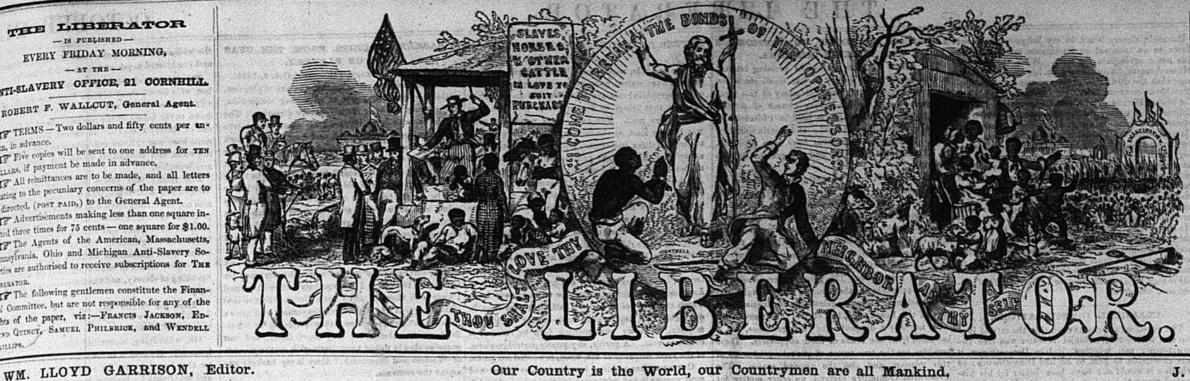
EOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN sillags, if payment be made in advance,

13 All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to relating to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

stred three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. IF The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pemsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Socities are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, En-NEW QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL Pattlips.



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 hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PROM 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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1503.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A 'DEMOCRATIC' CANDIDATE! gitrarts from Gen. Benjamin F. Butler's letter, accepting his ion as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts :-

Upon the question of slavery, which appears to control the political action of a majority in Massachusetts in preference to objects affecting their more peliate interests, I believe I can be equally explicit, having no opinions to conceal. In my opin-ion, slavery exists nowhere by natural right, but only-because of some positive enactment embodied either in the constitution or statute law of the com-

munity in which it is found. Again, I believe it to be the essential element of the demogratic creed,—as promulgated at Cincinnati, in 1856, as well as plainly deducible from the doctrines of the 'Fathers of the Republic,' one to which every living democratic statesman has, at some period, pledged himself,-that the people of every community, who a sociate themselves upon the Territory of the United States, and obtain sufficient be organized into a Territorial Government, have the right, by their legislation, under the Constitution, to manage all their domestic institutions in their own way-or in other words, to determine for themselves the status of society under which they will live, and that this right continues until the formation of such territory into a state, when it is conceled by all. Then, slaves being decided to be property by the Supreme Court, in the states where sarery exists by local law, are protected as such in the Territories, as far as in the several states, giving the master the right to hold them while there is no territorial legislation on the subject, with the fur-ther right to remove them within a reasonable time legislation is had, that divests him of his property by a law declaring them free. This would put the rights of the South upon their true consti-tational basis, leaving the public domain fairly open to competition and emigration; permitting the question of bond or free to be settled by the naturd laws of interest and profit, or by the newly-femel community, as soon as it is of ability to setthe any other question of governmental policy:

