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Fire copies will be sent to one address for TER us, if payment be made in advance. Mall remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pocuniary concerns of the paper are to ed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

of three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancial itte, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Land, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

TORL PRILLIPS firster columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of of question are imparitally allowed a hearing.

SM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1856.

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SUBBENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-GR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandine, under

No Union with Slaveholderal

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

Tes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. "- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1153.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 33.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. From the Charleston (South Carolina) News.

CAPITOL PUN-ISHMENT. OR DOINGS AT THE CAPITOL. Is poen in four stanzas, adapted to the popular and

if meloly, 'Jordan is a hard road to travel.'] Oh ! I die, 'Horatio !' - Hamlet. 10b ! I'm a gone coon !'-Crockett.
10b ! I'm most dead, most dead ! '- Sumner.

he Capitol, of late, they got up a debate, the tapace, of the nation;
the general affairs of the nation;
the general affairs of the nation;
the general affairs and Cass, and others of their class. ignest Samner and his blackguard oration. were speeches from the North, and speeches from

And people in the galleries applaudin', re were speeches very fine from South of Mason' 1st some from the- tother side o' Jordan.

hat old crazy-headed fox, from the land of wooden clocks, Paged Butler and South Carolina, The with shouts of appliance the abolition jackdaws Sol no speech they had heard was finer. So no speech they had heattl was meer.

Be said all he could say while Butler was away,

for he knew that—instead of applaudin'—

for he knew that—instead of applaudin'— 'ell Judge would take his stick, and hit him such a That he'd knock him to- tother side o' Jordan.' But it happened -- so we're told -- that this orator so bold,

We not long his match in meeting. it was able to give him a heating.
Letts able to give him a heating.
Letts man of books was 'punished' by Brooks, He many kind favors rewardin'— Led he halloo'd as he bled, 'Oh! I'm dead, I'm most

And I'm going to the - tother side of Jordan. ha the moral of this tale we hope you won't fuil

refereive, and mind what you are doing;
if shelition folks come to play off their jokes, They must look out for squalls a-brewing, they want to make a noise with the Carolina boys, sill give 'em a coat of tar, and put 'em 'board

ind send them back-' tother side of Jordan ! Young AMERICA.

Whatever may be the strength of Brooks's vote, is perfectly certain that his whole constituency pathize with and applaud his spirited course They not only believe that the castition of Charles Sumner was entirely justifiable, ther take pride in pointing to their own galsentative as the man who inflicted it. It satamere cold indorsement on their part, but is selice, warm, demonstrative approval. We his constituents est of the whole affair with the quivering lip of fashing eye of a most cordial sympathy. No r Elgefield especially we speak with emphasis. wiful servant'; if necessary, she would add, . Hit sgan.' And she wishes it to go out to our ennor at the North, in a manner palpable and unistable, that her noble son is more cherished has ever for the righteous blows he has so resoby laid on in defence of South Carolina's fante and Smater Butler's honor. She approves; she applaeds; and now she exults in returning her representative immediately and unanimously to the Congress in which he has stood forth before country as a true gentleman and a high-souled patriot.-Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. THE TRUE ISSUE.

The Democrats of the South in the present canass cannot rely on the old grounds of defence and extuse for slavery ; for they seek not merely to retain where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is dansen. Much less can they rely on the mere con-Entational guarantees of slavery, for such reliance is regeant with the admission that slavery is wrong, ad but for the constitution should be abolished his constitutional argument for slavery, standing ne, fully justifies the abolitionists. They are elearly right if slavery be morally wrong ; retrid of it under the constitution, or by amend-ing the constitution, is confessedly impracticable. la truth, the constitution cannot help slavery it be a violation of the laws of God and of me In that case, the constitution should be changed, or the free States should secode, rather than online to guarantee what they consider immoral and profane. The constitution cannot help slavery for another reason. That institution, extend-ing through fifteen States, and interramified with interests, the feelings, and the very existence of many millions of men, is much stronger than the constitution. It would be far easier to change violate the constitution, than to abolish slavery. desides, slavery is older than the constitution, existed before it, and independently of it. We terise no right to our slaves from it, and weaken

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the ne-to is most happy and best situated in the condi-If we stop there, we weaken our have by the very argument intended to advance for we propose to introduce into new territory in beings whom we assert to be unfit for liberty We must go a step farther. We must show that African slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably, in the general, a necessary institution of table southern democrats to maintain the doc-

tines of state equality and slavery extension. For if slavery be not a legitimate, useful, moral, and espedient institution, we cannot, without reproof of conscience and the blush of shame, seek to extend it. awel our equality with those States having no such

Northern Democrats need not go thus far. They not seek to extend slavery, but only agree to its excation, as a matter of right on our part. refer their own system to ours. It is best that they should. Our friends are conservatives at home, and conservatives of the Union—conservathe of religion, of marriage, of property, of state institutions, and of federal institutions. But shifst they may prefer their own social system, they will have to admit in this canvass that ours also rightful and legitimate, and sanctioned alike by the opinions and usages of mankind, and by the subscript and express injunctions of Scripture. They cannot consistently maintain that slavery is imhoral, inexpedient and profane, and yet continue

to submit to its extension.

We know that we utter bold truths. But the

THE KIND OF PREEDOM THEY ENJOY IN TEXAS.

Mr. Sherwood, a Southern man and a slaveholder, last winter asserted in the House of Represen-tatives, of which he was a member, elected by the people of Galveston, that in his opinion the . Con gress of the United States had the constitutional right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territory.' The avowal of this opinion created so much excitement among his constituents that he was obliged to resign his seat. Subsequently he announced his intention of addressing his fellowcitizens in justification of his course. In consequence of this announcement, a public meeting of the citizens was called, to determine whether he should be permitted to speak. The proceedings of the meeting are given in the following extract from the Galveston News :-

PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING IN GAL-VESTON, TEXAS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Galveston, conened to take into consideration the propriety of permitting Lorenzo Sherwood to address the people in defence of his course in the last Legislature, Col. Samuel M. Williams was called to the chair, and Alfred F. James appointed Secretary, when, after explaining the object of the meeting, it was

Resolved. That the following letter, prepared and read by Mr. Ballinger, be addressed to Mr. Sherwood, as embracing the views and sentiments of this meeting, in relation to his contemplated ad-

GALVESTON, Monday, July 7, 1856. LOBENZO SHERWOOD, Esq. - SIR: At a public meeting of the citizens of Galveston, convened this morning at the Court House, in consequence of your public notice that you would make an address this evening, in defence of your course in the last Legislature, it was unanimously resolved to notify you of the well-considered sentiments and resolute determination of the people of Galveston, as fol-

That your right, in common with every other citizen, to free opinion, free discussion, and the largest liberty of self-defence, is fully recognized and will be respected. (1)

But there is one subject connected with your course in the Legislature - that of slavery - on views, will be permitted to appear before the community in a public manner. That your views on sentenced by his master to receive a thousand lash-that subject are unsound and dangerous, is the es. After the infliction of the punishment he ran fixed belief of this community, caused by your own

you wholly misapprehend the real views of the had advised him to run away, and where to go. people of Texas, and suppose that, by explanation Now this Mr. Sillens had before been accused in the and argument, you can make your Anti-Slavery Galitan paper of aiding slaves to obtain their free-theories and plans in effensive and acceptable. How dom, but there had been no proof of it. The pro-far this should be attributed, on your part, to de-slavery men immediately held another meeting to lusion, and how far to design, is not material. The consider the matter, and passed a resolution that slavery subject is not one which is open to you be- Sillens should not preach again in Rochester. He fore us.

You are, therefore, explicitly and peremptorily ea or indirectly, or by way of explanation, or other-wise. Under the pretext of the personal right of he could do no good, and might endanger his own self-defence, you will not be tolerated in any at- life and the lives of others. Finally, he consented tempt to defend your course in the Legislature on to leave town, and stayed over night with a Mr. this subject which was an aggression on the rights. Holland, about four miles out. and an outrage on the feelings of the State of This Mr. Holland was a class-leader in the North-Texas, and much more on those of the people of Galveston, whom you misrepresented, than any and respected by all who knew him. He told Sill-

tions, is forbidden ground, which you shall not in- the pro-slavery men not to commit any injury or

self to matters of legitimate public interest and discussion, and will not, hereafter, either in publie or private, further abuse the patience of a peo-ple, with whom, on that question, you have no congeniality, and whom you wholly misunderstand. young man, a scholar and a Christian. No one This communication will be read to the assembled public before you proceed with your speech : Holland. and you will clearly understand, is not to be the

subject of any animadversion by you.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wm. P. Ballinger, P. R. Edwards, Hamilton Stuart, Thos. M. Joseph, B. C. Franklin, Samuel M. Williams, M. Merriman, Oscar Farish, M. B. Menard, Noah John and Joseph J. Hendley. Col. Samuel M. Williams, Judge B. C. Franklin,

appointed a committee to deliver to Mr. Sherwood a copy of the letter addressed to him by this meet-

opposed to the action taken by this meeting were requested to withdraw, whereupon Messra. Joseph J. Hendley and Stephen Van Sickle retired. The meeting then adjourned to meet again this evening at the place appointed by Mr. Sherwood to

SAMUEL M. WILLIAMS, Chairman. A. F. JAMES, Secretary.

USING THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.

The New York Herald tells us why it supports Fremont, and for what purpose it means to 'use the Black Republican rascals' with whom it is at present associated :-

· We are inclined towards Fremont, because he is a new man, untrammelled by pledges or antece-dents, unimpeachable both as regards his personal and political character, and opposed to all the corrept parties and politicians who have hitherto had the administration of our affairs. We look upon him the more favorably because we believe that with him as President there will be more chance of carrying out those administrative reforms which all must admit are imperatively called for in the present condition of our institutions. We have no doubt that there are persons innumerable in the South who entertain similar opinions to these, and it is an improper use of words to class the Herald, or the persons who think with it, in the same category with Wilson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Seward or Sumner, Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Heecher, Fred. Douglass and other Abolitionists, Elack Republicans and rabid secessionists of the North and South. We are merely sionists of the North and South. We are merely story for emigrants sustained here merely for the purpose of being ready to fight, and who have no time has now arrived when their utterance can be longer postponed. The true issue should stand it ly and clearly that none may mistake it.

SELECTIONS.

LSYS T

From the Binghamton Daily Republican, July 26. SLAVERY AMONG THE BORDER RUF-PIANS.

Mr. STUART : Will you have the kindness to publish the following letter, received by me from Isaac K. Fay, lately from Rochester, Andrew County, Mo. Mr. Fay was a resident and owned property in that place, but he loved freedom too much for his own safety, and left the State to reside where he could freely utter his sentiments. His letter shows the state of society where slavery is permitted to exist-shall it be extended over our free territories ! Yours truly,

WM. WHITNEY.

ELGIN, Ill., July 7, 1856.

William Whitney. Esq. : Dear Sir: I have just arrived at this place, and take the first opportunity to fulfil my promise to give you some account of certain transactions which took place at Rochester, Andrew County, Mo., and mentioned by me while we were on the boat together, but which you know we could not then safely talk about. On the last day of May then safely talk about. On the last day of May, certain citizens of Rochester and vicinity held a pro-slavery meeting, and adopted resolutions, which were signed by nineteen of the most influential and wealthy citizens. One of those resolutions referred to two brothers by the name of Jones, who had returned from Kansas, and were said to have had something to do with the freesoil legislature of that Territory. This resolution required of them to leave Andrew county within ten days, or they would be driven out by force or

Immediately after the free soilers, (for there are two parties in the county,) held a meeting and passed a resolution that no man should be compelled to leave the place unless by process of law. On the 10th of June, being the last of the ten days given to the Jones brothers to leave the county, pro-slavery men to the number of one hundred and fifty assembled at Rochester; but, as the two brothers had left the day before, the crowd could only give vent to their feelings in oaths against the free soilers and their proceedings, and in threats of killing them and burning their property. which neither you, nor any one entertaining your About this time, a slave owned by a farmer near Rochester had committed some offence, and was

away, was pursued and brought back.

The slave told his master (as the master alleged) speeches, writings and acts.

The slave told his master (as the master alleged)
that one Sillens, a Northern Methodist minister,
that one Sillens, and where to go. preached regularly one Saturday and Sunday in each month. June 14th and 15th were the days notified, that, in your speech, you will not be permitted to touch, in any manner, on the subject of slavery, or your opinions thereon, either directly Some of the best citizens advised him not to try to

ens that if he would return to town, he would ac-The entire subject of slavery, in all its connec- company him, and he thought he could influence Your introduction of it in any manner will to disturb his preaching. So they returned on be the prompt signal for consequences to which we Saturday morning, and, on arriving, went into the need not allode. While there, some of the It has been asserted that you have some support-ers in this community upon that subject. We store, when Mr. Holland made an effort to reason trust not. But if so, and if they have sufficient with them on the propriety of permitting Sillens trust not. But it so, and it they have sumceens to preach. He had scarcely commenced speaking, presumption to undertake to sustain you in any to preach. He had scarcely commenced speaking, presumption of this subject before the peopresumption to undertake to sustain you in the peofurther discussion of this subject, before the peofurther discussion of this subject, before the peofur and he died immediately. They then took Sillens, ple, they will make this evening the occasion for the property of that issue, both tarred his head, placed him on his horse, and told him never to come back there to preach again. as to you and to them.

him never to come back there to preach again. I
We trust, however, that you will confine yourhim never to come back there to preach again. I
heard threats from the mob that they would kill
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heard threats from the mob that the mob that the mob the mob the mob that the mob the mob the mob the m him if he did not leave the State or stop preaching. Sillens says that he has done nothing to merit such treatment, and that he will preach there as long as his life is spared. I know him. He is a

was arrested, although it was known who shot Mr. June 11th, Mabie's circus showed in Rochester. In the morning, some were drunk and some drink-ing, and many threats were uttered against the free soilers. A man by the name of McCormick, while partly drunk, said that he would kill a Mr. Colwell, (free soiler) who owned a flouring mill in the place, and started for the mill, saying that some one must be killed; but just as he started, his pis-Wm. P. Ballinger, Esq., and Col. E. McLean were tol went off, and the ball passed through his leg .-In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Hardesty, (free soiler) while walking in the street, was at ing. tacked by a pro-slavery man named Simons, with a On motion of Hamilton Stuart, Esq., all those cane. Hardesty, in self defence, shot Simons, and immediately delivered himself up to the sheriff,

saying that he committed the act in self-defence The mob gathered about, exclaiming, bang him! shoot him! kill him!!! &c., and declared that they would hang any man who would do the like. The sheriff managed to protect him, with the aid of others.
Simons lived about a week. Hardesty had his examination in a few days, and was sent to the Savannah jail. The free soilers said that fairness was not shown, and the pro-slavery men said there was. But you can see what a distinction is made.

whether a free soiler or a pro-slavery man is killed. In Rochester, the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties are about equal. I was an eye-witness of part of the facts here stated, and the rest was told to me by eye-witnesses whom I know. You can see what is getting to be the condition of society where slavery exists. It is growing worse, and I have left, unwilling to live in such a State. The mob hold the power, and there is no salety to life

or property.
I am, truly, your friend, Isaac K. Fay.

ANOTHER HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE. [Special correspondent of the Tribune.] FRANKLIN, (Kansas Territory,) July 16, 1856.

I have just seen two men from the south part of the Territory, and both state that there is a large purpose of being ready to fight, and who have no means of their own. They had commenced to build a fort, however, and will, I have no doubt, com-

of these fellows, who were mounted and armed, of Liberty, and assuring them they were their two of them having Sharp's rifles. One of the friends, advised them to start back for Illinois im-

was the reply . Well, hand it over.

· I don't want any trouble with you, gentlemen, was the reply; 'but it is against my principles to give up anything in that way that I may need.'
'D-n your principles—hand it over without ny more jaw.

Young man-young man,' said an elderly Ruffian, of the conservative school, who was bestriding a flea-bitten gray horse, with a United States musket on his shoulder: 'Young man, let me counsel you against resistance. The demand is made upon you by those who know what they are doing, and ou may be thankful that you are in no personal

danger. Whether this mild logic, or the observation that the two members of this 'posse' who had Sharp's rifles were 'making indications,' was the persuaive, I know not, but his 'aunt's pepper-box' was handed over. He was next requested to dismount, and the man who had laid his hand on the traveler's horse informed him that they should keep the animal until the end of the war. At this the young man was very indignant, and commenced a leclaration of his rights, &c., which was cut short by the Conscreative Ruffian.

Young man, you may feel grateful that you have fallen into the hands of those who won't abuse you. You may thank Providence for getting

off as you have. The man who had taken the horse took off the saddle and bridle, and told the traveler he might keep them as a memento mori of them. While this was going on, a red-bearded fellow, with a dirty blue flannel shirt, got hold of him ; began by ac-

cusing him of being an 'Abolitionist' and a spy, and finished by picking his pocket-realizing by the operation 35 cents all told- cash, specie,

KANSAS CLOSED AGAINST PREE-STATE IMMIGRANTS.

Correspondence of The Alton (Illinois) Courier.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 10, 1856. Missouri has shut the doors of Kansas against the citizens of Illinois, as, indeed, against all setarms is made to screen piracy and highway robbery, and the Free State emigrants, under the beatific workings of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' are shut out from the public heritage. The right to bear arms is a great constitutional right; in Kansas it derers who pour over in armed bands to molest us. of their arms, the right to bear which is guaranteed say we must be disarmed, and that Free-State settlers must not enter the Territory.

