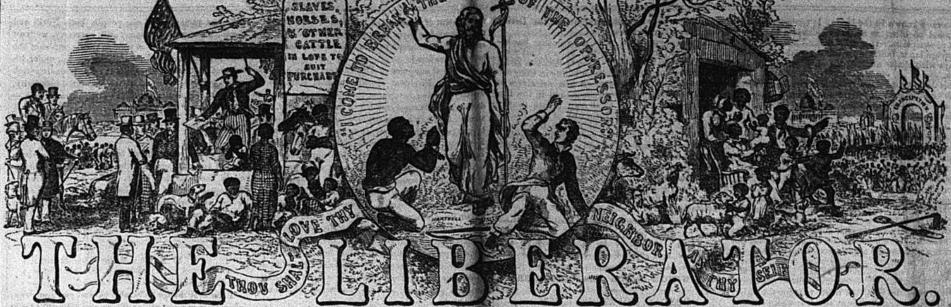
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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hall."

The free States are the guardians and con-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and cor

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our parmers, IN

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

or our reliow creatment of the perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it ean only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

— WILLIAM BLIERY CHANNING.

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 45.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1455.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Texas Almanae for 1858. AFRICAN SLAVERY.

Every citizen of the United States should be the warm friend, the unceasing advocate and the bold defender of the institution of African Slavery, as it erists in the Southern States of the Union, First: Because the African is an inferior being, differently organized from the white man, with wool instead of hair on his head-with lungs, feet, joints, instead of hair on his head—with lungs, feet, joints, lips, nose and cranium so distinct as to indicate a different and inferior grade of being. Whether this comes from the curse upon Ham and his descendants forever, or from an original law of God, we will not here discuss. But the great fact is as true as that man exists. The negro is incapable of self-government, or self-improvement, as proven by his univer-sal ignorance and barbarism, though ever in contact with civilized nations, for five thousand years. He has never advanced one step, excepting as a slave to white men. And when civilized and Christianized in slavery, and then freed, he invariably relapses, more or less rapidly, into ignorance and barbarism Three generations as a freeman find him, in his off-

spring, a confirmed barbarian. The exception is only where he remains surrounded by white civilization, as in the United States, and then he becomes a petty thief and idle loafer. For proof, look to Ja-maica, to San Domingo, Hayti, to his now acknowl-edged degeneracy in Liberia, and to the freed blacks of the United States and Canada. He cannot amalgamate with the white race without producing disease and death to the offspring. The mulatto of the fourth degree, unless bred back into the pure white or black, cannot re-produce himself. Hence, the aw of God stamps disease and death as the penalty for amalgamation.

Second: As a slave in a mild climate, the negro is contented, cheerful, obedient and a long-lived labor-er. He attains his highest civilization in slavery, receives religious instruction—becomes faithful, trustworthy and affectionate to his white master and superior-yields him willing obedience and enjoys his own highest attainable happiness on earth. proof, look at the negro in his wild haunts-in his ed condition, after having been a slave-and at his past and present happy, contented and healthy condition, as a slave in the Southern States.

Third: As a slave, he produces the great staples of cotton, sugar, rice, hemp, tobacco, coffice, &c., which cannot be grown either by white or free labor to meet the demands of the world. Abolish slavery; and we abolish the production of these great staples Abolish their production, and we break up the comserce of the civilized world-we destroy the manufactories of Europe and America—we destroy their combined shipping interests—we throw the white man of both continents out of employment, and cause anarchy, revolution and internecine wars to usurp the paths of peaceful commerce, progress and Christian advancement. The Northern States, with out manufactures, without commerce, would present ne universal scene of waste and desolation. 'Ruin'

would become the watchword of every civilized State and nation. Relief would only be found, after the total extinction of the negro and the suppression of anarchy through a military despotism in this now great and prosperous confederacy of free and sover-eign States. My space is limited by the publishers of the 'Texas Almanac,' and I can but glance at this great question of questions. But to every citizen of Texas let me say— These are sober, solemn, portentous truths! Look at them! Meet them like men who know their rights! How meet them, do you say? By placing in the hands of every man and woman possible, one or more of the excellent books written in elucidation and defence of slavery-by convincing every one of the truths herein so briefly -and thus, not only rendering the institution a moral Gibraltar as it is, but convincing every white man of the land that slavery is not only a mane, necessary and glorious institution, in which every one, rich or poor, is vitally interested, and thereby sweeping away, once and forever, the low and the unsound misinformed popular feeling of the American people against what is commonly called the Slave Trade, or the transfer of the beastly, savage agroes of Africa from their ghastly, paganistic slavery there, to the Heaven-ordained and Heavenapproved system of Christian slavery in this country. this: repeal the law of Congress; import them good, well-ventilated ships; look to their health and well-being as a dependent but useful race; break up the present inhuman system of clandestine imobey the behests of Heaven to make ves, like humane Christians, of the heathen : and, in due time, the glorious results will be manifestfor the smiles of Deity will be upon the work.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON AMERICAN SLA-

VERY.

The other day we copied an article from the Lon don Cotton Plant, on Negro Government, which showed clearly that the question of negro servitude is far better understood by some of our mporaries, than by our brethren of the North. have heretofore copied similar views from the London Times and other English journals of the most commanding influence. It is evident that a great reaction is taking place slowly, but surely, on negro question, and as the fanaticism of aboli-n originated in England with Wilberforce and his otemporaries, it is but right, and perhaps accord-ing to natural laws, that the reaction should commence there also. As England first made the ex-periment of practical abolition in her West India colonies, so she has been the first to experience its sastrous results, and ought to be the first to profit y the dear-bought lesson of experience. The widespread designation of experience. The wind-spread designation that now overspreads the British West Indies, with its vagabond and idle population of emancipated negroes, as compared with the pros-perous condition of those colonies, when the same roes were controlled by the superior intelligence of the white race, is an argument which no theory can counteract. But although the reaction commencin England, we fear in England, we fear the deep-seated political fanaticism of the free States, will have done its work of destroying their Union, before the fatal delusion can be

It has been said that error is harmless when truth left free to combat it; but we fear that this, like any other maxims that have been received as true, has he practical application in this case, and is therefore uscless. On this subject, truth is not left to combat the delusion, for the worst form of despotism that ever existed cannot oppose so great a barfier to the delusion. rier to the free discussion of any question, as Northern fanaticism has opposed to the discussion of the negro question. It is for this reason that it has long been our deliberate conviction, that the only effectual argument the South can use, is the direct appeal to our constitutional rights and a fair warning to the for constitutional rights, and a fair warning to the North, before it is too late, that the South will maintain those rights at all hazards.—Galveston News.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—The annual business meeting of this Society was held yesterday at its office, 93 Wall street,—Rev. Dr. Parker in the chair.

The Liberator.

MISS SARAH P. REMOND.

Lowell, Oct. 27, 1858.

MR. GARRISON :

DEAR SIE-Although I am aware of the present crowded state of your columns, I cannot forbear begging a single corner, to bear my humble testimony to the rare abilities, the exalted talents, and the high moral worth, of one of your present lecturing, agents, viz., Miss SARAH P. REMOND.

She spent the last Sabbath with us, in company with her brother and Mr. Pillsbury, whose long, faithful and untiring services in Freedom's cause need no meed of praise from me. But Miss Remond is not so well known to the public. I do not recollect of having seen, even in the Liberator, any particular notice of her as a lecturer, aside from the regular advertisements., She certainly possesses a mind of no ordinary culture, and a heart deeply imbued with every high and noble sentiment; seems perfectly familiar with history, especially that relating to human rights, and some of the very best authors of the age are occasionally quoted by her, in most beautiful and illustrative appropriateness. It seemed to me, as I sat and heard her, especially in the evening, that her every sentence must have thrilled each bosom with an almost envious admiration, and have waked up dormant aspirations which would vibrate through the ages. But it is vain for me to wish her heard in every town in New England, and by much arger audiences than honored her with their presence ere, for she informs me that she goes to England in month. May her journey be prosperous, and her reception most cordial, in that land where she feels that she shall, for the first time in her life, breathe the air of perfect freedom !

Mr. Pillsbury will advise you of a slave case, now pending here, which, I trust, will roll on another wave of agitation through the land, which no political Free States, but by the doctrine of the Court of Su-Union-savers, nor Tract Committees, nor Boards of Commissioners, nor any other Heaven-defying agen- They are not Free for two substantial reasons cies which 'sit in the temple of God, showing themelves that they are God, can either stay or control.

Yours, truly, and in much haste, SARAH CLAY.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. Lyons, Michigan, Oct. 19, 1858. DEAR FRIEND MAY :

When I left Boston, I expected to have been in Ilnois before this time; but I found such a demand for labor in Ashtabula county, Ohio, that I spent two weeks with the friends and foes there; and, with one exception, the meetings were very large, and to me Slave State as South Carolina or Georgia. He deeply interesting.

ek longer than I had intended, in consequence of made appointments and had excellent meetings durmade appointments and had excellent meetings dur-ing the whole time of my delay. I shall hold a few The argument by which every State is proved and then cross the lake to Milwaukie, and work my way into Illinois.

Our cause is very low in Michigan. No meeting of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society was held last year, and it seems that no anniversary is to be held this year. Also, the Friends of Human Progress seem stitution of the United States is as follows: likely to fail of holding their annual meeting this year. Something bad has happened to Michigan.

The friends in Livonia and Farmington think of calling a Reform Convention during the winter. I hope this will be done. There are excellent friends to our cause in Michigan, and a little well-directed of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. effort would unite and inspirit the friends, and I somebody will be much to blame if such a Society is proposition : not but into existence.

and in all the places thus far, this effort is hailed with much satisfaction. In all the places in Ohio and to circulate petitions asking their legislatures to pro- words : tect the fugitive against the man-hunters of the General Government.

I intend to inaugurate this movement in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

This movement is so definite and so practical, and at the same time so reasonable and so just, that all good men every where see and feel its power.

A. T. FOSS. Yours, truly,

E. H. HEYWOOD AT RUTLAND. RUTLAND, Mass., Oct. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR-The people of Rutland listened to an ddress by E. H. Heywood, on Tuesday evening, the

pel shower to thirsty hearts.

person of the slave, enable him to speak from an overflowing heart, warmed by that fire which will ever
kindle a corresponding flame in the bosom of the good
and true. A cultivated mind and eloquent tongue, and
warm heart he lays upon the altar of reform. God
bless him in his noble endeavors, and when the nations of the dead shall rise in judgment, may millions
of ransomed bondmen be as stars in his crown of
glory!

J. E. E.

or his friends no good. The brand of a criminal is
upon his memory. He died the death of a felon.

The men of this generation are precisely in the
situation of the supposed criminal. The Supreme
Court have decided that they are all subject to slave
law. There is no appeal. No writ of error can be
prosecuted in a higher Court to reverse the decision.

They may find fault with the reasoning of the Court
and argue as Mr. Lincoln does, that the premises
upon which the opinion is based are unsound; but
the sentence has been passed upon them and must
and will be executed.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Ветинь, (Ме.) Ост. 25, 1858.

I just happened to-day to take up the Libera the 1st inst., and my eye fell upon Parker Pillsbury's letter in reference to the Utica Convention. I noticed this letter at the time of the reception of the paper, but did not then think it of sufficient consequence to

write any thing respecting it, but to-day my imped sions are otherwise.

The colored man who called himself Randolph, and claimed to be a lineal descendant 'from the eccentric sage of Roanoke,' is to me the most interesting 'object of thought,' a real peripatetic 'idea.' William Wells Brown can perhaps give some account of him, as he did once in the Liberator, if he is the man I

If-he is a light mulatto, about thirty years old, as-

suming, impudent, airy and pompous, he is probably troduced himself to our friend W. W. B., on occasion of one of his lectures in Portland, and showed his interest in the objects of the meeting by officiously assisting in counting the contribution contained in one of the hats, from which it was afterwards discovered that at least one dollar-bill, and it was believed more, had mysteriously disappeared; and, upon inquiry, it was likewise ascertained that he was equally unknown to the lecturer and to the audience. It would be characteristic in him to attend the Convention, and speak as represented of him. Pass him round. When a light mulatto quadroon, claiming the name and paternity of Randolph, appears in a Reform or Anti-Slavery Convention, let it be understood among Abolitionists, that there is sufficient moral and logical, although not legal evidence for supposing him to be a thief. True, this may not be the man, but he is one

D. S. GRANDIN.

From the St. Louis Democrat of Oct. 11. SELECTIONS.

From the Newport, Ky , Free South. THE STATES ALL SLAVE STATES.

The thirty-two States, comprising the United tates of America, have been all adjudged to be Slave States. There are seventeen that are called preme Judicature in the Union, it is a misnomer First : Because a runaway slave is required by what is esteemed the supreme law of the land, overriding all State Constitutions and State laws, to be caught and remanded into slavery in them all. Second: Because Slavery has, by the spirit and the direct and unavoidable effect of the doctrine laid down by the above august Tribunal, a legal existence in all the States as well as the Territories; and under it a slaveholder may take his slave property into any State, and legally hold it there, the Constitution and laws of the State to the contrary notwithstand-

President Buchanan spoke advisedly, and not at meant precisely what he said. Referring to the present attitude of the Federal Government towards the I was detained in Wayne county, Michigan, one State Governments, he frankly told the country the losing my wallet, containing all my money except a truth. He is prepared to-day, were it policy to do few shillings in change. I recovered it, with all the so, to say the same thing of any nominally Free money safe. I did not, however, lose any time, as I State. He could say with equal truth, that Penn-

meetings here, and at Iowa and Grand Rapids, be a Slave State is short and easily understood. It does not require a lawyer or a judge to explain or make it clear. A child may comprehend it. Abram Lincoln of Illinois in his speech, on the 7th inst. at Galesburg, stated it very pointedly. We give the pith of his reasoning.

The second clause of the sixth article of the Con-

'The Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all the treaties which shall be made under the aucalling a Reform Convention during the winter. I of the land; and the judges in every State shall be

The Supreme Court of the United States, the feel quite sure this effort will be successfully made. highest Tribunal in the land, a Court of the last There is certainly excellent material in this State resort, from whose decisions there is no appeal, laid for a strong working Anti-Slavery Society, and down, in the decision in the Dred Scott case this

· Now, as we have already said in an earlier part I am every where making the Massachusetts movement for a free State the strong point in my lectures; and in all the places thus for this effect to be strong point in my lectures; the Constitution.

Now look narrowly at Mr. Lincoln's reasoning much satisfaction. In all the places in Ohio and and see if there is any flaw in it, or any possibility Michigan which I have visited, persons have engaged of getting over or around it. Here it is in his own

Nothing in the Constitution or laws of any State can destroy a right distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United States.

The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United

Therefore, nothing in the Constitution or laws of any State can destroy the right of property in a slave.

We may deny, as Mr. Lincoln does, that the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly af-firmed in the Constitution. But the decision of the Supreme Court is against us, and has stood for eighteen months unreversed, and will stand for a century to come, if slavery goes on increasing in power and influence as it has done for the last sev-enty years. When a man has been sentenced to be hung by a Court of the last resort, from whose de-19th inst., in which he presented the true Anti-Slavery Gospel of Christian love, showing the Christian's
duty to the poor, the down-trodden and oppressed,
whom Jesus came to relieve. He was listened to by a
large and attentive audience, who drank in the gos-The zeal with which he engages in the cause of the oppressed, and the love he bears for Christ in the person of the slave, enable him to speak from an over-or his friends no good. The brand of a criminal is

the sentence has been passed upon them and must and will be executed.

Talk about a reversal of the decision by a change of the Judges! The Judges are in for life, and none of their seats can be vacated except by death, resignation or impeachment. There is no legal ground, that we are aware of, to impeach any of them, and if there were, it is not likely that the present United States Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, would remove any of those who united in the Dred Scott decision. Nor will the power that

be many long years before the Court can be so Delivered at Rochester, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858. changed by the appointment of new Judges as to On the evening of the 25th inst, there was an imsure a more righteous decision.

