source, if sayment be made in advance. TAll emittances are to be made, and all letters plains to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to winded (rost Paro,) to the General Agent. Adertisements making less than one square in end three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

rivania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auderived to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts de paper, viz : FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY

LAUSE, EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and I in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of nery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

TYES! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdin

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of 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-OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

VATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 45.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1856.

# WHOLE NUMBER 1348.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

# SPANISH AMERICA AND SLAVERY.

The rapid decadence of nearly the whole of sanish America during the last three decenniums the present century, has been a puzzle to stateson historians and philosophers. Some have atplated it to one cause, some to another cause, some to the compound influence of co-operatof causes. One has declared that it had its in the corrupting influence of the native id and silver; another, that it was due to the seral degeneracy of the Spanish race; a third, the the various Spanish-American States have m planged since they threw off the yoke of old Soin; and still a fourth, probably, to all of these embined. But all have left out of the argument be most potential of all the facts in the history of time countries-which was the abolition of slamy cotemporaneously with the achievement of per independence, and the attempt to elevate the native Indians and the negroes, mulattoes, patires, &c., of all shades of color, and of every degree of civilization, or rather barbarism, to per fer solitical and social equality with the populathe of pure Caucasian origin.
This was a fatal error. Instead of improving

the inferior class, it only tended to degrade the sperior, deteriorate and waste it by amalgamain, and inutilize both. Agriculture was blightcalifrated, the masses were seen immersed in hope-less ignorance and superstition; and this day, satiside of Brazil and Cuba, and excepting the few inhibitants of pure Caucasian blood, there is gareely a Spanish-American people which is more stranged than the subjects of the Montezumas and belicas were over three centuries ago. The countries they inhabit must be re-conquered or re-colosized to be brought again under the dominion of collisation, and made to subscrye the uses of agri-culture and commerce. New Cortezes and Pizarps-the Vikings and empire-builders of the modern rold-may there find open and ample fields for their enterprise, prowess and statesmanship. New had, new ideas and new aims are wanted to reclaim them from the savagery of man, and a new risem of slavery is demanded to rescue them from the conquering wildness of nature. Reforming philes alone will not do; revolution may follow lation; and still, so long as there is no solid has of labor-so long as the agricultural and indestrial arts are paralyzed, government will pass brough successful\* stages of anarchy until it racks a state of political nihility. In illustra-tion of this, let the history of any of the pseudo-republics to which we allude be traced—especially the history of Mexico during the last quarter of a Their decadence dates, as we have seen, hen the abolition of slavery, and their regenera tion can only be effectually and permanently effectally its restoration. They can only recover from the mongrelism which now darkens and depresses ben through Caucasian immigration, and nothing at slave-labor can ever reduce their fertile soils

tod lexeriant wilds to a systematic and profitable

We have more than once referred to the neces thy of introducing slavery into Nicaragua as the colymans by which Walker and his followers tould consolidate and perpetuate their new Rejublic, because, from the nature of its climate and products, the Anglo-American settlers were mable to cultivate the soil profitably themselves. and the native mongrel inhabitants were almost totally worthless and inefficient as free laborers alluded to significant assurances we had recived from authorized sources, that Walker de-Figued, as soon as he could prudently do so, to publicly legalize slavery within his dominions, ad invite slaveholders to emigrate thither with their slaves. We knew, some weeks since, that a decree to this effect had been drawn up, and we now learn that it has been promulgated. We con-ficiely a steady pronounce it the wisest, most prescient the one thing needful. Without it, vain would are been his conquest, vain his invincible army tain his re-construction of government and reform ting of commerce : without an efficient labor stem as a basis, all must, sooner or later, have fided away, like the unsubstantial fabric of a vision. Numbers of slaveholders have already writter to us to know if they could safely take their slaves ists Nicaragua to cultivate sugar, coffee, rice, intigs, or chocolate plantations, as the case might We have always assured our correspondents that though slaves were not recognized by law in Mearagus, we had no doubt they would be securton; and that, ultimately, slavery would have at bashished existence there of law as well as fact. They will now find that our confidence in Walker's agicity and statesmanship was not misplaced He did not fail to see the necessity which we early pointed out, and, like a bold statesman, he now repends to its demand. There is another step further along, however,

int, as a prime auxiliary in making the first effecthe-that is, opening Nicaragua to the African tare trade. We have not time here to elaborate, but a glance at the statistics of slavery will show the great importance of the measure. Labor is in the great demand in our Southern States to allow hany to be withdrawn for Nicaragua; the cooley tal America to think of for a moment; and, there-ice, the African slave-trade and African slavery, baducted on homane principles and regulated b

THE RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE-TRADE. The de ore, which has recently been issued by General Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, mestablilling the institution of slavery, and in

he decree, for we are decidedly in favor of re-spening the slave-trade, in order that the price of may be reduced to such figures as that ly industrious poor man may purchase, and be-

regard the course pursued by Gen. Walke

e dissolved, we look upon this movement of Walker as that of a statesman, and we hope

THE PRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS. DETROIT, Oct. 21st, 1856.

FRIEND GARRISON : Meeting of Progressive Friends, or Friends of Human Progress, whose only basis of association was the fatherhood of Gol and the brotherhood of man, I became much interested, and very desirous of attending one of their Conventions. This long-cherished wish has at length been gratified, and as the character of this Society may be as new to some of your readers as to myself, I propose by your permission to give a brief ac-

It originated some six or seven years since among the Quakers; and the immediate cause of the new Association was found in the fact, that the members of this religious body were averse to mixing themselves up with ' the world,' as they termed all outside their organization, and those among them whose souls were alive to the great moral questions of the age, finding the place to strait,' persisted in cooperating with reformers every where. For this cause, the old Society disowned some; others disowned the old Society; and thus commenced this truly progressive movement. which is becoming stronger and stronger, and seems not unlikely in its onward course to sweep away that old stand-still body from the list of sects.

The Progressives have no organization, no discipline no membership, even, of which I could learn any thing; but their association is wholly voluntary, entirely untrammelled by form of any kind;

The Yearly Meeting for this State was convened in Battle Creek, -one of the prettiest villages, by the way, in all Michigan, and surrounded by a beautiful country, whose varied scenery is seldom equalled in the West. There was a fine gathering of true reformers from different parts of this State, and a few from Pennsylvania and New York. The meeting continued three days, and was of a most stirring, yet harmonious character. The platform was entirely free to any one, man or woman, white or black, orthodox or heterodox. Resolutions of a thorough-going, radical character were brought up for consideration, and discussed in a most spirited and masterly manner. Slavery, intemperance, the use of tobacco, human governments, woman's rights, home relations, and the claims of the Christian Church, were earnestly and candidly considered. Possessed of true manliness, these friends were not afraid to investigate with boldness and energy every subject which came before them. There was no hesitancy-no fear entertained, that though God has created us with the faculty of reason, he will nevertheless condemn us to everlasting miscry for the free

That the character of the meeting, and its prevailing as principle is involved, none at all. spirit, may be judged, I will insert a few of its resolu-

Resolved. That the movement of the Society of the union between Religion and Life. We have no set forms or ceremonies, nor have we sought to impose upon opinions too sacred for examination, nor in respect to rights. hich human reason should yield to human authority. The union we seek will be secured by pureness, by love unfeigned, by the armor of righteousness on the sight hand and on the left.

Resolved. That we desire to aid in building the true Church, in relation to the plenary inspiration of the Kansas? Bible and tests of discipleship, are unfounded, and that freedom and regeneration of man.

Resolved, That the true object of the mission of Jeus is entirely above the proselyting schemes of the present age-its intent being to enlarge the sphere of truly as the Free State men in Kansas. hought and widen man's sympathies, upon the comon basis of the common brotherhood of man.

ance, and no fancied ills, how terrible soever, which those from whom he received it? may be consequent upon its abolition, should for a moent deter u- from striking it to the earth at once, as he enemy alike of God and man.

Resolved, That on woman's fidelity to her mission, as nd greatness of all future generations ; that we therefore demand for her the most perfect freedom for all her powers of body and mind, and are firmly and forever opposed to all institutions, doctrines or sentiments tending in any degree to abridge her liberty, or limit her sphere of action.

Many other resolutions of a highly reformatory and to less interesting character were discussed, some of which have already appeared in your paper.

The speakers from abroad were Henry C. Wright was also enlivened by the presence of Sojourner Truth, whose songs and speeches came with telling effect upon an audience entirely new to her peculiarities.

To one brought up, like myself, in the Presbyterian Church, and accustomed to the conventionalisms of a city, the social life at intervals during the three days sion, and after the close of the meeting, was exceedingly refreshing. Never before was it my happiness to reathe an atmosphere of such entire freedom. The nost unaffected kindness, intelligent hilarity, and joyous harmony, every where prevailed. The social gath rings at the houses of Henry Willis, Joseph Merritt and other friends, the boat excursions on Lake St Mary, the walks in the neighborhood of this beautiful sheet of water, and the pic-nic in its vicinity, will long be remembered with the liveliest pleasure, and a weary citizen like myself may thankfully live on the 'strength of this food many days.'

This free social life, among a people nearly all bor Quakers—a sect to outward observance very solemn and strait-laced, seemed at first unaccountable; but on reflection, this appears to be the explanation. While Friends have always been in the habit of holding meetings two days in the week, Sunday and Wednesday. inga two days in the week, Sunday and Wednesday, potism that ever saw the sun-a tyranny that

THE LIBERATOR. they have never regarded either as the Sabbath, and ly been spent by them in visiting and receiving visits of one another; consequently, unusual opportunities have been afforded for the cultivation of the social pature. How different with us! Our only day of gene-Observing, a few years since, a notice of a Yearly ral leisure, Sunday, has always been looked upon as a time devoted to God, not to man; too solemn for the indulgence of social feelings, and altogether too good or too bad for merriment for any kind. The Quaker custom of calling every one by the first name, without any formal prefix, seems also greatly promotive of freedom and familiarity.

In conclusion, if any of your readers are weary of a city life, of the heartless forms of Orthodox churches, of the vain nothings called parties, and would have their souls strengthened, revivified, and filled with love to God and man, let me counsel such to attend the first Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends within their C. E. C.

The following Protest, made by Mrs. MERCY B. JACKSON, a much respected homospathic physician in Plymouth, applies the argumentum ad hominem very forcibly to the case of the Free State men in Kansas.

### A PROTEST.

To the Citizens of Massachusetts, and to all lovers of Justice and Equal Rights :

Believing that every unjust exercise of power should be resisted by the best means we possess, and regarding taxation without representation as an aggression upon the rights of those so taxed, it has become, for the third time, my duty to protest against such abuse of power.

In the town of Plymouth, Mass., in 1855, there were \$418,570 00 worth of property taxed, owned by women, and, consequently, not represented, beside a vast amount actually owned by women, and taxed in the husband's name, and not represented by its owners. In many other towns of this Commonwealth, the amount is very much larger, and in the cities it is im-

The axiom, that 'government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,' is a fundamental principle in our government, and it therefore requires no sage's ken to perceive the injustice of power exercised without the consent of the governed. It is indeed a complete state of vassalage, in which the subject has no choice, but is compelled to obedience by the powers assumed, not consented to.

I would ask the freemen of Massachusetts to consider in what does the political state of the women of Massuchusetts differ from that of the Free State men of Kansas, except that their oppressors are their relatives and friends instead of the border ruffians and deadly enemies. A great difference indeed, so far as personal security and peaceful living are concerned, but as for

Of what have the Free State men of Kansas to comtaken from them; that rulers are placed over them Friends of Human Progress is emphatically a religious without their consent; that they are compelled to obey novement. Our cherished purpose is to restore the laws which they had no voice in making ; that, conse quently, legislation is against them, instead of for them obliging them to support measures that rob them of ourselves a system of theological belief. We have no their just rights, instead of protecting them in their

Are not these grave wrongs? Do they not lay the axe at the root of the tree of Liberty? Can they be knowledge, by long-suffering, by the Holy Spirit, by submitted to without degradation? Every patriot will say, No! emphatically, NO!

Look, now, at the state of woman in Massachusetts which has ever been foremost in demanding liberty for and beautiful, as well as to destroy the unshapely and one half of her citizens. Does she not take the ballot the false : our weapons are truth, our arguments love. box from women as effectually, though more quietly Resolved. That the claims of the self-styled Christian than the Missourians did from the Free State men of

Have the women of Massachusetts any more voice in the agencies used by it are inadequate to secure the electing their rulers than the Free State men of Kan-

> Are not the women of Massachusetts compelled to obey laws which they had no voice in making? As Is not the legislation of Massachusetts against w

men, instead of for them? Witness the disposition of Resolved, That American slavery is the most stu-pendous crime the world ever saw; that no interest legislation, or entailed by will, before she received it. which it may be thought to subserve, however vital How is it when the husband dies first? Does the widand important, can for a moment justify its continu- ow hold his property, unless specially provided for by

O, no! She receives the use of one third of it during her life, but cannot devise it by will. She is, in fact, a minor, whose guardian, the Law, will allow to have the income of one third of her property while she he mother of the human race, depend the happiness lives, but never to spend one cent of the principal, whether suffering or not for its use !

Again-Are not the women of Massachusetts compel led to support laws which rob them of their just rights instead of protecting their rights? Emphatically, Yes! Freemen of Massachusetts! you whose patriotic souls are roused to earnest action by the intolerable wrongs of your brethren in Kansas, be consistent! Be true to the great principles you are endeavoring to sustain and when you have sent home to Missouri the border ruffians who have violated the sanctity of the ballot-Andrew T. Foss, and Joseph Dugdale. The meeting box, and you have established free institutions on the levely plains of Kansas, do not lay off your armor until you have carried out your convictions in your own State, and liberated one half of your fellow-citizens from an oppression as unjust, if not as intolerable in its infliction, as that of the noble Free State men of Kansas, whose wrongs send a thrill of horror through every heart that pulsates for FREEDOM.

In behalf of the women of Massachusetts, and the MERCY B. JACKSON. world.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 15, 1856.

#### From the Newburyport Herald. THE POSITION OF VIRGINIA.

Whether Virginia is, or is not, to be regarded we leave every man to judge for himself; but this we would say, that if Virginia is to be judged by her practice during the past year, she can in no

years is so some surpassed in this republic; that the King of Naples, whose despotism is too bad to receive the support of his brother despots, might learn from; that entirely throws the despotism of Louis Napoleon into the shade, and has no equal in vieness in all the past, but the Inquisition. Is not this true! If all the States had been as free as Old Feedend is to say nothing of New Eng.

can exercise a choice of the candidates that the that God hath made of one blood all the nation Spain do than that? There can be, and is, no free-tion, and expected to be only temporary in its oper-

Kaneas, or the non-extension of even future eradcation of the slave system; and to the extent of their power it is frowned upon out of the State. The grand jury of Harrison county have actually and a true bill of indictment against the editors of the New York Tribune-a paper of more abiliy than is elsewhere put in type in the world ; and Mr. Wm. P. Hall, of the same county, was indicted for getting up a club of subscribers to the Tribune; and the only reason why he has not been brought to trial, the Philadelphia North American tells us, is, that the indictment was vitiated by one of the jurors being a surveyor of highways, and therefore ineligible to act; and before anothr jury was empannelled. Mr. Hall had fled to Pennpression at Naples, the censors stand at the door

It was always contrary to law to teach slaves practical application of this principle to a mother, of respectability and piety, was in Nor-olk jail for teaching slaves to read the Bible. That was a police regulation, necessary to preserve the quiet of the country, they said; but antil this year, it was never denied to white men to preach from that Bible. Now, no man who oes not defend slavery from the Bible, is sound on that question; and they have been disgraced and driven from their societies for refusing to do it. The case of Rev. Mr. Malcom, at Wheeling, s in point. A prayer cannot go up to heaven but it must be rank with the offence of slaveholding ; a sermon cannot be uttered but it must be tinged with African blood. There are their free pulpits! They lynch, and far and leather the preachers. What did the Inquisition more than deny the rights of conscience, and disgrace and torture its

We might enumerate every right and privilege hat freemen esteem, and we should find them all thus outraged. A vessel cannot go into the wapay for the insult. We would have a war with but Virginia does it. A flag, having the name of nation in Christendom to prevent such search ; presidential candidate, cannot float upon the winds of Virginia, but the military must be turned out, and a City Council convened to cut it down. There being a majority in Newburyport or Worcester in favor of Fremont, we wone world would say, if the city Council in either of these places should be convened to discuss the question whether a Buchanan flag should be hoistd in their streets! What should we do, if we should see a Mayor and City Council cutting down blow was struck. The flag would be defended to the death by the whole people—by Fremonters and Buchanan men alike. In France, they planted liberty trees instead of liberty poles, but after the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, the soldiers removed them. What did the murderer of the French Re-

But Virginia is not content with doing all this; she declares, through the Enquirer, (the same paper that thanks God there are no free schools in Virginia, and vilifies free society which regards mechanics as the equals of gentlemen.) that 'they seek not only to retain slavery where it is, but to plant it where it is unknown.' We must show that African slavery is moral, religious, natural and in general, a necessary institution of society.' It says to the North, that would be on good terms with them, 'You need not go so far: but only agreé to its extension as a matter of right on our part.' And for fear they should not agree, Henry A. Wise, the Governor of Virginia, who swears by the gods of Virginia, who threatens to draw his aword and baptize it in the blood of opponents to such doctrines, orders the militia of V the presidency, if he should have the legal major-ity of the whole country to make him President, of a man who is Southern in heart and life, who never was an abolitionist, and never acted with them, but simply believes that slavery should not he extended further. Oh, divine Henry! proud boy of the sunny South! craxy Governor of Vir-ginia!

would make the Czar of Russia blush for the stu- THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE REPUB-

as Old England is, to say nothing of New Eng-asd, and then Virginia had done what she has, about the spread of slavery; the other is opposed to its existence. The one resists the slave system only so far forth as it seeks to extend itself into new tershe would have stood out among her sister States ritories; the other regards this question of exten-as a horrid monster. Now, when the blackness of sion as a mere side-issue, and seeks to cut up the her huge proportions is partly hid by the twilight whole system by the roots. The one is pledged to inds her, and the clear sunshine is dis- respect slavery in the States; the other declares its tant, we scarcely realize, in the press of other cients, what she is. But in the six months past, she has directly and positively denied every right or privilege that belongs to freemen.

