AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNEILS.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN

pollages, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square i erted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LOBING, EDMUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

of the solumns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURENDER FURTHER SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for staves—for articles of merchandize, unde

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre

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

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL COVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1131.

From the New York Observer.

THE 'SOUTH SIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY! MR. GARRISON :

This testimony from Africa and the Choctaw Nation ought to make some impression even on pre-judiced minds. We have two letters from missionaries of the American Board, speaking of this book. They were received within a few days of each other. One is from Rev. E. J. Pierce, Gaboon Mission. He says :-

Doubtless you hear from many with respect to this back, and from many parts of our country, and it may be from different parts of the world, but I will venture to say not from many parts of Africa. I think at times my companion, (Rev. J. Bost) and myself, are ready to exclaim, " Would that all Africa were at the South!" Would that that all Africa were at the South ! " rilages and tribes of these poor people could be induced to emigrate to our Southern country, and be placed under the influences which the slaves en-My brother thinks that he would sooner run risk of a good or bad master, and be a slave at the South, than to be as one of these heathen peo-ple. He refers, when he thus speaks, both to his temporal and eternal welfare. If the North and the South would only work together in love, and adopt the plan of colonizing this part of the country with free blacks from the North and freed men from the South, and for the colored man at home, how good it would be. We must change our manner and tone with regard to the South, and study ways to accomplish it. May the Lord make that book the instrument of doing much to effect this

The other letter is from Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, D. D., Choctaw Nation. He says :-

'Four days ago, the "South Side View of Slavery" fell into my hands. I have read it with great interest. I had before seen some of the remarks of reviewers, particularly those in the Febf the New Englander. The book will be read, and will be doing its errand of justice, of truth, and of mercy, after those reviews have passed into oblivion. The spirit in which the book is written, will commend it to every un-

had formed my opinions relative to Slavery from careful observation, and the experience of almost forty years in the midst of it. I have become no more reconciled to the evils of Slavery than I was before leaving New England. But as to the manner of dealing with Slavery, I am fully satisfied that our friends at the North are generally in the wrong. This book has greatly strengthened and confirmed my impressions. I feel that I and my brethren are in good company. We are with good men and strong men on this subject. I have admired the heavenly wisdom which guided the Apostles in the instructions they have given, for the guidance of ministers and missionaries whose lot may be cast in a slaveholding community. With the writer of this book, I have regarded it as a clear evidence of their inspiration. Good can be relative duties of masters and servants are what we have to deal with, and not the particular rela-

tion they sustain to each other.

Often have I desired to see the subject placed in a correct point of view before the Christian public. This book meets my wishes. The writer deserves the thanks of the country for what he has done and I doubt not many will yet come to appreciate his labors. It is calculated to do good in every section of our country, and I am desirous it should be read extensively both South and North.

From the St. Charles Reveillie. A NEGRO STEALER STARTED

A meeting of the citizens of Dardenne town ship was held at the house of Hezekiah Moore, on the 11th day of February, 1856, to take into consideration the conduct of Charles Burns, who stands charged with attempting to decoy away from their owners the slaves of several of our cit izens. Said meeting was organized by calling Dr. F. Wilson to the chair, and appointing Robert B. Frayser as Secretary. Upon motion, the object of the meeting was explained by Lloyd Dorsey, E-q., and, upon his motion, a committee of six ointed by the Chairman to draft a preamhle and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: whereupon the chair appointed the folmittee: Lloyd

The Committee, after retiring a short time, re-ported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meet-

been charged with the of law, and at the same time anxious to preserve our property from such risks, resolve as fol-

he should never return to the State of Missouri,

under the penalty of incurring great risk.

3d. That inasmuch as said Burns is without money, but has a judgment for money due bim

if he will assign it to us. 4th. That the Chairman of this meeting execute the above resolutions.

ing advanced for his judgment, he made his exi thanking us for our kindness, and vowing he would

Upon motion, it was moved and adopted, that cretary furnish a copy of our proceedings to the St. Charles Receille, with the request that they be published, and that the St. Louis Republican. necrat, News and Intelligencer, be requested to

P. B. FRAYSER, Secretary.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE LIBERATOR. | Jhave no interest in these matters more than r.y other individual, but being in possession of the above ment every where visible at the North. In the South-blinded by prejudice, ' heart full of malice, and head A SOUTHERN QUIBBLE—MR. TOOMBS other individual, but being in possession of the above facts, I feel it my duty to give them to the public. CASE OF MISS DELIA A. WEBSTER.

WORCESTER, Feb. 21st, 1856.

friends, that she was anxious to reply, and would have

refuted the charges, had they not opposed her doing so,

X,' 'Z,' and 'B,' until she would be drawn into a

in more important matters.

less for the last nineteen years.

gard her case as one of unprovoked abuse and persecu-

premises, and far away from the State which she had

very thing, including all that has been paid.

Miss Webster has strenuously objected to any appeal

lief of Kentuckians, and they have acted in harmony

X.' as much self-interest at stake to quicken his per-

eptions as the Kentuckians have, his statements might

secutors, who is a wealthy man. I consulted some of

for not only is her liberty at stake, but her life is

only, have been subscribed since.

e entitled to more weight.

to take the necessary depositions.

on the ground that, if she commenced answering anon-

In conclusion, I will add, that I do not profess to be an Abolitionist myself, but I have always had an idea of what was requisite to constitute one; and, according Observing a recent communication in THE LIBERA- to my notion of Aboitionism, the Kentuckians think ron, over the signature of 'X.,' assailing Miss Delia Miss Webster comes fully up to the mark. What it A. Webster, I expected to see some answer from her in takes to constitute an Abolitionist in the opinion of 'X.' your next paper. I am informed, however, by her I really do not know.

Yours, respectfully,

ymous letters, all her Southern enemies, as well as the DEPUTATION FROM THE IRISH METH-ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE half-hearted ones at the North, might assail her over UNITED STATES.

newspaper controversy with all the letters of the Alpha- Mr. EDITOR : bet, from A to Izzard, and for which she has not an I have read the strictures of your correspondent Enhour to spare, as every moment of her time is employed want Davis in The Liberaton of 15th instant, upon my article in THE LIBERATOR of 11th January, in re-I am a citizen of Worcester, and personally acquaint- lation to the above deputation. He states there are ed with Miss Webster. Some of my friends have known many things in the article which, in his judgment, are her from childhood, and we deem the charges and either false or half true, and gives the following as an statements in that communication cruel and uncalled instance :--

for. Some of them we know to be false. The insinuations are basely so; and as you are a lover of justice, lowship with a church which has slaveholders in its con-I wish to narrate a few facts, to disabuse the minds of nexion, and which tries by every means in its power to your readers concerning a persecuted and grossly perpetuate slavery and prevent the anti-slavery cause from progressing.

In reply to this, Mr. Davissays- It is true there are I have recently returned from Kentucky, where I went by the advice of Judge Barton and others, for no slaveholders in connection with the M. E. Church, but other purpose than to investigate the present condition they are only to be found in the border Conferences, of Miss Webster's farm and financial matters,—the where they are so physically and socially allied to the causes of her embarrassment, and her prospects of re- evil, that they find it difficult to be entirely free there-

dress. In order to collect information that was relia- from.' Whenever I meet with any person who begins to talk ble, I made it my business, while there, to visit several persons of standing and influence in that region, of the difficulty of freeing slaves, particularly if they who were well acquainted with Miss Webster and her are on the borders of the free States, and who at the business. If any one wishes to correspond with these same time professes to be 'a friend of freedom, humanpersons, I shall be happy to furnish them with their ity and evangelical religion,' I begin to suspect I have fallen in with a person who is either a knave or a hyp-I found that Miss Webster has a fine farm on the ocrite. If Mr. Davis is really a friend of freedom, I anks of the Ohio, immediately opposite and overlook- would recommend him never to leave himself open to ing Madison, Ind., a city of some fourteen thousand suspicion by pursuing a similar course. The truth is, inhabitants. This farm consists of six hundred acres, the difficulty, not only along the borders, but every which is well watered, with a deep, rich soil, easily where at the South, is all the other way, as the directilled, and one half of which is cleared and under cul- lors and managers of the underground railroad can tivation. It is situated on a bluff four hundred feet testify, and of which the existence of the Fugitive high, and commands a magnificent view of the river Slave Law is a public evidence.

and surrounding country for miles in extent. I went But hewants proof that 'the M. E. Church tries by every all over this place, and do not hesitate to say, that it is means in its power to perpetuate slavery, and prevent the decidedly the most beautiful and romantic location I anti-slavery cause from progressing.' There are slavehave ever seen, though I have been travelling more or holders in the church; we want no stronger evidence. In what more effectual way can any church, as a church, This was Miss Webster's home, which she was in counteract the anti-slavery cause, than by admitting rocess of paying for. Here was invested all she in- slaveholders to its communion? or what stronger testiherited from her father, and all she had saved of her mony can it bear in favor of slavery, than by admitown earnings during long years of toil. Different in- ting the slaveholder to church privileges, and securing viduals place different estimates upon its present him a place in the future glories of heaven? To sa value. She lived here in peace and quiet, interrupting that slaveho'ders are not disqualified to hold communion o one, until forced by arbitrary despotism to leave the with saints on earth, nor with saints and angels in State on account of her anti-slavery sentiments. From heaven, is, we think, taking the highest possible ground in favor of slavery. If Mr. Davis knows of any thing a all I could learn, the best and most intelligent portion of that community, while they have no sympathy with church can do, in its capacity as a church, beyond this, her anti-slavery views, yet they respect her for the or any step it can take more comprehensive, I should open and frank avowal of her sentiments; and so far like to hear from him.

He says the slaveholders in the border Conferences rom looking upon her as a violator of law, they reare under the strict rule of discipline which forbids the tion, having its foundation in malice, selfishness, and buying and selling of men, women and children with an private personal revenge. Having succeeded in literal- intention to enslave them.' I am aware there is such ly driving her out of her own house, off from her own a rule, and know, moreover, that it is a dead letter. meaning nothing, and practically worth nothing as a hosen for her home, (it being suited to her health and preventive of slavery. Who is the judge of the intention, or who can be? . The tree can only be known by constitution.) they next determine to put it out of her power to make the remaining payments, so that her its fruits.' The rule neither forbids slave-breeding nor arm will be sucrificed; and to this end, they seize all slaveholding, and as directed against slave-trading, it ner personal property, which amounts, according to is simply absurd, wholly inapplicable to the case of the schedule now on file in their courts, to nine thou- American slave-traders. It might do on the coast of sand dollars. This property, regardless of all law, Africa, or where men are first bought and sold, for the they have sold under the hammer, and have also destroyed several tenements. Besides this, they have tive, and as no man or woman can be placed on the awlessly seized and appropriated to their own use the auction-block in these United States unless previously entire crops raised upon her place for two successive enslaved—already a slave—it is clear no person can buy or sell another with an intention to enslave him years, thereby depriving her of every thing, in order o drive her creditors, who have a mortgage upon the Not a slave-trader in the South violates the rule.

farm, to foreclose and sell it under the hammer. This Your correspondent's zeal for the reputation of the would have been done, leaving her penniless, had not Methodist Church is not confined to this country. He he friends in Worcester county stepped in to save her says- The Methodist Church, in general, has done as n this emergency. They saw her distress and embar- much or more to evangelize the world as any sect since assment, and forwarded the amount necessary to meet the days of Jesus Christ.' With regard to his views of evanhe payment. But other payments will soon be due, gelizing the world, or this Church's views, I have nothand unless she gets further help, she will even yet lose ing to do, at present, nor has the anti-slavery cause any thing to do with them, further than it is itself affected It is not true that the funds raised for her were rais- by them. Without travelling so far, there is no branch d in consequence of any appeal in her letter in the In- of the Methodist Church that can be considered free dependent, as is stated. No such thing. In the first from connexion with slavery, or can be regarded soundlace, she made no appeal. That letter was simply a er on the anti-slavery question, than the Methodis tatement of facts, asking neither sympathy nor aid ; Church of Canada ; yet read the following from the and, secondly, all the money was raised and forwarded Christian Guardian, (Toronto, Jan. 9, 1856.) 'publong before that letter was written. Twelve dollars, lished under the direction of the Conference of the Weslevan Church in Canada' :-

. Whether it be right or wrong, a fault or a misfor-'whether it be right or wrong, a fault or a misforfor gratuitous aid. But, in my opinion, we should
wait for no appeal. She has suffered in the anti-slavery cause; she is persecuted for righteousness' sake;
she has been seized and cast into dungeons, and is now
the Church, for it is not on institution of
the Church, for it is not on institution of
the Church, that of the State, AND THE MOST THAT CAN IN she has been seized and cast into dungeons, and is now me Church, out of the State, And the Most that Cast in robbed of a handsome property, her real estate plundered and despoiled, and all on account of her anti-slativery principles, which 'X.' says she does not possess.

The exclusion of all slaveholders from the Church would not affect the existence of slavery in the State.

But the Church admits slaveholders to its fellowship, do not say she does possess them, but such is the becommunity, on the subject, becomes such as to declare them unfit for church membership.' with that belief, of which the above is proof. And had

The above deliverance of the Canada Conference by many of its accredited organs, reveals the spirit o compromise which actuates the Methodist Church, even An action of trover, to the amount of some ten thouwhere it is not directly connected with slavery, nor poand dollars, has recently been brought in Louisville, in litically allied to it, and leaves little doubt that if these Miss Webster's behalf, against one of her leading perbrethren were located in Mississippi instead of Canada they would have but little difficulty in reconciling the first legal gentlemen on both sides the river relative themselves to their altered circumstances, or in con to this case, and all admit it is a clear one, and the resforming to the political and social state of things around timony in her behalf abundant. But, as important as them. But what a precious specimen logic this is to is the case, she cannot go on and attend to it herself; evangelize the world with ! Let thieves, and gamblers and sinners of every class and grade, rejoice; as lon; threatened if she presume even to appear at the trial. as their practices are not enjoined by the church, not Learning all these facts in Kentucky, my sympathies one of her institutions, they are eligible to church were enlisted in her behalf, and having a full knowlmembership. It is this spirit of compromise which ha edge of the condition of her finances, I know she has directed all the proceedings of the M. E. Church not the funds with which to prosecute the suit, or even throughout the length and breadth of this land, anwhich at this moment is directing her, but with difficul

ern branch of the church there is no agitation, in the lacking knowledge, I have, of course, no reply. Conferences, to exclude slaveholders. In Maine and And now a word in relation to the deputation. It Ohio, and Western New York, the agitation is greater than in the neighborhoods of the large cities of New uals of this Church; who may be sound upon the sub-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, because the merchants | ject,-for doubtless there are individuals who are so,of these cities have a greater interest in the South, and or with such men as Dr. Durbin and Dr. Bond? And the moral sense of the community has little to say on they fellowship not only with the Methodists in Maine the subject. How will your correspondent account for and Ohio, but with those of the border Conferences who this state of things in the M. E. Church, unless by ad- hold slaves. mitting the general prevalence among its ministers of a spirit of compromise? Is it not evident that they are governed by a time-serving spirit, and that it is only when the moral sense of the community becomes such as to declare slaveholders unfit for church-member-

ship, that they will take measures to exclude them'? crusade against slavery and all its aiders and abettors? It stood with the slaveholder, and openly proclaimed its opposition to abolitionism ;-and the claims of its Augusta Constitutionalist reports the proceedings priesthood to be 'called of God,' and his ministers, as follows :were equally strong then as they are to-day. Where does it stand now? Let the resolutions of the East when we were considering the second section, I Maine Conference, which he gives as evidence of its moved to strike out the same words that have

inflict an injury upon them. We are constantly told, that the slaves of the South are better off than the free loss to the latter that they are not slaves.

If your correspondent thinks the above resolutions any evidence of the anti-slavery character of the M. E. Church, even should the new rule be adopted by the Mr. Hardeman, of Bibb—Mr. President, there cause to a better light.