It may be said that by act of Congress, the Supreme Court may be re-organized by increasing the Governor Seward. He was greeted with overwhelm-number of Circuits, and of course the number of ing enthusiasm, and spoke for an hour and a half. the Judges. This will require an act of Congress to be passed by both the House and the Senate, and pproved by the President. No such law can be put re have referred to, to become a law.

Free State men, North and South, may thus see precisely where they stand condemned by the Su-preme Court for political heresy in holding and adsocating unconstitutional doctrines, for which slave codes in all the States and Territories may, before the lapse of many years of pro-slavery Democratic domination, send men and women to the Peniteniary, or hang them by the neck, as the bogus Slave Code of Kansas recently prescribed. "But we can appeal to the decision of a Higher Tribunal." True, and so could and so did that Methodist preachr who was incarcerated last year in the Maryland State Prison for having in his possession a copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin! But his appeal to God and the People did not save him from a felon's fate. Nor will our appeal save us and our children, unless we become strong enough in numbers and influence to vote down or break down this whole system of

How it is Proposed to make Missouri a Free State

bers of farmers from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, are daily passing over our ferry boats, en route to the interior, and from their personal appearance and the character of their equipments, it is patent to every unprejudiced eye that they are men of the right enterprise and stuff for a rapidly growing ians right enterprise and stuff for a rapidly growing state. Yesterday morning we observed a train of six wagons wending their way along the levee and up Market Street, and learned that they belonged to Mr. Ragland, his two sons, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Tate, all having their families, and in all numbers. twenty persons. They are farmers from Washing-ton County, Illinois, and left their homes on the 7th inst. They proceed to Springfield, in this State, and will locate on excellent land in the vicinity of the same number of stalwart men and handsome. hearty young mothers, with lively, clean children, from the same part of the country, crossed yesterday on the upper ferry boat, and are now on their way rest Missouri. Are not these encouraging

signs for the future of our State? While these white men yesterday morning were street the countermarch of a gang of about 70 black Ireland. slaves, going out of this Territory, which is entirely from whence they came. They were under consorting of several negro-traders, and were of all ages, from whence they came. They were under charge d sexes. These slaves have doubtle been accumulating in the yards of this city for some and steamer for the New Orleans market. With the departure of the boat they will be gone from this State, and room will be made for as many

These facts are very suggestive, and as surely point to the speedy extinction of slave labor in this State as the needle points to the pole.

Are we to be thankful and satisfied with this? Does Republicanism aim at any thing higher?

The New York Observer appears to be quite alarm ed at the discovery that the Board of Education is now so constituted that the majority of its members are willing to have the Bible excluded from our City schools, and that from thirteen of those schools it is actually excluded. It relates, with no little show of horror, that a gentleman lately visited one of these schools, and, having occasion to refer to the Bible, not a copy could be found among teachers or pupils, though the latter numbered upward of a

bed repentance is better than nothing—for The Ob-server to awake to this state of things. That journal has been doing its very best for years past to fill up the Board of Education with politicians ready at any time to barter off the Bible, and their own souls into the bargain, for a few dozen Irish votes. We say The Observer has been thus employed, because it has been doing its best to sustain that party in our City, State and National politics whose candidates for seats in the Board of Education are, too many of them, of the description above set forth. It never will answer for The Observer to say that the election of school officers need not be and ought not to be 'dragged into the mire of politics.' In this country, every elective office is so dragged, especially by the party to which The Observer gives its hearty and zealous support. The sustentation of a slave driving National Administration necessarily carries

with it the sustentation of an unworthy, incompe such members at least in it as to taint it effectually. If The Observer will share the pleasure of helping to sustain such National Administrations as now control affairs at Washington, it must be content to submit to the pain of helping to mismanage our schools, and to keep in office a thoroughly corrupt and incompetent Municipal Administration. The not write their own names, and of others with much worse disqualifications than that, is a regular part of the political system by which the support of this city is secured to the Democratic party, so called. If The Observer will support that party, it must be content to take it with all its incidents.

Among the Great Events of 1858, the New York Observer has— . 1. The revival of religion, the most extensive

and thorough ever experienced in America.

2. The triumph of the American Tract Society the greatest moral victory of truth over error achi ed since the reformation under Martin Luther.'

Our readers are aware that this victory consists in their refusal to publish any thing against the moral evils of slavery. Satanic exultation.—People's

The Anti-Slavery Standard states that Lucrotia Mott has gone to Baltimore; and adds—That she will bear a fearless testimony against slavery, in her ministrations on slave soil, we entertain no

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

On the evening of the 25th inst., there was an imnense meeting at Rochester to listen to a speech from Governor Seward. He was greeted with overwhelm-His speech was substantially as follows:-

FELLOW CITIZENS :- The unmistakable outbreaks approved by the President. No such law can be put of zeal which occur all around me, show that you in operation before 1861; and not then, unless a political change shall have come over the country equivalent to affevolution. The present appearances indicate that we may as well wait for the present and collateral questions, whether of a personal or of a general nature, and consider the main subject of the present canvass. The Democratic party—or, to speak more accurately—the party which wears that of zeal which occur all around me, show that you a general nature, and consider the main subject of the present canvass. The Democratic party—or, to speak more accurately—the party which wears that attractive name, is in possession of the Federal Gov-ernment. The Republicans propose to dislodge that

party and dismiss it from its high trust.

The main subject then is, whether the Democratic party deserves to retain the confidence of the American People. In attempting to prove it unworthy, I think that I am not actuated by prejudices against that party, or by prepossessions in favor of its adversary; for I have learned by some experience, that virtue and patriotism, and vice and selfishness, are found in all parties, and that they differ less in their

motives than in the policies they pursue.

Our country is a theatre which exhibits, in full operation, two radically different political systems he one resting on the basis of servile or slave labor; the other on the basis of voluntary labor of free-

The laborers who are enslaved, are all negroes, or persons more or less purely of African derivation. But this is only accidental. The principle of the system is, that labor, in every society, by whomso-ever performed, is necessarily unintellectual, grovelling and base, and that the laborer, equally for his The character of the present immigration to this own good, and for the welfare of the state, ought to State must be a source of sincere gratification to be enslaved. The white laboring man, whether naevery man who has the interest of Missouri at heart. tive or foreigner, is not enslaved, only because he cannot, as yet, be reduced to bondage.
You need not be told now, that the slave system

is the older of the two, and that once it was univer-

slave system is one which, in its origin and its growth, has been altogether foreign from the habits of the races which colonized these States and established civilization here. It was introduced on this that town. Another train of wagons, with about new continent as an engine of conquest, and for the establishment of Monarchical Power by the Portuguese and the Spaniards, and was rapidly extended by them over all South America, Central America, Louisiana and Mexico. Its legitimate fruits are seen in the poverty, imbecility and anarchy which now pervade all Portuguese and Spanish America. The Free Labor System is of German extraction, and it marching over the ferries into the promised land of was established in our country by emigrants from Missouri, there might have been seen on Locust Sweden, Holland, Germany, Great Britain and

> We justly ascribe to its influences the strength, chief elements of the value of human life is freedom in the pursuit of happiness. The slave system is the laborer whom, only because he is a laborer, it loads down with chains and converts into merchandise, but scarcely less so to the freeman, to whom, only because he is a laborer from necesity, it denies facilities for employment, and whon it expels from the community because it cannot en slave and convert him into merchandise also. It is necessarily improvident and ruinous, because, as a general truth, communities prosper and flourish or oop and decline in just the degree that they prac tice or neglect to practice the primary duties of jus-tice and humanity. The free labor system conforms to the divine law of equality, which is written in the hearts and consciences of men, and therefore is

slave system is one of constant danger, distrust, suspicion and watchfulness. It debases those whose toil alone can produce wealth and resources for defence, to the lowest degree of which human nature is capable, to guard against mutiny and insurrection, and thus wastes energies which otherwise might be employed in national development and aggrandise-

The free labor system educates all alike, and by opening all the fields of industrial employment and all the departments of authority to the unchecked and equal rivalry of all classes of men, at once secures universal contentment and brings into the highest possible activity all the physical, moral and social energies of the whole state. In states where the slave system prevails, the masters, directly or in-directly, secure all political power, and constitute a ruling aristocracy. In the states where the free la-bor system prevails, universal suffrage necessarily obtains, and the state inevitably becomes, sooner or

later, a Republic or Democracy.

Russia yet maintains slavery, and is a despotism.

Most of the other European states have abolished slavery and adopted the system of free labor. It was the antagonistic political tendencies of the two systems which the first Napoleon was contemplating when he predicted that Europe would ultimately be

when he predicted that Europe would ultimately be all Cossack or all Republican. Never did human sagacity utter a more pregnant truth. The two systems are at once perceived to be incongruous. But they are more than incongruous, they are incompatible. They never have permanently existed together in one country, and they never can. It would be easy to demonstrate this impossibility, from the irreconcilable contrast between their great principles and characteristics. But the experience of mankind has conclusively established it. Slavery, as I have already intimated, existed in every state in Europe. Free labor has supplanted it every where except in Russia and Turkey. State necessities, developed in modern times, are now obliging even those two namodern times, are now obliging even those two na-tions to encourage and employ free labor, and al-ready, despotic as they are, we find them engaged in abolishing slavery. In the United States, slavery came into collision with free labor at the close of the came into collision with free labor at the close of the last century, and fell before it in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but triumphed over it effectually, and excluded it for a period yet undetermined, from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Indeed, so incompatible are the two systems, that every new State which is organized within our ever-extending domain, makes its first political act a choice of the one and an exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war, if necessary. The slave States, without law, at the last national election, successfully forbade, within their own limits, even the casting of votes for a candidate for President of the United States supposed to be favorable to the establishment of the free labor system in new States.

States.

Hitherto the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side, within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in another aspect, the United

States constitute only one nation. Increase of population, which is filling the States out to their very borders, together with a new and extended net-work of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antago-nistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results.

Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the

work of interested or fanatical agitators, and th fore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and endur-ing forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ulti-mately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchan-dise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surren-dered by their dered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York beme once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises, when made vain and exhaust a static contribution. made, vain and ephemeral. Startling as this saying may appear to you, fellow citizens, it is by no means an original or even a modern one. Our forefathers knew it to be true, and unanimously acted upon it, when they framed the Constitution of the United States. They regarded the existence of the servile ystem in so many of the States with sorrow, and shame, which they openly confessed, and they looked upon the collision between them, which was then st revealing itself, and which we are now accustomed to deplore, with favor and hope. They knew that either the one or the other system must exclusively prevail. Unlike too many of those who, in modern times,

invoke their authority, they had a choice between the two. They preferred the system of free labor, and they determined so to organize the government, and so to direct its activity that that system should surely and certainly prevail. For this purpose, and no other, they based the whole structure of government broadly on the principle that all men are created equal, and therefore free—little dreaming that within the short period of one hundred years, their descendants would bear to be told by any orator, however popular, that the utterance of that principle was merely a rhetorical rhapsody; or by any judge, however venerated, that it was attended by mental reservations, which rendered it hypocritical and false. By the ordinance of 1787, they dedicated all of the national domain, not yet polluted by slavery, to free labor immediately, thenceforth and forever, while by the new Constitution and laws, they invited foreign free labor from all lands under the sun, and interdicted the importation of African slave labor at all times in all times in all times in all times. all times, in all places and under all circumstances whatsoever. It is true that they necessarily and wisely modified this policy of feedom, by leaving it to the several States, affected as they were by differing circumstances, to abolish slavery in their own way and at their own pleasure, instead of confiding that duty to Congress, and that they secured to the Slave States, while yet retaining the system of slavery, a three-fifths representation of slaves in the Federal government, until they should find themselves able to relinquish it with safety. But the very nature of these modifications fortifies my position that the fathers knew that the two systems could not endure within the Union, and expected that within a short time slavery would disappear forever. Moreover, in order that these modifications might not altogether defeat their grand design of a Republic maintaining universal equality, they provided that two-thirds of the States might amend the Constitution.

It remains to say on this point only one word to uard against misapprehension. If these States are o again become universally slaveholding, I do not retend to say with what violations of the Constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope, that my country will yet become a land of universal free-dom, I do not expect that it will be made so other-wise than through the action of the several States, co-operating with the Federal government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.

The strife and contentions concerning slavery, which gently disposed persons habitually deprecate, is nothing more than the ripening of the conflict which the Fathers themselves not only thus regarded with favor, but which they may be said to ave instituted.

It is not to be denied, however, that thus far the

course of that contest has not been according to their humane anticipations and wishes. In the field of Federal politics, Slavery, deriving unlooked-for ad-vantages from commercial changes and energies, un-foreseen from the facilities of combination between vantages from commercial changes and energies, unforescen from the facilities of combination between members of the slaveholding class and between that class and other property classes, early rallied, and has at length made a stand, not merely to retain its original defensive position, but to extend its sway throughout the whole Union. It is certain that the slaveholding class of American citizens indulge this high ambition, and that they derive encouragement for it from the rapid and effective political successes which they have already obtained. The plan of operation is this: By continued appliances of patronage, and threats of disunion, they will keep a majority favorable to these designs in the Senate, where each State has an equal representation. Through that majority they will defeat, as they best can, the admission of Free States, and secure the almission of Slave States. Under the protection of the Judiciary, they will, on the principle of the Dred Scott case, carry slavery into all the Territories of the United States now existing and hereafter to be organized. By the action of the President and the Senate, using the treaty making power, they will annex foreign slaveholding States. In a favorable organized. By the action of the President and the Senate, using the treaty making power, they will annex foreign slaveholding States. In a favorable conjuncture, they will induce Congress to repeal the Act of 1898, which prohibits the Foreign Slave Trade, and so they will import from Africa, at the cost of only twenty dollars a head, slaves enough to fill up the interior of the continent. Thus relatively increasing the number of Slave States, they will allow no amendment to the Constitution prejudicial is increasing the number of Slave States, they will allow no amendment to the Constitution prejudicial to their interest, and so, having permanently established their power, they expect the Federal Judiciary to nullify all State laws which shall interfere with internal or foreign commerce in slaves. When the Free States shall be sufficiently demoralized to tolerate these designs, they reasonably conclude, that elavery will be accepted by those States themselves. I shall not stop to show how speedy or how complete would be the ruin which the accomplishment of these slaveholding schemes would bring upon the country. For one, I should not remain in the country to test the sad experiment. Having spent my manhood, though not my whole life, in a Free State, no aristocracy of any kind, much less an aristocracy of slaveholders, shall ever make the laws of the land in which I shall be content to live. Having seen the

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society around me universally engaged in Agricul-ture, Manufactures and Trade, which were innocenand beneficent, I shall never be a denizen of a State where men and women are reared as cattle, and bought and sold as merchandize. When that evil day shall some, and all further effort at resistance shall be impossible, then, if there shall be no better hope for redemption than I can now foresee, I shall say with Franklin, while looking abroad over the whole earth for a new and more congenial home Where Liberty dwells, there is my country.

You will tell me that these fears are extravagant and chimerical. I answer, they are so, but they are so only because the designs of the Slaveholders must and can be defeated. But it is only the possibility of defeat that renders them so. They cannot be de feated by inactivity. There is no escape from then compatible with non-resistance. How, then, and in what way, shall the necessary resistance be made? There is only one way. The Democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the government. The reason is, that the Democratic party is inextricably committed to the designs of the Slaveholders, which I have described. Let me be well understood. I do not charge that the Democratic candidates for public flaveholders. e now before the people are pledged, much less that the Democratic masses who support them really adopt those atrocious and dangerous designs. Candidates may, and generally do, mean to act justly, wisely and patriotically, when they shall be elected; but they become the ministers and servants, not the dictators, of the power which elects them. The policy which a party shall pursue at a future period is only gradually developed, depending on the occurrence of events never fully toreknown. The motives of men, whether acting as electors, or in any other capacity, are generally pure. Nevertheless it is not more true that 'Hell is paved with good

intentions,' than it is that earth is covered with wrecks resulting from innocent and amiable mutives.

