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JUNE 27. THE LIBERATOR. 103
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[[column 1]]
[[bold]]BUT ONE ISSUE---THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. [[/bold]]

We again solicit the special attention of our readers to the additional displays of Southern billingsgate, cowardice and ruffianism, to be found in the articles and proceedings of public meetings we have copied into the 'Refuge of Oppression' from the Southern press, respecting the villainous assault of Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner. Such is the infernal spirit of THE SOUTH — such 'the glorious Union' subsisting between Freedom and Slavery! Who would willingly be in alliance with such monsters? Turn, next, to the details (given by reliable witnesses) of some of the multitudinous outrages perpetrated upon the lives, liberties and property of the Free State settlers in Kansas, by a roaming banditti made up of armed invaders from Missouri, Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and connived at by the United States troops on the soil; and then say, whether you are not convinced that, to the following petition, the signature of every true patriot and Christian, every friend of freedom and equal rights, should be unhesitatingly appended.

[[italics]] To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: [[/italics]]

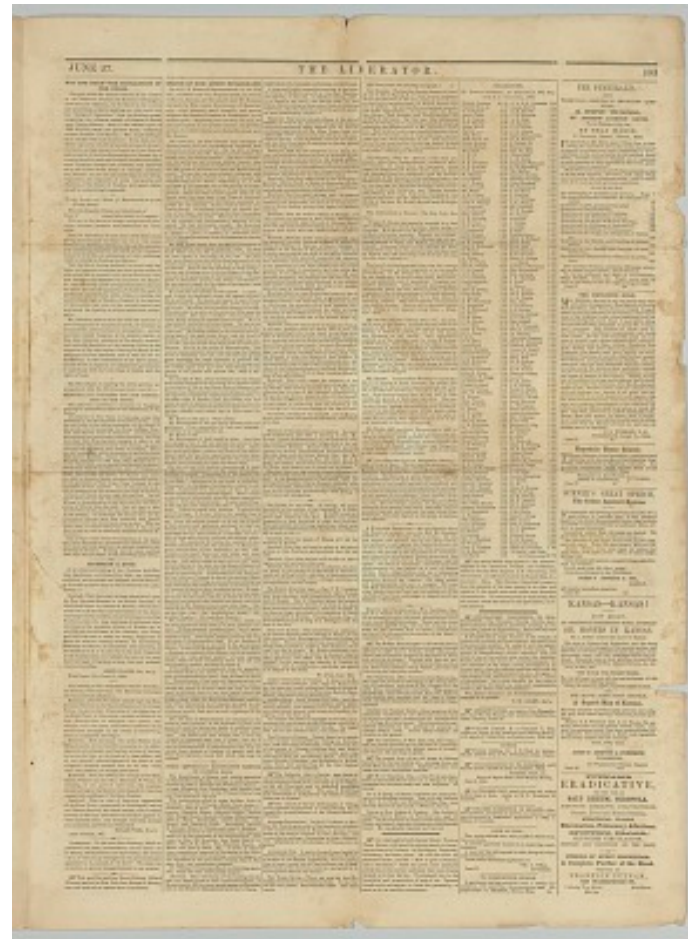
The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of State of _____ respectfully submit to Congress:

That as, in the nature of things, antagonistical principles, interests, pursuits, and institutions can never unite:

That an experience of more than three score years having demonstrated that there can be no real union between the North and the South, but, on the contrary, ever increasing alienation and strife, at the imminent hazard of Civil War, in consequence of their conflicting views in relation to Freedom and Slavery:

That the South, having declared it to be not only her right and purpose to eternize her slave system where it now exists, but to extend it over all the territories that now belong or may hereafter be annexed to the Republic, come what may; and having outlawed from her soil the entire free colored population of the North, made it perilous for any Northern white citizen to exercise his constitutional right of freedom of speech in that section of the country, and even in the national capital, and proclaim her hostility to all three institutions universally:

We, therefore, believe that the time has come for a new arrangement of elements so hostile, of interests so irreconcilable, of institutions so incongruous; and we earnestly request Congress, and its present session, to take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable dissolution of the existing Union as the exigencies of the case require — leaving the South to depend upon her own resources, and to take all the responsibility, in the maintenance of her slave system, and the North to organize an independent government in accordance with her own ideas of justice and the rights of man.



The Ohio *Bugle* in copying the above petition, accompanies it with the following pertinent remarks:—

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The *Liberator* publishes a memorial to Congress, praying for preliminary steps for the dissolution of the Union.

Attachment to this Union is becoming everyday weakened by the developments of the Slave Power; and the conviction is fast taking possession of the minds of the people, that in some way the Union between Freedom and Slavery must be dissolved. All intelligent slaveholders long since came to this conclusion, and long have they been directing their energies to effect it, by overrunning the whole country with slavery — by annihilating both the spirit and forms of Liberty. They are fast succeeding, while the people of the North have been content to yield, almost without remonstrance. But now they begin to feel that they should have a Union where their own personal liberties may be secured; where there may be at least some show of freedom of speech and opinions; where our legislators are not compelled, like savages and bullies, to depend upon their own skill in the use of clubs, revolvers and bowie knives, for the protection of their lives, if they indulge in the expression of their opinions. Let all who are not in favor of handing over this country to the rule of barbaric violence and brutal slavery, sign this petition. Let all sign it who can see, (as who cannot?) in the outrages in Kansas, a determination to use the Union for the extirpation of Liberty from the land. Let all sign it who can see that, in the past, this has been its chief service to the country. It is through the Union that all the triumphs of slavery have been achieved, and justice prostrated over the whole land, even as now. Why not unite, then, to remove this prime cause of the wrong that curses us, and so eminently threatens national destruction?

