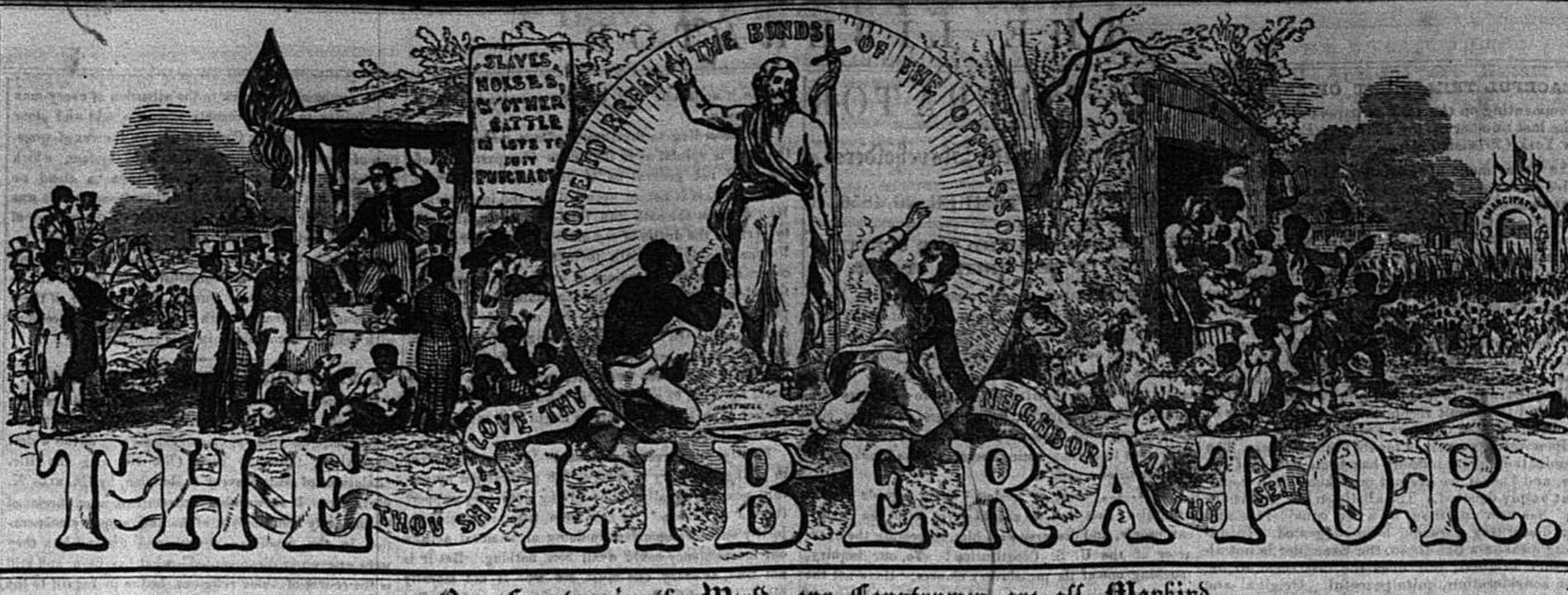


THE LIBERATOR
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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.
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serted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-
thorized 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
LEWIS, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.



No Union with Slaveholders!
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.
"Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding
lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to
SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR
SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was
THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—AN
engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exactation, fatal
to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-
sentation for SLAVES—of articles of merchandise, under
the name of persons. . . . In fact, the oppressor rep-
resenting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-
stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of
mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of
riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the
government of the nation is to establish an artificial
majority in the slave representation over that of the
free people, in the American Congress; and THEREBY
TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-
UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXVI. NO. 39. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856. WHOLE NUMBER 1342. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Sept. 7.
BALTIMORE!—THE CITY OF BALTIMORE!
AN EYE TO BALTIMORE!
We are looking so intently at the North and non-slaveholding States, that we are apt to overlook the
fact that the South is a refuge of oppression, and
that the city of Baltimore is a refuge of oppression.
The city of Baltimore is a refuge of oppression, and
the South is a refuge of oppression. The city of Baltimore
is a refuge of oppression, and the South is a refuge of
oppression. The city of Baltimore is a refuge of
oppression, and the South is a refuge of oppression.

GOV. WISE BADLY SOARED—GREAT REDUCTION IN NIGGERS.