With regard to the knowledge possessed by the Irish and Cork. They stated the cause of the separation, and the ground occupied by each section of the Church. They stated that there was no difference in the two ranches of the Church with regard to the admission of thing new. slaveholders as church members; that the cause of the right, or rather expediency, of a Bishop of the Church selves priests, and make a business of teaching the colding slaves. Statements to this effect were made in glorious precepts of that glorious book. the ears of Methodist preachers, (members of the Conference.) Methodist leaders and Methodist laymen. ellowship with all along, and when the facts were protretch of charity of which I am incapable.

but as I know of nothing, and as the Methodist priesthood teach its compatibility with the gospel by admitting the slaveholder to the privileges of the gospel, I tensify it. The Jewish priests and people opposed the gospel. The priests' opposition, however, was directed glowing terms of Mr. Pierce. nore against the teachers than against what they aught. True to their instincts—the instincts of priests t all times- they were grieved that they taught the people.' Priests have always opposed whatever interferes with their own authority and privileges ; yet Peter testified ' that he knew that through ignorance they did it'; and Paul 'bears them record that they had a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge, and confesses that he himself 'persecuted, being in ignoance and unbelief.' No such plea can be advanced or the priesthood of the M. E. Church.

Is the Gospel of Jesus merely a set of abstract opinons, to be believed as necessary to salvation, or does it lso include principles of justice and equity to govern men's conduct in their intercourse and relations with heir fellow-men? If the latter be included, and of nemies of the Gospel. I ask your correspondent, What does the Methodist Episcopal priesthood do when t admits the slaveholder to the fellowship and communion of the Church?

comes here, and does it merely fellowship with individ-

R. M. JOHNSTON.

New York, Feb. 21st, 1856.

SCENE IN THE GEORGIA SENATE.

An interesting episode occurred in the Senate of Georgia a week or two ago, in a debate on the Where did the Church which your correspondent says bill for the sale of the Western and Atlantic Rail-I slandered, stand on this question of slavery when the road. The bill contains a provision which pre-American Anti-Slavery Society commenced its moral cludes citizens north of Mason and Dixon's line from taking stock in the road; and against the incorporation of this clause in the bill, Mr. Pope, one of the Senators, made an earnest appeal. The

Mr. Pope, of Wilkes, said :- 'Mr. President,

anti-slavery character, testify:—

1. 'Resolved, That we regard American slavery with increased abhorrence, and that the time has come when the M. E. Church should adopt considerate but decided may reasons for thus moving. Sir, I am opposed to any legislation that contemplates a disruption of the time that have called forth my motion to-day. My motion was lost; and to-day I feel, sir, that I ought to make a few remarks, defining my position, and giving my reasons for thus moving. Sir, I am opposed to any legislation that contemplates a disruption of the time that him the latest and the same words that have called forth my motion to-day. My motion was lost; and to-day I feel, sir, that I ought to make a few remarks, defining my position, and giving my reasons for thus moving. the ties that bind this Union together. I deem it May I ask your correspondent, why it was that the improper legislation, entirely uncalled for, and, if time to adopt considerate measures did not come soon-obstinately persisted in, pregnant with the deep-er? Others have been employed for the last twenty est, gloomiest, most destructive consequences to years, and it appears the time of this Conference is our country. Congress wiped out the only geo-only just come. Have they received any additional light on the evil of slavery? Nothing of the sort.

—the Missouri Compromise—and the act was ap-slavery? The answer to these questions is simply this: State legislation the same sectional policy which The M. E. Church has become increasingly edious on was condemned then. I am opposed to the Misount of her connexion with slavery; public opinion souri Compromise, because it recognises and esis beginning to condemn her, and she begins to condemn tablishes a distinction between different sections in herself; she can bear it no longer, and she takes measures—to do what?—'to free herself from this great evil.' Not a word about measures to free the slave. 2. Resolved, That we concur with the North Ohio blotted out the last one, and now no geographical and Eric Conferences in recommending to the next Gen- division exists between the North and the South ; eral Conference so to alter the rule on slavery as to read... The buying and selling of any human being with intention of enslaving such person, or holding any person in slavery whose emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave." And this is the rule,—not yet adopted, only recommended,—which Mr. Davis adduces as evidence of the and immunities, enjoying in common the benefits anti-slavery character of the church. For any thing and glory of Republican principles, or else we are to the contrary contained in the rule, it might have been recommended by a Conference of slaveholders in South Carolina or Georgia. Without injury to the slave'! Why, the general voice of the slaveholders of North, no South, no East, no West, no sectional the South proclaims that slavery is the best possible interests, but an undivided Union. I am glad, condition for the negro, and to free them would only sir, to see that Judge Cone has come out in favor of our President; I like to see him clothed in his

right garments, and advocating the right policy. colored population at the North, and that it is a great take place between the North and the South, from their aggressions and insults, let it come, with all

next General Conference, we can only pity him, and is a report of the committee on the Republic. Let hope that he may soon be led to see the anti-slavery us hear it, and all go off in a state of spontaneous combustion.

Judge Cone-Sir, I little expected to see a disciple (turning to Mr. Welborn) of the Great Mas-Conference at the time they sent out the deputation, of the position of the Methodist M. E. Church North in thee, on one cheek, turn the other also, and tells relation to slavery, I know that after the separation in us that 'blessed are the peacemakers, for they the church, anti-slavery lecturers from this country shall inherit the kingdom of heaven,'-little did I visited Ireland, and held meetings in Dublin, Belfast expect to see such an one uttering sentiments condemned by the Bible, which pronounces war a

curse. Mr. WELBORN-I did not know that Bishop Cone was so well versed in Scripture: this is some-

Judge Cows-Yes, sir, I know a great deal more paration was merely a difference of opinion as to the about the Testament than those who call themme, for I can't accompany. (All this was said Now, to suppose that the Methodists of Ireland, who with such admirable gravity, that the Senate inent out the deputation, did not know the facts in re- dulged in roars of laughter and thunders of apgard to a Church they have been in intercourse and plause. Mr. Welborn is a preacher.) Judge cllowship with all along, and when the facts were pro-laimed in their ears, would, I confess, require a animosity against the North, that would lead me to utterly repudiate Northern interests. I am yet, sir, as true a Georgian as ever lived, and love my Finally, your correspondent asks, Can I prove that the M. E. Church and priesthood are as deadly foes to with national feelings, who will have at heart Southettrue Gospel of Jesus as it has ever had to contend ern interests, and who will stand by us. We have with, not even excepting the Jewish priests'? If he will point out any thing more contrary to the Gospel than American slavery, any thing on earth that better deserves the definition given of slavery by John Wesley—' the sum of all villanies,'—or any thing prac-let us rejoice in a unity of interests. Melting tised by the Jewish priests and people of greater enor-our individualities into one, our progress will be mity, I might perhaps qualify the expression a little; onward, onward. America, one and indivisible, now and for ever.

Mr. Welborn-I am somewhat surprised to see ting the slaveholder to the privileges of the gospel, I see no reason to retract a syllable. I should rather into political campaign, he was most bitterly opposed to President Pierce, and called him an unsound man. Now he comes out and speaks in the most

Judge Cone-I never called him an unsound man, but I do not like some of his appointments. PRESIDENT-Gentlemen, this is not a theatre, but a Senate Chamber, and I have no doubt if you will allow us to hear the remarks, by making less noise, we shall be particularly edified

Mr. WELBORN-Sir, I believe we all love America. In relation to all this guspowder, and war and sulphur, that the gentleman has attributed to me. I would say that Mr. Pope first spoke of war, and I only said, if there is to be war, because we reserve the right to sell our property to whom we please-let it come!

The motion was put and carried, the objectionable feature stricken out, and the Senate adjourned.

A resolution asserting that the Missouri orimary impertance, then those who teach men that compromise ought not to have been submitted to, clavery is compatible with the Gospel, are the greatest branch of the Gospel. I ask your correspondent, branch of the Alabama Legislature by a vote of 62 to 26. The author of the resolution is a son of an United States Senator, who represented Alabama when the Compromise was passed in 1820, and AND GEORGIA.

Southern men boast of their open candor, and of the fearlessness with which they avow their opin-ions on every question. Especially have they held up Mr. Tooms, of Georgia, as a man of this descrip-tion. At the close of his late lecture in Boston, he was asked, by one of his listeners, whether CHARLES SUMNER would be permitted to lecture in Georgia! After a moment's hesitation he replied: Yes, if he would confine himself to the limits of the Constitution, and would not attempt to excite insurrection among the blacks.' This answer, cowardly and evasive as it is, has been approvingly published by all the pro-slavery papers in the North. Now, in the first place, we would ask Mr. TOOMES whether there is any clause in the Constitution prohibiting men from speaking out their opinions in regard to slavery! and, in the second place, whether slaves are ever permitted to attend such lectures as Charles Sunner delivers! His lectures would be just as likely to excite an insurrection among the inhabitants of Japan! The truth is, slaveholders are afraid to let the poor whites of the South hear the truth. They are the slaves who might be excited to insurrection! They are the people who must hear nothing, except what is con-stitutional! Mr. Toomis knew that no Northern man would be permitted to speak the *truth* in Georgia; and he felt the degradation of his position; but he would not confess it. When he was invited to Boston, he was not warned to confine his remarks within constitutional limits; nor was he charged not to excite an insurrection among people who could not attend his lecture! Mr. SUMNER might lecture in Georgia, provided he should bind himself to say just what would please slaveholders. Magnanimous people!

NORTHERN NEGRO STEALING.

A correspondent suggests that the Legislature should pass a law offering a premium to any ne-gro who will inform against any white man who may try to induce him or her to abscond—that negro testimony should be declared valid against all persons who may come here from a State that admits negro testimony against white persons— that all vessels and cargoes in which negroes may be found secreted should be confiscated—that the captain and mate of such vessels should be puned with death by hanging, it being their duty to know who and what is on board, and should consequently be held responsible therefor.

We trust the Legislative Committee having this subject in charge will devise the most stringent en-actment possible, consistent with its prompt and faithful execution. Hanging by law, or hanging by Judge Lynch, of all Northern incendiary negrothieves, is the only alternative.—Richmond Whig.

We copy this, not to quarrel with the natural and excusable anger of the slaveholder at being deprived of what he deems his property, but to show in what direction he turns for redress.

political rights infringed, appeals to the Courts, the Legislature or Congress, to the Executive or to the ballot-box. His appeal is always to the law, and he does not dream of making it in any but the lawful way.

But the injured slaveholder almost invariably

But the injured stavenouser and appeals not to the law, but to violence. He proposes 'retaliation.' He threatens 'disunion.' carries and trusts in his bowie knife and revolver. He counsels punishment of his aggressors by mobs, not courts; 'hanging by Judge Lynch,' or by 'tar and feathers.'

The 'last argument of kings' is always the first argument of the slaveholder. To judge by his acts, he believes there is more virtue in a stout bludgeon than in the Constitution, more faith to be put in fraud than in law. Such a man is no true believer in the Republican system. The lessons of the Revolution are lost on him. He clings to the old feudal, barbaric notion, that rights can not be trusted to popular government, but can to brute force.

The fact is its own commentary on the system out of which it grows.—Albany Eve. Journal.

From the National Era.

LETTER PROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS. To the People of the Twentieth Congressional District of Ohio:

Fellow-Citizens,-The long-pending contest for the election of a Speaker has terminated. Free-dom has achieved her first important victory in the House of Representatives of the American Congress. The doctrines of Jefferson, of the fathers of the Revolution, have been re-established

in the citadel of oppression.

I should do violence to my own feelings were I to remain silent on such an occasion; and I seize upon my first leisure moments to tender you my heartfelt congratulations. Its salutary effects are heartiest congratulations. Its salutary effects are to be enjoyed by you, by your children, and your children's children. I pray you not to understand me as addressing any particular party: I embrace in these salutations the people of all parties. Those who have opposed the progress of freedom were honest; and to them and their offspring will the blessings of a free Government be as important as to those who have labored to lustrate that Government from the curse of slavery. In the

follness of my heart, I greet you all, and pray that you and our Government may all be purified from the crimes of oppression.

The 2d of February, A. D. 1856, will mark an important era in the history of Congress. On that day, a man who dared declare that he held, early fathers of the Republic, that all with the men are endowed by their Creator with an inalien-able right to life and liberty, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He stood firmly on this rock of truth. The shafts of slaveholding calumny and vituperation were hurled at him. But he looked his opponents in the face, bade defiance to their impotent assaults, and triumphed. He was elected upon the identical doctrine for the utterance of which, I was driven from my seat in

this body fourteen years since.
You bade me return and maintain the doctrines which I had avowed. To the extent of my humble abilities, I have obeyed your behest, and those doctrines are now recognised by a majority of this body. In what I have done, I have acted as your agent, representing your views. If there be vocates of freedom, that honor belongs to you, in common with those who acted with you. I claim nothing more than to have been the fortunate Representative of your doctrines and interests

This progress of truth is without a parallel in the history of our Government. We may we'll say, 'It is a victory of truth over error, of freedom over oppression, of justice over crime.' Let dom over oppression, of justice over crime.' Let it stimulate us to further and greater efforts. I rejoice at the appreciation of this important vic-

herer so much as speak to a ' nigger' again.

copy the same.

It was then moved that we do now adjourn.

It was then moved that we do now adjourn. BENJ. F. WILSON, Chair nan.

loging persons to compose said committee: Lloyd Dorsey, Barton Bates, Baily N. Johnson, Henry __ on, Hatcher, Samuel C. McCleur, and Charles F. Wood-

Whereas, it has been made known to us, and established in various ways, to our satisfaction of its truth, that a man calling himself Charles Burns, and who states that he resides in the State of Ohio, near the city of Cleveland, and is by occapation a stone mason, has tampered with slaves, and offered to them inducements to attempt to escape from service, and has undertaken to assist some of them to escape; and said Burns, having of them as to leave no doubt of his intention, yet it remains doubtful whether he could be convicted ef any offence known to our laws, and we being unwilling to do any act which may be in violation

1st. That Charles Burns be solemuly warned to leave the State of Missouri without any delay shatever, except what may be absolutely necessary

for rest and refreshment.
24. That said Burns be solemnly warned that

we will anvance him the amount of that judgment

The Chairman, in compliance with the 4th resolation, solemnly warned him of the risk he would incur, if found in our county again, and the money

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tory by the people. The lovers of liberty may well rejoice; and these manifestations of the popular feeling, which now reach us from all the free

ular feeling, which now reach us from all the free States, will serve in coming time to stimulate our public servants to boldness of action.

Here, too, I see the warmer feelings of our nature gushing forth from honest hearts, rejoicing at this triumph of liberty. To me, the whole scene is solemnly interesting. Looking around me, I find none of those with whom I stood in the darker days of our cause. Mr. Adams has gone to his reward. Messrs. Slade, Gates, and others, have retired to private life; not one of others, have retired to private life; not one of them is left. I seem to stand alone, an old man. in the midst of a generation of statesmen whose advent upon the stage of political life is of com-

paratively recent date.

In the long period of my service here, I have sought neither emolument nor distinction. I have labored for the re-establishment of those principles for which our revolutionary fathers contended. I have lived to see them recognised by a majority of the popular branch of Congress. I regard myself among the most fortunate of public men. I have attained the highest point of my ambition. I am satisfied. And I know that you will appreciate my feelings, when I express the bope, that at the expiration of my present term of office, I may retire from public life-step aside from the public gaze-return to my humble home —and in that retirement so congenial to my na-ture, spend the remainder of the life which Heaven has allotted to me; while other and abler statesmen shall carry forward the work so auspi-ciously commenced, until our Government shall be redeemed and regenerated from the corroding sin of oppression, and the blessings of Heaven shall rest upon a free country.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Washington City, Feb. 8, 1856.

From the East Boston Ledger. JACKASSES.

Start not, 'gentle readers,' at the coarseness of our caption. There are people, bipeds indeed, who in colloquial parlance receive this title; and though a comparison of merit between them and the quad-ruped would do injustice to the brute, the term in its accepted sense is very aptly applied to the persons in question.

We cannot expect to beget any respect for them

but we propose to show that, nevertheless, these bipedal jackasses have their use. Skunks have. This morning, on opening a very respectable ex-change, the Christian Freeman, our eyes fell upon the following note to the editor:—

WENTWORTH, N. H., Feb. 11, 1856. WENTWORTH, N. H., Feb. 11, 1890.