Let all sign it who think the dissolution of the present Union desirable as a precursor of a better one, which shall more perfectly secure to us and our posterity the blessings of freedom. Nothing can be more manifest than that, for this object, it has proved an utter failure
[[Separator line]]

SECESSION A DUTY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Association, held June 15th, 1856, the following resolution was presented and adopted, and the Secretary directed to send a copy to THE LIBERATOR for publication:--

Resolved, That the recent outrage perpetrated upon the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina -- the cold-blooded non-intervention of the slavery propoganda by by-standers -- the criminal approval of the Southern press -- the long catalogue of malignant injuries done to the peaceable citizens of Kansas -- go to establish the truthfulness of the doctrine, that every good and true man is under as strong obligations to sever the relation existing between all slaveholding Churches and States, of commercial and social life, as he would be to

do it in relation to the most desperate horde of pirates that ever infested the seas, or the most depraved band of highway outlaws that every molested innocent travellers.

LIZZIE COATES, *Rec. Sec'y.*
Wood Lawn, (Pa.) June 15, 1856.
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At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held June 12th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:--

Resolved, That in the recent assault upon the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate Chamber of the United States, we see another illustration of the despotism of the Slave Power of this nation, another evidence of its base determination to subjugate free speech, free thought, and a free press, and another exhibition of its unutterable meanness in the choice of measures by which to accomplish its designs.

Resolved, That we assure the noble Senator from Massachusetts, of our heartfelt sympathy in the suffering which his eloquent and fearless rebukes of slavery have won for him, at the hands of a base ruffian, and of our grateful acknowledgment of our share in the obligation incurred towards him by all who value their own freedom of thought and speech.

Resolved, That the fidelity and courage of the Hon. HENRY WILSON and the Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, in rebuking, at the peril of their lives, this unprecedented outrage in the Senate, have insured for them the respect and confidence of Northern freemen.

Resolved, That in view of these new aggressions of the Slave Power, perpetrated in Washington, and on our Western frontier, we record another vow of eternal hostility to Slavery, and renew our warfare against it, with increased ardor, and stronger faith that its days are numbered, and will soon be finished.

SARAH PUGH, Pres't.
ABBY KIMBER, Sec.
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CORRECTION. To the letter from Roxbury, which we published last week, commendatory of our course for its fidelity, discrimination and impartiality, the initials 'C. S.' were by an oversight on our part erroneously appended to it, instead of 'C. M. S.' We make the correction, to prevent misapprehension in any quarter.
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[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]] That good-for-nothing Know-Nothing, Millard Fillmore, arrived at New York from Europe on Monday last, and received an ovation from his partisans.
[[/column 1]]

[[column 2]]
[[bold]]SPEECH OF HON. ANSON BURLINGAME. [[/bold]]

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on the 21st inst., a brilliant and

very eloquent speech, in relation to Slavery, Kansas, and the assault upon Mr. Sumner, was made by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, which attracted much attention, and greatly delighted the friends of freedom in Washington, by its fearless spirit. Regretting that we have not room for the entire speech in our present number, we give that portion of it which relates to the dastardly attack upon Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Chairman, all these assaults upon the State of Massachusetts sink into insignificance compared with the one I am about to mention. On the 19th of May, it was announced that Mr. Sumner would address the Senate upon the Kansas question. The floor of the Senate, the galleries, and avenues leading thereto, were thronged with an expectant audience, and many of us left our places on this floor to hear the Massachusetts orator. To say that we were pleased - delighted with the speech we heard - would but faintly express the deep emotions of our hearts, awakened by it. I need not speak of its language, nor of the nobility of its sentiments. It was heard by many; it has been read by millions. There has been no such speech made in the Senate since the days when those Titans of American eloquence, the Websters and the Haynes, contended together for the mastery. It was made in the face of a hostile Senate. It continued through the greater portion of two days; and yet during that time the speaker was not once called to order. This fact is conclusive as to the personal and parliamentary decorum of the speech. He had provocation enough. His State had been called 'hypocritical.' He himself had been called a 'puppy,' a 'fool,' a 'fanatic,' a 'dishonest man.' Yet he was parliamentary from the beginning to the end of his speech.

No man knew better than he did the proprieties of the place, for he had always observed them. No man knew better than he did parliamentary law, because he had made it the study of his life. No man saw more clearly than he did the flaming sword of the Constitution turning every way at all the avenues of the Senate. But he was not thinking of these things; he was not thinking then of the privileges of the Senate, nor of the guarantees of the Constitution. He was there to denounce tyranny and crime - and he did it. He was there to speak for the rights of an empire; and he did it bravely and grandly.