property upon the public land, under the protection of the Constitution, the right to take it away, if in danger of being divested of it by territorial legisla-More than this the South ought not to ask ; more than this the North ought not to grant. Of course, from the reasoning, no one would hold that by carrying his slaves into unoccupied and unorganized territory, the master waives his right to him, so that by this act he would be emancipated. Upon this subject, I deem the public mind to be substantially settled in the full determination to leave slavery to be dealt with by the laws of the several localities where it has its existence. With it, we in Massachusetts have nothing to do, save to let it alone, or to treat it in our political, as we do in our business relations, wherein we buy and sell the products of slave labor, and furnish our own fabrics its support, thus recognizing the institution as an existing fact, for which we are in no way responsible, or because of which we in no way disturb ourselves, save to sell our brogans and negro cloths, for the use of the slave, as dearly as possible, and to buy its cotton and sugars as cheaply as we can. These opinions upon the subject of the rights of the master to his slaves in the 'territories are in view of the action Congress ought to take in the matter, and are wholly independent of the judicial aspects of those questions which will be doubtless settled according to their legal merits, when they arise in the various matters of controversy. After deliberate reflection upon these topics, I see nothing to alter, and therefore prefer again to use the identical words. Our nameless opponents, not subscribing to these principles, but claiming 'irrepressible conflict' be-tween the Northern and Southern systems of labor, and insisting upon Congressional interference against the local institutions of a part of the count , are most directly sapping the foundations of the Union by an utter disregard of the Constitution. While they confined themselves to resolutions and speeches,

blood which they might engender between the different sections of the country, there was not much to startle or alarm the patriot. That they mean to carry them into action is seen from the fact that ever sites the Convention of which we are now writing, by a strict party vote, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, they have attempted to organize the military force of the State in opposition to the militia of the United States, the laws, and the Constitution. Passing over the palpable, deliberate insult to the volunteer militia of Massachusetts, in associating the Indian and negro with them, on an equality, in an organization largely partaking of a social character, they further propose, by compul-sry enactment, to require the negro and Indian to be enrolled and drafted to serve side by side with the white man! That this cannot be done under the Constitution of the United States is obvious. That the service is repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of the people of this Commonwealth is clearly shown, because in the analogous organization of the fire companies, no negro has ever been enlisted, although there is no restraining enactment. Why, black man, when the firemen will not do so volun-larly? That this was knowingly attempted by the gislature in violation of the Constitution of the United States is true, from the fact that their favorits leader, who has christened that party with the only name it has ever borne-his ov eclared in the Constitutional Convention of 1853 as follows:

harmless enough, except from the irritation and bad

'Now, in my opinion it is impossible for us so to provide in the Constitution of Massachusetts, that every ade-bodied citizen, irrespective of color, shall be admitted into the militia of the State, as is desired by iese petitioners, for it would be in direct contraventim of the Constitution of the United States.'

At the time of the utterance of this doctrine, he was under salutary influences; what has been the effect of his present unhappy party associations, appn his opinions upon constitutional law, remains be seen. 'The present administration of the State Government 'h as therefore two wings; one of which believes that the intelligent naturalized citi-ten, whether English, German, Irish, Pole or Hungarian, is not fit to bear arms in the militia; and the other that the full-blooded negro is eminently it. You may think, gentlemen, that I have given a very considerable prominence to this unconstitu-tional act of disunion; but I look upon it as the buby figure of the giant mass of things to come at last. Not satisfied with this so unjust discrimination in favor of the negro, and against the naturalization ed citizen, yielding to the fear of the rattle of the dead bones of Know-Nothingism, they have forced through an amendment of our State Constitution deprives the citizen of that most substantial of all the rights for which our fathers contended, the right to vote in the choice of his rulers for two pars after he has become a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all other privileges of the natire born. Let us labor together, therefore, pledging the democratic party to an 'irrepressible con ict, until this disgraceful injustice and wrong is tricken from our frame of government!

BAD TASTE IN BOSTON.

During the repetition of Mr. Everett's eulogy on Daniel Webster at Boston, petitions for the removal of the Webster statue were circulated among the au-dience, and, it is said, were numerously signed. It is scarcely probable that such a mean mark of disrespect to the favorite orator of Massachusetts, and such an untimely and indecent insult to the memory of Daniel Webster, can meet the approval of any reputable portion of the citizens of Boston. It is only another illustration of the vulgarity and viru-

a statue, although his reputation is not very great his age? What out of his own State; but he differed as far from did he achieve? over, he was a life-long opponent and enemy of Webster, on a small scale; and this new proposition, coming from the source and in the manner and time it does, is evidently only another exhibition of pique against the latter, which the Legislature, in their devotion to the extreme anti-slavery party, will probably indulge. There is only one further tribute which the modern Athens can pay to modern Art, worthy of the development in that quarter of modern ideas, and that is, the erection on the same spot of an ebony statue of a strapping negro. Alter having placed Webster in such company, it is probable that placed Webster in such company, it is probable that placed Webster in such company, it is probable that even the Abelitionists would be contented.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF FANATICISM.