Mr. Cobb—Sir, I Hearby notefy you that I shall not take from the Office the paper you sende me any more. You are welcomb to the money I have paid you but I want you to stop the Black Abolition Hindoo paper and if you send me another number I will publish you to the Papers. I will not have the thing in my House. Yours, &c., JOHN F. STEVENS.

Next, on opening the Liberator, the first article under the first head, 'Refuge of Oppression,' was the first to meet our view. It was from the Richmond Examiner, headed, 'The Modern Abomination of Free Schools,' and commenced thus :- ' We have got to hating everything with the prefix free -we read no further at the time, but closed the paper, and sat down to write this short article on Jackasses.

And what have we to say? Why simply this: they are the very posts of old fogy conservatism,—the worst enemies of the weak causes they espouse, and thus, jackasses as they are, they do more to advance the truth than many an honest, earnest laborer can do. They make their side so completely ridiculous and offensive that those whose eyes were never before opened are opened then. The black, jagged rocks of that region appear, and there is a general bearing off among the craft near the coast. Nothing would have warned them but the sight of the rocks themselves. Thus error, like the scorpion begirt by fire, stings itself to death.

Let no man henceforth despise the jackasses. Mr. Garrison long since understood their value and offensive as their company is, has always given them a 'refoge' in his paper, the most effective department in it. in view of such manifestations, how can any

friend of human progress despair! We can see plainly from them, how, in the course of due time,

*Ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.'

THE NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, MOB.

Mr. Burnet, who was driven out of Kentucky by hireling mob of the slaveholders, gotten up in Newport, writes the following statement of the affair to the Cineinpati Commercial :-

Messes Envious. Mrs. Corties, a very estimable lady, who had on several occasions volunteered her services for the benefit of the poor, was about to give an entertainment in Newport. I having some months since been an attractive feature i drawing together a large audience in that town, was again applied to, by several citizens, to 'vol-unteer' for this occasion. In company with Cons Millar, of the Commercial, I on Thursday called upon the lady, and gave her a programme of what I would recite. That you may know the 'terrible bloody bones' phantom that so frightened the 'Isle

from her propriety,' I give you a list.

Mrs. Norton's beautiful poem of 'Bingen on the
Rhine'—a poem, allegorical of death, entitled
'The Vision'—a humorous noem, satirical of the 'The Vision —a humorous poem, satirical of the Times and Fashions,' and the well-known recitation of the 'Maniac; ' also, Alice Carey's poem of the Deserted; and a parody on it. Su the entertainment I anticipated giving them. When I reached the Hall, in company with my wife, a Kentucky woman, we saw it in the possession of a mob, who coolly told me I would not be permitted to lecture there. One, when I asked th ause, exclaimed, 'Get to your own State, Gd-n you-go to Ohio-you've no business in Ken-tucky. In reply, I told him I had been invited over by their citizens, and protested against such treatment. A fellow by the name of Vale, in a very authoritative tone, demanded my presence separat-from my wife. This did not suit Mrs. B., and she refused to let me go. Mr. Vale pledged his hon or (!) he would not detain me but a minute or two I released myself from my wife's hold, and follow ed him. The mob instantly surrounded me.

This Vale then announced the fact that he was at the head of a committee to take me to the river. and of all things to be sure I did not deliver my lecture (as he called it) in Newport. I reminded him of his promise. Promise be d-d,' was him reply. A hack will be provided for your wife but you must go with us. I asked if they would listen to me, which the majority agreed to do. then related to them the circumstances of my visit —told them if they would all go to the ball and hear my readings, I would abide their decision I asked if anything could be more fair. Several then wanted to know if I was an 'Aboli

tionist.' Upon my inquiring the definition of the term—and receiving no answer—I replied, if they meant a man who would come over to their Stat and steal their negroes, then I was not an Aboli tionist. If they meant a man who would betray the hospitality of Kentuckians, by enticing in any manner their slaves to escape, then I was not a Abolitionist. But, if simply believing slavery great moral evil, and that Kentucky would ha been this day in a far more prosperous condition slavery had never polluted her soil, then I was suc , and that I should never even have express ed myself thus far, but for their inquiries. I re minded them of the fact, that whenever a fair wa held, a church to be built, a celebration to be go ten up, Alf. Burnet was never slighted, nor pass by, as unworthy to be asked to subscribe. Ever the very hall in which I was to lecture, I had made on towards its building.

At this time a man came into the crowd wh Vale, saying, 'Now go to your own State: from this time I will not be responsible for your safety.' I again requested them to let me go to the hall, that they might hear me, and then judge; but there was no reasoning with them. The only re-

ply was, ' Go to your own State.' Finding it useless to further importune them started for home. After proceeding about a hundred yards, some poor vagabonds sent two or three men and forty or lifty little boys, with oyster-cans men and forty or lifty little boys, with oyster-cans and drum-sticks, to make a noise at the heels o myself and wife, the latter born and raised in their its that we know Kentucky possesses, to have made the craven leaders bite the earth! The poor drivel-

ing wretches would not then have been so 'fear-less and bold,' and do such a noble and chivalrous an action as drive one woman and a man from their town, after inviting him there. When we reached the river bank, we turned and appealed to the boys, asking them why they did such things? They replied, the men told them to.

Respectfully, ALF'D BURNET.

From the Congregationalist. THE MANIPESTO OF THE TRACT AD-MINISTRATION.

Though it goes hard for a small paper, like ours, to find room for so much matter upon one subject, we have yet made room, this week, for the manifesto which has been recently sent out from the Tract House in New York. It is worthy of notice as the first document of the sort officially issued by the present Administration. It bears the marks of careful study, and is mainly framed to justify the silence of that Administration on the slavery

This it seeks to do by pleading the two limitations of its Constitution—that it is shut up to the publication only of that which is adapted to 'diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer of sinners; ' and of that which is 'calculated to receive the approbation of all evangeli-cal Christians.' Put syllogistically, the argument egates from Pennsylvania,—one Anti-Nebraska, the oth-

—in plain English—is this:—

1. It is unconstitutional for the Tract Society to publish anything which is not directly adapted to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus as the Re-

deemer of sinners, and calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians.

2. But tracts against any of the sins of slavery—such as the sin of forbidding the slaves to read the Bible; the sin of the encouragement notorious-ly given to unmarried slave females to become mothers for the profit of their masters, in contempt poor ;—would not be adapted to diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus as the Redeemer of sinners, nor calculated to receive the approbation of all evan-

Society.

Now, concerning this argument, we have three

remarks to make.

In the first place, we utterly deny the truth of

receive the approparion of all evangelical Christians.

In the second place, if, however, the position taken by the Administration be correct, and their syllogism holds, we maintain that they have repeatedly violated the Society's constitution, for matters of vastly less consequence than the sins of slavery. We prove it thus:—

1. Tracts against dancing (No. 491); sleeping ative-thus showing the arrant hypocrisy of his speech

in meeting (No. 43); novel reading (No. 515); the manufacture of ardent spirits (No. 242); the sins of traveling (No. 341); the sins of dress (No. 170); theatrical exhibitions (No. 130); amusements (No. 73); the sins of litigation (No. 168); and others which have been issued by the Society, are not di-rectly adapted to 'diffuse a knowledge of our Lord Jesus as the Redeemer of Sinners,' and are noto-riously without the approbation of 'all (professed-ly) evangelical Christians.'

2. But, by the position of its administration in

this circular, such publications are to the Tract Society unconstitutional and impossible. 3. Therefore, on its own showing, the Adminis tration of the Tract Society have repeatedly vio-lated its constitution for the sake of opposing evils

which are of vastly less consequence than the sins of slavery, and in regard to which unity of sentiment does not obtain among evangelical Christians.

The other remark which we have to make is this: Under these circumstances, the only explanation of the position of that Administration which the facts admit, appear to us to be contained in the following principle, as acted upon by them, viz:-It is constitutional to desert the letter of the constitution for sake of condemning sins which are extensively, though by no means unanimously condemned by the Christian public, when such condemnation will not be likely to affect the public acceptance, or to injure the finances of the Society. But it would be unconstitutional to follow out the letter of the constitution, and publish tracts 'calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians,

against the sins of slavery, because such a course would affect the Society's welcome in certain quarters, and might injure its finances. v can explain it in any other manner. I the reporter of the Tribune a we should like to see it done. With our present

light, we are not able to do it. All of which we submit in the spirit of profound respect, and utmost kindness, for the signers of this manifesto, and toward all concerned.

From the Dover (N. H.) Morning Star. THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The New York Independent is earrying on a crush ing war against the policy of the Tract Society in regard to slavery. The Society argues, prays, flings the dust of sophistry in the face, threatens, flatters, shows wrath, talks piety, and exhibits curious signs of distress, while the Independent independently sends shot after shot into the very heart of their citadel, to their extreme consterna We are rejoiced at this, because it promises to force the Society from its disgraceful do-nothing position in regard to a catalogue of villanies unsurpassed by the blackest incidents of crime the world ever beheld. Neutrality has been impossi-ble on this subject for years, and the Society has really been on the side of crime, and is guilty of giving aid and comfort to oppressors. It has done much good, and, we fear, as much evil. It may have converted some infidels by publishing Nelson Paley, Watson, but has made more by conniving at slavery, robbery, adultery, persecution. It has spoken incessantly against sleeping in meeting, using tobacco, dancing, going to theatres, &c., but has refused to speak a word against buying and selling men, tearing families asunder, selling children by the pound, and fair maidens as victims of

lust.

The Star has for years condemned this policy in the Tract Society, Sabbath School Union, and Bible Societies, but the leading religious papers have ap-proved and defended them. But, bless God, the light is breaking! there is hope of deliverance. The issue of the contest is certain. It is only question of time. The march of true Christian sentiment on this subject is more and more firm and rapid, and ally after ally comes up to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The distress of the energy increases; we shall triumph; this stain upon Christianity, which has so long disgraced the church, will be wiped away. Whoever attends the next anniversary of the Society will hear discussion ping. that will stir men's souls. Some of the strongest men in the nation will be arrayed on either side come over to the side of humanity, justice, true if this proposition was defeated, he should feel boum piety. It must, it will become a mighty engine to to leave the Convention. carry Christianity to the South, where now prevails, and work a change that shall secure liberty to the captive, justice to the wronged.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Zion's Herald of Feb. 13th, after noticing the action of Dr. Storrs' Church, which is familiar to our readers, adds:-

We learn that a Congregational Church in Chelsea (Rev. Mr. Langworthy's) has resolved on the same course. The example of these churches will be followed by hundreds of others, until the American Tract Society learns that it "don't pay 'to wink at great social evils in the noon of the nineteenth century. We regret that such a course seems necessary to correct the errors of a society so eminently useful as the American Tract Society confessedly is. Still, we cannot find it in our hearts to censure those churches. The directors of that society have been faithfully warned, faith-fully labored with, affectionately entreated. They are evidently incorrigible.

The message of Pres. Pierce forms one of the

THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders. BOSTON, MARCH 7, 1856.

KNOW NOTHINGISM WITHOUT A MASK-MILLARD PILLMORE NOMINATED.

The National Convention of the 'American,' alias Know-Nothing' party, assembled in the National Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 22d ult. Delegates were present from every State in the Union, except Maine From every report of its proceedings that we have seen it is admitted to have been one of the most distracted disorderly and boisterous assemblies ever brought to gether. For example-the reporter of the New York Herald says- 'The yeas and nays were ordered in the midst of one of the prettiest rows' he ever saw :- 'all. except the shoulder-hitting, was as bad as Old Tamma ny on a ratification night.' Shortly after he adds-

The President rapped for order in vain, and for two or three minutes there was a tremendous row. Again- The Convention was now like a mob, many er pro-slavery,-claimed admission, each to the exclusion of the other; and after a hot debate, the forme were admitted by a vote of 88 to 45. This led to a tem porary bolting on the part of some of the Souther members. The notorious 'Parson Brownlow,' of Ten nessee, said that the South would have nothing more to do with the Convention, or with any candidate it might nominate for the Presidency; and if any Southern man-a slaveholder-stooped to receive a nomina of the seventh commandment; the sin of the vio-lent separation of that 'which God hath joined Florida, was deeply afflicted, and deplored the action, 'they would ride him on a rail.' Gov. Call, of tion of the Convention; he was an ultra-Union man; his whole life had been dedicated to the Union He could now see that there were two American parties in the Convention, distinctly marked, and sepagelical Christians.

3. Therefore the publication of such Tracts rated by barriers that neither could overleap. 'He would be unconstitutional, and impossible for this said,' according to the Herald, ' that some of the Congressional agitators who had been fighting in Washington under the nigger-worshippers' flag, and had selected a Massachusetts nigger-worshipper as a standardthe minor premise of the syllogism. We contend that tracts properly written—such tracts as Albert Speaker's chair of the U. S. House of Representatives, Barnes or Mark Hopkins might write—would be came into this hall, and asked him to act with them. eminently adapted, both indirectly and directly, to diffuse a knowledge of Jesus as the Redeemer of sinners at the South, and would be in the highest was desirous of coming into the Convention, and degree CALCULATED to receive the approbation of all uniting with the North in striking down and forever paralyzing the arm of Papal Rome, now uplifted against his country (!)-On being interrogated by a Pennsyl vania delegate, whether he did not vote to admit the delegates of Louisiana, a State that admits Catholics into the American party, Gov. Call replied in the affirm-

> respecting Papal Rome. Mr. LATHROP, of Louisiana, said he was originally New England man, but all his interests were now at the South, and he must take Southern ground.

> Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, said he had been fighting the beasts at Ephesus in Joshua R. Giddings's district for ten years, and stood there as a national American.

> Mr. McLEES, from the same State, said he would have had his arm severed from his body, rather than he would have voted for Salmon P. Chase. He was one of the 24,000 that bolted that ticket.

> Mr. SEWALL made a speech to the South, insisting that Pennsylvania was not an abolition State, (wonderful discovery !) and that William F. Johnston was not an abolitionist.

> Mr. WILLIAMSON said he represented a district where they did not know an abolitionist from a spavined horse. Great laughter, of course, at this brilliant sally. Mr. Hughes, of Wisconsin, said he was a native

American, but wanted to find out whether he was a member of the Convention ; if not, so as to tell his wife and children. He had twelve in the family-three times three twins-and if any body could do better than

that, he wanted to see them.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Pa., defended himself against the charge of abolitionism, but he was opposed to the Kansas bill. In no other sense was he an abolitionist.

How the Massachusetts delegates behaved is thus re ported by the Herald :-

Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, wanted to change his vote. because he did not want to appear on the record voting with negro-worshippers. (applause,) and also to give the reporter of the Tribune an opportunity to call him a 'doughface,' as he believed he had not much of an opportunity to-day. Mr. Ely defended New England from the charge of abolitionism, and said that New England wanted a national man, who was not committed upon any subject. He would rather trust a Southern man to defend the rights of the North, than a Northern man. He said he intended at some future time to propose a resolution denying the right of the National Council to make a platform for the National Convention, and that the last named body should make

its views known to the people.

Mr. Richmond, of Mass., attempted to get the floor. The Chair ruled him out of order.
Mr. RICHMOND insisted on being heard.
Considerable confusion ensued.

A Voice-Choke him down if you dare! OTHER VOICES—Call the names! Hear him! lown! Rap! rap! rap! You're out of order! Mr. PANGBORN, of Massachusetts.—Stand you ground, Richmond! I move he be heard. Somebody seconded the motion.

Mr. MURBAY, of New York, said Mr Richmond has no right to speak. The Convention was now like a mob, many member

five people talking at once, and altogether a pretty

Mr. RICHMOND said his State was opposed to making any nomination at the present time. He was willing to make any compromise in the arrangement of the matter that would not be a sacrifice of his anti-slavery principles. He gave notice to the Convention that, whatever the nomination may be, if it does not that, whatever the nomination may be, if it does not come up to the anti-slavery standard of Massachusetts, she will repudiate it. Mr. Thurston, of Massachusetts, followed. He ex

pressed his surprise that the same courtesy had not been extended to Northern men that had been given to Southern gentlemen. He desired that Massachusetts should be heard a little more, and in a different manner from what she had been in the speeches of som of his colleagues. He was for freedom himself. H considered it a disgrace that to be an anti-slavery man should exclude a man from being national.