Tespect slavery in the States; the other declares its tune, we scarcely realize, in the press of other purpose, with the help of God and good men, to overthrow and abolish slavery in the States. The past, she has directly and positively denied every right or privilege that belongs to freemen. First, she denied the right of free elective ac- with the negro ; the other arows itself as primariton, when she forbid the return of Mr. Undertwo when she forbid the return of Mr. Undertwo from the Republican Convention that nominnted Fremont, to his home. Where is the freedom
of election—where is the franchise of which we
The one, with hearts apparently untouched by the boast so much—if not even a white man and a appeals of the bondmen already in chains, says, landholder, not to speak of a less fortunate class. 'this is no negro question'; the other, believing great parties present for our suffrages? The throne to dwell on all the face of the earth, and that all of Louis Philippe crumbled to the dust when he are brethren, and moved to indignation at the sight denied the right of the people to assemble together; of nearly four millions of men beld in chains, on but the oligarchy of the Old Dominion not only no better pretext than that of the color of their denies the right of Conventions on her soil, but skin, declare that this is emphatically a negro quesforbids her citizens to attend such meetings abroad; tion. The one stands solemnly sworn to maintain and if they transgress, she banishes them. What and execute the pro-slavery compact of our fathers more does Austria than that! What more could —a compact made under circumstances of temptasteps for presenting candidates by free nomina- liver up the fugitive slave, to shoot down the in-

where they may not freely canvass for their surgent slave, and to continue to the slaveholder candidates; and where they may not go openly his extra-proportional representation in Congress and holdly to the ballot-hox to deposit their votes; and in the Electoral College. The other openly and from first to last this is denied in Virginia. She denies, next, the freedom of the press. torily refuses to be bound by it. It pronounces it, With the exception of a little section of western in the strong language of Scripture, 'a covenant Virginia, bordering on Ohio, there is no spot in the with death and an agreement with hell,' and as-State where anybody, who values life or property, serts that the first and only duty we owe in regard rould dare to establish a press to advocate free to it is to labor for its annulment. In short, the Republican party is a Union party ; our party is, on this question, a Disunion party. That there may be no misrepresentation on this point, let us explain the import of this phraseology :-In the first place, we do not mean to undervalue the proper uses of union-whether of States, or of individuals; or to depreciate in a country like ours the advantages of political confederation. Nor do we mean to be understood as cherishing a self-flat-

tering or pharisale sense of our own superiority; or as holding to the belief that civil government may not, like the rain from beaven, which descends upon the just and the unjust, extend its benefits to all classes; or that a body politic may not be rightly constituted, and yet include amor ylvania. What an idea! a man having to flee its citizens even the worst of evil-doers. Nor do rom his country for asking his neighbor to read a we mean to imply the existence on our part of any newspaper, which is so popular as to have 273,000 feelings of hostility toward the South, or a belief subscribers, five times the number, we will venture that the people of the North are, abstractly and ty say, of all the papers of Virginia, as it has five apart from circumstances, any better than those of imes the brains in its editorial department of the the slaveholding States. In speaking of disunion, total of them. This is the freedom of the press we do not speak as politicians. We cherish no that we boast of! In Rome, the police examine pa- ambitions plans of self-aggrandizement, or invidipers passing through the mail, to see if they smell ous schemes of political ascendancy. We contemffreedom; in Russia, Nicholas prohibited the plate no popular tumult; no convulsive disruption London Punch, because it ridiculed his tyranny; of political ties; no general disintegration of the in France, Louis Napoleon would write all the States. We propose nothing, we intend nothing editorials himself, if he could; but that being im-inconsistent with the horror with which we, in ossible, he tells the editors what they may talk common with all good men, regard the idea of civil

bout; and in Bomba's seething cauldron of op- or servile war, or any form of internecine strife. When we speak of disunion, we speak as the adof every printing office, to see what enters and goes vocates of a moral principle; and in advocating out. Wherein is Virginia more free than they! this doctrine, we are simply contending for the o read in Virginia; and, two years ago, a Virgining relations in this country, religious and political mother, of respectability and piety, was in Nor-cal. The pro-slavery ligaments, we maintain, which hold in anion the Northern with the South ern States, should be instantly severed. The com-pact, under the obligations of which—whether as States or as individuals-we rest, to send back the fugitive, to strike down the uprising, to join hands with the enslaver, should be at once reseinded There should be no connection whatever on the part of the people of the free States with those of the slave States, which would make the former partakers with the latter in the support of the

> This is what we mean by disupion. These ar the sentiments which we seek to propagate. Al-ready they are cherished and acted upon by an in-fluential portion of the community. When they fluential portion of the community. When they come, as we believe they will, to be so wide-spread come, as we believe they will, to be so wide-spread as to make up the general public opinion, they will, by their own force, and without any special effort on our part, take the proper practical shape, and bring about the needful political action. What particular political changes and civil reconstruc-tions may be necessary to insure all the legitimate benefits accruing from their adoption, it is not our prerogative to say. That we leave to those whose province or mission it may be to settle the affairs of State. Our concern with this question relates,

as we have already said, to its moral aspects. That the people generally are averse to a discussion of this Disunion question, we are well aware. So they were once to the discussion of the slavery question. They have got used to the one; they will become accustomed to the other. But, whether or not, this question is now fairly launched, and it will not cease to be debated, till some definite such a flag! They might engage the sexton to do action is taken upon it. What the end of it all the last service for their vile flesh before the first will be, it does not seem difficult to conjecture. In the very nature of things, the infamous compact which now holds together the slaveholding and non-alaveholding portions of the country must be can-celled, and the Union dissolved.

This Union has already existed longer than it was supposed it would by some of the men who aided in forming it. Its dissolution has been foreshadowed by the secret fears which have ever been betrayed in regard to it, and by the Farewell Addresses which have been relied on to prevent it. The instincts of the people have taught them that slavery and the Union were bound up indissolubly slavery and the Union were bound up indissolubly together, and that to lay effective hands upon one was to cut the ligaments of the other. The ablest political philosophers that have ever spoken upon the subject have expressed the belief that the existing Union would be dissevered. The profound and impartial De Tocqueville, than whom no man has ever better comprehended our institutions, saw the signs of approaching dissolution, and expressed his belief that haven what would the comed his belief that, 'happen what would, the com-mercial States would remain united,' and would one day become the first maritime power on the

The universal feeling that now exists in this ountry is a presage of coming dissolution. Politicians may protest their devotion to the Union, and their followers may say amen; parties may vie with each other in protestations of loyalty, and each may declare that there is no danger of dissolution except from the success of the other; and both may asseverate, as they do, that the Union must and shall be preserved. Nevertheless, the

hand-writing is upon the wall, and a seal is put to the doom of the iniquitous bargain. The people are calculating its value. They have at this mo-ment no heartfelt regard for it. Their attachment to it is merely traditionary, and their reverence for it is a political superstition which will not bear the light of reason. There is in fact now no real Union between the North and the South. Govern-or Wise has justly described the relation between Wise has justly described the relation between the two, when he says it is one 'of warlike broth-erhood, of confederated antagonism, of shake-hand enmity, of sectional union, of united enmity. It is doubtful whether there are any two contiguous civilized nations on the face of the globe which are mutually more antagonistic in character, feeling and institutions, than are the slaveholding and nonslaveholding nations, so to speak, of this country. That this make-believe Union should continue much onger is impossible. It exists in violation of the of God, and of the constitution of man, and in its nature must come to an end.

And this result will come, no matter who may the next President. If Mr. Buchanan should be elected, it will surely come; for in addition to the general causes which have been enumerated as warring against a continuance of the Union, there will, in that event, be some special influences which will combine to insure the result. The most active men in the support of the Democratic candidate, and those who were chiefly instrumental in is nomination, are and were avowed disunionists They are disunionists, not as a matter of morality or humanity, but from the base desire to perpetuate slavery, and the unholy ambition of ruling in a slaveholding Confederacy. 'Let us,' said the Richmond Enquirer, 'detach Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, southern Indiana and southern Illi-nois from the North, and make the highlands between the Ohio and the lakes the boundary line. Let the South treat with California, and, if neces-sary, ally herself with Cuba and with Brazil.' It was by an appeal to men holding views and cherishing purposes such as these that Mr. Buchanan's nomination was finally effected. President Pierce had made his bid for the Southern vote, and Mr. Douglas had bid in competition, and for awhile the nomination seemed to be between these two contestants. But, in the meantime, as the balloting went on, Mr. Buchanan came in, in the person of one of his friends, and outbid them both. was done in a speech delivered by Samuel W. Black, Esq., of this State, the forthcoming and meaning of which had been previously announced and privately explained. Mr. Black spoke as the recognised and particular friend of Mr. Buchanan, and, quoting in impressive tones the language of Ruth to Naomi, thus addressed the South :—

· Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if

aught but death shall part thee and me.' This was received with shouts from the Southern pullifiers. Mr. Buchanan was unanimously nominated, and the Convention adjourned to m next time in Charleston, South Carolina. gramme of the Southern disunionists, which is not a secret, but is openly spoken of, is to elect Mr. nan, to admit Kansas as a slave State, to es tablish the nationality of slavery, to annex Cuba to conquer Mexico, to re-open the slave trade, and to let these events work out their own natural results. That one of these results would be immedite popular convulsion, and another the ultimate mberment of the Union, we think no reflecting mind can for a moment doubt

In expressing the belief that the election of Mr.

Buchanan would be followed by a dissolution of the

nion, we do not mean to say that this event would e immediate, or even that it would be very much hastened, but that it would be an insured result. And on the other hand, this event, though it might be retarded, could not be prevented by the election of Col. Fremont. It will come as the sequence of causes over which no President can exercise more than a temporary control. Col. Fre-mont, if elected, will doubtless be true to his oath f office. He will maintain the Constitution and ase the means at his command to enforce the laws of Congress, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 in-cluded. He will do all in his power to re-cement the loosened bonds of the Union. His policy will be at the outstart to strengthen and consolidate his party; to this end a first step will be to make priends at the South. He will be surrounded by political advisers who will counsel him to give palpable disproof of the charges brought against him of disaffection to the Union, and hostility to the slaveholders, and slavery in the States, and of sympathy with the Abolitionists. And without presuming to say to what extent he may be disposed to give car to these counsels, certain it is he will do all he can, by conciliation and concession, and, if need be, by force, to strengthen his administration, and maintain unimpaired the bonds of the Union. In his efforts to these ends he may so far Union. In his chorts to these ends he may so far succeed as to give a temporary quiet to agitation. The Union will doubtless once more be declared to have been saved, and the glory of that achievement will be claimed for Colonel Fremont's administration. But the war of conflicting elements will still go on. Slavery is in its nature aggressive; it will not be restrained. Rule or ruin are the only alternatives recognised by slaveholding intolerance. On the other hand the swelling tide of anti-slavery sentiment cannot be kept back. Too strong to sentiment cannot be kept back. 100 strong to be controlled by arbitrary legislative enactments, it will assert itself in all natural ways, and at every convenient opportunity. It will brook no further aggression; it will demand the foll complement of rights, it will resist all attempts at slaveholding domination; and for every act of encreachment, it will surely make reprisals. It will not be, it cannot be compelled to send back the fugitive, to cleave down the insurgent slave, or to submit patiently to the undue power imparted by an unequal representation. Thus the two sections will live together in a forced and hostile union. The North cannot uccumb to the South ; the South will not submit to the North; and there can be nothing but conthis consummation is achieved, there can be no permanent peace—no freedom for the black man— no secure liberty for the white man. Liberated from this adulterous connection, relieved from the mill-stone which slavery has hung around her neck, this free country of the North will enter upon a career of prosperity and true greatness such as no nation has, perhaps, ever yet realized. On the other hand, deprived of the aid of the North, the South will find herself unable longer to maintain her peculiar system, and, either by dint of reason or force of service and will be and will be the statement of th for force of service arms, will be compelled to set her bondmen free. At what time these events shall happen, and in what order they will come, it is not for us to say. But that it some time not

far distant, and in some shape or other, the results substantially as here foreshadowed will be realized,

we have no doubt. They will come as the neces-sary sequel of causes now at work, the chief of which is the anti-slavery movement.

bee difficult, it may be, but scarcely less import being philanthropists, is too hypocritical, too backerous and innuman for the civilizers of Central Amoust and theres law, must have the preference over every other fam of compulsory labor.—New Orleans Delta.

thing the importation of negroes, is now attractour own part, we were highly pleased with

Is not only correct, but challenges the approval of the entire mass of people inhabiting the Southern States, and we believe that they will austain him in the position

the day is not far distant, when Central America, the day is not far distant, when Central America, the Southern Confederacy.—Carolina Times.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 7, 1856.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Gov. Gardner is re-elected by a large majority.

Burlingame is re-elected to Congress by a plu-

RECEPTION OF MR. SUMNER.

The public reception given to the Hon. CHARLES

the intention of Mr. SUMNER to be here in season to

asion personally so dignified and impressive;

tegrity, exalted patriotism, and a renowned liberty-

for its extent. As it went on its winding way

from the boundary line on the Neck to the State

House, the spectacle was grand and inspiring;

but though the cheers and congratulations were

frequent on the route, the enthusiasm was temper-

ed by an intense sympathy for the noble sufferer-

so that, at times, it seemed something like the

sadness of a great bereavement mingled with the

exultation of a grand victory. Never before were

loving ancestry.

other man in Massachusetts could have made the writer gives us advice on this point which lacks con-

178 THE PRESENT STARTLING CRISIS. A few days will decide the present condition, a A few days will decline the present country. The obably the future destiny of the country. The obast reflection I have been able to give to this bject satisfies me that we are now to take the step tanes of the Great Republic. 'At this point,' chall be say, 'began the career of events that overturned the hopes of the civilized world, and doomed the American continent to a bopeless and does do a hopeiess and degrading slavery—here fell the brightest if not the last hope of humanity. Ages must roll away before freedom can again assert the rights she lost that day. Or shall be say, 'from that day human slavery checked in its progress, began to decline, until at length free labor, by a gradual and peaceful advance, asserted its natural superiority and- ' but I will not venture to describe the magnificent future of a period when Northern enter-prise, industry and education shall have full liberto expand themselves over the whole territory of the United States. Of no less import than this do I believe the present controversy to be, because this is an actual contest for the final possession and control of the country. And that issue is now dis-tinctly before us. What else does the issue of ex-tension mean? I believe this to be the final struggle, because if the cause of freedom fails now, slavery will before another election entrench itself in impregnable lines. Let us not deceive ourselves, not fear enlightening our adversaries. They know full well the strength and the weakness of their own position. They know that if with their pres-ent representation they should venture to meet again the rising tide of this great popular movedisarm its adversaries forever, it is a moveme ough representation, and landholders'

ment, they will inevitably be swept away before it.

It is a great popular cry for liberty, and whether
it shall be hereafter as moderate in its demand of
reform, as it is now, or whether smarting under
defeat, it shall then resort to extreme measures to that will go backward only under the pressure of actual force. When did a great popular movement in the name Liberty and with a just cause ever yield to anything but force? Our cause is admitted to be just by those whom I now address. The Fillmore conventions dare not, if they would, defend the aggressions of the South, or deny the great wrong of the Bendinities. insuring a Republican U. S. Senator in place of electoral votes, and lacking 35 of a choice. The votes in this State, as far as heard from. great wrong of the Repudiation. Three times within our memory have the English government and aristocracy, after a long struggle, yielded to such a popular demand. Catholic disability, rotnopoly of food have successively given way to the spirit of liberty; and only because if they had not, nan, 5458, Fillmore, 4330.

they would have been swept away by a revolution. Once within the memory only of the oldest now alive has France obstinately refused to yield to the whole number of Representatives heard from may reasonable remonstrances of her long oppressed people, and her throne and the whole fabric of her be classed as 320 Fremont Americans and Republiernment fell to pieces amidst hideous uproar cans, and 20 opposition,-ten towns to hear from. and ruin. More recently, Hungary and Italy have risen for liberty, and their own military governrality of 70 votes, against a desperate opposition. ments have been unable to repress them; both have been trodden down only by the iron heel of Dawes in the Eleventh District beats Trafton, and foreign despotism. I leave the application of these Thayer in the Ninth beats DeWitt. Other than lessons of history to the judgment and imagination these, the old members are re-elected, the new of others. I make no other use of them but to show that the march of liberty is onward; that Massachusetts leads all the States.

passion, interest and prejudice cannot stand before it, and that concession is the part of wisdom. Now, acting upon the knowledge of these facts, what will be the consequence if the Buchanan party succeed in this election? They will be compelled to add to the strength of the South in every possible direction; they will not concede anything to the Free States. Even in view of their present peril, they declare that the extension of slavery is their settled purpose, and they assign no bounds to that extension. What will be and must be their that extension. What will be and must be their means of securing it! New slave States in the Senate, and new slave representation in the House.