So much for the occasion of the speech. A word - and I shall be pardoned - about the speaker himself. He is my friend. For many and many a year, I have looked to him for guidance and light, and I never looked in vain. He never had a personal enemy in his life. His character is as pure as the snow that falls upon his native hills. His heart overflows with kindness for every being having the upright form of man. He is a ripe scholar, and a chivalric gentleman. He sat at the feet of Channing, and drank in the sentiments of that noble soul. He bathed himself in the learning and undying lore of the great jurist Story, and the hand of Jackson, with its honors and its offices, sought him early in life; but he shrank from them with an instinctive modesty. Sir, he is the pride of Massachusetts. His mother commonwealth found him adorning the highest walks of literature and law, and she bid him go and grace somewhat the rough character of political life. The people of Massachusetts, the old and the young and the middle aged, now pay their full homage to the beauty of his public and private life. Such is Mr. Sumner.

On the 22d of May, when the Senate and the House had clothed themselves in mourning for a brother fallen in the battle of life in the distant State of Missouri, the Senator from Massachusetts sat in the silence of the Senate Chamber, engaged in employments appertaining to his office, when a member from this House, who had taken an oath to sustain the Constitution, stole into the Senate - that place which had hitherto been held sacred against violence - and smote him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt (in his seat.) That is false.

Mr. Burlingame - I will not bandy epithets with the gentleman. I am responsible for my own language. Doubtless he is responsible for his.

Mr. Keitt - I am.

Mr. Burlingame - I shall stand by mine. One blow was enough; but it did not satiate the wrath of that spirit which had pursued him through two days. Again and again and again, quicker and faster fell the leaden blows, until he was torn away from his victim, when the Senator from Massachusetts fell into the arms of his friends, and his blood ran down the Senate floor.

Sir, the act was brief, and my comments on it shall be brief also. I denounce it in the name of the Constitution it violated. I denounce it in the name of the sovereignty of Massachusetts, which was stricken down by the blow. I denounce it in the name of humanity. I denounce it in the name of civilization, which it outraged. I denounce it in the name of that fair play which bullies and prize fighters respect. What! strike a man when he is pinioned, when he cannot respond to a blow! Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get your authority for that? God knows my heart. I desire to speak with kindness. I speak in no sort of revenge. I do not believe the member has a friend who must not in his heart of hearts condemn the act. Even the member himself - if he has left a spark of that chivalry and gallantry attributed to him - he himself must loathe and scorn the act. But much as I reprobate the act, much more do I reprobate the conduct of those who were by, and saw the outrage perpetrated. Sir, especially do I notice the conduct of that Senator recently from the free platform of Massachusetts, with the odor of her hospitality on him, (Mr. Toombs,) who stood there not only silent and quiet while it was going on, but, when it was over, approved the act. And more - when he had time to cool, when he had slept on it, he went into the Senate Chamber of the United States, and shocked the sensibilities of the world by approving it. Another Senator (Mr. Douglas) did not take part, because he feared his motives might be questioned - exhibiting as extraordinary delicacy as that individual who refused to rescue a drowning mortal because he had not been introduced to him. (Laughter.) Another (Mr. Slidell) said that he had not spoken to him for two years, and yet, if rumor be true, that Senator has declared that himself and family are more indebted to Mr. Sumner than to any other man. Yet, when he saw him borne bleeding by, he turned and went on the other side! Oh, magnanimous Slidell! Oh, prudent Douglas! Oh, audacious Toombs!

Sir, there are questions arising out of this, which are far more important than those of a mere personal nature. OF those personal considerations I shall speak when the question comes properly before us, if I am permitted to do so. The higher question involves the very existence of the government itself. If, sir, freedom of speech is not to remain to us, what is the government worth? If we from Massachusetts, or any other State - Senators or members of the House - are to be called to account by 'some gallant nephew' of some 'gallant uncle,' when we utter something which does not suit their sensitive nature, we desire to know it.

If the conflict is to be transferred from the peaceful, intellectual field to one where, it is said, 'honors are easy and responsibilities equal,' then we desire to know it. Massachusetts, if her sons and Representatives are to have the rod held over them, the time may come - though she utters no threats - when she may be called upon to withdraw them to her own bosom, where she can furnish to them that protection which is not vouchsafed to them under the flag of their common country. But while she permits us to remain, we shall do our duty ; we shall speak whatever we choose to speak, wherever we will, and how we will, regardless of the consequences.

Sir, the sons of Massachusetts are educated at the knees of their

mothers, in the doctrines of peace and good will, and God knows we desire to cultivate those feelings - feelings of social kindness, and public kindness. The House will bear witness that I have not violated or trespassed upon any of them ; but, sir, if we are pushed too long and too far, there are men from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts who will not shrink from a defence of freedom of speech, and the State they represent, in any field where they may be assailed.

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GREAT REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

The Republicans of Boston and vicinity assembled in Faneuil Hall on Monday evening, to ratify the nominations of John C. Fremont and William, L. Dayton. - A large delegation from Cambridge, with banners and transparencies, was met by the Fremont Club of this city, and escorted to the hall.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Z. Goodrich, and the following officers were chosen:- President, John S. Tyler. Vice Presidents, Isaac Livermore, Franklin Dexter, Edmund Dwight, Samuel Neal, George Homer, Moses D. Phillips, Philo Sanborn, Peter C. Jones, Jared Coffin, David Kimball, John Newell, and Charles C. Little. Secretaries, Thomas M. Brewer, Robert C. Nichols and John D. Baldwin.

