation among the congregation. Franklin was a man of progress, and therefore was "We had a fearful slave case here, a few days since, and which we dare not make public. A slave man was closely packed in a box at —; the box marked as goods, and consigned to a friend at this place, care of Adams and Co's Express. When the box was opened, the poor wretch was found dead, his countenance horribly distorted, and his body drawn into a knot. It appeared, on examination, that the box had no air holes. Peace to his ashes:

"O, Lord, O, Lord, how long? O, that thou wouldst Bee, Monday.

Gone into Eusion. Frederick Douglass, the elocated at the grave's mouth, as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood! We are given up as sheep to the slaughter! We are killed all the day long! O, Lord, avenge us of our adversaries!'

ESF A stampede of Negroes, as stated by the Richmond Enquirer, took place in Loudon county Saturday night or Sunday, 14th. Gen. Rust loses three, Gabriel Vanderventer three, Charles Douglass one woman and her children. Eight grown persons, and we believe three children. More may be gone but all the fact, are not ascertained.

ESCAPE OF NEURO SLAVES. The Louisville Courier says that five slaves made their escape into Ohio from Jamestown, Ky., on Sunday night. On the same night there was a stumpele of negroes in Hopkins county. GONE INTO FUSION. Frederick Douglass, the ele ble one. Bro. Pryne, of the Ravenna Reformer, comes down on Frederick in a soathing article, which the latter, with all his ability, vainly essays to answer; and the Liberator is also severe. If Frederick makes about one more flop over, he will be dizzy enough to stand on the same platform with Stephen Arnold. What, now, is the influence which he can wield against slavery? Comparatively nothing to what it has been. He had better repent, and do his first works over again.—New Lisbon Aurors.

A BIO HEART UNDER A BLACK SKIN. A colored ha upon the Crescent City, at the recent collision, were into the hold with Mr. Martin to find the leak. On dis into the hold with Mr. Martin to find the leak. On discovering a hole through which the water was rushing into the boat, the black man for a few moments was in a study what to do, but remarking that there were too many valuable lives on that boat to be lost, he plunged his head into the hole, while others were procuring blankets; but before these could be got, the cold water upon his head was driving him distracted, when taking his bead away, he changed ends, and thus kept the leak plugged up, until other means were brought to make the stoppage more effectual. We wish we knew the name of this man; it deserves to be engraved.—Cleveland Herald.

Death of Hon, Leicester King.—Hon, Leicester King died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Brown, of North Bloomfield, Trumbull county cester King died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Brown, of North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, last Friday. His disease was dropsical, and had been upon him for the last six months. He had spent the summer in Green Bay, in hopes of recovery. He was born in Suffield, Connecticut, and had lived in Ohio 40 years. His age was 67. He had been a Representative and Senator in the Ohio Legislature, and an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in the days of his activity and vigor, was one of the most able and influential men in the State.

He was one of the most successful business men of Warren, where he accumulated a large fortune. His funeral took place at Warren last Monday.

Judge King distinguished himself by his early and consistent devation to the anti-slavery cause. He was one of the 'Old Liberty Guard,' was twice the candidate of the Liberty Party for Governor, and once its candidate for Vice President of the United States. While a candidate for Governor, he stumped the State, side by side with the lamented Sanuer, Lawis, and aided largely in laying broad and deep the foundations of the present party of freedom, which is now about to take into its hands the destiny of this Republic.

For his fine social qualities, for his business integrity, for his patriotism and love of country, Judge Kino will long be remembered and honored.—Ravenna (O.) Democrat.

Chicago, Sept. 27. The loss of the Niagara.

Chicago, Sept. 27. The loss of the Niagara Chicago, Sepl. 27. The loss of the Niagara. The steamer Niagara was burnt on the evening of the 24th ult. near Fort Washington, lake Michigan, and one half of the number of persons on board perished.

It is estimated that the number of lives lost by the burning of the Niagara was 66. The schooner Dan Marble saved 30, and the schooner Mary Groves 11, but they have not yet arrived here. The following in addition to those previous reported are known to be saved: M. Deving, Boston, J. Miller, Chicago, Edw. Lane, J. Collins, D. Lyons, Cornelius Bryer of Montreal, A. A. McKay, residence unknown.

The following are certainly lost:—

The following are certainly lost:—

Almon Atwood and wife of Charlotte, Vt., M. J.
Clark, steward, Buffalo, H.n. J. E. Macy of Wisconsin.
Henry Ainsworth of Royalton, Vt., lost his wife, three
children, father, and sister-in-law. The hull of the Niagara sunk a mile and a half from the shore in seve fathoms of water. She was valued at \$70,000.

At Harrison Lake, Wisconsin, lately a sportsman, on shooting at a duck in the lake, was horrified to see a man spring forward and fall on the beach near by. It appears that the ball struck a wave and bounded back on a line varying only about fifteen degrees from whence it started, and passed through the heart of the man, who fell, killing him instantly.

Decease of Eminent Citizens of Vermont. The Burlington Free Press of the 24th ult. says :

'We have to record to-day the death of two aged citizens of Vermont, both held in high respect by the community, at home and abroad. We refer to Hon. Al-van Foote, of Burlington, and Hon. Erra Meech, of Shelburne. Their names have been familiar as house-hold words to the people of Vermont for a half century, and their memory will be revered by all who knew

Mr. Foote died at Burlington on the 21st, aged and Mr. Meech at Shelburne on the 23d, aged 84

Death of a Wit.-The London Punch an nounces the death of Gilbert Abbott a Beckett, whose genius, for more than fifteen years, has been present in its pages. He was a magistrate, and 'by his wise, calm, and humane administration of the law, gave a daily rebuke to a too ready belief, that the faithful exercise of the highest and gravest social duties is incompatible with the sportiveness of literary genius."

Storm on the Lakes .- The late equinoxial storm has caused great damage on Lake Erie and the upper lakes. Thirty vessels are known to have gone ashore on Lake Michigan, many of which will prove a total loss. Several lives, it is supposed, were lost.

The Old Connecticut Charter .- The old original charter, which was deposited in the trunk of the Charter Oak, has been enclosed in a frame of wood of the tree which preserved it one hundred and sixty-nine venrs ago.