Mr. Thunston, of Massachusetts, when his name wa called, announced that his understanding was, that this was to be a test yote between freedom in the North and the conflict will be sharp and desperate. But this was to be a test vote between freedom in the Nort truth must prevail. That mighty moral force must and slavery in the South; he should vote 'Nay'; an

Cries of ' Good bye,' ' Go now,' ' He's a black repub Mr. ELY, of Massachusetts, said, that under the im

pression that the man most talked of in the Convention has the Presidential nominee, and that he might be able to succeed with his favorite candidate, (understood to be Com. Stockton,) he should vote 'Yes.' (Laughter.) Mr. Annold, of Massachusetts, said his constituent Mr. Arnold, of Massachusetts, said his constituents desired him to vote against a nomination, but he had observed movements in this Convention that he did not suppose he should when he entered it. He had seen larking upon this floor the dark serpent of discord and disunion. There are men here in league with the arch traitor, Henry Wilson, and they are endeavoring to destroy the harmony of this glorious Union. (Applause from the South.) He said that Massachusetts was not disloyal to the Union, that she would sustain him in adhering to the action of this body. Black republicanism, under the lead of the present Executive of that State, had been thefeated by fifteen thousand majority, and they would do it again by a still larger vote. (Appland they would do it again by a still larger vote. State, had been deteated by litteen thousand majority and they would do it again by a still larger vote. (Ap plause by the South.) Several Southerners shook Mr Arnold by the hand, and thanked him, at the close of his

Mr. Thunston, of Massachusetts, said his coll rightest pages in the history of our country. The temory of its author will shine while patriotism is a littue.—Richmond Enquirer.

True—shine and brighten like a bad maskerel!

Mr. Thurston, of Massachusetts, said his colleague had as a prize him by his words. For himself, he was temory of its author will shine while patriotism is a littue.—Richmond Enquirer.

True—shine and brighten like a bad maskerel!

Mr. Eames, of Massachusetts, said his colleague (Mr. Arnold) represented Massachusetts; that he did not believe he meant to cast reflections upon the gentleman who last spoke. He was in favor of proceeding at once to make a nomination, and should vote 'Yes.'

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, as a candidate for President, and Andrew J. Donnelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

George Law, of New York, and Garrett Davis, o Kentucky, were nominated for the Presidency by oth-

An informal vote was then taken, and resulted a follows :- Fillmore, 71 ; Law, 27 ; Davis, 13 ; and 88 scattering votes, giving Fillmore a majority of 1.

In view of this result, the next day the seceding Southern delegates again took their seats in the Convention, the following scene having first transpired :-

Mr. BROWNLOW-I propose to extend an invitation to Mr. Call, of Florida, to come back and join the church.

A Voice-And Walker, of Alabama. Mr. BROOKS-New York, and all the others. Mr. BROWNLOW-I accept the amendment.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. BROWNLOW (to Gen. Call)—Give us your hand, old fellow! (Embracing him, amid renewed laughter

the whole country. When we return to the South, I shall say to my constituents, 'If your brothers of the North have not given all you want, it is my fault, not theirs. They would have given me more than I asked. I am glad to participate again in your deliberations. Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, said when he left the Con-

Convention, but he had yielded to the entreaties of men from all sections of the country, and returned. The circumstances now are entirely changed. The Convention had shown a desire to reform, and had relinquished abstracts. He felt that in returning to their Councils, he in nowise forfeited his self-respect or subjected himself to the charge of sudden change of opinion.

A DELEGATE moved that each State should vote full, and that the vote of absentees should be divided according to the sense of the delegation.

sulted as follows :-

more. Virginia also changed from Davis to Fillmore, and so did Tennessee. The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Ely, of Massachusetts, voted for Stockton, of New Jersey, but changed to Kenneth Raynor. Messrs Keith, Brewster, Arnold, Robinson, Temple and Thurston, of Massachusetts, voted for Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Messrs. Richmond, Allen, Trask, Sawin and Hawkes, of the same State, voted for John M'Lean, of Ohio. New Jersey changed from Stockton to Ellipses. Ohio. New Jersey changed from Stockton to Fillmore. The States all voted full. Walker, of Alabama, cast nine States all voted Iuli. Walker, of Alabama, cast nine votes of that State for Fillmore; and Lake, of Mississippi, the same way. Fillmore got only one vote from New England—Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island. Mr. Law had ten votes from Ohio, and the rest from New York.

After the Chair declared the vote, Mr. Scroggs, of New York, offered the following :-

the unanimous choice of the American party for the office of President of the United States. Carried, smid tremendous cheering.

for Donelson, and Mississippi for Walker. Messrs. on the subject of slavery! On motion, this paper was Lowell, Johnson, Ford and Murray, of New York, voted received as "the sentiments of the Southern friends of for William R. Smith, of Alabama.

The States mentioned below, with the number of dele-

gates to which they were entitled, were not represented in the Convention at the time the nominations were

Connecticut 6 New Hampshire 5
Georgia 10 Rhode Island 3 Iowa 4 South Carolina 8
Louisiana 6 Vermont 5 Vermont...... 5

Mr. Doneison, of Tennessee-I lack words to express my thanks for the vote with which you have honored me. I have not sought it, and I shall not decline it. Although during Mr. Fillmore's administration he did not agree with us, yet he said we ought to be more Americanized. I have many letters from him, and they all breathe the warmest attachment to the Constitution and the Union. I live at the South, and I am owner of more than an hundred slaves, and I like the institution anore than an hundred slaves, and I like the institution as warmly as any man born south of Mason and Dixon's line. But while I claim every thing for the South, I am not the less sensitive of the claims of the North. We ask nothing for the South that we are not willing to grant to the North. I left the Democratic party—

A Voice-It left you, Mr. Donelson. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Donesson-I could not agree with the sectional policy of the present Administration. Mr. D. further said that if General Jackson, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay were alive, they would be on the American platform. He would have preferred that some one else should have received the nomination, and promised that whatever of energy, talent or good-will he possessed should be given

this cause. "
Here there were loud calls for Brownlow. Mr. Browntow-I have very little to say, and will b and sweet, like a roasted maggot. (Laughter.) I have edited, for seventeen long and dreary years, a political paper in Tennessee. Now, I have the honor to announce that it has the largest circulation of any political paper in Tennessee, what I have long watched and prayed for; and I say, that with Mr. Fillmore at the head, and Giddings to back him up, we might have and prayed for; and I say, that with Mr. Fillmore at the head, and Giddings to back him up, we might have hard work, but we should carry the State. (Loud laughter.) But with this large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean (looking at Douelson) we will not leave a grease spot of this Administration. I shall go back to Tennessee, and jump higher and squeal louder than anybody else in the State, and I shall open the ball at the Knoxville county court house. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Brownlow continued in a characteristic speech, and con-Brownlow continued in a characteristic speech, and con-cluded by advising the Convention to say 'Flugen,' and go home.

The Convention thereupon speedily adjourned sine

In consequence of the action of the Convention, considerable portion of the Northern delegates seceded, and held a preliminary meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, representing eight States-viz., New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois.

Lieut. Gev. Ford, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and Lucien G. Peck and I. H. Webster were chosen Secretaries.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Stambauch, of Ohio, Riddle and Williamson, of Pennsylvania, and Perkins. of Connecticut, expressing a desire to unite with any party in the country for freedom that would not require sacrifice of their American principles. They were united in considering freedom the paramount question in the coming contest.

A protest, signed by all those who voted for George Law and Sam Houston, was presented against the nomination of Fillmore, on the ground that he was not a member of the American party; that it was an utter betrayal of the American movemen; that Fillmore was not nominated by a majority of the States; and that he was forced upon the State of New York by Southern votes, against its wishes.

A Declaration, addressed 'To the American Party o the Union,' was presented, signed by seceding members from Ohio, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Mass setts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan Visconsin and Iowa; and proposing to all the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and elect delegates to a convention, to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United

The following resolution was adopted :-Resolved. That the Executive Committee are authorized, at their discretion, to alter the date for the assembling of the National Convention, and that the Convention designate the time and manner of electing the delegates.

In view of this high-handed pro-slavery action on the part of this profligate Convention in Philadelphis, we cannot better express the feelings of our breas than by adopting the language of the Worcester Spy :-What do we see? At the first great national gathering of this so called American party, convened for the purpose of nominating the standard bearers for the Presidential contest, as the fulfillment of all our prelictions and the realization of our worst fears, we se-Millard Fillmore, the most servile tool that ever dis graced the North by his recreancy to the institution under which he was born and reared ; whose hand sign ed the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and thereby abol ished the habeas corpus and trial by jury in every State in this Union, nominated for the Presidency. He who made the hills and vales of New England vocal with the baying of Southern bloodhounds; who converted the Boston Court House into a slave barracoon, and compelled the judges of this ancient Commonwealth to crawl under chains erected by Southern man-stealers, to the tribune of justice ; who armed the thieves and burglars of the metropolis of New England with sabres and revolvers to overawe the descendants of the Pilgrims in the streets, while his judicial myrmidons were engaged in trampling our statutes and Bill of Rights under their feet ;-we see such a man as this, put in nomination for wention, he was impelled by a strong sense of duty. He had endeavered to let the position of the South be distinctly understood. He felt constrained to abandon this Convention, but he had yielded to the entreaties of men be thoroughly anti-slavery, and devoted to the support the Chief Magistracy of the nation, by a party that and maintenance of free institutions. And as if the nomination of the chief of Northern doughfaces was not enough, to illustrate the entire subserviency of the American party to the Slave Power, its complete and absolute thraldom to the lords of the lash, it filled the measure of its mendacity, by nominating to the Vice Presidency the man described in the appropriate, if ing to the sense of the delegation.

Presidency the man described in the appropriate, if
This was carried, and the roll was proceeded with for the first vote for a candidate for President, which re- upon the floor of the Convention, "the large, fat, greasy Tennesseean," Andrew J. Donelson, who, when Millard Fillmore.... 179 John M'Lean, of Ohio... 13 greasy Tennesseean," Andrew J. Donelson, who, when George Law, of N. Y.. 24 Kenneth Raynor, of N. C.14 Garrett Davis, of Ky.. 10 Sam. Houston, of Texas... 3 arose in his seat and boasted that he was the owner of more than a hundred Slaves, and that he was as devot-

Philadelphia Convention, but accedes to the platform of

Island, the following resolution was offered, but tabled by a vote of 45 to 9, viz :-Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination New York, offered the following:— of Millard Fillmore, and A. J. Donelson, for President Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, of New York, is and Vice President of these United States, and that as members of the American party, we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

On Tuesday, in the American State Council of Rhode

The vote for a candidate for Vice President proceed- NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION ed, and resulted as follows:—

This Convention assembled at Pittsburgh, (Pa.) on Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, received182 the 22d ult.—twenty-three States being represented on Maryland to the Republican National Convention,' advocating the restoration of the Missouri Compromise as on the subject of slavery ! On motion, this paper was

> Republicanism,' and ordered to be printed. Speeches were made by Horace Greeley, Joshua R Giddings, Preston King, Rev. Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Kremlin of Ohio, Mr. Carling of Illinois George W. Julian, Judge Spalding, and others.

A long and an elaborate Address to the People of the United States, embodying a Declaration of Principles and Purposes of the Republican party, was read and Mr. Fillmore received thirty-two of his votes from adopted. It commenced with the usual party clap-trap States that never gave anything but Democratic votes in the electoral college; and had the rule been adopted of allowing only the delegates actually present to vote, Mr. Fillmore would not have been nominated, there being and of 'ardent and unshaken attachment to the Union singlety the rule would not have been nominated, there being and of 'ardent and unshaken attachment to the Union of American States'—that 'arresment with hell': of American States '-that 'agreement with and it concluded with 'disclaiming any intention to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, or

adopted by the Convention :-

We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as objects for which we unite in political action 1. That we demand and shall attempt to secure the epeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slave into Territories once consecrated to Freedom, and ill resist, by every constitutional means, the existence of slavery in any of the Territories of the United

States.

2. We will support, by every lawful means, brethren in Kansas, in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless in-vaders, and will give the full weight of all our political ower in favor of the immediate admission of Kansa the Union as a free, sovereign and independen

3. Believing that the present National Administra-tion has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the Slave Power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of Freedom from the Territories, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

It will be seen that the sole issue with the Slave Pow er, of ' No more slave States,' is thrown overboard, and we find substituted therefor a determination to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State ! 'Small by degrees, and beautifully less.' Courageous and magnanimous Republican party! Will not the Slave Power tremble now?

The Committee on Organization recommended the holding of a National Republican Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of June next, to be composed of delegates from the States, equal in number to twice the Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled.

A spirited letter was read to the Convention from Cassius M. Clay, Esq. of Kentucky, which we shall publish in our next number.

Position of Col. Benton on Slavery. Hon. Thos. H. Benton writes a note to the National Intelligences for the purpose of correcting a statement said to have been made by Horace Greeley at Pittsburg, to the effect that Mr. Benton was in favor of abolishing slavery in Missouri. Mr. Benton says :

'Now it so happens that there is a clause Constitution of the State of Missouri which forb 'Now it so happens that there is a clause in the Constitution of the State of Missouri which forbids the Legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners; and it further so happens, that I was much instrumental (though not a member of the Convention) in getting that clause put in, and for the express purpose of keeping slavery agilation out of the State. Some few years ago, there was a movement in the State to abolish that clause. I condemned that movement, for the same reason, to keep slavery agilation out of the State. And now, if any thing could be added to increase the misfortune of that State, it would be to add an inside slavery agitation to the outside one which prevails on her border.' which prevails on her bord

Mr. Benton thus glories in his shame, and shows that he is as bad as the worst of the slaveholding tribe.

ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES. The petitioners to the Le gislature of this State, for the establishment of an Asy um for Inebriates, wherein they may receive suc reatment as shall restore them to soundness of health and eanity of mind, will be allowed a hearing this (Fri day) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber.

ACCURSED BE THIS UNION! The following is the mournful, shocking, most infamous termination of the slave case in Cincinnati, which has sent such a thrill of sympathy and herror throughout the land. And this is all, in the last resort, that Free Soil, Republican Gov. Chase can do,

either to protect personal liberty or to vindicate the laws of Ohio in an acknowledged case of homicide conmitted on her soil! No Union with Stareholders! From the Cincinnati Columbian, Feb. 29 DELIVERY OF THE CINCINNATI SLAVES AT COV.

INGTON, WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES The last act of the drama of the fugitive slaves was The last act of the drama of the fugitive slaves was yesterday performed by the rendition of the seres persons whose advent into the city, under the bloody suspices of murder, caused such a sensation in the community. After the decision of Judge Leavitt, Sherig Brashears surrendered the four fugitives in his causedy, under a capias from an Ohio Court, to U. S. Marshal Robinson. An omnibus was brought to the jul, and the fugitives were led into it—a crowd of spectators looking on.

tors looking on.

Margaret, the presumed murderer of her child, va. Margaret, the presumed murderer of her child, was in custody of Deputy Marshal Brown. She appeared greatly depressed and dispriited. The little infast, Silla, was carried by Pio. Russell, the door-keeper of the United States Court, and was crying violenty. Pollock, the reporter of the proceedings in the United States Court, conducted another of the fugitives, and all were safely lodged in the omnibus, which drove down to the Covington ferry-boat; but, although a large crowd followed it, no hooting or other signs of excitement or disapprobation were shown.

On arriving at the Kentucky shore, a large crowd was in attendance, which expressed its pleasure at the

On arriving at the Kentucky shore, a large crowd was in attendance, which expressed its pleasure at the termination of the long proceedings in this city by the umphant shouts. The fugitives were excerted to julk where they were safely incarcerated, and the crowd moved off to the Magnolia Hotel, where several tasts were given and drank. The crowd outside were aldressed from the balcony by H. H. Robinson, Esc., of the Enquirer, and United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, who declared that he had done his duty and no more, and that it was a pleasure for him to perform an act that added another link to the glorious chain that bound the Union.