Speeches in favor of the nominations, and urging a union of all the opponents of the administration, were made by Hon. Mr. Goodrich, Gen. Tyler, Hon. T. D. Elliot, Hon. E. R. Hoar, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and John L. Swift, Esq. A series of resolutions, expressive of approval of the action of the Philadelphia Convention and promising a cordial support to the candidates of the party were read by John P. Putnam, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Dr. William F. Channing offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted :

[[italics]] Resolved [[/italics]], That the thanks of the meeting are due and hereby given to Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, for his brave words spoken on Saturday last in the House of Representatives of the U. States.

[[/column 2]]

[[column 3]]

MEETINGS OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BUFFALO.

A large and highly respectable meeting of the colored citizens of Buffalo was held at the East Presbyterian Church, in that city, on Sunday evening, (Rev. J.A. Prime in the chair, and George Weir, Jr. and Peyton Harris acting as Secretaries,) and the following resolutions, after the delivery of several spirited speeches, were unanimously adopted:- Resolved, That we the colored citizens of the city of Buffalo, in view of the enormous wrongs and outrages which are continually being heaped upon us, and the continued aggressions of the Slave Power upon our rights, feel called upon to unite our efforts for the overthrow of slavery, as far as possible, where it now exists, and also for the purpose of resisting its further spread into Territory now free.

Resolved, That we owe allegiance to no party, but now, as heretofore, declare in favor of principle in preference to party, and as such in the coming political campaign we feel bound to support such men as we shall honestly believe to be the exponents of such principles as shall vouchsafe to every man, irrespective of color or condition, his God-given and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That every effort made by the slave propagandist, whether North or South, to desecrate soil now free by the introduction of slavery therein, merits our united and uncompromising condemnation.

Resolved, That the recent outrage upon the persons and property of the free settlers of Kansas, is at once cowardly and disgraceful, the more so as it has the executive favor, thereby giving it an aspect of National sanction.

Resolved, That the border ruffians of Missouri, and their aiders and abettors in their bloody and wanton outrages committed upon the soil of Kansas, should meet the just and unreserved indignation of every man, woman and child, who has a heart to feel or a soul to save.

Resolved, That the recent outrage committed upon the person of the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, of South Carolina, a member of the House of Representatives, while said SUMNER was sitting at his desk, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, was both cowardly and assassin-like, dastardly, mean and contemptible, and worthy not of an inhabitant of the Fejee Islands, but only of the source from which it emanated ; and that while Mr. SUMNER, in his affliction, has our warmest and most heartfelt sympathy, we leave the man BROOKS with his blood-stained hands and steel-like heart to an enlightened public sentiment, which we believe will consign him to a tomb of everlasting infamy.

Resolved, That an open and avowed enemy is less to be feared and more respected than a false-hearted and deceptive friend ; and while we are compelled to accord to the former the principle of at least apparent honesty, we are prepared to denounce the latter as being unworthy of the confidence of any many, treacherous in the extreme, and as such not to be trusted under any circumstances.

Resolved, That we are in favor of impartial freedom to all men, whether white or black, and as such we regret exceedingly the course taken by the Free State men of Kansas in the adoption of the Topeka Constitution, inserting therein an article prohibiting the emigration of free colored men therein : we see in the perpetrators of so flagrant an outrage no other than a mean, base, servile spirit, showing that as willing dogs, they are disposed to obey the behests of their masters of which BROOKS, ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW are a fair representation, and in this act we recognized another evidence of the false-heartedness of Northern Doughfaces, showing the legitimate fruit of the their truckling subserviency to the Slave Power.

Resolved, That while under the adoption of the Topeka Constitution, we have nothing to hope for, having thereby been entirely excluded from the Territory ; nevertheless, in view of the outrages perpetrated by the pro-slavery faction, we are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, as the only apparent means of preserving even the liberties of the whites against the encroachments of the Slave Power.

On motion, the Report was accepted, and the Resolutions, after a brief but animated discussion, were adopted in full.

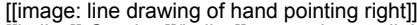
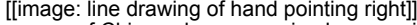
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MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON. Our colored citizens have just held a meeting in Rev. Mr. Grimes' church, Southac street, for the purpose of making a public expression of their indignation at the assault of Chas. Sumner. Deacon Coffin Pitts presided, assisted by several Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.- Speeches were made by Robert Morris, Esq., Rev. Mr. Grimes, Mr. Robert Johnson, Rev. Mr. Hall, Dr. J. S> Rock, and others; and a series of resolutions offered by Dr. Rock, were passed, one of which was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, regard the recent 'brutal, cowardly and murderous assault' in the Senate chamber of the nation, upon our distinguished Senator, Charles Sumner - eminent alike for his eloquence, a scholarship and philanthropy, not less than for his Christian statesmanship - with feelings of abhorrence and indignation.