Geo. Steers, the eminent ship-builder. was instantly killed on Thursday of last week, near New York, in consequence of being thrown from his

York for the last few days for fitting out a slave schooner, has been acquitted by the jury in the U. S. District Court. The Boston Journal says of the 108 booksellers in New York that signified their Presidential

Acquitted .- De Concha Reis, on trial in New

preferences last week, by declaring 96 for Fremont to 12 for all others, that they were from eighteen differ-ent States, including Kentucky and Missouri. Great Feat in Book-Making .- The demand for Mrs. Stowe's novel, 'Dred,' is so great, that the publishers are printing and hinding three thousand sets a day—equal to len volumes a minute, for the working hours. Still, many orders, it is said, remain unan-swered. We should advise the publishers, when Mrs. Stowe has her next volume ready for press, to get fifty or a hundred thousand copies ready in advance.—

Worcester Spy The National Kansas Committee, in a recently published statement, estimated the free State inhabitants of Kansas, at the present time, at 30,000, and the pro-slavery actual settlers at 5,000.

Printer's Celebration .- The printers of New Hampshire will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into that State on the 6th of October, at Portsmouth. Rev. A. P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, will deliver an address, which will be accompanied with appropriate exercises. There will also be a procession, a public dinner, and a ball in

Messrs. H. Whipple & Son have for sale Disunion Document No. 1, being the speech of P. S. Brooks, in Columbia, S. C., on occasion of his recep-S. Brooks, in Columbia, S. C., on occasion of his reception home by his admiring constituents in August last. It is adorned by a cut of the great poltroon, appropriately surrounded by pistols, canes, bowie-knives, whips and manuscles.—Salem Observer.

Lewis C. Levin, late Know Nothing member of Congress, has been taken to the Blockley Asylum, Philadelphia.

The Boston Atlas says that 60,000 persons have visited the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, and the halls have been crowded daily. The fullest attend-ance was the day after the Franklin inauguration—

It is stated that the train on the Great

some weeks, but his death at last was quite sudden. He was one of the most eminent divines in New Hamp-

Rev. Daniel Foster and the Wesleyan Meth-Rep. Daniel Foster and the Westeyan Methodists.—The request of Rev. Daniel Foster, pastor of the Wesleyan Church in this city, for a dismissal, that he may go to Kansas, has been unanimously granted, and Mr. Foster preached his farewell sermen yesterday. We understand that Mr. Foster will not proceed to Kansas till the early part of winter; meantime he will devote himself to lecturing and raising funds in aid of Kansas emigration.—Lowell News, 29th.

may go to Kansas, has been unanimously granted, and Mr. Poster preached his farewell sermen yeaterday. We understand that Mr. Foster will not proceed to Kansas till the early part of winter; meantime he will devote himself to lecturing and raising funds in aid of Kansas emigration.—Lowell News, 29th.

Colored People in Omnibusses.—In the Supreme Court of New York, on the 27th alt., Judge Whiting, in an action for damages brought by a colored woman for alleged assault committed by an omnibus driver, who attempted to eject her from his coach, ruled that color was no disqualification of the plaintiff, and observed that in that State a person of color labored under no inconvenience on that account, and might aspire to the Presidency of the United States, if he chose, without violating any law, or meeting any disability. The Judge also ruled that common earriers are compelled by law to carry all passengers presenting themselves, and no company has a right to set up a rule to the contrary. The jury returned a verdict of \$12 for the plaintiff.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

A Slave homeward bound still a Runaway! The Bichmond Whig of the 16th inst., says that on Thursday, a case came before the Hustings Court of Fredericksburg, on an appeal from the decision of a magistrate, involving the question of what constitutes a runaway slave. It appeared that a negro from Richmond had a permit to visit Falmouth and return on the following Monday night. On the Tuesday night succeeding, the police found the negro in Fredericksburg, and arrested him as a runaway, claiming the reward specified by the Revised Code. The magistrate decided in favor of the recovery of the reward, and the owners appealed, maintaining that the slave was on his way home, and was not a runaway under the ruling of the code. The court sustained the magistrate's award. A Slave homeward bound still a Runaway

THE TWENTY-THIRD

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Vill be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christma and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarte of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathics, it has shown the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sens of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hop is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges ; to men who hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of educa tion and the means of self-improvement and success. T patriots, it has shown their country's shame and dan ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and

accursed interest devouring every true one. To Chris tians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in lanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

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

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA

ZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that el fect; and we confidently call on every compassionate just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause i shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge or every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, pol itician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precep and example of No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

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

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

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

SIXTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN

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 emancipation not alone of one class, 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 representatio

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

tion :—
To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle
New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next
to consider whether these rights and principles shal
continue to be popularly limited to one half the mem-

ers of the community.

PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS, President.

LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Northern Railway, on which the Queen of England was a passenger on her journey-to Scotland, was driven at Thursday and Friday, the 16th and 17th days of October.

the rate of seventy miles an hour.

An Editor Killed in a Duel.—Charleston, Sept. 29.—W. R. Taber, editor of the Mercury, was killed to-day in a duel with Edward Magrath. He fell at the third fire.

Death of Rev. Dr. Whiton of Antrim.—We learn that the Rev. John Whiton, D. D., of Antrim, died a few days since at his residence in that town, at the advanced age of 78. He had been out of health some weeks, but his death at last was quite sudden. He was one of the most eminent divines in New Hampinterest to the occasion, and must insure the presence of all the faithful laborers of our organization, who are not detained from our gathering by other duties. We earnestly and heartily invite, also, the presence of all others, whether friendly or hostile to our enterprise. The fundamental principles of that enterprise, the unceasing utterance of which has been the business of the

speakers are expected to be present.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

THOMAS CHANDLEB, Rec. Sec'y.

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Socie-ty will be held at WESTMINSTER, on Saturday and Sunday, October 4th and 5th, commencing Saturday syching at 7 colors. evening, at 7 o'clock.
STEPHEN S. FOSTER and WM. WELLS BROWN will b present. A general and punctual attendance of members is desired, and an earnest invitation is extende to all.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

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

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY. All know that the memory is the principal thing on which we rely for storing up the treasures of science, and that it is the depository of all acquired learning, and unless it is strong, nothing can be acquired and remembered. The common mode of improving this faculty is by years of intense study in the languages; and that, by a great outlay of money. I have discovered a method by which the memory can be improved and strengthened, and increased in value nearly two thirds in six months, or doubled in one year. My method does not require more than ten or fifteen minutes thirds in six months, or doubled in one year. My method does not require more than ten or fifteen minutes each day; and the time thus spent is that which is generally occupied in doing nothing. This way of improving the memory does not require hard study or labor, and by it, old or young can improve that great faculty. This is no humbug, nor is it lalk; and I can easily prove my assertion; and all will be satisfied after trying. For a complete knowledge of this method, enclose fifteen cents, or the value thereof in postage stamps, to A. M. RECTOR, S. Onondaga, N. Y.
Scottember 26.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The next regular Anti-Slavery meeting in the city of Providence will be held on Sunday, Oct. 12.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be present.