Mr. Finnall, attorney for the claimants, said he never loved the Union as dearly as now. It was proved to be a substantial reality.

Judge Flinn also addressed to the crowd one of his peculiar orations; was followed by Mr. Gaines, the owner of Margnets and the child of the children.

Judge Flinn also addressed to the crowd one of his peculiar orations; was followed by Mr. Gaines, the owner of Margaret and the children. After hearly cheering, the crowd dispersed.

We regret to have to record, that after these rejoicings over the recovery of the seven fugitives, as outrage was perpetrated by a hand of low ruffians upon a worthy and estimable member of the press. During the speeches, Edmond Babb, Esq., the reporter of the Gazette, was taking notes. He was pointed out by some of the persons who had been witnesses on the trial as an abolitionist—an accusation that we are not away is warranted by any facts. On his return toward the river, Mr. Babb was struck on the back; turning road river, Mr. Babb was struck on the back; surning road to see whence the blow came, he was knocked down by a blow from the fist of one of the mob, and while down, was brutally kicked by a number of the crewd. Severwas brutally kicked by a number of the crawd. Seter-ral respectable persons then remonstrated, and Mr. Babb had an opportunity of rising.

Many calls were then made—'Lynch him,' 'Isr and feather him,' 'Ride him on a rail'; at last, a call

was made that met with a hearty response- Put the was made that met with a hearty response—'Put the d—d abolitionist on a cake of ice, and let him float in hell!' The crowd moved down toward the river, having the reporter in their midst. Before they rached it, most fortunately, as preventing a yet worse outrage, Mr. Lee, late Deputy under Marshal Ruffin—new Deputy U.S. Marshal—with five more Deputies, caught in the late of him. Lee and his companions at once batter. sight of him. Lee and his companions at once hastened to the rescue, drawing the revolvers they had with them for conducting the fugitives in safety through Cincinnati. At the sight of six shooters, the crowd fell back, and Mr. Babb was safely brought to this side, though suffering severely from blows, kicks and bruises.

much to be regretted, as tending to exaperate felling already sufficiently excited. The object of this erely is a gentleman of slight frame and feeble constitution; his habits are inoffensive, and his disposition smisble; his fidelity and correctness of demeanor have gained him the esteem of all who know him. A more unjust selection for such a display of brutality as the one we have recorded could not have been made.

The returned slaves, with several others who attempt-

ed to escape over the ice bridge, and have been kept in Covington jail ever since, will, it is said, he sent down

to Vicksburg in a day or two, and sold.

Sheriff Brashears, it is rumored, will be in a difficult position, he having obeyed a court of which he was not an officer, instead of returning the capies, with a statement of the facts, to his own court. The Marshal was under an injunction from Judge Burgoyne not to remove the children until his decision on the habest corpus case regarding them should be delivered on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock. We cannot yet ascertain what notice will be taken of these irregularities.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

ers' Hall, South Danvers, on Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 9 and 10. On Saturday evening, the meeting was called to order by the President, C. L. REMOND, and the usual invitation to a free platfern given to all present, to call in question the positions of any or all who might speak. Addresses were made by C. L. Remond, Wm. W. Brown, and J. A. Howland, of Worcester; and exceptions were taken to some of the remarks of one or more of the speakers, while allouing to the action of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the clergy generally, by one or two Universalist clergymen present, who said that nearly all of the clergy of that denomination were as auti-slavery as any body, although, as Lerens Dor once said, it appeared from the fluttering, that some one or more were wounded by the random shots ists

their ranks. Adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock Sunday merning. SUNDAY. Met pursuant to adjournment, Vice Preident E. F. Burnham in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read by the Secretary.

H. W. Bancroft and Perley King were appointed a Committee on Finance. Addresses were made by Messrs. C. L. Remond, of Salem, Mr. Howland, of Worcester, and others, on the subject of finance and the distribution of anti-slavery

publications, and D. M. Allen, of Greenwood, on Colonization.

Voted, to adjourn to 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. C. L. Remond in the chair. Short addresses were made by the President, Wm. W. Brown, J. A. Howland, Loring Moody, and D. M. Allen, which were listened to with marked attention by an intelligent and by far the youngest audience erer seen at one of our county meetings, and it is boped that the seed sown may yet yield an abundant barrent of free and earnest men and women.

Adjourned, to meet at 64 o'clock. EVER NO SESSION. This meeting was a crowded one, and many went away for want of room; but those who tarried were amply paid for standing, or sitting in crowded seats, if silence and marked stice-

tion are any test by which to judge. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were made to the

meeting by Messrs. J. A. Howland, L. Moody, W. W. Brown, and the President, C. L. Remond. Adjourned, sine die. ISAAC OSGOOD, Secretary.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON. Our last page is

wholly occupied by the speech of Mr. WILSON, in U. S. Senate, relative to the Kansas question, wherein men and things are called by their right names, and no quarter is shown either to ruffians or dough facts. As Mr. Wilson is the most active, outspoken and istrepid of all the Northern Senators, it is to be expected that he will be (as he is) the most feared, hated and denounced of them all by the slaveholders and their Northern accomplices in man-stealing.

BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. We copy with much pleasure the following complimentary notice from the last number of the London Empire :-

'We rejoice to learn that the Boston Anti-Slavery
Bazaar (in which many of our readers take a deep interest) has been most successful this year. Long may
it continue to supply the sinews of war to the American
it continue to supply the sinews of war to the American
Abolitionists, and enable them to prosecute one of the
greatest moral movements of the age. Long, too, may
these devoted men and women be sustained by the these devoted men and momen be sustained by the cheering sympathy, and active support, of British planthropists.

G. W. P.'s poetical effusion next week.

LETTER TO PARKER PILLSBURY. LINESVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25, 1856.

To PARKER PILLSBURY, England: DER PARKER, -You are far, far away, and ar less rais between our bodies, but no oceans can roll, rivers flow, no continents stretch, between our thoughts and our sympathies. These know no geographical lines nor national distinctions. As I move about this country, any where between Cape Cod and the Ministrippi, I meet your spirit, your thoughts and sure stamped them on loving and pole hearts. It is beautiful and refreshing thus to contact with you; to hear your name spoken rit affection, and your words and sentiments quoted

with trusting reverence. lan this moment in a room where you have often ut, and in the midst of those who cherish your memoat and pour spirit with a kind of religious devotion bus and Alorta Brooks and their family are around We have had a talk over you and your visit here, per pears ago last summer, and your labors in this reto you are consecrated in many true and noble berts, that best strong with high and holy sympathies per hopes for humanity. As I hear these true-hearted pept speak of you, with so much fresh and kindly mps speak of you, with so much fresh and kindly mpathy, I cannot but feel how the soul rises above all grial surroundings, mingles its thoughts and feellag with, and nestles lovingly and trustingly in, the busins of loved ones that are far, far away. Our sals, leaping over oceans and continents, mountains and salleys, and ignoring all outward obstacles, hover and their loved objects, to whisper in their ears areds of eternal life and peace, and to sing in their pearts songs of heavenly rest. I know the heart of the randerer, whose life is consecrated to the elevation and afection of our common humanity, to the overthrow of slavery, war, intemperance, sectarianism, nationalis and of all customs and institutions, in Church asi State, that cannot exist without wrong to earth's talling millions. I know how good and how pleasant it is to feel that there are hearts here and there in which you are cherished with trusting affection, and slich sympathise with you in your conflicts. We do indeel draw draughts of eternal life from the heart that less and trusts us. The hearts about me love and trast you. You are to them as an absent brother, for whose mission of love and justice they ever pray. How the anti-slavery conflict has bound together brave and loring hearts around the globe! God is in the work that so rouses and cements human hearts, and it must triumph. But enough of these deep, holy, soul-sus-

tuning matters of private affection and sympathy,

4 Significant Fact. The short-sighted Free-Soiler

and Republicans often taunt us, the Disunionists, as Nethings, or drones in the great national hive. They make their boast that they are doing the work of abelition. They exult greatly over the recent triumph of their party in electing Banks as Speaker. A fact is now before me in this District, to illustrate the true nearling of their boast. This town and this district have probably more Republican voters than any other non or district in Pennsylvania, in proportion to the population; and the reason is, because there is no othedistrict in which the Liberty party, Free Soilers and Republicans, together with all other parties sworn to sutain a pro-slavery government, and to do the kidaspper's bidding, have been so severely rebuked by Garrisonian Abolitionists, as Crawford and Mercer counties. You, Parker, havellabored here, C. C. Burleigh, S. S. and Abby K. Foster, and others, have labred here, and have shown the pro-slavery character fall political parties, and the pro-slavery position of all men who swear allegiance to the will of the slavehiller. The great mass of voters have felt obliged to de something to save themselves from the crime of man-stealing; so they satisfy themselves by joining a party that seeks to prevent the extension of slavery, but not to abolish it. Why is the Reserve so much more anti-slavery, politically, than any other part of Ohie! Because these Garrisonians have most faithfully preached there the dissolution of this kidnapping Union. Why is the Republican party so strong in Massichusetts? Because THE LIBERATOR has been published there for twenty-five years. There have lived and laborel Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, the Festers, Pillsbury, the Chapmans, Westons, Jacksons, and a host of the true and brave-hearted, who have denounced and sought the destruction of all institutions that cannot tist without enslaving man. Where had been Giddags, Wade, Sumner, Wilson, Banks, and the whole epublican party, but for the moral sentiment created and their hope, would soon lose all their vitality, even spinst slavery extension, and go where the Whigs and the Democrats have gone before them. The ballot and the bullet are powerless against slavery, and every other form of sin; only truth can triumph over the monster. The God of ' hot wrath,' of ' vengeance, and 'battles,' must fall before the Demon of Slavery ; it is only wrath against wrath, violence opposed to visleede, death to death. Fraud and cruelty can never be put down by blood and murder. Only a spiritual God can ever meet and conquer the God of slavery. You will see what the Pennsylvania Legislature i

doing to allow slaveholders to hold slave in this State. Abill is reported to allow them to bring their slaves bere, and hold them here. It is now being discussed Would not that be a sight, to see Pennsylvania re-establishing slavery on her own soil, from whence it was driven fifty years ago and more, -all to save the Union and sustain the Democratic party ! We shall soon see

Judge Kane has failed to get the Legislature to re move his trial from Delaware county into Philadelphia He thinks he shall have a better chance to triumph over Williamson, if he can be tried by a jury from the city. But the Legislature, the Democratic party, dare not risk the olium of removing the trial to the city. Pennsylvania is called the Keystone of the Union, the Arch that binds the North and South together. The other Northern States are becoming disgusted with her mean subserviency to the Slave Power. As the Keystone of the Union, she is losing her power. Let her authorize slaveholders to hold their slaves within her borders, and she will raise a tempest within and around her borders which will not be easily controlled. Slaves are now fleeing across her territory in all directions. This is a great jubilee for fugitives. This subject of fugitives, and the aid given to them at the North, keeps up the wrath and bluster of the South to boiling heat. Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisitas and Mississippi are discussing retaliatory meastres. One is, that no man from Massachusetts, Ohio er Wisconsin, or any State that harbors or protects fagilites, shall be able to collect his debts in the South. Good! Let that be done, let no Northern merchant or prehanic be allowed to collect his debts in the South, and then the North might wake up. Then there is a reposition to get Congress to pass a law compelling such State to pay for all the slaves it harbors and protests. Good! Let that be done! All goes to contince the people that there is but one alternative, i. e., INTIME SUBMISSION TO THE SLAVE POWER, OF THE DIS-SOLETION OF THE PRESENT UNION.

You will have seen the case of the heroic slave mother, Margaret Garner. The names of Virginius and Vitginia will be forgotten, while those of Margaret and her habe will live. She cut the throat of her loved lit-Le ene, to save it from the outrages to which Ameritea Christianity and Republicanism would have sublered it. But the end is not yet. It is to be hoped this case will be the power which will lead Ohio out of the Union. The State and National Governments, it is bojed, must have a conflict over it. Let the Union remalave that noble mother if it dares. The fetters of four millions will be snapped all the sconer.

Dear Parker, -watch the progress of events here in Church and State, and lay them before the people of Europe. You can understand them and expound them

slaveholders and their apologists. Slavery has fled for appearances, I should judge that the Rev. gentlemat refuge to the bosom of a God and a church and clergy shared my sympathics. At last, approaching Eli Warners and their apologists. that can shelter criminals so all-over dripping with in-nocent blood as are American slaveholders and their very decidedly condemned the allusion to Kausas at apologists. Show to the people there the true charac- fairs, remarking that if he should go there, he would ter of what they have regarded as the 'model Repub- 'join the Missourians'! After the congregation was

The people of England need not fear it, while Slavery agely, I thought, and replied in the negative. Pulling bears rule; for the first blast of such a war-trumpet a Tribune from my pocket, I said- Permit me would sound the knell of slavery. The contest for the point you to some statements here. Perhaps you d Presidency is begun in earnest. The South are trying not know the kind of work the border ruffians would to unite on Pierce. Cushing is laboring for the nomination of the Democratic party. The Republicans have made some impertment remarks. He said he wanted met in Pittsburg to form a platform. I have not seen none of my 'newspaper lies!' I then asked him if he it, but they will not utter one word against slavery, would like to take service with the Kickapoo Rangers only against its extension.

held a protracted meeting here five weeks, to convert in some abusive language, and I left him, after complisouls to a slaveholding Christ and a slave-hunting menting him with the assurance, that from the spiri God, by singing, praying and shouting, day and night. But you, the Fosters, and others, have forestalled them. They can do nothing. I have held four meetings here, all to show the supremacy of man over hi incidents, and the folly of killing, enslaving and crushing men to save institutions. All admit my premises, but struggle against my conclusion, when applied to Sabbaths, Ceremonies, Bibles, Constitutions, Churches Priests, Politicians, and Governments. This sentiment | FRIEND GARRISON : is going deep into the hearts of the people. When Europe and America shall practically recognise the fact that man is above his incidents, and never to be This calls up some reflections. Are guns and bayonets sacrificed to them, then, and never before, will institu- swords and pistols, ostrich feathers and gaudy rags, fit tions, in Church and State, hold their true relations to

Adieu, dear friend. God bless you ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

POLITICAL ABOLITION - JOSEPH BAR KER AND STEPHEN S. POSTER. TORONTO, (Canada West.) Feb. 18, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND:

I will presume, with your good leave, to invite th attention of Joseph Barker and Stephen S. Foster to a short letter of mine in THE LIBERATOR of 21st of last

Though Mr. Barker and Mr. Foster were recently pitted against each other, on the question of the character of existing anti-slavery politicians, yet Mr. Foster, hardly less than Mr. Barker, seems afflicted with the popular delusion that anti-slavery may be served by politicians. In the letter* named, I believe I have unanswerably shewn that 'political anti-slavery' is an absurdity and an impossibility.

Mr. Barker, in his letter from Iows, in your paper o Jan. 25th, says, 'To rank such men as Giddings, and struments of destruction, or even to countenance such Sumner, and Chase, and Hale, * * * * * with such proceedings, gives the lie to their professions. 'Acmen as Stephen A. Douglas and Henry A. Wise, is tions speak louder than words, and the person who neither wise nor just'; and he seeks to strengthen his claims to be a follower of Jesus Christ, looking with case by referring to the opposite motives that sent the favor upon such vain and warlike displays, is a hyper two men to Congress; one for the 'noble object' of crite, to say the least. overthrowing the honor of the slaveholders,' the other 'to uphold it.'