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THE SPIRIT OF THE WEST. At Chicago, the people assembled to the number of ten thousand to *do* something for Kansas, and they did it. \$16,000 in cash and arms were raised on the spot. Several men added themselves to their donations of rifles and revolvers. They also passed the following resolutions, which, coming after the

contributions above mentioned, have meaning as well as pith:-
Resolved, That the people of Illinois will aid the Freedom of Kansas.
Resolved, That they will send a colony of 500 actual settlers to that Territory, and provision them for one year.
Resolve, That these settlers will invade no man's rights, but *will maintain their own*.
Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of a similar policy to the people of all States of the Union, ready and willing to aid ; and, also, a thorough concert and co-operation among them, through committees of correspondence, on this subject.
The Detroit *Advertiser* says:- Gen. F. W. Curtenius announced to the meeting on Thursday night, through Hon. Zack Chandler, that his services are ready in behalf of Kansas. Hon. Z. Chandler offered his personal services and his current income, if a force of one hundred men were raised in Detroit, and one thousand in the State at large, who shall hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Kansas. Duncan Stewart, Esq., offered \$2000 per year so long as a Michigan force was kept in the field.
GOOD FOR KANSAS. The subscribers to a testimonial to Charles Sumner held a meeting in Boston on the 19th instant - Prof. Huntington, of Harvard College, in the chair. The amount raised was about \$1000. The design was to present a massive and elaborate silver vase, two feet in height. Mr. Sumner addressed a letter to the subscribers, in which he thanked them for their sympathy, but asked that the funds should applied 'to the recovery and security of freedom in Kansas ;' and, in compliance, a resolution was passed so to dispose of the funds.
ST. LOUIS, June 23d.
ARMED OCCUPATION OF KANSAS. A letter in the Republican, dated Westport, 17th, says Col. Sumner has put the principal roads leading into Kansas in blockade. He has also driven out the Territory, Buford, Jones, Shelby, and other leading Missourians.
Another letter, dated Kansas City, 16th, says that Sumner intends to arrest every person under indictment in Kansas, and declares that neither Lane nor any other armed persons, shall enter the Territory, excepting over his dead body.
An attempt was made on the night of the 13th, to assassinate the new deputy sheriff of Douglas county, by a party who fired into a chamber window. The sheriff shot one of the assassins dead ; the others fled.
THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS. Colonel Lane, in his speech at the Kansas meeting held at Chicago on Saturday last, said that most persons had a very erroneous idea of the people of Kansas - thinking they were mostly from Massachusetts. There were really more than nine-tenths from the northwestern States. There were more Ohioans, Illinoisans, and Indianians in Kansas, than there were people from all the New England States and New York combined.
 The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier*, says almost all the members of the Lafayette Guards, a volunteer military company of that place, are ready to go to Kansas to aid in the Free State men in defending themselves against 'border ruffianism.' The sum of \$1500 has been subscribed at Lafayette for the relief of the Free State men in Kansas.
 The editors of the five daily papers of Chicago have organized a committee to take measures for the immediate re-establishment of the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*.
ANOTHER PROPOSITION. In the U.S. Senate on Monday, Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas, to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in that Territory, and to provide for calling a Convention to form a Constitution, preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union.
APOLOGIZED FOR. A party of armed men, headed by Governor

Shannon, came to the house of Samuel Walker, a member of the Kansas Legislature, and not finding him at home, turned his wife and children out of doors. The friends of the Governor, however, apologized for it, on the ground that he was *drunk!*

THE WORLD MOVES. - There are now ten Anti-Nebraska Governors in the Northern States. At the time the bill was passed there were but three. The world moves.

[[/column 3]]

[[column 4]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]How brutal the following paragraph!

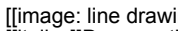
MR. SUMNER. We hear that Senator Sumner is 'keeled up' at Silver Spring, F. P. Blair's rural residence. This is an odd state of the case, truly, as all will comprehend who remember aught of Blair's former position in politics. He will hardly have nished his political career appropriately, we fancy, until the Hons. Box Brown, Fred Douglas, and Dandy Remond are nestling in his bosom. By the bye, Drs. Miller and Boyle, of this city, have completely pricked the humbug concerning the desperateness of Mr. Sumner's condition. Their letters, read in open Senate, yesterday, show that his case has been one of false pretences—neither more nor less—from beginning to end. The worst feature of it has been the fact that he has loaned himself to so bald an imposture upon the credulity of the Northern public.— *Washington Sentinel.*

Washington, June 23. SENATE. - Mr. Fish presented a letter from George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Dr. Boyle's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his attendance upon Mr. Sumner on account of the character of his testimony before the House Committee was unfounded, as he did not know, at the time that Dr. Boyle was dismissed, what his testimony before the Committee was. Senator Sumner was suffering from high fever with his pulse at one hundred and four, and Dr. Perry being willing to take charge of the case, Dr. Boyle's services were no longer required.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF BROOKS. The New York Sun says:

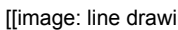
'Preston S. Brooks was severely wounded in a duel with one Wigfall of South Carolina, before going to Congress. Both Brooks and Wigfall were wounded in the duel, the former severely. Wigfall, not satisfied, afterwards challenged the father of Brooks; the old gentlemam refused to ght, and Wigfall posted him as a coward. A younger relative of Mr. Brooks, Mr. Bird, attempted to tear down the placard, and was shot dead by Wigfall, who had previously said he would kill anyone who should attempt it.'

The joy of the Southern men here over the outrage upon Mr. Sumner, is fully responded to by the people of the South. If Mr. Brooks was run as a candidate for the Presidency, he would sweep every Slave State, with an irresistible rush of popularity. Ovations, triumphal processions, public dinners and magnicent testimonials await the man who has given a physical expression to the furious passions of the black oligarchy. The determination of those men is to beat down the North by violence. They have actually accomplished this object-in Kansas. Nothing will arrest their career but a change of the dynasty ruling here.— Wash. Cor. Atlas.