The very constitution of the Democratic party commits it to execute all the designs of the Slavehelders, whatever they may be. It is not a party of the whole Union, of all the free States and all of the slave States; nor yet is it a party of the free States in the North and in the Northwest; but it is a sectional and local party, having, practically, its seat within the slave States, and counting its constitu-ency chiefly and almost exclusively there. Of all its representatives in Congress and in the electoral coleges, two thirds uniformly come from these States. Its great element of strength lies in the vote of the slaveholders, augmented by the representation of three-fifths of the slaves. Deprive the Democratic party of this strength, and it would be a helpless and hopeless minority, incapable of continued organization. The Democratic party being thus local and sectional, acquires new strength from the admission of every new slave State, and loses relatively by the admission of every new free State into the Union. A party is in one sense a joint stock association, in which those who contribute most, direct the action and management of the concern. The slaveholders contributing in an overwhelming proportion to the capital strength of the Democratic party, they necessarily dictate and prescribe its policy. The inevitable caucus system enables them to do so with a show of fairness and justice. If it were possible to con ceive for a moment that the Democratic party should disobey the behests of the slaveholders, we should see a withdrawal of the slaveholders, which would leave the party to perish. The portion of the party which is found in the free States is a mere dage, convenient to modify its sectional chareter without impairing its sectional constitution, and is less effective in regulating its movement that the nebulous tail of the comet is in determining the appointed though apparently eccentric course of the fiery sphere from which it emanates. To expect the Domocratic party to resist slavery and favor freedom is as unreasonable as to look for Protestant missionais as unreasonable as to look for Protestant missiona-ries to the Catholic Propaganda of Rome. The his-tory of the Democratic party commits it to the policy of Siavery. It has been the Democratic party, and no other agency, which has carried that policy up to its present alarming culmination. Without stop-ping to ascertain, critically, the origin of the present Democratic party, we may consider to the present Democratic party, we may concede its claim to date from the era of good foring which occurred under the Administration of President Monroe. At that time in this State, and about that time in many others of the Free States, the Democratic party de-liberately disfranchised the free colored or African ci izen, and it has pertinaciously continued this dis-franchisement ever since. This was an effective aid to Slavery; for while the slaveholder votes for his staves against Freedom, the freed slave, in the Free States, is prohibited from voting against Slavery. In 1824, the Democracy resisted the election of John Quincy Adams—himself before that time an acceptable Democrat, and in 1828 it expelled him from the Presidency, and put a Slaveholder in his place, al-though the office had been filled by slaveholders thirty-two out of forty years. In 1836, Martin Van Buren the first non-slaveholding citizen of a Free State, to whose election the Democratic party ever consent-ed—signalized his inauguration into the Presidency ment that under no circum stances would be ever approve a bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. From 1838 to 1844, the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the National dock yards and arsenals, was brought before Congress by repeated The Democratic party thereupon popular appeals. promptly denied the right of petition and effectually

suppressed the Freedom of Speech in Congress, as far as the institution of slavery was concerned. From 1840 to 1843, good and wise men counseled that Texas should remain outside of the Union unti she should consent to relinquish her self-instituted slavery; but the Democratic party precipitated her admission into the Union, not only without that condition, but even with a covenant that the State might be divided and re-organized so as to constitute

four slave States instead of one.
In 1846, when the United States became involved in a war with Mexico, and it was apparent that the struggle would end in the dismemberment of that Republic, which was a non-slave olding power, the Democratic party rejected a declaration that slavery should not be established within the territory to be acquired. When in 1850, governments were to be tituted in the territories of California and New Mexico, the fruits of that war, the Democratic party refused to admit New Mexico as a free State, and only consented to admit California as a free State on the condition, as it has since explained the transacslavery, to which was also added the concession of perpetual slavery in the District of Columbia, and the passage of an unconstitutional cruel and humilipassage of an unconstitutional, cruel and humiliating law, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, with a further stipulation that the subject of slavery should never again be agitated in either chamber of Congress. When in 1854, the slaveholders were tedly reposing on these great advantages, then so recently won, the Democratic party unnecessarily, officiously and with superserviceable liberality, awaked them from their slumber, to offer and fore on their acceptance the abrogation of the law which declared that neither slavery nor involuntary servi-tude should ever exist within that part of the ancient territory of Louisiana, which lay outside of the State of Missouri, and north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude, a law, which with the exception of one other, was the only statute

In 1856, when the people of Kansas had organized a new State within the region thus abandoned to slavery, and applied to be admitted as a free State Union, the Democratic party contemptuously rejected their petition, and drove them with manage and intimidations from the halls of Congress. and armed the President with military power force their submission to a slave code, established over them by fraud and usurpation. At every sub sequent stage of the long contest which has since raged in Kansas, the Democratic party has lent its sympathics, its aid, and all the powers of the goverament which it controlled, to er aforce slavery upor that unwilling and injured people. And now even at this day, while it mocks us with the assurance that Kansas is free, the Democratic party keeps the State excluded from her just and proper place in the Union, under the hope that she may yet be dragoon-

of freedom then remaining in the Federal code.

of into the acceptance of slavery.

The Democratic party finally has procured from Suprame Judiciary, fixed in its interest, a decree that slavery exists by force of the Constitution in every Territory of the United States, paramount to all logislative authority either within the Territory or

siding in Congress.

Siding in Congress.

It has no policy, in the Democratic party. It has no policy. Such is the Democratic party. It has no policy, State or Federal, for finance, or trade, or manufacture, or commerce, or education, or internal improvements, or for the protection, or even the security of civil or religious liberty. It is positive and uncompromising in the interest of slavery—negative, compromising and vacillating in regard to every thing else. It boasts its love of equality, and wastes a strength and even its life in fortifying the only

ristocracy known in the land. It professes fraterity, and so often as slavery requires, allies itself ith proscription. It magnifies itself for conquests foreign lands, but it sends the national eagle forth lways with chains and not the olive branch in his

This dark record shows you, fellow-citizens, what

slavery, and has excused them on entirely different and more plausible grounds. But the inconsistency and frivolity of these pleas prove still more conclusion sively the guilt I charge upon that party. It must indeed necessarily excuse such guilt before mankind, and even to the consciences at its own adherents. There is an instinctive abhorrence of slavery, and an inborn and inhering love of freedom in the human heart, which render palliation of such gross misconduct indispensable. It distranchised the free African on the ground of a fear that if left to enjoy the right of suffrage, he might seduce the free white citizen into amalgamation with his wronged and despised race. The Democratic party condemned and depos-

race. The Democratic party condemned and delegation of John Quincy Adams because he expended twelve millions a year, while it justifies his favored successful and the millions. sor in spending seventy millions, eighty millions, and even an hundred millions a year. It denies emancipation in the District of Columbia, even with compensation to masters and the consent of the peoon the ground of an implied constitutional inhibition, although the constitution expressly confers upon Congress sovereign legislative power in that district, and although the Democratic party is tenacious of the principle of strict construction. It violated the express provisions of the Constitution in suppressing petition and debate on the subject of slavery, through fear of disturbance of the public harmony, although it claims that the electors have to instruct their representatives, and even demand their resignation in cases of contumacy. It extended slavery over Texas, and connived at the attempt to spread it across the Mexican territories even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, under a pleu of enlarging the area of freedom. It abrogated the Mexican slave law and the Missouri Compromise prohibition of slavery in Kansas, not to open the new territories to slavery, but to try therein the new and fascinating theories of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty; and finally it overthrew both these new and elegant systems by the English Le compton bill and the Dred Scott decision, on the ground that the free States ought not to enter the Union without a population equal to the represen-tative basis of one member of Congress, although slave States might come in without inspection as to their numbers.

Will any member of the Democratic party, now him to name one democratic statesman or legislator, from Van Buren to Walker, who either timidly or cautiously, like Douglas, ever refused to execute beliest of the slaveholders, and was not therefore. and for no other cause, immediately denounced, and deposed from his trust, and repudiated by the Dem-

ocratic party for that contumacy.

Lythink, fellow citizens, that I have shown you that it is high time for the friends of freedom to rush to the rescue of the Constitution, and that their gery first duty is to dismiss the Democratic party om the Administration of the government.'
Why shall it not be done? All agree that it

ought to be done. What then shall prevent its ing done? Nothing but timidity or division of the opponents of the Democratic party.

Some of these opponents start one objection, and eme another. Let us notice these objections briefly. One class say that they cannot trust the Republican party, that it has not avowed its hostility to slavery enough, or its affection for freedom earnestly enough.

I ask in reply is there any other party which can
be more safely trusted? Every one knows that it is

the Republican party, or none, that shall displace the Democratic party. But I answer further, that the Democratic party. But I answer further, that the character and fidelity of any party are determined, necessarily, not by its pledges, programmes and platforms, but by the public exigencies, and the temper of the people when they call it into activity Subserviency to slavery is a law written not only on the forehead of the Democratic party, but also in its very soul; so resistance to slavery and devotion to freedom, the popular elements now actively working for the Republican party among the people, must and will be the resources for its ever renewing strength and constant invigoration.

when triumphant. It may prove too progressive for some, and too conservative for others. As if any party ever foresaw so clearly the course of future ents as to plan a universal scheme for future action and adapted to all possible emergencies! Who would ever have joined even the Whig party of the Revolution if it had been obliged to answer in 1775, whether it would declare for Independence in 1776, and for this noble Federal Constitution of ours, in 1787, and not a year earlier or later?

and not a year earlier or later?

The people of the United States will be as wise next year, and the year afterwards, and even ten years hence, as we are now. They will oblige the Republican party to act as the public welfare and the interests of justice and humanity shall require, through all the stages of its career, whether of trial or triumph.

Others will not venture an effort because they fear that the Union would not endure the change Will such objectors tell me how long a Constitution can bear a strain directly along the fibres of which it s composed? This is a Constitution of Freedom, It is being converted into a Constitution of Slavery. Its missionaries, whatever defect of zeal or fidelity It is a Republican Constitution. It is being made an Aristocratic one. Others may wish to wait until slavery, and the power of the Federal Government. some collateral questions concerning temperance or the exercise of the elective franchise are properly settled. Let me ask all such persons whether enough has not been wasted on these points already, without gaining any other than this single advantage, namely, the discovery that only one thing can effectually done at one time, and that the one thing which must and will be done at any one time is just that thing which is most urgent, and will no longer admit of postponement or delay. Finally, we are told by faint-hearted men that they despond; the Democratic party they say is unconquerable, and the dominion of Slavery is consequently inevitable. of their own patrons, asking troublesome questions I reply to them that the complete and universal doof Slavery would be intolerable enough when it should have come after the last possible effort at scapeshould have been made. There would in that case be left to us the consoling reflection of fidelity

know better than I—the resources and the energies of the Democratic party, which is identical with the Slave Power. I do ample prestige to its traditional popularity. I know further—few I think know better than 1—the disadvantages and difficulties of organizing a new political force like the Republican party, and the obstacles it must encounter in laboring without prestige and without patronage. But, notwithstanding all this, I know that the Democratic party must go down, and the Republican party must rise into its place. The Democratic party derived its strength originally from its adoption the buying and selling of slaves, or even the selling tion of the principles of equal and exact justice to all men. So long as it practised this principle faithfully, it was invulnerable. It became vulnerable when it renounced it, and since that time it has maintained itself, not by virtue of its own strength, maintained itself, not by virtue of its own strength, or even of its traditional merits, but because there as yet had appeared in the political field no other party that had the conscience and the courage to take up and avow and practice the life-inspiring principle which the Democratic party had surrendered. At last the Republican party has appeared. It avows now, as the Republican party of 1800 did, in one word its faith and its work: 'Equal and exact justice to all men.' Even when it first entered the field, only half organized, it struck a blow which only just failed to secure a complete and triumphant only just failed to secure a complete and triumphant victory. In this, its second campaign, it has already won advantages which render that triumph now both easy and certain.

The secret of its assured success lies in that very hand the secret of its assured success.

characteristic, which in the mouth of scoffers con stitutes its great and lasting imbecility and reproach It lies in the fact that it is a party of one idea; but that idea is a noble one—an idea that fills and expands all generous souls; the idea of equality—the equality of all men before human tribunals and hu

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man laws, as they are all equal before the Divine Tribunal and Divine Laws.

I know and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backward. Twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day, sentiments and opinions and principles of freedom which hardly so many men even in this free This dark record shows you, fellow-citizens, what I was unwilling to announce at an earlier stage of this argument—that of the whole nefarious schedule of slaveholding designs which I have submitted to you, the Democratic party has left only one yet to be consummated—the abrogation of the law which forbids the African slave trade.

Now, I know very well that the Democratic party has, at every stage of these proceedings, disavowed the motive and the policy of fortifying and extending slavery, and has excused them on entirely different throw, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of freedom forever.

Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 5, 1858.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH. ' truth is great, and it will prevail."

The inherent energy, the victorious efficience of truth are made manifest long before the particular battle in which its opponents are finally routed. As soon as a man takes his stand on the ground that one, with God, is a majority,' and boldly trusts himself in a combat for the truth against the alliance of whatever opposing interests and forces, his blows take obvious effect, and produce confusion in the ranks of the enemy, while thiers glance, harmless, from his celestial panoply. . Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

The power of right against an immense disparity of

numbers was never more signally displayed than in he position now taken by Rev. George B. Cheever against slavery in the church. Incomplete as that esition is, positively-since Dr. Cheever still continues to recognize South-side Adams and his like as Christians and Christian ministers-against the sophistry and falsehood of his present opponents, it seems to have the force of pure truth, making them openly writhe and wince in their attempts to evade his attacks. While those combatants in this ecclesiastical ournament who wish for the credit of opposition to slavery without the indispensable labor and danger, have been dodging the real champions of that iniquity, and parading, in the remoter corners of the tilt-yard, their opposition to such of the evils and vices growing here, claim that the authorities chosen by the suffrages of the party transcended their partizan platforms, and so misrepresented the party in the various transactions I have recited? Then I ask sharply striking with the point of his lance the shield of the Missionary Board, he holds the field against all who shall come in its support, and makes good his position, while the cravens aforesaid not only shrink from him, but give open aid and comfort to the enemy.

