

LAWRENCE, July 15, 1857. I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government.

A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars.

The new charter, then, is set up, not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature in the same subject.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

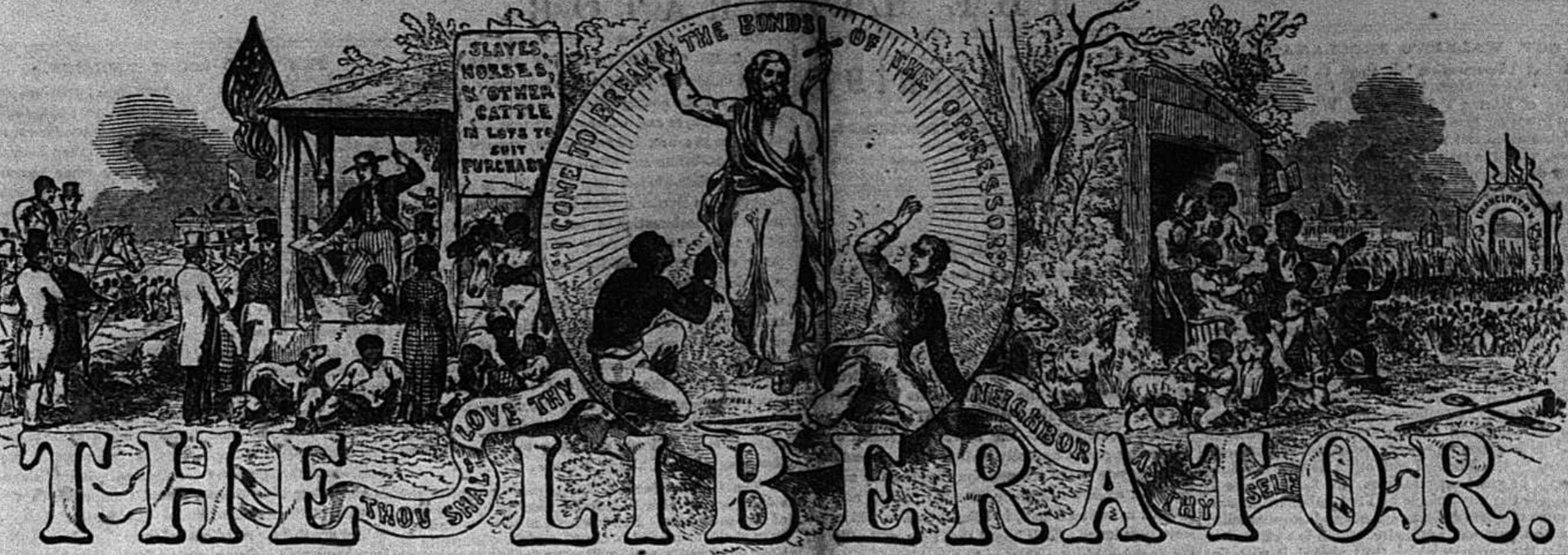
You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.



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

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1386.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 31.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

THE LIBERATOR

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, July 15, 1857. I have learned that a considerable number of the citizens of Lawrence, in this Territory, have adopted, as they claim, by a popular vote, a charter for their local government.

A copy of that charter has been placed in my hands; upon comparing which with that granted by the Territorial Legislature, last winter, I find that they differ intentionally in many essential particulars.

The new charter, then, is set up, not only without any authority of law, but in direct and open defiance of an act of the Territorial Legislature in the same subject.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

You have chosen to disregard the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government created by it, and, while professing to acknowledge a State government rejected by Congress, and which can therefore exist only by a successful rebellion, you have proceeded to set up a State government in defiance of the laws of Congress, and the Territorial government.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrelenting yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEARED FOR THE FUTURE. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. — WILLIAM ELBURY CHANNING.

SELECTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Morning Times.

A PIECE OF GROSS METHODIST DOUGH-FACEMISM.

We call the particular attention of all our readers, and especially of all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in our city, to the following facts. The Rev. John Dixon Long is a reputable and irreproachable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member in full standing of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of that Church. He was born, and has lived, until a few months ago, in the State of Maryland. He was reared in the midst of slavery. His father was a slaveholder, and all of Mr. Long's associations, experiences, and observations have been in a slaveholder's household. The Rev. John Dixon Long is a reputable and irreproachable minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member in full standing of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of that Church.

PHILADELPHIA A PRO-SLAVERY CITY.

A correspondent of the Easton (Md.) Star, writing to that paper under date of June 27, thus extols over the evidences that Philadelphia, in spite of her noble traditions, is a pro-slavery city.

The editor of the Gazette, in noticing Mr. Long's abolition book, refers to Philadelphia, incidentally, as 'an abolition city'; and while such is the fact, it may be supposed by strangers, that abolitionism prevails here very generally; allow me to say that such is not the case. At the last municipal election, the Republican vote reached only 4200 out of more than 50,000 cast. A more important fact in connection is, that Mr. Long's book is as unpopular here as it can well be in Talbot. Last week, a colporteur, filled with love and zeal for suffering wretched heads, started one morning to sell the 'Pictures'; at evening, he returned with rueful visage, 'an uglier and a madder man,' bringing back every book he carried out. He told Mr. Long, that wherever he offered it for sale, he was threatened to be kicked out of doors! Nobody wanted him to talk about it. The colporteur resigned in disgust, and is less a 'bleeding Kansas' man to-day than when he first went 'hooking.'

UNCOMPROMISING RELIGIOUS TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

The following Report and Resolutions, on the subject of Slavery, adopted at the Thirtieth Session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, held at Northwood, Logan Co., Ohio, in May last, constitute the most direct and uncompromising testimony against the sum of all villainies that has been delivered by any religious body since the days of JOHN WESLEY:—

The Church of Christ, as a witnessing society, owes it to her Head, as well as to herself, to the nation, and to the oppressed millions in this land, to utter a plain, earnest, and uncompromising testimony against slavery. As representatives of the church in this land, we recognize ourselves as under the highest obligations to bear this testimony now, not only on the part of all the religious denominations in the United States, have occupied, and do occupy the only true anti-slavery position; viz: No union with slaveholders in either Church or State; but because that, during the past year, slavery has been on the increase, and the Slave Power has made giant strides of usurpation in both the churches and the commonwealth. The voice of God, commanding us to open our mouths for the dumb; the tears and blood of the suffering slave; the prayers of the millions, who from their prison-courts appeal to us for compassion and help; and the command of our Redeemer, who came to proclaim liberty to the captives, all call loudly upon us to renew our testimony against the iniquitous system, and never to tire in our efforts until liberty is proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof: therefore, Resolved, 1. That American slavery is an evil so enormous, a sin so heinous, and an outrage against God and humanity so infamous, that its proper condemnation cannot be best characterized in words. That Christianity, the Bible, and the gospel of Christ are in deadly hostility against slavery; and every attempt on the part of professed Christians to prove that it is justifiable, or has any sanction in the word of God, not only tends powerfully to lead to infidelity, but is a gross outrage against our holy religion, and an insult to the God of heaven. 2. That since slavery is the 'sum of all villainies,' and one of the most heinous sins against God and man, we hereby, as heretofore, bear testimony against all those religious denominations which fellowship slaveholders, as, at least in their position on slavery, at war with Christ and his pure gospel; and, so long as the large and popular denominations continue to fellowship man-stealers, and to honor the advocates of slavery, we cannot hope that pure religion and undefiled can prevail, or that the nation can be rescued from impending judgments, or speedily approaching destruction. 3. That no church is anti-slavery which admits slaveholders, or the advocates of slavery, to her communion table; which admits pro-slavery ministers to her pulpits; not in any church truly and consistently anti-slavery, however earnest her professions, which allows her members to vote for slaveholders, or for those who wear to support or enforce pro-slavery constitutions and laws. 4. That all those reformatory associations, however much good they may have done, such as the American Tract Society and the American Sunday School Union, which not only have refused to bear testimony against American slavery, and which have expurgated anti-slavery matter from books published, but which elect them or their abettors to

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

During the warm discussion on Slavery, before the New School Presbyterian Assembly, Rev. Mr. Crowne, of California, embodied in a condensed form the sentiments and arguments of his Southern brethren in a series of Resolutions. Here are the Resolutions; they will do:—

Resolved, That this Assembly express their devout thankfulness in view of the fact that the vexed question of Slavery has at length been settled to the satisfaction of all good men, justifying the entire assembly upon the wonderful Biblical interpretation by the highest judicial tribunals, and by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God. Resolved, That we deprecate the wide spread

ATHEISM PREVAILING IN MANY OF THE CHURCHES AT THE NORTH, AND, ACCORDING TO COMMON FINE, THE CHURCH MEMBERS ARE ALL FELLOWSHIPING AND HELD TO BE IN GOOD STANDING, WHO ARE SO OPPORTUNELY AND SO PERSISTENTLY TO ASSESS THEIR BELIEF IN THE 'GLITTERING GENERALITIES' AND 'SOUNDING ABSTRACTIONS' OF THAT INFAMOUS DOCUMENT KNOWN AS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Resolved, That with shame and confusion of face we confess the complicity of Witherspoon and his compatriots, the Fathers of the American Presbyterian Church, with the Atheistic principles avowed in that accursed document; and since the iniquities of the Fathers are visited upon the children, to the third and fourth generations, and there is no evidence that they ever repented of their sins, we hold it to be the duty of this church now to repent in their behalf, and so purge this most terrible of all heresies, Atheism, be purged from our midst.