From the (Washington) States.

In our issue of Monday, we published a petition, which is industriously and extensively circulated in Massachusetts, to the Senate and House of Representatives of that Commonwealth, praying for competent judges to be one of the finest specimens modern art-an ornament and an honor, in view of its world-renowned original, to the capital in which it stands.

Its removal is desired, as the petition alleges, be-

with just as much propriety petition for the demo-lition of the Bunker Hill Monument as for the re-moval of the statue of Mr. Webster, for the reasons assigned; or even for the demolition of the incom-plete Washington Monument in this metropolis.

possession of the citizens of Massachusetts, we have no means, at present, of ascertaining. We shall in his youth, but he dishonored her in his age. however-from the antecedents of the citizens of that State, such as sending Sumner after the gods of place and power, and reaped a har-and Wilson to the Senate, and an entire delegation vest of disappointment. His friends may try to upof Sewardites to the House, together with the cleva- hold his fame by getting up monuments and pic tion of Banks to the gubernatorial chair,—if it tures, but as for going in such hollow pageantry, we shall be found sufficiently potent to accomplish its can't and we won't!—Milford, (N. H.) Republican. disgraceful purpose.

Such movements are distressful auguries as con cerns the future of the Union. They indicate, in a manner not to be misunderstood by the most ordinary observer, that there is no abiding militant sen- thus wrote to that paper a short time since : timent of patriotism in the communities in which they are either countenanced or sustained. They are in direct antagonism to the Constitution and the laws of the land, and are exploited by the advance guard of Sewardism.

While there are as true men in Massachusetts as

there are in Virginia, it is nevertheless certain that this venerable Commonwealth is rotten to the core as concerns devotion to our system of government. But instead of manifesting the slightest penitence for her enormous political sins, she revels in her guilt, and seems to employ all her energies in making herself as infamous as it is possible for her to do by the most skilful human contrivances. Her retrogradation to the most intelerant fanaticism which marked her early colonial history can certainly not be at a great distance from the goal at which she has been so resolutely aiming.

THE 'GREAT' VILIFIER.

Mr. Yeadon styled Mr. Everett 'the great laudator' of Washington. Wendell Phillips may be called the great vilifier in general. One of the daily papers attributes his periodical overflow of bile to nomania, but the man is not mad yet. What he may come to, it would not be safe to predict. He gave the opening lecture last week, in a course at Boston, on no subject in particular, and everything in general, the hour being spent in spitting upon every body and every thing, but the little clique of mutual admirers to which Garrison, Theodore Parker, Phillips, and two or three more belong. Even poor Dr. Bellows of our city, who was thought enough to be let off easily by the Boston critics, was handled without mercy. Of Daniel Webster, he said :

setts boy.'

And a Boston audience cheered the sentiment with oud and prolonged applause. We know not which most to pity, the man who can thus insult the memory of the noblest statesman New England has produced, or an audience that would cheer him in his infamous discourse .- New York Observer.

WEBSTER'S CONTEMPT FOR THE 'HIGHER LAW.'

When nothing else will answer, they [the abolitionists] invoke religion, and speak of the "higher law"! Gentlemen, this North Mountain is high, the Blue Ridge higher still, the Alleghanies higher than either; and yet this "higher law" ranges further than an eagle's flight above the highest peaks of the Alleghanies! No common vision can discern t; no common and unsophisticated conscience can sel it; the hearing of common men never learns its

FREE DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Neither you nor I shall see the legislation of the country proceed in the old harmonious way, until the discussions in Congress, and out of Congress, upon the subject [of slavery] shall be in some way SUPPRESSED. Take that truth home with you.'