CHARLES SPEAR will speak in the Universalist Church, Portsmouth, N. H., next Sunday afternoon. Subject-Proper use of Prisons in the United States.

SOUTHBORO.'—An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Southboro', on Sunday, Oct. 12, to which all friends of freedom in that and the neighboring towns are cordially invited.

CHARLES L. REMOND and JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will be

NEW ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednes HE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856, and continue four months. Phoressons: Enoch C. Roife, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy 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 demonstrator.

Fee, \$5 for each of the six branches. Forly 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, Boston. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'y.

DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

> BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc. 2 vols., 12 mo. Price, \$1.75.

THE attention of the thoughtful and religious portion of the community is earnestly asked for this book. The author has been fully sensible of her obligations to Christianity, and her work is full of the gations to Christianity, and her work is full of the spirit of vital piety; a piety characterized by a beauti-ful and childlike faith, by cheerfulness and good works. The story of 'Aunt Milly's' conversion is one of the most signal instances of the power of religion to be met

with, either in actual life or in fiction.

It is true that the clerical defenders of slavery are pretty severely handled, and that the sort of religion which consists solely in attention to forms, to the 'anise, and mint, and cummin,' passing by the 'weightier matters of the law,' meets with no especial favor. But in these respects, the author has only applied the teachings of the evangelists and apostles to the men and to the affairs of the present day. to the affairs of the present day.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.

> 13 Winter street, Boston. THE PRESIDENCY!

DIX'S REPLY

Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON. and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soulstirring Liberty Song, with plano accompaniment, and an elegant Frontispiece. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each Song will make four pages, and be published separately.

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NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED. WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH

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BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS AND such a history, reader! We beg you to purchase, 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 picture 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

trembled for his country, knowing as he did the enormities of a system capable of producing such direful results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent characters 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 engravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as it looked while passing down State street, the other a picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Boston;—making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75 cents.

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The United States Constitution, AND ITS

PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

THE Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc. Selected by Wendell Princips. Third Editlog, Enlarged. 12mo. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornbill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 60 etc.; in thick paper covers, 373.

Every American cilizen should have a copy of this work, especially avery friend of impartial liberty.

POETRY.

From the National Bra-THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

BY JOHN O. WHITTIES. A sound of tumult troubles all the air, Like the low thunder of a sultry sky, Far-rolling, ere the downright lightnings glare. The hills blaze red ; with challenge and reply, Treading the darkness, hostile hosts draw nigh : Behold! The burden of the Prophet's vision-The thronging hosts! the Valley of Decision! Day of the Lord !- of darkness, and not light, Breaking in thunder, and the whirlwind's roar ! Even so, Father! Let Thy will be done; Turn and o'erturn ; end what thou hast begun

In judgment or in mercy. As for me, If but the least and frailest, evermore Let me be numbered with the truly free, Who find Thy service perfect liberty ! I fain would thank thee that my mortal life

Has reached the hour, (albeit through care and pain, When good and evil, as for final strife, Close dim and dark on Armageddon's plain ; And Michael and his angels once again Drive, howling, back the children of the Night! Oh, for the faith to read the signs aright, And, from the angle of Thy own clear sight, See Truth's white banner floating on before. And the Good Cause, despite of venal friends And base expedients, moved to noble ends; See Peace with Freedom make to Time amends; And, through its clouds and dust, the threshing-flo Flailed by Thy thunder, heaped with chaffless grain !

NEW ENGLAND'S RALLY. A SONG FOR THE TIMES. BY REV. PREDERICK H. HEDGE, D. D.

Hear, O New England ! arouse thee and rally ! Tyranny threatens, and foemen invade : Call, from Mars Hill to Connecticut Valley, All thy six nations to counsel and aid.

First on the State-roll, from river to river, Sound the alarm-cry, ocean-bound Maine Bid thy brave children make haste and deliver Soil yet unsullied by Slavery's stain.

Rock-ribbed New Hampshire, withhold not thy thunder Swift be thine echo to Liberty's call ! Prop of misrule, take thy white peaks from under, Let thy dark dynasty crumble and fall. Thou of thy charge needest none to remind thee-

Thou, O Vermont ! needest none to incite! Danger and trial unshaken shall find thee Firm as thy hills in defence of the right. Old Massachusetts! back-bone of the nation!

Liberty's cradle, be true to thy fame ! Think of thy sires, till the new generation Rival in lustre each time-honored name. Canny Connecticut, calmly comparing

Freedom and bondage as sources of gain, Know that true wisdom consists in wise daring, Know that true valor bath profit in train. Sister Rhode Island, we claim thy affiance,

Little in stature, but mighty in soul ! Worthy compeer in this holy alliance, Crown and complete the invincible whole.

Bo ! ye six nations, stand shoulder to shoulder ! Freedom and Justice rely upon you; Freedom is safe while your strong arms enfold her ; Justice shall live while New England is true.

> RISE, BROTHERS, ALL. AIR- Sparkling and bright.'

A sound of arms and of war's alarms. Each breath from the South is bringing : 'Tis the charging van of Oppression's clan To the breeze their dark flag flinging. Сповия-

Then rise, brothers, all, at duty's call, Beat back our fierce assaulters ; And strike with might for God and the right, And the fires of Freedom's alters!

Our brothers bold in the prairies cold, In bloody shrouds are lying, And their wives on high send the piercing cry.

CHORUS-Then rise, brothers, all, at duty's call, &c. A noble hero is bleeding now, In the balls of the nation falling ;

And his crimson gore, as it stains the floor, Is for vengeance loudly calling. CHORUS-Then rise, brothers, all, at duty's call, &c.

Then ou let us go to meet the foe, Though above us the thunder rattles; We stake our life in the holy strife, With our trust in the God of battles.

> CHORUS-Then rise, one and all, &c.

From the Littleton ' People's Journal.' THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. We chose a Northern President, Among a thousand betters. He did the very thing we meant, When bound in Slavery's fetters.

We kept our purpose well concealed, He understood our knavery. And labored with untiring zeal, Extending human Slavery.

We'll sing our Platform loud and clear. And welcome shouts we'll give them, Whene'er our allies travel here, And bring their servants with them : And when we view our Southern lords, With joy our eyes will sparkle. Coming with concubines and swords,

'Twill look so Patriarchal. The slave trade, now called piracy, All Christian nations stifle; But in our seal for liberty, We'll go for its revival In terror's reign and wild dismay, We'll crush all abolition,

Then steal more blacks from Africa, To better their condition. The people call us tories now, For pushing slavery further, And spurn the laurels on our brow. Our friends have won by murder. But plunder, rapine, blood and fire

We'll mete to each fanatic, While burning presses we admire, It seems so democratic. We bought the Irish vote with gold,

And gained from Rome a blessing. And when poor Kenting's knell was tolled, Upheld the bold assassin ; And while with border ruffian bands Missouri law sustaining, With clubs our model statesmen stand, Our principles explaining.