The following is the statement of one of the

members of a party recently stopped while coming to Kansas :-

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. BALDWIN.

a weary league. I could not say aloud how bitter-ly I loathed and detested such a shameful perversion of the principles of our Government, without endangering my personal security. If I had bold-The undersigned started in company with eight families from McLean County, Ill., for Kansas, on ly and freely expressed my sentiments there, I should not probably be here. There was no Free Soil there—the curse of slavery had for thirty years the 22d of last May. They proceeded on their journey unmolested, until within four miles of Platte City. While travelling on the State road withered and blasted the prospects of the eastern shore of the Missouri River; and the malign in-fluence of that bill of abominations, the Kansas there, on Tuesday, the 24th of June, this company was met by a large band of armed men, at least 150, who had guns and tayonets—United States and Nebraska Act, had spread its black folds over arms. These men stopped the emigrants, and asked them where they were from, and whither the fuirer western shore also. Human beings, the goods and chattels of other human beings, walked going. I said they were from Illinois, and were going to Kansas. On this the captain of the comtels that he was wrongfully a chattel-one whisper pany said: 'I suppose you've hearn tell that we to encourage him to assert his rights as a mandon't allow any movers to go through into the Territory!' to which witness answered that he and, under the bloody and tyrannical code of that Territory, obedience to which our National Governhad not. 'Yes,' replied several voices, 'we stop ment is enforcing at the point of the bayonet, my all.' They then said they would have to search if life must have paid the forfeit. Even the bare as there were any arms on board. One man from sertion from my lips in conversation, denying the right to hold slaves in Kansas, would have con-Iowa objected, when they told him he had better be quiet, and one man drew a revolver and told him he had better shut up.' They then searched signed me to the Penitentiary for two years. Under such circumstances, not being ambitious for the wagons, rummaging every box and every cor-ner, amid threats and insults. After searching all a brooding silence. The gag was most effectually the wagons once, they returned and searched them applied to my lips, and they were necessarily scaled during the time I remained in the Territory. all a second time. Several articles disappeared in process. One man says they took \$150 in gold from him. The wife of Mr. Draper had put \$1,500 in a churn, and covered it with salt, and they did not find it. They professed to be searching for arms. They found a gun for most of the en who were with the emigrant train-these were mostly Western rifles and shot guns, he guns they had when they lived in Illinois. with the aid of their coadjutors at the General Conference recently held at Indianapolis, have All of these were taken. They then told the emigrants that they could not be permitted to go on, commenced the task of 'crushing out' the anti-that they must not go into Kansas. Several men slavery sentiment in the Church, North. Rev. in the company who attacked them, and who appeared to be more decent, wished the emigrants to so ably and satisfactorily edited the 'Northern Christian Advocate, a paper published at Auburn, N. Y., and devoted to the interests of Methodism, et back their guns, as they were to be sent home to Illinois. Several speeches were made on it, hen a vote was taken, and the large majority has been defeated in the effort made to re-clecvoted that they should have the guns. The lead- him. Mr. Hosmen has been frank and out-spoken ers of the company, and influential men, were op- in relation to the sin of slavery, condemning it as osed to this, and overruled it, and the others a sin, and has also been 'instant in season and yielded, when they determined the matter. Reout of season' in his endeavors to rid the Church ceipts were given for the guns as follows: of it. This course, undoubtedly, is what gave him his quietus. It would n't do to have a paper, with a weekly circulation of fourteen or fifteen thou-

'Received of ____, one long Western rifle, has been used, (here marks described) to be deposited with the Deputy Clerk of Platte County, to be delivered at the end of the WAR.'

These receipts were signed by two of the men, hom the others said were good, responsible men. During all this time, men continued to arrive, and nearly two-thirds of all that came were armed with United States muskets and bayonets; all were well armed. Nearly five hundred got to the point of 'quill' must be wrenched from a man, than whom stoppage before three hours. Emigrants were told a worthier never breathed, and consigned to the that they would be guarded back till they got out of the State. Some of the emigrants asked these men if they could not be allowed to stay there ence submit to such a state of things? We hope with their teams until the difficulties were settled, so that they could go over into the Territory. They replied that they could not unless they would buy farms, and conform to the institutions of the country, they could stay, in which case 'they would be taken care.' Not valuing the privilege highly, they declined. A guard of eight managed nighly, they declined. A guard of eight mounted and armed men escorted them back to Liberty, where they were delivered up to the leading men in the place, Judge Thompson being an active participant in this hospitable reception. They were here permitted to go out to the back of the town where in the might and strength of the God of Sabaoth they could water their teams and find grass for to the battle for the right.

plete that, if not too lazy. A settler living in the neighborhood of their camp went into it, and hy palming himself off as 'S. G. Q.,' got a few items. One man told him they had spies out—two in Lawrence, one at Ossawattamie, one at Leavenworth, and one at Topeka.

That afternoon, the good folks about Liberty came out to them and told them that they pleased, provided that they did not go into the Territory, but would go back to Illinois. The truth was, they did not like the trouble and expense of and one at Topeka.

One of my informants had been robbed by them, in this wise: —He was overtaken on his road, between the Potawattamie and Middle Creek, by five gang got off, and, laying his hand on the mane of the young Free State man's horse, said:—

'Have you any arms?'

Mediately; for if anything happened or devilment was done, they would be held responsible for it, and would be sure to get into trouble. The emi-Have you any arms? '
Well, no, nothing but an old pepper-box of a grants took up their line of march, and traveled some ten miles back into Missouri. Here they rented houses, and are at present staying. some ten miles back into Missouri. Here they JOHN B. BALDWIN.

From the New York Tribune. SPEECH OF A RETURNED KANSAS EMI-GRANT.

for having taken any part in political affairs, nor for having preached against 'the peculiar institu-tion,' but simply because he declined to unite in a public demonstration of sympathy for the ruffian A correspondent in Burlington, Vermont, has communicated to us the following remarks, made at a public meeting in that place, by William G. Shaw, Esq., who has lately returned from Kan-

efore, and one word from me to one of those chat-

'CRUSHING OUT.'

The Onondaga Gazette, (N. Y.) edited by a

'The pro-slavery Bishops of the M. E. Church

sand copies, fighting so manfully and successfully against the Episcopal-protected-right of whipping,

torturing and selling men-serving women in the same way, with the additional privilege of com-pelling them to live a life of prostitution, besides

tearing away their babes, and consigning them to

the tender mercies of some Smon LEGREE-so the

not; and yet we sadly fear it will bluster, and

blow a little-probably pass some strong anti-sla-very resolutions, which, in effect, will amount to

respects in accordance with our present discipline, with the exception of the slavery chapter. After

Hartford Christian Secretary: · Four weeks ago to-day, it was my fortune first A public meeting was recently called at that to set my foot upon the soil of Kansas, that cen-tral point of interest and attraction, toward which place, to express sympathy and approbation for Mr. Brooks, in the shameful assault upon Mr. the eyes of the people are now eagerly and anxiously turned. I cannot fail, this evening, to Sumner. Mr. Boardman, the Baptist pastor, having no wish to participate in the meeting, was not present; whereupon a committee was despatched note the contrast between my feelings and situa-tion on that day and on this. Then I heard no ento his residence to enquire the reason. thusiastic shouts for Liberty—saw no faces beaming with ardor for her cause—but I heard loud and quietly replied that he was unaccustomed to med-dle with political agitations, and preferred to have deep threats and denunciations against those with no part in the proceedings. whom I heartily sympathized in their gallant and quired to give a categorical answer to the question generous efforts to rescue a fair land from the whether he sympathized with Mr. Sumner, and curse of human slavery, and I saw the fierce and To which Mr. B. answered in substance, that he wished not to be thus catechized, but if he must answer, he could do no otherwise, lowering countenance of men, appropriately called Border Ruffians, who were combined in oath-bound associations to crush out the last vestige of liberty as an honest man, than to say Yes. This was in a land for many years solemnly consecrated to enough; and he was at once told that he could Freedom, and to greet with a halter and a grave have twenty-four hours to leave the place! Resistthose who came to establish and sustain Free Inance or refusal was useless, and making such arrangements as he could in that brief period, Mr, Boardman took his departure for the North. stitutions, and the manifold blessings that follow in their train. The following toast was drunk And this is freedom! and this is American libwith rapturous applause at Athens, the very day I erty! this is the blessed heritage, the peculiar privilege of an American citizen and a Christian arrived there, at a banquet in honor of the Palmetto Rifles, a company of South Carolina murderers, minister, within a few days of the eightieth anniwhose Captain I conversed with, and who formed a portion of the Territorial militia under the pay versary of American Independence! is superfluous. There are the facts; and we add no more, except to say that Mr. Boardman has of the United States at the sacking of Lawrence. The toast: - "The Distribution of the Public Lands-160 acres to every Pro-Slavery settler, and since received a communication from the church itto every Abolitionist, six feet by tico." All are self, advising him that he need not return. Whethcalled Abolitionists there, who are in favor of making Kansas a Free State. Though under the proer this is from prudential considerations merely, or as an endorsement of the action of the commit tection of the star-spangled banner, which proudly floated its folds from Fort Leavenworth; though in tee, we are not informed. Either way, it is bad Bad enough,' indeed. Yet these are only the

natural workings of slavery. Who can doubt the truth of the remark so often made, that slavery, in its nature and tendencies, is utterly barbarous, ious freedom! In South Carolina not only is liberty of speech as entirely denied as in France or Rusia, but freedom of opinion and of silence, as well. A minister of the gospel must be also a servant and ding insult to injury by radely repelling them from tool of slavery, or he cannot be suffered to dwell the Territory of our common country, to settle, subdue and develop which they had traveled many n South Carolina .- Watchman and Reflector.

PREEDOM IN VIRGINIA.

The people of Virginia deny each other the freedom of speech and political action, when they op-pose in any degree the further extension of slavery. Encouraged by the startling doctrine of Millard Fillmore, that the South should not submit to the free sentiment of the North, even if constitutionally embodied in the government, the slave oligarchy of the 'Old Dominion' have undertaken to ostracise all citizens of that State who dare express sentiments against the appropriation of the Territories to slavery. It will be recollected that J. C. Underwood, of Clarke county, of hat State, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and that he was threatened with expulsion therefor. We now learn that the work done, and Mr. Underwood and his family are driven from their homes for opinion's sake. this a free country, or is it not! is a momentous question with every Northern man. The following, we think, shows us plainly how we stand.

From the New York Evening Post. THE EXPULSION PERFECTED-ANOTHER REFU-GEE FROM SLAVERY.

We have just received the following private note from Mr. Underwood, the delegate from Virginia to the Philadelphia Convention, whose persecu-tions on that account by neighbors in Clark county we have already set forth at length. It will be observed that he has not been able to revisit his home, and is now proscribed. We publish the letter on our own responsibility, as it contains nothing which can prejudice its author, or the cause of justice. See Washington papers pas-

WILLARD'S HOTEL, July 7.

DEAR SIR-I thank you for the kind notice of me in the Ecening Post of the 1st inst., but would correct one or two slight errors in your notice of that date. You speak of Clark county as the largest of slaveholding counties in Virginia, and having more slaves than freemen. This is not strictly correct. Clark is a small county on the map, not being more than ten by fourteen map, not being more than ten by fourteen miles in extent. I believe it is generally considered, by its citizens at least, one of the richest farming counties in the State. It has a greater proportion of slave population than any other county west of the Blue Ridge. The last census gives the following: Whites, 3,614; Slaves, the same precisely, and free colored, 124.

Your other error was mortifying to me, for you

ly, and free colored, 124.

Your other error was mortifying to me, for you say I am an extensive planter. I only consider myself an ordinary farmer. I am certainly not a planter, for the sweat of unpaid labor has never moistened my fields; and while I should be unwilling to acknowledge any men my most to the second se ling to acknowledge any man my master, I would seem to call any man my slave. One month ago, I supposed I owned 800 acres of Virginia soil, but supposed I owned 800 acres of Virginia soil, but perhaps the respectable gentlemen who have driven me from the State have confiscated my property by a new code established recently. My wife who reached me on Saturday evening, informs me that when she appealed to the respectable gentlemen who demanded either my blood or banishment from the State, to know what law of Virginia I had violated, they replied to her that they did not know that I had broken any law, but I had broken the 'roles of Virginia.' Now as I am not acquainted with these 'roles of Virginia,' I think it very possible that they may apply to property as well as personal freedom. It seems to me that confiscation is just as suitable a 'role' as exile, to apply

A DEED OF CHIVALRY. Within a few year spast, it has not been an un-ommon thing for a certain class of politicians, mong us to threaten ministers with expenses

rom their pulpits and the loss of their living,

participation in political matters. We do not learn, however, that these threats have as yet been

followed by any serious results among us. In point of execution, at least, these chivalrous gen-

lemen are far in the rear of their brethren in oth-

er parts of the country. Not to speak of the tar-ring and feathering of ministers in Missouri, an in-

cident has recently occurred in South Carolina which quite throws their feeble efforts into the shade. We commend the facts to the notice of the

gentlemen to whom we have referred. They may teach them that fidelity to slavery requires of them more audacious efforts than any they have yet at-

Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, a son of the missionary,

whose name and memory are sacred with the Bap

tists of Maine, was recently expelled from his pas-torate and from his home, in Barnville, S. C., not

Brooks. The circumstances are thus stated by the

Upon this, he was re-

to freedom of opinion. One of the old rules of Virginia, as I had supposed, was free speech, and in the language of Jefferson, I had thought that

elevally flow to elect and

in the language of Jefferson. I had thought that even 'error of opinion might be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.'

On my return from the Philadelphia Convention, I received at this place letters from my friends, assuring me that I could not go home without meeting personal violence. In this difficulty, Gen. Spinner, of your State, kindly offered his assistance, and offer an absence of two days, returned with and after an absence of two days, returned with my wife and a part of my family to this place. My poor wife was almost broken down with loss of sleep and excitement, having been haunted for two weeks with visions of morder and assassination She is now, however, much improved by the rest of a quiet Sabbath, and by the generous sympathy which has now seemed to breathe like a new at-mosphere around her.

We intend to leave this city in a day or two,

seeking a temporary refuge in some of the quiet hills of the free North. Yours truly, J. C. UNDERWOOD.

SLAVEHOLDING INTOLERANCE.

The Hochwochter, a German Republican paper published at Cincinnati, has transferred its presi dential ticket from the first to the third page. The reason for this the editor explains as follows:—

· We have been obliged to take the ticket of Fremont and Dayton from our first page, in conse quence of the annoyances and persecutions which it brought on our subscribers in the Southern States. Some of them have been threatened with mob visitation, tar and feathers, &c., unless they would discontinue taking that 'abolition sheet.' Such is the freedom of the press as understood by the nigger democracy! Such is the respect entertained by the South for the rights of conscience! The inhabitant of a slave State who does not own negroes is himself tyrannized over like a slave, and dare not even read a newspaper that has not passed the censorship of his masters, the traffick ers in human flesh and blood. Is this to serve as an example of what awaits us whenever slavery shall be extended over the free West!

PEOPLE WHO REQUIRE TO BE WATCHED.

This community is extremely tolerant of oppos ing opinions, especially upon the subject of slave-ry. But it must be remembered that there are limits when toleration becomes weakness. Now, upon the proposition that the safety of the institution of slavery in South Carolina is dependant upon its establishment in Kansus, there can be no rational doubt. He, therefore, who does not contribute largely in money now, and largely in his efforts in the October election, proves himself criminally indifferent, if not hostile to the institution upon which the prosperity of the South and of the State depends. Let the names, therefore, be published daily, that we may see who are luke m in this vital issue-then we may see who are the people in this community who require to be watched. To secure this end, we will add, as suggestion, that the finance committee of the Kan sas association be also a committee of assessment and that each individual be informed of this amount before his subscription be taken. We also suggest that the Kansas association appoint a large vigi lance committee, whose consultations shall be se cret, and who shall take in charge the conduct of delinquents, and adopt such secret measures in reference to them as the interests of the community demand. In this way the contributions wil doubtless be adequate, and the cause of Kansa will prosper.—Charleston Courier.

NO POLITICAL LIBERTY AT THE SOUTH

Even among those who think slavery no evil there are men of honor and good faith at the Sout who look upon solemn compacts as binding, and who, however under other circumstances they might have regarded with indifference or wit favor the erection of Kansas into a slave State, ve abhor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a gross breach of faith, detest the pitiful fraud at-tempted to be practised on the North by setting up the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, and regar with all the indignation proper to Freemen and Re publicans the atrocious outrages inflicted upon the settlers of Kansas by invasive ruffians from Mis-souri, Georgia and South Carolina, and the stil more atrocious outrages practised upon them by Shannon, Lecompte, Donaldson and other officials under color of law, with the connivance and consent of President Pierce, with the approbation and promised support of the Cincinnati Convention by which Buchanan was nominated, and with the applause of his supporters in both Houses of Cor

gress and throughout the country.