The following letter from Governor Wise has been
generously given to the public through Col.
Forney's Philadelphia organ:—
Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1856.
On my return from a short absence, I found yours
of the 25th ult., asking my opinion on the ques-
tion: 'Would the election of Fremont to the
Presidency bring about a dissolution of the Union?'
My answer is, that the very spirit of sectionalism
which runs such a mere adventurer as he is, in
every sense, has engendered so much envy, hatred
and malice between various sections and factions
of our people, as to create a wish in the minds
of many a strong, fair minded and true-hearted
Unionist, that to tell them his election would bring
that lamentable event about, would make some of
his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the
very purpose of effecting that execrable end. This,
above everything else, shows the wrong and mis-
chief of nominating such a man by such a party
as that called Black Republicans. His election
would bring about the dissolution of the American
confederacy of States inevitably. Why? For the
reason that if New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio
were slaveholding States, and Canada were to as-
sail them with half the violence and all uncharit-
able terms which Black Republicans are assail-
ing us with, there would be a public war in thirty
days by every patriot's time-piece. Whether the
present state of peaceful revolution, of warlike
brotherhood, of confederated antagonisms, of
slake-hand enmity, of sectional union, of united
rights, shall continue, depends precisely upon the
issue which the Black Republicanism is strong
enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the
domonisms at his heels. You may do what you
please with this letter.
HENRY A. WISE.

SELECTIONS.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. DEWEY.
At a commemorative meeting of the Sheffield (Mass.)
Eli-Tree Association, held on the 4th inst., Rev. Dr.
Owens Dewey made an address, in the course of
which he said:—
He had heard it said that the first slaves freed
by the State Bill of Rights were freed in this town.
The people were fully aroused to the condition
of public affairs more than three years before the
Declaration of Independence. In January, 1773, a
document, covering five or six pages, which went
over the whole ground of colonial grievances, was
read at a town meeting, and its sentiments adopt-
ed. The town raised men and money in aid of the
cause of freedom, and on the 18th of June, 1776,
a fortnight before the Declaration of Independence,
they voted formal rebellion, resolving that 'should
the Continental Congress think it for the interest
of the country to declare the colonies independent,
they would engage with their lives and fortunes to
support them in the measure.' There is now a re-
volutionary crisis in the country, and that there
might be no misconception on the part of his
hearers, he expressed, in unmistakable language,
his thoughts upon the terrible question that now
agitates the land.
If a man should go out on the hunting grounds
of Africa, and lasso a horse, bring him home and
subdue it, he would say it was right; but if the
lasso were thrown over the neck of a man ruling
wild and free in the wilderness, should tear him
from his family and his home, bring him over the
sea, and sell him into hopeless bondage, it would
be a monstrous wrong, and no argument could
convince us that it was right. Our fathers thought
that slavery would soon die out, but they were mis-
taken, and now a change has come. It is the
determination of certain public leaders, and of a
large party at the South, to espouse the system,
and demand its extension. To his whole course
he protested. To his brethren at the South he
would say, 'You are in the wrong; your judgment
is wrong; your course is wrong. The moment you
left the toleration for the espousal of this system
of human slavery, you lost the sympathy of all
men. You cannot legitimate the system to your
human conscience and feeling; you cannot make it
an honored and praiseworthy act to buy and sell
men. If the extension of slavery is to go on, the
3,000,000 of slaves will in time be 30,000,000, and
what is to be done with them? The only safe
measure is to stop this extension before slavery
becomes too unwieldy for our grasp.
The Reverend Doctor then gave utterance to a
passage which, lest it might lose something of its
force by condensing, is given in his own words:
'I am not a legislator; but if I were, I would
never vote for another step of extension to the
slave area; and for such a stand on this question, I
have the decisive words of Clay and Webster
themselves. I would never vote Kansas to the
Virginia—to impoverishment, to poor culture, to
buying and selling men for a living! I would never
vote Kansas to slave labor, which by long and
solemn compromise is pledged to free labor. If
Kansas must come in as a slave State, it would
be a gain I could not help it.'
He disclaimed any unkind feeling towards the
South. There are great evils there, there is also
good. There may not be many Leagues, but there are
Leagues. Where there is irresponsible power, there
must be cruelty. What a state of society that
must be to afford opportunities to escape from the
influence of which, Southern gentlemen send their
children to the North to be educated!
After noticing some of the pleas for slavery, the
Doctor said, that when they forsook their former
standing point, and advanced his extension, he
could go no further with them. He was
influenced by the excitement of the day; there are
good causes for it; but if these causes did not
exist, he should still take the same ground. There
is a tide rising in the world which will sweep away
this system. The God meditates freedom to his
serfs; all the world demands the freedom of all
men—and with equal calmness and confidence he
waited the result.
A resolution was passed, thanking the Doctor for
his address, and requesting a copy for publication.
This sounds a little different from the language used
by Dr. Dewey some three or four years ago, touching
the subject of slavery. His dish is upset at the South.