The vigor and pungency of the truths uttered by Dr. Cheever in the Independent have been such, that the editors of the Independent, and the editors of the Observer, and Dr. Hopkins himself, the newly elected President of the Missionary Board, have felt obliged to stand forth and plead . Not guilty, and to attempt to evade, each in his characteristic manner, the charge thus made and proved upon them. As it was a matter of course that the Observer would take the pro-slavery side, we need waste no words upon it; but since the Independent has been accustomed to speak strongly against some of the aspects and some of the de fenders of slavery, and since many persons have thus been led to conclude it to be anti-slavery in character and influence, we may as well untwist one or two of the editorial sophistries in its last issue. It says:

Now all men who are acquainted with the notorious facts of the case, know full well that the posi-tion of the American Board in regard to slavery is altogether unlike the position of the American Trac Society in New York. The Tract Society has it agents, its contributors, and its auxiliaries in all the slaveholding states, and derives perhaps a third par-of its income from that region. But the American Board sustains no such relations to the slaveholding

This is a very good specimen of that custom of the Independent to which we have heretofore had occasion Others cannot support the Republican party, be- to allude, the statement of a truth in such manne. cause it has not sufficiently exposed its platform, and and connection as to give it the effect of a lie. N. ermined what it will do and what it will not do, doubt there is a difference between the position o these two bodies in relation to slavery. But this is not, in the slightest degree, a difference in pro-slavery character or influence. It is, merely, that the Missionary Board is a Board of Foreign Missions, and thus has not its sphere of operations, like the Tract Society, in the States of the American Union. Yet, having to do with foreign slaveholding nations, (namely, the Cherokee and Choctaw nations) within a Territory of the United States, it there fraternizes as thoroughly with slavery as the Tract Society in South Carolina, or the Bible Society in South Carolina. But here is another passage in which the Independent, more certainly to insure the false impression, mixes falsehood with its truth :

. The American Board of Missions, though . its appropriate sphere is simply that of an institution for the propagation of the Gospel, when it finds slavery crossing its path, does not hesitate to utter the evangelical testimony against slavery. without whose permission they cannot remain in the Indian territory another month, is at this moment in-voked to remove them because of their influence

Slavery does not cross, and never has crossed, the oath of the Board, simply because the Board have chosen, from the beginning, to make their path coincident with that of slavery. Nevertheless, they have said something against slavery. How much? When i and Why? Just as little as they possibly could; and only at times when the pertinacity of a small minority through the public press, rendered it absolutely necessary to say something! They have said this little under such compulsion; and during the whole time of saying it, and before and after, they have been But I reply further, that I know-few I think taking slaveholders into their churches as Christians. And the Independent wishes to represent that this hypocritical talk, uttered by compulsion, and in opposition to the tenor of their daily life, should gain for them the credit of opposition to slavery.

Then as to the missionaries, whom the Independen asserts to be 'known as opponents of slavery.' These are the very men, be it remembered, who declare that of children away from their parents, a disciplinary of fence! How, and to whom, and how much, are they known as opponents of slavery? Only to person like those who, some years ago, discontinued their subscription to the New-York Observer, on the ground that it was anti-slavery ! Only to such thrice-bronzed Southrons as are now denouncing James Buchanas as anti-slavery! Unly to those fanatics of oppression who insist that slavery shall be extolled as well a extended, who demand for it praise, honor, glory, dominion and power, both now and forever, and who wish the missionaries to show their devotion to it by buying slaves themselves as well as by taking slave-holders into the church! No doubt, closely watched as they have been by those few among the contribu-tors to the Missionary Board who are really oppose to slavery, and seeing, as they do, that every no pro-slavery demonstration on their part brings new complaint and trouble upon the Board, their employ ers-no doubt they have felt obliged to make sort of stand against these active propagandists of slavery, and to refuse the extension of their connectors

LIBERATOR.

bring its readers! pelled Rev. President Hopkins to start from his se- which ascribes to the African race essential inferiority dentary position into an attitude of exculpation and either in kind or degree, to the other races of man, defence, in this same number of the Independent. No c. K. W. language which the reporters took down from the CHEERING NEWS OF GEORGE THOMP. Reverend President's mouth was a claim that the Board must maintain a systematic acquiescence in the whole system of slavery. Of what consequence was it that this declaration was wrapt up in sugary pro-testations of his individual wish that this necessity Thompson were of unspeakable benefit to our cause were not so imperative? He was not compelled to be when its work was rougher and more outwardly either President or member of the Board; and if that perilous than now. We trust he will live to take part association be really constitutionally pledged to ac- in its warfare yet to come, and to behold and rejoice quiescence in the greatest sin and shame of our country, the part of a Christian and an houest man would be immediately to resign the administration of it, and to retain even membership only as a means of strenu-My DEAR SIR; ous and persistent labor to change so iniquitous a

Dr. Cheever, we say, has shown that the language which has gone through the country in all the religious papers as uttered by President Hopkins at the from which he was suffering on his return from In-Annual Meeting of the Board defends this atrocious complicity with slavery. Dr. Hopkins now writes to the Independent, stating his impression that he did not use precisely the language imputed to him. What he thinks he did say, and what, at any rate, he meant to ther by night or by day, was he free from racking say, having written it down beforehand for the sake of greater accuracy, is the following:

This Board is not an Anti-Slavery Society, and may not be made use of, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of anti-slavery agitation.'

Well! let us be thankful that we have now the genuine words, fixed beyond the possibility of mistake or retraction. But, after all, how do they differ in scope or meaning from the formerly imputed and now disavowed words, namely:

. This Board is not an Anti-Slavery Society, and it may not be used, either directly or indirectly, for any of the specific purposes of anti-slavery men.

Anti-slavery agitation is the one specific and particular object of abolitionists, for the purpose of accomplishing, as soon as possible, the freedom of the slaves. The two expressions are identical in meaning. Dr. Hopkins has gained nothing, therefore, by this change of language, unless he also explains away the meaning. This he proceeds to attempt, as follows :

'By "anti-slavery agitation," which furnishes the first point, I meant the agitation of that subject for its own sake, and without reference to its effect upon the cause of missions. That, as I happen to know, has formerly been attempted, but no argument can now be required to show its impropriety.
The other point of doubt may be found in the

words, "Its appropriate sphere." Respecting the appropriate sphere of the Board, both in regard to its missionaries, and to other forms of benevolent action, there may be, and is, some difference of opinion.

there may be, and is, some difference of opinion.

'As I understand it, the Board is a voluntary society, in which incividuals associate themselves for the ultimate purpose, certainly, of turning the heathen "from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," but for the immediate and specific purpose do not educate or ordain. These missionaries they churches and to ecclesiastical bodies. They simply select them, assign them their fields of labor, and furnish them support. It is through men thus sent out that the great work of the Board is to be done. They send them, and so far as I know, instruct them to preach the Gospel, and the whole Gospel, faithfully wherever they go; but they have over them no eccle-siastical control, and can reach them efficiently only by withdrawing their support. Sending out only trained men in whom they have confidence, they wish to give their missionaries the greatest possible freedom to give their missionaries the greatest pressole freedom and independence of action, and where there is full confidence in Christian character, would be very sl-w to withdraw support because of a difference of opinion about the best mode of treating any particular evil. A regard for the independence of the pulpit every where would require this. Still cases may arise in which this ought to be done, but the embarrassment which must attend action in them, and by such a body, is obviously so great that if that action should linger, charity might well impute it to other motives than moral cowardice, or sympathy with any form of moral

mands of abolitionists upon the Missionery Board for many years, we have never known of any case such as President Hopkins ' happens to know,' of a requisition that the Board should prosecute an anti-slavery scribe for the Liberator and Standard, or pay the salary of Parker Pillsbury, or even invite Mr. Garrison to ligious society which dismissed the Rev. George Simspeak at their annual meeting. But even if such a period, indicated by the word 'formerly,' Dr. Hopkins George Thompson. does not venture to say that the present demand upon the Board includes any such element, or that Dr. Cheever and his associates demand any thing more than that the Board should cleanse its own operations, its own missionaries and its own churches, from complicity with the sin of slavery. Does he mean that he s desirous, or even willing, to have the Board take up the subject of slavery, with reference to its existence in their mission churches, and with the resolute purpose to expel it from them? If he is thus willing, he agrees with Dr. Cheever. If he is not, the sentence upon which we are commenting is a deliberate attempt to mislead his readers.

The charge against the Board by Dr. Cheever and the Liberator is the very thing which President Hopkins presents, in the last paragraph above quoted from him, as their exculpation. They select for their missionaries men who are willing to uphold slavery; they assign them their fields of labor in a slaveholding country, and furnish them support while they are perverting the Gospel by the reception of slaveholders, as Christians, into their churches. They wish to give their missionaries the greatest possible freedom in so baptizing and sanctifying slavery. And Dr. Hopkins wishes to cover this infamous conduct with the mantle of charity !-c. K. W.

DEPARTURE OF REV. MR. BLEBY. After a reasonably successful tour in this country for the purpose of raising funds in aid of his missionary labors in the West Indies, Rev. Mr. Bleby has sailed for Barbadoes. On the Sunday previous to his departure, he preached in the Music Hall to a large audience, which contributed between \$80 and \$90 to

Mr. Blebr's visit to the United States has been of timely and efficient service to the Anti-Slavery cause, by dispelling the false ideas which have been sedulously propagated by the allies of slavery, to the effect that emancipation has injured the British West Indies without benefitting their former slaves. He has shown, by direct, abundant, convincing and unimpeachable testimony, that both parts of this statement are false; and that not only is the condition of blacks and whites, of the Islands and their freedmen, materially improved since emancipation, and through its tion, as by law in such cases made and provided, in means, but that all these good results might have the Boston Liberator. terially improved since emancipation, and through its been enjoyed in much larger measure had the former alayeholders chosen to facilitate, instead of thwarting, their operation. One of the most decided triumph of emancipation is seen in the fact that this very Mr. Bleby-who, when a missionary to the slaves before that event, was not only insulted and persecuted, but actually seized by the planters and smeared with tar, with the design of afterwards burning him, in revenge for his sympathy and help extended to their slavesis now encouraged and assisted to build commodious chapels and schoolhouses for the freedmen by the very class who formerly persecuted him.

Mr. Bleby desires us to express his hearty thanks to the friends who, by personal labor and pecuniary entribution, have aided his mission in this country We wish him a safe return and abundant success in the work of improving the intellectual, social and spiritual condition of his numerous parishioners; and, States with those of Nicaragua.

to the point of adoceacy of it! But are es, FOR TRIS, since the prejudices of our people, both North and to acknowledge them as opponents of slavery? Yet South, make such testimony still necessary, we trust such is the conclusion to which the *Independent* would that he will send us, from time to time, portions of the evidence that must abundantly spring up, under his But the sharp point of Dr. Cheever's pen has com-

We gladly communicate to the friends of the slave and of reform generally, the welcome news contain

19 HARPUR STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONBON, Oct. 14, 1858.

I am very happy to be able to send you a more en couraging account of Mr. Thompson's health than i was possible for me to do when I wrote you last. dia, the progress he has made towards recovery i use of all his limbs, and suffered fearfully from a complication of maladies. Never for a moment, eipain, and often, all the night through, his suffering were increased by attacks of delirium. Now he able, without assistance, to travel from one part o London to another, and even to walk short distances It is true that he is not yet strong enough to transact business, much less to engage in any labors of a public character; but these advantages will, no doubt, come in due time. In only one respect has Mr. Thompson failed to improve so rapidly as he could desire-he has not yet recovered the use of his hands, although signs of returning strength in them are not wanting. When Mr. Thompson arrived in England, the chances of his recovery were very slender; indeed, one of the medical men in attendance on him said he thought that his recovery was impossible. He is now, therefore, like one really risen from the dead. It is to be hoped that he may recover in time to take part in the Reform agitation which is likely to be energetically prosecuted during the forthcoming winter. He might do much to prevent the people from being cheated by the Whizs and Tories when the new Reform bill is introduced into Parliament.

Mr. Thompson presents his affectionate remembran ces to you and to hiz other good friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He also desires me to express his heartiest good wishes for the success of your

Believe me, my dear sir, Yours, very truly, F. W. CHESSON. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

LETTER FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The following letter was given to the printer w the article respecting Mr. Yeadon which appeared in the 'Refuge of Oppression' Oct. 22d, but was unfortunately mislaid.] SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 11th, 1858.

I was muck interested and amused by the descrip-

tion, given by your correspondent J. A. II., of the Springfield muster. I think, however, that he has received a wrong

pression of the moral tendency of the Horse Show, which took place the week preceding the muster. I think if he had been here and participated in its | ceive the signatures of all citizens of the Commuscenes, he would have found much to criticise, and perchance have heard some speeches more faulty than the electioneering buncombe of Governor Banks.

I enclose you a slip from this morning's Republican, Mr. Yeadon and his Host.' Will you please place it, in its apprepriate place, on your first page? Mr. Yeadon is, as you will perceive, quite complimentary, and Though we have been accustomed to read the de- talks about the affinities between Massachusetts and South Carolina-(witness the treatment which, a Massachusetts Senator received at the hands of a Representative from South Carolina.)

The striking proof of the patriotism and conservaagitation independently of its missionary work. We tism of Col. Foot, mentioned by Mr. Yeadon, is well therefore manly frankness and fair dealing with the have never seen a demand that the Board should sub- known to the inhabitants of Springfield, as is also the South require that this purpose should be man a fact, that Col. Foot is a prominent member of the remons, of sainted memory, for daring boldly to protest requisition has been made in some ir definitely remote against the stifling of free speech and the mobbing of

To the honor of Springfield let it be said, that notwithstanding these striking proofs of patriotism,' Col. Foot is only a candidate, while the gentleman who succeeded to the office to which Col. Foot aspired, and who owes no small share of his popularity to the manly course pursued by him upon the occasion of the visit of George Thompson to Springfield, has been honored above all others in the distribution of municipal favors, having been successively elected Alderman, Mayor, and Member of the Legislature,

Truly yours,

THE PETITION.

Petitions for utterly prohibiting slave-hunting and kidnapping in Massachusetts are now being numerously signed in all parts of the State. We hear the most encouraging reports from many places. In one of the large towns in the southerly part of Worcester County, several hundred names are already on the petition. In another, one of the finest agricultural and manufacturing towns in the State, a large number of names are subscribed, headed by that of the Orthodox clergyman of the town. In some towns nearly all the legal voters will sign the petition. There is no reason why this may not be done in twothirds of the towns in the State Only let the opportunity be afforded, and we do not doubt that at least two-thirds of the men and women of Massachusetts would joyfully sign the most urgent petition for such an object. Friends! this is excellent practical work. Let no time be lost. Let there be a division of labor, and let every man and woman be asked to sign.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :-

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respect fully ask you to enact that no person, who has been held as a slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commo to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

[Signed by Francis Jackson and others.] I approve of the publication of the foregoing Peti-

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Secretary's Office, October 26, 1858.

SAPE AT HOME. The editor of the Liberator has arrived safely home from his Western tour, in good health and excellent spirits, and will resume his labors in the next number.

Our readers and friends in and near Dover, N. H., will see that an Anti-Slavery Meeting is appointed to be held in their town on Saturday evening and Sunday next. It will doubtless be one of great interest, and we hope that not our Dover friends only, but many from neighboring towns will be present.

President Buchanan has issued a procla against illegal interference of citizens of the United

ANTI-BLAVERY CONVENTION AT CON MINGTON.

The third annual Anti-Slavery Convention was held The third annual this State, in the Independent at Cummington, in Saturday and Sunday last, 30th and hig Church, on Saturday and was attended by a driver rain-storm; the second by a similar visitation; and rain-storm; the second by another watery debanall which would have dispirited all but the the all which would have the there oughly storm-proof, and such in an eminent was oughly short production of the region. On Sunday, her, ever, the weather proved more auspicious, and repasentatives were present from not less than thirtee towns, at distances more or less remote-namely Plainfield, Windsor, Peru, Hinsdale, Worthington Northampton, Williamsburg, Ashfield, Middlefeld Northampton, Williams, and Huntington—comprising an assembly, which, for solid worth, general is telligence, and earnestness of purpose, it would be difficult to surpass in any portion of our land.

The Convention commenced on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Another session was held in the erg. ing, and three on Sanday. The much respected to venerable Levi Kinoman, of Cummington, was clearly President, and Netson Brown Secretary. Nathania Tower, H. F. Bradley and Hiram Brown, Jr., vin chosen a Committee on Finance; and William Lloy Garrison, E. H. Heywood, and Charles C. Baring a Committee on Business. The last named Commit tee reported the following resolutions for discussion through its chairman, Mr. Garrison :-

Resolved, That if transforming rational and in mortal beings into merchandize and perishable po perty be not a sin of the first magnitude and a cin of the deepest dye, then crime and sin no where et. ist on earth, and there are none to be called to a pentance.