HUMAN EXPERIENCE. As these who love decay, we die in part, String after string is severed from the heart; Till loosened life, at last, but breathing clay, Without one pang is glad to fall away. Unhappy he who latest feels the blow, Whose eyes have wept o'er every friend laid low Dragged lingering on, from partial death to death

Till, dying, all be can resign is breath. Thomp

THE LIBERATOR

THE REIGN OF A SLAVE-DRIVER.

How slave-driving is carried on at the South may be seen by the following graphic description, which we ex-tract from the new and highly interesting work, entitled 'THE KIDNAPPED AND THE RANSOMED : being the Personal Recollections of Peter Still and his wife . Vina, after Forty Years of Slavery. By Mrs. Kate E.

The overseer on Mr. McKiernan's place was The overseer on Mr. McKiernan's piace was usually a representative of the lowest order of his profession. The master could tolerate no other, and those of the better class would not remain in his employ. If, by chance, he hired one of a higher grade than the brutish fellows to whom his business was wont to be entrusted, his stay was a horse.

The precise language which the overseer had used to Peter.

You told him, said she, to come to your house, and you'd cure it or knock it out; and he said, if that was the case, he wasn't gwine come, kase he didn't want his teeth knocked out like he short.

short.

Why don't you put on some decent clothes!

Said such a one to a half-naked negro, soon after he entered upon his duties in the field.

Burton gave her an angry scowl. Was I talking to you! said he.

No, sir, but you's trying to get Peter whipped, just for nuthin! 'Aint got none but dese yer, sir.'

. Where's the clothes your master gave you this

'He ain't never give us no clothes, sir, in more'n

a year.' Humph! I'll not have any thing to do with his lousy niggers; I shall get lousy myself.'
Mr. McKiernan, I can't do business for you your niggers are too filthy and ragged; I can't

oversee such a gang.'

Well, I'm going to get them new clothes soon; I've been intending to get some this long time, but it has been neglected.' Nothing more was heard of them, however, and

fession, that a few instances of his reign should be

on Sunday morning by summoning all the hands to listen to his rules.

'D'ye all hear? Every man of you must get

your axe and saw, and go to the woods, and chop and saw logs for boards. And you girls, get your mattocks and handspikes, and go on the new ground and grub; and, d'ye hear? men every log

The master at last despaired of taking them by ordinary means, and he resolved to try a desperate measure—one that should frighten all the others who might thereafter be tempted to try the woods.

About half way to Courtland lived a negroand saw logs for boards. And you girls, get your mattocks and handspikes, and go on the new ground and grub; and, d'ye hear! men every log heap and every brush heap there. And mind; the same's to be the law for every Sunday morning. Ye all are to work till noon, and after that ing. Ye all are to work till noon, and after that

you may go to the devil.'

The sable company gazed at each other in blank amazement. They had been 'pushed' when they had been allowed to wash and mend, and work their retaker with the process of the sable company gazed at each other in blank bull-dog.

He arrived before supper, and early the next morning the bull-dog.

the face, - Well, sir, de res' cun do as dey likes, but dis chile nint gwine to do it.' You tell me, cried Burton, that you're not going to do it!

Yes, sir, I tell you I wont do it. I aint gwine to work a Sunday for no man.'
'Very well-v-e-r-y w-e-l-l.' The enraged over-

seer turned his fiery eyes upon the other slaves, and saw that they obeyed his orders. With roll-ing eyes and pouting lips, they all went in their dirty clothes to work.

Till noon they labored; none dared for a mo-

ment to lag, for the monster with his heavy whip was near. At twelve, they returned tired and angry to the quarter. They were unwashed, their cabins were untidy, but they had no heart to move, and there they sat in sullen silence.

Presently the overseer summoned five or six of

the strongest men to go and help him ' take that gentleman that wouldn't work on Sunday.' They dared not disobey. Burton took a rope, and, attended by these unwilling aids, entered the He did not look up as they went

in, but sat with his head inclined, and with a look of fierce decision on his face. They approached to bind him. Instantly he sprang to his feet, and fought like a tiger.

For half an hour the uproar in the house continued; and then they brought poor Lewis out,

wound up in ropes.

The cabins were built in a hollow square, one The caoins were built in a nollow square, one side of which was formed by the overseer's house and garden. Into the centre of this square Burton led his victim, and there, in sight of all the slaves, he stripped him entirely naked, and then whipped him till the blood streamed from his back. Then bim till the blood streamed from his back. Then commanding, as before, other negroes to his aid, he led him to the smoke-house, and put him in the stocks.

Take off de dogs! call 'em off! dey's killin' me!' cried Frank.

These consisted of two heavy timbers, with mortice holes cut in each, through which they thrust the hands and feet of the offender, securing them by heavy iron bolts at each end of the tim-

Thus the pitying slaves confined their mangled brother. Alas! they had no power to aid him, and they dared not refuse to obey the orders of the overseer, though every appealing look of their suffering companion was a dagger to their

After supper that night, a light was seen gleaming through the small apertures in the smoke-house wall, and some of the slaves peeped in. Burton sat composedly in a chair which was kept there for the convenience of overseers on like oc casions, and as his cowhide, with a sharp twang, fell on his prostrate victim, they heard his muttered curses mingle with the sufferer's groans .-· Well, whispered one of these purious listeners, 'I gives it up. Der aint no use talkin' 'bout de Lord's orderin' all things; kase its plain to my comperhendin' dat nobody sent dat dar ole feller yer but the devil himself. De Lord knowed we done seen bard times enough on dis yer place; we didn't need no more o' dat sort.'

The next day at noon, Burton let the offender out, and ordered him to go to work.

'I aint able to work,' growled Lewis.

'But you shall work,' rejoined the overseer, 'or

I'll give you more of the same sort.'
Notwithstanding this threat, Lewis went to his cabin, and there, day after day, he sat brooding over his injuries.

· How long are you going to sit there, you d-d sulky nigger? ' cried Burton at the cabin door.
'I's gwine to stay yer till I gits well, and den I's gwine to de woods.'

Lewis kept his word. A day or two after this,

de yard.'

The day wore on, but no Lewis appeared. 'I they'd keep out o' de woods.

tell you, my lady,' said Burton to Lucy, 'I'll fetch the truth out of you.' So saying, he seized her, and, tying her arms around a block, whipped her cruelly. But thus he gained no knowledge of her husband, for she still protested that she supposed he had only gone into the yard.