Resolved, That while we regard all politics as belonging, not to the things which concern the Christian, but to lie within the province of the Devil, since whatever is for law is not of grace, we beg pardon for encroaching upon his jurisdiction so far as to express our disapproval of the doctrine of the Supreme Court, that the negro is not a man, and that the black has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Recognizing the said court as the highest judicial authority known to this church for the interpretation of the Constitution, we gladly accept their decision with all its consequences, logical and practical, be the same more or less. And we solemnly enjoin all our financial brethren who have hitherto decorated the sacred desk by appeals for the liberation and elevation of the blacks, that they desist from further efforts to educate, to emancipate, to colonize, or to evangelize them.

Resolved, That our mission as ministers and elders of the church of Christ is a mission to men and not to chattels, whether brutes or things, and hence it becomes a desecration of sacred right to administer to mere sable barbaquos upon humanity.

Resolved, That we glory in the spirit of that chivalric Presbytery which throws down the gauntlet, assumes the positions and responsibility of the church, and dares the General Assembly to proceed to discipline them—in other words, come into court, boldly confess their criminality, and beg leave to be hanged without benefit of clergy.

Resolved, That we hail with gratitude the rising star of Empire in Utah, and rejoice in the re-establishment of a patriarchal institution kindred to laws of the United States, and which, under the patronage of Ham, and defended upon precisely the same principles.

From the Boston Traveller.

THE SOUTHERN NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

On the 27th of August, there is to be a meeting, at Washington, of Southern New School Presbyterian Ministers, who can no longer abide the heresy of their Northern brethren, that it is a sin to hold slaves. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Ross, took their hats and marched out of the Assembly at Cleveland, after entering their protest that it is not a sin in the sight of God for an American minister to hold his own Christian brethren in bondage, have called upon the Southern Christians to come up to the Capital and establish a pure Southern Assembly.

The Hanover Presbytery, Virginia, has responded to the call by electing a large number of delegates, clerical and lay members. We are glad to say that the Southern Assembly, which is to be held at Washington, will be a matter of curiosity we should like to know if any of the 'plantation brethren' were among the lay members elected. If there were none, a good reason for the omission undoubtedly will be found in the fact that it is a busy time just now with the hands, and the beloved brethren cannot be spared to go up to Washington to deliberate with their whiter-hued brethren upon church matters. The tobacco crop must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at hand, so that it is not surprising that they may be too busy to attend to the election of delegates, but as a matter of curiosity we should like to know if any of the 'plantation brethren' were among the lay members elected. If there were none, a good reason for the omission undoubtedly will be found in the fact that it is a busy time just now with the hands, and the beloved brethren cannot be spared to go up to Washington to deliberate with their whiter-hued brethren upon church matters. The tobacco crop must be looked after, and the cotton-picking is at hand, so that it is not surprising that they may be too busy to attend to the election of delegates, but as a matter of curiosity we should like to know if any of the 'plantation brethren' were among the lay members elected.

The religious and political pro-slavery press is bewailing this unhappy rupture in the church. It is, they say, the severing of a noose of the cords that keep the Federal Union from crumbling to pieces. It is, also, an additional encouragement of fanaticism; another step to crush the South—to take away her rights and degrade her from her proper position. The New York Herald, among other political prints, is under great concern of mind: its religious convictions are awakened to a column article of jeremiads; but it finds consolation at last in the belief that 'though political parties North and South may explode into fragments, and churches of a national organization may split into sectional churches, but that in every exigency of danger, the intelligence and common sense of the people will be equal to the danger against the Union.' It predicts most terrible convulsions in the political and religious world prior to 1860, but believes that 'the policy of Mr. Buchanan, the religion of conciliation and the bonds of the Union will still prevail.' So the Union is safe, and is not going to be dissolved, after all. To note, under such circumstances, the cry of the Union in danger will be the last cry to the public hereafter. Even the success of the Republican party in 1860 is not going to dissolve it! We see it stated by a portion of the religious press that the Assembly at Washington will not be held. It is said that there is not sufficient vitality and substance in the accession to form a nucleus; beside, that Dr. Ross is not looked upon as being the proper person to lead off in the matter. We are inclined to think otherwise; for those who hold the heresy, are evidently having too much spirit to be snuffed out of existence as a religious body, so easily. Meanwhile, the New School Church North, does not take the matter to heart. The cancer has dropped off of itself, thereby saving the body corporate much future sickness. Judging from the tone of the Northern religious press, the New School Assembly evidently feels relieved. The spirit of contention which has all but paralyzed the assembly for efficient action in the past, seems to have been in a measure relieved, and it is probable that with the burden of the world's sins upon its shoulders, it will be more efficient in its ministrations of good in the future.

But if the seceding Southern ministers desire to establish the principle for which they are contending, they can do no better than to elect Tom, Joe and Jerry, and other plantation brethren, to attend the Washington meeting, and bear testimony to the practical workings of the blessed and beneficent Christian institution of American slavery. By all means, they should be present, to protest against the heresy that Southern slavery is a sin. Will the Presbyteries yet to elect delegates see to it that the plantation branch of the church is well represented?

A YANKEE IN MISSOURI.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE LABOR. Less than half a hundred miles from St. Louis, as I traveled through Missouri, I could not but remark the tame and quiet aspect of the country, exhibiting a sad want of enterprise among the people in that particular neighborhood: fences almost concealed in the thick brush, growing up inside as well as outside the fields, houses of most sordid appearance, wanting even in the cleanly show of a peck of lime and an hour's work would impart. Looking at the rich soil and pondering the unthrifty appearance of the country, I rode along in the stillness of the morning, no sound disturbing the quiet, save the occasional report of the gun of some hunter of petty game far up or down the valley; in the sound themselves I thought I found to some extent a solution of the question of why it was that the soil was so badly tilled: farmers were not out squirrel hunting while the spring-time was upon them, and the fences not yet repaired. While I was meditating on the change a few years will produce in that region of country, a sudden turn on the road brought me to one of those beautiful streams of water found curving among the hills every few miles along my route, and the sound of a water-fall, mingled with the rattle, clatter, and buzzing sounds of a mill, saluted my ears, while a scene presented itself so highly contrasting with everything I had hitherto seen in the country, that the very contrast seemed to invest it with new beauties. There stood a fine flouring and sawmill, with numerous wagons being loaded and unloaded, horses receiving and being relieved of their burdens, numerous small boys perched on the top of bags of meal or flour, turning their horses' head homeward, bringing to my mind the wood-cut at the head of a campaign paper in 1844; dozens of men were piling and handling lumber, the whole scene, in fact, wearing an unmistakable look of enterprise and business, and the energy of the whole neighborhood had been centered in that particular spot. A little further on, crowning the summit of an eminence overlooking the scene I have attempted to describe, was a handsome residence built in modern style, neat and tasteful in every part, while up and down the stream large fields of wheat and green meadows were spread out so picturesquely that with my admiration there arose a desire to know the possessor of such fine property. He was pointed out to me by one of the laborers, as he approached him, I was received with an affable and courteous manner, and was soon in possession of all the information desired. He was a native of Massachusetts, had not yet reached middle age, came to Missouri six years ago, went to work to start a manufacturing establishment in the neighborhood where he now lives, found no encouragement but met with every opposition, was denounced as a Yankee and an Abolitionist, threats were made to drive him from the country, influential men deliberately went to work to organize a system to foment opposition to him; he soon found himself without a dollar, but within him there was that which is worth more than money—there was a will, a determined energy which laughs at poverty. Friends, for he had some friends even there, came to his assistance with a few hundred dollars, and on three acres of land, there in the undisturbed forest, he began the erection of his mill, soon had it up and going, paid off all his liabilities, now owns eight hundred acres of the fine land around him, he has been able to accumulate \$20,000, and it all the time, hired all his labor.

In answer to a question as to his political opinions, he answered freely, 'I am a Free Soiler, sir; and pointing around him over his fields he added, 'Here are eight hundred acres of free soil in Missouri, and it shall grow to be eight thousand acres.'—Correspondent of the Missouri Democrat.

POLITICAL VITUPERATION.

We take the following editorial entire from yesterday's Courier: 'The telegraphic dispatches show some unexpected complication in the affairs of Kansas. Who can calculate on the remarkable turns which things take in the councils of inveterate political Free Soilers? The kind of political donkeys at the Topoka donkeys in the annual Convention, determined to have a difficulty with the United States, in which we could almost wish they might succeed. Nothing but a sound drubbing awaits to bring a certain set of people to reason, and reason has been wasted upon the Topoka rebels almost long enough. Of course, we hope they will see the folly of their course, and will be prevailed upon to withdraw from the contest. If they resist, they will come by the worst; and for our own part, we prefer the broil should be settled now, as we doubt not it will be effectually, rather than kept open for some future time.'

This is a singular paragraph. Unless we entirely misconstrue the sentiments of the people of New England, it will be read with astonishment and regret by the judicious men of all parties. Even those who take the side of the Administration, so far as it has yet developed its course in Kansas, will see neither the necessity nor the wisdom of flinging scurrility in the faces of those who support the Topoka Constitution. It is not fair to men, more like the unconscious effusion of a spirit inherently mean—of which, it is needless to say, we acquit the fastidious Courier—or the angry expressions of a man who has got himself into a wrong position. We shall not try to make an application of the latter hypothesis, as it would involve the renewed discussion of the whole Kansas question, and probably leave the Courier and ourselves respectively just as we are now.