To suppose that the Southern States have no citizens, who, if they were allowed a free expression of opinion, would condemn these outrages sion of opinion, would condemn these outrage with all the emphasis of honest indignation; to suppose that there are not in all the Southern States a very respectable number of men, who would delight, if they dared, to vote for a candidate whose accession to the Presidency would pu a period to all these outrages and to the faithless aggressive and usurping policy in which they hav originated—such a supposition would be a libel upon human nature. But the truth is, there exists at this moment no political liberty at the South The forms of republicanism are preserved; but France, Austria, Russia, or Naples allows quite as much of political freedom as can be exercised a this moment by any citizen of Virginia or South Carolina. Is not Mr. Underwood an exile from Virginia, merely because he exercised his undoubt ed political right of taking a part in the nomination of Fremont for the Presidency! Is there, at Europe to be found in this country, one whose case can compare with that of Mr. Underwood, obliger to abandon his home, though not even charged with the violation of any law, and merely for hav ing exercised an undoubted and unquestionable political right? The case of Mr. Underwood, thus driven into exile because he assisted in nominating Fremont, helps us to see very clearly the reaso that and some other Southern States. Freedom both of opinion and political action, is totally sup pressed in those States. The Ruffian rule which has been attempted to establish, and which is a ready partially established in Kansas, exists in full and energy in almost every Southern State It is true that in these States it has not been neces sary, as in Kansas, to call in a force of invasive ruffians from abroad; nor in general have the pol ticians of the Atchison and Stringfellow school predominant now in all the Southern States, found it necessary to resort to the same atrocious acts of outrage by which they have sought to establish over Kansas. Enervated and emascula ted by the influence of slavery, the Southern States we are sorry to say, have produced in this crisis of their fate few heroes and few martyrs. But though the yoke has been submitted to with out faint and feeble struggles against it, for all that it is non the less bitter and galling .- New York Tribune.

A CHAIN SIX PEET LONG.

Boston, July 28, 1856. SETH WEBB, JR., Esq .- Dear Sir : I herewith send you a chain which was fistened upon the an-kles of a Free State man in Kansas, and worn by him for nearly four weeks.

The facts are these. About the 25th of May

last, John Brown, Jason Brown, H. H. Williams, a Mr. Chesnut, and two or three others were arrested by the U. S. Marshal, near Osawatomie, and placed in the castody of a company of U. S. Dra-goons, under the command of Capt. Long and L. A. Iversen (both pro-slavery men.) Iron chains were fastened upon them, and in that condition they were held as prisoners in camp for nearly four weeks. They were then driven by a company of mounted men with the fetters still upon their feet, for a distance of thirty miles, under a blazing sur and without food, when some Free State men fun nished them with teams on the road to Tecumsel They were then taken before Judge Cate, and all of them, except John Brown and H. H. Williams, were discharged, nothing having been found agains them. Against these two, an indictment for high treason was found, on the ground that they were members of the State Legislature of Kansas, and they are now confined with Gov. Robinson in camp

This chain was worn by Jason Brown, of Penn sylvania, and you can show it to any one as an il-

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.] THE LIBERATOR. MEMORIAL OF KANSAS PRISONERS.

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, AUGUST 15, 1856.

SPEECH OF REV. M. D. CONWAY, OF

WASHINGTON. At the First of August Celebration at Abington. This first of August, friends, will always be a clear and sweet day; and I am very glad to have the opportunity,-for more reasons than most of my brothers have, - of spending such a pleasant day in this delightful retreat ; for I have come North in search of such a 'retreat,' which has been recommended to me by my constituents. You know that some of the New York editors have a facetious way of saying, when man is sent to Blackwell's Island, that he has gone to

a 'delightful summer retreat in the bay.' (Laughter.) But this day, friends, cannot but be dear and bright to us all. An Arabian poet, in describing his hero,

Sunshine was he on a winter day, And in summer coolness and shade."

as they have been doing this morning, still will it be pleasant here.; and let the weather be hot to any intensity, still there will be west winds to cool us, and give us happy cheer. Singling out this day of all days that ever smiled upon the world, we will bow before it and such discussion, and finally, with the assistance of the presiding officer, succeeded in silencing the in clear tones; just as clear to my heart as if the heavspeaker under the twenty-fourth rule. The memores had parted, and a voice had come down in the ens had parted, and a voice had come down in the midst, proclaiming freedom as the birthright of man. God spoke on that day, my friends. Here is what he said. I have copied it down : 'Be it enacted, That all and every person who, on the 1st of August, 1834, shall be holden in slavery within any such British colony aforesaid, shall, upon that said first of August, become and be, to all intents and purposes, free, and discharged of and from all manner of slavery, and shall be absolutely and forever manumitted; and that the children thereafter born to any such persons, and the off-pring of such children, shall in like manner be free from their birth ; and that, from and after the first of August, 1834, slavery shall be and is utterly and for ver abolished, unlawful, through the British colonies plantations and possessions abroad.' (Cheers.) You may read Bibles forever, and you will find no word more clearly from the great God than that.

To-day, as we stand here, and as our minds wander back to that time, what a scene is that which bursts upon us! There, filling the churches, thronging the doorways, are the slaves who at midnight, on the 31st of July, had been on their knees to welcome their freedom. The day dawned upon them there in darkness still brighter than the noon-day sun, which told then they were men, each with a soul dear to the infinite God, and they lifted themselves up from the ground, and threw themselves on each other's necks, and wept like children. It had always been said in England that the slaves were happy, that they were accustomed to wept, so great was now the unspeakable joy that shone

upon the minds of the new-born freemen. My friends, that is what brings us here to-day ; tha s what kindles our hearts. . When we see a little snow drop lift its head through the snows of March, it tells us that the old power still lurks in nature to free the frozen sod from its winter-bound shroud. So when we look at this act, it tells us that there is a power to re deem the slave every where ; that if there be in Engwherever God makes man in the image of Granville Sharpe. (Applause.) How gradual, how beautiful was this work ! At first, it entered the mind of one man A good, honest young man is applied to by a man who it that his whole body is diseased, to bring a writ in his behalf. The young man sees he is black, but he sees, also, that there is no justice in his being beaten as he has been ; accordingly he enters into the suit. That is what Granville Sharpe does. Against courts and laws, against the press and the public sentiment of the time. he perseveres, giving his whole force-and a man never The undersigned, confined with the foregoing giving the whole force of one British heart in the matter. He stood before Chief Justice Mansfield, and ere committed for high treason without an indict- claimed freedom for this one of the poorest, most dis eased, weakest man in England-claimed for him the grandeur and birthright of man. Lord Mansfield tried to escape it; shifted the issue; suggested many ways in which the matter might be dodged, if the lawyers would only consent; but no, he had to stand up, and say, in 1783, the air of England was too pure for any

slave to breathe. (Applause.) A man sometimes does not know what he is doing Oliver Cromwell said a man never rose so high as when he did not know where he was going. Granville Sharpe meant to say that there should be no slaves in dictment by the 'Grand Jury of Douglas County, England. He meant to carry it further; but he did not know it was so near at hand. He was about addressing himself to that purpose, when he found he was kindling fires elsewhere ; that the great magnetism of heaped upon these honorable and worthy men, the his nature had touched other hearts, and was now be-Tribune says, with truth that should everywhere ginning to be felt among the Quakers. In July, 1783, there met six anti-slavery Quakers together in London Such poor wretches as Lecompte, Shannon, and the one had grown into six. These Quakers presently n are not the parties who are to be looked felt that all the heart of the world was colisted on their to as responsible in these matters. It is the Presside. The blood of all mankind is anti-slavery; and ident. The President, by assuming the responsi-bility of continuing these villains in office, takes brought to the aid of his idea, the elequence of Wilberforce, of Erskine, of Burke, of Fox, and of Pitt tion of private property, and all the false imprison- yes, and Jefferson, too-whom I will not attempt to jusments and the murders which they may perpetrate tify in all his acts. I think Jefferson was opposed to under the cover of their official authority. More slavery in the abstract; just like the men who meet than that, he becomes directly and personally re-sponsible for all the blood that they may shed in the civil war which the misbehavior of officials put course, I am as anti-slavery as you are; only I don't into office by him and kept in office by him, may think this the proper subject for the pulpit.' (Cheers. provoke. This trick of arresting men for trea- Well, this man, with the others, went on, and this little sentiment became so strong, growing up by its own potisms, but, let us tell Franklin Pierce and his force, by the intrinsic excellence of its own cause,advisers, a usage not to be introduced into this like those trees in the Sahara desert, springing up where there is no soil, yet presently they are covered with beautiful verdure, from the inherent germ in them .- that it had its culmination in hymns and praiforth, with all the responsibilities of men, claiming their birthright, and making it good before all the world. (Cheers.)

Some of us, who have our 'delightful summer re treats' by the seashore, can stand there and see, when the tide is very low, some one wave begin to cast itself high up on the shore, and mark the spot where the whole ocean will presently roll; and such may be reminded how one Granville Sharpe did but mark the high tide to which the English heart would rise in respect to anti-slavery. And in that also may be seen the symbol how, in America, one man, cast upon the shore, has been but the water-mark to indicate where all our hearts are now beating, drawn by the beavenly boon whose light is caught from the great God himself. (Applause.) There our worship tends. There all that s worthy the name of Christianity, of religion, of any thing, short of a miserable superstition and idolatry, tends to-day. (Loud cheers.) I know it does not all run in the same channel ; some goes under the rock, and some will rise above it, and various channels will be found out ; and I may not exactly agree with what has been stated here in reference to the method we should take by which to gain an anti-slavery country. All we can agree upon is, that we cannot live in the

tionally unable to cast a vote now in the District of Co- unanimously prefer that it should be Mr. Brooks. umbia; and so, we who live in the District are entire- (Great applause.) Mr. Burlingame found it was all ly impartial on this question of voting. I can say this, that if men believe they can conscientiously go to Washington,—and I think their sincerity is testified by the fact, that they get as many knocks on the head as have any choice about it. He would as soon fight Mr. other people who stay away,-let them go. You may Brooks as Mr. Bocock, for Mr. Bocock thought Brooks regard yours as the highest movement in the country, and I do not know but it is. I look upon the Bucha-desk. But I do not believe Mr. Burlingame thought neers as the lowest element. They want to allow peo-ple to carry slaves wherever they wish, and not have any agitation about it. Fremont we look upon as the representative of the anti-slavery of hearts that are lieve our friends will tell you Mr. Burlingame has made now thrilling with the enthusiasm his name occasions. It a little easier for them all down there. He was exmarks where we are going. He is the highest wave, it reems, we can get just now. I have no doubt Mr. ready—avowing always that he would fight! I assure Fremont is an excellent anti-slavery man. I know you, Mr. Burlingame was only induced to assent to him, and I know him to be such. I had my attention that unfortunate card by a wish not to seem stubborn. drawn to that man as an anti-slavery man, by no less The men on the other side, the Southerners, were par a person than Lucretta Mort, -a woman than whom ticularly anxious that the meeting should not take none nobler ever existed in this or any other country. place, and seemed so conciliatory, that poor Mr. Bur (Applause.) She spoke of Col. Fremont and his wife lingame did not know what to do. He very naturally as good people, with good hearts for the work, and en- asked himself, 'Shall I be the one to insist and stand thusiasm in it. One great reason I have for liking him dumb, until I force them into a duel?" While perfect is, that the man seems to have some progress in him. ly willing to fight, he was equally willing to do any A few years back, it is said, he voted against the abolition of slavery in the District. See how far he has I hope you will not think I am advising duelling. got since then! I do not doubt that Mr. Fremont, have preached against it, in relation to this very ca like a great many other Southern gentlemen, has been at Washington. But what I mean is, that I hop taught to believe slavery is good, and has had his Northern men will not be afraid of Southern men hands loaded with pamphlets to prove it; may, has that those who do not believe it wrong will be willing even heard from the sacred desk that slavery is a Di- to fight, and that those who do will be ready to mee vine institution, and must stand with the Hebrew Bi- them with the keen weapon God has put into ever ble itself. Yes, they have taken the cross of Christ, man's mouth, and show that they are willing even t and have twined around it this poisonous vine, clear be shot down in the streets rather than surrender to up to the top, and say, 'Either worship a slavery the Slave Power. Men can always have some weapon Christianity, or you have none to worship!' Mr. Fre- by which to conquer brute force; and if they do no mont, born and educated at the South, never felt the choose to meet it in the field, they can wield the tre value of anti-slavery, until within the last five or six mendous power of hearts conscious of integrity, con years, when we have all begun to feel and know more, scious of right. The strength that comes from the ry man long before he was thought of for the Presi- one planet as the other. dency. (I do not intend, friends, to turn this into a Fremont meeting. I am only expressing my sentiments and I will bid you adieu. At the same time, I bid you in the matter.)

the whole figure for slavery are cast out. You see that does not know what force he possesses until he has a Rev. gentleman in South Carolina has been deprived made a full surrender of his faculties to the service of of a large parish, because he would not cooperate in a God-which to-day is to protect human liberty, and meeting for Brooks. Although this man is probably a nothing else. I beseech you, stand fast in your pur pro-slavery man, yet, because he would not say that a pose! Whatever parties there are, ask them the great brutal assault upon a defenceless man is a mark of question, if they rise, as parties, to secure human freehonor in South Carolina, he is expelled from his pulpit. dom. The social nature God has given you predeter-Such a man is progressing. This pressure you feel at mines the existence of parties in the world. Because the North, and you can watch it in Kansas. Those there have been bad, base parties, it does not follow men who went out there from New England, from that, when some great enthusiasm is kindled in men's Pennsylvania, and from other Northern States, were hearts, as strong winds sweep down the forests, they not considered good healthy anti-slavery men at home. cannot do any thing when they unite. If there is or Gov. Reeder had some anti-slavery, perhaps, but very thing settled, it is, that Man isomnipotent; that Man, slight : but when he went out there, he learned what when acting with God, is always successful. All things with no compromises, but proclaimed itself to be right, tree, which is for the healing of the nations, is not growto go the whole figure, or else defend themselves on strong for any emergency-strong for the vast emerextreme anti-slavery ground. These men, every one gencies which rise up before us ; obstacles so vast, that of them, are assailed as Abolitionists. Probably, if the imagination falters as she looks onward-emerger they had been sifted before they went, not two Aboli- cies that endue us with new vigor, creating the strength tionists would have been found among them. Yet they they need. I pity the man who can live in this counhave found themselves compelled to defend abolition. try one moment without some fresh accessions of inter-It has been a terrible tuition to them. They have est, light and feeling on this question. The subject i learned more in two months than they would have inexhaustible, for the cause of the slave now involves learned in New England or Pennsylvania in half a every question of any interest to humanity; all ques life time. So it is every where. There is no middle tions of morals, all questions of right; all ethics-hu ground. You must take 'border ruffianism' and all, man love, charity-all domestic ties-every thing in or else you are no better than Beecher, Parker, or Phil. wrapped up in the slave's claim : and the question canlins himself. That is true in regard to the South, as I not be settled without raising man,-every man,-the down there, they will find that the lines are getting so philanthropy, in divine truth, which none but the highclosely drawn, there is nothing left of middle ground est and most gifted men, in past ages, ever dreamed of for them to stand upon. The fence is so razor-like that attaining. It is the great school of Humanity, and I it cuts every man in two who undertakes to sit upon it. trust you may enter it, and go on from primary to

elling in the West. One day he saw a little girl weep- your God. (Applause.) ing very bitterly indeed at a cottage door. 'What are you crying for? ' he asked. 'Why,' said she, 'Johnny has got the measles, Sally has got the whoopingcough, but I-I ain't got nothing ! (Laughter.) So Fremont has not got a single Southern State-has not got any thing ! Fillmore, he has got-I think it the measles; Buchanan, be is a national man, he has the whole South-put him down for the whooping-cough; and we, poor Fremonters, we have not got any thing down there, (Laughter and cheers.) The lines are drawn so closely, that we shall do well if we can, either by electing a President, or by disunion, prevent an actual bloody civil war in this country. You see how in full, emphatic tones from appreciative hearts, held the undivided attention of the multitude for it has forced your representative,—an elevated and held the undivided attention of the multitude hour. No abstract can do justice to his speech. honorable gentleman, of whom I wish to speak,—you only who have listened to Mr. Phillips, who know see how it has forced him to take a position antagonistio to the moral sense of the country. You blame him, do you? [A voice—' Not at all.'] Think of it a lifdo you? [A voice—' Not at all.'] Think of it a lif-tle while! I, as a minister of the Gospel, as they say, (though some people would hardly allow me to be so,) do not believe in duelling; but still, there is as much to justify it as there is to justify war. War is only duelling carried to so sublime an extent that people do and her boys—rescued claves afraid to tell their abidnot observe the principle that underlies it. If you justify war, how can you find fault with the practice of duelling? We believe it is wrong to have war, but I do not think we have settled the principle of non-resistance so fully as to hold every man at Washington of this occasion? The first of August commemorates an avant which viewed in any of its covered when the processing the minimum of the minimum of the minimum of the minimum of the stage, and mothers, tears standing in their eyes, looking on, while they gave what they could, with hearty of this occasion? The first of August commemorates an avant which viewed in any of its covered in any of its sistance so fully as to hold every man at washington to our standard. You cannot force every man to your measure, as a victory of civilization over barbarism, morality on this subject, in Massachusetts or elsewhere. If they see fit to fight duels, or resist forcibly any at-tack, a certain degree of individual freedom must be hundred thousand slaves by their masters! What ac tack, a certain degree of individual freedom must be so deserves the notice and celebration of free Christian Americans? Why, it should be a national holiday up and tells the plain truth about slavery,-what it is it should be a Christian jubilee, kept sacred to liberty and does,—he knows not when he may be attacked in and consecrated to the good of man. The churche the street. He is in the midst of the element of barbarism, and must go armed to the teeth all the time, or else he must adopt the principle of allowing himself to graces and power. There is no sense or reason in the else he must adopt the principle of allowing nimself to be shot down;—and if any of you want to have your theories modified on this subject, I advise you to try a trip to the South. A man in such a situation as those in Washington, knows not when he may be assailed by and rejoice in the victories of right over wrong; if wild beasts. The question is to such a man, say Mr.
Burlingame, whether he will go on, day after day, in
constant apprehension; whether he will be continually
continually apprehension; whether he will be contin armed-which is against the law-or whether he will have the whole matter settled at once, and done with

it. War is but a mob, reduced to law ; duelling is but out-he need not kill the man unless he sees fit-and according to our consciences. God gave him a conscience as well as ourselves.