Week after week passed on, and yet no tidings

Week after week passed on, and yet no tidings.

The next day after Frank was taken, 'old man John' was brought in. He was not torn by the

ven by Burton's cruelty to join him in his 'den.' Yet the cowhide of the overseer had no rest; where he remained till Elliott called them off, for so dearly did he love its music that a day sel. No trace of Lewis was discovered, and the hunter, dom passed on which he could find no occasion for with his dogs, went home.

vere toothache, and he quit his work and sought his mother's cahin. It was a busy time, for they house servants.

were to kill hogs the next day.

He had been in the house but a short time, when Burton came to the door, and bade him go and help to make the necessary preparations for the morrow. 'I can't work, sir, said he, 'my 'Well,' said the overseer, 'come along to my

house, d-n you, and I'll cure it, or knock it out-'If that be the case, sir,' said Peter, 'I won go; for I aint gwine to have my teeth knocked out like I was a horse or a hog.'
'So you tell me you wont, young man-very well.'

The next morning, Peter, having been kept awake nearly all night by his tooth, did not go out till sunrise, though he was called soon after mid-night. Meantime, the master visited the scene of

"Master Peter is laid up with the toothnehe," said Burton to his employer, and I told him yesterday if he would come to my house, I would give him something to ease it; but the young gentleman told me he would not."

Vins stood near, and as she had heard the conversation the day before, she determined, if possible, to shield her son from the impending storm. She had always been a most useful servant, and since the time when the overseer Simms had so nearly murdered me, the master had not suffered her to be beaten. So, with a consciousness of her own standing in his esteem, she boldly repeated, in his presence, the precise language which the overseer had used to Peter.

'You told him,' said she, 'to come to your house, and you'd cure it or knock it out; and he

'Hush your mouth!' cried her master.
'I told the truth, sir,' said she, nothing daunted, and looking him carnestly in the face. After a while, Peter came out. What's that impudence you were giving to Mr. Burton last night, telling him you wouldn't?' said the mas-

The young man repeated the conversation.

'Well,' said Mr. McKiernan, turning to the overseer, 'you can tie him up to that apple tree.'

Burton needed nothing further. He quickly tied Peter to the tree, and gave him a hundred lashes, after which he ordered him to go to work. This scene was highly amusing to the master, who often told the story with great glee, swearthe scrupulous overseer found another situation, leaving his place to be filled by one whose tastes accorded better with those of the old master.

One of this latter class was employed upon the place a few years after Peter's sojourn there, who had so keen a relish for the varieties of his pro-

three runaways, though many days were spent in hunting them, and no means were left untried to His name was Burton. He was a tall, dark foes. Their wives, from the time of their flight man, with gray hair and shaggy eye-brows, as fierce and disagreeable in countenance as he was cruel and hard of heart.

Standard and companied husiness rescale.' Go out and hunt them,' said Burton. when they complained of their scanty fare, 'and when you bring them in, your allowance shall be made up to you.

The master at last despaired of taking them by

The silence was interrupted by one of their number, named Lewis, a very black man, with a round face and heavy figure, who stepped forward and said, as he looked the new overseer firmly in the face,—' Well, sir, do res' cun do as dev like but dis chile sixty. the three occupied together, and told the news to his companious, Lewis, and 'old man John.'

Lewis lost no time in fleeing beyond their scent. The dawn of the next morning found him in the woods near La Grange, distant from their ren dezvous about seven miles. Early in the morning, the party, composed of Mr. McKiernan, Elliott, and a slave named Vol-

len, started on the hunt. They were mounted on the swiftest horses the place could boast, and the dogs, with their noses to the earth, silently follow-They passed the gang of slaves just going ou

to work, and from many a heart the fervent prayer went up to Heaven that they might miss their prey. Late in the afternoon, the baying of the dogs

was heard. 'There,' said Vina to the woman who was plowing next her, 'I'll lay any thing they's started one o' the poor fellers.' The horrid sounds came nearer—the hunters' yells mingled with the dogs' loud baying; and as all eyes were turned to the direction of the woods, a man bounded over the high fence, and ran with desperate speed into the midst of the ex-

cited slaves. The frightened mules set up their ears, and ran furiously through the field, dragging the ploughs behind them over the young corn.

Hold on! hold on!' cried the master, who rode close behind poor Frank; 'don't let 'em

But few tried to obey, and those few wer dragged at full length along the ground, adding by their shouts and cries to the confusion of the

if they do kill him? He's made me more expense

and trouble than his neck's worth.'
The bull-dog, with the ferocity of his race, kept close to the poor fellows legs, and tore great pieces of flesh out of them as he ran. At last, Frank seized a stick that lay across his path, and attempted to beat him off. Up rode Elliott. 'You d—d rascal! how dare you strike my dog!' So saying, he gave him several blows over the head

d neck, that sent the blood gushing out. . Mercy! mercy!' cried the slave, 'you're kill-"I mean to kill you, you black cuss."

When they called off the dogs and started for the house, poor Frank, faint with fatigue and loss

of blood, could walk no further; so the master commanded one of the men to take his mule out of the plow, and carry him to the house.

They lifted him, all covered with blood, upon the mule, and when they reached the quarter. Mr. McKiernan delivered him to the overseer.

Burton, is one of your runaways. Elliott says he'll bring in the other two to-morrow, if they're any where this side of h-ll.' Burton ordered the slaves to go on with him

The next day the overseer went in the stocks.

The next day the overseer went in to 'take his satisfaction.' He first fastened the hands of his victim in their mortise, and then, sitting down, whisped him till his demoniac rage was 'satis-

For several days thereafter, Frank was left in the stocks. His wounds inflamed, his bruises feetered, and at last he told the overseer, who daily paid him a visit, that if he did not have his legs dressed where the dogs had bitten him, he should die, 'sho 'nough.' Burton made no reply, but the next day he took him out of the stocks, and

let him go.

For two months he remained in his cabin, and Lewis kept his word. A day or two after this, he rose in the morning at the sound of the horn, and went out. Soon after, Burton appeared at the door, 'Where's Lewis!' demanded he, of Lucy, his wife, who was preparing to go to her work. 'I don' know, sir; I reckon he's some're 'bout de yard.'

The day wore on, but no Lewis appeared. 'I tell you, my lady,' said Burton to Lucy, 'I'll fetch the truth out of you.' So saying, he seized her, the truth out of you.' So saying, he seized her, the sound work svery Sanday in the year, to make

dogs, for on their approach he climbed a tree where he remained till Elliott called them off.

About a fortnight after this, at midnight, Low

'Is you come in to stay ! ' said Vollen. n't know ; think I better!

Yes, I recken you mought as well, for de dogs done tore Frank a most to pieces.'