A FREMONT MEETING BROKEN UP.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 12.
This association held a meeting last evening at
the Temperance Temple, and in the absence of the
President, Mr. Elias Hawley, on motion of Mr.
Wm. Gunnison, Mr. F. S. Corcoran was called to
the chair, and Mr. Wm. E. Coale, Jr., was se-
lected as Secretary pro tem.
Mr. William Gunnison, from a committee ap-
pointed to report an address to the Republicans of
this State, submitted one, which set out with the
declaration of their devotion to the Constitution
and the Union, and of their adhesion to free-soil-
ism in territories admitted; declaring the repeal
of the Missouri Compromise to be a breach of
faith on the part of the South, and that peace and
unity could not again exist without the same was
restored. It also declared that the charge made
against them of being in favor of abolitionism
was unjust and unfounded, as they held the op-
inion that the emancipation of the slave would tend
to make his condition worse, and fatal to the black
race, unless the government should take steps to
colonize the manumitted slaves. It declares slav-
ery to be pregnant with difficulty, by causing a
monopoly of the soil in the slave States, and that
it tended to subjugate the rights and interests of
the non-slaveholder as a fraud, and also denoun-
ces the administration for employing the govern-
ment troops in the civil war existing in that
territory, as the address sets forth, against the free
State men.
At this stage of the reading of the address, a
large number of persons who had assembled in the
room and around the door created some slight con-
fusion by crowding and laughter, when Mr.
Meredith, well known as a Sunday street preacher,
passed down the room to them and commanded
silence, and ordered them to leave the room or take
seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applau-
se and hisses; and three cheers being proposed
for Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost con-
fusion and terrific noise, produced by stamping,
clapping of hands, &c. Next three cheers were
given for Buchanan in the same fashion, and for
some twenty minutes there was kept up a suc-
cession of cheering for these gentlemen, alternated
with loud groans for Cal. Fremont, Corcoran,
Gunnison, Fessell and others taking part in the
meeting—the whole being interspersed with cries
of 'Turn off the lights; Tar and feather them; &c.,
&c., while loud calls were made by the same party
for speeches from those concerned in the meet-
ing. Some of the lights here being turned off,
these gentlemen commenced leaving the room, when
they were saluted as they passed through the crowd
with groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and
remarks, they making as hasty an exit as possible
followed by the crowd, where an immense crowd
had assembled, and upon reaching the street loud
cries were made for rails, upon which to ride
them, and the cheering and groaning were renewed.
Mr. Corcoran and Col. Wm. E. Coale were
followed by the crowd, and roughly hustled about
until they had reached the corner of Gay and
Fayette streets, where the former was tripped up
and knocked down, and the latter of his coat cut
entirely off, while the latter named gentlemen, al-
though not so roughly treated, was pushed and
hustled about in other than a pleasant manner,
and his hat mashed in. They were then allowed
to take their departure, while the crowd amused
themselves by catting the portion of Mr. Corcoran's
garment they had secured into strips, and distrib-
uting it among them.
Those taking part in the meeting numbered from
thirty to forty persons, while the outside crowd
amounted at least to two thousand persons. In
fact, the whole street, from the hall to Fayette
street, was almost entirely blocked up.

EXCITEMENT AT BUCKINGHAM, VA.

A scene of intense excitement took place, as we
learn, at Buckingham Court House on Monday—
will sometimes occur under the most peace-
able and law-abiding communities, and results, as
in the present case, not from any want of proper
regard for constituted authority, but from a nat-
ural feeling of just and honorable indignation
against the perpetrator of the most foul and hor-
rible crime of which man can be guilty.
The substance of the affair, as we have learned
it, is as follows:—The court was engaged until
late hour in the evening in the trial of a slave
for an outrage committed upon the person of a
little school girl, about thirteen years old—the
daughter of highly respectable parents—and the
evidence of his guilt being clear and conclusive,
convicted him, but deferred sentencing him until
the next morning, and remanded him to jail. It
having been understood (whether correctly or not
we cannot say) that one of the court was in favor
of transporting him, a number of those present,
doubtless apprehending that he would escape his
punishment he deserved, became violently excited,
and, wresting him from the hands of the officer
who was taking him to prison, fastened a rope
around his neck, and would doubtless have hung
him had it not been for the strenuous interposi-
tion of others, who desired to await the final
action of the Court, and who succeeded in getting
the negro locked up in jail, stripped of his cloth-
ing and bearing the unmistakable evidence of rough
treatment. The excitement, we are told, was truly
alarming, and the determined purpose of the
people not to permit the guilty wretch to go un-
punished, too apparent to be misunderstood.
While the excitement was at the highest, the
crowd were addressed by Judge Leigh, in a brief
speech, which was listened to with respect and at-
tention, and which more than any thing else per-
haps served to allay the disturbance.
We are not adverse to any thing approximating
to mob law, yet from what we can learn of this
case, we regard it as one in which there was much
not only to excuse, but even to justify, the conduct
of a people who, in the main, are as law-loving
and orderly as any in the land.
Since writing the above, we have learned that
the negro was brought into court on Tuesday, and
sentenced to death pronounced upon him.—Farrist
(Va.) Herald.

THE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE FREE STATES.