But Mr. Higginson, who probably would not disagree with me in the least in this, still thinks Mr. Burlingame did wrong in accepting a challenge from such a man as Brooks, who had forfeited all claim to the title of an lian says :honorable man. But remember, if Mr. Burlingame had refused to accept a challenge from Brooks and meet him, he must, according to the duelling code, receive one from Mr. Bocock, of Virginia; for it is a mortal low loss of the state of the must, according to the duelling code, receive one from Mr. Bocock, of Virginia; for it is a mortal political enthusiasm and party spirit which prevail justical to a contract the state of the most loss of th had refused to accept a challenge from Brooks and meet insult to a man who appears as second, to say that his away next principal is not a gentleman. So Mr. Burlingame, manifested in certain quarters, not of the most aumar even if he had some floating misgivings about Mr. and benevolent kind, at the criticisms of Mr. Foster of even if he had some floating misgivings about Mr. Brooks's honor, as I suppose we all have, (laughter and applause,) did not wish to force into the fight a taken by Mr. F.,—positions sound and invulnerable taken by Mr. F.,—positions sound and invulnerable taken by Mr. F.,—positions sound and vill be published, in country as it is now, and be decent men.

Now, I am in hopes that Col. Fremont will be elected.
I may say that the more readily, from the fact that I never cast a vote in my life. Of course, I am constitu-

roused and taught by the outrages which have taken consciousness of being planted on the Right, can defy place during that period. He was a strong anti-slave- all earthly powers, and feel it just as good to live in But, friends, I did not intend to detain you so long

God-speed in your work. Let every man feel, when h I rejoice to find that these times have a hard pressure takes hold of this question of anti-slavery, he gets hold on men. All the people at the South who cannot go of the core of the earth. Let every man feel that h the Slave Power was; he found it would be content help his success. No moment passes when this great set itself up as an idol, and said, 'Fall down and ing and spreading its branches somewhat. Let us Gov. Reeder and these men were compelled feel this. In this spirit let us work, and we will be have learned it; and if the men of the North will go common people of the country,-to a level in moral secondary, and until you graduate in the lofty region Some men tell us, Fremont has not a single Southern of love for all human beings, and of undoubting faith State-he is a sectional candidate! That reminds me in absolute justice, and whole souled determination to be very forcibly of a story a man tells who had been trav- men, independent men, in the service of your race and

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATIONS.

A correspondent of the Hingham Journal, in giving graphic sketch of the First of August celebration at

Abington, says :- 1 . The speech of the occasion was made by Wendell It was worth a ride of ten miles on a sultry morning, and the patient waiting of a day to hear suc a master of oratorical art. When he rose to speak, solemn stillness rested upon the assembly, and the scattered audience pressed close around him, and ious to catch every word, gesture and expression ; an secrating ourselves anew to a sacred cause.

The day was commemorated at Hopedale, agreeably a street fight, reduced to law. A man agrees to go to announcement, by a grove meeting, -the number of persons present being estimated at nearly two thousand. have the whole thing settled by meeting the ruffian. The principal speech of the morning was made by Adin I think we have not arrived at each absolute certainty Ballou, who was followed by S. S. Hanting, a Unitarian of non-resistance as to hold that every man must not clergyman of Brookfield. The Business Committee reported a series of Resolutions, embodying the general subjects considered during the day. In the afternoon speeches were made by Rev. B. F. Bowles of Natick Stephen S. Foster, George W. Stacy, William S. Haywood, and Joseph H. Howland. The Practical Chris-

'The speeches during the day were characterized by now to so great an extent, but which will mostly die away next November. Some considerable feeling was

whom we had calculated with confidence, and shank had announced as speakers on the occasion, with the confidence in the The exercises of the occasion were relimined by n ring Anti-Slavery songs, one of which was as we contribution from a friend in Millville on Kranto by Mr. Sargeant of that place. This Jubilee was also appropriately celebrately a This Jubilee was also appeared. At 11 checker p. colored citizens of area areas at the City Hall, under he for cession was formed at the Ony man, see their tions of H. O. Remington as Chief Markel beauty was performed by the Independent Day, Og. Henry Johnson, a colored company of that on, h

Henry Johnson, a Blues turned out not far from forty nudra, ad as Blues turned out not. Then followed the Moning by a fine appearance.

Beneficial Society, numbering some 40 proces, rain appropriate banner. Then came quite a large state of colored scanner, Webquise; then the Sas of the gress," with full ranks, with bancers. Des forms riages containing 125 children, belonging to Me has ringes containing ... Freedom's Juvenile Singing School; also, arise containing Sabbath School children. The present was closed by nearly one hundred carriage Salva the participants in the festivities of the day. Band, and was very creditable. Among the insertion were the following: 'No like with Slaveholders; Liberty to the British Ver L. dies ; ' 'Equal Rights to all ;' 'In Comptanting West India Emancipation, August 1, 1834. Der m

also numerous other appropriate devices, notice al inscriptions. In the procession there were also nearly a busing boys, bearing a banner with the inscription, Leth Oppressed go Free.' They were a very intentigue. tion of the procession. The 'Car of loistry,' a de form of a bee-hive, gotten up by Mr. Janu l'arend. er, was a very pretty affair.

After passing through the streets infested in the programme, the procession proceeded to the pres the head of Arnold street, where addresses were not by Rev. James Taylor, Frederick Douglass, Box Lt. ey French, and others.

colored seamen, a fine looking body of mes, units

The music was furnished by the East Stoughts has

Among the inscriptions on the various hazars to

At 5 o'clock the procession was re-formed, sol to ap its line of march through several of the progra treets, to the City Hall, where it was familied In the evening, a meeting was held in the Car H which was addressed on the subject of slavery, by le Rock, of Boston, and Frederick Douglass, of Bari

MR. PILLSBURY IN LEOMINSTER LEOMINSTER, Aug. 7th, 18% MY DEAR MR. GARRISON :

Knowing your deep solicitude respecting the sea tion of the Anti-Slavery cause as carried in latter ral districts, I propose to give you a sketch of root efforts that have been put forth in this place.

On Sanday afternoon, Aug. 34, the friends ben, b. gether with a few tried friends from the neighborg owns, met in a pleasant grove near by, Gol's on beautiful temple, to welcome our old and tru bal PARKER PILLSBURY, and to spend an hour in nothing terchange of thought and feeling, as expressed a men and song. I need not assure you that the time w spent in sweet and solemn communion of seal wither and in deepest gratitude to the Father of perce, by the opportunity of again meeting our devoted the laborer, after so long an absence; again to minths tian counsel from the calm, solems testing if it

He broke the bread of life to us, in illustration! the great book of nature open before us. You can better imagine, than I express, the forms

depth of the lesson he gave us. It was a lessa uh remembered. But I must not linger bere. At 5 o'clock, P. M., a large and attentive sufen convened at the Town Hall, in commemorator of ish West India Emancipation, and to liste to the

timony of Mr. PILLSBURY, as showing that post emancipation is possible, since it has ben plate achieved. He spoke solemn truths befitting the occasion; at estly setting forth the superior beauty and street moral power and Christian principle over the let it demoralizing influence of brute force, as shows in it

teachings of the mass of professed Christian at h present time. The audience gave evidence, for an hour and ale that the truths uttered met a grateful responsit @

An earnest desire being expressed that another # ing should be held on Monday evening, Mr. P. coses ed to the proposition. In spite of his feeblenes, hear it to be his duty to make the effort, and did so proved to be a meeting exceeding in interest any ti of the kind held in this place for years. A goody ass ber of intelligent Republicans being present, a terri teresting discussion was opened, and continued till his past 10-the speaking commencing at quarter bised The speaker, in his own inimitable manner, hell of Republican party in all its pro-slavery relations; P senting it in so true a light, that it would send it every one who is giving any countenance to it made it is making no true issue with the Slave Power; the many candid men have since admitted that Disserted is the only remedy for slavery-and cour it and though they have not strength to resist the temporary

to transgress just once more. Mr. PILLSBURY's review of the various religions sociations was severely true. Many saw their purious as they never saw it before, and admit it. So sorting were the rebukes, that the wounded felt called spit make a defence—the result of which only send show the depth of the wound inflicted by the last of

skilful operator.

Yours for truth. MR. EMERSON'S NEW WORL

Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, have just pulle a new work by RALPH WALDO ENERSOS, cantled 'In LISH TRAITS '- 312 pages. We have read it with page interest and general satisfaction, and are quite sat will be extensively sought after on both side of the lantic. Its style being less mystical that sent of Emerson's other writings, and the subjects tratel very practical character,—exhibiting fine critical as analytical powers, and a broad, catholic, appropris spirit,-it will be sure to be understood and takes cordingly. The work is divided into ninciers chapter on the following topics :- First Visit to England, Vote to England, Land, Race, Ability, Mansers, Trath, Car acter, Cockayne, Wealth, Aristocrast, Laisten Religion, Literature, The London Times, Sandans Personal, Result, Speech at Manchester.

Norfce. On account of the expected absence of b undersigned, in Pennsylvania, &c., for a number seeks to come, all letters relating to meeting sales ures of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and e addressed to Joseph A. Howlash, Worcole, Ma o whom also Agents are referred, for information to d. On other business of the Society, address & I

WALLOUT, 21 Cornhill, Boston. General Agent Mass. A. S. Soriet August 5, 1856.

Be Read the outrages upon personal litery's is is and at the South, as detailed in our present I'er, to learn the real value of our boasted Units

Washington, August 5, 1856.

Mr. Seward this morning presented a petition to the Senate from Gorernor Robinson and his fellow-prisoners, now awaiting trial for high treason, in custody of the United States troops near Lecompton. They merely ask that Congress may pass an act extending to citizens in the territories the benefit of the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, as they are enjoyed by citizens of the States. Such an act would be their only safety from the cruel fate which seems impending over them from the fate which seems impending over them from the hands of a border ruffan packed jury, acting under the instructions of a border ruffan judge.

In submitting this petition, Mr. Seward, after

first stating the contents, said that he desired its reference to the Judiciary Committee. It was important, also, in his opinion, that the committee should make an early report for the relief of the petitioners, both on account of the nearness of the time of their trial, and on account of the momentous nature of the subject, which related to the employment of the judiciary to settle political policy and principles. Such an experiment had never been tried with beneficial results to this or any other government. Convictions for political saysoffences and judgments of attainder were generally one ces and judgments of attained was rare that a decision of this kind escaped being affirmed and reversed several times. Such had been the experience of the governments of England and of the United States.

During the delivery of Seward's remarks, there was manifest uneasiness among administration Senators, which found vent through Weller of California, who, with the most nervous pertinacity, objected to the consumption of the morning hour in rial, of which a copy is subjoined, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is in the handwriting of the wife of Gov. Robinson.

MEMORIAL OF THE KANSAS PRISONERS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the

The undersigned, your petitioners, beg leave re spectfully to represent that they have been arrest ed and are now held in custody to answer an indictment found at the April term of the District S. D. Lecompte is judge, for high treason.

It is a matter of which the whole country is

cognisant, that a divided state of public opinion exists in this Territory on political topics, and this division has been carried to such an extent as to array neighbor against neighbor in deadly strife, and has found its way to pur courts of justice. .

The charges against your petitioners grow out of transactions connected with the embittered condition of our body politic.

Our trial is fixed for the second Monday of Sep-

tember, at Lecompton, but we have reason to apprehend that an impartial trial, such as the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen, cannot be given us here. We believe the judges of the several Territorial courts have prejudged our cause, and that a packed jury will be empanelled to decide on the facts.

It appears that Congress has neglected to make

provision for reaching us by writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of the United States, or for bringing up the indictment and record on cer tiorari, and for cause shown remanding us for trial dance and sing, and make merry. But now there is to some one of the Circuit Courts of the United no such gaiety, no such dancing and singing; but they States, where political prejudices will not influence the opinion of Courts or Jurors. These celebrated writs are allowed to all persons who chance to be residents of the several States; but the residents of Territories seem to be deprived of this protection

We, therefore, most carnestly pray your honorable body that a law be immediately passed, by which the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, as original processes, may issue to any person holding another in custody, for any cause, in any of the Territories, from any one of the judges of the land, in Clarkson and Granville Sharpe, a power to lib Supreme Court of the United States, with the crate the slaves of England, there is every where power in said judges to inquire into the cause of wherever God makes man in the image of Granville the commitment or detention of such persons, and the same to bail or recommit, as justice and law lowed to any court organized in such Territories by federal authority, with the right in said Su- has been beaten over the head until he is so affected by preme Judge to change the venue, for good cause shown, supported by affidavit, into any Circuit Court of the United States, where a fair and im-

partial trial, agreeably to law, can be had. GEO. W. SMITH, GAINS JENKINS, GEORGE W. DEITZLER, C. ROBINSON.

In camp of United States Cavalry.

prisoners, under like circumstances, save that they ment, and are held to answer before Hon. Judge Cate, at the October term of his court, in said Territory, join in the prayer to your honorable bodies for the law proposed in regard to write of habeas JOHN BROWN, JR.,

In Camp of United States Cavalry, Near Lecompton, K. T., July 4, 1856.

HENRY H. WILLIAMS.

REMEMBER! That a score or more as noble men and true Americans as the land affords, are now under in-Kansas, for TREASON! Some of these men bave been obliged to fly from their families and their homes-while others are suffering living deaths in miserable dungeons. Of the damning outrages

upon himself a direct and personal responsibility for all the robberies, all the burnings and destrucson is a regular established usage of all destheir personal peril.'

AN ITEM TO SWEETEN YOUR TEA AND COFFEE .-Sugars of all kinds have risen to an unprecedented ses of joy, and in that great birth-pang, which, being price, and it becomes us to inquire what are their past, the new-born souls of those African slaves came component values just now. In the first place, for every hundred dollars' worth of sugar imported, the U. S. government exacts \$20 for duty or tax. The wholesale merchant first, and the retailer afterwards, must each have a profit on that \$20 increased value, so that the government tax and the enhanced profits on sugar are fully 25 per cent. of the value of all the sugar and molasses used in this country. Thus on every pound that the farmer buys at the cost of 121 cents, full 3 cents go into the coffers of Pierce's prodigal, profligate and

atrocious government.
Thirty years ago, the expenses of the General Government were near 15 millions; now they have reached 75 millions; much more than quadrupled. The 20 per cent, duty on sugar is imposed mainly olize the home market. No wonder ships are clan-destinely fitted out for Africa almost every week in New York and other cities, to ship slaves to the West Indies, (nominally,) though really, as is well known, great numbers of them are smuggled across to Florids, Texas and Louisiana. But the most humbling thought of all is, that no doubt Pennsylvania is paying more sugar duties into the Treasury than half the slave States combined. while our Iron and Coal trade has hardly the sem blance of protection. And what is more revolting our money thus plundered from us to murder, rol and 'subdue' Freedom and Free men in our once Kansas are being subdued.

Yours, for Freedom and Freemont,
SAM. F. TAPPAN.

SAM. F. TAPPAN.

POLITICAL ACTION.

Ms. Louis and the say in your columns, -for I know not obere else I could say it, -a free word to Wendell philippy In his speech at Abington, he indulged in post terr just language in regard to Gov. Gardner ated his election for the third time.

Now, if the Republican party should put up in oppo Now, if the Gor. Gardner the best, most honest, and most sail-slavery man it can find, who will stand the nomin sien? Would Mr. Phillips vote for him, and thus do his best to best Gardner? If I am well informed, he yould not; but for reasons satisfactory to himself, he would refuse to vote at all, and thus give part of a vote to re-elect Gardner. Perhaps a thousand other aboliposits in Massachusetts would do the same,

Mr. Phillips wants a Governor of Massachusetts wh all march the Massachusetts militia to this city, sooner on a fugitive slave shall be taken from it. So do I. cannot say that I know twenty men in the Republican party, who, as Governors, would do that, and not one that stands the slightest chance of being elected, or even nominated. Mr. Phillips, if I understand him, will not allow himself to be made Governor. What the shall I do? Massachusetts is probably as good a State as you will find. I am afraid even Wisconsin is set much better. Yet here knaves and dupes are immensely in the majority yet. See the proof. The ands of the Constitution do not require any man to be gers ap, on any claim from another State, unless he his either fiel from justice or from a righteous debt. The words could not be plainer. There is no histerical evidence—not so much as a glimmering spark of it-that the people who ratified the words into lay meant that slaves should be given up. Indeed, it is morally certain that if such an interpretation had erra been suspected in the ratifying Convention of Massichwetts, the Constitution would have been defeated here, and would in consequence have failed of adoption. Now comes the great overshadowing legal profeelen, before whose sophistry all human writings are as wax before the flame, and Wendell Phillips, Esq. among them, and they say the words of the Constitu tion do mean that slaves must be delivered up. I tell all these men, flatly, they lie, and they ought to know it. My patience with them was long ago exhausted. Facts of history, the foundation principles of law, and the rudiments of English grammar, are all lost on them. The trade of their profession is to make those wooden gods called precedents, and for the sake of it, apparently, ther will how down and worship the ugliest deity of that sort that any dough-face judge ever whittled out. The people of Massachusetts almost unanimously believe is them, as I judge even from the 'personal liberty bill, which delivers the innocent victim to the pirate daimant, provided the latter will prove to the satisfactim of a jury that he really is a pirate, and the prisoner where the court was truly his victim !