Resolved, That, conceding to Southern slaveholder the right to hold slaves on Southern soil, and ating ing that they may, and in many cases do, exercise the right in accordance with justice, humanity, and the spirit of Christisnity, is tantamount to a vindication of slavery universally; and, therefore, in advocating the re-establishment of the slave system wherever it has been abolished at the North, the South acts with strict logical consistency, and cannot be met er a. swered, except by those who maintain the inhome sinfulness of slaveholding, under all circumstances.

Resolved. That they who have no moral objection to the existence of slavery at the South, can have none to its existence at the North; and that all such by their constant defence of the slaveholder from the imputation of criminality, are, as far as in them be preparing the way for the introduction of slavery in every free State.

Resolved, That between the recognition of the slave as a man, endowed by his Creator with as is alienable right to liberty, and therefore entitled a immediate and unconditional emancipation, and the denial of his common human nature, and his associated tion with cattle, swine, and other property, then i no half way ground.

Resolved, That in the recent refusal of the Exertive Committee of the American Tract Society to pallish, as one of its tracts, a portion of the testiment of Scripture against the sin of oppression, without noted comment, it must be made plain to the most skepting that that Society is controlled by as unprincipled body of men as ever yet stole the livery of the cour of heaven to serve the devil in, and that to contribut to the funds of that Society is to strengthen the kingdom of darkness, and to encourage the betnym of a pure Christianity.

Resolved, That the petition now in circulation at ing for the enectment of a law against the results ment of fugitives from chattel bondage who he sought refuge in this Commonwealth, ought to swealth, and that the Legislature ought at once at unanimously to grant its prayer; because the slati right to free lom is as sacred as our own; becase to give him up to slavery, or even tacitly to admittle we are bound by any compact or Constitution to the so, is morally wrong; because, if Constitution orespact could have imposed any obligation to do mismoral an net, the repeated violations of the Contution by the Slave Power would have released from that obligation; and because it is in fatte purpose of the vast majority of the people to dade the fugitive slave cause of the Constitution, of

These resolutions in special, and the wholequein of slavery in general, were discussed by Mesra Go rison, Heywood and Burleigh in speeches character ized by great force of reasoning, power of delestion, and eloquence of utterance; boldly unmerical the hypocrisy and rottenness of the popular religion, exposing the usurpations of the American greenment, dealing faithfully with the Democratic si Republican parties in their relative position to the Anti-Slavery cause, and demanding the immediate cession of the North from the South for the highest religious, moral and political considerations. Es Burleigh made a masterly speech in support of its resolution in favor of prohibiting all slave-hands upon the soil of Massachusetts, and Mr. Heywood quitted himself with marked ability, and was lists ed to with great interest and satisfaction. The hard some contribution of fifty dollars and forty cents va taken up to defray the expenses of the Convention and in aid of the cause - as follows :-

— Vining \$1, Henry Cole 50c, J. L. Torre 58, Alonzo Shaw I, Hiram Steel 1, Phebe Moore 52, Arana Bartlett 30c, A. P. Moore 25c, Jacob Bare 16.
Lorenzo Wait 3, John Everett 50c, Geo. H. Pillis
25c, M. Barrett 25c, L. Shaw 40c, M. A. Bate 16.
L. Williams 25c, L. Shaw 40c, M. A. Bate 16. J. Willoutt 25c. E. Shaw 1, Charles Westen 16 James Trow 50c, M. L. Brown 50c, Eveline Best 50c, Nelson Brown 1, F. H. Dawes 25c, Gerins Bates 50c, Charles Bartlett 25c, Mrs. H. H. Daws 25c, Mrs. H. Holmes 50c, J. D. Nelson 50c, L. Babbitt 50c, Mrs. E. Hunt 25c, Edwin Knspp 34 Babbitt 50c, Mrs. E. Hunt 25c, Edwin Knspy-Nathaniel Tower I. R. Kingman 10, Levi Kingman I. Packard I. A. Brewster 25c, S. Shaw 50c, Hina T. Packard I. A. Brewster 25c, S. Shaw 50c, Hina Holmes 50c J. C. Gurney 25c, A. Bond 25c, D. Vining 25c, Alden Tower 50c, C. Smith I, L. Snith Mary Bradley 25c, James Randall 25c, S. A. Bons 2, Asa Merritt I, C. H. Merritt 50c, M. F. Merrit 8c, A. Bardley I, H. Brown, Jr. 1, N. Warnt 10c, B. G. Sherman 25, Mrs. Moore 25, N. M. Merritt, E. A. Jenkins 25c, G. W. Butts I, J. L. Abels 50c, S. Scal 25c, F. Tillson 25c, L. S. Peckard 28c, & E. Steel 25c, E. Tillson 25c, L. S. Peckard 28c, L. S. Gillet 20c, W. C. Samson 25c, S. Lyuce 25, S. Bartlett 25c, W. L. Reed 30c, W. Bresster & N. Hunt 25c, E. B. Cole 25, H. Reed 25, O. Pest 25c, M. Brewster 25c, E. Carr 37c, A; Brewster, 25c, Hubert Torrey 20c, Austin Bates 50c, Frank Shaw 23c, Philo Sampson 50—\$50 40.

The exercises were most agreeably interspewith the singing of appropriate songs and hyms by full choir—such singing as comes from and goes the heart, and it such a conflict as ours main pulses leap with gladness, hope and exultation. It was a pleasant and strengthening occasion present—one that cannot fail to make a salutary pression favorable to the cause of impartial freela in all that region—and the annual recurrence a which will be looked to with increasing delight was a happy termination of our extended edited tour during the past month-a tour in all rests gratifying to us, and we trust not without beach is that glorious movement which is rolling onward and

irresistible power in our land. The hospitality of the friends at Cummington as usual, on the most generous scale. May their shake ows never be less not, at least, till the jubiler come The annual State election took place in Man

chusetts on Tuesday last, resulting in the reof Gov. Banks by a majority of 17,000, and a plant ty of more than 28,000—the election of the cultimerican Republican Congressional delegation, Burlingame having 435 majority over Mr. H. grd.) at of an overwhelming majority of both house of be State Legislature.

LETTER FROM DR. A. BROOKE. MARLBORO, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1858.

DEAR FRIEND, WM. LLOYD GARRISON: The difference of opinion which prevails among The distribution among Abantoness in respect to the actual relations of the Republican party to Anti-Slavery, and its influthe Repussion the question, you will recollect was the subject of a brief discussion between us at Salem The object for which the meeting had been Ohio. The deplet me, as I thought, to enter into it to the extent its importance demands, and I therefore adopt this made of continuing it.

You did not, if I understood you correctly, regard that organization as practically anti-slavery, but obhered to the charge brought against it of being a rester obstacle in the way of emancipation than eithe of the other parties. You assumed that it was the child of the Anti-Slavery movement, and argued the came is the shown to be more in the way of the deres redemption than the others, the inference is for one that we had better cease at once our labors. abject to both your premises and conclusions. The ad Whig party possessed, or rather professed, principles more anti-slavery in their tendencies than are hase of the Republicans, yet no one ever thought of steening it the child of the Anti-Slavery movement. I grant that to our agitation is attributable all of the anti-slavery feeling there is among the individcals composing the party, but a careful analysis of constituent elements demonstrates a most heterogreeus and discordant compound, and that of antiseers is found to be among the weakest of them. The proof of this is to be perceived in the constant wering of its standard and narrowing of the issues on slavery between it and its rival, ever since its ornstion. Mr. Giddings claims that the recogniton, terbally, of the principles of the Declaration of Interesdence, in the Philadelphia platform, affords a andard by which to judge of its character; but this a sophistry, akin to the one which urges that the Constitution of the Confederacy must be construed in accordance with the deceptive declarations of its prearable, rather than by its express pro-slavery provisions. Judged by the measures it has either accomblished or attempted, the anti-slavery of Republican ism will be proven its weakest element. Designing ner saw in the results of the labors of Abolitionists an influence which, skilfully managed, might, in ombination with others, advance them to place and power; and these, not the Abolitionists, were the paents of the Republican party, and have ever guided But admitting, for the sake of the argument, that

your postulate be true, the inference which you draw therefrom seems wholly incorrect, namely, that being the offspring of our labors, if it be more of an obstacle o their completion than the other parties, our best policy would be to cease the agitation. It is assumed br some; and probably quite truly, that the diffusion intellectual culture enables the immoral and vicious become more effectually wicked and dangerous to society. Shall we therefore give our influence against hose efforts which are intended to secure the benefits of education to all? In the present condition of soav, there are those who step between the producer d the fruits of the soil and those who need them for misistence, and transform them into injurious liquors. Are we therefore bound to cease the production, beand the samply of our individual necessities, when se know that millions are suffering for the want of them? I think I perceive the Republican party absubsthe larger share of anti-slavery feeling which Party years of agitation has engendered, and by beguiller its preservers, transforms them into practical and efficient alies of the slave-owner. I believe it to more wicked, therefore, than the Democratic pars, which gilds no hypocrisy to its shameless support savery, and consequently has no influence in misading those who feel right, while they act wrong. et, if I supposed, with you, the Republican party to be born entirely of our agitation, I should only see a this state of affairs the necessity for more energetic ad more wisely-directed labor, in enlightening the lect and arousing the conscience of those who are, my of them, the dupes of their leaders. A faithful criticism of the Republicans exposes us

alienation of personal friends, to imputations of inbrance and ancharitableness, and to the withdrawal pecuniary and from our anti-slavery operations. as we have temportion; both social and pecuniary Ve perceive clearly how, under exactly the same aptation, both pulpit and press have deviated from editude in regard to anti-slavery and other quesns, and this should incite us to great watchfulness, est we fall to some extent into the same error.

The discussions in our Anti-Slavery Conventions. taking those of the late Anniversary in Pennsylvania as an example, lose, as it appears to me, in their efert upon the conscience of the people, through a lack of testifying with sufficient distinctness to the feet, that every man who employs the elective franthise under the national government is actually and practically a slaveholder, irrespective of the party with which he acts, or the motive which he assigns fir its use. There are few so ignorant as to be unable to perceive, when the facts demonstrating it are placel clearly before them, that the National Government is the instrumentality by the employment of which alone it is possible for the claimants of property in their fellow-beings to continue the iniquity. And

with this enlightenment of vision, wherever there is a moral sense in the individual sufficient to prevent him from buying and selling slaves, or working them without wages, when situated where the laws allow it, there is enough to bring him out of all voluntary support of this government, when shown that he cannot render it without incurring the responsibility and the guilt of doing that for another which he has refused to do for himself. Many of our relatives, friends and ciates make loud anti-slavery professions, and so some anti-slavery labor, and then enter the Republican party, and not only pledge their physical and pecuniary aid to the slave-owner, but actually render it through the government, and make slave-owning possible, which it would not be if this aid of every one who professes to be a Republican were withdrawn. And we shrink from telling them plainly of their guilt! We greatly need more faithfulness in dealing directly with individuals. Institutions, either ecclesiastical, political or monetary, are soulless. They have their influence in perpetuating slarery, but we can only reach that influence, and thange it, through the consciences of the individuals by whom they are composed. As the government is the actual power by which the slaves are held in bondage, and as it possesses a potency to transmute individuals of all seets and parties, as well as those of to seet who afford it their allegiance, into slaveholden, we find it is here that our great work is to be acemplished. A regeneration of the conscience of the People is the essential prerequisite to the success of Emancipationists, and to reach this conscience, we here to demonstrate to the individual the exact relation he sustains to slavery through the government. We find Democrats and Republicans occupying exletly the same pro-slavery level, but the parties differing in their power to postpone the triumph of justion, because the one possesses a power which it em-Ploys to operate upon the anti-slavery feelings of a portion of the people who design by their action to opose slavery, and convert them to its support, which other, through its outspoken and undisguised viliny, has not. And again, if it be true that disunion agains the only hope of emancipation, it seems necesally to follow that the party is the greater obstacle our success which strengthens the Union, by making anti-slavery men its most strenuous supporters, by urating them into the delusive belief that through beins of it, they can most effectually labor to over-

allow slavery. I have never known the disunionist

who seemed to doubt that these ends are effected by the Republican party, and hence have been astonished that we could have two opinions on the subject. The fallacy that the end justifies the means, (or

of the individual modifies the degree of guilt which in East Boston, at the age of 37 years and 3 months. attaches to his wrong action, has far wider influence or credited. Unconsciously, to themselves, disunion-

d a justification of the means employed? science of individuals upon this question of personal this world slipped from his grasp? responsibility for the sin of supporting slavery by the Our friend was a constant reader of the Liberator, use of the elective franchise. It is a question which and loved it more and more every year of his life. He has yet to go into the churches, and is destined to doubtless owed much to its high moral teachings. grind into fragments every ecclesiastical organization. He recognized the universal brotherhood of man, and which, at the North, refuses to make the support of in sentiment had for some years been an immediate this wicked government a disciplinary offence. I emancipationist. He never missed an opportunity to would use every effort and every occasion, then, to attend the anniversaries of the New England Antibring it home to the conscience of the individual, by Slavery Society, and other gatherings of the Abolithe plainest language possible to be used. I am es- tionists of the Old School. Such occasions were a pecially anxious, therefore, to see the leading minds feast to his soul. Was Garrison, or Phillips, or Parin our disunion movement discard whatever of error ker, announced to speak anywhere in the city? he may have crept into their philosophy. To deal aright knew it, and seldom failed to be present. He was atwith organizations around us, both ecclesiastical and tracted to these men by no one-sided party zeal, but political, we must rightly comprehend their true po- by his hearty sympathy with them .- by his love for sition, and the actual relation they sustain to our holy their noble principles, and admiration of their moral

Believing that you will accept my criticisms in the friendly spirit they are given, I subscribe myself. Yours truly. A. BROOKE.

LETTER FROM ANDREW T. FOSS. WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 25, 1858. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

as he may have published in the Liberator a portion of that letter, I will, in reporting myself further, begin where I then ended.

At Pontiac, I found T. S. Nichols, of Free-Love notoriety, holding a series of meetings in behalf of the day walks." Catholic Church. I attended his picetings, as it seemed useless to try to obtain a hearing while a new convert was relating his experience and call to the Romish Church, particularly as he occupied the Town Hall, which is the only suitable place that could be obtained, without expense. I inquired of Mr. N. if lieve it is possible for any person to be a Christian his meeting was free. He said I could make any remarks I thought proper. I made a few, and it was then proposed by a gentleman that, as it was late, we to love our neighbor as ourself, and consent to have adjourn till 10 o'clock the next morning, an I that him a chattel slave for one moment?'
then Mr. Ross reply to Mr. Nichels, and that Mr. N.
'I know you think I have sadly degenerated. then Mr. Koss reply to Mr. Nichels, and that Mr. N. be invited to be present and rejoin if he thought proper. This arrangement was agreed to, and we all re-

When the appointed time came, we found a select, but not a numerous audience. I spoke two hours, exposing, in the first place, the ridiculous pretensions which Mr. N. had set up for the Romish Church; secondly, its persecuting and pro-slavery character, not sparing the Protestant Church. I was heard to look so. His last days were his best. For some the last word with as carnest and profound an atten- months previous to his departure, he knew that he tion as it was ever my lot to receive. Mr. N. did not then reply, but gave notice that he would do so in the giant strides in the way of truth. If he was early evening. A friend gave notice that after Mr. Nichols called, he was early ready. His faith in God was had closed, Mr. Foss would speak in further reply to sublime; and who that witnessed can ever forget his all who were willing to wait and hear.

capacity. Mr. N. went over with the old story of last sickness? No man could die more beautifully, In the evening, the large hall was filled to its utmost St. Peter's receiving the 'keys,' and of regular suc- more heroically. If his life was a blessing to his cession, and denied that the Romish Church had friends, his death was a treasure of instruction to ever held to the right to inflict corporeal punishment for heresy, and declared her the friend of science and art, of civilization and human freedom. He spoke till half past nine o'clock. The people all seeming willing to wait, I replied in a speech somewhat over an hour in length. I think I did good, anti-slavery work, as I took care not to hide the pro-slavery character of the Protestant faith and practice, while I exposed that of the Romish Church.