 Brooks, says the Chicago Democrat, has written a letter to the Senate, in which he says that in his assault on Mr. Sumner, he did not suppose he was committing a breach of privilege, nor he did intend any disrespect to the Senate. This explanation reminds us of the apology made by John R. Grimes, of New Orleans, when pulled up by the House of Representatives of Louisiana for firing a double-barreled gun, loaded with buckshot, into a bevy of members, including the Speaker, while they were standing on the steps of the State House. Grimes said he intended no disrespect to the House—he simply meant to kill the Speaker. The apology was accepted as satisfactory, and there the matter dropped.

MR. BROOKS. Accounts from Washington report that Mr. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, has grown thin and haggard in his personal appearance since his 'brutal, cowardly and murderous' assault on Senator Sumner. Some persons report that he has lost at least twenty-five pounds of flesh since the affair. The protests of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from the free States, against his attendance upon its sessions, revealed to him the actual state of the public pulse. Canes, pitchers and other testimonials are but poor returns for the infamy with which his name will be forever associated in history.—Transcript.

Mr. Brooks half murders a Senator, and is held to bail in the sum of \$500! A mob, without any pretence of authority, arrest an editor for treason against the United States, in publishing articles against the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and Judge Lecompte refuses to admit him to bail! And we call this a free country.—Cleveland Leader.

 Providence has held its Indignation Meeting—nay, a brace of them. The first was the principal; the second seemed an afterpart, affording an outlet to the indignant feeling which still remain after the eruption. The first was a noble demonstration. The solid and conservative men had its fashioning, but the enthusiasm of the people spurned all crystallized proprieties, and answered every strong and noble sentiment with such a tempest of applause as made the great packed hall tremble in its sympathy. Prof. Caswell, of the University, read resolutions; Prof. Gammell, — Bradley, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hedge, and Rev. Dr. Wayland made addresses, in a meeting over which Alexander Duncan presided, assisted and sustained by some thirty Vice-Presidents, who stand highest in the circles of business and influence.

[[line]]

A KIDNAPPER PROSECUTED.—We are pleased to learn that Rosetta Armstead, whom the Rev. Mr. Dennison undertook to send through Ohio as a slave, but who was rescued and declared free by the State Courts, has instituted a suit against the Louisville Pastor for the recovery of \$10,000 damage for false imprisonment. Rosetta was rescued on the 3d of March in Columbus, and declared free by a Judge of Probate in that city. She was afterwards stolen by the Rev. Kidnapper and his agents, and taken to Cincinnati, where she was tried simultaneously for her freedom on a writ of Habeas Corpus, before Judge Parker, and on a

kidnapping warrant before Commissioner Pendery, both of whom decided in favor of her freedom. For these arrests and imprisonments, the suit is brought. We trust that Miss Armstead may receive some measure of pecuniary justice from the man who has robbed her of the fruit of her labor, and sought to despoil her of her freedom.—
[[italics]]Ohio Bugle. [[/italics]]
[[line]]

GOES TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Wm. Lamhden. Captain of a Yankee craft, has been convicted at Norfolk of an attempt to carry off slaves, and sentenced to five years in the State Penitentiary. There are four more indictments against him, and as the evidence is the same, he will probably have to spend a considerable portion of his existence in the service of the State. [[italics]]Lynchburg Virginian. [[/italics]]

[[line]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]The Buffalo Express says:—'It is stated that no less than forty-three fugitive slaves have passed through Albany on their way to Canada, within a few weeks. Never was the peculiar property of the South as lively and active as at present. Chattels with legs are precarious possessions at best. Now you see them and now you don't—ten—twenty—thirty dollars, you can't tell which cup the little joker is under.'

The Hagerstown (Md) Chronicle states that on Sunday night last, five slaves belonging to Mr. George Shafler, of Funkstown, and three of Mr. Claggett's of the same place, decamped for the North. They came to Hagerstown, and stole two horses from Mr. Snider's lively stable, and carriage from Mr. John I. Underwood, in which they started at a rapid rate for Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—Some members of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Church have for a year or two past contemplated the establishment of a College for colored youth. They have nally commenced operations by the purchase of property in Greene county, Ohio. About thirty students are already on the ground.

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]Dr. Carnochan, of New York city, has trepanned the cheek bone and cut out the root of a neuralgic nerve which had caused his patient years of torture now he can eat and sleep in peace.

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]The second oor of an old house in Melrose square, Cork, fell on the 31st ult., carrying down the lower oor and its occupants. Eighteen persons were taken out dead, and sixteen wounded.

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]W. C. Valentine, Esq., a New York merchant, tried in the United States court on a charge of being concerned in the slave trade, has been acquitted. Of course !

Dr. J. S. ROCK, of Boston, delivered the closing lecture of the Reading Institute. This, with the lectures of Rev. A. L. Stone and Wendell Phillipe, Esq., were the best lectures in the course.—[[italics]]Woburn Journal. [[/italics]]

DEATH OF HON. LUTHER S. CUSHING. Hon. Luther S. Cushing died in Boston, on Saturday last, aged 53 years. He was formerly a Justice of the Common Pleas Court, and latterly reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court. He was greatly respected and beloved.