Now, in such a mortifying state of things as this at home, and with scarcely a better in any free State, we are peraced with the success of a scheme in relation to the ritories, which will give to the slaveholders the absolute physical power to crush out opposition to slavery in the se States, and convert them into slave States at their lesure. It only needs the success of the sham democracy at the next election to make this certain. The disposition to divide the Union is very slight now, and it would e far less then. It is idle to say the North would then resist, after having lost all the advantages for restance. By the same token that the North allows Buchann to be elected, it will submit to his pro-slavery rule. Resistance would be sheer waste of blood, and ware a commercial, not a bloody people. Hence, I, as thoroughly and unqualifiedly hostile to

favery as any one, felt it my duty to beseech the Republess party to place the anti-slavery character of their endidate and platform low enough to be sure of suces-the lower the better, provided it were high mough, in case of election, to block the Kansas gue, and give us a future to fight the great battle as free as our past. I thank God that they not only elected the most available man, but found one who, in his opposition to slavery generally—though he may not sgrewith Mr. Phillips or myself as to some anti-slary measures -is not a whit behind our trusty and venrable Giddings. All I am afraid of is, that he is too watere the mass to win the popular vote. Every day, percer, alleviates that difficulty by raising the mass.

Now, I appeal to Mr. Phillips's good common sense, thether in calling out the North to defeat the slave figurely, we can afford to leave all the arrant knaves to go for Buchanan or Fillmore in dangerously too many. The honest men we are sure thuy way; and if by the State offices, which, as I have there, we have no chance of turning to any account he freedom, we can hire a considerable number of haves to help us, it seems to me it is a good and safe intestment. If I were sure the members of the present Sate administration would keep out of the ranks of the enemy, if they saw themselves certain of being turned out of office, I would be the last man in the will to help re-elect them. But I should like to have Mr. Phillips or some one show me that.

ELIZUR WRIGHT.

REMARKS.-Mr. Phillips, being 'of age,' can speak for himself, if he think proper. We shall take the liberty simply to say-

eprecates the election of Gov. Gardner, Mr. Phillips is board to vote for some one else as a substitute. To this, in his own mind, there may be, and there is, an isoperable moral difficulty. 2 'The best, most honest and most anti-slavery man'

the Republican party can put in nomination, will asstredly take no higher ground than that party itself coupler in regard to the U. S. Constitution and the talen ; which is, to leave untouched the fetters of four millions of slaves, and to concede to fifteen States in the Tain the right to hold slaves ad infinitum-making caly a territorial issue with the Slave Power.

1. If the people of Massachusetts will absolve his from all allegiance to the Federal-Government, we pretime Mr. Phillips will not object to their making him

4. Certainly, 'knaves and dupes are immensely in he majority,' not only here, but every where, if they are such who believe that the Constitution provides for the rapture of fugitive slaves; and we are among the numer, along with the Republican party. To tell them and with the Lie may be mannerly and true, but we regard the spally rude and false. Verbal quibbling is unwiring of grave refutation.

& We beg leave to dissent from the assertion, that he success of the scheme to carry slavery into the terlibries ' will give to the slaveholders the absolute phys tal power to crush out opposition to slavery in the free Salea, Nothing can ' crush out' that opposition.

& We also dissent from the statement that ' the dis etion to divide the Union is very slight now'-for it a tile-spread, and growing stronger every bour, and and andoubtedly be greatly increased by the triumph of krier ruffanism' in the person of James Buchanan. The is strong ground for believing that he will be the het President of the United States ; in which case, the jebiler is not far distant.

Mr. Frement's opposition to slavery is precisely what Mr. Webster's was, in regard to the territories Scially and constitutionally, he is for sustaining all the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution, just as he Webster was. The Republican party stands on no ages ground than that which both the Whig and Dem craise parties formerly occupied. It is so low that even Ger Gardner and James Gordon Bennett find no diffi taly in standing upon it.

Mr. Wright inquires whether we 'can afford ! are all the knaves and hypocrites to go for Buchanan. had certainly; we can afford nothing better. He their otherwise, and, therefore, is for 'hiring a con irable number of knaves' to ensure the success inspect. This is a very honest avowal of a very kna tab policy. But, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' is the taly rebake to be administered in such a case.

PIRST OF AUGUST IN SALEM, OHIO. OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1856.

ESTERMED FRIEND GARRISON: Though I was prevented from reaching Urbana o the First of August, circumstances favored my cele brating the day with the friends in Salem. The Anti-Slavery Society there had contemplated celebrating the the 'Sons of Protection,' were sounding the note of preparation for the same, they cheerfully waived their own arrangements, and participated with the Protec-

It was a day long to be remembered by the citizen of Salem and the adjoining towns. They all seemed to be alive while the procession, with banners, regalias, and an excellent white band, marched to the State Fair Ground. The weather was exceedingly warm, but delightful and cool in the grove.

The meeting was presided over by Thomas Brown of Pittsburg, Pa., supported by several Vice Presidents. It was a cheering sight to behold on the platform Benjamin Bown, Henry C. Wright, and other tried and faithful abolitionists, while the audience was largely composed of white fellow-citizens and their fam-

The orator of the day was Rev. GRAFTON H. GRA-HAM, of Alleghany City, Pa., who, in addition to a banner presentation speech, delivered an eloquent. able, and very interesting discourse, creditable to both his head and his heart, detailing the history of emancipation in the West Indies, and its results. He urged upon those with whom he was allied by complexion and condition, the duty of cultivating those traits of char- patrons in this country. acter which would render them nature's poblemen.

Rev. John PECK, of Pittsburg, the anti-slavery veteran and efficient agent of the Underground Railroad, contrasted the emotions of his heart on the Fourth of July with those enkindled by the glorious First of August. The first were those of sadness, in view of a Republic's hypocrisy; the latter, joy, conse-

WM. C. NELL alluded to some features of that happy day,

. When, smiling like the morn,

emancipation of every slave on American soil ; presenting some facts of what he had known to be accomplished by the vigilant and persevering Abolitionists.

BENJAMIN BOWN detailed other facts in confirmation of what had been said by the preceding speaker, and eloquently rebuked American colorphobia. During the delivery of some very touching remarks

by Mr. Davis, a graduate from the 'peculiar institution,' the Chairman discovered a disposition on the par of one or two individuals, to be merry over certain ur grammatical expressions of the speaker. Whether the were thus culpable or not, a very severe castigatio was administered to them, reference being made to th fact, that the white Americans were to blame for the deficiencies of their colored brother, and it ill becam them to revile or taunt him.

Mr. Davis gave a history of his early life in slavery and of his efforts then and since to improve his min under serious obstacles. The audience was much im pressed with this scene.

An evening meeting was held in the Town Hall where several speakers occupied the time. One o them, WM. C. JENKINS, electrified the audience by description of his method of resisting the Fugitiv Slave Law, he being one of the many men I have met here who have declared their independence of slavery. and have given proofs of valor and self-possession in hours of emergency never surpassed by any Anglo-Saxon. Some of these men have redeemed whole families by prowess or purchase, and are now owners of yesterday, in amending the Army appropriation bill by real estate, active mechanics and business contractors, adding a clause repealing all the legislation of the Kannobly vindicating a race from the aspersion of black-

will probably receive accounts from Cincinnati and month ago or more. If the President, for want of the elsewhere. At Urbana, there was the largest First of means of paying the troops, shall be compelled to with-August gathering ever held in the State. There were full 5000 on the ground, comprising a delegation of of Friday. 500 from Columbus, and large numbers from Cincinna ti, Dayton, and Bellefontaine, each bearing appropriate mottos and banners. Three bands of music were in attendance—one colored—whose performances were there, when they threw the tea overboard, and somehighly satisfactory.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, Esq., of Oberlin, delivered two speeches; that in the forenoon, of an hour and three quarters, on Slavery and its Effects, with glances at the evidence of its probable downfall. In the afternoon, he Party, takes us by surprise, we must confess. We spoke an hour and a half on the Effects of Slavery on shall probably next hear our Southern brethren makthe poor White People of the South.

Considering that Urbana has been one of the mos pro-slavery localities in Ohio, the fact that this celebration was attended by at least two thousand white persons, and that the speakers' most radical sayings were enthusiastically applauded, betoken a very flatter-

Mr. Langston is now fulfilling a very successful mis-Mr. Langston is now fulfilling a very successful mission through the State of Ohio in behalf of equal suffrage. There seems to be a good prospect that the colored man will have his rights seemed to him the control of ored man will have his rights secured to him the com-

PIRST OF AUGUST IN CUMMINGTON.

will prove no doubt to have been of the greatest value failure of his attempt to recover health at Cape May .in extending and deepening among the people an interest in the cause of human freedom. Charles C. Burleigh was present, and made the speech of the day and prostration, unable to walk for more than two or three leigh was present, and made the speech of the day, and was listened to by the five hundred persons who were effort.—Boston Transcript. present with the most earnest attention, and frequent applause. Rev. M. M. Longley, of Peru, Ryland Warriper of Philadelphia, Pa., Daniel S. Whitney. Henry of slavery. The name of this rare genius is Wm. T. S. Gore, editor of the Northampton Courier, Rev. Mr. Grayson, and his poem is entitled, 'The Hireling and Todd, and Rev. Mr. Dickinson, each occupied a portion of the day in pressing upon the people the necessity of immediate and determined exterminating war against the vile system of oppression which curses this nation. Todd, and Rev. Mr. Dickinson, each occupied a portion Rev. J. H. Bisbee of Worthington, who was expected to unite in the celebration, came to the grove where the meeting was held, but those not to take the platform. meeting was held, but chose not to take the platform,

termined and vigorous, yet we feel sure that when such another day shall come, Rev. Mr. Bisbee will not only be with us, with his telent and influence, but that these whose measures prevented his intended action will those whose measures prevented his intended action will

and remained but a few minutes.

There was received and read at the meeting an interesting and encouraging letter from Rev. Daniel Foster of Lowell, whose spirit and interest were with us to Charleston News, 6th. the fullest extent ; but he was prevented by the distance, and the fact that his time was preoccupied, from

The mildness of the weather, the music and order o the procession, the picturesque beauty of the arrangements at the grove, and the unmistakable fact that all present enjoyed the day extremely well, render the remembrance of the day a delight, and aid in engraving on the hearts of the people the truth to which they list-

Yours, truly. NELSON BROWN. P. S. Charles C. Burleigh is with us for a few weeks. He speaks at the Baptist Church on Sundays, and eccupies every evening of the week (except Saturda) evening next, on which he has no appointment,) in lecturing in places hereabouts.

SUCCESS OF MRS. WEBB IN LONDON.

The London Times, of July 29th, makes the following truly gratifying announcement of the flattering reception given at Stafford house, under the auspices of the Duchess of Sutherland, to Mrs. WESB, the accom plished dramatic reader, who, with her husband, sailed from Boston for Liverpool a few weeks since, but was occasion ; but learning that a colored Society, named unable to obtain a passage in a Cunard steamer, on ac count of her complexion and of American prejudice!

Mas. M. E. WEBB's READINGS .- Uncle Tom' and

his Cabin have not yet disappeared from the gaze of the London public. Yesterday afternoon a long line of carriages drawn up before Stafford house, the residence carriages drawn up before Stafford house, the residence of the Duchess of Sutherland, declared to the West-End world that some new attraction had brought together several members of the higher circles. Mrs. M. E. Webb, a lady of color, daughter of a Spanish gentleman and of a female slave of Virginia, had recently arrived in London, bringing with her a dramatized version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," composed by Mrs. Stowe herself, for the purpose of a public reading, and the hall of the splendid mansion in St. James's had been granted to her by the Duchess, as tha site of the entertainment. ner by the Duchess, as the site of the entertainment.— Placed behind a reading desk, Mrs. Webb read in a clear voice, and with great signs of intelligence, the in-teresting scenes that had been prepared for her, and which comprised the most celebrated dialogues and in-cidents in the celebrated novel. Without exactly act-ting the different parts, she discriminated them with a great deal of nicety, and the dark hue of her delicatelygreat deal of nicety, and the dark hue of her delicately formed countenance gave a characteristic tone to the performance. The Earl of Shaftesbury and several dis-tinguished adherents of the philanthropic party were among her audience, which could scarcely be surpassed in brilliancy. Mrs. Webb has already appeared with success in several of the chief towns of the United States, and from the interest which she excited yesterday, it is not improbable that she may find a large number of

> A CHALLENGE TO MR. BROOKS. CLEVELAND, August 1, 1858.

Editor Cleveland Leader:

Believing that Mr. Preston S. Brooks, of South Car-olina, should be punished for his cowardly attack upon the H n. Charles Summer, and for the conceited manner in which he has boasted of his courage, and for his quent upon a noble example of a Monarchy's act of sneaking, cowardly display of the while feather, in his recent refusal to fight a man whom he had challenged — (for fear of being killed,) I hereby challenge this cringing puppy to meet me at any place he may appoint—with pistols, rifles or cowhides. Now, then, Mr. Brooks, let us see some of your boasted courage! You are afraid to meet a man!—dare you meet a woman? Fair Freedom rose, Britannia to adorn,

glancing briefly at the efforts of anti-slavery friends in this country to produce the same glorious results—the emancipation of every slave on American soil; preservice by whipping or choking the cowardly Carolina ruffian, who has taken the stand to put down and crush America's most precious right—liberty of speech! I await Preston S. Brooks's reply.

Mrs. America R. M. Robinson.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The following table comprehends all the most serious

rt	Cintag duning a ner	riod of about 3 years :-	the	Dilled
n -		Killed.	Wor	anded.
	Manak 97 159 D.	altimore & Ohio	8	24
y	April 26, '53-So	. Mich. & Ill. Central	21	50
n		York & New Haven	46	24
10		lvidere & Delaware	11	14
se	10 10 170 m	ov. & Worcester	14	24
327/	July 4 '54_Se	squehanna R.R.	28	45
se.		mden & Amboy	22	70
	Nov. 1, '55-Pa		80	70
۲.			3	16
d			3	22
200	4 256 Te	rre Haute & Alton	5	
1-		nn. & Harrisburg	1	27
		ch. Southern	3	3
1,			4	3 7
	Inne 6 256 No	w York Central	2	17
of	July 7, '56-Ba	ltimore & Ohio	2	13
8	" 17, '56-No		62	100
e	Total	-2	65	528

Showing that the last recorded is by far the most

of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union sas Legislature, if finally insisted on by the House, will nobly vindicating a race from the aspersion of blackhearted white Americans.

Passing through Pittsburg, I became acquainted
with several intelligent and enterprising colored citizens. They, also, were expecting a grand celebration
on the 1st, in which the parada of a peak overalized. on the 1st, in which the parade of a newly-organized colored military company was to be a leading feature.

The day has been generally celebrated in Ohio. You which but for that would have been consummated a draw then sights,' the reader may rely on it.- Washington Star

> A SOUTHERN SNEER. The Richmond Whig, in com menting on the outrage on Senator Sumner, says : 'The Bostonians are quite as furious as their forefa-

> thing quite as furious may be anticipated from their present wrath. We hope, however, they will do themselves no personal injury."

> What next? This sneer at the Bostonians, as being ing fun of Bunker Hill, or deriding the battle of Lex ington .- N. Y. Times.

> The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says :

While at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, Col. Brooks was quite a lion, having to undergo an intro-duction to several hundred guests. When leaving, he called for his bill, and was informed that his financial

HON. CHARLES SUMNER. We are sorry to learn that the accounts from Mr. Sumner are by no means favor-able. Since Saturday, the 2d inst., he has been at The First of August Celebration at Cummington was a highly interesting occasion to all concerned in it, and having been thought desirable by his physician, after a Neither sea air nor mountain air have as yet produced

For Kansas. South Carolina is still unflagging in The measures brought to bear on those inclined to be refforts in behalf of Kansas, and her people continue to forward emigrants and means. The Executive Comexpress an interest in the poor slave's welfare were demittee of the Charleston Association will dispatch an-

We are informed that Major Wilkes was to have left

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Virginia, says he will pay \$400 for any book or newspaper printed within the first fifty years of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which contains a denial of the right of Congress to pre hibit slavery in the territories of the United States.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A negro named Hamp, the property of Col. R. Beaty, of Union, who has been running at large for over three years, was caught at an early white, on North Pacolet, by Owen White and others, and is now lodged in Spartanburg jail. He was found asleep, upon a scaffold constructed by himself, with his arms around him, viz. : a Bowie knife, bottle of whiskey, and a Bible. Finding he was surrounded, with fire arms ready for use, he surrendered at once. He looks as though he had lived well—at somebody's expense.— Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan.

Rain Storm and Freshets—Damage from Lightning. The past week will long be remembered as the week of floods. It rained nearly every day, and at times in torrents. On Tuesday night more rain fell than in any previous storm of duration so short for many years. Friday afternoon and night we had another flood of rain. 'The windows of heaven were opened,' and the rain descended in floods. Four inches of rain fell during the day and night. During the week eight and seven-tenths inches of rain fell, which is more than one-fifth of the average annual fall in this latitude. The lightning was vivid during the afternoon and night, and the rolling thunder was almost continuous. We hear of considerable damage in various quarters from the lightning and from freshets.