They already have a majority in both Houses ! the next Congress, and with an executive to aid them, the last hope of liberty is lost. Cuba and Mexico, and perhaps Nicaragua from without -Kansas and new Texan States, if not New Mexico and Utah within-these will be the defences and outworks of slavery, and then we are forever, con-stitutionally, a nation of slaveholders: the scorn and the terror of the civilized world. Against all this there will be but one dreadful remedy, which I pray I may never live to see, but which our su pineness and want of manly spirit may leave as a terrible inheritance to our children. Sooner or later it will come. The last hour of peaceful constitutional remedy is the present. Speaking under

the deepest sense of responsibility, and with a judgment cooled by long retirement. I can see no saue of this great controversy. I know this may seem to some an over statement of the danger.
know we are in the habit of thinking that our country is so extensive, and our institutions so free, that revolutions are impossible; and even that a dissolution of the Union is impossible, be-cause as some think, the South dares not recede for fear of the escape or revolt of their slaves, and because no State will consent to be a horder State and because we cannot now draw the line of future separation. All these considerations are strong

against the probability of a peaceful separation but not one of them will stand in the way of civil war under the influence of exasperated passions. Under such feelings of mutual hatred as are beginning to develop themselves, men make no calculations and take no counsel of their fears Again it is said that the great West will not per mit us to separate; peaceably and by compact, perhaps not; but it will be in this very West that the war will first break out, for there freedom and

slavery will be brought most immediately in contact. So you may think it impossible that the South will have the power to introduce Cuba and Nicaragua into the Union. Have you forgotten how Texas was first encouraged in revolt, then acknowledged as independent, and then annexed? and ana process utterly unknown to the Con stitution! and that it was the result of this same deliberate policy of extension, long contemplated and carefully matured ! Is not the acquisition of Cuba the open and avowed project of Southern slaveholders and Northern Democrats! And not Nicaragua conquered and slavery established there as the point from which an attack may be made on Cuba, without involving us in immediate war, but only to be both absorbed in the Union

when the conquest is complete ! Mr. Choate asks if any man doubts that twelve months' reign of peace and law will make Kansas a free State of the Union. Certainly not; but do you believe if the Pierce policy is reinaugurated by Buchanan's election, Kansas will have any peace but the peace of conquest, which waits only the result of the election to become again rapine and murder, or any law but such law as now exists there ! And do you believe such peace and such law will bring her in as a free State ! The first session of Congress will not pass after Buchanan's election bel elected as their pretended, but still re cognized, legislature was, will enact a slave Con-attitution, and Kansas will be admitted as a slave

State. Does not the very distinguished orator of generous the sentiments, how admirable the adthe Democratic party demand too much of our credulity when he makes the assertion that Kansas dresses! Neither Brooks nor South Carolina even will be free under Buchanan and a Democratic maonce named! What forbearance! what magnajority in both Houses! With such an executive nimity! what superiority of soul! too, and such majorities, will not Texas be immedi ately divided ! And what but absolute failure of appetite and of necessity will prevent Mexico from being revolutionized, covered with the slime of sla-DEATH OF HON. SAMUEL HOAR. The Hon. Samuel Hear, of Concord, Mass., died at his residence in that wery, and swallowed! The same thing has been town, on Sunday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. before, why should it not be done again ! Has Hoar was born in the town of Lincoln, May, 18, 1788. the slave party grown more moderate in its de-mands, or more scrupulous in its mode of ratifying

them! Have you considered that they now claim the right of carrying their slaves not only into the

territories, but into the Free States by virtue of the

Constitution! Do you remember that that doe trine has been brouched already by a federal judge

in Pennsylvania! Have you counted who are the

Southern members of the Supreme Court, and con-

sidered who are the Northern members of it who will have to decide this question? Do you remem-ber the age and infirmity of the Chief Justice, and

the certainty that the next President may make that Court either the guardian of Constitutional

constitutional remedy against intolerable

wrong! And what have you to hope—if you are base enough to live so—what have you to hope from the men who will then be your constitutional masters!—[Speech of Hon. Franklin Denter.

various public stations. of 1820, and has frequently represented his county name, however, is chiefly connected with the mission great, and of those who are near and dear unto us sent by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, in reference to the illegal imprison- this a command for each one to lead a solitary life? If ment by the authorities of that State of the colored cit-

arriving at their ports. His mission, as will be remembered, was brought to a sudden close by threats of personal violence from a which intelligibly defines its own meaning, and limits

that Court either the guardian of Constitutional liberty, or another engine of slave domination! And if all these things are plainly true, are not your liberties in extreme peril! Are these things, if they are so, nothing to you, so long as your ships cover the sea, and the rivers foam under the wheels of your manufactories! How long will the South endure this insulting superiority of free labor over slave labor! Again I ask if these designs are accomplished, what will be your security, and what your constitutional remedy against intolerable As a lawyer he had a wide reputation, and was fre quently called upon to act as referee in cases of the greatest importance. As a politician he was always faithful to his convictions of duty, without regard to what might be the popular opinion of the moment. He indebted for its present successful position.

THE LIBERATOR. THE PAST AND THE PRESENT, OR THE BIBLE AND SPIRIT INTERCOURSE.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, is unusually interesting. Article L is the Dudleian Lecture. delivered by Dr. Peabody in the College Chapel, Cambridge, May 14, 1856. Dr. P's veneration for the Bible is so large and positive that there seems to be nothin in the book to which be cannot easily find somethin The Election has resulted in accordance with analogous in Nature; and so he accepts of them bot our unwavering convictions from the beginning—
in the defeat of the North, and the triumph of the
South—in the complete supremacy of Filibuster.

To assume that miracles are credible, because we cannot ing, Ostend, Border-Ruffian Democracy, and the tell whence come meteoric stones, or because con continued rule of the Slave Power, with every bar- remain anomalies in the solar system, or because he rier of freedom overthrown, and all constitutional man knowledge is limited, and cannot grasp the infirier of freedom overthrown, and all constitutional rights trodden in the dust. 'Hung be the heavens with black.' James Buchanan is unquestionably back.' James Buchanan is unquestionably lead Position of the United States has the row. elected President of the United States, by the popular vote. It is not yet certain, but beyond doubt, that he has carried every slave State, except Mary-that he has carried every slave State and the has carried every slave Sta land, (which seems almost derisively to have gone to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of believed to connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a reliable basis of the connect cause and effect as a for that most contemptible of men, Millard Fill- and action, where are the limits of credulity, or wha more)—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and that is marvellous may not be readily swallowed? But Illinois also recording their votes in his favor, also Dr. P. gives a new definition of the term 'miracle California beyond a peradventure-thus giving thereby making it no miracle at all, according to the him 174 votes, only 149 being necessary to consti- popular understanding of that word. 'Miracles,' tute a choice. The following States have voted for says, ' marked, constituted the forming epochs of the John C. Fremont :- Maine, (20,000 majority.) material creation. A miracle, says Noah Webster, New Hampshire, (5000,) Vermont, (25,000,) Mas- 'an not or event beyond the ordinary laws of nature sachusetts, (50,000 majority, 70,000 plurality,) in theology, an event contrary to the natural course of Rhode Island, (3000.) Connecticut, (6000 plurali- things, and supernatural.' But were those forming ty.) New York, (35,000 over Buchanan, 80,000 epochs' contrary to the laws of nature, or divorced from over Fillmore,) Ohio, (20,000 majority.) Michigan, all relationship of cause and effect?

(10,000, every member of Congress Republican, ble can accept as reasonable, nay, as unquestionable and most fitting and admirable in their place, the most Lewis Cass,) Wisconsin, and Iowa-being 114 that volume; while he is ready, peradventure, to de astounding occurrences recorded within the lide of nounce as imposture or folly any new marvel in his own day. We do not say this is the case with Dr. P., for (311 towns,) stand in round numbers as follows: whom we entertain very great respect; but when he Fremont, 104,000, Buchanan, 38,000, Fillmore, glowingly declares, 'The flaming chariot takes the 20,000, -in spite of the combined efforts of Messrs. prophet from sight; the shining form walks in glery Geo. S. Hillard and Robert Chloroform Winthrop, with the children of the captivity; music, minstress In Boston, the vote stood-Fremont, 7646, Bucha. chanting angels, float over the hills of Judea when the Savior is born ; the dove-shaped flery symbol rests on his head when he comes from the baptismal stream The State Senate is entirely Republican. The prophets, in the insignia of more than human splender attend on either side their transfigured Lord ; angels in robes of light watch his broken sepulchre'-and accepts all these marvels as literally true, we are led to inquire, would be credit them;if they were recited any other volume, or believe them possible in his own day? Had he lived in the days when they are alleged to have transpired, is there any probability that he

would have attributed them to any higher source than to a joundiced vision, or a heated imagination, or a ones being more intensely Republican than the old. credulous disposition, or downright imposture? We do not here question the accuracy of the record ; but we make this inquiry, in order to show how receptive the human mind may become, as pertaining to remot ages, to sustain the authority of a particular volume. SUNNER, by the citizens of Boston and vicinity, on Monday last, (the particulars of which occupy a large portion of the succeeding page.) was eminently worthy of the distinguished Senator, and highly creditable to the city and Company and liliustrations, that a supposed communication with the highly creditable to the city and Commonwealth. spirits of the dead, and with fallen angels, have been Though it was not possible for the partisans of common in the countries of the East for a period of at Border Ruffian Democracy to participate in it, even least two thousand years; and the belief in that comas a matter of etiquette, the reception was not in munication to have been founded, not on mere deceif any narrow sense a party one, but soured into the and imposture, but also on the actual occurrence of region of moral sublimity-representing feelings, mysterious phenomena; and that the history of sucaspirations, hopes, and yearnings after the triumph ceeding times, both in Asia and Europe, is rich in sim of the right, becoming the solemn crisis through ilar details. It then takes up ' the wonders of spiritu which the land is passing, and evincing the most al intercourse begun on this side of the Atlantic,' bu profound personal sympathy and respect, and a now extended to all parts of Europe. Part of this inlively regard for the safety of the country. Boston tercourse the writer thinks is undoubtedly sheer im has witnessed nothing comparable to it since the posture, part is exaggeration, part is delusion of the reception of LAFAYETTE, though it was as unpre- senses, part is the dreaming of monomania; but meditated and spontaneous as a surprise on the part great deal of it happens just as it is narrated. Now of her citizens, who had but a very brief notice of throwing what is counterfeit out of the question, -fo which there is no remedy while there is a disposition to record his vote. It was eminently fitting that the venerable Josian Quincy, who was selected to give | ly genuine? Shall we honestly and fearlessly investi-LAFAYETTE the welcome of Boston on the same spot, ties—and satisfy ourselves, by personal investigation as should proffer to Mr. Sunner the warm sympathies far as practicable, whether it is of spiritual origin—or and hearty benedictions of his constituents. No denounce it as satanic, and refuse to look into it? The

sistency. He goes for inquiry, as a scientific explorer blending as he does in his person the beauty of a and against it, as a theologian. In the former capacigreen old age, ripe scholarship, incorruptible in- ty he rationally observes- It is the part of wisdom, when we meet with inexplicable appearances, to wait for further light,'-and we will add, to seek for that The cavalende was a mile in length, but even light. What the cause of all the marvels of spirit-rapmore remarkable for its collective character than ping is, he does not pretend to say; but he cannot be lieve that they are really the operation of the spirit of the dead '-a very pardonable skepticism, certainly But, immediately divesting himself of his scientif character, he presents himself in the form of the theo logian, and oracularly declares that the commandment given by Moses settles the controversy :- Regard not them that have familiar spirits, neither seek after wizards, to be defiled by them.' In order to make this prohibition intelligible to modern ears, and at the same time keep close to the literal translation, he renders i so many hearts thrilled in like manner in Boston. thus :- Visit not mediums, nor seek after clairvoyants Never before were smiles and tears so blended in to be defiled with them: I am Jehovah thy God. Ir a public ovation. Mr. Sumner was looking as well other words,' he adds, ' the so-called spirit intercours as could have been expected; but there was a gen- of our day is that very thing which was positively for eral expression of countenance, and a perceptible bidden by the voice of God to the Israelites in the days

feebleness of the body, which too plainly indicated of Moses. In other passages of the Law, the penalty that considerable time will yet be needed to restore of death is threatened to such persons: "Thou shall him to his usual health-so savage was the attack not suffer a witch to live." He further adds, remade, so terrible were the blows inflicted upon specting this prohibition by Moses- It seems to us him by the cowardly ruffian whose historical infamoral and religious law, forming an integral part of revealed religion, and retained in all its force under the my will deepen with the lapse of time. Christian dispensation ' - [capital punishment and What a measureless difference was seen in this honorable reception of Mr. Sumner, and that most all?]- it is therefore a part of Christian duty. Hence, he counsels us 'utterly to avoid the mediums dishonorable welcome that was given to the ruffian - secret things telong to the Lord our God alone aforesaid by his brutalized constituents! In the the things that are revealed are enough for us to know; latter case, how malignant were the sentiments happy is he who is willing to be content with them." nttered, how infernal the spirit evinced, how vul-Now, we are not a little surprised that, at this late gar the tokens of approbation bestowed! Every day, a mind so eminently scientific as is that of the thing was basely symmetrical throughout. In the

writer in the Examiner should take refuge in former case, how lofty and pure the spirit, how cruel and arbitrary enactment passed thousands of years ago, as conclusive proof of the unrighteousness of seeking to ascertain whether a certain class of phenomna, in our own day, be real or deceptive; whether they have their origin in some mysterious action of the human brain, or are the results of unseen spiritual agencies. We do not believe in putting to death any human being, for any cause whatever-much less for seeking after wizards, to be defiled by them ' : for the defilement is the divine retribution in every such inand was, therefore, in his 79th year. He graduated at stance of moral obliquity or superstitious credulity. Harvard College in 1802, and during his long life filled We believe, moreover, that the law of Moses does not conflict with the noble injunction of Paul, \* Prove all He served one term in the Congress of the United things,' but is very definite in regard to what is un-States, was a member of the Constitutional Convention questionably low and demoralizing. It was only with familiar spirits,' in an evil sense, that communication and town in the Legislature of Massachusetts. His was prohibited; not with the spirits of the good and Evil communications corrupt good manners'; but is we should ' resist the devil,' may we not welcome izens of Massachusetts, taken from on board vessels 'angel of light'? In what part of the Bible are spiritual manifestations rejected as spurious, or denounas profane, except in the single instance referred to.

of the book, touching these phenomena. Does the writer in the Examiner believe that, on certain occasion, 'the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded'; or that he was heard to say, 'Go to, let us go down, and was a pioneer in the temperance reform, and to his there confound their language'? Or that be actually unwearied exertions is that cause, in a great degree, said unto Abram, 'Get thee out of thy country'? Or

its own action? Let us see what are the declarations

said, 'Unto thy seed will I give this land '? Or that he spoke to him in a vision? Or that the angel of the Lord found Hagar in the wilderness, and counselled her to go back to her tyrannical mistress? Or that, on her subsequent expulsion, 'the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven'? Or that the Lord held a colloquy with Abraham about the destruction of Sodom ? Or that two angels came to Sodom at even, and smote with indness the men that were seeking to do violence to Lot ? Or that when Jacob went on his way, the angels of God met him? Or that God appeared unto Jacob again, when he came out of Padan-aran, and blessed him in the place where he talked with him?

Does he believe that the angel of the Lord appeared unto Moses in a flame of fire, out of the midst of the by all the wonders in the Bible to which we have re bush, and that the bush was not consumed ? Or that ferred. But, we are told, 'If we believe in the reality another angel led the camp of Israel ? Or that the of spirit intercourse to-day, we must believe in the in Lord came down in the pillar of the cloud, and stood in tercourse of witches with the devil; we must believe in the door of the tabernacle? Or that, in the case of the reality of Popish miracles; we must believe that a Balasm, the are saw the angel of the Lord standing in majority of the innumerable ghost stories of the past are the way, and rebuked Baham for his cruelty ? Or that true ; we must believe that the heathen oracles were Joshun lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there given by the spirits of the dead,'-&c. &c. And why stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in will not all this follow just as inevitably, if we admit his hand, 'the captain of the Lord's host'? Or that that the cases of spirit intercourse recorded in the there came an angel of the Lord, and sat under an oak Scriptures really took place as narrated? If we can which was in Ophrah, and held a conversation with believe them, why not believe those which are analo-Gideon, beinging fire out of the rock, which consumed gous to them in our own day? By what rule of evithe flesh and the unleavened cakes? Or that another dence is the remote past to outweigh with us what i angel appeared unto a woman who was barren, promis-ing that she should conceive, and bear a son—the an- a legion of living witnesses, drawn from all ranks of gel finally ascending in the flame of the altar?

three times ? Or that, after his burial, Samuel made preacher, (Eco. 1:9,) 'it is that which shall be ; and his appearance on being summoned by a witch, and re- that which is done, is that which shall be done : and buked Saul for his disobedience ? [By the way, is it there is no new thing under the sun." not remarkable that a witch should instrumentally be It will be observed, that we are treating this whole disturbed about the wickedness of Saul, because he had subject according to the scriptural standard ; to which not obeyed the voice of the Lord? Why should she not the writer in the Examiner makes his appeal, when he rather have strengthened him in his wickedness? A quotes Moses authoritatively as prohibiting intercourse very upright witch, manifestly !]

of the Lord fell and consumed the burnt-sacrifice, and ited by the very terms thereof! the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up There are many things connected with spirit man the water that was in the trench? Or that, as the festations, we admir, that are quite inexplicable on any prophet slept under a juniper tree, an angel touched theory, often puerile, and sometimes ridiculous in the him, and said unto him, Arise and eat? Or that, extreme; so that they furnish legitimate targets for while Elijah was talking with Elisha; there appeared a the shafts of satire. Hence, referring to certain com chariot of fire, and horses of fire, and parted them munications, our critic is warranted in asking, with an asunder-Elijah going up by a whirtwind into heaven? air of triumph, 'How comes it that, while Dr. Chan-Or that Elisha actually restored a dead body to life- ning was in the flesh, his word delighted all nations caused iron to swim -- and inflicted on Gehazi, and on his and that now he talks mere school-girl scutimentality seed for ever, the leprosy of Naaman? Or that it was How is it that Dr. Bowditch in the flesh could translate presumptuous in the king of Syria to inquire of him, and cularge Laplace's master-work, and that now he Shall I recover of this disease?' and equally pre- blunders and stumbles over the simplest mathematica sumptuous in Elisha to declare, 'The Lord hath assur- questions?' We have only to say, in regard to every ed me that thou shalt surely die '? Or that when a incongruous and absurd manifestation like this, the evidead man was cast in the sepulchre of Elisha, and dence is inconclusive. Here, the apostolic rule is to be touched the bones of the prophet, he revived, and stood observed :- ' Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try up on his feet? Or that when Isaiah cried unto the the spirits,' whether they are what they claim to be .-Lord, he brought the shadow ten degrees backward, While we are constrained to believe in spirit intercours by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz?

riding on a red horse, and behind him red horses, that, with hardly an exception, we have seen nothing speckled and white'; and that, on asking an angel with purporting to come from minds which were distinguishwhom he talked, 'what are these?' he was told, ed for strength and originality while in the body, that These are they whom the Lord hath sent to walk to we could accept as genuine. and fro through the earth '; and they confirmed the statement, saying, 'We have walked to and fro through thousands of intelligent and estimable men and women, the earth, and, behold, all the earth sitteth still, and is and which is surrounded by phenomena as wonderful at rest'? Or that Zechariah 'saw Joshua the high as they are occult, to be repudiated with a sneer, or priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Sa- flippantly classed with necromancy, or summarily protan standing at his right hand to resist him'? Or that he looked, 'and, behold, there came out two women, and the wind was in their wings, for they had wings al or just? Why advise any to leave the investiga like the wings of a stork'; and saw, also, four chariots come out from between two mountains of brassand many other marvellous manifestations!