SELECTIONS.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

As the fame of this distinguished man has been rapidly waning since his decease, his admirers, we might say his worshippers, are making a strennous and desperate effort to keep alive his memory a little longer. They have placed a statue of him on the grounds of the Massachusetts State House at Boston,

only another illustration of the vulgarity and viru-lence of the 'Down-East' abolitionists.

Simultaneously with this exhibition of bad taste the work, and an effort will be made to have the Simultaneously with this exhibition of bad taste on the part of the Bostonians towards their greatest living orator and their greatest dead or living statesman, comes a proposition to erect a statue to the late Horace Mann on the State House grounds, immediately opposite to that of Webster. It is possible to that of Webster that the country has possible to the country has been considered to the country ha mediately opposite to that of Webster. It is possi-ble that Mann, like many other New-Englanders of extreme theories and ill-rounded judgments, deserves What great, bold, decisive mark did me make upon What great, lasting good for mankind

Mr. Webster in mental dimensious as in principles, and in the comprehension of the constitutional duties and powers of the Federal Government. Moreimagery to depict its horrors; and had he dies then, he would have left an imperishable name and same; but he afterwards took back his noble words, when he faltered and sustained a law which allowed the victims of the slave traffic, or their descendants, to be hunted down and returned to that hell of slavery

> No, and the effort to embalm his memory in the heart of mankind will be unavailing. His son went down in a cloud, and it cannot now be cleared away. There is not lime enough in all the quarries in th world to whitewash his character to that degree of excellence which his friends claim for him.

The acts which tarnished his fame near the close of his life cannot now be washed away or atoned for. They were done coolly, deliberately, without excuse, grossly outraging the common sense of the people. He sneered at the anti-slavery movement, the removal from the State-House grounds of the stigmatizing it as a rub-a-dub agitation. He mastatue of Daniel Webster. This statue was placed there only a few weeks since, and is represented by principle. The Union was worth more to him than liberty.

What was the moral character of Mr. Webster? It did not come up to the average. He was notori-ously a debauchee. He served certain interests, and cause Mr. Webster's last years were spent in defending the Fugitive Slave Bill, and whose last counsel to the Commonwealth was, to conquer her not support him, though he received enormous fees prejudices against slave-hunting and bondage ' with for his services. He died a bankrupt. We are told that we should forgive men their errors. This we Where is fanaticism to find a stopping-place in are ready to do when the peccadilloes are trifling Massachusetts, if it can proceed with impunity and unimportant; but when giant wrong is done by beyond this disgraceful demonstration? It might giant minds, involving liberty and happiness, for-

How far this wild spirit of abolition has taken a better investment. What meritorious acts did he When he might have won undying fame, he w

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Tribund As I have alluded to the Webster statue, let me

say that we are waiting for a fair day, in order to have Mr. Everett's eulogy repeated, in front of the State House, where seats have been provided for 6,000 persons. The Legislature has once heard it, even tramping through the mud from the State House to the Music Hall for the purpose; but they are eager to hear it again. But not even Mr. Everett's finely-turned periods and finished style of elocution can make people satisfied with the statue, as a work of art or as a likeness. And there are plenty of growls from the Abolitionists. The Libthe statue must be removed, but I don't think it will be, unless there shall be danger of disunion, in which case Mr. Everett gives us reason to believe that it will 'descend from its pedestal to stand in the front rank of the peril.' Be sure, if it ever does this, it will never get back again. The idea of relying upon Mr. Webster or his brazen image for aid in time of peril is very ludicrous. There is nothing heroic in his history, as in the history of John and Samuel and John Quincy Adams, who were true representatives of Massachusetts character. It is disgraceful to the State that this prominence should be given to a man not a native of State, and who, whatever may have been his ability and his early services on the right side of the political questions of the day, betrayed the people he represented in his last days, and cast his great influence into the scale of oppression. But 'compli-mentary flunkeyism' is the order of the day. A great part of the time of many leading Republicans is taken up in burning incense under the noses of living Hunkers, or tramping about in processions in honor of dead ones. My friend Sourkrout, who de sires to check this tendency, has handed me a copy of an oration upon Mr. Webster, which he is ready 'If any noble soul in the State will stir our to deliver if requested. I dare not quote the whole mother Massachusetts to behead his image, we will sacredly cherish the name of that true Massachusis of a sacrilegious character! He says—the blas-'Daniel Webster was born in New Hampshire