But we may say a word or two—remembering our contemporary's 'strong point'—upon the state, as it is, of the above article. Those men in Kansas, a large proportion of whom were but recently the honored members of our community, who desire the territory to be admitted as a State under the Topoka Constitution, have taken no new position. They stand where they have always stood, denying the authority of a Legislature which all the world knows was foisted upon them by the people of Missouri, and in contemptuous defiance of popular sovereignty, they endeavor to have the chance of settling their own institutions, in the way government by their organic act. And for this they are called 'donkeys in sense.' But, while they have suffered persecutions beyond what Americans ever knew before, have had their property destroyed without the least prospect of indemnity, and have seen their brethren murdered and the murderers go free, yet they have loyally kept the peace, and are now calmly waiting to decide all questions at the polls. And for this a Boston man, whose elegant eye-glasses command Bunker Hill Monument at every hour of the day, calls them 'donkeys in disposition!' This is the taste and the decorum of the Courier—and the exhibition speaks for itself.

But 'reason has been wasted upon the Topoka rebels almost long enough,' is the clamorous cry of our neighbor. Whose reason? The reason of David Atchison and his Missouri hirelings, enunciated at the rifle's mouth, and written on illegal ballots? The reason of the 'donkeys' in a resolution of our neighbors, who have just concluded, at every hour of the day, to call them 'donkeys in disposition!' This is the taste and the decorum of the Courier—and the exhibition speaks for itself. But 'reason has been wasted upon the Topoka rebels almost long enough,' is the clamorous cry of our neighbor. Whose reason? The reason of David Atchison and his Missouri hirelings, enunciated at the rifle's mouth, and written on illegal ballots? The reason of the 'donkeys' in a resolution of our neighbors, who have just concluded, at every hour of the day, to call them 'donkeys in disposition!' This is the taste and the decorum of the Courier—and the exhibition speaks for itself.

GOV. WALKER'S PROCLAMATION.

What 'insurrection' is there to be quelled? What 'disorganizers' are to be 'quieted' by the sabres of Harney's dragons? What pretext has been given for this raid? There surely can be few so ignorant as not to know that the people of Lawrence, with the great body of the people of Kansas, never did recognize the so-called Territorial Legislature as a body having any legal or rightful authority whatever. Knowing that it originated in a wholesale conspiracy and fraud, and was elected by Missives and bowie-knives, the great body of the people of Kansas have uniformly regarded and treated it just as Vermont would regard and treat a Legislature chosen for her by an armed invasion from Canada, which Legislature should, on organizing, proceed to remove the State capital from Montpelier to North Hero, in order to be within easy reach of support from their confederates at home, and out of the way of any demonstrations of hostility from the outraged people on whom they were imposed. Lawrence never asked a charter from the Territorial Legislature, and never desired any. It has been repeatedly beleaguered and once ravaged by the Missouri and other Border Ruffians collected at great expense from the Slave States to subjugate the champions of Free Labor in Kansas, but none of these delicate attentions have reconciled it to the paternal authority which has affected to legalize the outrages which thus visited it with fire and sword. That Lawrence and the great bulk of the Free-State men of Kansas regard the so-called Territorial Legislature set up by and for the bogus Territorial Legislature as an impudent fraud and imposture, was well known when Buchanan uttered his inaugural, and when he made Walker Governor, as it can be now. There is not a shadow of reason or pretext in Kansas for this launching of Federal troops against Lawrence, which has not existed through every moment of Buchanan's and of Walker's rule. The fact that the people of Lawrence are about to amend their municipal charter without consulting a bogus Legislature now dead, does not even a shadow of excuse for this military foray.

The real impulse to this dragonade is to be sought in the Slave States. It has come to be well understood there that, in default of further violence, Kansas is steadily and surely advancing to a position wherein her admission as a Free State can no longer be successfully resisted. Hence the resolves ostensibly leveled at Walker by the late Georgia and Mississippi Democratic State Conventions. Hence the denunciatory articles of the Southern and affiliated journals, also vilipending Buchanan over the shoulders of Walker. The men who denounce Walker, for his explicit assurances that no Constitution shall be imposed on Kansas without a previous ratification by a fair vote of her people, are perfectly aware that this pledge is quite as distinctly, emphatically given in Buchanan's Inaugural as in any of Walker's utterances. But they know Buchanan's weakness, his timid and facile character, and they are determined to back him out of all his fair promises of justice to the Free-State men of Kansas.

Since it is now manifested that peace and harmony leave slavery no chance in Kansas, Walker is fomenting a new civil war on the flimsiest pretext, and Buchanan is setting on his bloodhounds, as had doubtless been arranged beforehand. A fair vote of the present actual inhabitants of Kansas would show the Free-State men in an immense majority; but a new struggle may be expected to kill part of these, drive out or imprison another, and after a grand rally of all those who have the hearts to rejoice in one of the noblest events that brighten the page of History, and who are desirous of being found on the side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the Anti-Slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Refreshments will not be provided, as heretofore. The picnic method will be adopted, instead, each family taking with them what food may be deemed necessary.

Should the weather be stormy, a suitable hall will be provided for the occasion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and THOMAS W. HIGGINSON will be present, and with the Hopedale speakers and others, will address the meeting.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and join the swelling cry that shall break the chains of the millions of victims of American despotism.—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman.

Hopedale, Milford, July 15, 1857.

FIRST OF AUGUST—THE JUBILEE. To-morrow will be the anniversary of the most glorious event in British history—namely, West India EMANCIPATION—an event in which this slaveholding republic can take no pleasure, because it has demonstrated the ability of the emancipated to take care of themselves—to pass at once from the condition of slaves covering under the lash to the position of freemen standing erect under British law, without the shedding of a single drop of human blood—to acquire property, and advance in intellectual and moral culture—and to meet creditably all the responsibilities which belong to a state of liberty. It is a matter of surprise to us that this anniversary is not more generally celebrated in England by our anti-slavery friends in that country, not only because it is deserving of everlasting remembrance, but because the testimonies borne on such an occasion would be of great service to us on this side of the Atlantic, who are struggling to achieve a similar deliverance for a still larger number of victims.

It will be seen that the great event is to be appropriately commemorated in this State by two grand mass meetings of the friends of freedom—one at Abington, the other at Hopedale. Let all be present who can, and help to make it a memorable occasion. Turning over our files a few days since, we discovered the following letter written with reference to a celebration of this kind, by the noble man whose sudden death has recently filled so many hearts with sadness. We republish it with a melancholy pleasure.

SALEM, July 30, 1845. Sir,—I shall not be able to attend the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation, to which you have done me the honor to invite me. I regret with you have done me the honor to invite me. I regret with you have done me the honor to invite me. I regret with you have done me the honor to invite me.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous; And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories; and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel; And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the past, under existing State relations; We, the fellow-citizens of the Free States, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 31, 1857.

CELEBRATION OF BRITISH WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Anniversary of that most glorious act in British history, the Emancipation of Eight Hundred Thousand Chattel Slaves in the West India Islands—consummated by the potency of moral agitation, and achieved without the spilling of a single drop of human blood.—will be celebrated under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at ISLAND GROVE, ABINGTON.—The friends of freedom every where being most cordially invited to be present, and to participate in the proceedings, that the day may be hastened when a still more glorious jubilee may be effected in our own land, in behalf of a five-fold larger slave population. It is hoped that they will rally on the occasion like a gathering host.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of cars will leave the Old Colony R. R. Depot in Boston at 9.30 A. M., for the Abington Grove, and return at 6 o'clock, P. M. FARE, to go and return—Fifty cents for adults; Twenty-five cents for children.

From Plymouth to the Grove—Leave Plymouth at 9.20 A. M., and return at 6.10. FARE—Fifty cents for adults, Twenty-five cents for children.

In case of unpleasant weather, the Town Hall (near to the Grove) will afford accommodation to the meeting.

The picnic plan will be followed as heretofore, persons taking their own provisions with them; but refreshments will be for sale at the Grove, as usual.

Among the speakers on the occasion may be expected WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDWARD QUINCY, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, ANDREW T. FOSB, CHARLES LINCOLN REMOND, and WILLIAM WELLS BROWN.

In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec. Sec.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. FIRST OF AUGUST AT HOPEDALE.

The approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation—an event whereby 800,000 chattels were elevated to the position, dignity and rights of FREE MEN—will be appropriately commemorated, under the auspices of

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, in the pleasant Grove, a short distance south of the Hopedale Village; and the friends of liberty of all classes are earnestly invited to be present, and participate in the exercises of the occasion. Let there be a grand rally of all those who have the hearts to rejoice in one of the noblest events that brighten the page of History, and who are desirous of being found on the side of God and the Right, in the mighty contest, now nearing its crisis, going on for the redemption of three and a half millions of slaves in our own guilty land. Let all who will, friend or foe to the Anti-Slavery cause, come, and we will ensure them a free platform and a stirring time. We shall hope for a large delegation from each and all the neighboring towns, and from a distance.

Refreshments will not be provided, as heretofore. The picnic method will be adopted, instead, each family taking with them what food may be deemed necessary.

Should the weather be stormy, a suitable hall will be provided for the occasion.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON and THOMAS W. HIGGINSON will be present, and with the Hopedale speakers and others, will address the meeting.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and join the swelling cry that shall break the chains of the millions of victims of American despotism.—NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, WM. S. HAYWOOD, Chairman.