Does he believe all the miracles recorded of Christ and ly to their terror, supposing that they had seen a sentimental and imaginative; for the writer has not spirit,' but he requested them to behold his hands and been able to put his finger where Thomas did, except in a piece of a broiled fish, and of a honey-comb, and he wonderful instance of the kind on record, witnessed took it, and did eat before them' -- after which, 'he was eighteen hundred years ago!

Does he believe that Saul, while near Damascus, saw light from heaven shine round about him, and heard the voice of Jesus say unto him, 'Saul, Saul, why per- DEAR FRIEND GARRISON : Or that Cornelius saw and conversed with an angel? Or that ' when the day of Pen- that I cannot any longer keep my pen from moving. 1 tecost was fully come, suddenly there came a sound have been studying for years to know by what means from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, filling all man shall be raised from the terrible condition in which the house, and there appeared unto them cloven tongues, he now is. By this study, I have been led to the follike as unto fire, and it sat upon each of them, and they lowing conclusions :- 1st. That the principles of Nonbegan to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave Resistance are the only principles which will regenerate them ulterance'? Or that, while Peter was 'sleeping and save mankind. 2d. That the principles of Non between two soldiers, bound with two chains, the keep- Resistance will lead us at once and for ever to give up ers before the door keeping the prison, an angel of the all human governments, and to be guided only by the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison, government of God. and he smote Peter on the side,' and awakening him, led him past the first and second ward, until ' they came Will the principles of Non-Resistance lead us out of all unto the iron gate that leadeth unto the city, which human governments, or have I been entirely mistaken opened to them of its own accord'?

Does he believe it was dealing with 'a familiar spirit' for the king of Israel to inquire of Micaiah what should be his fate in a given contingency? Or there be a Northern Republic without an army and that the prophet was beside himself when he said. 'I saw the Lord sitting upon his throne, and all the host of beaven standing on his right hand, and on his left '? Or that, after his ascension, 'there came a writing literally came to pass? Or that, in response to the same time. prayers of Hezekiah the king, and the prophet Isaiah, men of valor, and the leaders and captains, in the In relation to the Presidential fight, I can say with camp of the king of Assyria '?

ody also was like the beryl, and his face as the apand the voice of his words like the voice of a multi- deem man? Who will answer? tude'? Or that it is true that a hand touched him, and set him upon his knees, and upon the palms of his hands? Or that he really saw 'other two,' one of whom, clothed in linen, (?) lifted up his hands unto heaven, and sware by him that liveth forever, respect-

Does he believe that Jonah was in the belly of a fish three days and three nights, and that 'the Lord spake unto the fish, and it vomited out Jonah upon the dry land '? Would be regard it, if asserted as an actual occurrence of to-day, as any more credible than the ordinary 'fish-stories' which are published in the pa-

Does he believe the statement of Paul, that, in his any of them. day, the Spirit gave to some the gifts of healing ; to others, the working of miracles ; to others, discerning of spirits ; to others, divers kinds of tongues ; to others, the interpretation of tongues?

How many of these marvels will be attribute to ' fa miliar spirits,'-to a heated imagination, a disordered vision, witcheraft, magic, senseless materialism, elec tric, magnetic and nervous power, mesmerism, clair that, on another occasion, he appeared unto Abram, and voyance, an epidemic monomanis—&c. &c. ? If he ings. The discussion is not personal.

scorpis them all as true, how are they better authen icated than the spiritual manifestations of our own imes? Where are the witnesses, and who wrote the record? Would they be accepted as facts in the living present? By whom, and to what extent? Does their ntiquity increase or lessen their probability?

What were Abraham, and Moses, and Joshua, and

Issiah, and Daniel, and Jesus, and Paul, but mediums, if the record be true? And yet, the writer in the Ex aminer says- When God forbids all intercourse wit the dead through a medium, he implies that such intercourse is not possible : if it were, the Mosaic law would have regulated the intercourse, instead of forbidding it. This looks to us like a non sequitur, and is contradicted society, and embracing every variety of mind, taste Does he believe that the Lord audibly called Samuel and culture? 'The thing that hath been,' saith the

with the dead-as if he would prohibit an impossibil-Does he believe, in the case of Elijah, that the fire ity! and as if his prohibition were not intelligently lim

in the present as well as in the past, we are free to ad-Does he believe that Zechariah saw by night 'a man mit 'that the proof is often most unsatisfactory; and

What then? Is a subject which interests tens of nounced an imposture, or prohibited investigation as sinful by an appeal to the Mosaic code? Is this rationtion of the phenomena to scientific men,' if ' humanity seems to forbid our inquiry '? Are not scientific men as much bound by the law of Moses, and do they not owe as much to humanity, as others? Of what avail his Apostles ; that the angel of the Lord descended from is the pious declaration. When we stand by the cross heaven, and rolled back the stone from the door of the of Christ, and behold him pierced to the heart by the sepulchre, and sat upon it, (his countenance being like Roman soldier's spear, --when, with Thomas, we put lightning, and his raiment white as snow.) and con- our finger in that wound, and know that it is indeed versed with the women ; that, after his resurrection, He who has risen again in the flesh, -- we ask no other Jesus suddenly presented himself to his disciples, great- light, no other assurance of a life to come.' This is his feet, assuring them 'a. spirit bath not flesh and a credulous sense. And it is remarkable how easy he bones as ye see me hare' - and to prove that he was still finds it to disprove the possibility of spirit manifestain the body, and not a spirit, he asked them to give him tions in our day, by citing as all-conclusive the most

> THE PRINCIPLES OF NON-RESISTANCE. Connville, Me., Oct. 29, 1856.

> So earnest is my desire to promote the cause of truth,

Now, the question is, Are these principles true in relation to the true principles of Non-Resistance ? H. C. Wright professes to be a Non-Resistant, yet he

has much to say about a Northern Republic. Can a navy? Can there be a Republic without penal laws? Do, friend Garrison, I pray you, tell me what the principles of Non-Resistance are. Do I understand them or not? According to the writings of some who from Elijah the prophet,' to king Jehoram, prophesy- profess to be Non-Resistants, we can go on the old plan ing evil against him, his family, and his people, which of the Church-serve God and the devil both at the

For one, I have entirely and for ever given up all the Lord sent an angel, which cut off all the mighty human governments. Why? Because they are wrong? Paul, ' None of these things move me.' When thinking Does he believe that it was necromancy on the part of the subject of voting, the question is not, with me of Daniel to pretend to Nebuchadnezzar that God would Is the Conssitution pro-slavery !- I know it is ; but, Is make known to the king what should come to pass as political action right? I know it is not. I must either the purport of his dream? Or that, when Belshazzar give up the principles of Christianity, or human govmade a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and ernment; they cannot go together. One or the other while they were full of their revelry, 'in the same must be given up. We cannot serve God and Mamhour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote mon. There never can be peace on earth or good will over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the among men, so long as human governments exist. wall of the king's palace, Mene, mene, lekel, uphar- How can a man be a Non-Resistant, and feel so much in '? Or that Daniel beheld 'a certain man clothed interest in the success of the Republican party as some linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold, whose of the leaders of Non-Resistance feel, I do not know. When will there be another Non-Resistance Convenpearance of lightning, and his eyes as lamps of fire, and tion? I long to know. Are these principles all to be is arms and his feet like in color to polished brass, given up, or are they ultimately to regenerate and re-

Yours, for the redemption of man, S. MITCHELL.

In reply to the inquiry of our correspondent we ar happy to state, that a Non-Resistance Convention will probably be held in Worcester, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 29 and 80-but further particulars will be given next week. As to the term Northern Republic. we understand H. C. Wright to mean only the secession of the North from the South, to relieve itself of the aw. ful guilt of aiding to keep four millions of slaves in their chains-leaving her to form such institutions as the people may choose, but not necessarily endorsing

Read the bold and atrocious articles, in the Refuge of Oppression,' in favor of opening the foreign slave trade, copied from the New Orleans Delta and the Charleston Times. Such is the general tone of the outhern press.

The communication of 'J. T. C.' is on file for ertion next week. We ar a rry if we hurt his feel-

EF The following communication was untrobbly excluded from our last number, brt. though the detion has passed, its suggestions are still pring

UNCHARITABLE CRITICEME Milrond, Oct 27, 1834 MR. GARRISON:

In. Garnison.

Nothing tends more effectually to retard the proper of a good cause, than for its prominent all of a good crack, indulge in uncharitable criticisms and unavisately imadversions toward others who are labeling is the same cause, with equal sincerity and and, but the same cause, with a different policy. That he was cisms and imputations of some of the anti-stray incisms and imparation this class are barsh and spit a to me an evident and painful fact.

I have for some time been desirous of taying a fee words in THE Linenaron on this subject, for I has feared that the cause must suffer from the course of the All good men do not see eye to eye. They do not

reason through the same channels, and of course for conclusions are different. All are not alite lead Men will be enthusiastic when their feelings are trained Men will be culturally but enthusiasm is not always the clearest think ! does not always stop to be consistent. May then be honest differences of opinion? If we dray the, is n not become obnexious to the charge of jending to not become contextable qualities which re mission condemn in others? It seems to me reformen should be the last to indulge in an uncatholic, fast today, be the mer to include the man to firm in own opinions and act independently. How else as we do, and be honest and true to ourselves? Was us leaders are divided, whom shall we follow? The shall decide when doctors disagree? The oldest and non-honored soldiers in the anti-slavery warfare, via lay guarded the citadel faithfully, and never family the standard, are wide apart on some points. Whall C. Wright and S. J. May are in conflict, when Barke at Garrison are at odds, shall we, pigmies is conprise, be expected to shun all mistakes? Some of us think we cannot rote at all under the

Constitution. Let such bear their testiment in son other way. Others think they can conscientionly to for Fremont for the Presidency, and that it is thereby, to do so. Who shall censure them, if honest! Het ers think they can do good by honoring the mile forrit Smith with their votes, let them do that Does not true outholicity allow each and all of there to set as cording to their best judgment?

We do not compromise our principles by allowing the ers to differ from us, if we believe them to be soon and faithful to their convictions. If we must apple matize any body, let it be the 'bold bad,' the time serving, the impious haters of God's poor, the triumen to the popular breeze, and not the good, who may be mistaken. I have read some criticisms and resolutions of his

that grated harshly on my ears. Why, it would seen that Sumner, Giddings, Beecher, and others like then. were the very stronghold of slavery-the appointed setinels of our Republican despetism ; that the New York Independent, and other kindred prints, were the very sheet-anchors of the piratical ship of slavery, and the enemies of all that is good and pure and hely We may say we give credit for all hold atterators f

freedom, but how much comfort is it to a man to give him credit for some good deeds, and then denounce him as the deadliest foe me have to content with? It seems to me such a course is only calculated to proreke deri-

As regards the doctrine of consistency, let me say here, - and I do it with no disrespect to any, - that I know of no party or body of men who are perfectly sail absolutely consistent. How many of us could stand the ordeal, if brought to the test? There are those who will fail to see the perfect consistency of dwelling at the ' FEARFUL IMPORT of a vote for Fremont,' and # the same time, confessing that we would hall the estion of that gentleman as a cheering sign of the time. I confess that I myself am too stupid to see how such vote can be so fearful, when that vote, if successful, will lead to a consummation devoutly to be wished

It will be admitted that Fremont or Buchanan ace e elected to the Presidency. It will also be almittel that Buchanan's election will be followed by the not disastrons results, judging by his readiness to sereth Slave Power; while there is ground for hope that the election of his rival may lead to something good.

Now, supposing that Fremont is defeated solely through the opposing influence of abolitionists, it is lows that Buchanan will owe his election entirely to them. Does it not then follow that there is a 'festfal import ' in using all our influence to prevent Fremat's election, or, which amounts to the same thing, using a to ensure the election of Buchanan?

I have loved, do love, and mean to love, the rolls leaders in the unti-slavery movement; but I canst promise to endorse all that they may say and da I must maintain my individuality.

Yours, for toleration, an open field, and an earest J. WEBSTER PILLSBURY.

LETTER PROM REV. S. S. GRISWOLD

FRIEND GARRISON : It may not be uninteresting for your readers to know

how the cause of anti-slavery is prospering in Myck Valley, as it has been cultivated some in times past by those who need not to be ashamed of their work is might be expected, when the tide of Republicania began to run flood, logs of all descriptions floated total surface, many of which could never be saved in straight-edged boards for a Garrisonian platforn-Still, much of the true anti-slavery sentiment has been developed, and much which will not stop long as ist level of mere Fremont Republicanism. Still, god u Premontism is now, unless it reaches forth after that lies before, it will fail to satisfy many who have failed to the surface of the so-called anti-slavery tide. But we need not be disappointed if, when the now risk tide begins to ebb, as it will soon, much which is not affoat becomes grounded on the flats, or is carried at to sea by the receding current.

We have had some very able speakers here during the campaign. Last week, Mr. William H. Borleigs ust expected, but as he could not fill the appointment, his brother, C. C. Burleigh, was cent in his room. First Hall was filled to listen to a Frementer, when, is sai behold? all were disconcerted by the appearance on the platform of the hirsute Garrisonian, with a hope ped of books, which he soon arrayed in saleable erier. Its mercury in the Republican thermometer fell belef zero at the very sight of his ringlets and moustacht After being introduced by the President of the Cal. Mr. Burleigh apologetically explained how be came to be there, and then proceeded to give one of his not

effective speecher, and for more than two hours is chained that audience to their seats by his eloqueset and irony, often bringing down the house in thunden of applause. Although himself a Garrisonian, and holding no political connection with the Republica party, yet it is due to Mr. Burleigh to say, that while he never compromised his own views, he treated the subject in such a gentlemanly way, that none but act sectarians could find fault with him. To be sure, then were a few, who 'go it blind' for Frement, and grumbled a little, but nearly all pronounced the spent capital, and I am sure that a higher anti-slavery see ment will be the result. While, therefore, all well have been glad to have heard Wm. Barleigh, yet C. C. filled his place well. And further, many have not heard one whom they would not have heard had not in overruling Providence so ordered.

I have no doubt that a wider door is now open here than before, for the real, genuine truth of site slavery humanity; and may we not expect, that when the Presidential campaign is over, and the ship of sail comes to its bearing, we shall be farcred with as S. F. GRISWOLD of those Hundred Conventions?

Greenmanville, Oct. 28, 1856.

Mines of the series of the ser

libe nor or ce Y gior as : Unin the continue of the cien which has to a lenge over the now to a lenge over the cover the cover the cover the cover we we great the cover tha

From the Boston Bee of Tuesday.

BECEPTION OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER. Grand Denonstration of the People—Ceremonies at Brooklese, on the Neck, and at the State House—Speeches of Mr. Sunner, Gov. Gardner, Hon. Jonah Quincy, and Prof. Huntington.

The Reception to the Hen. CHARLES SUNNER, yester The Bosephare to Boston, was a most enthusiastic, to a his return to Boston, was a most enthusiastic, to a figure and trilliant affair. It was alike worthy definitioned gentleman and nable patriot whom it not sonored, and also of those who participated in the description of the service who participated it. the description is the description of the service who participated it. It was a proud day for Mr. Summer; no ces for his admiring constituents. It is well had the people, throwing aside party lines. the people, throwing aside party lines and party should thus unite in an earnest, heartfelt pation to the Orator, Statesman, the Scholar, and Champion of Freelom.' It is well that the citizens of Cumping of the suburbs, as well as representa-lesson, no lers of the suburbs, as well as representa-tive can all portions of the State, inspired by a com-parity pariment of patriotism—moved by a common east pariment of patriotism. sympathy stirred by the common memory outrages sent to and heated brain, rally to a public ing heart and heated brain, rally to a public destinant it would not have been Boston; it demonstration. It would not have been Boston; it would not have been Massachusetts; it would not have been faithful to the suggestions of propriety, to the calls even of humanity, not thus to have welcomed to his home an honored son of the State—one of its proudet men and citizens.

RECEPTION IN BROOKLINE.

Ur Samner arrived in Cambridge, from New York, Mr. Sammer art and remained over Sunday the fa-saturday evening, and remained over Sunday the fa-ored guest of Henry W. Longfellow. Yesterday foresalurity vised gast of Henry W. Longfellow. Yesterday foremed gast of Henry W. Longfellow. Yesterday foremed and the proceeded to the princely and hospitable residance of Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. at Longwood, in
face of Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. at Longwood, in
face of Amos A. Lawrence, Esq. at Longwood, in
face of the process of the Committee of
farmagements, consisting of Prof. F. D. Huntington,
farmagements, consisting of Prof. F. D. Huntington,
farmagements, Jacob A. Dresser, J. D. W. Joy,
Joseph Story, Geo. N. Nichols, and Carlos Pierce.
The different gentlemen were introduced to Mr.
Samer, who received them with characteristic cordistribution of the content of the content of the
met agreeable civilities, and Mr. Sumner signifying
his readiness to proceed, the cortege, numbering eleven
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carriages, commenced moving towards the line on Bos tim neck. Mr. Sumner rode in a barouche drawn by four magnificent chargers. Prof. Huntington and Dr for magningent energers. Prote tradington and Dr Perr, Mr. Sumner's physician, rode in the carriag with him. Mr. Sumner carried in his hand a large of of elegant flowers, presented to him by the last Mr. Lawrence's mansion, previous to starting. RECEPTION ON THE NECK.