from which place, having been starved out by his creditors in early life, he came to Boston, where he was owned for 30 years by a few corporations, who, then finding him damaged and expensive to keep, sold him for \$50,000 to a New York Company, who soon put him off to the Slave Power for a prothe Presidency. The last purchaser, having got the article, did not pay the consideration, and there being no means of enforcing the contract either in the Federal or State Courts, Mr. Webster retired to Marshfield, where, having "st" on Mr. Win-throp, he died, and was buried with great pomp. He was then duly canonized by Mr. Everett, and I statue by Powers, an execrable caricature, was set up in the State House yard, causing much specula-tion among the members of the General Court whether it was meant for Pericles, Pompey's Pillar, not a safe law to be acted upon in matters of the highest practical importance. It is the code, however, of the abolitionists of the North.'

Noah, or the Professor. Opinions differ. A re-Noah, or the Professor. Opinions differ. A respectable tailor attracts good custom by advertising that he did not make the pantaloons on this statue.

Mr. Webster was a good lawyer, a moderate states-

ifirst rate judge of chowder, the English classics, and old otard. He was an expert fisherman (though timid in a boat), a poor shot, and had the best hog in Plymouth County. He attended church with considerable regularity, and his respect for the Methodist clergy was great. He hated a lean ox, an unfilled can, and Abbott Lawrence. He loved brook trout, Peter Harvey, and his country. He left to his family a splendid legacy of unpaid debts, and a sincere love of good liquor. He was a good-looking man, Powers to the contrary notwithstanding. The great army and innumerable company of American insolvents will continue through all time to hail him as their august apostle, and will treasure his memory and copy his example with affectionate fidelity and respect. To all good little boys, and Presidential aspirants, the chief lesson of his life is, Own Thyself.

The great army and innumerable company of American insolvents will continue through all time to hail him as their august apostle, and will treasure his memory and copy his example with affectionate fidelity and respect. To all good little boys, and Presidential aspirants, the chief lesson of his life is, Own Thyself.

Thus far Sourkrout. I do not indorse him. On first rate judge of chowder, the English classics, and wonder and astonishment at his audacity in the

Thus far Sourkrout. I do not indorse him. On the contrary, I am shocked; as you will be, by his irreverence. But, taking his estimate and Mr. Everett's together, you will obtain a very accurate view of the character of the man whose effigy we have just set up and consecrated.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Tribune:

LETTER FROM THEODORE PARKER.

have just set up and consecrated.

A friend in Boston sends us for publication the following extract of a private letter from Theonore Parker, dated at Montreux, Switzerland, Sept. 13. It will be read with much satisfaction by his numerous friends. However his body may have been afected by disease, his mind would seem to have lost nothing of its vigor .- Anti-Slavery Standard.

dent of Harvard University. He makes a strong case against the Judge, whose function is to execute the laws, and who decided that a place for the sale housekeeping! They will take all the furniture, of liquor was a nuisance by statute, or liable to the common law of nuisance, and so might be abated take them from us. by any body who would.

what a min has been, and, second, what he has sire it.

done, before they make such a fuss over his dead Neither is it true that, out of New York and

ter of Daniel Webster must be discussed anew, and Church than leave slavery. And we shall be rich in the dead not be allowed to rest. How foolish are moral character and purity the day they leave. his friends, to provoke this discussion about so questionable a reputation! That great ugly piece of canvass in Faneuil Hall, which the friends of Webter nut up there long ago, will be said out under foreclosure, as our border masters threaten, who would buy it? Do they suppose our stor put up there long ago, will be said the said threaten, who would buy it?