Hopedale, Milford, July 15, 1857.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the most glorious event in British history—namely, West India EMANCIPATION—an event in which this slaveholding republic can take no pleasure, because it has demonstrated the ability of the emancipated to take care of themselves—to pass at once from the condition of slaves covering under the lash to the position of freemen standing erect under British law, without the shedding of a single drop of human blood—to acquire property, and advance in intellectual and moral culture—and to meet creditably all the responsibilities which belong to a state of liberty. It is a matter of surprise to us that this anniversary is not more generally celebrated in England by our anti-slavery friends in that country, not only because it is deserving of everlasting remembrance, but because the testimonies borne on such an occasion would be of great service to us on this side of the Atlantic, who are struggling to achieve a similar deliverance for a still larger number of victims.

It will be seen that the great event is to be appropriately commemorated in this State by two grand mass meetings of the friends of freedom—one at Abington, the other at Hopedale. Let all be present who can, and help to make it a memorable occasion. Turning over our files a few days since, we discovered the following letter written with reference to a celebration of this kind, by the noble man whose sudden death has recently filled so many hearts with sadness. We republish it with a melancholy pleasure.

SALEM, July 30, 1845. Sir,—I shall not be able to attend the celebration of the anniversary of West India Emancipation, to which you have done me the honor to invite me. I regret with you have done me the honor to invite me. I regret with you have done me the honor to invite me.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION. Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery, into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous; And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories; and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel; And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the past, under existing State relations; We, the fellow-citizens of the Free States, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

LEGAL NOTICE. OTHER PERSONS. The undersigned, respectfully invite the fellow-citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at Abington, in October, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

THE 'REBELLION' IN KANSAS.

The citizens of Lawrence have recently adopted a charter for the management of their local affairs, and chosen a mayor and other officers under it, by a vote of 128 to 25; but, before the government goes into operation—before any of the persons elected take the oath of office—before any overt act is committed against even Border Ruffian legislation—Gov. Walker issues his proclamation in hot haste against the Free State 'rebels,' and, in the spirit and style of the Emperor of Austria or the Russian Autocrat, when admonishing the subjugated but restless masses over whom they exercise despotic sway, threatens to exterminate them, if they do not instantly succumb to his dictation, and acknowledge the validity of that spurious and bloody government which has been imposed upon Kansas by the bandits and cut-throats of Missouri, Carolina, and other slave States. In substance, as our readers will perceive on turning to our first page, it is as follows, according to the sententious rendering of the Chicago Tribune:—

'The Government at Washington recognizes the validity of the felon Legislature, and the binding force of its enactments. I am directed to use the military force at my command to secure a rigid observance of those enactments, and I will carry out my instructions at all hazards. You men of Lawrence are dissatisfied with the charter under which that felon Legislature authorized you to organize your city government, and have proceeded to frame another. Though you have not put it in operation, though I can charge upon you no act of resistance to my authority, though I do not allege that there has been a conflict between your officers and mine, I declare that your operations are treasonable, and I will put you down. You are rebels, and I am ROBERT J. WALKER!'

This proclamation would be a proper subject for ridicule, on the score of its egotism, bombast, towering indignation, and terrible threatening, were it not that the struggle in Kansas is no child's play; that the people of that territory are as completely subjugated as the populace of France or Italy, in spite of all their efforts to assume the attitude of freemen; that the invasion and conquest of Kansas, and all the territorial laws enacted by the invaders, are recognized as valid by the national government; that all that he menaces, Gov. Walker would unquestionably do with a blood-thirsty relish, if the Free State settlers should proceed with their independent organization; that, in case the war should commence, the entire Democratic party of the North, with whatever is left of Hunker Whiggism and pro-slavery Americanism, would eagerly take sides with the government, and exult in the utter extermination of every free State man in the territory; that the slaveholding spirit is as barbarous as it is lawless and desperate; and that, to the complete supremacy of the Slave Power, no obstacle is to be tolerated in any part of the country. These facts make what would otherwise be mere empty gasconade, a matter of the gravest importance and deepest concern. Let the men of Lawrence attempt to assert their constitutional as well as natural rights, and we shall see what will come of it.

When the South has everything in her own hands, what has she to fear? or what is the probability of her relinquishing advantages which are indispensable to the safety of her 'peculiar institution'? To the full extent of all her devilish purposes, she has with her the President and his Cabinet—the Judiciary—both houses of Congress—the Army and Navy—the Treasury—and a majority of the people of the North, corrupted, deceived and misled by a mercenary press, by the vilest demagogues, and the most venal and obsequious of office-holders. What hope is there for Kansas? None. What can her Free State settlers do? Nothing, except to die as 'rebels,' or submit as vassals. Rebels they dare not be, for they know how hopeless would be such a struggle; vassals they must be, if they consent to remain in the territory, under such circumstances. We have had no doubt as to what their fate would be, from the beginning. To whom, or to what, can they appeal for justice?

And who are they, thus left to the tender mercies of unofficial assassins and official butchers? Industrious, thrifty, enterprising, intelligent and educated emigrants from the free States—the most orderly and virtuous citizens—the most desirable neighbors—the true patriots, even in the American sense of loyalty. But they are opposed to the further extension of slavery; they will not sanction as binding, laws forced upon them by a swarm of invading bandits; they insist on their right to frame their own constitution, and to make their own laws, without invasion from abroad, or dictation from the government; and for this, their dwellings have been fired, their towns sacked, their lives in many cases barbarously taken, and their rights as freemen, as Americans, utterly cloven down. In vain do they make their appeal to the Executive and to Congress; in vain do they point to their desolate firesides, their bleeding wounds, their murdered brethren; in vain do they demonstrate, again and again, beyond all doubt or denial even on the part of their enemies, that they constitute an overwhelming majority of the bona fide settlers in the territory; in vain do they declare their readiness to abide by the decision of a majority of the people, fairly and properly expressed; still they are insulted, caricatured, anathematized, and fiercely proscribed, in all parts of the country, by the contemners of constitutional liberty, as though they were the dogs of society, on a level with plantation slaves, and deserving only of the treatment of dogs. The soil of Kansas has been saturated with their blood; the smoke of their burning habitations has obscured the light of the sun; their cries and groans have been borne on the breeze around the civilized world; their sufferings and perils have been beyond the power of the pencil to portray, or the pen to record. And now that, driven by the necessities of their condition, they have ventured to organize a municipal form of government for the city of Lawrence, though without actually putting it in operation, they are menaced with the most terrible vengeance by Gov. Walker, as the representative and agent of the Federal Government!

We beseech every man at the North, in whose breast a single spark of the fire of freedom yet burns, to read Gov. Walker's proclamation, and mark the language addressed to the long-suffering, high-minded and patriotic men by that inflated and sanguinary official. He speaks of their 'rebellious purposes'—their 'revolutionary proceedings'—their 'conspiring to overthrow the government of the United States'—and he warns them that they 'stand upon the brink of an awful precipice,' and entreats them not to 'take the fatal leap into the gulf below!' He graciously promises them that if they will now 'desist from the projected revolution, the past will be forgotten as far as practicable (!!!)—but if they persist,' the deplorable consequences 'must be upon their own heads.' If you can be influenced by no other motive, he says, 'the evident fact [alas! too evident] that THE POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT is adequate to prevent the accomplishment of your purpose, should induce you to desist from those proceedings.' That was precisely the talk of George the Third to our revolutionary fathers.

Finally, this blustering miscreant, adding to his haughty language the most loathsome cant, says—'That the same overruling Providence, who holds in his hands the destiny of our beloved country, may now incline your hearts to peace, (!) and influence you to abandon this fatal enterprise, is my sincere wish.' Out upon this false dissembler! Let him not think to impose even upon the simple and credulous by such language! 'The same overruling Providence,' let him know, that 'overthrew Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea,'—that brought Edom to the dust, and swept away Tyre, and destroyed Babylon, and desolated Palestine, and overthrew Greece and Rome, for their oppression and cruelty, 'holds in his hands the destiny of our still more guilty country, and nothing but repentance and the most thorough reformation can save it from similar retribution.'

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO. have just published, in pamphlet form, from the Law Reporter for June, 1857, 'A LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CASE OF DEED SCOTT, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.' The authors of this Review have made some corrections and alterations in this edition; so that it now appears in a complete shape. Of the many able reviews which have been made of Judge Taney's infamous decision against Justice, Humanity, and the Constitution of the United States, we believe it is conceded that this is the ablest and most conclusive. If its sale shall be at all proportionate to its legal merits, it will obtain a very wide circulation.

In the nature of things, the U. S. Supreme Court, as it is organized, cannot be friendly to the cause of liberty. Of its nine Judges, five of them are slaveholders, who have a direct and perpetual interest in whatever relates to slave property, and who are therefore incompetent to render a true judgment in any case where that property is involved. Being slaveholders, they have thereby placed themselves in the position of interested witnesses and partisan judges, and so are to be 'ruled out of court' and excluded from the bench. Being slaveholders, they have lost all power of moral discrimination, and cannot discern men (if they are 'negroes') even as trees, walking. Being slaveholders, they are themselves criminals of the deepest dye, and 'sinners of the first rank,' whose damnation is sure, and whose judicial position is a burlesque upon the very idea of justice and equity.