What you recken dey'll do if I comes back!'
Don' know; best ax ole mass'r—I'll go tell him you done come in.'
Soon the master came to the door. 'Well,

Lewis,' said he, ' you had your race ! Come back to stay, ch!'
I don' know, sir: I'll stay if I can be left lone, and not git whipped to death.'

The slave obeyed, though with m ings. Something within him urged him to flee; hut then he could not believe his master would all low him to be besten more. It surely would no be for his interest to render him unfit for labor

to make me a crop, and how can he do it, if you all are off to the woods?"

'Burton,' said the master, 'you take your sat-isfaction out of him, and then give him an extra fifty for me, to make him tell who fed him when he

poor heathen race from being allowed to dwell in he was discharged. Mr. McKlernan declared that all his niggers were all free, going about kicking his other subjects had commenced their daily toil up their heels; 'he must get somebody that would in accordance with the orders he had given them.

After dinner, he went in to chastise his victim. He fastened his wrists in their appropriate mor-tise, and then, lighting his pipe, sat down to his A POOR-HOUSE AMONG THE CHIVALRY.

Burton was in his element. He wasted not his strength by violent exercise or undue excitement, for his long arms swayed leisurely, in unison with his pleasant thoughts. He had plenty of time to 'take his satisfaction,' and at every cut of the

down this gentleman.'

They soon brought the brine, prepared according to his directions; and then, according to his command, they washed poor Lewis from head to foot. O! how he shricked and writhed as the stinging fluid penetrated every bleeding gash the cruel whip had made! Then, after giving him a few more cuts, as he said, to beat the medicine in,' Burton loosened his wrists, and, leaving his feet still in the stocks, went out and locked the door.

deprived of their reason. We agree with you. We see our poor-house crumbling to the ground with decay, yet imagine it, or affect to imagine it, a very grand edifice, in every way suited to the wants of such rough ends of humanity as are found in it. Like Satan, we are unquestioning believers in ourselves, and singularly clever in finding apologies for all great crimes.

At the door of the poor-house stands a dilapidated hearse, to which an old gray horse is attached. A number of buzzards have gathered

stocks, his loncliness unbroken, save by a daily then, and seem meditating a descent upon his visit from the overseer, who came in just to give bones at no very distant day. Madam casts a him a few cuts to wake him up. By this time, his wounds were much inflamed, and he begged to be allowed to go to his cabin and put on clean

charge of two other slaves, who were informed that if they did not bring him back when he had changed his clothes, they should take ' the same bounty.'
They led him to his cabin, and his wife called

in several of the other women to see his back. Vina was one of these. She says: 4 When I went in the door, Lucy was a wettin' his shirt with warm water to loosen it from his back; and his two children, Charles and 'Muthis, was a cryin' like their hearts was done broke. Lucy soak the shirt a long time, till she think it done got loose; heap o' times, when she tried to pull it stupidity, runs his dingy fingers over his back, and 'peared like he'd faint, constant. She wash his back till it done stop bleedin', and then she kivered it all over with tallered plasters. Then, when he got his clean clothes on, the men whar fotch him from the smoke-house, they car-ried him back. Lucy and her children stood in

men to the blacksmith's shop, to receive ' the runmen to the blacksmith's shop, to receive 'the run-away's irons.' An iron ring, weighing fourteen pounds, was welded on his ankle; and to that was 'As if I hadn't enough to do, gettin' off this fastened one end of a heavy log chain, the other end of which was brought up and passed twice withdrawing his wicked face, and taking himself around his waist, where it was secured by a lock.

work, though he could hardly drag himself along. in a fog. 'We must wait a bit,' says the old man, Through all the long hot summer days, those his face seeming to elongate. 'You can look about, heavy irons galled his neck and ancle, and even there's not much to be seen, and what there is on the Sabhath he had no rest, 'Sometimes,' well, it's not the finest.' Mr. Saddlerock shuffles says Vina, 'peared like he would run crazy. But his feet, and then shuffles himself into a small

enough for runaways.'

One wet morning in the summer, Burton told Tom and Madam Montford set out to explore the Abram, a blacksmith, who was then headman of the hoe hands, to go to one of the hills to scrape cotton, as the bottom was too wet. Abram ac- Some are crowded with half-naked, flabby females,

of his ragged, filthy people. 'I say, Burton,' said he one day, as he rode through the field.

how the devil can you work such a miserable gang of niggers! Why don't you make them wash and mend their clothes !

to this order. 'When we gwine wash!' cried 'We got to work every day, Sundays and

bim by accepting that for 'two hours by sun.' Manday's here now, that's settled—but I'll—for and so on Monday morning they went out in the same tattered frocks—the rags sulling in the wind. Mr. Glentworthy lends the way, down the rickety

Sundays to work for themselves.

The effect of Burton's constant whipping and the corn was choked, and the cotton could scarce-ly be seen amid the tall, rank grass. This unpromising state of his darling crop at

at a season when all the forces he could summon half a day's work, kase dey's all so bruised and were needed in the field.

at a season when all the forces he could summon were needed in the field.

The master rose at dawn, and sent a note to Burton, saying that Lewis had come in, and dearing him to come up 'soon.'

Promptly, with rope in hand, the overseer presented himself at the kitchen door. Lewis threw at him a glance of angry defiance. 'No!' cried he, as Burton attempted to tie him, 'my massr's 't yer,—he cun kill me, if he will; but you shan't tie me, nor whip me—nary one. You's done enough o' dat dar.

'Cross your hands!' shouted Mr. McKiernan.

'Very well,' responded the slave; 'if mass' says so, you can do it; but if he wasn't here, I'd die fus.

'Lewis,' said his master, 'I want Mr. Burton to make me w crop, and how can he do it, if you 'em up 'cordin' to his own mercy, and now they says so. 'em up 'cordin' to his own mercy, and now the all are off to the woods?

"I se willin", sir, to help make you a crap, replied the slave, 'but when you gits such a mean oversee', whar whips all de time, I can't stand it.

Burton, said the master, 'you take your satisfaction out of him, and then give him an extra fifts for me, to make him tell who fed him when he.

The wordin't to his own mercy, and now they wasn't going try to make a crap. So that year we didn't make corn enough to last till June. We had to go half fed, and the mules got support they'd fall down in the plough. They didn't get nuthin' but fodder, for it comes mons's hard to have to buy corn."

isfaction out of him, and then give him an extra
fifty for me, to make him tell who fed him when he
was out.

The next overseer was the reverse of Burton.