My ecclesiastical brother, Henry W. Bellows, D. D., complains of the 'suspense of faith,' which he says is characteristic of these times! Poor man! it is only faith in ecclesiastical blow-bags that is aspended. Faith, or PIETY, the love of God and Morality, the keeping of God's natural laws, is not suspended, and never will be. But, alas! when neither the American Church, nor any other, has ever had much 'faith' in that form of religion May, 1858, the London Anti-Slavery Adeocate says :

which consists in piety and morality.

But better times are coming—that is, good men

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. WENDELL PHILLIPS'S FRATERNITY LEC-

We regret the impossibility of finding room this week for the lecture delivered by Wexpell Philips, at the opening of the Fraternity course, in Boston, on the 4th inst. We shall publish it next inquirer to investigate the words and actions of the week, from a copy revised by Mr. Phillips himself. He has uttered no braver or more seasonable word since the hour that he first dedicated himself to the cause of freedom and humanity. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:

We are having a reaction from the extreme of 'We are having a reaction from the extreme of 'complimentary flunkeyism' with which we have been deluged. Wendell Phillips's lecture before the Fraternity could not be considered complimentary towards Dr. Bellows, or Dr. Adams, or Mr. Everett, or Mr. Choate, or Mr. Webster. Dr. Bellows was paid off with usurious interest for his recent flings at Phillips and Parker, and the orator's onslaught upon Choate and Webster was terrific. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Phillips. His voice seemed more musical and his manner more graceful and his presence more magical than ever. I think the feeling of even that radical audience was one of

Sir: Half a million of Methodists will thank you for your article upon the above subject in the Tri-bune of Monday last. The picture drawn by you is eminently just and truthful, both as respects the original position and present attitude of the M. E. Church as regards slavery. We are deeply corrupted by that moral guagrene all along our Southern border, and are now called upon by the Slave Power either to remain quiet, and let slavery become 'national' in the Church, by running riot even among our class-leaders, and stewards, and local and travelling research. Wendell Phillips has written a brave letter to travelling preachers on the border, in open violation the Chief Justice of Massachusetts, and the Presi of the discipline of the Church, or suffer terrible consequences. The slaveholders and their sympathizers will secede, and we shall have to break up

But there is a slight error in the calculations of What a fuss the Bostonians have made about the writer in Harper's Weekly to whom you allude. Saint Rufus!! How differently they treat Horacs It is not true that most of the Methodist Episcopal Mann! But I am glad to hear that twenty thou- churches in the North are at present mortgaged for large sums of money.' It may be the case in this less for the monument. I don't like such things slavery-ridden city, but is by no means the case, as much, and, when I die, want only an old-fashioned blue slate grave-stone, with my name and appropriate dates, to cost three or four dollars. I should the interior of this State, I am prepared to affirm President of the United States since Madison, perhaps none since Jefferson, ever did such service to the rural districts of New England and the West. They nation as Horace Mann, either officially or privatemill not be cauted in set to be equally true of the rural districts of New England and the West. They are the threatened seconders might dehate to be baried under a great mass of stones. No that not one church in ten is under any mortgage at ly. I wonder men don't look and inquire, first, closure, much as the threatened secoders might de-

body.

That statue of Webster in the yard of the Statethe chief pecuniary burdens of the Church are op-That statue of Webster in the yard of the State-House, what a disgrace it is to the State! If I had been Governor, I would have vetoed the bill for putting it there, although it turned me out of office the next day. But we will give it 'notice to quit' before long. This winter, fifty towns will petition for its removal; and next year, 250. A committee will have the matter in charge, and hear the petitioners. Wendell Phillips and others will go up and show cause for ejectment. are ready any day to part with all such dege The statue debases the people. Thus the characsons of the Wesleys as had rather leave the M. E.

ster put up there long ago, will, by and by, be set churches are to fall into the hands of slavery by this aside, and the Adamses will come back to their old process? Never! The very idea is proposterous. Places.