[[double horizontal line]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]]Our clear-sighted and eloquent friend, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, will spend the ensuing month in lecturing on slavery in Vermont, in Burlington, Vergennes, Ferrisburg, and other places. He will also recite his admirable drama, entitled "How to give a Northern man a Backbone," which has given such unalloyed satisfaction to the various audiences that have already listened to it from his lips. We commend him to the hospitality and co-operation of such of our Vermont friends as do not happen to know him personally; to such as do, he needs no endorsement.

[[/column 4]]

[[column 5]]

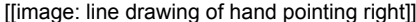
COLLECTIONS,

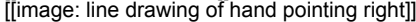
[[italics]]By Finance Committee, for Expense: of New England A. S. Convention,[[italics]] 1856.

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T. Thompson 0 25 E. Pool 0 25
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Samuel Miller 1 00 Mary L. Willard 1 00

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P. S. Crowell 1 00 Mrs. Richardson 1 00
A. G. Morton 1 00 MRs. Apthorp 1 00
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Cambridgeport 1 00 J. Loud 0 25
J. Oliver 0 25 J. Bacon 0 25
Anna E. Sibley 1 00 M. A. Bacon 0 25
John Bailey 1 00 M. S. Bacon 0 25
John Bailey 1 00 M. S. Bowker 1 00
A. Battles 1 00 A. D. Tasker 1 00
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E. W. Easte 0 50 C. F. Hovey 3 00
J. M. Baxter 0 50 Mrs. Follen 1 00
S. C. Bent 0 50 M. W. Chapman 1 00
John B. Bailey 0 50 Wm. L. Garrison 1 00
E. Y. Perry 1 00 W. Phillips 3 00
I. F. L. 0 25 Henrietta Sargent 2 00
N. T. Allen 1 00 Mary G. Chapman 1 00
Lewis Ford 1 00 Deborah Weston 1 00
Robert Roberts 1 00 Aaron M. Powell 0 55
Francis Hinckley 1 00 Anna T. Draper 1 00
T. C. Severence 1 00 Mary May 2 00
C. B. McIntire 1 00 M. M. Brooks 1 00
John Jones 1 00 A. C. Fifield 1 00
Samuel Philbrick 5 00 E. M. Powell 1 00
John H. Crane 1 00 Hannah Swasey 1 00
Jonathan H. Riggs 1 00 A. J. S. 0 50
A. Fairbanks 1 00 N. H. Abbot 0 50
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Sumner Cheney 0 25 Sarah L. Smith 1 00
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R. Plumer 1 00 Nancy L. Howes 1 00
Mary Plumer 1 00 Sarah Marson 1 00
John Prentiss 1 00 C. Wellington 1 00
D. Tilton 0 50 Phebe Garnaut 1 00
O. W. Albee 1 00 James Batchellor 1 00
H. A. Morse 1 00 Mrs. Silloway 1 00
Wm. . Logan 1 00 R. H. Ober 1 00
C. M. Severence 1 00 Sylvester C. Fay 2 00
Wm. Jenkins 1 00 F. Hinekley 1 00
Samuel Barrett 1 00 W. Ashby 1 00
Deborah Brown 0 50 R. Clap 1 00
Moses Wilmart 0 25 W. Richards 1 00
D. S. Whitney 0 50 Mar E. Whiting 0 50
J. Russell 1 00 M. B. Goodrich 1 00
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Huldah Bates 0 25 Mary Perry 1 00
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Daniel Mitchell 1 00 L. H. Obert 0 50
Jane Henshaw 1 00 Louisa Humphre 0 50

Luther Melendy 1 00 C. Follen 1 00
Sarah P. Remond 1 00 D. M. 1 00
Rev. Mr. Hassell 1 00 Mry C. Sawyer 2 00
Caroine Hinckley 1 00 MRs. S. Clapp 1 00
Ruth Buffum 1 00 H. M. Pitman 1 00
R. Purvis 1 00 M. R. Bascall 0 75
Wm. Wells Brown 1 00 M. S. Jenkins 1 00
Eugene Hutchinson 0 50 E. F. Eddy 1 00
F. C. Mansfield 0 50 J. B. Pierce 1 00
A. Sawyer 1 00 John T. Hilton 0 50
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S. Newell 0 50 N. F. T. 0 50
C. Cowing 1 00 Johnson Davee 1 00
Rev. C. Bradford 1 00 L. H. Bowker 2 00
R. Howland 1 00 Russell Marston 2 00
Chas. T. Canfield 1 00 Helen e. Garrison 1 00
D. B. Bartlett 1 00 'Friends,' and Cash,
Joel Smith 1 00 in various sums, 63 74

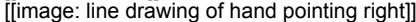
 Any errors which may appear in the acknowledgement of the Donations, Pledges, and Collections, made at the late New England A. S. Convention, will be corrected, on information given to Samuel May, Jr., *Leicester, Mass.* The Finance Committee's papers, from the necessity of the case, cannot be so clear and exact as if the record were made under more favorable circumstances. It is simple justice to them to say, that all is done, which the nature of the case admits, to secure accuracy.