Friday evening at 54 o'clock the lightning struck a large elm tree directly in front of the residence of Alvan J. Fisher, Dedham Lower Plain, and passing down the trunk, the fluid divided on the roots of the tree into five distinct streams, which, after burning the grass and plowing the ground for about fifteen feet, united again into two streams and entered the cellar in two places a large block of stone four feet in length. Here the lightning exploded, shaking the very foundation of the house, bursting open doors, and shattering fifty panes of glass. The fluid then divided itself on Rain Storm and Freshets-Damage from

tion of the house, bursting open doors, and shattering afty panes of glass. The fluid then divided itself on the aqueduct pipe, and part of it went up to the supply the aqueduct pipe, and part of it went up to the supply spring, riling the water. The remainder followed the pipe that supplies the cattle yard, throwing all the water completely out of a large watering trough. Fortunately no person was injured, although Mr. Fisher's two children were sitting with their grandfather very near a window which was very much shattered, and in a room directly over the cellar where the explosion took place. Their escape was almost miraculous.—Capt. Amasa Alden. a venerable gentleman of 85

by the shock.

The Vermont Valley Railroad between Brattleboro' and Bellows Falls was so much injured by the effects of the heavy rains this week, that a full week will be

especially in Connecticut, instances are quite as nu-merous. Damage by wind is also considerable.

New York, Aug. 10. The boiler attached to the iron safe factory of Wilder & Co., corner of Thir-teenth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday afternoon, demolishing about one-half of the building, and killing five persons and wounding some

Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most con-scientiously whatever of influence or more were

Eighty persons were employed in the entire building at the time of the occurrence, about forty of whom were in the third story. Many persons were injured by jumping out of the windows, and by the falling of rafters upon them. Many were also dreadfully injured by scalding.

The loss on machinery, stock, &c., is heavy. Sev-

enty-five heavy safes, which were in process of manufacturing, were kept in the portion of the building demolished, and were completely destroyed. The property was fully insured. The Indiana Free Press (German,) asks very pertinently, 'If negroes are not men, whence came the numerous mulattoes in the United States?' We

have over, to our recollection, seen the question put in this manner before, but it is decidedly pointed. The Sumter (S. C.) Watchman says: Let Preston S. Brooks be our next Governor, without a dissenting voice—not as a reward, but as a testimo-nial of our appreciation of patriotism, firmness, dignity,

High Price for Slaves. There has been greater demand for slaves in this city during the months of May, June, and July, than was ever known before, and they have commanded better prices during that time. This latter is an unusual thing, as the sur that time. This latter is an unusual thing, as the summer months are generally the dullest in the year for that description of property. Prime field hands (women) will now bring from \$1000 to \$1100, and men from \$1250 to \$1500. Not long since, a likely negro girl sold in this city at private sale for \$1700. A large number of negroes are bought on speculation, and probably there is not less than \$1,000,000 in town no seeking investment in such property .- Richmond Dis

Among the passengers in the steamer Niag pool, were Rev. Prof. Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and two of their daughters.

The injury done to the crops by the late tions in France is estimated at 150,000,000f., of which 30,000,000f. are referable to the mulberry trees for silkworms. In that amount are not included the damage done to the houses, the loss in cattle, utensils, &c., or the injury done to the railroads.

Benjamin Bell of Alexandria, D. C., has been arrested for kidnapping and selling a negro. He took the colored man to Kentucky to assist in driving cattle, and while there sold him for nine hundred dollars, and had him shipped down South.

The South Carolina Times, alluding to the late assault of Mr. Stanwood, of Massachusetts, by B. W. Vicks, of North Carolina, in New York, says:

When Mr. Vicks was about to leave North Caroling in company with Mr. Haywood on a Northern pleasure tour, he was requested by the State authorities to take with him a negro who had been sentenced to banish-ment from North Carolina for a glaring outrage upon the laws of that State. Mr. V. consented, and on his arrival at the hotel in Philadelphia, he registered his name Vicks and servant. Soon after the abolitionists appeared, and used every persuasion to induce the negro to abscond; and he informed Mr. V. that they had offered him \$50 to run off. Mr. V. advised the boy to demand \$100. The amount was paid, and the banished negro, who was taken to the North to be left there, received aid unexpectedly, and is now residing among a class of people altogether worthy his association.

Freak of Lightning.—The Peterboro', N. H. Transcript says that during a shower on Tuesday last, the lightning descended upon a barn in Rindge, and a man being engaged in adjusting a cross-bar to which the great doors were fastened, the fluid knocked the bar from his hands, and shivered it into more than thousand splitters. a thousand splinters. It melted a silver watch in his pocket, and passed down through the sole of his boot, making quite a large aperture. He was thrown down, but not seriously injured. He was not even stunned by the shock so much as to lose his consc

Percy Walker of Alabama, who led the American forces during the contest for Speaker, has re-nounced the support of Mr. Fillmore, and now goes for evening, he said, in answer to a question, that 'if Fremont is elected and the Missouri Compromise repealed, he was for disunion squarely, and so was the South.'

The Fremont meeting and Jessie Pic The Fremont meeting and Jessie Pic
Nic at Fitchburg, Thursday, last week, were very successful political demonstrations for 'haying time.' The talking was conducted under a large tent, where Judge
Russell of this city presided. Meets Harres Graden states and the states of the state cessful political demonstrations to talking was conducted under a large tent, where Judge Russell of this city presided. Messrs. Horace Greeley, George W. Curtis, Henry B. Stanton of New York, and Seth Webb of Dedham, were the principal orators. The pic-nicing affair was carried on in the Town Hall.

The heated term, which commenced on M. Smith, Holden, 1, T. B. Rice, M. Smith, Holden, 1, T. B. Rice, M. Smith, Holden, 2, and from others 28c,

duration was five hundred and eighty-five (585) hours; a little less than twenty-five days. The icebergs on the Atlantic during the heated terms in June and July have been so abundant as to exonerate them from the charge heretofore made, of causing cold summers.

Mrs. James Wilbur, of New Horton, Albert county, N. B., was killed by lightning on the 18th ult. She had gone into the field to pick berries, then the storm arose, and she was found beneath so apple trees, where she had gone for shelter. When discovered, her bonnet was found in tatters at the top of one of the trees which was rent in pieces. Her clothes were literally burned to a cinder, and the ground around the spot bore evident marks of the terrific force of this subtle agent.

The Shady Side. Martha Stone, wife of Rev. Stephen Hubbell, and well known as the authoress of 'Shady Side,' died at the residence of her husband in North Stonington, Ct., on the morning of the 8th inst., aged 42 years.

THE TWENTIETH 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 community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave ; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bible and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success. To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these the least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and

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 news-Capt. Amasa Alden, a venerable gentleman of 85 papers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and years, was thrown from his chair while sitting in the doorway of the carriage house. All were much affected to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with doorway of the carriage house. statements of facts on every department of the subject -theological, financial, political, social,-in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the

The coming occasion, of the TWENTY-THIRD BA required to put it into a passable condition. While this section of the road is impassable, the travel up and down the valley passes over the Ashuelot and Cheshire roads by way of Keene.

The effect of the storm on the Merrimac river was land for aid. NAY we call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid. NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT very marked. The Lowell Courier says:

'A few days ago, it was down lower than it had ever EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause is been known to be before, causing serious apprehensions shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its of a general stoppage in the mills here, when, presto, own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity change! its rough, craggy channel, that had been exposed for a long distance to the gaze, is now filled with a rushing freshet of thick turbid water, having risen a that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on distance of pearly sight for in fact in fa a rushing freshet of thick turbid water, having risen a distance of nearly eight feet in four days. There appears to be a periodical August freshet in the river Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go once in seven years. Just about seven years ago there directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precep The storm of Friday and Friday night and example of No UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead last, proved more disastrous in its effects at the East than was anticipated. The Springfield Republican has the record of some fifty cases of the lightning striking, mostly in Eastern Massachusetts; while in other States, 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.

scientionsly whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street 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 AMY M. REMOND. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT. MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING. ELIZA H. APTHORP.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from May 1 to August 4, 1856. Rec'd from Wendell Phillips, to redeem

\$300 00

pledges,
From Marius R. Robinson, for collections:—At Abington 4 13, Lynn13 15, From Sallie Holley, for collections :- In Tatnic 4 01, Spencer, over expenses, 6 21, Coventry, over expenses, 2 62, River Point, over do, 4 70, Phoenix, over do, 2 89, Centreville, over do, 6 16, East Greenwich, over do, 5, Wickford. over do, 2 70, Uxbridge, over do, 5 12, Newport, over do, 27 06, Providence, over do, 2.74. North Attleboro', over do, 5, West Cambridge, over do, 4, Port Norfolk, over do, 3 50, Weymouth 7 04, Clappville 2 48, Springfield, over expenses, 3 18, 12 70 E. W.Thwing 3, Florence 2 93, North-ampton 10 38, E. L. Hammond 1, 17 31 Stoneham
From Samuel May, Jr., am't subscrip-6 84-118 46 tions and donations at New England From S. May, Jr., for collections :-From E. D. Draper, Hopedale, to redeem pledge, Robert H. Morehead, Mansfield, to redeem pledge, 2; Sarah Barrett, Con-cord, to redeem pledge, 10, William Jenkins, Andover, to redeem 15 00-52 00

pledge, 10; R. B. Crosby, Boston, to redeem pledge, 5, From Andrew T. Foss, for collections :-From David Wood, Hancock, N. H., 10; at Bath 2 60, Keene, N. H., 4 60, 17 20 at Norton 5, Manchester, N. H., 5 95 James O. Messenger, Norton, 1. Canterbury, N. H., 4 30, Hancock 2 43, Essex 1 23, David Wood, Hanpledge, 5, From Mrs. Smith, Charlestown, 1, Deb-

M. Smith, Holden, 1, T. B. Rice,
Northboro', 2, and from others 28c, 3 28
From Finance Com. of N. E. A. S.
Convention, for balance of Collection, 10 00
John C. Haynes, Boston, 10, P. S.
Croswell, East Dennis, 25, 35 00
J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, 8, Wm.
Whiting, Concord, 10, 18 00
Henry Abbot, Lowell, 5, Austin Bearse,
Boston, 5, 200 Boston, 5, Nancy Lovell Howes, Barnstable, all to redeem pledges, also for collections at Framingham celebration, 4th of July, also for collections at Abington, 1st of August celebration, 108 82

SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society Brookline, Aug. 4, 1856.

A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLOUT, 21 Cornbill.

ONE HUNDRED ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society have projected, and with the aid of Auxiliary Societies propose to hold, during the ensuing season, a series of ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. These Conventions will be held in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., - wherever, indeed, opportunity and means will allow. The Committee earnestly invoke the co-operation of the members of the Society, and of all Friends of Freedom and Humanity, in every part of the land, their sympathy and their contributions, that these Conventions may be rendered in the highest degree effective, and the presage of the near approach of the perfect triumph of Liberty.

The series, which has already been commenced. will be continued as follows :

PROVIDENCE, R. I.-T. WENTWORTH HIGGINson, of Worcester, will be present and address the Anti-Slavery meeting in Providence, on Sunday, 17th

TO HAVERHILL. Mass .- PARKER PILLSBURY and Andrew T. Foss. Agents of the American and Massa-chusetts A. S. Societies, will attend an Anti-Slavery meeting for Haverhill and vicinity, to convene at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, Aug. 16th, at half-past 7 o'clock, and to continue on Sanday the 17th. A. M., and P. M., at the Unitarian meeting-house, (Rev. R. Hassall, pastor,) and again in the evening at the Hall.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Salem, Col. Co., Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 30th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue three days.

There probably was never a time when the Anti-Slavery cause required of its friends a more stern and faithful advocacy than the present. As their principles have been proclaimed amid scorn, and continually without concealment,' so should they be proclaimed amid the strife of political elements, and the allurements of party interest, 'without compromise.'

While they may congratulate themselves upon the increasing favor with which their doctrines are received by the popular mind, they should not for a moment cause to incalcate the duty and necessity of demanding, not the restoration of a pro-slavery compromise of

not the restoration of a pro-slavery compromise of former days, not the mere limitation of chattelism to State boundaries, but that every friend of human rights should cease to support, by speech or vote, by influence direct or indirect, the system of American Slavery.

The infamous Slave Law of 1850, the Border foray upon Karsas, the recent councils and markets.

upon Kansas, the recent cowardly and murderous at-tack in the Senate Chamber upon a member of the up-per House, are so many evidences of the utter hopelessness of abolitionists effectually laboring to pror downfall of ' the peculiar institution,' except they prac-tically adopt the motto of 'No Union with Slave-

All who hate slavery, and seek its extinction, are invited to assemble with us for inquiry, for counsel, and

It is expected that PARKER PILLSBURY will be present on the occasion, and again greet his Western friends: Charles L. Remond and A. T. Foss have also given us encouragement to hope they will be with us, as well as some others whom we cannot now an-

On behalf of the Western A. S. Society, BENJ. S. JONES, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—The Barnstable County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their Annual Convention at the Ex-change Hall in Harwich, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2, P. M., and continue through Sunday, the Sist, and evening. All the friends of impartial freedom and humanity are invited to attend, and aid by their cooperation and sympathy in bringing to a speedy and final end the horrible crime and sin of human slavery, which is not only a scourge but a burning disgrace to

WENDELL PHILLIPS has consented to address the Condistinguished speakers are expected to be present.

ELKANAH NICKERSON, NATHANIEL ROBBINS, WATSON B. KELLEY, GEO. D. SMALLEY, EDWARD SMALLEY, ISAAC E. MAYO, CALEB NICKERSON, ABNER L. SMALL, Z. H. SMALL, Committee of Arrangements.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will speak on Union Village, N. Y., Saturday eve'g, Aug. 16. Sunday afternoon, "Tuesday eve'g, "Wednesday " Saratoga, Pittsfield, Mass., Sunday afternoon, Monday eve'g, Tuesday Wednesday

AARON M. POWELL will speak on American slavery as follows : Red Rock, Columbia Co., N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 17.

Kinderhook, " SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the new series of Tracts.

Jefferson Church, Springfield, Mass., by J. A. Howland, Ebenezer Thwing, Springfield, Mass., by do. J. Hamilton, do. Friend, B. Ringgold, Chickopee, Mass., H. Holden, do. Dr. Field, Leominster, 0 50 James H. Carter, do. E. Eager, do. T. C. Caldwell, Fitchburg, Mass. 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 Abel F. Adams, do. Jabez Fisher, do. Jabez Fisher, W. P. Tilden Mrs. Judith Hathaway, Duxbury, Mass., Benj. Chase, Auburn, N. H., Parker Pillsbury, collections in England, Collections by Parker Pillsbury : At Worcester Co. meeting, Hubbardston, Mass., 8 00

At Lowell, Mass., At Providence, R. I., FRANCIS JACKSON, Treas. ORCHARD HILL

At Lowell, Mass.,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. BELMONT, MASS.

MR. AND MRS. MACK, being about to enter upon the ninth year of their School, propose to limit their number to seventeen pupils. The mode of instruc-tion and the regulation of their School and Family will continue the same as have heretofore given so general

satisfaction.

They hope to secure the services of a French Lady, who shall be a member of the family, and preside over the conversation of the young ladies, in her native language. Their son, who, after two or three years study of the language abroad, has the accent and fluency of a native, is their Teacher of German. He will also assist in teaching Natural History. Their present Music Teacher, who, by his fine taste and uncommon thoroughness, has long had the confidence of the musical public, fortunately combines instruction in Vocal and Instrufortunately combines instruction in Vocal and Instru-mental Music, and in Thorough Bass.

Their Establishment, furnished with Bathing accom-modations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a delight-

modations and Bowling Alley, and situated in a delightful region, abounding in pleasant walks, combines every
facility for exercise and health.

In addition to the course of instruction pursued elsewhere in similar schools, comprising the Ancient and
Modern Languages, the various branches of an English
Education, and Pencil and Crayon Drawing, a Course
of Reading is pursued socially evenings, which introduces the Young Ladies into the varied fields of Literature
and Poetry, a taste for which is frequently not acquired
by the ordinary routine of school studies.

The academical year, consisting of forty-two weeks,
commences the first or second Monday of September,
with Vacations at Thanksgiving, early in May, and at
the end of the year. No pupil is received for less than
a year; and three months' notice of intention to leave
is expected.

is expected.

The school is near the Wellington Hill Station, six miles from Boston, on the Fitchburg railroad. Post-Office address, 'Orchard Hill School, Belmont, Mass.'

Letters, newspapers, and packages for pupils should always be pre-paid. Trunks and packages can be sent to Orchard Hill School by Gibbs's Waltham Express, of-fice No. 7, Court Squre, Boston. TERMS. Tuition, Board and Washing, for the year, \$320 00 EXTRAS—PER QUARTER.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. SONNETS.

Ye say the Bible sanctions slavery. Do ye believe the blasphemy ye preach? Do ye, men-stealers, thus excuse your knavery, Your cruelty, your falsehood ? Does is teach-God's holy word-does that teach wickedness, Man-selling-traffic in a brother's life ?-Teach that the lash, the brand, the chain, the knife The instruments with which ye dare oppress God's children, are not sins against His laws ? Ere ye again blaspheme His word, inquire Of his stern prophets; read them; learn the cause Of Egypt, Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Even Israel's downfall ; mark the oppressor's fate ; Blaspheme no more—repent before too late.

Ye who profess to teach God's laws to men, Who call yourselves the shepherds of Christ fold ; Be ye true shepherds ; spurn the paltry gold Would buy for Slavery's service voice or pen : Stand firmly, bravely, as your Lord would stand Between the slave and his oppressor ; call The slave a brother; let your gentle hand Wipe Slavery's tears, yet your reproof appal The cruel trafficker in human grief ; Of all the sinners upon earth the chief; And turn the wretch from his blood-guiltiness. Oh, what a glorious task it were for ye To free the slave, and his oppressor free! That were indeed true gospel blessedness.