The route taken from Brookline was through Rox bar to the Neck, where the reception ceremonies tool between Rexbury and Boston about three o'clock, and was greefed with prolonged cheers and plaudits by th ast every standing and seeing point. The greeting of theers of the multitude were to be seen the wavings of besireds of handkerchiefs from fair and ardent hand The cavalcale, which had been formed in Charles stret, and marched to this point, was filed along Washington street upon the right, extending down nearly laif a mile. Upon the other side was standed the Brigide Band, in the car Northern Light, drawn by sir horses. The cortege passed down the street a few safe below the Washington House, where carriage estaining the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., His Hono Mayor Rice, officials, citizens, &c., were in waiting .locality is rendered additionally interesting, from the fact that it is the identical spot at which Mr Quincy received Lafayette in 1824, on his visit to Bosin a its honored guest. Mr. Sumner was here again perted with deafening cheers. The scene was one of great interest and enthusiasm.

PROF. BUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Me Ociver: The Committee of Arrangements for velcening the Hon. Charles Sumper to his home, preset him here to you, Sir, a venerated representative of the city of his birth. He comes back from his public pet, where he has bravely advocated the cause of all feemen to enjoy a freeman's privilege and daty. He tours a cheerful and victorious sufferer, out of grea medicus of humanity with oppression of ideas with ran valgarity-of intellectual power with desperate -d right with wrong. Boston does well in comin-For, that example and lofty man had, trained under her education, and consolidated in her climate, has added new dignity to her old renown It has joined her name more inseparably than ever with the aspirations of Christian liberty and the hon-tus disinterested patriotism, throughout the earth, salthroughout all time.

MR. OULSCY'S RECEPTION SPEECH. The reperable Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., as soon : the utbounded enthusiusm had in some degree spent

itself, rose in his carriage and spoke as follows : Mr. Starrer : It is with inexpressible pleasure that blires you this day as the voice of this great multitheir authority I welcome you to your home in Massa-the-ts, expressing their honor and thanks for the post and filelity with which you have fulfilled your fanel States, where 'unshaken, unseduced, unterriiel, you kept your love, your zeal, your loyalty to lbmy; where neither number nor example, threat

You return to your country, Sir, after having given forms widences of intellectual power, which fouched, is with the spear of thursel, the evil spirit of our Unia, causing it at once to develop, in full properties, its gigantic deformity; compelling it to unveil to the Free States its malignant design to make this land of the free a land of slaves.

You have suffered, and are still suffering, for your

interpol faithfulness. But suffering in the cause of trath and liberty is the heaven-laid path, to win the count which virtue gives, after this mortal change to let true servants.' (Loud cheers.)

I rejoice that my life has been prolonged to this day tiral liberty through the broken openings of the clouds, rich, for more than fifty years, the spirit of slavery has extended over this Union. I thank Heaven, that ten, at last, the Free States are beginning to awaken has sense of their dangers and their duties—that, at leigh, they begin to realize that the Slave States have reviewed the bounds of the Constitution. The apathy of helf a century may delay, for a time, the triv of freedom, but come they will. Final success is cer-his. Never again will the Free States in silence acdesce in the farther extension of slave dominion.— Great applause, and shouts of 'Never! Never!')-Broefieth they will hear and attend to the warning toes of Washingron, solemnly uttered in his Farewell Address. — Subair Not to Usurpation' — Resist, Wing. THE CARE, THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRIN

CIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION." elcome you, Sir, as the champion of freedom seers,) and a son, to whom the deliverance, which really due.

During its delivery, Mr. Quincy was frequently preset with applause.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY.

Mr. Summer, who had been standing during the adtes of Mr. Quincy, then proceeded to respond in a moser that indicated great emotion. Previous to characteristics of the contraction of the contra bong, he received another round of cheers. He the spake as follows :--

Ma Quincy: A year has nearly run since I left lestes in the directarge of my public duties: During this period, amidst important events, I have been able do something which my fellow-citizens and neighspeaking by your authoritative voice, have be brosel to approve. Sir, I am happy that it is convey. the coursel words of one, who from my child-bas been with me an object of unaffected reverthe was the municipal head of my native city the I was a child at her public schools, and who was through the head of the University while I was a pepi in that ancient seat.

r, Beston, early in her history, set her face against eatery. By a stote entered upon her town record as ma area i 701, she called upon her representatives to put a period to negroes being slaves. If, Sir. I have been able to negroes being slaves. been able to do any thing worthy of the praise thyou now lavish, it is because I have been true to Splinents which were early proclaimed here, and the I have sought to extend them to other places—

ag the venerable shelter of Faneuil Hall even isiant Kansas. (Loud applause.) undergone. This has not been small. But it in incurred in the performance of duty; and a small is it, Sir, compared with the suffering of our the tale of woe which comes to us daily from the

With you, Sir. I unite in recognizing the omens of mph. I do not doubt the result. I know the state. The Future, in my sight, is no less secure

angion has left the injunction which you aptly not to submit to usurpetion.' If ever there shon to take this injunction to heart, the time is not there are other words of Washington which And there are other is letters, written in the darkest days of the Revolu-

'I see my duty; that of standing up for the liberties

of my country; and whatever difficulties and discourage mand I rely on that Being, who has not left to us the choice of statics, that whilst I shall conscientiously discharge mine, I shall not finally lose my reward.

The relic of duty, Sir, is the same for the lowly as for the great; and when I assumed the post which I now have the honor to hold as Senator of Massachusetts, in the communication which I addressed to the Legislature, I ventured to quote those very words of Washington, and apply them to my own case. In the spirit of Washington, as expressed in these words, I trust always to persevere to the end. (Loud cheers.)

At the conclusion of his remarks, three cheers.

At the conclusion of his remarks, three cheers were called for and given in honor of Mr. Sumner.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was then formed in regular order to Mr. Sumner in accordance with the publishe

The following were the officers of the procewhich consisted mainly of the cavalcade :-

Chief Marshal—Gen. John S. Tyler.

Aids—Major John C. Park, Col. R. I. Rurbank, Maj.

Moses G. Cohb, E. Webster Pike, Esq., Adjutant-Gen.

E. W. Stone, Col. A. J. Wright, Col. W. W. Bullock,

E. W. Stone, Col. A. J. Wilger,

Carlos Pierce, E.q.

Assistant-Morshals—Capt. I. F. Shepard, Chas. H.

Hawes, W. E. Webster, F. L. Chapin, O. H. Dutton,

Maj. F. A. Heath, F. B. Fay, Julian O. Mason, A. A.

Dunnels, H. D. Child, Lester M. Clark, Charles W.

Discon. R. F. Martin, Rufus Frost, F. A. Fuller, J. W.

Discon. R. F. Martin, Rufus Frost, F. A. Fuller, J. W.

Col. daily the lesson of renunciation—confined at first to my Robert Cowdin.

The Cavalcade was formed in three divisions, Marshaled as follows :-

First Division .- Col Robert I. Burbank. Second Division .- Eugene Batchelder. Third Division .- Major Albert J. Wright.

The Cambridge delegation was Marshaled by B. T. Martin; that of Roxbury, by John M. Way; Chelsea, by Francis A. Chapin. The Aids and Marshals otherwise, were distributed along the line.

The line of march was taken up about half-past three

o'clock, led off by the Brigade Band, in the Northern Light carriage. Then came the first division of the Cavalcade, numbering about 400. Following this, was the barouche containing Mr. Sumner, Mayor Rice, Mr. Quincy and Prof. Huntington. In the rear was a cortege of some twenty car-

riages, containing the Committee of Arrangements, dis-tinguished gentlemen, members of the press and others. The second and third divisions were composed entirely of cavalcade, the whole numbering full one thou-sand. Bond's Cornet Band was placed at the head of the second division, and the Boston Brass Band, of the third division. The last division was made up mainly of delegations out of the city. The line, as it stretched out its elongated columns from street to street and turn to turn, presented a fine appearance. Many a noble steed pranced and ambled as though gifted with a knowledge that the occasion was one of unusual glory.

The procession moved through Washington street to Newton, Shawmut avenue to Dover street, Dover to Washington, Washington to West, West to Tremont, Tremont to Boylston, Boylston to Charles, Charles to Beacon, Beacon to the State House.

Among the numerous pleasing incidents connected

Among the numerous pleasing incidents connected with the passage of the procession, was one witnessed in Newton street, on the south side of Blackstone square. Thirty-one Misses, arrayed in white, and havsquare. Thirty-one Misses, arrayed in white, and having exquisite wreaths upon their heads, stood in front of the residence of Pliny Nickerson, E-q. Each had in their hands one or more splendid and most fragrant bouquets. On the arrival of the barouche containing Mr. Sumner, the young ladies crowded round it, and presented their floral tributes with a zeal and grace that were truly touching. Youth, beauty, flowers, affection, —what were more touching and tender? We saw nothing more beautiful during the whole day.

CEREMONIES AT THE STATE HOUSE. The area in front of the State House was completely packed with men and women. At least 15,000 persons were present, all eager to witness the interesting ceremonies shortly to transpire. A more cheerful or intelligent assemblage has not been gathered in our city for many a year. A platform was erected on the sidewalk on Bracon street, at which point the Reception took

The head of the procession reached the State House a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and the ceremonies very soon commenced. Gov. Gardner, his Aids, officers of State, and other officials made their appearance contemporary with the arrival of Mr. Sumner. This event was the signal of thunders of cheers, which rebad closed, Prof. Huntington rose in the carriage, and us all—great in resources, great in children—I now

PROF. BUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.

May it please your Excellency, Gov. Gardaer—
In behalf of this Committee of Reception, I present to your Excellency the Hon. Charles Sumer. Senator of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

Sile so completely possessed by those sentiments, which, when manifest in commonwealth or citizen, in vest the character with its highest charm, so that what is sown a natural body is raised a spiritual body. My filial love does not claim too much when it exhibits Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States. It is not needful here to recount his services to the Conmonwealth and the whole Republic, to the principles of a pure and just nationality, to elegant learning, to Christian statesmanship, to the liberties and rights of man. These are already recorded in the imperishable history of the country and the race. How deeply they have written in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, let; this vast and enthusiastic concourse bear witness. He returns, Sjr, to his friends; but his friends are wherever justice is revered. He returns to his neighbors, but he finds neighbors in every victim of wrong throughout nign civilization which she cultivates at home—she finds neighbors in every victim of wrong throughout high civilization which she cultivates at home—she the world. He returns to the State that has entrusted her interests to his charge, having proclaimed, according the man Nature. Wealth has its splendor and the intellect ing to the spirit of her own institutions and her people, the doctrine that there is a brotherhood of States under the bond of universal peace. (Applause.) He stands at the door of her Capitol; he stands in the presence of her Chief Magistrate; he stands here her faithful steward, her eloquent and fearless advocate, her honored guest, her beloved son. (Loud applause, followed by nine cheers for Charles Sumner.)

His brief but very eloquent speech was greeted with merited applause.

Gov. Gardner responded, as follows :-GOV. GARDNER'S SPEECH.

Sir-I am admonished by the Committee of Arrangements that my words must be few and brief. This is no political evation. The Chief Marshal of the procession announces that no political mottoes will be admitted into the ranks. By the same sense of propriety, I am a imonished that no political phrases are ap-This is the spontaneous outpouring of your friends

and neighbors and fellow-citizens to welcome you from your field of intellectual victory—and to welcome you your field of intellectual victory—and to welcome you also from your bed of pain and suffering. I cordially add my tribute, humble, save what my official station imparts to it, to crown the just and welcome offering. We hail you with warm hearts not only as the elo quent orator, the accomplished scholar, and the ac-

knowledged statesman-not only as the earnest friend of suffering humanity and of every good cause-not only in the institutions and by the , educated alters and firesides of Massachusetts, has won for I imperishable laureis on the arena of the nation's con-flicts—but especially now do we welcome you as the fliets-but especially now do we welcome you as the successful defender of her integrity and her honor.

In her name I declare that the base and cowardly blows which fell on you, struck through you into her. Within the circuit of the sun's light, after I heard of that assault, before such an ass ers in Fancuil Hall, I pledged Massachusetts to stand

by you. (Loud applause.)
And she does stand by you to-day. She will stand by you to-morrow; (enthusiastic cheers,) and she will stand by you, in her defence, forever. (Loud cheering) I welcome you, then, most cordially and warmly, in her name, again to her borders. Every thrilling breast and kindling countenance around you in this immense throng welcomes you-Boston welcomes you-Massachusetts welcomes you.

In her name I trust that the quiet of your home may

speedily restore you to perfect health, so you can again go forward to your sphere of duty, to new achievements

And now, gentlemen, fellow-citizens, one word to you. The duty of the day over, let us, one and all, leave our distinguished friend to the undisturbed quiet of his own home, to the fond caress of one who is at this moment bent in auxious waiting for the earliest warning of his approach, that he may there recover, not only from his past illness, but from the present excitement and the fatigues of travel. At present, our kindest attentions will consist in scrupulously avoiding exciting

To you, Sir, again, in the name of our own glorious Commonwealth, I extend a cordial welco The speech of his Excellency was followed by hearty

RESPONSE OF MR. SUMNER. Mr. Summer proceeded to respond; previous to which, rounds of cheers were called for and given with an unction. At the conclusion of the enthusiasm, he spoke as follows :-

May it please your Excellency,-It is a pleasure May il please your Exectioney,—it is a pieasure to me to be once more among the scenes of home; to look upon familiar objects—the State House, the Common, and well-known streets. It is more pleasunt still to behold the countenances of friends. And all this pleasure, Sir, has been much enhanced by the welcome you now give me in behalf of the beloved Commonwealth which for five years I have served, honestly, earnestly and constantly, in an important field of duty to which I was introduced by an unsought suffrage.

towards complete health, is still exposed to the peril of relapse, or at least to the arrest of those kindly processes of nature essential to the restoration of a sur-tered system. But the spontaneous kindness of this reception makes me forget my weakness—makes me for-get my desire for repose.

I thank you, Sir, for the suggestion of seclusion,

and the security which that suggestion promises to af

Something more, Sir, I would fain say, but I am ad monished that my voice and strength will not permit.
With your permission, therefore, I will hand what I should be glad to say to the reporters, that it may be printed.

hed, and then only slowly regaining the power even to walk. But beyond the constant, irrepressible grief which must swell up in the breast of every patriot as he discerns the present condition of his country, my chief sorrow has been caused by the necessity to which I was doomed, of renouncing all part in the contest for human rights, which, beginning in Congress, has since enveloped the whole land. The Grecian chief, griev-ously ill of a wound from the stealthy bite of a snake, and left behind while his companions sailed to the siege of Troy, did not repine more at his enforced seclusion. From day to day and week to week I vainly sought that health which we value most when lost, and now perpet-ually eluded by grasp. For health I strove; for health I prayed. With uncertain steps I sought it at the sea shore, and I sought it at the mountain top.

Two voices are there ; one is of the sea, ne of the mountain ; each a mighty voice ; In both from age to age thou didst rejoice; They were thy chosen music, Liberty!!

I listened to the admonitions of medical skill, and courted all the bracing influences of nature, while tim passed with the accustomed healing on its wings. I had confidently hoped to be restored so as to take my seat in the Senate, and to be heard there again long before the session closed. But Congress adjourned, leaving me still an invalid. My next hope was, that I might be permitted to appear before the people during the present canvass, and with heart med mind plead the great cause which is now in issue. But here again have been disappointed; and the thread of my disabil ity is not yet drawn to an end. Even now, though happily lifted from my long prostration, and beginning to assume many of the conditions of health, I am constrained to confees that I am still an invalid-cheered, however, with the assurance that I shall soon, with unimpaired vigor, be permitted to resume all the respon sibilities of my position.

Too much have I said about myself; but you will pardon it to the occasion, which, being personal in its character, invites these personal confessions. With more pleasure I turn to other things.

I should feel that I failed in one of those duties which the heart prompts and the judgment confirms, if I al-

lewed this first opportunity to pass without the sincer-est acknowledgments to my able, generous and faithful colleague, Mr. Wilson. Together we labored in mutu-al trust, honoraldy leaning upon each other. By my disability, he was left the sole representative of Massachusetts on the floor of the Senate, throughout months of heated contest, involving her good name, and her more cherished sentiments. All who watched the currents of debate, even as imperfectly as I did in my distant retirement, know with what readiness, courage and power he acted—showing himself, by his extraordinary energies, equal to the extraordinary occasion. But it belongs to me particularly to recognise his un-failing sympathies for myself, and his manly assumption of all the responsibilities of the hour.

I am not here to indulge in eulogy, nor to open any

merit-roll of service; but the same feeling which prompts these acknowledgments to my colleague, em-

braces also the Commonwealth from which we have us all—great in resources, great in children—I now pledge anew my devotion. Never before did she in-spire equal pride and affection; for never before was she so completely possessed by those sentiments, which, when manifest in commonwealth or citizen, inhas its glory; but there is a grandeur in such a vice, which is above all that these can supply. rice, which is above all that these can supply. For this, she has already the regard of good men, and will have the immortal life of history. For this, she has also the repreach and contumely, which throughout all ages have been poured upon those who have striven for justice on earth. Not now for the first time in human struggles has truth, when most dishonored, seemed most radiant, gathering glory out of obloquy. When most radiant, gathering glory out of conquy.
Sir Harry Vane, courageous champion of the English
Commonwealth, was dragged on a hurdle up the Tower cried out to him, 'You never sat on so glorious a seat.'
And again, when Russell was exposed in the same streets, on his way to the same scaffold, the people, ac-cording to the simple narrative of his biographer, im-agined they saw Liberty and Virtue sitting by his side. Massachusetts is not without encouragement in her own history. She has seen her ports closed by arbitrary power—has seen her name made a by-word of reproach —has seen her cherished leaders, Hancock and Adams, excepted from all pardon by the crown ; but then, hen most dishonored, did Massachusetts deserve most for then was she doing most for the cause of all. now, when Massachusetts is engaged in a greater cause than that of our fathers, how serenely she can turn from the scoff and jeer of heartless men! Her only disgrace will be in disloyalty to the truth which is to make her free.