THE DEED SCOTT DECISION.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO. have just published, in pamphlet form, from the Law Reporter for June, 1857, 'A LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CASE OF DEED SCOTT, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.' The authors of this Review have made some corrections and alterations in this edition; so that it now appears in a complete shape. Of the many able reviews which have been made of Judge Taney's infamous decision against Justice, Humanity, and the Constitution of the United States, we believe it is conceded that this is the ablest and most conclusive. If its sale shall be at all proportionate to its legal merits, it will obtain a very wide circulation.

In the nature of things, the U. S. Supreme Court, as it is organized, cannot be friendly to the cause of liberty. Of its nine Judges, five of them are slaveholders, who have a direct and perpetual interest in whatever relates to slave property, and who are therefore incompetent to render a true judgment in any case where that property is involved. Being slaveholders, they have thereby placed themselves in the position of interested witnesses and partisan judges, and so are to be 'ruled out of court' and excluded from the bench. Being slaveholders, they have lost all power of moral discrimination, and cannot discern men (if they are 'negroes') even as trees, walking. Being slaveholders, they are themselves criminals of the deepest dye, and 'sinners of the first rank,' whose damnation is sure, and whose judicial position is a burlesque upon the very idea of justice and equity.

Moreover, their decision was undeniably a party one, directly in accordance with the spirit and proclivity of 'border ruffian democracy,' and as directly hostile to the views and feelings of the powerful party which supported Mr. Fremont—more than twelve hundred thousand strong in the free States. Never before was a decision made by the Supreme Court so shamefully unjust, so entirely one-sided, so purely partisan. It has utterly failed to carry with it any evidence of an enlightened judgment or a conscientious opinion on the part of a majority of the Court, and therefore it makes no impression of its constitutionality upon the public mind.

Of the other four Judges, though two of them (Judges McLean and Curtis) dissented from the ruling of Judge Taney,—not one of them has any sympathy whatever with the Anti-Slavery movement,—and from a Court thus constituted, what have the friends of freedom to hope in any issue with the Slave Power? While such a Court remains as it is, the whole weight of its influence will be thrown into the scale of Slavery as surely as the law of gravitation will continue to operate.

By her Constitution and laws, Massachusetts knows nothing of complexional distinctions on her soil. All her people are alike dear to her; and she requires allegiance of them all, she is bound to protect them all. The decision of the Supreme Court, whereby ten thousand of her citizens are denied the right to sue for justice in that Court, is an outrage done to the whole Commonwealth, which should be indignantly resented by all; and they are convicted of the foulest treachery, who declare it to be just and obligatory. 'The citizens of each State,' says the U. S. Constitution, 'shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' The citizenship of the colored inhabitants of Massachusetts is recognized in every particular under her jurisdiction; it is, therefore, as broad as all the States collectively. What can be more absurd, or contradictory than to affirm that men may vote on every question at the polls, whether relating to the State or the nation—may be voted for to fill any office in the gift of the people—may vote to amend the Constitution of the United States, for members of Congress, for electors of President and Vice President, for sustaining the government in all its operations—and yet not be citizens of the United States!!! If this be so, then there has never taken place a constitutional election since the organization of the government; for colored men have voted for every President, from Washington to Buchanan, and never before has the legality of their voting been questioned. If they are not citizens of the United States, then they have no right to vote for officers of the United States; and by that rule, James Buchanan has no right to his seat as Chief Magistrate of the republic.

The Review pertinently says—

'The position, that free negroes may sue in the courts of the United States, would seem to be sufficiently established by showing that they are now admitted to some of the offices of the State; and that they are so admitted by the Chief Justice himself. But, for the purposes of this discussion, we are willing to risk their rights, in that respect, upon the proposition that they were a part of the people of the United States when the Constitution was adopted; and if they were admitted to be such in any part of the country at that time, the argument of the Chief Justice is fully answered. That they were so is as clear as any fact in our history.'

In the Appendix to this masterly Review is the following historical evidence of the recognized citizenship of colored men by the government of the United States:—

'Since that part of the foregoing review which relates to the citizenship of free negroes was printed, our attention has been directed to the case of the vessel, called the American frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard in 1807, which was the beginning of the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, that ultimately led to the war of 1812. The Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom the subject was referred, reported to the House that it had been inconceivable that our own harbors and waters to British armed vessels, issued immediately after the outrage, said—'That no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States.' p. 6. This proclamation was consigned to Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State. Mr. Madison, in his letter to Mr. Monroe, then the Minister of the United States at London, instructing him to demand reparation of the British government, dwells upon the fact that the men were citizens of the United States; and Mr. Monroe, in his formal demand upon the British government, said that he 'threw the honor of the document which will, I presume, satisfy you that they were American citizens.' Correspondence between Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Canning, on the subject of the attack on the Chesapeake, pp. 6, 10, 27. All the above references are to the public documents printed by order of the House of Representatives, at the first session of the tenth Congress. It thus appears, not only that three of the first five Presidents of the United States, two of them men who had taken as great part as any in framing our national policy and system of government, spoke of colored men as citizens of the United States; but that the government made the defence of their rights as citizens a matter of national honor, in a hostile attitude towards a foreign power.

We may also allude in this connection to the proclamation issued by General Jackson, dated Mobile, September 21, 1814, addressed 'to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana,'—in which he says—'Through a mistaken policy, you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist. As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most estimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a vigorous support. As a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. On enrolling yourselves in companies, the major-general commanding will select officers for your government, from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.'

This was the old state of things, but we are living under another government and another Constitution. The time has come for revolution and secession; and any thing short of that is treason to the cause of freedom. Let the cry of 'No Union with Slaveholders!' ring in thunder-tones throughout the North!

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY.

Extract of a letter from SALLIE HOLLEY to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., dated

FARMERSVILLE, N. Y., July 1st. Your inquiry in a late LIBERATOR, about Dr. Ross and the Cleveland choir, suggests that you may regard as interesting the following extract of a letter I lady friend of mine) in Cleveland, who has been a reader, for four years, of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

'I attended, as I anticipated, the meetings of the New School General Assembly, and every day wished you could have been with me. You have seen in the Standard the resolutions that were passed, the Southern protest, reply, &c., and the call for a Convention at Washington, D. C., in August. So you have the result of the slavery discussion. Dr. Ross led off at the beginning, and every body was, it is possible, more than usually impressed with the unbounded conceit of the man, than with his atheistic sentiments. During the discussion, speeches, characteristic of minds that uttered them, were listened to, from pro-slavery through conservatism to anti-slavery, and each through conservatism to pro-slavery. I never so fully realized the meaning of "outside pressure," as when I saw, day after day, that body surrounded, in church and gallery, by eager listeners, intent to hear their discussion and decision. When I saw the great solicitude of conservatism for "peace," not purity, and the fog and mists that clouded the minds of professedly liberal-loving, humane men, I turned with renewed interest and increased reverence to that single-eyed zeal that looks uncompromisingly through all mists at the slave and his interests. I admire more than I can express, more than I ever have hitherto, such men as Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, and such women as Mrs. Foster.'

I am sure you, Mr. May, will be glad with me over this hearty testimony and first fruits of reading the Standard.

To show how anxious somebody was to forestall public opinion on this slavery discussion, there was scattered through the pews of Dr. Eells' church in Cleveland, (the same in which the Assembly met) the Sunday previous to its gathering, the letter of that eminent Southern saint, Ross, to Albert Barnes. There was no equal zeal from any anti-slavery quarter, nor is it likely it would have had toleration in that N. Y. Observer reading and influenced church.

As you have often assured me you wish to know, I will here mention, that I am just come and am to stay in this region for the summer months, as last year, lecturing when and where I can. My post-office address will be 'Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.' until the 1st of October.

Very sincerely,
SALLIE HOLLEY.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

Died, in South Woodstock, Vt., July 15, JAMES SLAYTON, Esq., aged 89 years.

Mr. Slayton was an ardent friend of the Anti-Slavery and Peace enterprises, was a Non-Resistant in theory and practice, a philanthropist, a friend of humanity, 'an honest man, the noblest work of God.' He was sincere in his convictions, and bold in avowing them, whether popular or not. He was a great reader, was a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR from its commencement, and took various other periodicals listed in the benevolent and philanthropic causes of the day, and read them with the greatest avidity and relish. He was one of the originators of the Social Library in his town, over half a century ago, when the country was thinly populated, and he furnished it with numbers of anti-slavery and other books. The following tribute to his memory was read at

FLUNKYISM.

Mr. Editor: A few words under the above head may not be inappropriate at the present time. Somebody has said that 'consistency is a jewel,' and had he lived in this degenerate age, he might have added, 'rarely to be found in newspaperdom.' Boston, however, seems to be especially favored with a time-serving, scurrilous and cowardly press—a press which is governed by men who never recede at any meanness, however degrading it may be, when a selfish object is to be attained, or a contemptible prejudice pondered to—a press which, 'battering its renal wit for sums of gold,' and holding itself in readiness at all times to belie the truth, even to murder the reputation of the widowed and the fatherless, for a consideration. I doubt very much whether lying is not so congenial to some of their natures that they could not be hired to speak the truth. These are productive of but little injury to the right, when compared with those who 'steal the liver of heaven to serve the devil in.' When a notorious liar tells an improbable story, we are not so easily deceived. We have formed an estimate of his reliability, and know precisely what his assertions are worth. But when a person comes to us in the garb of friendship, and lies lies to us in the language of truth, the evil is immeasurable—we are liable to be misled, in spite of ourselves. So it is with the press.