And slaves by hundreds sought fair Freedom's shore Thousands escaped to Canada, through cold, Hunger, and weariness. Behold, behold, How vain the boast of Slavery's joys-the stores Of comforts that the master's care provides, For simple truth the daring lie derides. Up, noble men and women ! ye who feel Fair Freedom is your birthright, strive to gain This truest, holiest right! Your just appeal To true Christian hearts shall not be vain. Many there are, ready to peril all Their heart's best treasures-home, and homely ties Even liberty itself, when Slavery cries;

Prisons nor insults generous hearts appal.

Oh, traffickers in human souls ! because Ye have by flattery misled a few Weak minds, to principles of right untrue, Deem ye o'erthrown the fixed, eternal laws? Even while ye boast their servile, poor applause, Your secret hearts distrust it. Well ye know It is not truth, it is not justice draws Such commendation to your artful show Of Slavery's happiness. Oh, deadly woe ! Ah, aching hearts ! ah, toil that has no pause ! Yes, ye may vaunt the false reports they spread, And ye may cite the witness that they bear, But in your trembling hearts ye feel the dread, Injustice and oppression ever there.

Not the slave's body, though it bear the mark Of cruel tortures ; 'tis the noble spark Derived from the great Fount of Thought, ye wrong-Wrong the most terribly. Mark well the slave ! See on his form the impress nature gave ! That upright port does not to brutes belong. Who gave thee an authority to chain God's sons and daughters ?-to sell souls for gain, Making thyself thy brother's keeper? Pause ! Art thou his keeper? Awful then the account That thou must render. Nature's holy laws Broken by thee, affection's sacred fount, Intellect's high aspirings lost and blighted; Oh, terrible indeed, if on thy head requited !

Oh, Slavery ! thy doom approaches ! See,

Earth is grown weary of thy footstep slow. And air is weary of thy sounds of woe. And wearied ocean bears now but the free ; Yet still thou sayest, long as earth shall last, Thou shalt endure ; as mountains rooted fast. Great is thy strength, founded on wrong and pride ; Thy haughty scorn may now the truth deride ; Yet thy doom cometh. Evil has an end; Nought is eternal but the Good, Just, True. Thy helpless slave has an Almighty Friend : The soul that thou didst fetter shall pursue Its glorious flight through ages ever new. Tenterden, Kent, (Eng.)

> From the Salem Gazette. A CHALLENGE To PRESTON S. BROOKS,

Upon reading that 'he was afraid to go to Miagara' to meet the man he had challenged, 'for fear of mobs, prisons, penilentiaries, bailiffs and constables." O, come to New England-let us all have a peep At the features which cover your faint craven heart Leave your fears in your cotton fields-there they will keep.

Fed by tears which are drawn by the slave-driver's smart.

To the North we invite you! your own precious life Shall be warranted safe from all danger or harm ; For your base bludgeon chivalry here is not rife; And our vilest of bullies to you yield the palm.

Not a man, brave and free, north of Mason and Dixon. In the blood of a coward would sully his sword ; And among our fair women are none you could fix on Who would stoop to insult you by thought or by word. So come to New England !-we delight in a show,

And in you are combined many qualities rare, Which, singly in specimens, oftentimes grow, And astonish mankind by their cars or their hair. Like the jackass you're valiant-at least in your bray

Like the fox you will run, if the lion but start ; Like the sly cat, you stealthily dart on your prey; Like the peacock, your glory lies back of your hear But to name all the graces which make you renowned Would be bootless, and eke might offend ears polite

Come ! trot out your virtues ! your own State is bound To be proud of her hero, though his liver is white. And while votes and voters are lazily pending, Come Northward ! and suffer our freemen to see

The dastard your district to Congress is sending, A clog on the wheels of Free Kansas to be. Perchance, Carolina is tired of your gambols,

And would drive a quick trade, if assured of the pelf Let her buy you at what you are worth at the shamble And sell you for what you now value yourself,

LIBERTY.

What cheers the peasant through his wasting toils, And lights the brow of care with sweetest smiles, And hardships, pains, and poverty beguiles?

What sweeter sounds salute the pilgrim's ear. When, far from home, and all the heart holds dear. Than songs of freemen, and the joyous cheer

On what fair tree doth art and science grow? Beneath whose generous shade the nations flow, Whose healing leaves the outcast pines to know?

Does Freedom here exist, except in name? Then wherefore, to our country's lasting shame, Should she the panting fugitive reclaim

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS.

NEW SERIES-CHAPTER III.

Horrid and Fatal Tragedies—Woman murdered by her Husband.—Another Woman Mortally Wounded, a Man Killed and Another Stabbed.—The Fourth District, usually so quiet, was on Saturday night the scene of two of the most bloody and terrible tragedies ever enacted in it. They were, however, totally distinct and disconnected, though occurring within a few squares of each other, and about the same hour of the night. We will state them in as few words as possible. A man named Michael Higgins, a clerk in a cotton house, residing in Eight street, between Prytania and Nayades, came Higgins, a clerk in a cotton house, residing in Eight street, between Prytania and Nayades, came home on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, intoxicated. He had been playing cards in a neighboring coffee-house, and when he entered his house, he found his wife and infant child in bed. He ordered his wife to give him some water. She told him there was water on the table with tumblers. He again with impresentant table has if the did not the state of again with imprecations told her if she did not get up and get him some water, he would kill her. She, alarmed, sprang out of bed, and out of the door. She closed the door after her, as he had on door. She closed the door after her, as he had on previous occasions threatened her, and she was fearful he might attempt to put his threats in execution. He instantly seized a double-barreled shot gun, which was standing by, loaded, and placing the muzzle against the door, fired. The load entered tered the wife's abdomen, and verging up riddled her intestines in a horrid manner, carrying with it splinters from the door, and even reaching as far as the stomach. The alarm was given, and the neighbors rallied. Dr. White was instantly called for, but no human efforts could save the life of the poor woman. She lingered along between life and death till about six o'clock yesterday morning, when death released her from her sufferings. Yesterday Deputy Coroner Mitchell held an inquest on A post mortem examination was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts just given. The deceased was only 21 years old. Both herself and her husband were born in Ireland. She had been married several years, and had had several children; the youngest only about fourteen months old, survives. Higgins was arrested, and

Apollo and Fourth streets, about the same hour-11 o'clock-on Saturday night. It appears that a man named Edward Wisely has been in the habit of coming to the house of Captain Joseph Gibson, on Apollo street, corner of Fourth, to see a negro woman belonging to the latter. Captain Gibson had spoken to him on the subject, and some illfeeling had been engendered between them in consequence. On Saturday evening, Captain Gibson was at the house of Mr. M. D. Marvel, a few doors friends. Wisely refused. The proposition was re-newed three times, and as often refused. Captain Gibson remained so late that his wife came after and followed them. Mrs. Gibson observing that his face quivered; he only spoke twenty minutes, he was following them closely turned and demanded why he did so, and requested him to desist. Soon after, Mr. Phillips who came out with Capt. Gibson and wife, saw a large howing that Gibson and wife, saw a large bowie-knife in the hands of Wisely, and spoke to him. Before, howhands of Wisely, and spoke to him. Before, how-ever, there was time to prevent it, Wisely made a at the Coroner's inquest from several witnesses, Messrs. E. P. Phillips, J. J. Burnet, Marvel and of Ireland. He was employed as a blacksmith by Mr. Patrick Irvin. The verdict of the Coroner's Mr. Patrick Irvin. The verdict of the Coroner's jury of inquest was that the deceased was killed as above stated by Capt. Joseph Gibson, in defence of himself and his wife, at the time and place stated. He offered to give himself up, but nobody was disposed to arrest or accuse him of any crime. Mrs. Gibson was pronounced past recovery yesterday at two o'clock, and she is in all probability before this dead. When Wisely was found by the Deputy Coroner, he had the murderous bowie-knife still. Coroner, he had the murderous bowie-knife still strongly grasped in his hand, cold and stiff !-

is now in prison.

The other tragedy occurred at the corner of

Terrible Tragedy - Several Persons fatally and

nearly as we have been able to ascertain them, are about these :— For some years, Mathew Averett, Jr., has been keeping a ferry at Florence, on the . The other case occurred on the same evening. and - Miles, the overseer. Robert Warlick, Samuel Driggers, and a man through the abdomen, the second taking effect in named Sykes, arrived at the gate and were about the back, the third hitting Gilbert in the leg. to pass through, when the men fired on them from their place of concealment. At the first fire, Mr. Roach's little boy was wounded in the neck and them, received a great many shot, and is severely hurt. Warlick was wounded dangerously. Drigarmed, and his gun would not fire until too late to

do any good. You can better imagine, than we can describe, the excitement which prevails after such a shocking outrage. The officer, with a posse, is in search of the offenders, and anticipates some trouble in arresting them. All are well armed, and should they resist, more blood will be shed. The community will see that the law is executed. The facts above stated we believe to be true, as they have been gathered from the most reliable source. If anything more happens, I will let you know.

P. S.—GLENVILLE, June 3d, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A letter has just been received by J. M. White, Esq., from Florence, Ga., stating that five more men passed Averett's gate last night about dark, and on arriving at Hill's ferry got into the flat to Soon after they had pushed out cross the river. into the stream, they were fired on by some persons concealed in the bushes on the bank, and were severely wounded. We have not learned the names of the persons shot, or extent of their injuries. The persons shot were some gentlemen from Georgia, who had volunteered to escort Mr. Roach, with his wounded child, home, and were attacked on their return.

Five o'clock, P. M.-Forther particulars have

been received. There were eight men on the flat when fired on; seven were wounded—one thought to be mortally. I must close, as the mail closes. I cannot say what will be the result. 'The end is not yet.' Some of our young men, who went out with the officer, have not yet returned, and I hope will not, until Right, Justice, Peace and Order are restored. At the last hour.

A FRIEND TO ORDER.

Tragedy in Margan County, Missouri.—A Poison-er Lynched.—Yesterday we copied an article from the Warsaw Democrat, stating that a man named James Ray had poisoned a spring in Morgan County, by which thirteen or fourteen children were poisoned. The citizens of the county were looking for the villain, for the purpose of hanging him.
The final of the affair is now given in a letter from
Morgan County to the Jefferson Inquirer:—

About the 2d of this month, the spring belonging to the Prairie District of Morgan County was found to be poisoned, or at least the people imagined so, with a just cause, I suspect.

There were at this time thirteen or fourteen children and the teacher, who, after partaking of the water were taken very sick. The spring was inalyzed and found to contain arsenic, at least the doctors in that neighborhood thought so. A man by the name of James Ray, who had about a week before perjured himself in the court of Morgan, and his word was proved to pass for naught by thirteen or fourteen neighbors, and who swore that he would be revenged on the whole neighborhood, and who, to make the evidence more strong against him, had taken his children away from school a day or two before, was taken up upon suspicion: day or two before, was taken up upon auspicion; but there not being sufficient evidence against him, was told that if he would leave the county in five days, escorted by a guard to the limits of the county. ty, and the State as soon as possible, he might go He was taken to a house and a guard put over him but owing to treachery or negligence he was allowed to escape. He then went to Hickory County, and several persons pursued him, and took him up on the 6th of July in that county, when they brought him back, and determined to hang him.

This morning, runners were started before day-break to announce the intelligence. I went up to the school-house, which was his prison. When I arrived, I found the crowd assembled around a rock, on the summit of which was a Minister of the Gospel, named Mr. Green, addressing the mob; after a few remarks, he called the immediate neighbors around him, to the number of seventeen or eighteen, who had children at the school, to decide upon the person's fate. They consulted together for a few moments, when he (Mr. Green) announced that they had decided that the prisoner should die in one hour—a brief time to be summoned before an offended God and to eternity.

There was no excitement, no noise—all was quiet and orderly: the prisoner, who was very column.

and orderly; the prisoner, who was very calm, spent most of the hour given him in prayer, and oked at the clock only twice to see how rapidly the time flew by, and gave no other signs of un easiness, and was as cool as possible. At the end of the hour he was taken out and got upon horseback himself, when he was escorted to the gallows, which was a limb that had been fixed but a few moments before. He then desired that a paper, headed 'James Ray's Confession,' should be read aloud before and after his death. Mr. Green, who took a prominent part in it, as he had two children who were expected to die every moment from the effects of the poisoned water, read it aloud, but it was only a reiteration of his vows of innocence. The prisoner was then given thirty minutes to which was a limb that had been fixed but a few The prisoner was then given thirty minutes t speak, and commenced :-

Gentlemen and honorable cilizens of Morgan Cou was at the house of Mr. M. D. Marvel, a tew doors was at the house of Mr. M. D. Marvel, a tew doors from his own residence on Apollo street, having a social talk with Mr. Marvel and Mr. E. P. Phillips, we with a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I you with a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I you with a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a darkened forehead or a downcast eye; I will be a ty and State of Missouri :- I come not to plead for mercy; I am an innocent man; I don't come befor

he thought that the rope was too short, as he ever, there was time to prevent it, Wisely made a thrust at Capt. Gibson, and cut him in the arm. and as Gibson turned, Wisely made another thrust at him, and hit his other arm. Mrs. Gibson instantly sprung between her husband and Wisely, when the latter plunged his huge bowie-knife into her abdomen, inflicting what is pronounced a mor-tal wound. Capt. Gibson instantly drew a dirk said: 'I am innocent,' when the bench was pulled and stabbed Wisely to the heart, and he fell a from under him, but the rope not being fixed right, corpse. These are the facts elicited yesterday he had to be lifted up again until the rope was properly adjusted, when he died in about five min-Messrs. E. P. Phillips, J. J. Burnet, Marvel and utes. There were about 250 or 300 persons pres-Shepherd. Wisely was 27 years old, and a native ent, and no one said a word in his favor.—St. Louis

sons of Capt. H. Hunt, a very respectable, quiet man of Henry County, left the residence of their father on Sunday morning, and repaired to a store in the settlement, where they indulged rather freely in potations of whisky. Returning in the evening to their father's residence, an altercation others servedy Wounded.—General Le, Alabama, June 3d, 1856.—Our community was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday evening, by the receipt of intelligence of a most bloody assault, made by a party of men residing in the neighbor-bad of June 3d, 1856.—Our community was thrown into in front of the house, they commenced a fight. The father ran out to stop the difficulty; found Frank using his knife upon his brother, and upon his saying a word to stop the 'boys,' Frank turned the difficulty of the stops of the hood of Jernigan, on a number of citizens who upon his parent, inflicting a wound upon the scalp, were passing from Florence, Ga., to their homes in one on the underlip, parallel with the mouth, and this county.

The facts concerning this horrible outrage, as near the heart. The old gentleman lies now in

Chattahoochee river, without a charter from the State of Georgia. His claims were called in ques-State of Georgia. His claims were called in question, and rival interests opposed themselves. The matter has been agitated for some time, and the citizens on both sides of the river have become very much excited, and have repeatedly torn down the gate. Yesterday, several of Averett's relatives and his overseer aging themselves with doubles. and his overseer armed themselves with double-horse to Dr. Holden for treatment. The next day barrel guns and proceeded to the gate, to guard it. Gilbert sent a request to Buie to meet him in his and prevent persons passing without paying toll.

The names of said persons I understand to be Wilthe evening, Gilbert came to Buie's house, and liam Cliatt, John McClendon, Wilson B. Averett, called him out, and upon his approaching charged Upon their arrival, him with protecting his wife. they secreted themselves behind a fence in an ad-joining field. Soon after they arrived there, Na-thaniel Roach, with his little son five years old, three balls, the first passing from right to left

Bloody and Fatal Affray in Cahaba .- On Friday evening about sun down, a most unfortunate Roach's little boy was wounded in the next also body—supposed to be mortally. Sykes was also shot down, mortally wounded. Roach, in endeavoring to save his child, by holding his own back to Bird, on the one side, and John R. Bell and his saveraly two sons, Charles A. and John A., on the other were the parties, which resulted in the death o gers was shot in the arm, but not dangerously. John R. Bell and one of his sons, John A. Bell Driggers was the only man in the attacked party We have endeavored to ascertain the facts as well. as we could, and so far they seem to be as follows Some few weeks ago, the dwelling-house of Di Troy was destroyed by fire, and about the same time efforts were made to fire Judge Bird's dwell-

ing : no clue could then be had as to who the incendiary was. Dr. Troy becoming satisfied that John A. Bell had been instrumental in burning his dwelling, instituted a suit before the Circuit Court for damages against John A. Bell. John A. Bell becoming exasperated at the instituting of the suit. went to the Doctor's office on Friday evening, and commenced an assault upon him with a stick and a drawn pistol. About the same time, Charles A. a drawn pistol. About the same time a pistol. Dr. Bell ran up, and commenced firing a pistol. Dr. Houter, Judge Bird and John R. Bell, all coming up about that time, a general firing of pistols and a shot gun commenced, Judge Bird shooting John A. Bell with a pistol, while Dr. Hunter shot John R. Bell, both of whom died almost instantly, and it was miraculous how Chas. A. Bell escaped, and in fact it was most miraculous how Drs. Troy, Hunter and Judge Bird escaped being shot.

The parties of course were immediately arrest ed, and an examination commenced before Abi Jones, Esq., which was continued up to a late hour on Saturday evening, when Dr. Troy was dis-charged. Dr. Hunter and Judge Bird were bound over for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court in a bond of \$2,500 each. Charles A. Bell was bound over in a bond of \$5,000. This is a most unfortunate affair, such as every

good citizen must deplore. Jno. R. Bell leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely and unfortunate death. There could not more peacefully disposed gentlemen found in the whole county, than Drs. Troy, Hunter and Judge Bird, and certainly the circumstances must have been most aggravating to have induced them into so unfortunate an affair.—Selma Sentinel.