Worse to bear-Og far worse !- than the evil speak. ing of others—is the conduct of some of her own children. It is hard to see the scholarship which has been drawn from her cisterns, and the riches which have been accumulated under her hospitable shelter, now employed to weaken and discredit that cause which is above riches or scholarship. It is hard, while our fellow-citizens in Kansas, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, plead for deliverance from a cruel usurpation; and while the whole country, including our own soil, is troiden down by a domineering and brutal despo-tism, to behold sons of Massachusetts in sympathy, open or disguised, with the vulgar enemy—quickening every where the lash of the task-master, and belping forward the Satanic carnival when slavery shall be fastened not only moon prostrate Kansas, but upon all fastened not only upon prostrate Kansas, but upon all the territories of the Republic; when Cuba shall be torn from a friendly power by dishonest force; and when the slave trade itself, with all its crime, its wo and its shame, shall be opened anew under the Ameri-can flag. Alas! that any child of Massachusetts, in rickedness of heart, or in weakness of principle, under the delusion of partisan prejudice, should joir in these things. With such, I have no word of controversy at this hour. But turning from them now in my weakness, I trust not to seem too severe if I covet for the occasion something of the divine power

'To bend the silver bow with tender skill, While void of pain the silent arrows kill.'

Gladly from these do I turn to another character, yet happily spared to Massachusetts, whose heart bears strong with the best blood of the Revolution, and with the best sentiments by which that blood was enriched. The only child of one of the authors of American liberty-for many years the able and courageous Represent ative of Boston on the floor of Congress, where his speeches were masterpieces of the tim hroughout a long career by the grateful trust of h throughout a long career by the graterial trust of his fellow-citizens—happy in all the possessions of a well-spent life, surrounded by love, honor, obedience, troops of friends—with an old age which is second youth: Josian Quikey, still erect under the burthen of eightyfour winters, puts himself at the head of our great battle; and never before, in the arder of youth or the maturity of manhood, did he show himself so grandly conspicuous, and add so much to the heroic wealth of our history. His undaunted soul, lifted already to glimpses of another life, may shame the feebler spirit-of a later generation.

There is one other personage, at another period, who with precisely the same burthen of winters, has asserted the same supremacy of powers. It is the celebrated Dandolo, Doge of Venice, at the age of eighty-four, of whom the historian Gibbon has said, in words which are strictly applicable to our own Quincy: 'He shone in the last period of human life as one of the most illustrious characters of the time; under the weight of years, he retained a sound understanding and a manly courage, the spirit of a hero and the wisdom of a patriot.' This old man carried the Venetian Republic over to the Crusades, and exposed his person freely to all the perils of war, so that the historian describes him is words again applicable to our day, saying: 'In the midst of the conflict the Doge, a venerable and conspicuous farm, stood aloft in complete armor on the prow of the galley, while the great standard of St. Mark was displayed 'before him.' Before the form of our venerable head is displayed the standard of a greater Republic than Venice, thrilling with its sight greater multitudes than ever gazed on the standard of St. Mark, while a sublimer cause is ours than the cause of the Crusaders; for our task is not merely to ransom an the Crusaders; for our task is not merely to ransom an empty sepulchre, but to ransom the Savior himself in the bodies of his innumerable children; not merely to displace the Infield from a distant foreign soil, but to

displace him from the very Jerusalem of our liberties.

May it please your Excellency—I forbear to proceed further. With thanks for this welcome, accept my new rows of duty. In all simplicity let me say that I seek nothing but the triumph of Truth. To this I offer my best efforts, careless of office or honor. Show me that I am wrong, and I stop at once; but in the complete conviction of right I shall persevere against all temptation, against all odds, against all perils, against all -knowing well that, whatever may be my fate, the right will surely prevail. Terrestrial place is de-termined only by celestial observation. It is only by watching the stars that the mariner can safely pursue his course, and it is only by obeying those lofty princi-ples, which are above men and human passion, that we can make our way safely through the duties of life. In can make our way safely through the duties of such obedience I hope to live, while, as a servant of Massachusetts, I void no labor, I shrink from no exhausting. posure, and complain of no hardship.

Mr. Sumner took his seat in the barouche, at th point in his speech which we have indicated, and the ed on, followed by the loud huzzas of the crowd, the band playing, most appropriately, Sweet

On arriving at Mr. Samuer's house, in Hancock street, a vast crowd was found collected in front, and the windows on either side of the street were lined with happy faces, smiling a joyful welcome home to the hon-ored Senator. At the door the carriage halted, and cheer upon cheer went up from the assembled multi-tude, as Mr. Sum er entered the house. Hearty cheers were also given for His Excellency the Governor, Rev. F. D. Huntington, Mrs. Sumner, Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., and Hon. Anson Burlingame. Mr. Sumner and his nother appeared at the window in acknowledgment of

the greeting, and were hailed with enthusiastic shouts The crowd then, with three parting cheers for Mr. Sumner, separated, and left him to the quiet which the excitement of the day must have rendered imperatively necessary.

DECORATIONS.

There were but few decorations along the route of the procession, the short notice and the request of the Chief Marshal that there should be no extensive display hav-ing prevented many from doing what they otherwise would have engaged in.

Across Washington street, at the corner of Newton

street, a line of flags were displayed, and at the same point across Newton street was an arch of streamers and flags, bearing the motto—'Welcome Home.' On street, the residences of Pliny Nickerson and Henry L. Daggett were decorated. On the front of Mr. Nickerson's house the word 'Welcome' was displayed. Across Newton street, at the corner of Shawmut avenue, was a line of flags and the motto—' Massachusetts loves, honors, and will sustain her noble Sumner.'

On Shawmut avenue, the houses of Benjamin Smith, Ir. Shaw, Mr. Andrews, S. B. Crufts, Mr. Case, Wm. Cole, J. M. Newell, D. Williams, S. P. Drury, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Ludixen, and Mr. Deland, were decorated. The word 'Welcome' was displayed among the decora-tions on Mr. Newell's house. The house of E. G. Dudley, No. 78 Shawmut avenue, was profusely decarated with flags, streamers and flowers. A portrait of Sum-ner, encircled with a wreath, was displayed sabove the door. 'May 22d, 1856,' draped in black, and 'Wel

On Dover street, decorations were displayed upon the houses of Kev. John T. Sargent and Dr. Luther Parks. Upon the latter was the motto, "Resistance to Tyrant; Obedience to God.' The store of Wm. S. King, No. 861 Washington street, and the piano forte manufactewere also decorated with flars and streumers. The words, 'Welcome, Freedom't Defender,' were displayed across the street at this last point. The motto, 'Welcome, The Manual Manu come, Sumner,' was across Washington street from Liberty Tree Block. The children of the Female Orphan Asylum, on Washington street, were drawn up in a line in front of that building as the procession passed. A banner bearing a beautiful wreath, and the inscription, 'We weave a wreath for Charles Sumner,' formed the only decoration at this point.

INCIDENTS. Along the route of the procession the throngs of spectators, and Mr. Sumner were constantly greeted with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, &c. The en-thusiasm in Shawmut avenue and Dover street was

very great.

A large number of stores down town were closed dur-Lawrence & Co., Gardner Brewer & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co., Denny, Rice & Gardner, Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., Blake, Bigelow & Co., Pierce Brothers & Flan-

One of the horses ridden by a Marshal was seriously injured in the flank by backing against a carriage in front of the State House. The Brokers' Board adjourned their second session in order to give members an opportunity of joining in the

reception of Mr. Sumner. The space around the Phillips School House. ard 6, was crowded soon after the voting commenced by persons anxious to see Hon. Charles Sumner arrive and deposit his ballots. He came in a carrier He came in a carriage, about 11 o'clock, looking pale and worn. He was greeted with nine cheers as he alighted, and with another round

of cheers after he had voted .- Telegraph.

BORDER RUFFIANISM IMITATED. Yesterday, when the citizens of Boston and vicinity, irrespective of political predilections, were uniting in the pleasant act of doing honor to Senator Summer upon his return home, there appeared in one of the windows of some marble work ers, on Washington street, near Roxbury line, the fol-lowing indication of the political sense of the establishment, and the annexed heartless remark :-

Fremont, . . . . . Buchanan, Fillmore, The remains of Charles Sumner will be carted up

FROM KANSAS. A letter in the Republican, dated Westport, 20th, states that Gov, Geary had arrested

Washington street to-day, followed by the mourners.

several of the ringleaders of the marauding parties in the vicinity of Ossawattomie. The Grand Jury had found true bills against over 90 persons for murder in The Kansas Legislature is to meet at the first degree. ecompton on the second Monday in January.

The Free State prisoners of Lecompton have published an address to the American people, in which the state they are confined in a small, loathsome prison,

with two cannon in front of it, under guard of recently enlisted, and that they are unable to procure medical assistance or sufficient food and clothing. Mr. Bowles, a Free State man from St. Charles, Misouri, has died since his arrest, and it is feared that several others can survive but a few days, unless relieved. The address is signed by 81 of the prisoners, belonging to Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, medical Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

factory in the north part of St. Louis, was burned Saturday morning, Nov. 3. Ten men were in the building at the time. Three escaped by jumping from the
attic windows, but the other seven were burned to of the amount needed for this practical trial.

Death of Thomas Douse, Esq.—Thomas Dowse, Esq., an aged and highly respected citizen of Cambridge, died at his residence in that city, yesterday, aged 84. It will be recollected that some two or three months since, Mr. Dowse presented his large and which the Massachusatts, Historical Society three months since, Mr. Dowse presented his large and valuable library to the Massachusetts Historical Soci-ety, a noble donation which will perpetuate his name future generations.

The gin house and cotton house of Dr. B. R. Jones, near Montgomery, Ala., was burned on the 12th inst. Four negroes lost their lives in the flames. Loss, \$180,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Saturday evening an unknown man was run over by a train on the Miss EMILY HOWLAND. 78 Tenth street, do. Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, 79 East Fifteent street, do. the track at the time of the accident. About sixteen dollars in money and a ticket for Portland were found in his pockets. The head of the deceased was crushed in his pockets. The head of the deceased was crushed to pieces in a horrible manner, rendering identification

Thanksgiving Nov. 20, in Maine, Vermost, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Missouri, Maryland. In Massachusetts, Nov. 27.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christm and New Year's Week. (Time and place of

opening to be decided hereafter.) The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarte of a century of labors, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American com nunity. To men of great sympathics, it has show the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sens of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles and Sabbaths, and sauctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and dan-

ger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer orucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

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

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

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, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA II. APTHORP.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

The WEYMOUTH LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WIL hold its annual FAIR, at the Hall of Mr. WALES'S Hoing a portion of the afternoon in honor of the occasion. hold its annual FAIR, at the Hall of Mr. Wales's Ho-The paper agreeing to do so was headed by A. & A. TEL. Weymouth Landing, commencing on the evening

of Monday, Nov. 10. The Fair will continue through the week, closing on the evening of FRIDAY, the 14th, with a Social Party, Music and Dancing.

On Thursday evening, addresses may be expected from WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON. A very large and elegant variety of useful and ornamental Articles will be offered for sale, including embroidered and double Dresses, Caps, Shawls, Aprons. Shirts, Comforters, Toys, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Admission to the Fair, 12 cents ; to the Social Party, 50 cents ; children, 6 cents.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. The co-operation of all friends of Female Medical Elucation is earnestly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of practical School of Medicine.

The great want which is felt at the present time by

women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying by the belside of the sick; for the hospitals are all closed to them, and yet hospital instruction is as indispensable to the student of medicine as the musical instrument to the musician.

To meet this want, a number of ladies are engaged in
collecting funds for the establishment of a Hospital for collecting funds for the establishment of a Hospital Fundament of a Hospital Women and Children, to be organized by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Dr. Maria Zakezewska and other physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an opportunity for the thorough training of medical studies of the control of the studies of the studies of the control of the studies of the studie dents, is designed to meet another want, not supplied by Hospitals, viz: an earnest religious influence on the patients. The principle on which it will be founded it that of a Christian charity for the sick poor. Scientific instruction will always be subordinate to the welfare of the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a body of carefully trained nurses, free from sectarian prejudice, but imbued with those great principles of truth which form a Christian life. ciples of truth which form a Christian life.

Private rooms will be preserved in the institution where ladies of limited means may be admitted, for a very moderate charge. Such provision is much needed by a multitude of refined women, who are suffering for want of medical aid, which they are unable to pay for. New York is chosen as the seat of this Instituti cause it presents peculiar advantages to the organiza-tion of a fine Hospital; and regarding it as the great New York, medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of Iowa. the country will aid in founding and supporting an In

The sum of \$5000 will be sufficient to carry on a Hos Seven Men Burned to Death.—A cabinet pital of forty beds for one year; at the end of that time story in the north part of St. Louis, was burned Sattle to command continued support. All friends of the movement are urgently called on to aid in the collection Ladies who desire to assist are invited to join th

stitution, whose benefits will be shared b

Sewing Society, which meets every Thursday, from 1 to 5, P. M., at the house of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, to prepare for a Fain, (to be held in December next,) th prepare for a FAIR, (to be held in December hext,) the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Hospital Fund. Contributions of useful or fancy articles, books, paintings, etc., are solicited for this Fair. Valuable aid may be rendered by using leisure moments for the manufacture of suitable articles. Country friends are urged to remember the Refreshment Table, and contribute to its supply.

Donations in money may be sent to the following friends of the enterprise : MRS. PENDLETON, No. 4 West Twenty-second street New York City; Miss EMILY HOWLAND, 78 Tenth street, do.

street, do. STACY B. COLLINS, Esq., 155 Bleecker street, do.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Esq., 46 Broadway, do. MERRITT TRIMBLE, Esq., 86 Broad street, do. Miss CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK, Lenox, Mass. Dr. WILLIAM ELDER, Philadelphia-GEORGE WILLEY, Eq., Cleveland, Ohio. JAMES R. LYLE, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio. New York, Oct. 2, 1856.

LATE [DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise fro impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected, but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposite from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposites from the blood. Billous diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts, Dr. Aven designed his Cathortic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease .- Medical Journal.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- Pledges in aid of the Masanchusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, are now payable; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILDRICK, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in

TO YOUNG MEN. PLEASANT AND PROFITA-BLE EMPLOYMENT. Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant, and profitable employ ment by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our valuable Journals. For terms and particulars, address, post paid, FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

P. S. All Agents who engage with us will be secured from the possibility of loss, while the profit derived will be very liberal. 4t

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CHARLES L. REMOND and SARAH P. REMOND of Massachusetts, and AARON M. POWELL of New York, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will attend Conventions to be holden as follows :--

Whitehall, Washington Co., Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 19 and 20. Ticonderoga, Essex Co., Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 22 and 23.

Westport, Essex Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov Keeseville, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Nov. 28

Peru, (Quaker neighborhood,) Clinton Co., Sunday, Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, c. 2 and 8. Champlain, Clinton Co., Friday and Saturday, Dec. Malone, Franklin Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8

Potsdam, Sf. Lawrence Co., Thursday and Friday, Dec. 11 and 12. Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15 and 16.

The Conventions will commence, in each instance, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of the day first named, and continue by adjournment through that and the day following. All are invited to attend. Remember the 'Sum of All Villanies' is still triumphantly doing its brutal and bloody work.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-VENTION will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, on the 25th and 26th of November. On behalf of the Central Committee, LUCY STONE, Sec'y.

PROVIDENCE, R. I .- WM. LLOYD GARRISON will speak at Providence, on Sunday, November 9, in he regular course of Anti-Slavery Lectures, afternoon and evening.

SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture on Slavery in the wing places :

following places:

AtEtna, Saturiay, Nov. 8, 6½, P. M.
Peruville, Monday, Nov. 10, 6½, P. M.
Dryden Corners, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 6½, P. M.
McLean, Friday, Nov. 14, 6½, P. M.
Groton Hollow, Sunday, Nov. 16, 10½, A. M.
Cortland, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 6½, P. M.
McGrawville, Thursday, Nov. 20, 6½, P. M.
Hower, Saturday, Nov. 22, 6½, P. M.
Ithica, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 5½, P. M.
Immansburgh, Thursday, Nov. 27, 6½, P. M. Further notices will be given in due time. All who

chance to hear her will be amply rewarded. the Essex Co. Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Saturday evening, Nov. 15, continuing through Sunday.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES

L. REMOND, and other speakers will be present. CHAS. LENOX REMOND, President. PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the Amer-

ican Anti-Slavery Society, is expected to speak at Ches-nut Hill, Amnesst, N. H., on Friday evening, Nov. 7. Also—at Milford, N. H., on Sunday, Nov. 9. EF CHARLES LENOX REMOND, Agent of the

American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Marble-head on Sunday evening, Nov. 9. EF WM. WELLS BROWN, having been engaged as an Agent of the Old Colony A. S. Society, will meetings as follows :-

E. Bridgewater, (Village) Sunday, Nov. 9. RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

SITUATIONS WANTED. Several young colored men, with good recommendations, desire situations as clerks and porters.

Several colored boys wish chances to learn trades. A number of colored girls can obtain situations in

A number of colors families out of the city.

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. ST SITUATION WANTED-By a middle-aged American woman, who can make herself useful as house-keeper or nurse, in taking care of the sick, the disabled, &c., and who has had many years' experience. Best of references will be given. Apply at this

DIED —At Leominster, October 29, of consumption, Bernando DeGomez, aged 10 years. His mother was a slave in Cuba, whence, at her death, he came to Massachusetts, in 1849. With a large share of the wit and sachusetts, in 1949. With a large share of the wit and drollery characteristic of his race, his mental power was above the average, and remarkably mature. Play-ful and affectionate in his disposition, he won warm friends wherever he lived, and so blamelees, that friends wherever he lived, and so biameters, that one who knew him many years agreed no neighbor would charge him with a fault. He hore his illness with great patience, most kindly ministered to by devoted friends in Leominster, among whom was Mrs. Drake, who watched over him with the tenderness of a mother. It is a sad comment on the unhappy condition of his race among us, that those who loved him dition of his race among us, that those who loved him feel how emphatically true it is in his case, that they whom the gods love die young.' W. P.