An illustration may east some light on the subject common herd of brewers of ale and porter, ' is neither wise nor just.' Or, 'to rank' respectable and holy men, who are moderate drinkers of intoxicating drinks. with the out-and-out drunkards whom police men take in charge, ' is neither wise nor just,' quoth the advocates of moderation. Now let it be borne in mind, that it was as brewer, and not as philanthropist, that Mr. Buxton was classed by tectotallers with the strong drink-making fraternity, and that it is only as drinkers of strong drink that respectable and holy men are from each other for life, and hell will hiss responsive ranked with common drunkards. The man who takes to the proceedings. one glass of strong drink, in violation of the laws of health, has no better reason for doing so, than another man who, having taken one glass, proceeds to take a second. If the first is right, the second is, and the third, and so on to the utmost length of drunkenness, The first is transgression of law, and the last is no more, and hence the wisdom and justice of the tee-total classification. It is only as politicians that Giddings, Sumner and others are justly classed with the slaveholders. Their proper and exclusive work in Congress as legislators, is to do in 'moderation' what the slaveholders carry to 'excess.' People in the Free States, and claiming to be abolitionists, dare not trust one another for the regulation of their mutual intercourse, without establishing the relation of mastership and sub-

and to execute 'lower law.' low services performed before the larger audiences, ter aside from that of an impostor. whose kingdom of heaven cometh by observation.

I heard Mr. Foster expound his views in Michigan, about a new political party. It is a pity for so earnest neyman barber in Brattle-street, some two years ago than nothing. He despaired of the people being wean- through the country under the assumed name of Lec ed from their inveterate propensity to voting. Their L. Lloyd. While following the calling of a barber, Ba them this calf. The only available anti-slavery is the Travels in South Africa,' and became very much in break them to pieces, to grind them to powder, and He subsequently obtained the work, studied it atten ting up, of other authority than God's but as enemies away but a few months, returned under the name of to the divine government? 'Why halt ye between two 'Leo L. Lloyd, the only son of the late King of Nubia. opinions? If the Lord be God, serve him ; if Baal, 'The Prince' gave a lecture in Tremont Temple, som serve bim.

Yours, very truly, GEORGE SUNTER, JR.

* In the last paragraph, for 'Congress' read con-

Mr. GARRISON:

DEAR SIR,-We have Abolitionists here, plenty of enable him to carry civilization and Christianity in them, but they have fallen behind the times, and are no Africa! When in New Bedford, he was accompanied longer dreaded by the Propaganda. Why is it that by a colored man named Bell, better known as 'Sho to stir the nobler energies of the soul? Probably, be- a day or two, but when that was over, he returned to the ends of slavery in almost every contest it has with oyster supper, and His Royal Highness footing the bill. freedom. But I am wandering from the purpose of this writing.

For the Methodist Church of this place has been re- Hon. Rufus Choate, and Hon. R. C. Winthrop, as enserved the honor of numbering among its members one dorsing him. who openly avows his sympathy for the border ruffians of Missouri ! Recently, the Rev. Mr. Watson, an black man, of neat figure, short hair, bright eyes, and Englishman, preached a missionary sermon here. To- has a somewhat wirey walk, and has done much in the ward the close of his remarks, he slightly alluded to what Henry Ward Beecher's church had done for the Kansas cause ; not, of course, supposing that any of adventures which he experienced with lions and other his members would take umbrage at the allusion.

At the close of this discourse, he passed around to receive contributions. When he came to me, I told him plainly that I was 'in for Sharp's rifles,' and that to the people. Do what you can to fasten the brand of I felt much more interested just then in seeing a recoi thuy and cultawry from social life upon American Intionery than a missionary spirit developed. From

dismissed, I stepped up to Warren and said, 'Do you Will there be war between England and America? read the Tribune?' He looked at me somewhat say and if he thought that playing the cut-throat and assess The Methodists-the staveholding Methodists-have sin would comport with his profession? He indulge he seemed to possess, I felt confident he would make better border ruffian than church member. Very respectfully, yours

A. HOGEBOOM. Shad's Corners, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1856.

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON. Urica, Feb. 22, 1856.

The streets of this city are alive with military dis play, in commemoration of the birth of Washington. emblems to celebrate the birth-day of the ' Father o his Country'? Are implements calculated to excite our animal and destructive passions, and our nationa vanity, in accordance with the character of him whose appearance on earth calls up such proceedings?

I wish not to slander the dead, nor to hold in rever ence principles which no enlightened mind can respect In looking over the history of Washington, putting the best construction on his acts of which they are capa ble, such displays are in keeping with the characte he manifested. 'First in war,' and one of the largest slaveholders of his day-owning a farm fifteen mil square, and having human beings enough to carry i on whom he reduced to chattels—the signer of Andre death-warrant-what more can be expected than that the military should celebrate his birth-day as a fit me mento for these vain and animal displays?

I say, this is in perfect keeping with those who pro fees to be in favor of war and bloodshed; but for a Christian people, who claim to be followers of the Prince of Peace,' whose 'warfare was not of carnal weapons,' to be seen with guns, swords, and other in-

The call is quite common to add this birth-day o Washington to the list of holidays, -and by all means let it be added. A people who believe that might makes 'To rank such men as'-Thomas Fowell Buxton with the right, who regard Jesus Christ as an upholder of slavery, who would rather see their own mothers sent into slavery than have a national enactment, claiming to be law, violated, should, to be consistent, observe the birth-day of their father warrior and slaveholder.

Yes, let warriors and slaveholders turn out in ful regalia,-guns, swords, pistols, bowie-knives, cat-o' nine-tails, flaunting rags and ostrich feathers, - and let the baying of blood-hounds mingle with the wail o heart-broken mothers and distracted children, torn

The reformer, whose awakened mind sees beyond the present, knows that Humanity is progressive, that Truth will sometime triumph, and Justice eventually rule our world(in love-now dark and groaning with oppression, through ignorance of the end and aim of existence.

The present is indeed dark and sad, yet, through th eye of knowledge, hope lights up the future, and Eder bliss shall be more than realised, when justice, sympa thy and love are the governing motives of manking D. HITCHINGS.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

The increasing anti-slavery feeling in the free States, by Carrisonians? Should we cease our efforts now, jection. Politicians of the most diluted stamp, it may escaped from oppression, has induced many unprincithe Republican party, high-sounding as is their boast be no stronger than small beer, are still sent to Con-pled persons to go through the country soliciting money gress for this work-to represent the want of faith in for the professed purpose of purchasing relatives or the right and duty of self-government, and to make friends, or educating the person asking the donation. Several of these impostors have, from time to time True, these men may have a larger audience for what been exposed through the columns of THE LIBERATOR. Mr. Phillips lately called their anti-slavery lectures, but While at North Bridgewater, last week, we met one of that is no service to the cause of liberty. They have a these persons, passing under the name of Mary Adams. larger audience before whom to stultify themselves by This woman was advertised, more than two years ago saying one thing -lip service-and doing another, that by Mrs. Abby K. Foster, who met her in the State o is all. If they do speak true words for liberty, they New York. She has passed under various names since must condemn themselves. Their lecturing in Congress the commencement of her career. She is tall, slender, is worthless, because it means nothing. The man whose and inclines to stoop; has a bright, penetrating eye convictions are carnest enough and enlightened enough yellow complexion, evidently a mixture of African, Into compel him to conform his conduct to the true words dian and Anglo-Saxon; prominent nose, high cheek which rise to his lips, can afford to content himself with bones, and her hair somewhat curly. She has several an handful audience in a log school-house, feeling the scars on her neck, and her left cheek in now swollen assurance that he is working with Omnipotence, which over which she wears a cloth. This woman has any can dispense with the parade of the showy but hol- amount of impudence, and sustains a very bad charac-

But by far the most successful impostor of who we have lately heard, is a man who worked as a jour and able a workman to spend his strength for worse under the name of Baker, and who is now travelling idolatry is hopelessly incurable, therefore he provides ker one day found his employer reading 'Moffat's total and everlasting destruction of all their idols; to terested in the subject upon which the book treated. scatter them to the winds. I press the question on all tively, and soon began to relate his experience in religious mids, Can we set up, or consent to the set- 'South Africa.' He left Boston, and after remaining weeks since, in which he related the story of the Wedding Ring,' just as it is told in 'Moffat's Trav els.' Lloyd is from somewhere near the Ohio river and was doubtless a slave in the adjoining State of Kentucky. During the past winter he has made Bosto his home, when not out on a begging tour. He spen BORDER-RUPPIANISM IN THE CHURCH. some days, in the month of January, in New Bedford, where he went from house to house soliciting money t Union Worship takes the soul out of Abolitionism, Bell,' who assisted the Prince in his operations. The and leaves it a dead, a lifeless principle, without power Odd Fellows' Levee called Lloyd from New Bedford for cause slavery owes its perpetuation to the magic influ- finish up the houses not before visited. We understand ence of the Union-saving principle; and for the rea- that he obtained the sum of fifteen dollars from one son, too, that anti-slavery Union-savers, as a general person alone. During the winter, the Prince has often thing, always abate just enough of their opposition to been seen with girls, and gliding over the snow with the demands of the Slave Power to secure, ultimately, railroad speed, the performance concluding with an

Strange to say, this brazen-faced impostor has obtained the names of such men as Hon. Edward Everett,

Sturt, alias Baker, alias Leo L. Lloyd, is a small way of committing other persons' speeches and poetry, all of which he gets off with much case. He relates wild beasts in South Africa. Of course, he knows nothing of that land, except what he learned from ' Moffat's Travels.' His Royal Highness the Prince of Nubia talks of visiting the Western country. Our friends should receive him in a becoming manner.

Will the Standard and Bugle please copy ?-

Inspector, the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, thus speaks o Gen. Wilson's annihilation of Toucev :-

'Mr. Toucey, paper-maker to the Administration, who has been instructed out of his seat by his State Legislature, and who represents no part of Connecticut but his own paper-mills, sprang forward, to prove his ready servility to his employers, and made a venomous assault upon the Senators on the other side of the Chamber, denouncing them as agitators, rejoicing that at last justice was about to be done upon them, and condoling with them that their occupation was about to be lost.

The poor tool, however, meet speedy and effectual justice. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, branded as a falsehood his last charge upon the opposition Senators, and stamped it (to use his own words) upon his brazen forchead. Long as my experience has been in observing such characters as Senator,—more properly ex-Senator—Toucey, I never witnessed insolence and servility more terribly rebuked. It will be necessary for the Administration to get another champion.

General Wilson, having administered this castigation, proceeded with altogether the ablest and most interesting exposition of Kansas affairs that has yet been heard in the Senate. His facts embrace the whole case for the people, and against the Administration. 'Mr. Toucey, paper-maker to the Administration

SENATOR WILSON'S SPRECH. The speech of the new Senator from Massachusetts, which we commence in another part of this sheet, marks a new era in the history of that body. The federal representatives of the three millions of slaves in the United States have never, been talked to quite as plainly before, and we have no doubt they will be the better for it.—N. Y. Ecening Post.

From the Boston Journal of the 28th ult.

Kansas. In the House, on Monday, a Kansas message was received from His Excellency the Governor, transmitting a communication in relation to Kansas, received by him. There was no opportunity for reading the communication, which was laid on the table. The following is the message of the Governor, which covered a communication from the Executive Committee of Kansas, similar to that which has been transmitted to the Legislatures of other States. to the Legislatures of other States :

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives In compliance with the request of the House of Rep

resentatives, contained in an order of that branch, passed on the 25th inst., which has been duly communicated to me, I transmit herewith the only 'communi-cation I have received, in my official capacity, relative

to affairs of Kansas.'
It consists of a brief letter of the 21st of January. which, from such inquiries as I have been able to made, I believe to be authentic, purporting to be signed by J. H. Lane, C. Robinson, and G. W. Ditsler, representing the existing condition of things in that territo-ry at the date of the letter, and the apprehensions entertained by its inhabitants of impending outrages from the anticipated incursions of evil-disposed persons from the adjoining State of Missouri.

While this document has no such official character

as, in my judgment, to warrant the Governor in obtruding it upon the Legislature, or making it the subject of an Executive communication, I cheerfully avail myself of the order of the Honorable House of Representatives to transmit it to that body, for suc action as they may deem it proper to take in respect to HENRY J. GARDNER.

Kansas Affairs. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune telegraphs from Washington as follows: ·Intelligence was received by the Government this

morning, containing assurances that the border compa-nies of Missouri will acquiesce in the present state of things in Kansas, and make no aggressive movement. The President instructed Governor Shannon, before leaving, to visit the companies personally, and say, if an invasion was attempted, it would be resisted by all the power he could command. Also, to say to the people of Kansas, that the same authority would be ex

erted if any insurrectionary demonstration occurred.

If the Topeka Convention assembles, a civil process
will be sued out against the Governor and other officers,
on the ground of the territorial law, that they are assuming functions to which they have not been legally elected or appointed. The same law prevails in mo of the States.

"No military force will be employed unless the civil process is resisted. Republican instructions have been sent out by a special messenger, who started on Wednesday night, to members of the Topeka Convention, desiring them merely to organize and adjourn, so as to be prepared for other movements hereafter. With these precautions on both sides, no collision is now ap-

THE SLAVEHOLDERS' CRUSADE AGAINST KANSASrises for pro-slavery emigrants or volunteers to go to Kansas in April. 'He will take no females, no slaves, nor minors under 18.' But the following part of the notice is the richest morceau that has fallen in our way lately. Addressing the solicited emigrant, he says-On his way there, he is expected to be orderly and temperate; to allend the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer, night and morning : learn to fear God, to be charitable to our enemies, gentle with charitable to our enemies, gentle with females, and those in our power; merciful to slaves and beasts, and just to all men'!!! Wonder if Walker and his Nicaragua fillibusters had prayer night and morning? Oh! the boat. At any rate, it has never been seen or heard the boat. At any rate, it has never been seen or heard aritable to our enemies, gentle with females, and when will the sacred name of religion cease to be invoked by the workers of iniquity, in furtherance of their devilish schemes?

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Since the unconstitutional freezing up of the Ohio river, referred to some days since by the Cincinnati uncommonly thriving business. In the course of our newspaporial 'pickings and stealings,' following items, all in one issue of the Daily Columbian, of Cincinnati—that of the 13th ult.:

More Fugirives. We are not members of the Underground Railroad Company, but during our attend-ance at the fugitive slave trials, we hear something of their business. Besides a party of six negroes men-tioned in another column, another party of three reach-ed Covington on Monday night, and approached the river. On coming in sight of it, they retreated in fear, on account of the number on it. They came up with a horse and sleigh standing hitched at a residence, jumped into it, rushed off at lightning speed for the other side of Jordan.' left the sleigh standing by the river side, made for the invisible depot, and were soon sliding safely along the underground rail-whom he bought and manumitted. He is now in his 71st year, and is a stout, tall, and intelligent looking the independent circumstances. with a horse and sleigh standing hitched at a reside

NUMBER Two. We learn that six more slaves from Kentucky reached the depot of the underground railroad in this city on Monday night; they were sent on to the terminus in Canada.

NUMBER THREE. The Maysville Eagle says that party of five slaves in Macon county, borrowed their master's horses and sleighs for a ride, three or four days ago, and crossing the river upon the ice, effected their escape; also, that a party of four were stopped and arrested at a toll-gate near Flemingsburg, who were also bound for Canada.

The above make fourteen. The party involved in the fearful tragedy at Cincinnati numbers seven, besides which, four more of the slaves of Mr. Gaines, the owner of Margaret Garner, have made successful flight, while he has been attending the trial of the fugitives in our sister city. An Act of Congress against the freezing of the Ohio must be appended to the Fugitive Slave Act.

A negro attempted to run away from Mason county the other day. He was caught at Wyoming, badly frost-bitten.—Louisville Democrat.

The Democrat might as well have said snake-bitten as to say he was running away southward. Wyoming is more than thirty miles from the State of Ohio and Abolitionism.—Maysville Eagle.

If slavery is such a blessed institution for the negroes, how does it happen that they never run away southward? Why is it that they prefer snow fields to cotton fields, if slavery is so genial to their natures?— Cincinnati Commercial.

How FILLMORE WAS NOMINATED. Mr. Fillmore received, on the test vote for the nomination, forty-five votes from the slaveholding States, and but twenty-six from the free! Of the thirty-five delegates from his own State, only eight voted for him! The entire proslavery section, except Kansas and two scattering votes, went for him. This and the secession of the Free Soil members nominated him

BLACK REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY. To swear, in Convention, never to support a slaveholder for any office; to procure an election to Congress on the strength of such swearing, and then—to elect for clerk a slaveholder and slave-breeder—and to transfer, from a slave holder and slave-breeder—and to transfer, from a stary rex if Washington, a SLAVE AUCTIONEER, to the office of door-keeper! Why don't somebody give three cheers for the 'friends of freedom' in Congress!