James Ray had poisoned a spring in Morgan County by which thirteen or fourteen children were ton (Kanawha) Republican of the 17th, notices the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., and selled him a thief, and a colored the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., and selled him bad names; whereupon, be said to him a gentleman well known in connection with internal improvements in the western part of Virginia.

The Charleston, Virginia.—The Charleston, the latter in the colored the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., and selled him bad names; whereupon, be said to would buy a pistol, and send it to him had also called him bad names; whereupon, he said he would buy a pistol, and send it to him had also called him bad names; whereupon, he said he would buy a pistol, and send it to him had also called him bad names; whereupon, he said he would buy a pistol, and send it to him with the acc of spades, the latter in token of the Observer, both published in Yazoo City. Af only one fire the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., a gentleman well known in connection with internal in the western part of Virginia.

He was a member of the Charleston, Virginia.—The Charleston bar, And the former abused him to five the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., a duel took place opposite Vicksburg, to it, and the violent death on the 14th, of Ed. Kenna, Esq., a duel took place opposite Vicksburg, to it * Tragedy in Charleston, Virginia .- The Charles

*On Saturday last, when the boarders at the Kanawha House were assembling for dinner, and the sitting room between the ber and dining-room the work of the sitting room between the ber and dining-room the was pretty well crowded, Mr. C. Smith demanded of Edward Kenna, Eq., an explanation or rorsection of a charge made against him through Mr. Wett. Kenna denied or explained the said charge to the satisfaction of Mr. S. and as be turned from Kenna to leave the room, Mr. Watt called Kenna a 'liar', and struck him with his fist. A sufficiency of the satisfaction of Mr. S. and as be turned from Kenna to leave the room, Mr. Watt called Kenna a 'liar', and struck him with his fist. A sufficiency of the satisfaction of Mr. S. and as be turned from Kenna there were in the room three or district of the parties had a weapon. At this instant there were in the room three or four discharges of a pistol or pistols. Mr. Kenna fell and expired instantly, a ball striking him in the back, passing through the vital parts (probably the heart) and lodging immediately under the skin below the right nipple. Mr. Watt received two slight wounds from bullets—one making a cross on his bead, and the other entering his left arm and passing down to near the elbow, where it was extracted. Much excitement prevailed in and about the hotel. No one could tall who fired the shiots; each was the saddenness of the affray, and the consequent confusion in the room, that no une saw a pistol in the hand of any one.

'The coroner's inquest rendered a verdict than Mr. K's death was caused by wounds indicted by James V. and Andrew D. Lewis, his brothers inlaw. All the parties are gentlemen of high social position. The circuit court of Kanawha adjourned through respect to the deceased.

'The Lewisburg Chronicle gives the following version of this tragic affair: It appears that Kennahad not lived on amicable terms with his wife, who had not lived on amicable terms with his wife, who had not lived on amicable terms with his wife, who had not lived on amicable

breast and once in the lower part of the forehead, between the eyes."

Seven Persons Butchered and Burnt .- St. Joseph, May 22, 1856 .- Last night one of the most diabolical and terrible murders occurred within four miles of this city, that ever shocked a community

or outraged humanity.

Mr. Jacob Friend, with his wife and five children, resided in a neat cabin, upon the border of the lake which lies just below our town. Young Barada was there last evening, and left

them all in the enjoyment of health and happiness. This morning, a young lady was passing, and found the house and its inhabitants in ashes. The news spread like wildfire, and in a few hours

many of the persons from our neighborhood were on the spot.

It was hardly possible that 7 persons—a man of 45, a woman of 40, a young man of 13, a girl of 16, and 5 small children, could have been burnt

from fire originating in the fireplace. There were too many ways of escape. The conclusion, then, before any examination, was that murder, most foul and annatural, had been busy with his bloody

the smallest clusped in her arms, and the rest steps, bleeding. She drew him into the house, clustered near the fireplace, the father and the son. By one of the latter was a large knife; and single exclamation, 'I'm killed!' by the other a three-pronged pitchfork with points Several persons were standing by looking on extremely sharpened, and the barrel of a gun; and and on one of them asking who did the deed, and

was a horrible murder .- St. Louis Republican.

Thieves Lynched .- A party of six or eight gentlemen, says the New Orleans Crescent, went down to the lake by the new Shell Road, on Thursday evening, to have a supper and a bath. While they were luxuriating in the water, a triad of wellwere luxuriating in the water, a triad of well- a man named George Thompson approached a known chevaliers d' industrie went into the bath- drayman on Broadway, and swearing that this was house, and appropriated a gold watch and \$500 in cash, which were in the pockets of the clothing. They were, however, detected before they got off, and the bathers started in pursuit and captured drum at the time, and had no previous words them. The thieres threw their booty into the or quarrel with the drayman. He was arrested lake; an operation which their pursuers happened lake: an operation which their pursuers happened to see. The bathers, being in a jolly humor, searched the fellows, seized a pistol that one of them had, and then compelled them to go into the lake and search for the articles they had thrown over. They found the watch and \$300 of the money, which they fancied would liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them from further punishment; but they were wofully liberate them for further punishment is the further further than the calaboose. Yesterday evening, also, a fellow named Joseph Yesterday evening, were pinioned, and a rope put around the neck of each. They were pulled and jerked about for a while, and finally tied up and flogged, their captors taking turn about, with a enggy whip, and giving them about a hundred lashes each. West

giving them about a hundred lashes each. this vengeance the frolicking party were satisfied, and set the poor wretches at liberty. The thieves, we learn, were considerably disfigured by the flog-Family Feud .- Horrible Murder in Virginia .-

Union, Monroe County, (Va.) paper, gives the following particulars of a murder recently committed in Greenbrier county : · It appears that for several years a family of Shifflets had been at variance with a family of Gregorys, both residents of Greenbrier county,

and so great had become the excitement, that parties of each family had threatened the lives of individuals of the name of Brooks, father and son members of the other. On Saturday, the 20th, we are informed, Mr. Joseph Shifflet called at the house of Mr. James Gregory, (it is supposed for him, when he drew a pistol, shot the younger the purpose of murdering him.) and finding Mr. Brooks in the arm, and fired at the father, but Gregory absent—he at that time being in a field missed him. Ellis then retreated and was pursued hard by plowing—commenced abusing his (Mr. by the Brooks', until he reached a neighbor's house, and was presented from further melectricism. Young Mr. Gregory seeing his enemy leaving the house.

and suspecting that something was the matter, re-paired thither, where he learned the facts above set forth, and, burning with rage, he seized his rifle, and crossing a field at a point at which said Shifflet was expected to pass, and waiting till his arrival, shot him—the hall penetrating just below the right nipple, causing the assailed to fall from his horse in an almost dying condition. He was conveyed home to his friends, where he lingered till with the deed, but the dying man testified to his guilt. On being advised by some of his friends, Mr. Gregory has absconded, and a search for him has proved in vain. The affair created considerable excitement in Lewisburg (Tenn.) Herald of the 24th ult., that a difficulty occurred in that place on the Thursday evening occurred in that place on the Thursday evening

duel had been talked of between Mr. Rice and Mr. he was shot. Hiedman, one of the editors of the Democrat. But on Saturday morning, Hindman and his partner, Claiborne, while in the street, encountered Mr. Rice and his brother-in-law, Dr. Merritt. All the parties were prepared for a rencounter. Pistols fired ; Hindman was shot in the right nipple by Rice, and the ball lodged in his shoulder-blade, from which it was cut. Hindman fired twice at Rice, but without effect. Claiborne was shot in the left side by Dr. Merritt, the ball lodging under the skin in the right side, and Dr. Merritt was shot through the bowels by Hindman, and in the back by Claiborne. Hindman's condition was considered favorable, but still precarious. Dr. Merritt and Mr. Claiborne were considered

A Shooting Negro-Dispute of Color.—Abra-hum, the slave of Mr. Brannin, was arraigned on the charge of shooting George, slave of H. D. Newcomb. A little son of the latter testified that he heard a controversy in the yard, and on going to the door, heard a pistol shot, and on going out, saw the accused with a pistol in his hand, threateasy the accused with a pistol in his hand, threat-ening to shoot sgain. He was shot in the shoul-der with small shot, and not much hurt. It ap-pears that the boys had a falling out some time. ago. Abraham had deposited a pistol with George, which had been lost, and the former abused him for it, and had called him a thief, and a colored wound had also called him had no colored wound had no colored wo for it, and had called him a thief, and a colored woman had also called him bad names; whereupon, he said he would buy a pistol, and send it to him with the ace of spades, the latter in token of the color of said Abraham. This reflection upon his

On Saturday last, when the boarders at the as George was a bright boy, and he sought a con

Tragical Affray.—The Memphis Enquirer of the 7th has the following:

A tragical affair occurred upon the R. L. Cabb. at the Island Shute, while on her late trip up The circumstances, as we gathered them during the trial, are as follows: A man by the name of Bryson Harper, and a lad named Wm. Minnis, had quarrelled. The man, it seems from the evidence was of an overbearing, bullying disposition, and bad threatened the boy with violence. Some words were passed at the time of the last difficulty, when Harper rushed upon the boy with a hatchet in one hand, and struck him with the other. Minnis had a twine knife in his hand at the time, and after Harper hit him, the former struck a random blow. cutting the latter in the thigh, and severing a main artery, from the effects of which he died in a very short time. The lad was secured, and upon the arrival of the boat here, he was placed in the hands of officer John A. Petty. An examination of the affair was had shortly after, before Justices Robinson and Rives, and the boy discharged on the ground that the crime was a justifiable homicide.'

knife, before the fire was ignited.

This conclusion was confirmed by silent evidence which lay around. There, in the corner, near the fireplace, was a skeleton, and there, just in front of the fireplace, was another; and where the beds had stood were all the others—a large one with had stood were all the others—as and the rest steps, bleeding. She drew him into the house,

Several persons were standing by looking on in front of the house a revolver was found.

The jury of inquest are now sitting. They have arrived at no further conclusion yet than that it McGilligan, who has since left the city on the steamer Australia. Officers have been despatched in pursuit of him, and his brother, who is supposed to have been present, has been 'arrested and is detained as a witness.—St. Louis Democrat

> Assault with intent to Kill .- Yesterday evening and lodged in the calaboose. Yesterday evening, also, a fellow named Joseph

fray, by George D. Tillman, and expired very soon afterward. The verdict of the jury of inquest was, that the deceased came to his death by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of G. D. Tillman. We forbear all comments. The affair, we pre sume, will undergo legal investigation. present, however, Tillman has left, and is not yet

More Brooks' .- On Saturday last, as a Mr. Ellis was riding along the road leading to the Indian Poll Bridge, in the neighborhood of Mr. Talbot's farm, being on his way home, he was met by two and on account, it is said, of some old grudge, they pulled him from his horse and commenced beating him, when he drew a pistol, shot the younger Brooks in the arm, and fired at the father, but Brooks received only a flesh-wound, and is but slightly injured.—Norfolk Herald, 8th.

The Manners of Slaveholders .- About a year ago in Texas, a man with a few friends entered a German tavern, and shot down twenty-four men! The murderer went free without even a trial. Within the last two months, there have been seventeen murders in that state. In Mississippi there is one town of a population of about ten thousand, in about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he ex-pired. Mr. Gregory contended that he was inno-report in that vicinity, more than two hundred murders within the past thirty years, or since its

Terrible Affray at Helena, Ark.—An affray took place at Helena, Ark., on Saturday last, which it is feared will result fatally to two parties engaged in it. It had its origin in an article in the State Rights Democrat, which reflected on Mr. Rice. A He lived about two hours, but never spoke after

Rencontre between the Editor of the Star and May Heiss .- Mr. Wallach, editor of the Nar, was knocked down this afternoon, by Maj. Heiss, because of an article in to-day's Star, reflecting upon him in connection with the Nicaragua imbro-glio. His article about Mr. Herbert's difficulty is pronounced an outrage by every one. Wallach in tends to prosecute Heiss.—Washington paper.

In the Washington Navy Yard, recently, J R. Nally, a young man of 20 or 21 years, was abot dead by a fellow-workman named Daniel W Jarboe, aged 22. Jarboe accused the deceased of having seduced his sister, and asked if he intended to marry her. Nally's reply is stated to have been negative or evasive, whereupon Jarboe ad-vanced and fired one barrel of a revolver at Nally, the ball entering the left breast.

A party of men recently went to the house of a man named John Hutson, near Davis's creek,

The way they do in Missouri. - A Mrs. Anderson of Bourbonton, Mo., lately cowhided her husband of Bourbonton, Mo., lately cowhided her hushand. He had seen fit to go away with a woman, but, becoming weary of her, had returned to his first lore. Mrs. A. received her recreant spouse with open arms and a long cowhide. With the latter stein flieted sixty lashes upon him in the presence of

her neighbors. Fight in New Orleans .- Ex-Postmaster Kendall committed an assault upon District Atterney Me.
Kay, in consequence of something growing sated
the recent trial of K. for mail robbery. McKay
is badly injured. Kendall is arrested.

Fotal Affroy .- B. R. Gardner, a wealthy cities of Milledgeville, (Geo.) was killed in an affect at Sparta, in that State, on the 15th, by 0.1.

Acquitted.—Reid, the young law student at Chapel Hill, (N. C.) who killed Cheek, in the ricinity, a few weeks ago, has been acquitted. The jury rendered a verdict of justifiable housicide.

Wm. B. Wall, of Liberty, Miss., was also dead on the 14th ultimo, by his nephew, E

Jacob Spear, Esq., a well-known cities of Paris, Ky., was shot dead, recently, in a bar-ren, by a man named Probert.

Editorial Duel .- The New Orleans paper no. hetween Mr. Manks, Editor of the Ledger, and Mr. Robinson, editor of the Chronicle, in which the later was killed and the former wounded.

AYER'S PILLS

before known of any Medicine.

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELTER JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Change

Street. Philadelphia, whose choice products at least if there every ollet, says.—
"I aw happy to say of your Carmante Phila, that has the them a better family medicine for common use that says the within my knowledge. Many of my friends have raised sentent benefits from them, and colincide with me in believing the they possesse structured from them, and colincide with me in believing that they possesse structured from them, and colincide with me in believing that they possesse structured from them, and colincide with me in believing that the possesses that the said that the said of the possesses that the them are not only effectual, but as and possess in tent taken — qualities which must make them valued by its palls when they are known."

when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, wiles fem helms, 15th April, 1854, —

"Da. J. C. Arra. Sir: I have taken your fills win past benefit, for the listlessness, languor, loss of apptits, and linu headache, which has of late years overtaken me in the sign. A few doose of your Pills cured me. I have said yes they Pectoral many years in my family for coughs and olds win a failing success. You make medicines which care, said for its pleasure to commend you for the good you have size and old or doing."

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Ralimal O., un—
"Pt. R. R. Office, Philadelpite, De Li 102.

"Siz: I take pleasure in adding my testines; ute sizing of your medicines, having derived very material best from the set of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pilis. In sec whout them in my family, nor shall I ever consuit b, who ny means will procure them."

out them in my latinty, no seaso I were community which means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of Vertrech. N. H., writes, —
"Having used your Catharnic Pills in my pacie, I crily from experience, that they are an invaluable propies. In use of disordered functions of the liver, causing backs; high tion, costiveness, and the great variety of disease the false, they are a surer remedy than any other. In all use when purgative remedy is required, I confidently reasoned feeling to the public, as superior to any other lass even in They are sure in their operation, and perfect use—quisis which make them an invaluable article for public as. him for many years known your Cherry Photons is the belogh medicine in the world, and these Pills are in news infeirs that admirable preparation for the treatment of diseas."

"Acta, Me., No. 2, 161.

or many years known your Carry Protoni as he led the medicine in the world, and these Pills are in ne was indicin that admirable preparation for the treatment of disease.

"DR. J. C. Ayra. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from nyight with sero' also in its worst form, and now, after twenty part his and an antaloid amount of suffering, have been completely ned in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rying, write, can only be imagined when you realise what later safes, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this lasthame form in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and make now most blind, besides the unendurable pain; at other samels the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and he top a partly hald all my days; sometimes it came out is ny has a kept it for months a raw sore.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking you Chaft Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My coan well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a baing growth; all of which makes me feel already a new pers.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of cavring larger with that shall do good to others, I am, with every safinated gratitude,

"I have known the above-named Maria Eicher from to this hood, and her statement is strictly true.

ANDERW J. MERRY.

Overseer of the Portsmouth Mansfacturing 0: "Your Pills have curred me from a billow sinck which me from derangement of the Liver, which had become any son I had failed of any relief by my Phychon, and bon my remedy I could try; but a few dones of your Pills are complete restored me to health. I have given them to my disin it worms, with the best effects. They were pumping one, recommended them to a friend for costinense, when had maid him for months; is he told me in a few days they had could by my make the best medicine in the world, and it is be say no."

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LEAVIT ISLUE.

"Senate Chember, Oise, April & Na.

"Dr., J. C. Ayer. Honored Sir: 1 have main shough it of the CATHARTIC PILLS left me by your agent, not have been found me suffering. The first dose relieved not and a senate quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I fee also quent doses have entirely removed the disease. I feel to the disease of the diseas

The above are all from persons who are publicly kness times they reside, and who would not make these statement whole Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

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