FRIENDS: In the cause of Freedom and Humanity
in Kansas is a critical but by no means desperate
condition. The Committee have recent and
most reliable information, by letters and by special
messengers from the Territory, and they assure
you that they have good ground for hope. They
beseech you not to heed the boasts of enemies
nor the counsels of faint-hearted friends, who think
that because the Administration has raised the
military arm to crush out Freedom, it is therefore
useless to persist in sustaining it.

THE COURSE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11.
What have we seen! A territorial legislature
of Kansas passes laws, admitting and protecting slav-
ery, and, therefore, obnoxious to abolitionism. And
what is the course of Mr. Douglas and other
Democratic leaders in Congress! Six years ago,
when under the same principle of 'popular sov-
ereignty' abolitionism in California excluded the
South from that magnificent domain, and she pro-
tested against it, the leaders of the Democratic
party sustained the principle, and sanctioned our
exclusion.
What we repeat, is their course, when the peo-
ple of Kansas, acting under the same doctrine,
pass laws protecting slavery! Mr. Douglas comes
forward with a 'Pacification bill'—a bill which,
in the teeth of 'popular sovereignty,' in the teeth
of the Nebraska bill itself—repealed whole statu-
tes of the territorial legislature. And this measure,
so flagrant in the violation of the just uttered
pledges of the Democratic party—this measure,
repealing 'Congressional intervention' and repeal-
ing the laws of a territorial legislature—actually
passed the United States Senate by the votes of the
Democratic party and Southern Senators!
There is still a lower deep, with an offrentry be-
yond conception. Mr. Douglas, in his late speech,
even vaunts that the Democratic Senators were
willing to repeal the obnoxious laws, while the Free
soilers resisted it for political effect. Mr. Hunter,
of Virginia, adopts the same line. And Mr. Orr,
of South Carolina, 'out-Herods' all by invoking
Executive intervention, to strangle 'judge and jury,'
for the escape of abolition malefactors in Kansas!
Can betrayal of principle go further! What is
this doctrine of popular sovereignty, that to-day
repudiates Congressional intervention, and to-
morrow invites it—that makes the courts of the
United States the sole arbiters, yet calls upon an
abolitionist Congress and the President to trum-
ple upon them! Popular sovereignty for Califor-
nia, and popular sovereignty for Kansas, are very
different things. It is to be lauded and upheld
when it excludes slavery, but to be repudiated
when it admits slavery. Congressional interven-
tion, on the other hand, is to be repudiated when
it invoked to protect slavery in California, but to
be fostered when invoked to crush it in Kansas.
The compromise of 1850 is to be kept when it de-
fends the South, but to be violated when it benefits
her. Such is the last warning spectacle of national Demo-
cratic faith.
And is it expected of the people of this State
that they will shut hosannas at the heels of a
party which stands so ready to insult and trum-
ple upon them? Shall we cringe and fawn about a
party which, by its recent acts, assures us in what
direction it will hereafter hold its own principles
and our rights! Shall we, despite the experience
of California and those demonstrations, still praise
the glorious doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,'
and look to the Democratic party to enforce it faith-
fully! One thing is certain: the Democratic party
in Washington are ready to abandon it. North-
ern Democrats quit before the presence of an over-
whelming sentiment at home—while Southern
Democrats, as before, are found ready to sacrifice
principles to the South—that abolition may
be appeared, and a spoils-dispensing party be
led to triumph.

WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT SCHOOL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29.
Every school and college in the South should
teach that slave society is the common, natural,
rightful and normal state of society, and that
the issue which the Black Republicanism is strong
enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the
domonisms at his heels. You may do what you
please with this letter.
HENRY A. WISE.

TROUBLE OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS WITH THEIR NEGROES.