In Westminster, Nov. 1st, of consumption, CYNTHIA W., wife of Asa Goodsow, of Boston, Mass. aged 36 years. Mrs. W. was a firm advocate of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of chattel slavery, and used all her influence for the furtherance of that object. She was also deeply interested in all the reforms of day.

Hopedale Home School, FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH OF BOTH

SEXES. THE next (Winter) term of this Institution will com-I mence on Thursday, the 6th day of November. Parents and guardians desirous of placing their children or wards under salutary moral and social influences while attending to the cultivation of their intellects, may here, we trust, find an opportunity of realizing their wishes.

For Circulars, containing terms and all needful particulars, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, 4tis October 10.

From the N. Y. Evening Post,

BROOKS, KEITT AND QUATT.

Fee, faw, fum.
Brooks, Keitt and Quattlebum!
Sons of the Sun.
Three Fates in one,
That's what we are—

Mortals, leware! When we grim creatures, Wild fire-eaters, Get up our back,

Brooks, Keitt and Quatt,

We know what's what, Down in Pedce:

Hark ye-If ye can't worst a fee In fair debate, ho! ho!

We know at once How to settle the sconce

Whereby his reason. Reached by scalp-lesion, Is ousted the brain,

ollager :

Of the colleger With a sucdollar

A la mode Cain !

Down in Pedee

Year in and year out,

Bullying 'niggera' -

Nabobs are we;

Losing about, Armed with hair-triggers,

With our Caucavian blood!
Well. 'pose we do,
What's that to you?
Palmettos scorn to beed

We of the sunny South,

Truth's puritanical prattle-Mayn't our herds of two-legged black

Be battered, in spire of your twattle, By tastefully crossing the breed?

Born with gold spoons i' the mouth,
Fondled in Fortune's lap,
Fed on ambrosial pap,
All work ignore;

Tilling our lands
With other folks' hands

Fast in our manacles.

Greasy mechanicals,

You are a bore !

Faugh ! how you smell of sweat!

Look at your palms-Rough, tough, and calloused o'er!

Oh, what a servile set

Have you no qualme,

To go droning out psalms, With sackbut and tabor,

In honor of labor?

Palmetto men are all

Majors or Colonels— Quatt, he is a General

Of the Supernals-

Major Nob, Major Snob,

Major Job Thingumbob, Colonel Keitt, Colonel Snooks, Colonel Bob-Acre Books,

Bellona's titled pets,

We all sport epauletts,

Fee, faw, fam !

Look to your lives, Yankeedom!

Brooks, Keitt and Quatt.

To shiver the Union-

Th' Accomac Solomon, Anglice, Wise-

We, in communion With that unjuly man,

(Stranger, your invende

Much treth implies.)

Howheit, we four, And some baker's dozen more

Of the Fire-Ester's brigade,

Batter, shatter and sack
The Capitol!
And like two Gothic thieves,

Filch its coffers and archises

Then away, with skip and hop, With our valor's golden crop,

By ourselves to set up shop,

Braining a negro; Motto-- Long may she wave O'er the land of the free,

And the home of the brave!

PLEASE TO READ THIS!

Extra Inducements for 1857.

LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT

AGENTS WANTED.

A will at once receive our CATALOGUE or Boxs for the New Year, pre-paid, by forwarding us their af-

offers we make to all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quarto PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with about ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS. Our

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER,

And on chivalry's tip-top

Plant our flag :

(Cain's alter ego)

That's the stave!

Profitable Employment for the Winter Months

LITTLE PEDEE.

Device-a merry wag,

Are bound on a raid.

Fol de rol,

To attack.

( Lucus a non lucendo 1')-

Pistols and bowie-knires

## POETRY.

From the Independent Democrat. OUR SICK BROTHER. BY AUGUSTA M. COOPER.

In selemn beauty on his couch he lies, His white hands clasped above his heaving breast; The moving curtain of his languid eyes Has dropt, at last, into a sleeping rest.

Each tone is hushed ; each whispering voice is still ; And noiseless footsteps creep along the floor : Our hearts are palsied with a sudden chill. For we can see that Death is at the door.

Oh God ! though I am foolish, vain, and weak, Yet wilt thou deign to hear each pleading word ; A second Mary at the Savior's feet. Dear Father, let my tearful prayer be heard.

The choicest link in all the household chain Rend not away, Thou Holy One above; Restore to strength the weakened one again, And -pare to us this brother best beloved. Yet not because my love encircles him.

D es this petition to thy mercy rise, Though round him all my heart's young tendrils cling And wreathed within my soul's embrace he lies. His pale-cheeked, dark-haired wife is standing near, Her trembling hand smooths o'er his pallid brow ;

Her large eye's anxious glance, and falling tear, Still pleads that Thou wilt spare him to us now. His two fair boys, like meek-faced morning flowers, Along life's walk have just begun to bloom ; That he may rear them in home's sacred bower,

Wilt Thou not save the father from the tomb? Look down upon my mother's bending form ; Her weary feet the race have nearly run ; How weak the heart that once was firm and strong ! Thou wilt not take from her this cherished one.

My father, like a sentinel at post, Watches the sick one, when he wakes or sleeps; Like some kind spirit from a heavenly host, Through night and day his sleepless vigil keeps.

His active hands obey when duty calls: His great heart loves to trust in Thee, dear Lord ; If thou can'st spare this frail one to us all, His soul would shout and praise for such reward.

Beside the couch, the still, sad brothers stand, And tearful, sorrowing, the sisters three ; And I, least worthy of the household band, Have knelt a pleading suppliant to Thee.

If from our heaven of home some star must go, Replace, I pray, this glimmering one again ; And let the breath of sickness bring me low, And let me take my brother's bed of pain.

For Gustie's life is like a wild bird's song. Or sun-light chased by shadow on a stream; And memory will speak of her, when gone, As some swift vision, or a fleeting dream.

Yet loving tears on her dead face will fall, And this will plant with flowers the grassy sod And say, ' Her spirit longed to hear the call, . That took her up to Paradise, and God.'

So let Death flap his heavy wing again ; With my young soul no other life is bound ; Breathe health, kind God, into this brother's frame, And take Thou me, oh Crucified and Crowned !

From Punch.

THE QUESTION FOR SLAVE-OWNERS.

Are niggers, in Creation's plan, Part of the family of Man? Or are they but the kind of apes Most like us in their ways and shapes? My Southern friends, I have about This point a very serious doubt ; I am not joking in the least When asking-Is a Black a beast i

Of keeping niggers for the right, As you would for the right to keep Lorses and ox n, pigs and sheep. All this is well, if 'tis the case That niggers are a lestial race ; And you'll do battle for your stock.

I find you are prepared to fight

Nay, wherefore not your niggers eat, If they make palata de meat? Which question there's no reason why, If they a e brutes, you should not try.

That brutes they are, feel sure you must, So ready as you are to trust That Heaven, the just cause that defends, Will fight with you, my Southern friends.

This confidence of yours is such, That it my faith shakes very much, And re ders me to doubt inclined. If they 're a portion of mankind,

You know, if human beings true, That they've the self-same rights as you The right, if Might sole Right you make, Their freedom, if they can, to take.

If Justice reigns, you know you brave Its power, in holding Man your slave; You kick as ainst the eternal laws Ere doing which, you'd surely pause,

You know that if those laws you spurn, They 'll certainly your kicks return ; They will be even with you yet; And what a k cking you will get !

Dealing with niggers as you deal, You to that fiat, then, appeal, By which o'er animals Man rules : Or else you must be wretched fools:

Unless our consciences deceive, And all is false that we believe, And no eternal laws exist, And Wisdom is an Atheist

WE WILL NOT BE SUBDUED.

. We will subdue you.' - Douglas.

Whi'e Kansas' murdered freemen lie On every sunny plain, And blazing homes light up her sky, Like death-fires for the slain ; While Southern treason rages high, And grows the deadly feud. The North sends back her battle-cry-" We will not be subdued ! "

The South may send her champions out. Or cowards armed with canes, The freemen of the North fear not Her tyrants or her chains : And when she lifts her red right hand With brother's blood im rued, We soorn her boastings and her threats, We will not be sindled !

TO AUTUMN

Where are the songs of spring? Ah, where are they Think not of them ; thou hast thy music too,-While barred clouds bloom the soft dying day.] And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue; Then in a was tul choir the small guat mourns Among the river shallows, borne aloft, Or smiling as the light wind lives or dies ; And full grown lambs bleat loud from hilly bourns Hedge-crickets sing ; and now, with treble soft, The red-breast whistles from a garden croft, And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

## SELECTIONS.

BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGES IN KAN-

been perpetrated upon the Free State settlers in Kansas by the Border-Ruffian invaders, canctioned and aided by a perjured Administration:

A Mr. Cantrell, recently from Missouri, but a free State man, was taken prisoner on the evening of the 5th of June, by one of Gen. Whitfield's seconting parties. On the next day, he was carried down the Santa Fe road. At Cedar Creek, he was taken out into a ravine by two men. Then there was a shot;—then the cry, 'O God, I am shot!—I am murdered!' Then another shot, and a long, piercing scream; heather shot, and

expressed sympathy for his loss, and told him the us a prisoner, I will select in preference that horses could be found in the camp at Cedar Creek, tion of my travelling experiences which will of two hundred men. A consultation was held with them, and Coleman said, 'There may be treachery used.' and they proposed to go with him to find them. Before reaching Cedar Creek, they met a company

after the company had passed on, three men took Mr. Bailey into the prairie about one hundred yards from the road, and demanded his money. Without hesitation, or one word of objection, he gave them forty-five dollars, all he had. One of the men then raised his gun as though he would fire. Mr. Bailey said, 'If you mean to kill me, you will kill a better man than yourself; ' to which the ruffian, lowering his gun, replied, . I wish you to take off those pantaloons: perhaps they will get bloody.' But Mr. Bailey said, 'They are mine as long as I live.' This tool of the administration, armed with a U.

S. musket, again raised his gun, and fired. ball struck Mr. Bailey in the side, glancing along the ribs, and lodged in the back. Mr. Bailey fell, and was struck at again and again with the mus ket. Then two of the men disappeared, and left this more than demon to finish the work of killing a peaceable man. He jumped on the body of the prostrate man, stamping on his face and head. But as Mr. Bailey caught hold of the musket, and was able to hold on upon it, the murderer ran after the others, calling upon them to return. They, however, were too far away. After lying in the grass three boars, Mr. Bailey attempted to find his way home. In doing so, he passed near their camp the next morning at daybreak, and for a while lay hid in the grass, to learn their movements. While there, he heard a cry, 'Are you going to hang me? and no reply, save the ringing of a bell. In about five minutes, he heard a ot, then a whistle, and six other shots at intervals of five minutes. Be lay in the woods all that day, and at night crawled along about two miles; was hid near the Wakarusa all day; saw a wagon stopped by five men; heard angry words, and a shot fired. In the night, worn down by his suffer-ings from the wound and bruises, having had nothing to eat for three days, and nothing to drink but stagnant water, he reached the house of Dr. Still, at Blue Mound.

A young man, by the name of Hill, was going to Missouri, also for provisions, and as night came, he asked two men on the road where he could find water for his horses. They said they would show him, if he would go with them. When he had gone with them to the ravine, where they said he would find water, they searched him, took whatever he had of money, and threatened to kill stuff than that there rot-gut ashore. Here, you, him. He told them he had a mother, and young sir: don't be asked. One of our boys, I recken? brothers and sisters, dependent on him; that day after day, as she looked out for his coming, and night only brought a renewal of the sad suspense as to his fate, in sorrow she would go to the grave; but there was no pity in their hearts, no mercy. They tied the young man's arms behind they want to make a quicker road out than they him, and, bending his feet backwards, tied them came in. Yes, sir, this here tool of mine. [handalso to his arms, then put a stick an inch and a half wide in his mouth, prying it open, and tied the string back of his head. Then, more barba- I say they'd better take off, that's sartin. We rous than the New Zealanders, they cut places in aint agoin' to stand them comin' here, we ain't, his hat, and tied that also over his face, and laid Isn't their own place down East big enough for his face downwards on the stones. They went away leaving him to die.

ed his pistol directly over his eye, he feeling its make the place hot enough for them soon, that's pressure through the hat, the other said, 'Don't a fact. Here, hays, drink. Step up this way, old shoot him: he will not go any further on his jour-hoss, and liquor.' ney to-night.' They left again, to report at the

menced making an effort to extricate himself from his painful position. By working his boot upon the sharp stones, he found the rope loose enough selves on the cabin floor to rest. In all, there exists the stones are the cabin floor to rest. In all, there exists the selves on the cabin floor to rest. In all, there exists the selves on the cabin floor to rest. for him to draw his foot out. His feet were thus near two hundred on board, and, as it was evi left at liberty, while one boot was swinging on his dent that the majority must sleep on the floor, I back. By working his hat between his knees, he hastened to secure one of the berths, and thus to was able to pull it off his face. Then, with the seek relief, if possible, from the distracting noise strip of board still lacerating his mouth, and In a smaller degree, I had had so much of a simi hands fastened with strong cords behind him, he lar experience before, that I managed to sleep,

night.
He had come from Iowa in the spring, and was but little acquainted with the country. After travelling eleven miles, he knew, by the barking of the dogs, he was near a house, but was unable lew hours' rest. If less boisterously demonstrated to the dogs, he was near a house, but was unable lew hours' rest. to get over the fence. The strange cries he made tive, however, in relation to 'Yankee Abolition at last attraced the attention of the family, but, ists' than in the night, the change was only to an supposing him to be a drunken Indian, they did animosity of a more calculating and determined cared for by them. Elliot, who with Titus pledg- during the night. 'Extras' of the different jour ed five hundred dollars for the head of Captain nals, in the forms of printers' slips, containing Walker, when the U. S. Marshal, with his usual servility, offered to send a posse for him, was one largely circulated. These invariably contained of the actors in this savage transaction. Other

the day he left, he returned, robbed of his money, wagon and oxen, and saved his life only by a promise to leave the territory. The men who attacked him were encamped about two miles from West-

The questions asked of him were, 'Where do the Law-and-Order Party over Fanaticism in you from! What are your polities! How much sas.' When cold-blooded murder, which le money did that d-d Emigrant Aid Society give you to come out here! What the h-ll did you come out here for? Did you come to make Kansas come out here for? Did you come to make Kansas a free State? Why didn't you go to Nebraska? That's a good country, and you d—d Yonkees may have it; but Kansas you'll have to fight for, and we'll whip h—ll out of you, but we'll get it. Union or no Union! That's a game that must win, I am thinking. The question was finally asked, 'If we will let you go, will you take a gun and march with the pro-slavery party!'

In an in-

stant, the cry resounded through the camp, 'The rum punch, gin-sling, brandy-cocktails, and other

It was thrown over his head, and he was dragged to the nearest tree, exclaiming, 'You do not intend to kill me in this manner, do you!'

The reply was, 'Yes. G-d d-n your abolition heart, and all like you!' He asked, if he was thus to be sacrificed, for time to collect his thoughts, and arrange his worldly affairs. The fiends told him he could have ten minutes to make any disposal of his property, and his peace with God. He then gave a list of his effects to one of the captains, asking him to send it east to his friends; and, at the expiration of the ten minutes, the rope was thrown over a limb, and they jerked him from the ground. After

being let down, he was asked, Will you leave the territory, if we'll spare your life!

The prisoner objected, stating he had broken no law, and infringed upon no man's rights. The leader, who had ordered him let down when banging, again interposed, saying he must make this promise or lose his life. He told the men that this gentleman had a right to be a Free Sta e man. though no right to hold such views in Kansas; that he was guilty of no crime. With a guard, he was sent back to Kansas city.

A VISIT TO KANSAS.

THE LIBERATOR.

To the Editor of the London Daily Times : Str-At a time when affairs in Kansas are as BORDER-RUPPIAN OUTRAGES IN KANSAS.

The following incidents, narrated in her thrilling work on 'Kansas—its Interior and Exterior Life,' by Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, (wife of Gov. Robinson,) are but specimens of the numberless outrages that have but specimens of the numberless outrages that have seen in the Fastern States of America.

shot!—I am murdered!' Then another shot, and all was still!

A Mr. Bailey narrowly escaped a violent death. and through many sufferings at last reached his friends. He had started from his home to get a load of provisions for himself and his neighbors. When pear Bull Creek Calescan has been suffered as the same day, and by the same agency. When pear Bull Creek Calescan has he warrant. Of Gov. Robinson we read in the care to the same day. The same day warrant of Gov. Robinson we read in the care to the same day. When near Bull Creek, Coleman, who had twenty men encamped close by, came and ordered him to stop these over night. Among these twenty men were Buckley and Hargous, his accomplices in the murder of Dow. In the morning, his horses were missing, their halters having been cut. The men expressed sympathy for his loss and told him. tribute one page to the history of Gov. Robinson's

on Lawrence. I was in Kansas City, and shall never forget the appearance of the lawless mob that poured into the place, inflamed with drink, glutted with the indulgence of the vilest passions, displaying, with loud boasts, the 'plunder' they had taken from the inhabitants, and thirsting for the opportunity to repeat the sack of Lawrence some other off-nding place; men of large frame for the most part, with red flannel shirts and immense boots worn outside their trousers, their faces un-washed and unshaven, still reeking with the dust and smoke and bloodshed of Lawrence, wearing-the most savage looks, and giving utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies; armed, moreover, to the teeth, with rifles and revolvers, cutlasses and bowie-knives. I felt that all my former experiences among border men and Misurians were as nothing compared with this wretched crew, who appeared only the more terrifying from the darkness of the surrounding night. The hote in Kansas City, where we were, was the next place, they said, that should fall; the attack was being planned that night, and such should be the end of every place that was built by Free State men, or that harbored 'those rascally Abolitionists.' Happily, this threat was not all filled.