The people all liked him mightily, and he made
with a grim smile upon his repulsive face, the
an elegant crap without any fuss. The stocks
overseer led Lewis to the smoke-house, and put
him in the stocks; then, leaving him there to meditate upon the manifold benefits ensuing to his
itate upon the manifold benefits ensuing to his
did not suit the master, and before the year closed,
poor heather race from being allowed to dwell in
a Christian country he west out to see that all

[From 'Justice in the Bye-Ways,' by F. C. Adam Published by Livermore & Rudd, New York.]

A low, squatty building, with a red, moss-cover to 'take his satisfaction,' and at every cut of the ed roof, two lean chimneys peeping out, the wincowhide that forced an extraordinary groan from down blockaded with dirt, and situated in one of
the prostrate wretch before him, a gleam of fiendish exultation flitted across his savage face, and standing half hid behind a crabbed old wall, and through his closed teeth he hissed—'Ah! that's looking very like a much-neglected Quaker church a good one; it takes me to break a nigger in.' in vegetation. We boast much of our institutions. When he had given him enough for once, he and this being a sample of them, we hold it in When he had given him enough for once, he called two of the boys, and ordered them to make a bucket of strong pickle, and carry it to his house. 'My wife,' said he, 'will put in some spirits of turpentine, and then it will do to rub down this gentleman.'

fached. A number of buzzards have gathered for four days, the slave remained fast in the about him, turn their heads suspiciously now and glance at the hearse, and the poor old horse, and the cowing buzzards; then follows Tom, timidly, to the door. He has rung the bell, and soon there stands before them, in the damp door-way, n fussy old man, with a very broad, red face, and a very blunt nose, and two very doll, gray eyes. which he fortifies with a pair of massive framed spectacles, that have a passion for getting on the tip-end of his broad, flat nose.

There, you want to see somebody. Always

somebody wanted to be seen when we have dead o see his back; somebody wanted to be seen when we have dead;
't When I went folks to get rid of,' mutters the old man, queruhis shirt with back; and his back; and his is, was a cryin'
Lucy soak the looking inquiringly at the visitors.

Tom says they would like to go over the premises.

Yes—know you would. Ain't so dull but I can see what folks want when they look in here.' The old man, his countenance wearing an expression of up, it fotch up welts o' flesh about the size o' my of his bald head, and seems questioning within finger 'long with it. Then the blood trinkle down himself whether to admit them. 'I'm not in a very good humor to-day,' he rather growls than speaks, " but you can come in-I'm of a good family-and I'll call Glentworthy. I'm old-I can't get about much. We'll all get old a The build-

ing seems in a very bad temper generally.

Mr. Glentworthy is called. Mr. Glentworthy. the door, and watched him till be done got out o' with a profune expletive, pops his head out at the sight; and 'peared like they all would sob their selves to death.'

The visitors have advanced into a little, narrow passage, lumbered with all sorts of rubbish, and ewis was taken out of his prison, and led by two swarming with flies. Mr. Saddlerock (for this is the old man's name) seems in a declining mood-

back into a room on the left. A collar was then put around his neck, from which an iron horn extended on each side, nearly to the point of the shoulder.

'He's not so bad a man, only it doesn't come out at first, pursues Mr. Saddlerock, continuing to rub his head, and to fuss round on his toes. was then sent to the field, and forced to His mind, Madam Montford verily believes, stuck he never got no pity from them whar was the cause of all the trouble. They on'y laughed at a warm, sickly atmosphere; the effect has left its his misery, makin' out like thar's nuthin' bad marks upon the sad, waning countenances of its

cortion, as the bottom was too wet. Abram accordingly led his hands to the hill which he supposed Burton meant, and they all fell earnestly at work. Soon they saw the overseer coming with his grey horse at full gallop. 'Why in h—ll didn't you go where I told you!' shouted he to Abram.

'I thought this yer de place, sir.'

'You thought! You're not to think; you're fastion of wild beasts in a cage, are seven poor to do.' do.' idiots, whose forlorn condition, sad, dull counte-Abram attempted to explain, but Burton grew nances, as they sit round a table, staring vacant-Abram attempted to explain, but Burton grew furious: and at last he drew forth his pistol, and shot the slave through the leg, thus crippling him for many months.

The master 'cursed and blustered a heap' about this, but he was so sure that such a tight fellow must be a first-rate overseer, that he could not think of turning him away.

Yet even he at length grew weary of the eight

· Visitors,' Mr. Glentworthy smiles, ' must no wild he one day, as he rode through the field, how the devil can you work such a miscrable and of niggers? Why don't you make them ash and mend their clothes? Den't care how they look, replied to overseer. If they only work, I don't care if the lice eat 'em alive.' the lice eat 'em alive.'

'Well, I do, and by G—d, they look too had. I say, if they don't wash and mend their clothes, you give them the devil.'

Vina stood near and listened with indignation to this order. 'When we swipe wash!' cried with the title of 'institution.' She never was in to this order. 'When we swipe wash!' cried with the title of 'institution.' Them what the 'mad cells'—to his recallection. 'Them what get there, mostly die there,' A gift of two dollars secures Mr. Glentworthy's services, and restores she. 'We got to work every day, Sundays and all; we ain't got no time to wash nor mend.'

'What are you all doing nights, d—n you!,

'We's a workin' for you, sir, all the time, day, and night; and drove and whipped till we's half dead, any bow.'

He turned away. 'Burton,' said he, 'you might as well give the women two hours by sun of a Saturday to wash, for by G—d, they're too d—d filthy.' filthy.'

The next Saturday, just as the sun was going did, for nobody cares for the rubbish sent here; behind the trees, Burton dismissed the women to go home and wash. But they would not please only be laughed at. I don't like to be laughed at. They had every week washed their under garments by night—but this they kept a secret. They were determined to look as badly as they could, until their master should give them at least their en wet, slippery steps led into a dark subterrance on wet, slippery steps led into a dark subterrance on wet, slippery steps led into a dark subterrance Sundays to work for themselves.

The effect of Burton's constant whipping and crippling the hands was manifest in the fields. So many of the people were driven to the woods, or otherwise unfitted for their usual labors, that the corn was choked, and the cotton could scarce-ly be seen amid the tall, rank grass. phere is redolent of disease.'

This unpromising state of bis darling crop at length opened the master's eyes. He rode through the field one day when Burton was not there. What the devil ails you all? said he; 'I never was in the grass like this.'