A letter from the Catholic Mission in the Osage
Nation, dated the 26th ult., gives us the following
information:—
Our Osages, in returning from the summer hunt,
found in the vicinity of the Arkansas river some few
dead bodies, say three colored and one half red.
A party of Cherokees were here in pursuit of runaway
negroes, well provided with arms, and we suppose they
overtook them in the plains, and had battle.
So it goes. Not only the Territories of the United
States, but the Indian Territories, are invaded
by Abolitionists, and mischief and murder follow.
The Cherokee Nation of Indians, as is well known,
are owners of large numbers of slaves, and are the
cultivators of large plantations. A year ago, cer-
tain Abolition preachers of the church, located in
that Nation, commenced tampering with the slaves,
and the Indian owners became indignant at it, and
remonstrated against their conduct. They were
invited to quit the Nation, if they could not desist
from these mischievous practices; and we recollect
that they did so. A few months ago, a number of
the church assemblies North, but of the result we
are not so well satisfied—whether they left the
Cherokee Nation or not. But the legitimate teach-
ings of the Abolitionists are seen in the brief re-
cord, which we have made above.
After the foregoing was written, we received the
following in the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer:
—
We have been handed the following extract from
a letter from a gentleman in the Cherokee Nation,
to one of our citizens, for publication:—
TABLEAU, August 20, 1856.
We had quite a fracas on Verdigris river a short
time since. Four negroes ran away, two of them
belonging to Lewis Russ, and two to Mrs. Wright.
They were armed and mounted; had two pack
horses, four mules, coffee, and all the necessaries
for a camp life. Seven Cherokees followed, and
overtook them, one hundred and eighty miles from
where they started, high up on the Verdigris. The
Cherokees got upon them before they were dis-
mounted; the negroes were dismounted, and at a
spring drinking water. The Cherokees ordered
them to lay down their arms, and give up. The
negroes replied, they would be d-d if they would
do it; and at the same time, one negro fired both
barrels of his gun at Lynch's man, riddling his
shot-proof, and a handkerchief that he wore
around his neck. Strained to say, it did not wound
him. Another negro fired, and shot Pina England
in the thigh. At that the Cherokees fired, and
killed two of the negroes dead, and wounded the
other two. One of the wounded negroes died the
next morning, and it is supposed the other is mor-
tally wounded. So ends the first chapter.
A few days ago, a negro named Ike (you will
probably know him as the Hamilton negro) was hit
in the road by four Cherokees, who attempted
to arrest him. He drew a revolver, and shot a
horse from under the Cherokee who was nearest to
him, grazing the Indian's knee, and shot twice af-
terwards at the Indian, and then galloped off. The
country is full of runaway negroes.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 29.
Every school and college in the South should
teach that slave society is the common, natural,
rightful and normal state of society, and that
the issue which the Black Republicanism is strong
enough to elect John C. Fremont, with all the
domonisms at his heels. You may do what you
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WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO, AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS TO BE DONE.

The Newport (Ky.) News says that the following
letter has been sent to it by a lady, as having been
received by her, through the Post Office. It illustrates
the manner in which the non-slaveholders are to be
treated—threatening first, then tar—even for ladies.
JESSAMINE G. PRO-SLAVERY LODGE, No. 23,
August 27th, 1856.
DEAR MADAM: At a large secret meeting of Pro-
Slavery men, held a few nights since, the following
resolutions were passed unanimously:—
1st. Resolved, That the farther advance of
abolition doctrines in this county shall be stopped.
2d. That no person shall hereafter discuss anti-
slavery doctrines, either publicly or privately.
3d. That any person who is known to favor the
cause of the abolitionists or emancipationists shall
be notified to keep their opinions to themselves, or
leave the State by the 1st of November next; and
if they refuse to do this, their houses shall be sack-
ed, and they shall receive a coat of tar and feathers.
As the Secretary of the meeting, I was directed
by the President to send a copy of the foregoing
resolutions to you and your husband. For the
public opinion is, that he is an abolitionist, or he
would not permit you to act the fool as you have
done. Now, my dear madam, you are to understand
that you are henceforth never to open your
mouth in the discussion of slavery. If you still
persist in acting as you have done, you must leave
this State, never to return. If hereafter you are
known to aid the cause of the anti-slavery party,
either directly or indirectly, your house shall be
sacked, your husband receive a coat of tar and
feathers, and we will not promise that you, your-
self, shall be exempt from indignity. The Pro-Slav-
ery men are now fully aroused to a sense of the
wrong they have experienced at the hands of the
abolition dogs. Lodges are now forming through-
out the entire South for the purpose of driving out
every anti-slavery man or woman. They all, as
yet, are admitted into the lodge, wear, before God
and heaven, that they will no longer submit tamely
to the impositions which have been practised upon
their constitutional rights and privileges, and that,
if necessary, they will fight till they are before the
anti-slavery party shall triumph over them. I re-
peat to you, madam! you are on the brink of an
abyss! Open your mouth again in opposition to
slavery, and you will be run over.
With all due respect, I subscribe myself the
Corresponding Secretary of
Pro-Slavery Lodge, No. 23.

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please with this letter.
HENRY A. WISE.

those witnessed in the Paris revolutions. Soon after breakfast, I went down town, from my boarding-house, and saw that there was quite an excitement. Men were parading the town with United States muskets, with fixed bayonets. Capt. Emory and a company of horse, part Missourians and part residents of the Territory, were also mustering. The report was that they were going to Lawrence to fight Lane. They started, but I saw they did not take the right direction for L., and I had the curiosity to follow them a short distance, for the purpose of learning where they were going. Instead of going out into the Territory, they halted in front of the house of Mr. Phillips, and surrounded it. Capt. Emory then dismounted, and went up to the door where Mr. Phillips was standing, and said he had come to search his arms for arms. Mr. P. shut the door and went up stairs. The demand was then made for him to open the door. No attention was paid to this; whereupon Capt. Emory ordered some of his men to force their way into the house; a number of shots were fired by the assailants, when Phillips fired, and killed a man. There were a number of shots between the parties—I should think ten or twelve—and Phillips was killed, having received a ball in the neck which penetrated into his brain. His brother, who was in the house with him, was shot in the arm with a charge of buckshot, and also had another round in his side. Emory's men got into the house, took the wounded man prisoner, and two other men, one of whom was a cousin boarding with Phillips. They then ransacked the house, taking all the arms and various other things that could be appropriated to their use, and set fire to the building; they then went across the street to the house where Mr. Phillips owned a printing office, and ordered the furniture of a man boarding there to be taken out, as they were not going to burn that. Thank fortune! I happened to be out.