I had never met Mr. Nichols before. He seemed to me to lack entirely the characteristics of an earnest of suggestive thought and rich in historical illustraand honest advocate. My impression was, that interest might induce him to espouse or abandon almost any cause. I learned from some who had seen him private, that he was a very decided apologist for slavery. I was strongly desired by many persons in Pontiac to remain, and give one or more anti-slavery lectures. I could not, however, so do, as my engagements ahead required me to move on.

My next point was Lyons, Iowa county. This is a beautiful village of some eight or nine hundred inhabitants. It has one of the most beautiful localities I have seen in the West, and it is not exceeded by more than one-Springfield, Mass.-which I have seen any where. It lies on the Detroit and Milmaukie Railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles from Detroit. It is on the grand river, which affords abundant water for extensive machinery. A dam is being thrown across the river, and as there is a sufficient fall, its water power is exceedingly valuable. A large flouring mill is now building, and other machinery will doubtless be placed upon so favorable a site. It would be an excellent place for a woollen factory, around is most beautiful. Rich farms, with herds of of Andover, Mass., WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Bos of the farm, stretch away on every side for many miles around. Here I met some old friends-Henry and Martha DeGarmo-whose hospitality I had enjoyed in Ypsilanti, Lenawee Co. Under their patron- ceums, if occasion is offered. His subject for the age, I held one very largely, attended meeting, and coming winter will be, Individualism and Institutionthen proposed to pass on to Ionia, where friend alism. DeGarmo had carried an appointment. But the demand for another meeting at Lyons was so great that friend DeGarmo took his horses, and carried me to Ionia and back. So the next evening, we held another meeting in Lyons. The evening was dark and rainy, yet the people came, and we had one of the best meetings I have attended for a long time. Ionia is a beautiful village, nine miles west of Ly-

ons, and is the county seat. My meetings here were not so successful as in Lyons.

I am now in Waukegan, Ill. I held my first meet-The prospect here is good.

fortunes.

I will keep you adqised of future movements and Yours, truly, . A. T. FOSS.

Governor Banks has appointed Thursday, the 25th inst., to be observed as the day of annual Thanksgiving in Massachusetts.

The beautiful verses entitled 'Little Bell,' in the last Liberator, originally published in the London Athenoum, and copied by us, with a prefatory query, from the Transcript, were written by T. Westwood. be addressed to 21 Cornhill, Boston. We thank the kind unknown friend who sent this in-

Mr. CHARLES C. TYLER, of the late firm of Tyler & Blanchard, publishers of the East Boston Ledger, the same idea differently expressed,) that the motive died of consumption. October 20th, at his reside

Perhaps none who had occasion to know Mr. Tyler upon human judgment than is generally understood will question the fitness of the heading which is here used. It is not asserted that he was without faults; ists appear to be led by its connection with social and but if to live conscientiously, to feel kindly, to act pecuniary influences, into a leniency of judgment of justly and generously, and love the beautiful and the the Republicans, which they do not accord to Demo- true, and seek them with a sincere and docile spirit, crats. It is an error almost unavoidable to the best entitle one to be called good by his brother, our friend and wisest. That you are not wholly free from it, was a good man. The writer has known him long I inferred from your remarks upon the Republican and well in every mood of mind and in every relation party, and from the reason you gave for changing one of life, and he has never known a worthier man. He of the resolutions before the Business Committee in was one of those few who grew wiser and better with Salem. As originally drafted, it demanded of every years of experience. Of a disposition highly social individual who, through connection with the govern- and benevolent, he was from boyhood up beloved by ment, is guilty of the crime of slaveholding, 'to re- all his associates. As a friend, he was true; as a son, pent of his great sin, and do works meet for repent- respectful; as a brother, kind; as a husband and faance.' You changed the phraseology, for the reason ther, devoted and tender; as a partner in business that many of the persons to whom it alluded acted honorable; and as a citizen, unexcelled by any other. through good motives, and therefore did not acknowl- He had not seen prosperity; but in the midst of toil edge themselves guilty of sin. If you were not mis- and care he kept his heart sunny and warm with apprehended, was not this a shifting of the responsi- bright hopes, pure loves and generous sympathies; bility from the act itself to the motive which led to and if unsuccessful in accumulating the perishable And was not this in effect making the end de- goods of this world, his friends know that in the imperishable treasures of faith and love he died rich. The only reasonable hope for peaceful emancipation It is well. Who knows that he might not have failed must be founded upon our ability to reach the con- of these acquisitions, had not the deceitful goods of

> characters and manly eloquence. His mind was progressive,-slow, perhaps, to perceive truth when it conflicted with early-received opinions, but firm in adherence to it when it was made clear to him; and there is no movement of our time for the good of humanity with which he did not sympathize.

A portion of a letter to a relative in June, 1857, but for some reason never sent, has just been put into our I recently wrote the General Agent, Mr. May, and hands; and as it expresses our friend's sentiments in his own words, we may be indulged in a few extracts. He characteristically exhorts his friend to 'think less of churches and those who profess piety, and have more charity for those who practise it in their every-

Again :

'I have given money to the Tract Society, but not another cent will I ever give them. Nor will I hear ministers preach who are afraid to proclaim to any body and every body that they are thorough Aboli-tionists, in every sense of that term; for I do not be-

have not degenerated, but I have greatly changed; and this change has not been caused by sitting under Orthodox preaching. There must be a reformation in the churches by and by: a few of the most faithful are on 'the auxious seat' now, and they will one of these days be converted.'

To those who looked on from the outside world, the early death of this estimable man seems a mysterious providence. To his near friends it does not should not recover, and his mind seemed to make uncomplaining patience, his checriul conversation, his heart-felt gratitude for every attention during his hom and a worthy example to all.

His grave is in the new and beautiful cometery of Woodlawn. Flowers were strewn over it by the hand of love, and the leaves of Autumn are falling around it. He has a sweet resting place for his body, and a blessed inheritance for his spirit. I. G. B.

Mrs. Dall delivered the first of her course of three lectures to a highly interested audience on Monday evening last. It was an admirable discourse, full tion. Showing that women need, and are entitled to, a public provision for their thorough education quite as much as men, and that the public instrumentalities to that end should be far more complete than at present for both sexes, Mrs. Dall gave instances from real life, both public and private, which were probably known to but few of those present, of successful struggles, by women, against these difficulties. She also gave pertinent and affecting illustrations of the beneficial reaction of every enlargement of the sphere, and elevation of the intellectual standard of woman, upor the welfare of society at large.

Those who are, at this season, making arrangement for lectures to be delivered during the coming winter in their respective towns or cities, can hardly do better, either for the interest or instruction of their fellow-citizens, than to engage Mrs. Dall for one of more lectures .- c. k. W.

E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends of the cause, will hold himself in readiness to speak for the slave as opportunities may be presented. He ha to manufacture the coarser woollens. The country permission to refer to Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWN cattle and sheep, and adapted in soil and climate to ton, and Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York. His postwheat and corn, and, indeed, to all the productions office address, for the present, will be Hubbards ton, Mass.

> To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuing his studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Ly-

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been said that physicians would disparge any remedy however valuable, which they did not originate them selves. This has been disproved by their liberal cours towards Dr. A. C. Aven's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the erroneous notion that their oppo sition to proprietary remedies is based in their intering here last evening, and shall speak again to-night. est to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to have it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the poople through the newspapers .- New Orleans Delta.

> The Post Office Address of A. T. Foss during the fall and winter, will be Chicago, Ill., care of J.

All communications for the undersigned should SAMUEL MAY, JE. General Agent Mass, Anti-Slavery Society.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hither to employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDAUD, the organ of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOURTY; but, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee in making individual efforts to blace that paper on a self-supporting subscription baland. place that paper on a self-supporting subscription ba-sis, we shall enable them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful

of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and

increase their contributions No words from us at this late day are needed to stimulate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy o kindle a sublime one by commendation of a e identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magni-ficent, with every memory that is precious and saintwith every association that history, or poetry, or pa-triotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed.

We cordially and respectfully invite the members subscriptions, our good wishes, and our thanks, and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labors and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance to THE CAUSE.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

MARY MAY,
LOUISA LORING,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAV CHAPMAN MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE. ELIZA APTHORP, MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from October 1 to November 1, 1858. Received from Francis Jackson, to redeem pledges, From Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, to

redaem pledgse,
From C. C. Burleigh, for his collections: At Northampton \$1.65 North Form

in do. 42c. West Farms in do. 1 05, Chesterfield Hollow 62c, Knightsville 4 35, S. Worthington 1 56, West do. 95c, Worthington Corners 87c, Middlefield Centre 2 28. Smith's Corners in do. 25c, Ashfield 2 75, Conway 21c, Montague 2 24, Whateley 80c, Amherst 31c, Belcher-

\$21 01-21 01 SAMUEL PHILBRICK. Treas. Mass. A. S. Society

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donations. Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, being the proceeds of the Worcester Fair, Rev. Wm. G. Babcock, South Natick, L. G. Bigelow, Burlington, Vt., for Tract Benj. Chase, Auburn, N. H., for do., FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S CLAIMS TO EDUCATION. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL. Mrs. Dalt will deliver a course of lectures at

Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence Nov. 8th. Public Opinion as it is derived from the study of the Classics and History, General Litera-ture, Customs and Newspapers.

Nov. 15th. Individuals whose lives modify Public Opinion, and exhibit the Spirit of the Age—Mary Wolstonecraft, Sidney Morgan, Anna Jameson, Charlotte Bronte, and Margaret Fuller.

Tickets to the course for sale at Urbino's Foreign Bookstore, 19 Winter street, and at the door, 50 cts. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other Lecturers will find free tickets at both places.
Single admission, 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6.

DOVER, N. H .- An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Dover, commencing on Saturday evening. Nov. 6th, at the City Hall, and continuing on day, Nov. 7th.

It is expected that PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and SARAH P. REMOND will attend this

PARKER PILLSBURY, Agent of the Amercan Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-South Newmarket, East Abington, Tuesday, Nov. 9. Friday, " 12. Tuesday, " 16. Hingham, OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE

TY.—A quarterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Town Hall, PEM-BROKE, on Sunday, Nov. 14th, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., which all friends of the cause sedom and humanity are invited to attend. PARKER PILLSBURY, CHARLES L. REMOND, and other speakers, are expected to be present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'ry.

WM. WELLS BROWN will hold meetings as

Boonton, N. J., Friday, Nov. 5 Trenton, " Sunday, "Monday, "Wednesday, " Byberry, Pa., E. R. H. HEYWOOD will speak on American

> East Princeton, Saturday, 1 Nov. 6. Princeton, Sunday.

DIED—At Squantum, Oct. 30, ABBY R. GREEN, wife of Charles A. Green, and daughter of the late John Rogers of Boston, 35 years. Funeral services will be held at the Unitarian Church, corner of Dudley and Greenville streets, Mt. Pleasant, Rozbury, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

LANDS FOR SALE

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the American Arti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the American Arti-Slavery Society, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of slavery.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no, less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their co-operation in consequence; for, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been high.

sis, we shall enable them to deroch the sister of the circumstances of t

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE MENT.

We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's advertisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holdficent, with every memory that is precious and sainted, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or particular or philambrony or Christianite with every association that history, or poetry, or particular or philambrony or Christianite with a second process of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a second process of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a second process of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a second process of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper, the homesteads of the com view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friends, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our most. We hope that a goodly number of friends, the world over, to meet with us at the close of the year, (time and place named hereafter,) to receive our excellent select and common schools, will avail them-selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arrangements, the anticipation of which originally at rangements, the anticipation of which originally attracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to our friends scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Practical Christian.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The editor of the ' Flag of our Union' says in his paper of July 17, 1858 :- The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands who have experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary Disease generally by the use of his Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since, the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative for pulmonary disease." Cases of Consumption and Whooping Cough Cured.

The following, from a highly respectable gentleman, speaks for itself :-

KEYPORT, N. J., May 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., - Gentlemen :- This certifier that I was for many years afflicted with a discuse of the lungs until I became so weak that it was with difficulty I could walk. My cough during this time was very severe, causing me frequently to raise grea quantities of blood, attended with profuse night

After using various remedies to no purpose, I was dvised to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I did so, and before using the first bottle I was entirely restored to perfect health and strength.

I would also mention that this Balsam cured a little

girl of mine of a severe attack of Who ping Cough, when her lite was given over by the physician, and all other remedies had failed. (Signed)

JAMES HOFF.

None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS' on the outer wrapper.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON, and for sale by dealers in Medicine in nearly every town in New England. oct. 22-4ts

TWO FREE LECTURES EVERY WEEK,

AT LINDEN HALL, 16 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, BY MISS S. D. CARMAN,

Physiological, Mechanical & Pathological Physician 0 50 On THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, to Gentlemen and Ladies, and on FRIDAY AFTER-1 00 NOONS, at 3 o'clock, to Ladies only. The other

four days devoted to country practice. Physicians, Invalids, Parents, Teachers, Guardians and Philanthropists will find science, common sense and medical skill illustrated and applied to the wants

of each and all.

The only scientific SKIRT SUPPORTER, with Braces of all kinds, and CHAIRS to correct and support the Spine, for sale and fitted at her office, Linden Hall,—open only on Friday and Saturday, for patients and visitors, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Beware of imposition practised by pretenders

TO THE DEFORMED.

TOR Circulars containing details of many cases of Diseased Hip, Knee and Ankle Joint; Crooked, Stiff and Weak Knees, Ankles and Elbows; Crooked Feet and Fingers, with Contracted Cords and Weakness, and Drop Foot, cured after all kinds of treatment have failed, and the case considered past cure, address, with post-office stamp, Dr. J. P. MANN, No. 126 West 39th street, New York.

REFERENCES—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, Hiram Anderson, 99 Bowery, New York, Richard Barcelow, 76 Bowery, New York, L. C. Coe. 252 Broadway, New York, Dec. 252 Broadway, New York, New York,

York, L. C. Coe, 252 Broadway, New York

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS. 142 Washington Street, Boston. ROOMS OPEN DAY AND EVENING Correct Examinations and Advice as to

Choice of Occupation. Health, Habits and Diet. 3d. Matrimonial Adaptation.
4th. Children — their management.
5th. Choice of Help, Clerks, &c.

6th. Self-Improvement in general. as a matter of convenience, Daguerreotypes may be nt us by mail, and a written description will be returned

CLASSES are in operation during the Fall. Winter, and Spring. Students can enter at any time, and be thoroughly qualified for PRACHEAL EXAMPLE.

LECTURES. Invitations to lecture in any of the cities, towns, or villages of New England, before Lyceums, or otherwise, will be considered, and when practicable

BOOKS on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, and he Natural Sciences generally, including all of Fowler & Well's publications, at wholessie and retail. IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST and Chart, including late discoveries and divisions of the D. P. BUTLER,

(LATE POWLER, WHELE & CO.) O22 eop6m J. B. YERRINTON & SON. PRINTERS;

IT IS MOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

RESTORER HAIR WORLD'S

Hair Dressing.

THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!! THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and

RESTORES GRAY HAIR 10 ITS NATURAL COLORI The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best hair dressing extant for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Evrope or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything.

GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says- Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is

restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is

not a dve." HAYTI. REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, . I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al.

J. H. BATON, Pres. Union Univ., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which

were quite gray, restored to their original black? REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Boston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eves."

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Ade.,' Buffalo. N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness."