—Vermont Patriot.

Beach im early the following morning at the railroad on Main street. She did so, and went with him to New Albany. The officer then put her in jail.

Officers Crawford and Mitchell, accompanied by the ferryman and Sam McHugh, went to New Albany to find the man. He was in an eating cellar, where they arrested him, and brought him to the jailing this city. His name is Elijah or Elias—— He says he is from New York. He was confronted in the jail by the woman, who said he looked something like the man who took her off.—Louisville Journal, Feb. 20. BLACK REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY. To swear, in Con-

The friends of Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks celebr ted his election as Speaker of the U. S. House of Repre-sentatives, by a dinner at the Reverediouse on Thurs-day of last week, at which J. A. Andrew, Esq. presid-d, and a number of eloquent speeches were delivered.

Woman's Rights in Nebraska .- Civilizatio in the West is getting the start of the East. While in this part of the country we are only discussing woman's rights, the lower branch of the Legislature of Nebraska has passed an act extending the right of suffrage to women. It passed by four majority, but we do not find that it was acted upon by the other branch.

Woman's Rights in Kentucky.- The Ken tucky Legislature has adopted an act authorising the courts to give married women the right to do business and hold property, distinct from their husbands, when the latter are intemperate, or otherwise fail to perform the duties of husbands and fathers.

The Rhode Island Legislature ha passed a law by which a married woman may devise by will any lands, tenements, or hereditaments held in her own right in fee simple, fee tail, or for the life of any other person, or for any other person, or for any other term than her own life. The only restriction im-posed is a provision that such last will or testament shall not impair the rights of the husband upon the death of the wife as tenant by the courtesy.

Twins and Triplets .-- A few days since, the wife of Rev. Horace James, of this city, gave birth to two children at one time, and since then, the wife of Rev. George Bushnell, also of this city, has given hirth to three children, all at one time. - Worcester Spy.

Republican Victory in Detroit .- O. M. Hyde Republican, has been elected Mayor of Detroit, by about 200 majority over A. W. Buel, the Administration candidate. Mr. Buel was in Congress in 1850, and voted for the Fugitive Slave Law. The slavery issue was therefore fairly represented during the canvass.

Three men came up to Bristol, R. I., or the ice, on Wednesday of last week, from Sandy Point, off Prudence—a circumstance which has not happened before in thirty years.

Colored Military Company .- Robert Morris Colored Mittlary Company.—Robert Morris,
J. W. Clark, and others of our colored citizens, have
petitioned the Legislature for a special enactment authorising them to organise as an independent military
company, on the model of the volunteer companies of
the Commonwealth. The petitioners are already organised as a private military association, and are the
proprietors of a handsome stand of arms. The uniform
they propose to adopt is of dark blue cloth, ornamented
with simple white or gold trimmings.—Boston Post.

Newspaper Stock .- Three thousand five hunired dollars were offered, yesterday, for one share of the New York Tribune. This would make the one the New York Tribune. hundred shares, into which that establishment was divided a few years ago, worth \$350,000. The par value of each share is \$1,000. We congratulate our neighbors on their immense pecuniary success, and confess that Abolitionism pays better than Unionism It is hard work sculling up Niagara Falls with a crowbar .- N. Y. Mirror.

Railroad Accident .- On the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, between Fitchburg and Ashburnham, on Saturday evening, says the patch, a man and a woman who were walking on the track were run down and almost instantly killed. The train at the time was passing through a deep cut o snow, just wide enough to allow the cars to pas

Re-election of Hon. B. F. Wade .- The Ohio Legislature, on the 28th ult., re-elected Hon. B. F. ide, whose present term expires in March, 1857, to by a vote of 100, against 36 for Todd, and 2 scattering. the United States Senate for a second term of six years,

Assault upon an Editor and its Consequences Thomas Hayne, U. S. District Attorney, attacked Charles Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, in the street, on the 28th ult., striking him a severe blow in the face. Mr. Wilson returned the blow, knocking Hayne through the window of the State Bank. The difficulty was occasioned by the comments of the Jour nal on the political course of Hayne. Cincinnati, Feb. 25 .- The Licking river,

opposite this city, commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, breaking up the ice in the latter, and doing great damage. The steamboats Flag, Albertine, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem, Yorktown and Black Diamodd, were all sunk, and will prove a total loss. It is also reported that the steamers Wisconsi

Forest Queen are lost below Mill Creek.

Several other steamboats were more or less injured, and a number of barges and flat boats sunk. The total loss thus far ascertained is upwards of \$200,000. Further disasters are apprehended.

The Ohio river has risen about eight feet with-in the last twelve hours, and is still rising.

We find a paragraph in circulation in which it is estimated that the clergy cost the United States six million of dollars per year; the criminals twelve millions; the dogs ten millions; and the law-yers thirty-five millions.

Mr. Du Pre died in the Queen's Bench Prison, London, on the 6th ult, after an incarceration of fifty-four years for debt.

That Elephant Story .- The story of the elephant that was lost overboard from a Baltimore steamof since.

Exciting Trial.-At Austin, (Texas,) a great excitement existed on account of the trial of persons charged with the burning of the auditor's office. The court was attended by an armed guard. The citizens were also arming, and a conflict was feared.

An attempt to kidnap slaves in Stratford, Canada, is recorded in the Stratford Examiner The mistress wrote a loving letter to the slave-woman, and the master wrote to the chief constable of Strat-ford, offering him \$200 if he would induce her to go to Cincinnati.

Pay of the Judges .- Gov. Gardner has sign ed the bill, which, after the 1st of January, 1856, allows the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a salary of \$4500 a year, and his associates \$4000 each.

Samuel Williams, a colored man, sold his farm near Clear Spring, Md., recently, containing nearly 200 acres, for \$7000, to John Pearl. The Ha-

old man. He is now in independent circumstance. Most of his children are in the West, and the rest them all desire to go to the same country, to " pull up stakes, and follow them."

The Removal of Free Negroes .- A bill has passed the Georgia House of Representatives, by a large majority, which provides that the tax now imposed on free persons of color shall be set apart as a fund to be applied in transporting this class of people voluntarily beyond the limits of the United States, and those se ed, may voluntarily return to sorvitude. [How

Since 1853, twelve steamboats lost at sea have cost 1250 human lives, and \$7,250,000 of pro-

The Newport Mercury states that two geese were dug out of a snow drift in that town, if few days since, which had been without food forty-see days. They were very thin of flesh, but quite lively.

Mount Auburn,-There have been 573 interments in the cemetery for the year ending Dec. 23, 1855; of which, 435 were of persons just deceased, and 138 were of bodies removed from other cemeteries. Whole number of interments in the cemetery. 7825 .- Transcript.

Kidnapper Arrested-An Inopportune Kiss Early yesterday morning, a man and woman crossed the river on the ferry boat from Portlaud to New Alba-ny. The woman had a thick veil over her face, so that it could not be seen, and was neatly clad. On stepping on the wharf at New Albany, the man raised the vei of the woman and kissed her, when the ferryman discovered that she was a negress. The ferryman then brought her back, and placed her in charge of officer Crawford, of Portland. She represented herself to be free, but had no papers. The officer intimidated her, when she acknowledged that she belonged to Mr. Newland, of this city. She stated that a white man had made an arrangement with her on Monday night to meet him early the following morning at the railroad

At the concert given by the Hutchinson for the benefit of the fugitive slaves recently under ex-amination in Cincinnati, the amount of \$133.40 was

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society, in aid of the

new series of Tracts, Scotland.—From Edinburgh, to Samuel May, Jr., for publishing Scottish Remonstrance, \$23,15.

Mussachusetts.—Rev. James W. Thompson, Salem, 2;
Martha Fletcher 1. Lydia L. Walker 50c, Sophia S. Walker 50c, Sophia S. Walker 50c, Sophia

S. Woodbury 25c, Abbie W. Sprague 25c, Almira Lock 25c, Chaney W. Carter 25c, Francis H. Drake 25c, friends, 25c, all of Leominster, Ohio.—Wm. F. Parker, Cleveland, 1 25. Indiana.—Thomas W. Bailey 50c.

By Joseph A. Howland : Rhode Island.—At Valley Falls, \$2.32; Woonsock-et 2.39, Edward Harris, do. 5, Samuel Chase do. 2,

Elizabeth Chase, do. 1. Massachusetts.—At Millville 2 45, Upton 2. By Aaron M. Powell :-Michigan.—S. McGee, Albion, 25c, M. Cheeseman 25c, Hartwell Russell, Fairfield, 2, S. B. Fundy and A. W. Bennett 25c, Manly Smith, Brighton, 25c M. Lee, Howell, 25c, H. Gardell, do. 25c, A. Rickey, Lyons, 25, friends 1 50.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

WORLD'S BIBLE CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the im-revenent of our race, and believing that the doctrine the divine authority of the Bible is one of the greatest hindrances to its improvement—and believing fur ther, that this doctrine has no foundation in truth, and that a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abandonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be cal-culated to spread through the world what may appear

to be the truth on this important subject.

The alleged evidences of the divine authority of the Bible will, as far as practicable, be examined in the Bible will, as far as practicable, be examined in the order in which they are presented in the works most approved by the leading religious denominations, and most frequently referred to as authorities by advocates of the common faith. Such arrangements will be made with regard to speakers as may appear best calculated to secure a correct exposition and a thorough discussion of every branch of the subject.

To secure the order and efficiency of the Convention, it is required that all who contemplate taking an active part in the discussion will please apply to the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying their application with suitable references as to character and

application with suitable references as to character and talents, and, in case they are delegated by churches or by liberal associations, with certificates of their delega-tion. The discussions will take up the forenoons and afternoons. The evenings will be given to lectures and

JOSEPH BARKER, Salem, Ohio. REUBEN WEBB, Philadelphia. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, New York. AUG. THEO. STAMM. HORACE SEAVER, Boston. J. P. MENDUM, J. M. BECKETT,

BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY! We can now say, and say with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonial Seminary is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it up ten years, at least, if nothing more should be donated. It is located five miles west of Battle Creek, Michigan, in a rapidly growing community of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in process of erection, for the accommodation of the school. Families and students will find Bedford a very desirable situation. The large boarding-hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term. The expenses of a student for board, tuition, room rent, all, are about student for board, tuition, room rent, all, are about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms on rea-

sonable terms and board themselves.

The Spring Term will commence on the 4th of March next; the Fall Term on the first Monday in September.

The following by nohes are taught in the Seminary:
Latin, Greek and French; a full course of Mathematics; Natural Sciences and English Studies. Instru-mental Music by Mrs. Howe.

H. CORNELL, Principal. O. D. HOWE, Teacher of Languages.

J. W. TALBOT, Teacher of Mathematics. J. P. AVERILL, R. CORNELL, L. HOUGHTON, E. Y. CORNELL, J. W. TALBOT, D. BROWN, H. CORNELL, Trus-Harmonia, Mich., Jan. 23, 1856.

N. B. All communications must be sent to H. COR-NELL, Battle Creek, Mich.

LECTURES TO GENT LEMEN.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HEALTH. AT THE N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, 274 WASHINGTON ST.

At the request of Members of the Legislature, and Lectures, illustrated with manikins, anatomical preparations, &c., will be given by WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., one of the Professors in the College, commencing at 7½ o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, and continuing at the same hour on THURS-

DAY and MONDAY evenings.

These Lectures are free to the members of the Legislature, who are respectfully invited to attend whenever it may suit their convenience. At the close of any of the Lectures, the Secretary will give (to Members who may desire it) information respecting the history, con-dition, and prospects of the College, and explain the nature and object of the change in its charter and organization which the Board of Directors have recent-

ly petitioned the Legislature to make.

Tickets for the Course, \$1 each, to be had of the subscriber, at the College, 274 Washington street. SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., Sec'ry.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1856. LAND, Agents respectively of the Massachusetts and American Anti-Slavery Societies, will hold meetings as

Friday eve'g, Mar. 7 Sunday, Monday Wednesday Milford. eve'g, " 10. Candia Village, Friday Sunday ** 14. Hancock, Peterborough, Monday eve'g, " 17. Tuesday " 18. Wednesday " 19. Fitzwilliam, Thursday Friday Marlboro'.

EF WM. WELLS BROWN, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings, for the present, in Rhode Island.

PLACE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY. colored lad, between 14 and 15 years of age, well-d posed, well-behaved, and intelligent, wants a place in a good family in the country.

Apply to Samuer May, Jr., 21 Corahill.

Applications for Mrs. Webb's readings in Massachusetts and vicinity, during the month of March, may be addressed to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ENGLISH LAWS FOR WOMEN, by the Hon. Mrs. Nerron. A few copies of this interesting work are now for sale (20 cents each) at 21 Cornhill.

BRAMHALL, BONNELL & RICHMOND, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

NEW YORK. JOSEPH A. BONNELL. CORNELIUS BRAMHALL, CHARLES RICHMOND, JE. Worcester Hydropathic Institution.

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On Arch and Fountain Streets, WORCESTER, MASS. THE Proprietors of this Institution aim to make it a

comfortable home for invalids at all seasons. The lecation is elevated and healthy, and easy of access from all parts of the city.

The medical department is conducted by Dr. S. Rogers, and has never been limited to the exclusive use of water in those cases which seemed to require other

There has recently been erected a first-class Gymnasium upon the grounds belonging to this institution, which is under the charge of an experienced teacher. For term, &c., address
E. F. ROGERS, Superintendent.
Out-door practice attended to. Office hours, 2 to 4

Worcester, Jan. 25.

J. B. TERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS, message from the President of the U. Fed States was re-eirer by the Senate, inclusing a report from the Secretary of State, on the existing state of affairs in Kansas.

Mr. Wilson-Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Toucry] closes his speech with the assumption, that there may be those in the country who do not wish the President to preserve order; and he is pleased to say that, if the Executive does so, their "vocation" will be gone. Let me easy to the Senator from Connecticut, that the "vocation" of those to whom he alludes is not fawning, abject servility to power. No sir; they do not -bend to power and lap its milk."

——"bend to power and lap its milk."

If the Secator from Connecticut a lodes to those who have opposed the uncalled-for and wanton repeal of the Missouri prohibition; if he aliuses to those who condemn the policy of the Administration in Kansas; if he intends to charge the intelligent, patriotic men who sympathise with the wronged and outraged people of Kansas now hravely struggling to preserve their firesides and altars, their property and lives, against the armed aggressions of lawless invasions from Missouri—with a disposition to violate or resist the laws of the country, or to cherish sectional animosity and strife, he makes a charge unsupported by even the shadow of truth; and here, and now to his face, and before the Senate and the country, I pronounce the charge utterly un ounded. If he intends, sir, to insinuate a charge of that character against me, I promptly meet it, and tere and now before the Senate I brand it as it deserves.

The Senator from Connecticut, with an air of confident assurance, calls for facts. Evidently

The Senator from Connecticut, with an air of confident assurance, calls for facts Evidently possessed with the vast knowledge embodied in these documents sent here by the Executive, the Senator assumes the air and tone of one entitled to speak by authority, and he invites us to deal in facts. Sir, he shall have facts; for it so happens that the friends of those who are struggling in Kansas to protect their tives, their property, their all, against unauthorised power and lawless violence, know something of the facts which have transpired there. All knowledge, sir, of affairs in Kansas is not in the keeping of the Executive and his Senator from Connecticut. The tree of knowledge, sir, was not planted in the Executive garden; and I sometimes think, if it had been its forbidden fruits would have been more secure than were the fruits of that tree plucked by our first parents. first p ren's
The Senator from Connecticut commends us to

The Senator from Connecticut commends us to the consideration of this correspondence; and the Secator from California [Mr. Weller] asks us to print ten thousand exira copies of it, to be scattered broadcast over the land. I now say—and I can establish what I say before any committee of investigation, so that no manicin question the declaration—that this correspondence utterly and totally misstates and misrepresents the state of affairs in Kansas. These documents, sir, are made up of telegraphic dispatches, of letters, of statements, of orders, written by Governor Shannon and others, on the rumors of the lour, in a large Territory, at a time when the people were deeply and others, on the rumors of the hour, in a large Territory, at a time when the people were deeply agitated by all sorts or reports that flew over the land in rapid succession. We are called upon now to publish these rumors -rumors that turned o.t to be exaggerated or false—rumors recognised and admitted to be false by the Governor of the Territory in his conversation and in his treaty with the citizens of Lawrence. Yes, sir, the Senate is now called upon to print and send over the country, as official documents these supernious mis epresentations of facts. They will carry a gigantic falsehood to the American people. He who reads only those documents his no accurate knowledge; no true conception of the actual consition of affairs in Kansas at the time covered by them

true conception of the actual condition of affairs in Kansas at the fine covered by them.