'No wonder,' replied one of the boldest men, 'reck you'll never git out de grass long's you keeps ole Burton yer. He knows nuthin' bout farmin', no how; he dea beats your people, and outs 'em up constant; dat dar's all he knows. Dem whar's able to work at all can't do past higher and higher, shriller and shriller, until, 'It straightens 'em down, sublimely, to put 'e

in piercing shricks, it chills the very heart. Nor it ceases, and the echoes, like the muraning winds, die faintly away. Look in here, how says Mr. Glentworthy— a likely wench—once it is a likely wench —once it is a

He swings open the door, and there issues from a cell about four feet six inches wide, and sins long, the bideous countenance of a poor malate girl, whose shrunken body, skeleton-like armi, the tended and glassy eyes, tell but too forcibly but tale of sorrow. How vivid the picture of will idiocy is pictored in her sad, sorrowing face! Ma painter's touch could have added a line more perfect. Now she rushes forward with a suddensathat makes Madam Montford shrink back, sapalled. Now she fixes her eyes, hangs down her head ed. Now she fixes her eyes, hangs down her had and gives yent to her tears. My soul is whiteyes, yes, yes! I know it is white; God tells as it is white—he knows—he never torture. Be doon't keep me here to die-no, I can't die hen doon't keep me here to die—no, lean't die here in the dark. I won't get to heaven if 1 do. 0: 7st, yes, yes, I have a white sout, but my skin is not she rather murmurs than speaks, continuing is fold down her head, while parting her long, dispersion of the shoulders. Notwithman, hold down her fleat, while parting her long day tering hair over her shoulders. Notwithtending the spectacle of horror presented in this lines the spectacle of horror presented in this lines. skeleton, there is something in her look and a tion which bespeaks more the abuse of long on finement than the result of natural aberrati mind. 'She gets fierce now and then, and yells' says the unmoved Glentworthy, but she woo's

hurt yo''How long,' inquired Madam Montford, who has been questioning within herself whether as act of her life could have brought a busan being into such a place, 'has she been confeed here !' Mr. Glentworthy says she tells ber our

tale.

'Five years—five years—five long, long year.
I have waited for him in the dark, but he waited come, she lisped in a faltering voice, as her encome, the lisped has Then tions overwhelmed her Then, crouching back upon the floor, she supports her head reasonable apon the hoor, she supports her head pessively in her right hand, her elbow resting on her tose, and her left hand poised against the brick will.

Pencele! said Mr. Glentworthy, for seel is the wretched woman's name. 'cannot you do not have a seel in the wretched woman's name. 'cannot you do not have a seel in the wretched woman's name.

Pencele! said Mr. Glentworthy, for such is the wretched woman's name, 'cannot you sing a set for your friends!' Turning aside to Madam Monford, he adds. 'She sings nicely. We shall see get her out of the way—can't last such longer.

Mr. Glentworthy, drawing a small bottle from his pocket, places it to his lips, saying he stale it of old Saddlerock, and gulps down a portion of the contents. His breath is already redolent of whiskey. 'Oh, yes, yes, yes! I can sing for them, I can smother them with kisses. God faces seldom look in here.' She rises to her feet, and extends her bony hand, as the tears stal down Madam Montford's checks. Tom stands speech less. He wishes he had power to redress the less. He wishes he had power to redress he wrongs of this suffering maniac—his ver each fires up against the coldness and apathy of a people who permit such outrages against benan-ity. 'There !---he comes! he comes! he comes! the maniac speaks, with faltering role; the strikes up a plaintive air, which she sings, with a voice of much sweetness, to these words

When you find him, speed him to me, And this heart will cease its bleeding, &c.

The history of this poor maniae's sufferings is told in a few simple words that fell incautiously from Mr. Glenworthy's lips; 'Poor fool, she had only been married a couple of weeks, when they sold her husband down South. She thinks if the keeps mad, he'll come back.'

There was something touching, something melancholy in the music of her song, as its strains verberated and reverberated through the dred vault, then, like the echo of a lute on some Alpise hill, died softly away.

AYER'S

before known of any Medicine. INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumer, of Chetta

Are curing the Sick to an extent never

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The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltines, / 15th April, 1854, — "Dn. J. C. Arra. Sir: I have taken your Pills with gust benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, and kines bendache, which her A few does of your Pills cured me. I have ned you Gerry Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and olds with he failing success. You make medicines which care, and feld a pleasure to commend you for the good you have does and as

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Fenn. Railread Co. siy.—

"Fit. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 150.

"Six: I take pleasure in adding my testimony to be effect, of your medicines, having derived very material lensifi that its use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Filis. Is an new without them in my family, nor shall I ever consent to be, while my means will procure thum."

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

"Having used wore Command by the consent of the state of the consent of the cons

N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Cahbarte Pills in my practic, lordly-from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In ass of disordered functions of the liver, cassing healach, indige tion, costiveness, and the great variety of disease that like, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all cases were a purgative remedy is required, I confidently recommed has Pills to the public, as superior to any other I have ever final. They are sure in their operation, and perfectly afsequenced they are the surer of their operation, and perfectly afsequenced for many years known your Cherry Pectons as the best long, medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no was infart in that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

"Acton, Me., Noc. 23, 185.

for many years known your Cherry Redonal as the best tough medicine in the world, and these Pills are in no we inferin that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

"Dr. J. C. Aven. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from my left with scro' als in its worst form, and now, after twenty year its and an antodol amount of suffering, have been completely one in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of related in write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have missed and how long.

"Naver until now have I been free from this leathens dense in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and make no most biling, besides the unendurable pain; at officer a smile in the scalp of my bead, and destroyed my hair, and has but he scalp of my bead, and destroyed my hair, and has but he partly bald all my days; sometimes it came out in my fast, see the part of the months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking your Cafarif Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My one well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commoned a leady growth; all of which makes me feel already a new perse.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of conveying dismation that shall do good to others, I am, with every animator of gratiknde,

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from bertall bood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MERETE,

Overseer of the Fortsmouth Manufacturing to CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Insia. 20th April, 1834.

"Overseer of the Fortsmouth Manufacturing to remody I could try; but a few does not your Pills have cured me from a billions attack which seem from dennesses of the Liver, which had become very sense from dennesses of the Liver, which had become very sense from the months to be told me in a few days they had combined from make the best medicine in the world, and I am few stays pos."

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"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providental blooms, to see family, and you may well suppose we are not unmissful of it.

Yours respectfully.

"Senate Chamber, Ohin, Agraf 50, Mathematical and the senate of the suppose we were not unmissful of it."

"DR. J. C. ATER. Honored Sir.: I have make a thorough risk of the CATHARTIC PILLS left me by your agent, and have set found me suffering. The first does relieved me, and a well-set found me suffering. The first does relieved me, and a be substantially on the suffering to the suffering the sum of the sum of

The above are all from persons who are publicly known visit they reside, and who would not make those statements without thorough conviction that they were true.

Unprincipled dealers may attempt to put you off with other pills, on which they make more profit. He not imposed upon if any such counsellors.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold by THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING,

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