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. So. 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. J. P. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H. · Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age;) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall, and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dye.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened. and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobals mum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charleston, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of nu-

merous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them. REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lowistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A.

and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know o

a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

mum. They have changed my hair to its natura color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

We might quote from others of the numerous letters We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deemthe above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, at the of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, sales room and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good; the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's igned in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bot-tles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355
Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam
bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown
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POETRY.

WE STILL CAN WAIT. The leaves have fallen from the trees-For under them grew the buds of May; And such is constant Nature's way-Let us accept the work of her hand : Still, if the winds sweep bare the height, Something is left for heart's delight-Let us but know and understand.

Bertha looked from the rocky cliff-Whose foot the tender foam-wreaths kist-Toward the outer circle of mist That hedged the old and wonderful sea. Below her, as with endless hope, Up the beach's marbled slope, The waters clomb unweariedly.

Many a long-bleached sail, in sight Hovered awhile-then flitted away Beyond the opening of the bay. Pair Bertha entered her cottage late; · He does not come, she said, and smiled, · But the shore is dark and the sea wild, And, dearest Father, we still must wait."

She hastened to her inner room, And silently mused there alone, · Three Springs have come, three winters gone, And still we wait from hour to hour; But earth waits long for her harvest time, And the aloe, in the northern clime, Waits a hundred years for its flower.

· Under the apple-boughs as I sit In May-time-when the robin's song Thrills the odorous winds along-The innermost heaven seems to ope-And I think, though the old joys pass from sight, Still something is left for heart's delight-For life is endless, and so is hope.

· If the aloe waits a hundred years-And God's times are so long indeed For simple things, as flower and weed, That gather only the light and gloom,-For what great treasures of joy and dole, Of life and death, perchance, must the soul, Ere it flower in heavenly peace, find room. · I see that all things wait in trust,

As feeling afar God's distant ends-And unto every creature he sends That measure of good that fills its scope : The marmot enters the stiff ning mould, And the worm its dark, sepulchral fold, To hide there with its beautiful hope.

Still Bertha waited on the cliff, To catch the gleam of a coming sail-And the distant whisper of the gale Winging the unforgotten home; And hope at her yearning heart would knock, When a sunbeam on a far-off rock Married a wreath of wandering foam.

· Was it well? ' you ask-nay-was it ill? Who sate, last year, by the old man's hearth-The sun had passed below the earth, And the first star locked his western gate-When Bertha entered her darkening home, And smiling said- He does not come; But, dearest-Father, we still can wait."

From the Spirit of the Age. THE IDEAL IS THE REAL. God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for us to make practicable.

Men take the pure ideals of their souls, And lock them fast away. And never dream that things so beautiful Are fit for every day ! So counterfeits pass current in their lives, And stones they give for bread, And starvingly, and fearingly, they walk

Through life among the dead, Though never yet was pure Ideal Too fair for them to make their Real! The thoughts of beauty dawning on the soul

Are glorious Heaven-gleams, And God's eternal truth lies folded deep In all man's lofty dreams: In Thought's still world, some brother tie which

bound The planets, Kepler saw, And through long years he searched the spheres, and

He found the answering law. Men said he sought a wild Ideal; The stars made answer, 'It is Real!'

Aye, Daniel, Howard, all the crowned ones That, star-like, gleam through time, Lived boldly out before the clear-eyed sun, Their inmost thoughts sublime ! Those truths, to them more beautiful than day, Thay knew would quicken men,

And deeds befitting the millennial trust They dared to practice then ; Till they who mocked their young Ideal In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like 'shapes light, Came bearing Prophecy:

And Nature's tongues, from leaves to quiring stars, Teach loving Faith to thee. Fear not to build thine wrie in the heights Where golden splendors lay, And trust thyself unto thine inmost soul,

In simple faith alway, And God will make divinely Real The highest forms of thine Ideal.

HEROISM. Sirs, ye have heard these knights discourse to you Of your ill fortunes, telling on their fingers The worthy leaders ye have lately lost. True, they were gallant men, most worthy chiefs; And ill would it become us to make light Of the great loss we suffer by their fall. They died like heroes; for no recreant step Had e'er dishonored them, no stain of fear, No base despair, no cowardly recoil. They had the hearts of freemen to the last, And the free blood that bounded in their veins Was shed for freedom with a liberal joy. But had they guessed, or could they but have dree The great examples which they died to show Should fall so flat, should shine so fruitless here That men should say, 'For liberty these died, Wherefore let us be slaves, -had they thought this, Oh, then, with what an agony of shame, Their blushing faces buried in the dust,

SELF-RELIANCE. Nor do I now despond. All my life long I have beheld with most respect the man Who knew himself, and knew the ways before him, And from amongst them chose considerately, With a clear foresight, not a blindfold courage; And, having chosen, with a steadfast mind Pursued his purposes. I trained myself To take my place in high or low estate, As one of that small order of mankind. Wherefore, though I indulge no more the dream

Of living as I hoped I might have lived, A life of temperate and thoughtful joy.
Yet I repine not, and from this time forth
Will cast no look behind.

Had their great spirits parted hence for heaven l

PHILIP VAN ARTEVELDS.

The Liberator.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG. Your ox is gored, and that's a different thing." Rev. Parsons Cooke, of Lynn, is senior editor of

the Boston Recorder, as he has been for several years of the Puritan and Recorder, and as he was at a still earlier date of the Puritan. The name has repeatedly been changed, but the presiding spirit is still the

We find in the Recorder of Sept. 30, 1858, a complaint of misrepresentation, by a Baptist paper, of the doctrine taught by John Calvin concerning baptism; and the editor of the Recorder seriously asks ' whether it is right thus to misrepresent him. Here is the case, as stated by the Recorder :-

CALVIN ON BAPTISM. The celebrated John Calvin, in his 'Institutes of the Christian Religion,' speaks thus: 'The very word haptize signifies to immerse. and it is certain that immersion was the practice of the ancient Church.'

The above is from the Western Watchman, a Baptist paper published at St. Louis. The quotation from Calvin is correct, so far as the mere words are concerned, but then look at the injustice done to that great man by keeping back what he had said in a few lines immediately preceding. We give the sen-

But whether the person who is baptized be wholly this respect to act according to the difference of coun-

With these views of the great Genevan Reform-er so fully expressed, we ask whether it is right to represent him as the sentence quoted by the Watchman must necessarily represent him to common read-ers, who have not access to his writings?

We freely give the Recorder the benefit of our opinion that such conduct is not 'right,' and that it has good ground of complaint against its Baptist brother, if the Recorder's own quotations are genuine, and unmodified by other language of Calvin else where. But, unfortunately, the assertions of the Recorder require an endorser before one can put confidence in them. The very number of that paper following the one above quoted, in an article entitled Unitarians of the Old School, endeavors on so a very favorable impression. Since she has been small a basis as the assumption, by a single individual of that sect without a creed, that certain doctrines in the New Testament find their origin in the mythology of the Persians-to persuade its readers that the organs of Unitarianism teach that the Bible is a cunningly devised fable, and that 'Unitarians of the Old School' are 'a body who regard the revelation of Jesus Christ as a mass of fable and imposture.'

But, apart from the general unreliableness of the senior editor of the Recorder, and of the paper which he controls, we have special and particular reason for scrutinizing carefully any quotation made by either, purporting to be from John Calvin.

In the Puritan of Jan. 6th, 1842, appeared an article by Rev. Parsons Cooke, commencing as follows :-

*Calvin on the Sabbath. We have noticed, of late, that the Non-Resistant and Anti-Sabbath people have begun to quote good old Calvin; and from the frequency with which his name appears in their columns, one would think they were in danger of becoming real Calvinists. His name has become such becoming real Calvinists. His name has become such a favorite with them, because by some strange process they have got the idea that he favored their anti-Sabbath views. Their excuse for this perversion of fact doubtless lies in ignorance of what Calvin taught. And that they may be better informed, we have thought it worth the while to give the substance of Calvin's exposition of the fourth command, as it appears in his 'Institutes,' Li. 2, Cap. 8.

He adds- The reader will excuse our own translation, in the passages which we quote, as we have of the Christian Religion.' Finding in this quotation one clause manufactured and inserted, bodily, in Calvin's text, by the translator, and another clause falmanufactured clause by small capitals.

For the Puritan.

MESSES. EDITORS : from Calvin's chapter on the Sabbath :-

· But, on the other hand, since the two latter pur poses for the observance of the day belong not to the ancient types, but are equally adapted to all ages, it still holds, though the Sabbath, so PAR AS ITS DESIGN

This translation differs so considerably from the published English version, that I take the liberty, for published English version, that I take the liberty, for one sorrowing sister feel that there really was in the benefit of your readers, to quote the passage in another world a heaven for all, she felt that it was question from the last London edition of Calvin's In-her duty to labor toward that. The theology of christendom was cold and intellectual; it need-

'As the two latter causes, however, ought not to be numbered among the ancient shadows, but are equally suitable to all ages; though the Sabbath is abrogated, yet it is still customary among us to as-semble on stated days for hearing the word, for breaking the mystic bread and for public prayers; and also labor. Book II., ch. 8, sec. 32.

Calvin does not say the Sabbath, so PAR AS ITS DEsign is Typical, is abolished, but the Sabbath is human hearts, abolished.' He does not say, we still have occasion for the Sabbath for assembling,' but 'it is still customary. among us to assemble."

bath is abrogated by the Christian system; and in kindness. the 34th section of the same chapter he explains that this abrogation comprehends not only the seventh lie appearance of Mrs. Jenkins is erroneous. She has day, the Jewish Sabbath, but the observance of one during the last half dozen years, lectured upon Temday in seven; the idea that any one day is to be con- perance and kindred reforms in New York City and sidered more holy than another. Yet, he says, since State, and in the West; and, for more than a year some of the purposes for which the Sabbath was com- past, she has been constantly laboring in the ministry manded to the Jews apply also to us, Christians do of Universalism. On one Sunday, she occupied two well to appeint stated days for rest and worship, and Universalist pulpits in New York city; and, at the rethe use of such days for such purposes is not to be cent annual session of the Ontario Association of Uniaccounted a superstitious observance of days. Yet he versalists, she received a letter of fellowship as a wishes that the very appearance of superstitious dis- preacher of the Gospel. Her husband also is a mintinction might be removed, by having some portion ister. of each day devoted to these purposes, and placing Mrs. Jenkins is supposed to be the first female (out Sunday on precisely the same footing as Monday and of the Society of Friends) who ever received a letter Thursday. But this would by no means accord with of fellowship from any ecclesiastical body. Rev. Anyour wishes, Messrs. Editors; for if every day were toinette Brown was ordained only by her congregabecome a Sabbath such as you understand it, the tion. whole secular business of the world must stop.

In short, Calvin believes that the Sabbath was solely a Jewish institution, and that God now specifies

solely a Jewish institution, and that God now specifies no day to be kept holy, but allows us perfect freedom in choosing such days as we will for rest and religious assemblage.

C. K. W.

From his deliberate falsification, above stated, both of the words and the ideas of Calvin, and his refusal, when requested, to correct the error, we may judge how much reliance is to be placed on the statements of the senior editor of the Recorder. The advocate of a theological system in which Judaism is attempted to be smalgamated with Christianity—the supporter of that Jewish decalogue which Paul stigmatizes as a "ministration of death"—and an upholder of those 'carnal ordinances' which the same Paul censures the weak brethren of his time for being subject to, Parsons Cooke seems also to have adopted another characteristic of the Hebrew system, which

is graphically and justly stated by Professor Baden Powell, as follows :-

'Throughout the Old Testament, in all narrated events, and representations of the conduct of individual actors in them, every thing is regulated and estimated, not according to abstract moral principles, nor by any standard of moral merit or demerit, such as we should adopt at the present day, but always according to the bearing of the event, or the conduct of the individual, in question, upon the fortunes of the choing to the bearing of the event, or the conduct of the individual, in question, upon the fortunes of the chosen people of Jehovah, upon the advancement of His cause, the support of His law, the bringing about of His counsels, and the discomfiture of His enemies. It is only on this principle that we gain any clue to the rellgious import attached to a number of events in the history—to many of the details of the wars and policy of the judges and kings—or to the praise often awarded to individual conduct otherwise the most equivocal or highly blamable, or the condemnation of parties not otherwise apparently offenders. Such parties not otherwise apparently offenders. Such difficulties, of constant occurrence, can only be solved by the principle that, under that system. whatever forwarded the advancement of the Mosaic dispensation the dominion of Jehovah, was Right; whatever opposes or hindered it, Whong. — Christianity without Juda ism, pp. 110-11.

In the same manner, the priesthood of the popular American religion pervert truth and righteous the support of their theological and ecclesiastical sys tem. They pretend to receive the Bible as the in spired word of God, and as containing a system of divine truth beyond the power of amendment. But when Calvin, Luther, Melancthon and others show conclusively that that very Bible discountenances and rejects that doctrine of Sabbatical observance for immersed, or whether thrice or once, or whether wa-ter be only poured or sprinkled upon him, is of no importance. Churches ought to be left at liberty in represent the testimony of all these, either by silence, by sophistry or by falsehood, contradict even the Christian Scriptures in defence of that Sabbath out of which they make their living, and undertake to modify even God's system into conformity with a creed of C. K. W. their own manufacture.

> From the New York Tribune THE REV. LYDIA A. JENKINS'S SERMON.

Her Reasons for entering the Ministry.

For several Sundays past, the Universalists of Williamsburgh have been sitting under the ministrations of the Rev. Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins, a young lady of Central New York, whose first public ap-pearance in the city, we believe, was at the Wo-man's Rights Convention last May, where she made speaking in Williamsburgh, the little Universalist Church at the corner of Fourth and South streets has been unwontedly thronged, and last evening

nany went away, unable even to find standing room Mrs. Jenkins is a woman of pleasant presence. She speaks with a quiet earnestness that is often singularly impressive, and very little gesture. She last evening gave, sermonwise, her reasons for entering She selected her texts from the Prophets, the Gospels and the Epistles, and commenced by commenting on the degradation of woman in the early ages. The dreary and barren life of the child-wife of Themistocles, sitting all day over her embroidery frame, and receiving only at evening the cold kiss of her husband, was almost as sad as the lishonor which accompanied the attempts of the Aspasias to live a freer life. It was not much bet-ter with Jewish women. Nowhere in those days was woman more than a favorite servant. But Christ changed it all. He recognized woman as the equal of man. To Christianity woman owed her emancipation from slavery. And in this respect it had not yet fulfilled its mission. In the unending progress of humanity, woman must go on from eight to height, and even as must man. She did not believe in fate, but she had felt too many times a guiding Providence to lack faith in that. In child-hood she was taught that man was naturally averse that she loved God, and that it was natural for her to love him, and she used to take her Bible into the fields, and enjoy it there. When she grew older, she accepted this doctrine, and joined an 'Evangelical' church. More years brought doubts again. She was so miserable in the fear that even if she was saved from eternal panishment, her brothers access to no other, and then proceeds to quote what and sisters might not be, that her nature revolted he represents as a translation from Calvin's . Institutes from the doctrine of eternal punishment, while yet she doubted if to do so were not to be an infidel.