It is well known that certain of the daily papers of this city have been somewhat loud-mouthed of late in support of freedom of speech. The Bee, for instance, went into raptures over Mr. Alger's Fourth of July Oration, lauding him to the skies for his patriotism and his Christianity, in daring to take such an opportunity to speak of the numberless evils which result from the traffic in human beings. No praise was too much for this. Then how it poured out its vitriol of wrath on those poor miserable Aldermen, for not thinking the hand which administered such a nauseous dose of God's truth! Some thought that this was a great step for the Bee, and honored it for its courage. It certainly would have been, had it been a step on the ground of principle. But no; the stinks of iniquity in which the Bee had wallowed for so many years, were not to be outgrown so soon. They took Hamlet's advice, for a season, and assumed a virtue, though they had it not. The Bee became suddenly popular. Every day, as the interest and excitement increased, it became more and more in favor of the free expression of thought; more and more anti-slavery—in words. All the abuse of anti-slavery people, in years gone by, was laid aside, and it was half-forgotten by those it had abused. The pigmy had become a giant. You remember the fable of the frog—the melancholy fate of ambition.

Well, the Bee was soon to be tried according to its own standard. The same Board of Aldermen that refused to thank Mr. Alger, saw fit to persecute a poor but many man. John C. Cluer had mortally offended them. He had spoken of their inquiries. Heaven knows there was need enough of some one to speak of them. Of course, the truth was not palatable. They did not dare to prosecute for libel; it might have developed something unpleasant; official nerves are apt to be sensitive. One other way suggested itself to them—the gag law. They could not contradict the statements he had made, and so they passed an order prohibiting preaching on the Common, and instructed the Chief of Police to arrest all persons offending against it. Now, the Bee, totally ignoring the boasted right of speech, rejected in the action of the Board. The Board, however, found itself again in difficulty. The Young Men's Christian Association asked leave to preach on the Common, and it was granted them, in defiance of the Order passed the week before. But on its becoming known that Mr. Cluer intended to speak if they did, the Order was immediately patched up to suit the case. Mr. Eddy preached; Mr. Cluer attempted to preach, and was arrested for a breach of the peace. The Bee was again in raptures, revelling once more in the filth from which it had tried to emerge. The Traveller was on the same side of the fence, with its inimitable meanness. Mr. Cluer, however, was promptly discharged by Mr. Justice Rogers. The Supreme Court had decided that it was not a breach of the peace. The intractable, slave-catching Deputy, the City Solicitor, the Aldermen, and all the rest of hunkerdom, were at fault.

Last Sunday, Mr. Cluer attempted to speak again, and was again arrested. The champion of free speech and the hunter of foreigners again shows its dirty face in the following language:—

CLERK ON THE COMMON AGAIN. The notorious John C. Cluer attempted to speak again on the Common last evening. A rabble of loafers and dirty boys surrounded him to hear his wise sayings, but Deputy Chief Han thought it expedient to pass him off the Common, as a party of North End boys had come up with the intention of mobbing him. Mr. Han indignantly manifested a commendable spirit of perseverance, and nothing more. The police then arrested him, and took him to the Police Station, where he was placed in a wagon and sent home. He will probably try it again next Sabbath, for he declares he will not give up until he has had his share of the public ear.

A large audience, composed of some of the most industrial and orderly of our citizens, is denominated 'a rabble of loafers and dirty boys'! O, eximious! Of course, you knew that you were uttering a man and cowardly lie when you said that 'a party of North End boys had come up for the purpose of mobbing him.' Kind Mr. Han, to afford him such time and protection! For what other purpose did the Bee utter these palpable lies, than of misleading the public to the injury of Mr. Cluer?

'Now hear the Traveller. It says that "a motley crew were assembled, some for the purpose of picking pockets, and more for the purpose of seeing a row." I suppose that the reporter of the Traveller was one of the last named; whether he was under the excitement of renewed "physical fun" or not, I cannot say. He confesses to have been in a condition not to hear any thing that Mr. Cluer said, with the exception of the personal pronoun, and his article bears the marks of a clouded intellect in its construction. He asserts that "some disposition was manifested to rescue the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in taking him beyond the limits of the Common,"—all of which, if he knows any thing about the matter, he knows to be utterly and unqualifiedly false. In fact, it would be difficult to find any thing of truth in the whole report. He concludes, with a whine which is perfectly characteristic. "We suppose this sort of thing will continue until its natural result, a serious riot, is achieved, or until a law is enacted, which shall declare that such scenes as have disgraced the city the last two Sabbaths are disturbances of the peace." Well, suppose a riot does ensue, Mr. Traveller—who will be the instigators? The citizens who peaceably assemble to hear temperance preaching, or the honorable (?) Board of Aldermen, the police, and a lying press?

A word more, and I have done. It behoves the people to beware of the men who control such newspapers. They ought to be named the All-together Unscrupulous, and a sign placed over their kennels, saying—

'Beware of yonder dog; when he howls, he bites; and when he bites, his venom'd tooth will rankle to the death; have not to do with him; beware of him; his death and hell will save their mark on him; and all their ministers attend on him.'

We copy, with much pleasure, the following favorable notice of the lectures recently delivered in Ellsworth, (Me.) by Mrs. C. H. DALL, of this city, who, with a thorough mastery of the subjects upon which she discourses, a superior education, rare literary talent and taste, an earnest purpose of life, and an excellent popular address, only needs to enter the lecturing field as a profession to win for herself a solid reputation, and to secure as many invitations to lecture as her strength will enable her to accept. In making up their list of lecturers for the ensuing winter, lyceum committees will do well to remember her.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES.

Our time and space did not allow us to notice fully the views of the excellent lectures, delivered here by Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, of Boston. The first, on the 'Physiological Effects of Light, Color, Air and Mental Condition,' was one of the finest lectures to which we have listened for a long time. Her timely and truthful remarks upon the necessity of light and sunshine to our physical nature, were well worthy the serious attention which willfully shut out from their houses the light of heaven. The consideration of other branches of the subject were skillfully and scientifically treated, and the lecture throughout abounded in sound reasoning, and evinced vigor of thought, knowledge of the subject, and originality of conception. At which we think those who possess an 'inferior female intellect' might well be confounded.

The second one, an extemporaneous address on 'Human Rights,' as she termed it, was an able and argumentative effort in behalf of the so-called 'Woman's Rights' movement. Though we are not prepared to endorse fully the views of the lecturer, on many points commended themselves to the good sense of her hearers, and no one but could admire the talent and logic displayed, as the social, educational and political rights of Woman were presented. Mrs. Dall cannot but leave a favorable impression upon our people, as an earnest, cultivated and able lecturer, who has not only a just regard for the good of her sex, but whose audience, though not large, were highly respectable, and she kept them in delighted attention to the end. We rejoice that the voice of woman has been heard 'down east,' in behalf of her cause. All admit that wrong exists, and she ought to find a way to redress it, only in the remedy. Error will flee all the more speedily, and truth shine all the more brightly, for a healthful agitation of the questions of the day, and our moral and intellectual natures be purified and expanded thereby. We think we have profited, if the person of Mrs. Dall, that female lecturer is not incompatible with true refinement and dignity.—Ellsworth (Me.) American.

THE SLAVE TRADE SCHEME OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

We are told that the French government, hitherto an active ally in the suppression of the slave trade, has adopted a scheme for exporting 10,000 negroes from the coast to their colonies in the West Indies; and, what is still more astonishing, that there is a party in this country urging our government to follow the example of France, and supply our West India colonies with labor in the like manner. Well, if the policy of England and France is to be reversed on this momentous question, let it, at all events, be done honestly, and not under the cloak of false pretences. We are told that the negroes are to be shipped and transported as emigrants. I deny that it is possible fairly and honestly to ship a thousand men from the coast of Africa, to be sold under any temptation whatever. Even the Kroomen, the only class on the whole coast, and that a very small one, residing on a particular part of it, and none of them at Whydah, where the French propose to take their supply, who are accustomed to leave home voluntarily, would refuse to go to the West Indies, except on condition of being brought back in a few months. In short, I assert positively, and I challenge any person acquainted with the condition of the people to contradict me, that not a single man can be obtained at Whydah without being bargained for and paid for.

Indeed, except in the towns and villages of the European settlements, there is not a free negro on the west coast of Africa. There are a few, but they are on their own labor for his support, at liberty to go to the West Indies for his own free will, if, even, were he so inclined, and I doubt whether there is one man so inclined on the whole coast. It will be said that officers may be appointed to see that they are not shipped against their will. This is a provision as unpracticable to persons ignorant of the condition of the negro. But let us suppose that the poor, ignorant creature were to refuse to embark, what would happen? He would be turned back on the hands of his master or the slave dealer, and either murdered as an example, or sold to the West Indies. How the negroes are to be obtained by France is clear enough from the locality selected for the operation. Whydah and its neighborhood were till lately the focus of the contraband slave-trade; and it is only till within the last five or six years that a large trade in palm oil has taken root at Whydah, and a large trade in this slave-trade scheme of the French will entirely destroy.—(Mr. MATTHEW FORSTER, in the London Times.)

ARREST OF FUGITIVES—BASE TREACHERY OF A WOMAN.