The year of 1854 opened upon a wast territory, lying in the heart of the continent, extending from thirty six degrees thirty minutes on the south to the processions of the British Queen on the north, from the borders of Missouri, lows, and Minnesota on the east, to the summits of the Rocky mountains on the west. Over that territory, larger than the empire of Napoleon when, at the heart of the grand army, he gazed upon that "ocean of fine" that wrapt the minarets, turrets, and towers of the ancient capital of the Czars, the Republic, in that wrapt the injuners, turries, and towers of the ancient capital of the Czars, the Republic, in the 6th of March, 1820 engraved in letters of living light the sacred words, "Slavery shall be, and is forever, prohibited!" Slavery, with hungry gaze, glared upon the forest and prairie, bill and moun-tain, lake and river, of that magnificent region it was forever forbidden to enter. Fixing its glitter-ing even upon that paradise, conserved by the ing eye upon that paradise, consecrated by the nation to freedom and free institutions for all. nation to freedom and free institutions for all, hallowed forever to fee men and free labor, the slave powr, in the person of the late President of the Senate, the soul of these border aggressions, demanied that this heritage of free labor should be opened to the withering foolsteps of the bonds man. Sir, with hot haste you grasped this domain of freedom, and flang it to the slave propaganda. Sir, your Administration, in answer to the stern protest of the free laboring men of the country whose heritage it was, mocked them with the delusive premise that the actual settlers were to shape, mould, and fashlon the institutions of Kansas and Nebraska. Sir, two years have passed, and your "aquatter sovereigaly" is proved a delusion and a cheat. Laws, more inhuman than the code of Nebraska. Sir, two years have passed, and your "squatter sovereignty" is proved a delusion and a cheat. Laws, more inhuman than the code of Draco, forced upon the actual settlers of Kansas by armed invading hosts from Missouri, are now to be enforced by the dragoons of the United Statea. The constitution, framed by a convention of the people, is spuraed from the halls of Congress; the convention that formed it is pronounced

and the people who ratified it are branded as traitors by the Administration and its subalt-rms. By the theory of the Kansas-Nebraska act, Mr. President, the actual settlers were to decide the President, the actual settlers were to decide the transcendant question, whether freedom should bless or slavery curse the virgin soil of those vast Territories, lying in the central regions of he continent. The sons of the free States—of Puritan New England, of the great central States, and of the Northwest—men who call no man master, and who wish to make no man a slave, were invited to plant upon the soil of Kansas those institutions that have blessed, beautified and adorned the homes of their childhood. The sons of the South—from regions once teeming with the rich fruits of dields, now blested, blighted and withered, by the sweat of untutored and unrewarded toil—were

from regions once teeming with the rich fruits of fields, now blasted, blighted and withered, by the sweat of untutored and unrewarded toil—were invited to plant, if they could, the institutions that had dishonored labor in their own untive States, upon the unbroken soil of Kansas. Sir, the people of the North and the people of the South had a legal and moral right to go there, when they pleased, in companies or in slog e families; under their own direction, or under the auspices of emigrant aid societies in the North or the South.

Sir, the honorable Senator from Missouri. (Mr. Geyer), in his remarks the other day upon the resolution of inquiry submitted by me, made the extraordinary declaration that the "disorders" which he admits have existed on the borders "are to be attributed to an extraordinary organisation, called an "Emigrant Aid Society" the first attempt in the history of this country to take possession of an organised Territory, and exclude from it the inhabitants of other portions of the Union!" I am amazed that the Senator from Missouri should make such a declaration on the floor trom it the inhabitants of other portions of the Union?" I am anazed that the Senator from Missouri should make such a declaration on the floor of the Senate. When and how did the "Emigrant Aid Society" "attempt to take possession of an organised Territory, and to exclude from it the inhabitants of other portions of the Union?" Will the Senator tell us when that "attempt" was made? Will he tell us how it was made? Here, and now I challenge the Senator to give us one single fact to sastant the declaration he has so unjustly made against men of statiless pdrifty. The Senator avows that men from his State "have possed over the borders," but they have done so the tells us "to protect the ballot-box from the attempt of armed colonists. to control the elections there "When and llow were the ballot-boxes assailed by "armed colonists." from the North? I call upon the Senator from Missouri, I challenge any Senator to turnish one face, one single authenticated fact, to sustain this assumption.

Sir, the Emigrant Aid Society of New England has violated no law, humon or divine Standing here, sir, before the Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator to furnish to the Senator on fact, one authenticated fact, to show that the Federact to succession and the country, I challenge the Senator from Missouri, or any other Senator to furnish to the Senator on fact, one authenticated fact, to show the the Federact to the

Senator to jurnish to the Senate on fact, one authenticated fact, to show that the Emigrant Aid Society has performed any ilegal act, any act inconsistent with the obligations of patriotism, morality or religion. Sr., the President of the United State, has arraigned before the country these Emigrant Aid Societies. The organs of the Administration have assailed them, and now the Senator from Missouri here, on the floor of the Senate, renews the assault. Sir, I call upon, I dely any supporter of the Administration, any apologist of Atchison, Stringfellow, and their followers, to give us one act of the direct is of the New England Emigrant Aid Society hostile to a order an i peace. I know most of these gentlement has wantonly assailed, and I km withen to be law abiding, order-loving, conservative men. I defy the Senator from Missouri, the Senator from Connection, or the Chief Magistrate at the other end of the aveour, to show here, or elsewhere, hat the Emigrant Aid Society ever violated a law of this country or performed an act which could not receive the saacti in of the laws of God and man. Si., they have sent no panpers or criminals to Kansas. They have symply organised a gistem by which persons washing to go to Kansas mygo in small companies, and, by going together and starting at a particular time and place, may have the cost of their fare re need about thirty-three present of their offense no more, no less

Mr. President, on the 29th of July, 1854, within sixty days after the passage of the Kansas-Ne brasks act, a meeting was called at Weston, Missouri, by the "Platte County Self-Defensive As sociation." Resolutions were adopted sectaring that the association, we enever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, will hold if, for a readiness to assist in removing any and all Senator to furnish to the Senate on fact, one authenticated fact, to show that the Emigrant Aid

shercosed the line and votes on that day lot field, no one doubted; but he had a m-jority of the votes of the Territory, and for that reason, his election was not contested. That is the answer to the Senator from Connecticut, who has built his argument on that fact.

The character of this invasion will appear in an

extract from a speech made by one of these mod-ern heroes, (General Stringfellow,) who, accord-ing to the Secuator from Missouri, crosses over in to Kansas "to protect the ballot boxes from the armed colonists" from the free States. This speech was made just before the election of November 29, 1854, to which the Senator from Connec i ut has referred, with so much confirence, at St. Jo seph, Missouri. In that speech General Stringtel-low said:

"I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you that is the least tainted with free soilism or aboli-tionism, and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quarters from the damned rascal. I propose take quarters from the damned rascal I propose to mark them in this house, and on the present oc-casion, so that you may crush them out."

"Crush them out," is the language! You will remember, sir, that the Attorney General of the United States—a man who spent the dew of his youth and the vigor of his early manhood in assailing Democratic statesmen, and who is now giving the mature years of his life to undermining and perverting Democratic principles—sent an edict to Massachusetts, pending the election in 1853, that the President "was up to the occasion," and intended "to crush out the element of abolitionism." General Stringfellow, like the President, is "up to the occasion." He has caught up the word of the Attorney General. He is going

come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger; and I advise you, one and all, to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder, and his vile myrmidions, and vote at the point of the bow le-knife and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, as our case deem as it. It is enough that the ter, as our case deman is it. It is enough that the slavery case and performed to this hour, has been given to crush out the freemen of staveholding interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. What right has Governor Reeder to rule Mis-ourians in Kansas? His proclamation and prescribed out hour the proclamation and prescribed out has been given to crush out the freemen of knass, and to plant the institution of slavery upon that virgin soil. Read the papers which support the Administration in that Territory, and what do we find? The Squatter Sovereign says:

"We hope the Thirty-Fourth Congress will be the last Congress that."

your interest to do so Mind that slavery is established where it is not prohibited."

"Qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or national." No, sir, that will never do! "Such impositions must be discearded!" "Every election district in Kinsas must be entered by one and all," and they must "voic at the point of the bowie knile and revolver!" Is that the way these border gentlemen pass over the line, according to the Senator from Missouri, "to protect the ballot boxes against the armed colonisis?"

"Qualms of conscience about violating laws, State or national," were given up, and they "entered into every election district in Kansas, in spite of the proclamat on of Reeder," and made the election of whitfield doubly sure The Senator will remember that the Senator from Missouri assures as that Missourians only crossed the borders to "protect the ballot boxes against the armed colonists" from the East.

Sir, I commend to the special consideration of the Senator from Missouri the advice of General Siringicilow, to give up "all qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or patients." In the correspondence before us. The Kickapoo of six regard for law and order:

"The South must be up and doing: Kansas must and sall be as lavestate. Mark what wesay, southern men coming into Kansas will be preded to raoge Kansas in the Southern Republic."

The paper which made that declaration receives the ballot boxes against the way these before me an extract from another of the support. (Laughter.)

ir, I have before me an extract from another of the correspondence before us. The Kickapoo of six election of whitfield doubly sure and shall be aslavestate. Mark what wesay, southern from the salvestate. Mark what wesay, southern from the salvestate as this time discreted to the surface of the surface

Stringfellow, to give up "all qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or national," and to "enter every election district in Kausas." Is that the way Missourians "protect the ballot boxes over the borders?" e borders !"
Mr. Butter—Allow me to ask the Senator's

Mr. Butter—Allow me to ask the Senator's authority for the remarks of Gen Stringfellow.

Mr. Wilson—I quote from a speech made by General Stringfellow, published in a Western Missouri paper, republished it throughout the country, and never denied by him Ganeral Stringfellow has since said, in a letter to the people of the South, that I the Missourians had gone into Kansas and ruled it once, they could do it again. The men in western Missouri who were the first to accept the advice of their leader, do not deny these things. They openly proclaim their Intentions, and act up, in them. Sir, I can respect the frankness of crime much more than the wrigging efforts, by apology, induendo, and assertion, to faisify facus and to impeach the innocent.

Mr. Butter—I do not intend to deny anything that General Stringfellow assumed to say. I know General Stringfellow very well, and I presume he would stand up to-morrow and face the music I do not appose that be would retreat, nor do I deny anything which is implied to him, exe pt, it may be, the bad taste of the language used in what the Seastor has read. (Lughter) As to his whipping Reeder, everybody knows it. (Laughter)

Mr. Wilson—Well, sir, I do not wish to contend

Mr Wilson-Well, sir, I do not wish to contend with the Senatur about the taste of this border hero.
I proceed now to the facts. The census of Kan-

I proceed now to the facts. The census of Kansas was taken by the direction of Governor Reeder, in February, 1855, and then there were eight thou sand five h nores inhabitants, and two thousand eight hunded and seventy-even legal voters in the Ferritory. At the ensuing election—on the 30th of March, 1855—four thousand voters from the State of Missouri passed into that Territory and gave their votes. Lawrence, according to the census, was entitled to less than five hundred votes. But, sir, nine hundred and fifty were cast, athough nearly one half the legal voters of Lawrence, it we are to believe the testimony of some of their most respectable citizens, refused to vote on that dry. More that eight hundred Missourians, armed to the teeth, led by Co one! Young, a lawyer of Western Missouri, went to Lawrence, the home of the New Engl nd men so often assailed and so much misrepresented in the documents before us. Colone! Young made a speech, declaring that he would vote or would shed his blood. He took the precaution, bowever, to swear in his vote. He had not be treated for his tife, then he had for his conwould vote or would shed his blood. He took the precaution, bowever, to swear in his vote. He had more regard for his life than he had for his con-

to mark the Freesoilers, he says, that you may "crush them out." I think his success, sir, will be about equal to the success which followed the efforts of the President and General Cushing, in "crushing out the element of abolitionism". The elections of the last two years have shown who is the crusher and who is the crushed. General Stringfellow continues:

"To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or national, the time has come when such impositions must be disreparded, one when such impositions must be disreparded, the district conjected the ballot-boxes from those dangerous men, the armed colonists of New England! Sir, the gen lemma from Connecticat wishes to know why the seats of the legislators elected by the Missourians were not contested. I will tell him: Mr. Phillips, a young lawyer of Leaven-worth, not himself a candidate, took measures to have the seat of the member from the sixteenth district conjected—and what was the result? He was taken over into Missouri and lynched, because he dared, slipply on patriotic grounds, to dispute the seat of the member to his seat, mitor which he he says, that you may sas, to protect the bailot-boxes k his success, sir, will be gerous men, the armed colonists of

THE LIBERAT OR.

THE SHARE SERVICE AND ADDRESS AND AD

strict the attention of the Senator from Misseart the first the strict strict where the first the strict stric

"If any person print, write, introduce into, or represented. publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed w itten, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphiet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, onlinen sentiment, doctrine, advice or invanion

and the form the first consideration which the result of the second control of the first cont

the consent of the Governor, who refused after wards to recognise it as a Legislature. They went on and passed the laws which are now brought here. Some of those laws are as inhuman as any codever presented for the government of a conquered people.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to some of these laws forced upon the people who were allured to Kansas by the assurance that they were empowered to shepe their own institutions. Here is a precious entactment:

"If any person print, write, introduce into, or

On the strength of these reports, however, Gov.

of Kansas would be promoted by making it a free

of Kansas would be promoted by making it a free commonwealth.

On the 15th of Janusry, the people of Kansas were called upon to elect officers under the constitution adopted on the 15th of December. Another assault upon the freedom of the ballot-box was made at Easton, by armed men. An attempt was made to resist the desiruction of the ballot-boxes by these maranding squads that were prowling over the country, insulting the people, and robbing them of their means of defence. Peaceable, law-abiding citizens were hunted down, fired upon. bing them of their means of defense. Peaceable, lawabiding citizens were hunted down, fired upon, and their lives put in homitent peril. Some of them had to flee to Lawrence, as to a city of refuge, to save themselves from the vengean e of the proving assassins. A party of these lawiess desperadoes captured Mr. Brown—who so bravely resould to support them for means others, robed them of their arms, and then, with hatchet and knives, they fendishly hacked and entire and the save were are to avoid cit with the thet and knives, they fendishly hacked and entire and the best of the breest flow in the arms of his distracted when a carriage, and bore him to his home to breathe out his life in the arms of his distracted when, another sacrifice to the dark spirit of slave propagandism.

To day, sir, unless they are on their march, there is arming and organizing in western Missouri, in

they went over and gave after his Did they protect the ballot bers marched into Kappa et the voting.

Sir, I see, that in the South ti and your Mississippi bondsmen; y find on the part of the men who

or from the North

A chison, the organiser and chief d feet
der movements, thus appeals to the charader movements, thus appeals to the class Georgia to come the rescus, for "Email HAVE SLAVE INSTITUTIONS, OF MINETER HAVE FREE INSTITUTIONS

A chison's Lieutemant, Sriegisler A chison's Lieutemant, Srington, and the South to come to the aid of kineman have dictated law to Kassan, and "Coaling The Mobile News assures he South to me to the many the stringtellow, and their lawies floated, been the only means, under Go, of tarbit miscreants as the editor of the Missorian and his Lawrence frience, that its red abolitionising of Messourian Kassas and streddest blood for them to thare!

Sir, to appease the unhalited density of the Missorian and Missori