A number of these men became my companions for the night, as I went up by one of the Missouri steamboats from Kansas to Leavenworth City, which, as the centre of operations, I desired t make my head-quarters while investigating the condition of affairs in the Territory. The other fellow-passengers were for the most part of a like order. A few Germans, carrying their stock-intrade to turn an honest penny by peaceful traffic while other people were fighting; a company of New Mexicans, making their way through Kunsas to Santa Fe-a more gentlemanly party to whom shall again have occasion to refer; and, for the rest, a crowd of adventurers but little better than those just taken on board, who might be classed generally under the head of Border Rufflans, made up, with a single exception or two, our trav-elling party for the night.

A general rush to the bar ensued. Already

naddened with whiskey, each would treat his fellow in arms :-

' Step up and liquor here, sir. A heap finer this All right on the goose, ch! No highfalutin' airs here, you know; keep that for them Yankee bluebellies down East. If there's any of that sort here. I reckon they'd better make off mighty quick, and that's a fact, while I's on board, unless them, I should like to know ! We ain't agoin' to stand their comin' and dietatin' to us with their ack : and, as one plac- d-d nigger-worshipping, we ain't. I recken we'll

And thus the midnight talk went on-talk which camp, probably, another victim to the vile tools of I neither care to remember nor repeat, and in slavery propagandism. slavery propagandism.

When this young man found himself again alone, and thought they would not return, he comsentence merely, but every word or two of the disease.

Others sat down to cards, and quarreled set out to find some house in the darkness of the only awakened at times by a louder shout from the bar or the gaming table. In the morning, like the rest, I was early astir

at first come to his aid. He was, however, character. News of fresh strife had come on board men were continually shot and robbed.

A man, who had a pass from U. S. Marshal Donaldson, with a load of freight, was returning to his home in the territory. The same evening of the nigger-worshipping crew to the last drop of the nigger-worshipping crew to the last drop of the nigger-worshipping crew to the last drop of blood.' One 'extra' I obtained, issued by the Border Times at Westport, in which the outrages port, armed, as all their men are, with U. S. rifles another, a Lecompton paper, the narrative was and side arms. sas.' When cold-blooded murder, which left be hind it destitution, widowhood and orphanage comes to be regarded by journalists as the mere

> compounds issued at the bar. This respectable merchant was surrounded, as he stood in the cabin of the boat, by a circle, whom I joined. Out of a side-pocket protruded the head of a pistol; in his hand he brandished another. loaded, as he told us, and ready for action. With threatening aspect and attitude he vented himself amid many oaths, of the following language, ad-

· I am bound to bring down some one before I'm done; I tell you, by G-d I am. I'll teach these infernal nigger-stealing Freesoilers a lesson right peartly, that's a fact. If there's a dog gauned Abelitionist aboard, I should like to see him, that I should. I'm the man to put a chunk of lead into his woully head right off, that's what I'll do. into his woully head right off, that's what I'll do.'
Then, looking around at each of us, 'I recken I
can raise the top off the head of ere a one of you
with this here tool. Speak the word, and, by
G-d, I'm your man. That's so. I should like
to see the first Freesoiler that opens his mouth,
that I should. I'd send him to hell pretty quick,
afore he know'd what he was about; that's what
I'm a mighty continue customer. I'd do. I'm a mighty ce-urious customer, I am. And so thought, probably, one of his hearers

And thus this valiant patriot went on for about

onsequences.

I remained no longer in this Western merchant's my becoming an object of his suspicion. Being anxious to obtain some information as to the hotels or other places of stay in Leavenworth. I went on to the hurricane-deck, having been told I should there meet with some who could answer my inquiries. I there found the more gentlemanly recommended to the more gentlemanly the stay of the twelve hours I have described from midnight of the 23d of May to noon of the to whom I have referred, but whom until party to whom I have received this moment I had not seen. One or two appeared to be United States officers, men of education and refinement. Another, a gentleman more advanced in years, held himself somewhat apart, and appeared engaged in anxious thought. He had an eye full of bright intelligence, and wore the aspect one who was superior to those about him. gained the information I sought from one of the ficers, and took his recommendation to go to McCarty's hotel at Leavenworth, where he him-self was about to stop. I did not know as yet, however, who were my companions, and could only get evasive replies to my inquiries on the subject from the clerk of the boat.

I again descended to the cabin. The respectable merchant from Weston was still continuing his challenges, pistol in hand :

tood a young man who had lived for some years in Kansas Territory, trading with the Indians. If I had caught his track, d-d if I wouldn't We had travelled in company during four or five have shot him dead. I told him so at the inquiry. days in coming up the Missouri, and our inter- I d have smashed his head right out. I don't care hich mark the Western character, and displaying Judge Lecompte came down to Leavenworth in few of the worst. As we should soon have to part, he inquired of me what part of the Union I came I replied, in a tone which I hoped would not catch the ear of the noisy patriot in arms, that he had mistaken me as a native of the Union, and that I belonged to the old country, my home being Landon, 'Indeed,' said my friend the Indian trader, 'I had guessed you were a Northern man. Your dress and looks aren't like our people's out West.' 'That is probable,' I replied. 'Yes, that's so,' he proceeded, 'and there's several aboard who've been talking about you, and they've all set you down for a Northerner. I hinted, in reply. that I had no desire to excite remark on board and glanced suggestively at our neighbor, who was threatening to blow the brains out of the first Northern man who should open his mouth. My friend saw my meaning immediately, and, drop-

ping his voice to a whisper, said:
Let me, as one that knows the ways of the people here, give you a word of caution, which you may find useful, now that you're setting foot in these parts. Don't let a soul of them know that you're an Englishman. Should it get out, it's just as much as your life is worth, mind that.— That's the state we are in just now, all alongside of that cursed Slavery question. If you say you're an Englishman, it's all the same as being a Yankee; not a hit better. And you know the law there-a Yankee is a nuisance, and nuisances must be abolished. That's what they all say there. So you mind; and don't forget what I

I thanked him for the advice, and told him I had already determined to follow his counsel. As for himself, he said, he did not believe the Southern men had any right to do what they had done in Kansas; but, being a thorough Western man and known in the territory for years, he could go about, and they would not touch him, especially. as he did not take part with the Abolition fanatics. If they did touch him, every body knew what would be the consequence. As I looked at his fine athletic frame, and noticed the powerful muscle of his arm and the steady gaze of his eye long trained to guide the bead of his rifle, I thought I, too, could perceive what would be the consequence of having this Western man for an enemy. But he had given me wise counsel and kind, and I was glad to think the son of the prai-

rie was my friend.

By about 9 o'clock, we reached Leavenworth City. It would excite a smile if I were to describe the aspect of this city of log houses and wood. Southern slave-owner is, he must read a letter in en shanties, as it would if I were to narrate the our columns to-day. It is indeed a picture. The the aspect of this 'city' of leg houses and wooden shanties, as it would if I were to narrate the
strange adventures incident to Western travel.
But that is beside my purpose. The majority of
the passengers, with myself, landed. A great
crowd received us, all evidently eager with expectation and excitement. To my astonishment, the
moment after landing, I perceived that the older
gentleman whom I had seen on the hurricane deck
was a prisoner. Surrounded by a number of perkind of inspiration. Look at it, see if the Southwas a prisoner. Surrounded by a number of per- kind of inspiration. Look at it; see if the Southwas a prisoner. Surrounded by a number of persons, including the United States officers, he was erner of Kansas is not a model for Front de Bout led off toward McCarty's Hotel—my purposed place in lyanhoe, or any picture of giant with his bear-of stay. 'Who's that they've got there!' 'Who's skin and club. It is the modern form of this picthat been caught, ch!' were the eager questions ture. Every feature is modern, indeed, and we put on many sides. 'It's Governor Robinson, have to translate all along as we go through the been brought round from Lawrence by way of details, but we see the same fundamental exhibitions. City,' was the reply of one of the crowd. tion. To call it borrible, or revolting, or disgust-'Governor Robinson, Governor Robinson! Who ing, or any other such epithets, would feebly detaught you to call that infernal nigger-stealer scribe it, because you see that there is a wholeness Governor. I should like to know?' was the instan-about it, which can only be given in some general Governor, I should like to know ! ' was the instan- about it, which can only be given in some general taneous rejoinder. Say the word again, and I word which has not yet been discovered—there is will blow your brains out for an Abolition traitor, such a grote-que mixture of savage and low feather is Doctor Robinson, and nothing else; that's tures, of the wild man and the gin-drinker, the what he is, and he shan't be that long. It's time desperado blackguard, brave highwayman, blackwe'd got rid of these dog-gauned Abolitionists. leg, and Thug, all mingled together in chaotic con-Thus surrounded by the menaces and imprecations fusion. Pindar gives the language of gods, and of a savage mob, the ex-Governor was led up the Dante the language of demons; but what language steep road which conducted to the small wooden is it that we have here, which is neither the language house known as M'Carty's Hotel.'

I followed, and, first inquiring for my own commodation, was met by the answer, that if I language—if language it may be called—has gath would come in again at night, I might take a cred round his revolver; how he hugs his favorite chance of a place on the floor. This was suffi. weapon, addresses it with appalling endearment, ciently unpromising. I then went to a larger personifies it, idolizes, and treats it as his convenciently unpromising. I then went to a larger house, the head-quarters of the pro-slavery party, but met no better reception. Leaving, therefore, the question of accumulation, I returned to McCarty's, where I was informed I could get a meal. The ex-Governor Robinson I found in the front room of the house. He was standing up. and was being put through a close examination by those in the room. A greater crowd collected out-ide the open windows and door, and as I mixed mong this crowd, I heard the constantly repeated expressions, 'Let us get hold of him! Dwe don't sarve him out, monstrous quick. The pressing, all that species of language which obtaing bone villain, he may say his prayers lains its force by stopping short and leaving a highly smart now. I'll be dog gauned if we don't be unfilled void, which the imagination fills tring him up afore the day's out. He ought to

Sick of hearing such expressions, filled with the ilest oaths. I went into the office of the hotel and

for he said to the curious customer, 'Come, old horse was not to be so easily diverted, however.

'Breakfast! think I'd he after breakfast when I've got my duty before me! Exercise is the thing for me—not eating. I tell you I'm bound to bring down some one afore I'm done—that I am. I've got to fight for the liberties of my country, and rid the place of these cowardly, blue-bellied Yankes—that's what I've got to do. I should like to know what they've to do in this here place, with their snarling, sneaking ways. I tell you there's not a man among them as knows how to fight. I should like to see the first one as will open his must here—that what I should like to see. I tell you I'm a ce-urious customer—my dog knows that,' pointing to a large dog which seemed prepared to stand by its muster for better or worse. Then, I should like to see the man that would touch that 'ere dog of mine. I'd lay him dead in a moment, that I would. Just see me.'

None of us felt inclined to touch tha dog, and him though, mights acide. I made him give in. I settled him though, which is cursed Abolitionism. I settled him though, which was how had a cause out with his cursed Abolitionism. I settled him though, which was how had a cause out with his cursed Abolitionism. I settled him though with a number of them hundred pistola I leave him, though, till I made him give in. He cause out with his cursed Abolitionism. I settled him though with a number of the paragraph and the persons passing in and out had nothing to speak of but 'the fighting.'

On the counter were papers, heading their columns with the words, 'War to the Knife.' Every thing around was soggestive of warfare and blood-shed. I had sat for a few minutes, when there entered a man—a Southerner by his very looks. 'Hand me a pair out of them hundred pistola I left with you, Captain!' were the words which, with a slow, drawling voice, he addressed to the clerk at the counter. Then, glancing his cool eye at me and another in the room, and feeling. The fight had been a man—a southern None of us felt inclined to touch the dog, and be respectable merchant returned to his politics him, though, mighty quick. I just put my hand behind me, like this, pretending I had got my pisbehind me, like this, pretending I had got my pistols with me; and so, with my hand upon them, as he reckoned, he didn't stand out long. But I felt mighty queer, I tell you. Still I wasn't goin't to stand his sarey talk, in coarse; so I jest shut him up mighty quick. By this time the pistols mouth for Abolition cusses; I be dog-gauned if I don't. wearer continued a kind of soliloquy, 'Well, I reckon I'm fixed now! They won't be so sarcy reckon I'm fixed now! They won't be so sarcy with their talk now that I've these here fixins on. a half-hour, ringing the changes on these few I brought him down a kinder smart, I recken.—
forms of expression, and giving every one an opportunity to accept his challenge and take the
see jest who next I'll meet.'

From the city of Leavenworth I went before noon to visit the fort. I there met Col. Summer, immediate presence than was necessary to prevent at that time in command of the garrison, with

from midnight of the 23d of May to noon of the 24th—were repeated during my few days' stay in Leavenworth without intermission. As the night advanced, the ceaseless whisky-drinking showed its fruits. Pistols went off sometimes unguardedly; knots of people collected at each street corner. The har-rooms in the hotels, which were all political clubs, became crowded with noisy debaters planning the great deeds they were to perform of the morrow. Numberless gambling-houses were the resort of others. Cards could have been picked up in the street by the score; and in a town where the very first demands of civilization were wanting in the furnishing of the houses, there was no lack of such costly indulgencies as gaming-tables, which reminded one of Baden-Baden or Hamburg. Every species of shameless wickedness and unchecked outrage met one's gaze at every

mouth. I recken he'd have to take the change worst. I was subject to frequent interruptions of mighty smart. Lead's the best argument for these armed intruders, whom I could not keep out of my infernal white-livered Yankees. Let me alone for room; and by day I had to listen perpetually to tamin' them down; let me alone for that, I say. conversation which was painfully revolting. On I reckon they won't be a tryin' on this game again the day of my arrival, the seizure of Gov. Robina little whiles. That's just about what I think.' son was, of course, the principal topic. Stories little whiles. That's just about what I think.' son was, of course, the principal topic. Stories And so on, without intermission. At my side were circulated about him, for which there was not the shadow of a foundation.

course had led to a certain degree of mutual confi- if it is n't true. I told him I should believe it, dence. He was a thorough Western man, and at whether or no. till he proved it was n't. He is a the same time a favorable specimen of his class, flung-up, pilfering d-d puppy—that's what he is, possessing, in a large degree, the better traits fix it which way you like.'

the evening to see Dr. Robinson. The next day I also saw Governor Shannon. Rumors were put into circulation that the Free State men intended night. Committees were held in consequence rest that night in Leavenworth City with the expectation of remaining till morning without a summons to arms. The Committee of Investigation, appointed by Congress, was also sitting at Leavenworth during my stay. The enormities that were brought to light embittered exceedingly the Pro-Slavery party; and many threats were made against the persons of those who gave their testimony, as well as the lives of the Commissioners. On the arrested, among them the clerk of the Committee of Investigation and two of the witnesses. They announced it also as their intention not to let a sin

gle Free Soiler escape.

Among all the scenes of violence I witnessed, the offending parties were invariably on the Pro-Slavery side. The Free State men appeared to me to be their opponents, but still more through the sanc-Their later conduct appears by the reports we have received to have been more determined in the way of resistance.

to venture to open their mouths, or confess the party to which they belonged. It is probable, also -as the period I have described was that in which the first severe blow was struck in the attack made upon Lawrence-that even later times may not have exhibited so bitter a hostility or so uncon-trolled a lawlessness. In charitable judgment one may at least hope so.
I can only testify of the events that crossed my

path at that critical period, and, as such, present hem as a small but mournful contribution the history of a most momentous struggle.

THOMAS H. GLADSTONE. Stockwell Lodge, Surrey, Oct. 9.

Referring to the foregoing reliable and corroborative letter from Mr. GLADSTONE, the London Times forcibly says :-

If any one wishes to know what the rage of gauge of gads, nor demons, nor men, but the slang of the Yankee slave-driver! What a horrible grim ent pocket god, who always does what he is ask-to do! 'This here tool of mine, it is not the firs time that it has seen a blue-belly.' The sword the lance and spear, the bow and arrow of ancien warfare, have all been the centres of poetica phraseology; the praises of the romantic weapon have been celebrated in their day; it is now revolver's turn, and it is the centre of a poetice diction of its own, such as Homer or Ossian never dreamt of. The grim playfulness, the irony oblood, the innendo which is expressive by not en

The San Francisco Vigilance Committee. ilest oaths. I went into the office of the hotel and at down on a vacant chair, to meditate and observe. In the corner of the room, in place of rooks and travelling bags, were rifles and double-arrels, dirks and sticks, of the weight and call-ties. Damages laid at \$100,000.

horrible unfilled void, which the imagination fills with a shattered, brainless skull—this is the forte

and accomplishment of the Southern revolver-use

'I should like to see the first one that opens his My own accommodation at night was of the

to attempt a rescue of their leader during the organize a defence; and few probably, retired to third day of my stay, several Free State men were

ry side. The Free State men appeared to me to be intimidated and overawed, in consequence, not merely of the determination and defiant boldness of tion given to these acts by the Federal Government. But at the time of my visit they seemed scarcely

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

books are sold only by convasers, and sell known is be the most saleable. Address, (post paid,)

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THOMAS RYAN

HAVING returned to Boston for the season, is properly to resume his Teaching of SINGING, PIANO, and THOROUGH BASS.

Residence 15 Dix Place. Mr. R. visits pupils la Brookline twice a week.

## DENTIST.

MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (formerly Mars 1). MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, (principle at II). & Malhounne, Summer Street,) resides at II.

Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for its For the convenience of invalids and others vis may not concentently visit a Dentist's spice, Dr. Mass will attend at the residences of those who desire it.

The United States Constitution, AND 178

PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES. THE Constitution a Pro Slavery Compact; or, Britants from the Madison Papers, etc. Sciently WEXDELL PHILLIPS, Third Edition, Enlarged, 1268, 2008, page 1264. 208 pages. Just published by the AMERICAS AST.
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Earlville, Ill., July 2

VALUABLE PAMPHLET. PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNYLVANIA THE LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS IN 1856 —a pamphlet o: 84 pages —just published, and it is ale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, play selphia and Boston.