Correspondence of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

CAMP POINT, Ill., July 16, 1857. Messrs. Editors.—Last evening, our little village was considerably excited by an arrest being made of a negro woman, who, three small children, who had escaped from their master, living at La Grange, Mo. It appears that the poor creatures had been lurking in the timber, within half a mile of our place, for two or three days, and had been seen frequently by those who did not view them with any particular interest, and have come so bold as to call on families living in the neighborhood, and to beg for food. But yesterday a report was raised that a reward of \$1,000 was offered for their delivery in La Grange, when 'all eyes were open for the apprehension of the fugitives,' and in a few minutes a party was formed and the search commenced. All day they were engaged in the steady work of searching for the slaves, and the party, being weary, returned in the evening to refresh themselves for another trial at night. Their fun was spoiled, however, by a messenger arriving a few minutes after they were returned, informing them that the negroes had been detected into the house of Mr. James Welsh, who lives at the edge of the timber in which the fugitives were first seen. The search was performed by the daughter of Mr. Welsh, a young woman, who found the negroes a short distance from the house, by telling them that she was a friend to them, and that if they would go with her to the house, she would give them something to eat. The negroes could not resist the offer, and they were taken to the house, and without suspicion on the part of the family, were kept there until they were taken to the jail. Before they had time to offer their hunger, the sable mother and her poor helpless children were surrounded by a dozen stout men, all 'armed to the teeth.' In a few minutes, a hack was shipped for the West Indies, and subsequently went to Norfolk, where the captain of the boat induced him to go ashore and work, and then, having sold him, put to sea, leaving him in the hands of his purchaser. An effort is to be made to regain his freedom.

The Municipal Court of Boston, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Robert Sullivan, one of the persons who outraged Ellen Follen, was fined \$100, and committed to jail in \$1,200. That Ellen Follen outrage was one of the most terrific crimes ever committed in the world; but there seems to be no indications of severe punishment therefor.

Sold into Slavery.—Here is a specimen of the iniquity that the 'peculiar institution' of the South makes it so easy to practice:—

'The Salem (N. J.) Standard says that a free colored waterman from that place, some two years since, shipped for the West Indies, and subsequently went to Norfolk, where the captain of the boat induced him to go ashore and work, and then, having sold him, put to sea, leaving him in the hands of his purchaser. An effort is to be made to regain his freedom.

The New York Daily Book, a leading organ of the Slave Power, in a late issue, says: 'All that the South wants in Kansas is opinion—a population that will always vote for the pro-slavery and pro-Union side. The editor then instances Illinois and Missouri, which had voted for slavery extension, and which never gave a vote which was not Southern, or which differed from Virginia.'

A SLAVE CASE. The captain of the brig Flora, of the North, Mo., brought to New York, from the coast of Africa, (Dix Cove), a native Krooman named John Davis, with permission of the consul or authorities, and without entering him among the crew, has had his vessel seized by the United States Marshal for a violation of the law against the slave trade. A warrant against the captain is also out. John Davis is a proper British subject, and his country is under British rule, and all natives are marked with India ink from the top of the forehead to the tip of the nose, and their two upper incisors are filed, to distinguish them from all other tribes. Davis bears these marks, and, if necessary, we suppose, may claim the rights of a British subject, and be entitled to be brought these natives to the United States is said to be for the purpose of teaching them enough of the English language to enable them to act as interpreters for the slavers, for which purpose large prices are paid by the slave traders. Hoods of slaves are subjected to a middle passage from random medical treatment, while a native could explain the nature of the disease each is suffering, and thus furnish data for correct doctoring.—N. Y. Times.

A NEW SOUTHERN STATE. S. Fulson, a Choctaw, and one of the most prominent of his nation, paid us a visit yesterday. Mr. Fulson is in favor of having the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, between the Red and the Arkansas rivers, and extending westward to the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, organized into a State, and admitted into the Union. We think such a step absolutely necessary for the protection of the South. The Choctaws and Chickasaws are slaveholders, and would add another slaveholding State to the confederacy. The treachery of Buchanan has done more to injure the North than any other act it is too late, create a barrier against this vandaal encroachment, which is fast engulfing her. These Indian tribes are better citizens, more advanced in the principles of our government and laws than the people of New Mexico, or the mongrel adventurers from Mexico, who are now clamoring for a free State of Kansas.—Memphis Enquirer, July 16.

WALKER AT LAWRENCE. The only answer which the people of Lawrence have returned to Governor Walker's hysterical appeal to them to beware of treason, is to laugh in his face. The Lawrence Republican has issued an extra, having on one side the charter of the city agreed upon by the citizens, and the address of the Mayor, and on the other side Gov. Walker's proclamation, with the following headings:—

'Three Cheers for the Pacificator!' 'Hurray for Governor Walker!' 'Shannon and Woodson Eclipsed!' 'The Whole Line of Territorial Officials Outdone!' 'A Collision and Bloodshed to be Prevented!' 'Gubernatorial Clemency is yet Extended!' 'Read the terms of the rebellious Lawrencetees, and be saved from ruin!'

Some ways have also been published 'Proclamation No. 2,' which is a good deal more read than Proclamation No. 1.

Alive in the Coffin.—On the morning of the 16th ult. Wat Eckman, a wealthy man, resident in Hamilton county, was taken ill in the morning, and died, apparently, in the afternoon. The next morning, the body was put in a coffin, and taken to the church, where funeral services were performed, and a sermon preached. The services were nearly through, when they were interrupted by sounds and kicks on the inside of the coffin. Great consternation prevailed among the congregation, and a student who was under any temptation whatever. Even the Kroomen, the only class on the whole coast, and that a very small one, residing on a particular part of it, and none of them at Whydah, where the French propose to take their supply, who are accustomed to leave home voluntarily, would refuse to go to the West Indies, except on condition of being brought back in a few months. In short, I assert positively, and I challenge any person acquainted with the condition of the people to contradict me, that not a single man can be obtained at Whydah without being bargained for and paid for.

Boston Common.—It is stated that the 'Common' in the city of Boston contains forty-eight acres; the iron fence (erected in 1836 at a cost of \$100,000) is 5,392 feet in length, or 217 yards more than a mile. There are now about thirteen hundred trees, seven hundred of which are elms, chiefly American elms, there being only about fifty English elms. There are about eighty poplars, chiefly the white and silver-leaved species. Of lindens there are about seventy. Southwest of the large elm in the hollow, there are several specimens of the black spruce. The elms on Tremont street were set out about 130 years ago; those on the Park street wall were set out in 1789.

Gov. Washburn's paper, read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, on the Extinction of Slavery in Massachusetts, has been published in the Boston Herald. It is well written, and what it proves conclusively that 'descendants of Africans had the rights of free citizens in Massachusetts, years before the Constitution of the United States had been framed, or even conceived of, and history would confirm the position, that many of this very class voted in the Convention of the members of the Convention that adopted it.'

Literary Jobs.—Our learned societies seem to enjoy a good job, as a body. At a late meeting of the Alumni of Alfred College, New York, the President of the institution, at the graduates' dinner, was called upon to cut a large pyramidal loaf which had tempted the appetites of the hungry literati; when, lo! it proved to be a most elegantly decorated crust, filled with old documents, compositions, early catches, and songs, which his venerable President, who was taken by surprise; but to the great amusement of the crowd.—N. L. Chronicle.

Malignant Poisoning of Children.—A case of fiendish conduct in poisoning children took place in Cincinnati on Wednesday last. It appears that twenty children, in a densely populated German neighborhood, were poisoned by eating lozenges, which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys unknown. The children, many of whom are not expected to live. The miscreant perpetrator is a drunken German, who sold poisoned lozenges to kill rats.

A Woman Tormented and Feathered.—The Winsted (Conn.) Herald says that one night last week, several women in or near the village of Colebrook river, having blacked their faces and otherwise disguised themselves, proceeded to the house of Mr. Abram Ives, about a mile east of the village, took therefrom a girl named Sarah Mitchell, of some 16 or 18 years of age, and having first shorn her head and other portions of her body, daubed her with tar and feathers. It is more largely believed that no women were engaged in this shameful, cruel outrage upon humanity, decency and law, but that the perpetrators were men disguised as female elements. The apology for the transaction is that the girl was a shrewish woman; but we can imagine no offence against decency so calculated to defile the conversation and character of a community as this outrage upon a girl, especially if upheld or sanctioned in any degree by otherwise respectable men and women.

Among the passengers by the steamship Arabia from New York, on Wednesday, was the talented Madeline Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. She was abroad to visit the great astronomer, the owners of Europe, where her fame, which has preceded her, will secure her a hearty welcome.

Poisoned Whiskey.—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star records the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. It also says that tens of thousands of fish in the stream below the distillery have died. Two tons of dead fish have been taken out, a mill-race being literally choked with them.

Death of Capt. Patten, of Neptune's Car Memory.—Capt. Joshua A. Patten, whose misfortunes and sufferings, in connection with the ship Neptune's Car, have been the theme of much public comment, died at the Marine Asylum, Somerville, at two o'clock yesterday morning, aged 38 years. Deaf and blind and sick as he has been for months past, his heroic will refused, nevertheless, to surrender him to the care of strangers; and it was not until Friday, when it was apparent that his reason was gone and he was utterly unmanageable, that he consented to his removal to the Marine Asylum. Capt. Patten, himself recovering from the effects of fever. She is still quite feeble; but the patience in suffering and the energy in emergencies which she has hitherto displayed may carry her over this, which she regards as the greatest of her sorrows. The women of America, upon hearing of the new calamity which has overtaken this brave little man, will, we trust, manifest their sympathy in a form which will give evidence of its reality.