In time she carried her skepticism so far as almost
to doubt if religion were not a fiction of cruel priests, and she laid aside her Bible to forget her first sified, so as to favor the views of modern Sabbatarians, impressions. After years of dust had gathered upon we sent to Rev. Parsons Cooke the following state- it, she took it up again, and found a new light along ment, with a request that he would either insert it universalist and Universalist and Universalist and Universalist and rose at last in the Puritan, or correct the mistranslation of Calvin into a clear belief of the truths of the Gospel. It in his own words. He would do neither, and his did not come suddenly upon her; it came slowly readers were never informed of the deceit that had and gladly as the sun rises. She wished she could been practised upon them. In the extract below, we designate the falsified clause by italic letters, and the her, until she felt that there was just such a God as she had always wished to worship. She had long since found that she was not alone in her conflict and her conclusions; that many a mother's heart had been torn by the fear that her child might be Messas. Entrops:

doomed to everlasting punishment. She felt that it

I find in your paper of Jan. 6th the following extract was her duty to labor, as best she could, to give to all the same blessed assurance which she herself had found. She remembered how the truest disciples of the Savior were women, last at the cross and first a the sepulchre; how they were blessed with the first vision of him after his resurrection; and that to them it was commanded to go and tell that Christ is Typical, is abolished, that we have occasion for the them it was commanded to go and tell that Christ Sabbath, for assembling for the purpose of hearing the had risen from the dead: that there was a resur-Sabbath, for assembling for the purpose of hearing the word, and of breaking the mystic bread, and for rection for man. The heart of Christendom was public preaching—and, furthermore, that rest may be given to servants and laborers.'

This translation differs so considerably from the really the Father of all—Christ really the Savior of the world. If even once in a year she could make ed a new infusion of the feminine element to bring it back to its original humanity. When she felt this need, she could not refuse this labor. Universalism had done so much for her that she could not refuse to do all she could for it. In this work, every instrumentality should be welcomed; for as in Christ Jesus there is neither male nor female, so the privileges of understanding and promulgating the Gospel are not partially bestowed, any more than the grace of God is partial in its operation upon

It is diffiult to listen to the gentle but powerful persuasions of this talented woman without feeling that the feminine soul, when softened by suffering The essence of the whole chapter is contained in and strengthened by struggles, is peculiarly adapted this one sentence. Calvin maintains that the Sab- to the presentation of a Gospel of love and loving

HUMBOLDT.

There is one name which is held in such honor as

two months, sailed from this port in August for Bordeaux. Such was the then unnoticed visit of two months, salied from this port in August for Bordeaux. Such was the then unnoticed visit of the great student of physical science who now, in the bodily weakness of ninety years, but with the clear and strong mind which has ever distinguished him, receives the united honors of all men, from the most democratic lover of science in the United States, to Queen Victoria and her royal consort on their Prus-

It is the greatest and brightest feature of Humboldt's fame, that it is accorded not more because he is great than because he is just. His character is, perhaps, more than that of any scientific man of any age, unselfish. None of the injustice and grasp-ing which stained Arago's name, with a hundred ing which stained Arago's name, with a hundred less than Arago, and some greater, was ever charged or thought against Humboldt. He did not need to appropriate honors not his own, nor to ignore merit where the public could never intervene to protect where the public could never intervene to protect the unknown scientific laborer. Discoveries wrought

organization is an unequalled capacity for compre-hending all positive knowledge of what are called natural phenomena, and an unequalled power of generalization upon this class of facts. This power generalization upon this class of facts. This power of generalization upon this class of facts. This power of generalization is a rare one, and it differs extremely from the analytical process, or that by which a student pursues a single line of experiments until the attains to a knowledge of the law that governs the facts he traces.

Humboldt has no specialty, as it is inelegantly to leave the room, when he was seized and leisurely to leave the room, when he was seized and eleisurely to leave the room, when he was seized and the serviced process of the serviced process of the law that governs the facts he traces.

we have not yet, after half a century of unparalleled mental activity, got beyond the work he opened out

on too grand a scale, or has been inadequately treat- the Boston Journal. ed in any of its parts. Of what other author, scientific or philosophical, could it be said that to attempt a Kosmos would not be presumptuous? There neither is nor has been any competent hand other readers, who find themselves buffled in the perusal of the portion which has already been issued, must bear in mind that no edition has yet appeared which has been more than half rendered from the German, or more than half cleared of idioms and technical obscurities, as it might have been cleared. The fourth volume of the Kosmos is now just offered in our book market, from an English translation; and the fifth volume is completed at Berlin, and is about to appear there. It was supposed that the fourth volume would close the work, but we believe a year or two of health on the part of the illustrious author will add another appendix-like volume to the five.

So much it seems pertinent to say at the passage of the eighty-ninth birth-day of this great master of science. He was born in Berlin, Sept. 14th, 1769, and more than half a century since he visited this city, then a ripe traveler and scientific observer, who had spent fourteen years in such service, and more than four years in tropical America. Mature and masterly in all departments of all the natural sciences at that time, he has not allowed a month of the fifty-five years since passed to go unemployed, and we need not wonder at his attainments when we bear in mind his mental structure. To us it may not be easily explained how the social and political struggles of this period could avoid involving a man of such universal activity, and we choose to place it to the account of a clearness of vision which could see through the weakness of the apparent or pretended friends of greater liberty and a higher social state, and foreseeing their short-comings, wait calmly for the slow progress of the ages. One thing is true, that Humboldt's influence on the Prussian Government has always been strongly liberalizing. Russia for peace and advancement. A man who so advances in increen deaths of the fever in one week physical science, and who so renders its pursuit il- In two days at Galveston, twenty died. pecial direction .- Philadelphia North American.

COURAGE IN THE AFRICAN RACE. Since now, as heretofore, the public press is accustomed to treat the colored people as a class which, having few friends, may be safely insulted, and to preo be acceptable to the mass of the community, we rejoice to copy the following passage from T. W. Higginson's excellent article on 'Physical Courage,' in

the November number of the Atlantic Monthly. The courage of self-devotion, lastly, is the faculty woked by special exigencies, in persons who have before given no peculiar evidence of courage. It belongs especially to the race of martyrs and enthusiasts, whose personal terrors vanish in the greatness of the object, so that Joan of Arc, listening to the indeed, is the accustomed form in which woman's courage proclaims itself at last, unsuspected until the crisis comes. This has given us the deeds of Flora Macdonald, Jane Lane, and the Countess of Derby; the rescue of Lord Nithisdale by his wife, and that planned for Montrose by Lady Margaret Durham; the heroism of Catherine Douglas, thrusting her arm within the stanchions of the doorway to protect James I. of Scotland, till his murderers shattered the frail barrier; and that sublimest narrative of woman's devotion, Gertrude Van der Wart chanced to be visiting a lady in Lawrence, who, in opening her work-basket, accidentally let fall a small pistol. She smiled and blushed, and presently acpistol. She smiled and blushed, and presently acknowledged, that, when she had first pulled the trigger experimentally, six months before, she had shut her eyes and screamed, although there was only a percussion-cap to explode. Yet it afterwards appeared that she was one of the few women who remained in their houses, to protect them by their presence, when the town was entered by the Misourians,-and also one of the still smaller number who brought their rifles to aid their husbands in the redoubt, when two hundred were all that could be rallied against three thousand, in September of that eventful year. Thus easily is the transition effect-

This is the courage, also, of Africans, as manifested among ourselves,—the courage created by desperate emergencies. Suppled by long slavery, softened by mixture of blood, the black man seems desperate emergencies. Suppled by long slavery, softened by mixture of blood, the black man seems to pass at one bound, as women do, from cowering pusillanimity to the topmost height of daring. The giddy laugh vanishes, the idle chatter is hushed, and the buffion becomes a hero. Nothing in bistory surpasses the bravery of the Maroons of Surinam, as described by Stedman, or of those of Jamaica, as delineated by Dallas. Agents of the "Underground Railroad" report that the incidents which daily come to their knowledge are beyond all Greek, all Roman fame. These men and women, who have tested their courage in the lonely swamp against the alligator and the bloodhound, who have starred on prairies, hidden in holds, clung to loce motives, ridden hundreds of miles cramped in boxes, head downward, equally near to death if discovered or deserted,—and who have then, after enduring all thit, gone voluntarily back to risk it over again, for the sake of wife or child,—what are we pale faces, that we should claim a rival capacity with theirs for heroic deeds? What matter, if none, below the throne of God, can now identify that nameless negro in the Tennessee iron-works, who, during the last insurrection, said 'he knew all about the plot, but would die before he would tell? He received seven hundred and fifty lastes and died.' Yet where, amid the mancoleums of the world, is there carved an epitaph like that?

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. The Vicksburg

That the officers of the American navy should be converted into negro-catchers on the high seas is had enough, but that the steamer Niagara, the pride of our navy, should be selected to carry these African to Liberia, is a burning shame.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the day following, in quires :

· If it is an outrage for the officers of the Ameri can navy to act as "negro-catchers," is it not an out-rage, Mr. Southron, for officers on land to act as "negro-catchers"?"

SENSITIVENESS OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

An amusing illustration of the sensitiveness and the unknown scientific laborer. Discoveries wrought out by the hands of retired and non-combatant prosecutors of researches were never stolen and put forth, alightly moulded and modified, as his own work. Indeed, the suggestion of such deeds is almost out of place and unworthy when Humboldt is named, so far above this vice of so many who seek scientific honors is all that relates to this Privy Councillor of Nature for more than sixty years.

The leading characteristic of Humboldt's mental mistakeable Yankee, with thin features, a red beard, and spectacles! He would be called in civilized comand spectacles! He would be called in civilized com munities a very harmless looking young gentleman but the fact that he was 'takin' notes' created great excitement. He was the observed of all observers

Humboldt has no specialty, as it is inelegantly called, and he stands at a vast distance from all scientists of that class. The breadth and fulness of his mastery of the great science of nature, which embraces within it a hundred minor sciences, has been conspicuous at every period of his life, and was sufficiently proved by the enthusiasm with which he entered upon the great American explorations at the close of the last century; grasping, even then, not only all known natural sciences, but observing and evolving others then unknown, and which were too great to be studied in one continent alone. It is decisive evidence of his greatness of scope, to see that we have not yet, after half a century of unparalleled in his great American journey, and put in definite form when his equally great Asiatic journeys of lite and considerate manner, that unless he left town that night he would be mobbed! The indignant New Yorker did not well for a count indignant New Yorker did not wait for a second invitation, but made The recognition of this high capacity has been the best did not wait for a second invitation, but made on the reception of the Kosmos, and we have feeling an intense disgust for the great State of Misyet to see a single suggestion, from any quarter, that souri! It is a very nice question which of the parties this Physical History of the Universe was conceived was the worse frightened!—Kansas Correspondent of

> The South copies the card of Mr. Henry Abram announcing himself a candidate for Governor of Vir-ginia, in favor of peaceful and gradual eradication of lavery from that State by the purchase of infant slaves, and says :

> · It is evidently a hoax. We have never heard any such individual as Mr. Henry Abram. If such a person exists, he is a lunatic. The Post may be asured, that if Mr. Henry Abram, or Mr. Anybody else, ventures to canvas Virginia for any such purpos as is indicated in the above proclamation, he will be brought to a sudden and sharp settlement.

Why so! Why should Mr. Henry Abram be tion which such Virginians as George Washington Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and George Masor proclaimed and advocated without rebuke? will answer?

Great Fire at Jacmel, Hayti-Loss over a Million and a Quarter. On the 15th of August, a destructive fire occurred at Jacmel, Hayti. 'The most beautiful part of the city, says the account in the Feuille du Commerce, 'the principal seat of commerce, is a heap The fire was discovered between 8 and 10 o'clock at night, and, in spite of all the efforts of the citizens to arrest its progress, in three hours seventeen buildings, with the custom-house and offices of the port, were consumed.'

The loss occasioned by this fire is estimated at \$8,840,000, (Haytian money,) or about \$1,332,000, federal money.

YELLOW FEVER .- Southern papers continue to give accounts of the ravages of yellow fever. In New Orleans the number of victims has reached four thousand one hundred and eighty-three. At Mobile for the week ending Sept. 16th, fifty-four deaths oc curred of the disorder. At Point Isabel Col. K. L particularly, owes him much in this respect, and all Central Europe has felt more or less of his influence Haralson, Custom House Collector, two of his clerks, Central Europe has felt more or less of his influence Haralson, Custom House Collector, two of his clerks, Central Europe has felt more or less of his influence nincteen deaths of the fever in one week are reported lustrious, wields an influence second to no other, ton Civilian publishes the following letter dated without effort or exertion to give that influence any Brownsville, Oct. 6, in relation to the yellow fever at that place. The intelligence is not of as late date as

our readers:
 The yellow fever is making sad work in our midst. Twenty deaths occurred within the incorporated limits yesterday. The disease, instead of abating, is increas-ing. The deaths yesterday were outside the garrison; having few friends, may be safely insulted, and to pre-seven new cases were reported in the Military Hospi-sent every sort of contumely upon them as a jest sure tal this morning.

> The Richmond South is in great glee because, as it states, an advertisement of one Raglan, at Mo-bile, of a runaway slave, copied into Mrs. Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, has been the means of the capture and return of the negro to slavery. The joke seems to be all the more keenly enjoyed by the South by the South because the negro is so nearly white as to be mistaken for a white man, and has left a white wife in Penn-sylvania. The satisfaction of enslaving a man, acsylvania. The satisfaction of ensisting a man, according to the South, is very much enhanced if white blood predominates in him; and we conclude the enslavement of free white men would give the South the most unalloyed gratification.—Kentucky News.

> A cute Yankoe in Kansas sells liquor in a gunbarrel, instead of a glass, to avoid the penalty of the law, and make it appear beyond dispute that he is selling liquar by the barrel.

[Of course, the 'cute Yankee's' customers are liable to go off half cocked.

Frank Johnson, a free man of color, has rative of woman's devotion. Gertrude Van der Wart at her husband's execution. It is possible that all women may have been timid and shrinking before the hour of trial; and every emergency, in peace or war, brings out some such instances. At the close thanced to be visiting a lady in Lawrence, who, in opening her work-basket, accidentally let fall a small pistol. She smiled and blushed, and presently accounty. N. C., by which he was set at liberty.

A new telegraph cable between England and Holland has been successfully laid. It was the heav-iest yet submerged, weighing 1260 tons, although the distance was only 140 miles.

Died from Shouting .- At a meeting which was held by the colored people, at a meeting-house called Lit-tle Wesley, about three miles from Lewes, Del., recently, a negro woman, from fatigue from excess of shouting, fell dead during the exercises.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire.—The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, November 25, as a day of Thanksgiving.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, wife of Rev. Henry Johnson, of Zion, (colored) Church of America, died in Ithaca, on the 10th inst., after a long illness, aged

The following remedies are offered to the pains as the best, most perfect, which medical sciences on afford. Arms's CATARING PILLS is scienced as a forder. Arms's CATARING PILLS the way as a feet of this age possesses, and their effects there is not one complaints, so quick and so surely, as to promise our complaints, so quick and so surely, as to promise an effect and a power to uprovide sease by an an effect and promise the fountains of life and view and the sick man is a stimulating them into healthy action, they reason the fountains of life and view.—health come many thing them into healthy action, they reason an effect of the sease of the fountains of life and view.—health come may take them with impunity. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. They are adapted to disease, and since only, for when taken by one in health they promise that they will cure them with impunity. I the are sick they will cure them with three promises and the sick man is reasonable to the sease, and no more. The children may take them with three promises are sick they will cure them. If they are well by will do them no harm.

Give them to some patient who has been posterially and the side of the promises of the promises of the side of the promises of the pro

He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breating ray, his sleep is sound at night; his appetite return and with it his strength. The dart which pirred his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood cabe found which has not some living trophy like the to shadow forth the virtues which have won for its CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renowallist its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by appropriate than our. its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it acco-plishes more by prevention than cure. The coun-less colds and coughs which it cures are the set which would have ripened into a dreadful have of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Broacká. Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all in-tations of the throat and lungs are easily curely the Cherny Petronal. If taken in season. Buy family should have it by them, and they will sid an invaluable protection from the insidious peaks which carries off the parent sheep from many abod, the darling lamb from many a home. the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with time

tions for the treatment of each complaint, may tions for the treatment of each complaint, mys found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which a publish three millions, and scatter them breakst over the earth, in order that the sick every slee may have before them the information it coains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally has them for distribution gratis, and also for sile des remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayra, Padsa and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

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