Just then the Mayor came up, and said there should be no houses burnt, and ordered the fire in Phillips's house to be extinguished. A proclamation was issued, that all who did not take up arms, or be shot, must leave on the first boat, but finding that there was danger of being shot, I came up to the Fort. All the roads are strictly guarded, so that no one can get out. To-day, women and children have been compelled to leave—some going on the boats, others coming up here for protection. Stores were broken open and pillaged yesterday; private houses searched and fired into, at the risk of killing women and children; and last night three buildings belonging to Free State men, and great wealth of goods in store here, owned by merchants in Lawrence, were burned. Families are here who have left their houses and all they had, to the mercy of drunken robbers and murderers. The Messrs. Phillips were quiet and inoffensive men, highly esteemed by their neighbors, as kind and obliging citizens. One of them, William P., was tarred and feathered, and sent down river last year, for signing a remonstrance against the election; and in consequence of this brutality, his wife is now insane. Where these things will end, Heaven only knows.

Yours,
P.

ANOTHER HORRID OUTRAGE.

We take the following account of a fresh outrage in Kansas, from a letter from Chicago, published in the New York Sun.

Some of the incidents which have already transpired possess a painful interest, as going to prove that the settlers are compelled to fight a foe of more than savage ferocity. A gentleman has just come down, who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack, and throw him into the river! (The peculiarities of Turkish punishment are to be revived in America.) But, finally, a man whose name I attended while sick, (he is a physician) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to go to Kansas, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the State of New York, and dividing \$5,000, he took half himself, and gave the remainder to his wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her \$2,000 she secreted in the hem of her petticoat, and saved; his money the 'law and order' men seized and kept, and ordered him to leave the country forever. He now thinks that he will go back.

On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead—her brains had been dashed out! She was not yet old. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels, and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled.

From the New York Evening Post.

RELEASE OF THE KANSAS PRISONERS.

The terms of the people's judgment have taken hold of our insane Administration. The recent demonstrations in Iowa and Vermont, and the actual frightened official conductors of Border Ruffianism into a temporary and partial suspension of hostilities against Kansas. Gov. Robinson and his associates, who have been held for months in imprisonment under a spurious indictment for treason, are released on bail, and Gov. Geary promises to drive the non-resident invaders of Kansas from the Territory. So says the telegraph, and we hope the announcement may prove true.

But let it be remembered that this is a very inadequate beginning for the melioration of affairs in Kansas. The remedy here proposed is a mere sop to appease the indignation of the North, which ought to be contented with nothing short of a complete change in the administration of the Territory, and what is more important, the overthrow of the unparalleled wrongs under which the Free State men suffer.

Nothing can give peace—permanent peace—to Kansas short of the abolition of the spurious legislature and their spurious code, the removal of the twin Dracos of the Territory, Leconte and Cato, and the permanent exclusion of the Missouri ballot-box stuffers, whose bowie knives and pistols now triumph over the liberty of the people. And the very fact that our Buchanan administration have attempted nothing but the miserable half-way shift of hauling the prisoners and exultating the Lawrence men with empty promises, proves their irresolution and insincerity.

This kind of clap-trap is too short-lived and too sinister in its object to satisfy the freemen of this country. We have no doubt that the ruffianly grasp of the Buchanan oppressors on the throat of free Kansas will be loosened; but only till the Fourth of November, with a view to renew the outrage with the more impunity afterwards.

And after that.

The ruling spirits of the so-called Democratic party are as determined now upon their great work of enslaving the Freemen of Kansas as they were when the first Blue Lodge was organized, or when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was first suggested by Aitchison. But they are too sagacious to precipitate matters, and know that they will accomplish more by lying low till the election is over. 'Don't say they're your pliant servant, the President.' 'Don't irritate the people too much just now, or Buchanan may be defeated and the whole scheme fall through. Let the Free State men of on bail; but retain the laws and the judges.' And that is precisely the policy the President has adopted. The discarded Chief Magistrate really believes that the South will let him up again; that Buchanan will bear him again to the White House. Hence his refusal to acquiesce in any radical measures for the restoration of the rights of Kansas; hence his reply to the Kansas Committee, that the Territorial laws should be enforced at all hazards. He is heart and soul in the scheme for subduing Kansas.