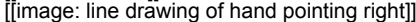
 ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN HUBBARDSTON.--The Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society will hold a quarterly meeting at the Unitarian Church in Hubbarston, during the day and evening, Sunday, the 28th and 29th inst.

It is hoped that a large number of the friends of justice and humanity will come together, and calmly and dispassionately consider the cause of and the remedy for the present deplorable condition of the nation. The people of Massachusetts should remember that the blood of one of her noblest sons stains the American Senate, shed by the hand of a cowardly assassin, for the utterance of the noble, manly sentiments of an honest heart--that the ruffianly assailant still holds his seat in the House of Representatives, as a fit agent of man-stealers and adulterers to legislate for a nation of slaveholders. In a crisis like this, let the voice of every *freeman* be heard, in calm and unmistakable tones--*No Union with Slaveholders!*

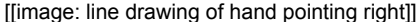
WM. LLOYD GARRISON AND PARKER PILLSBURY have engaged to be present.

D. M. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

 ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at Sheldonville, Mass., Sunday, June 29.

 VALLEY FALLS, R. I.--CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Valley Falls on Sunday next, 29th inst.

NOTICE.

 Persons wishing Dr. J. S. Rock to lecture, should address him at No. 60 Southac street, Boston.

[[horizontal line]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]] All communications for the undersigned, until further notice, should be sent to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, JR.,
[[italics]] General Agent Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. [[/italics]] June 6, 1856.

[[horizontal line]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]] A COLORED BOY, nearly 12 years old, wishes a place upon a farm. Apply to R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill. 4t

[[horizontal line]]

[[image: line drawing of hand pointing right]] COLORED DOMESTICS IN DEMAND.--Several excellent situations in families in adjacent towns can be secured by immediate application to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

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LOOK AT THIS!

Tow young colored men, well qualified, desire situations as clerks. A colored apprentice wanted in an engraving establishment. A man and his wife wanted to take charge of a farm and dwelling-house. Please make immediate application to WM. C. NELL,
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TO CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE

A gentleman having recovered from a settled consumption, will send free the prescription used. Address THEO. K. BURTON, Boston, Mass. 3m

[[column 5]]

[[column 6]]

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[[italics]] To be Published July 1 st

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[[drop-cap]] N the Preface, Mr. Davis says: 'From time to time, during the past three years, the author has been interrogated on almost every topic; frequently by letter, sometimes orally, and naturally by the subjects themselves ; and this volume is designed as a reponsum to such questions as have appeared to him of the greatest important to mankind.'

Those who have read the proof sheets pronounce this to be the most original, attractice, and useful Work ever written by this voluminous author ; and it reveals some of his most private spiritual experiences.

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June 27 2w

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[[bold]] THE NUTRITIVE CURE [[/bold]]

[[drop-cap]] M [[/drop-cap]]R. EDITOR--Having in my own family fully tested LaROY SUNDERLAND'S New Method of Cure by Pure Nutrition, (The VITAL FLUID,) without drugs, I desire to give my testimony in its favor by a brief statement of my daughter's case, whose suffering have not only been mitigated, but I think I may safely affirm that her life has been prolonged to use by Mr. Sunderland's treatment. MRS. HANNAH H. BEAM, aged 31, was born with a scrofulous temperament, and feeble from a child. For the past seventeen years she has been an invalid, and a great sufferer from a complication of causes, such as Ague, Asthma, Headache, Sore Eyes, Kidney and other Diseases peculiar to her sex, Dyspepsia, (the bowels were never regular till now,) Paralysis, Numbness of one side, affecting her speech, Sour Stomach, and general Nervous Debility. For five years past, she had been tormented with Salt Rheum, covering nearly the whole surface, and which resisted all the old and new processes of medicine, till we had begun to despair of her recovery. Finally, having lost all confidence in drugs and drugging, last October, we put her under the treatment La Roy Sunderland, author of the 'Nutritive Cure,' and now (thanks to his skill and kindness) her leprosy is all gone, and her general health is so much improved in all respects, that she, with her husband and a numerous circle of friends, joins me in making this statement of her case, that any others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for help. One dime, addressed to LAROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass. will secure, by return mail, a pamphlet of information, from which Invalids and the Blind may learn what this Method of Cure is, and how its benefits are to be obtained.

C. S. WHEELER, P. M.

Flowerfield, St. Joseph Co., Mich.

June 27 3t

[[horizontal line]]

[[bold]] Hopedale Home School. [[/bold]]

[[drop-cap]] T [[/drop cap]]HE next Quarter of this Institution, established and operating with the sanction of the Hopedale Community, will commence on Thursday, July 24th. For particular information, please address either of the Principals, at Hopedale, Millford, Mass.

WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD [[right-pointed parentheses]]

ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, [[italics]] Principals. [[/italics]]

June 27. 3t

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SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH,

[[bold]] The Crime Against Kansas. [[/bold]]\

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[[drop-cap]] S [[/drop cap]]O numerous and pressing have been the calls for a good edition, in readable type, of this masterly Speech of the Great Massachusetts Orator, that we have concluded to issue immediately a handsome 12 [[italics]] mo. edition, in Small Pica type. [[/italics]]

Immediate orders from the trade are desired. We shall issue TWO EDITIONS, in style as follows:--

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[[/column 6]]

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National Museum of African American History and Culture

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