A Negro appointed to Office in Wisconsin.—Secretary of State, Rufus B. Van Hook, on the 9th day of July, 1857, a commission, as notary public, was issued by Governor Bashford to H. Nolan—a person of not brown complexion and negro extraction, who has resided in this city many years as baker, ice cream maker, and confectioner, and who has been for some time an inveterate abolitionist, and 'cripples' two varieties of 'dog waters' in general use and circulation for the half. The commission is issued with all the proper formalities, and the bond required by law is signed by Wm. H. Nolan, and by Wm. B. Jarvis as notary. The commission is issued, and the following endorsement is on it: 'This appointment is in violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.'—Madison Democrat, July 16.

Deaths in Hay on Sunday.—A week ago last Sunday, D. G. Sperry, proprietor of the Hotel at South Wey, D. Mass., had some hay cut, which had been once already wet by showers, and dried again. There were signs of rain, and Mr. Sperry, in order to save his hay, turned out with his men and got it in. For doing this, Mr. Clapp, a grand juror, had them all arrested, but the justice decided they had a perfect right to save their property on the Sabbath.

'Supper' and 'lighting' should strike, on the Sabbath, the 'house of God,' where this superstitious grand juror attends 'worship,' and set it on fire, (which is not unfrequently the case), would he arrest those who should attempt to save the property from the devouring element?

Gideon Thompson, of Bridgewater, Conn. cut thirteen acres of grass, with one of Allen's Mowing Machines, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.—ninety hours. The grass was very stout, averaging two tons to the acre.

Governor Grimes, of Iowa, has instructed the sheriff of Clinton county in that State, to have the persons arrested who have been engaged in lynching and hanging several men who were charged with horse-stealing. The Governor says if he cannot get sufficient force in his own county, he is ready to call out the entire military force of the State, if necessary.

Prof. Hedrick, who was expelled from a North Carolina University, 'where learning is professed,' for daring to vote for Fremont, has settled in New York as an analytical and consulting chemist.

The reduced charges for passage to Europe by the first steamer Vanderbilt are, \$100 first cabin, and \$70 second cabin. The charges used to be \$130 and \$75.

Railroads in the Free and Slave States.—The whole length of railroads in operation in the United States is given in a recent publication at 24,250 miles, of which 6605 miles, or 27 per cent., are in the slave States, and 17,645 miles in the free States.

Lugli, the ruffian who murdered and raped Mr. Hopps at Leavenworth, has become, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth. His associates in crime, who constituted the jury, acquitted him in spite of the most conclusive proof—but divine justice does not seem to be so ready to make an example at Parkville, Mo., but the people regarded him with horror and disgust, and he has been compelled to fly to escape a threatened lynching.

Governor Robinson, of Kansas, made a trip into Missouri on the Fourth of July, was well treated by the Missourians, and was called upon and actually addressed a railroad meeting. A more striking illustration of the revolution of sentiment in Missouri could hardly be adduced. A year ago, he would have been hung to the nearest tree, had he ventured into Platte county.

The Smith Family over the Water.—Tables have been published in the Liberator, detailing the names of a single year, in England and Wales, of some of the more numerous of those English families whose surnames are derived from occupation. It appears from these statistics, which are reliable, that every year 5588 Smiths are born, 4044 Smiths die, and 3005 Smiths, determined to preserve the Smith family from extinction, marry.

Eight Victims in one Family.—We copy the following from an obituary announcement in the Montreal Gazette of the 15th inst.:

Perished, on the steamer Montreal on the 27th June, Bryce Hall, Brydekirk Village, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 43; also, Jane, his wife, aged 47; William, their son, aged 23; Simon, 14; Robert, 10; Peter, 7; Catharine, their daughter, aged 13; Mary Ann, 12.

Mr. Gough, with his family, and Rev. Mr. Gould, who has recently been preaching at Bowdoin Street church, sailed from Boston in the Niagara on the 29th inst., engaged by the London League and the Edinburgh Temperance League, to deliver four lectures a week for three years, or six hundred lectures. Eight months in the year are to be spent in lecturing in England, and four in Scotland.

One of the most appalling accidents in the annals of English railways took place at 11 o'clock on the night of June 28, on the North Kent (South Eastern) railway, through an express (Sunday) excursion train running full speed into another train that was waiting at the station at Lewisham, demolishing numerous carriages, and occasioning the immediate death of 11 of the passengers, (seven men, three women and one child), and severely injuring between forty and fifty others.

The Nightingale Fund.—The Committee appointed at the great meeting of the 29th November, 1855, to raise by public subscription a sum of money to be presented to the 'Nightingale' as a mark of national gratitude, and to enable her to establish an institution for the training, sustenance and protection of nurses and hospital attendants, have just made their final report. They give an account of £44,039 which they have received. More than one-fifth of the whole sum collected was contributed by the army.

On Friday afternoon, a severe tornado passed over Tewksbury and Wilmington, tearing up trees, demolishing buildings and fences, and prostrating the fields of grain. The houses and wagon of a Lynn farmer, breaking the wagon, struck the horse and drove him into a ditch, and whirling the fisherman across the road, where he was much injured by a tree falling on him. An ox-team was also destroyed, and a large tree was borne a distance of eighty feet, while fragments were whirled nearly a mile.

A little before noon on Saturday, one of the most terrific rain, hail, thunder and lightning storms ever experienced, visited the city of Albany, and produced such scenes never before witnessed in the city. The rain fell in perfect torrents, and State street and all parallel streets leading to the river were entirely flooded. As the stream of water passed down State street, it had all the appearance and rapidity of rapids, and boxes and barrels were borne along by the current, for two or three miles, and large stones were torn up and whirled about into the Hudson river.

The storm lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and both travel and business were entirely suspended. The stores and cellars on Beaver, Broadway, State, Maiden Lane, etc., were flooded, and great damage was done to the Iron Foundry, on Beaver street, suffered severely.

The policy of making Oregon a slave State continues to be zealously urged, and a prospectus has been issued for a pro-slavery paper.

A gold medal has been offered by Martin Farquhar Tupper, Esq., of England, for the encouragement of Liberator literature. All competitors must be Liberator citizens, whether male or female, and of good moral repute. The subject presented for competition is, 'The Future of Africa.'

Prizes worth contending for.—At the Grand Prix's Tournament, to come off at Elmira, N. Y., 31st August, six prizes for the best playing are offered, ranging from \$1000 to \$1800. At least 1500 companies are expected to be present.

Glod of It.—The Journal publishes a series of resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Society of Abolitionists, denouncing, in no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

Death of a Harvard Graduate.—John G. King, of Salem, died in that city, Saturday, at the age of 70 years. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1807; for many years a distinguished member of the Executive and the first President of the Common School Society of Salem, under the city charter.

The Boston Beacon.—It will be seen by the address of this efficient and successful organization, that its members are again early at their work of preparation for the annual sales. Their appeal will of course receive hearty responses from the earnest anti-slavery friends of this country, as it does from many of the most devoted philanthropists of Europe.—Ohio A. S. Bugle.

Deaths of the 'Maid of Saragossa.'—The Madrid journals of the 29th ult. announce the death at Ousta of Augustina Zamora, no measured terms, Banks, Wilson, and John P. Hale, because they are not favorable to disunion. It is a most gratifying evidence that our candidate has the opposition of all such fanatical disunionists.—True American.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections at Feltoville, Mass., by Parker Pillsbury, \$3 75. Collections Worcester Co. South A. S. Society, by do., 6 00. Collections by Mrs. Drake, for Tract Fund; A. A. Burrage, Boston, Mass., 2 00. Mrs. Elizabeth Holden, Lowell, Mass., 0 60. Mrs. George Arden, do., 0 25. N. M. Wright, do., 0 25. Isaac Abbott, Lawrence, Mass., 3 00. J. C. Tilton, Haverhill, do., 0 60. Two friends, do., 0 35. E. P. Hill, do., 0 60. Moses Jewett, South Danvers, Mass., 0 10. Luther Fernald, do., 0 10. Two friends, do., 0 75. Mrs. Ann Johnson, Haverhill, N. H., 0 25. Mary Carline, Buxton, N. H., 0 25. Nancy Carline, do., 0 13. Two friends, do., 0 60. E. T. Odlin, do., 1 00. Mrs. Abby Mainjoy, do., 0 50. Charles L. Tash, do., 0 25. J. Leabatter, do., 1 00. George Harris, do., 1 00. Mrs. Emma Shute, do., 1 00. Joseph Crane, Hampton Falls, N. H., 1 00. FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

GREAT STATE CELEBRATION FOR WESTERN NEW YORK, at Canandaigua.

The Committee take the greatest pleasure in being able to announce to those who always espouse the cause of the oppressed, that they will celebrate MONDAY, the 3d day of August, at Canandaigua, where they expect to meet the people, not only by thousands, but tens of thousands. The Committee have made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all who may honor our village with their presence. They have engaged the Fair Ground, with its large Amphitheatre, capable of holding forty thousand people. A better place could not be selected, taking it on all accounts, in the United States of America. The Committee give a cordial invitation to all, without distinction, to come and help commemorate that glorious day that redeemed eight hundred thousand human beings from a thralldom worse than death, and bade them rise and stand up, and henceforth be men. A glorious epoch! Keep it before the people, until the last vestige of the very shall have been driven beyond the Pacific Ocean!

The Act of Emancipation will be read by Miss Barbara Ann Stewart—addressed by Frederick Douglass and Rev. Henry H. Garnett—and a poem recited by the Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J.