It is therefore to be hoped that this slight but significant concession of the administration to the tremendous pressure of public sentiment, will only prove a stranger incentive to the opposition until it shall sweep the last vestige of federal tyranny from its strongholds. Let the people demand not merely a change of Territorial policy, but of the federal administration.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has taken the field for Fremont and Dayton. He made a vigorous speech in New York on Tuesday. Gov. Reeder has also declared for Fremont in a public speech. He has hitherto been a strong and potent friend of Mr. Buchanan. He intends to stump Pennsylvania.

PEACEFUL TREATMENT OF SLAVERY.

Commenting on the various papers which appear in the last number of the Christian Examiner, the New York Christian Inquirer says—

The department of Christian Humanity is occupied by a paper of ten pages, headed 'Peaceful Treatment of Slavery.' It is pleasant to read a piece like this: it is so proper and genteel, so calm, cool, and summer-morningish, so dignified in its platitudes, so solemnly antique in its wisdom, so free from hot indignation, so bland in its avowal of any previous discussion, of anything whatsoever said and done. The writer has the merit of taking up the question of slavery altogether as if it was a fresh subject, now for the first time to be thoughtfully treated; and it is truly delightful to see how easily one may pass through its fiery perils unharmed, in a somnambulist sleep. The method of treatment recommended by the writer of this brief article, deserves praise in some respects for its novelty, as well as for its peacefulness. The Colonization plan, indeed, has been heard of before, and has, if we are not mistaken, been somewhat amply debated. The abolition of 'Abolitionism' has now and then, by a few considerate and very discerning persons, been suggested. In advising measures like these, the Examiner is not altogether original, nor does the last seem to us, upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and peaceful both, however, is the recommendation that we should talk the matter over with our Southern friends in an amicable spirit, being well assured that in all genuine, Christian feeling, they sympathize with us. We have not the least doubt that this proposal is offered in perfectly good faith. The writer was perhaps encouraged to throw it out by the cordial, gracious, affectionate, and yearning letter in which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, responded to Dr. Nehemiah Adams's courteous request for information and counsel; but we venture to submit that it may seem to some, who are in Kansas, and freemen's blood is flowing in torrents, to hint at a colloquy over wine. Still, we would far rather criticise. We receive the counsels of the Examiner as prompted by a mild and humane intention. But may we not be allowed to insinuate, that there is one sentiment in the article which will make the writer appear to some minds in the light of a vehement agitator and disunionist? We refer to the deliberately expressed opinion, that while labor, free white labor at the South, should be vastly more available, economical, pleasant, safe, and productive, than slave labor; that climate presents no obstacle whatever to the immigration and the healthful domestication of white men, as workers upon the Southern soil. Northern people of intelligence will be able to forgive such a dangerous and rash admission as this. But it may have an exciting effect on the minds of some of our good Pro-Slavery friends. Still, we must not forget that it is a Boston man of free birth and nurture, and that, as yet, it is extremely difficult for such a person, however well intentioned, to speak or write upon the subject of slavery, without letting some of his old prejudices escape.

GUTTA SERENA RELIGION.

If ever Bully Brooks should have the courage to come to the North, we would recommend him to call at Ashtabula, and spend a quiet Sabbath among his Fillmore friends in that very sober village. We know of one pious teacher of a Bible Class, who would not shoot him, or say aught to ruffle his feelings. They don't mix politics with religion here, unless it is to preserve the Union, and this pious man being a member of the Union, could not avoid alluding to the brilliant example of his friend, the Bully. It seems that his Bible Class were reading in James, about bridling the tongue, when he pointed out the consequences of not bridling the tongue, and cited them to the case of Senator Sumner, who had bridled his tongue, would not have been injured by Brooks's assault, and he would not have been so much excited on that important subject the other Sunday, could not avoid alluding to the brilliant example of his friend, the Bully. 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SEPTEMBER 26.

KANSAS. The steamer Polar Star from Kansas 15th...

KANSAS. Mr. Brantcomb, Agent of the Emigrant...

New York, Sept. 23. The Times Kansas correspondent...

Slavery and Kansas. The Squatter Sovereign is...

THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE USED TO EXPEL THE...

AN ENTOUR HUNG IN KANSAS. The Evansville (Ind.)...

THEY AND NOW. John Van Boren is stamping it...

LETTERS FROM KANSAS. The following letter, though...

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ANDREW JACKSON AND JAMES BUCHANAN. HERMITAGE, February 28, 1845.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner having brought to...

No Doubt or. The Richmond Enquirer says that...

Every vote for Mr. Buchanan is an open, undisguised...

The Charleston Courier, a Buchanan organ, says...

But upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating...

Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, said recently in...

THE DESIGNS OF THE SLAVE POWER. In 1846, a...

DOUGLASS ON FILIBUSTER. The following query, which...

IT IS NOT TO THE plain sense of every plain man, a...

THE VILE DEMAGOGUES who charge the Republicans...

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN. The New Orleans Delta says...

LETTERS FROM KANSAS. The following letter, though...

INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE. Wednesday, the 17th inst., was the occasion of a...

The weather was propitious, and enabled those having...

SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Missouri...

THE DEATH OF JAMES ALDRICH. Among the deaths...

Her sufferings ended with the day, Yet lived she in his close...

Affray on the Emma Dean, at Evansville, between the...

Death of an Artist.—Seth Cheney, an artist...

THE SUCCESS OF THE Franklin statue movement...

THE SUGAR CROP AT New Orleans this year...

Mrs. Sheehan, 65 years old, tried to climb...

Davy Jones's Locker must contain an immense...

George Peabody.—It is expected that the public...

George Peabody.—It is expected that the public...

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF SLAVES INTO CUBA. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing...

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar. Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christmas...

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY. All we know that the memory is the principal thing...

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S...

DIED.—In New Haven, (Ct.) August 7th, Amos G....

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday...

DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp. BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

THE PRESIDENCY! DIX'S REPLY TO THE Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate.

Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia, WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THE NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN.

REPUBLICAN Campaign Document. Price 4 cents single; \$3 per hundred; \$20 per thousand.

FREEMONT PRIZE SONGS. THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee...

NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED. WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH Stronger and Stranger than Fiction.

ANTHONY BURNS, A HISTORY. BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.
AMY MATILDA.
BY R. DOUGLASS.
Thou wert the loveliest of thy sex, dear friend;

THE LIBERATOR.

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE?
W. L. GARRISON.
MR. DEAR SIR,—I have noticed recently several articles in THE LIBERATOR, setting forth and enforcing the non-voting theory held by yourself and your particular coadjutors: these articles I presume are intended especially to influence the course of abolitionists in the presidential election.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.
LIVORNIA, (Mich.) Sept. 14, 1856.
NOTICE: I noticed with regret an article in THE LIBERATOR of Aug. 20th, from the pen of James Barnaby, directly and unparliamentarily assailing the honesty of A. J. Davis—

FREE LOVE AND MARRIAGE.
HENRY C. WRIGHT.
There are none so just as never to be guilty of injustice; there are none so wise as never to be chargeable with folly.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.
To the Editor of the Liberator:
I desire to make a few remarks on an article in the Boston Journal of the 15th inst., which ought to open the eyes of all genuine abolitionists who feel disposed for the first or second time to forego their non-voting principles, and vote for the Republican candidates at the coming election.

AYER'S PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any medicine.
INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

From the New York Evening Post.
LAMENT OF KANSAS.
Clouds gather drearily;
Dark is my sky;
And I sit wearily,

THE LIBERATOR.
W. L. GARRISON.
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FREMONT AND VICTORY.
THE PRIZE SONG.
BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN.
Air—'Suoni la Tromba.'—PUBERTALI.
Men of the North, who remember
The deeds of your sires, ever glorious,

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A NUT FOR THE LEARNED TO CRACK.
Whether was first, the egg or the hen?
Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men.

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COLORED PATRIOTS
OF THE
American Revolution
WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL
DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS;
To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored America.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
AMY MATILDA.
BY R. DOUGLASS.

From the New York Evening Post.
LAMENT OF KANSAS.
Clouds gather drearily;

FREMONT AND VICTORY.
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Men of the North, who remember
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Now, it seems to me that we can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom, without doing violence to the language. The same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

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ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

EDITOR LIBERATOR:
I noticed with regret an article in THE LIBERATOR of Aug. 29th, from the pen of James Barnaby, directly and unparaphrasingly assailing the honesty of A. J. Davis.

And now more: in taking it, I promise to perform the duties of my office in a constitutional manner; and this is the whole of it. Any other interpretation than this is absurd.

He next says that the amount of scientific knowledge displayed in Mr. Davis's works is far too great to be expected from one who has never read all on scientific subjects, and that a young man of acute and vigorous intellect, a taste for reading and a good memory, with access to such works as Dr. Lardner's and Professor Nicol's Lectures, the Vestiges of Creation, &c., might in a few years, by devoting a small portion of his time to reading, acquire the amount of scientific knowledge requisite to the production of such works as Mr. D's.

JAMES BARNABY AND A. J. DAVIS.

IN A late number of THE LIBERATOR is an article over the signature of James Barnaby, regarding which, and the writer, permit a few remarks.

Free love and marriage.
HENRY C. WRIGHT:
There are none so just as never to be guilty of injustice; there are none so wise as never to be chargeable with folly.

Free lovers demand perfect and unconditional freedom for love as a right, (and on the same ground, and for the same reasons, that they demand freedom of thought.)

THE TRAFFIC IN CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.

There has been lately an unusually large number of Circassians going about the streets of Constantinople. Many of them, no doubt, belonged to the deputation which came to petition the Porte that their country might be taken under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

comes of the progeny of such intercourse? I have no hesitation in saying that it is of a kind of which I have seen many specimens in the families of the Stamboul where infanticide is not practiced in such cases as a mere matter of course, and without the least remorse or dread.

HAIR DRESSING.
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