I wish I could have preached a sermon on Horace
Mann. He had faults, which were as obvious as

Slavery has no use for Methodist Churches on the As well might the dairymen of Northern his great tall forehead and his magnificent virtues, shores of Eric or Ontario, nor in Iowa or Massachu-It was a grand life he lived, devoted to the high- setts. And she could never get hold of them if she est interests of mankind, and he died faithful to had. Recent decisions have even settled it as the his principles, and altogether triumphant. law of this State, that the legal voters of any con-I should also like to have preached the funeral gregation are the real corporators, and can control sermon of John Augustus, a truly remarkable man, the revenues of Methodist Charches, even in spite of living in comparative obscurity, and never wishing preachers and Conferences, and so against any or asking any fame. He came to me, a day or two claims set up by an oligarchy of slaveholding se-

before I left America, as full of his special philan-thropy as a broker's head is of stocks. I have no And, back of all that, the voice of the Church is, more respect for mere intellectual greatness than I out with the rotten carcass of slavery, and if it costs have for mere bulk and muscles and bones. I ask, us our mammoth book-rooms and a few border what use did the man make of his head or his arms? churches, let them go. We can live without them, t does me good to find such a man as John Augus- or build others. I trust there is too much of the rus-such women as Matilda Goddard and Dorothea Spirit of God yet left in the M. E. Church for her Dix of America, and Florence Nightingale and Mary to falter in the approaching crisis, for fear of pecuniary disadvantages. It would be too much like renting houses for rum-shops and brothels, because they would yield less revenue if used for honorable H. MATTISON.

THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS.

Acknowledging the receipt of the Annual Reports of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the years ending May, 1857, and

We have read these documents, which were puband women are making better times—and even bad men help the work, while they mean no such thing.

Thus the Fugitive Slave Bill turns out an Anti-nity, impartiality, and comprehensiveness shown in Thus the Fugitive Slave Bill turns out an Anti-Slavery measure, moving the North as nothing be-their compilation. From the darkness of the theme, fore had done; so does the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; they are full of a mournful and sometimes a roso the Dred Scott decision. The revival of the slave mantic interest, not to be found in many elaborate so the Bred Scott decision. The revival of the slave trade, which has already taken place, will create an open anti-slavery political party in the South, which, like the Republican party, will go through changes like a catterpillar, and come out winged and handsome as a butterfly at the end. 'Nothing and persevering wariare with gigantic systems of by learn,' oversthing and persevering wariare with gigantic systems of injurity. Wa should almost described to be found in many elaborate and interest, not to be found in many elaborate and interest. by leaps,' everything goes step by step, and we iniquity, we should almost despair of the success of slope up to the tallest heights. It is curious that a society which ventures to publish so terrible a progress is never in a straight line, for any length history of the crimes and victories of the power of time; there are windings and windings, and curvings backward, but still the general course is of the rottenness of the American Church, and want of principle and moral courage of a large portion of the American people. The actual doings of the abolitionists occupy a far smaller space in these pages than we think them entitled to. Indeed, We regret the impossibility of finding room this let, there is a remarkable freedom from the puffing

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

stands directly in the way of the success of its African missions, one of which, the Gaboon mission, was withdrawn principally on its account. Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, therefore presented the form of a memorial, to be signed by the Board, and addressed to the Congress of the United States, praying them rigidly to enforce all laws against the trade. Then a storm arose! Is it not strange that just as soon as slavery is attacked, so many political control of the c just as soon as slavery is attacked, so many politicians and conservative ministers will rack their brains to concoct arguments in its defence—as though she did or ever could do any good! The witchery of the abominable hag is past comprehension. Men that would be the last to look to for consistency or as a static least to look to for consistency on anything else, would rather be martyred than to allow a single word to be uttered

against their beloved slavery!

The result of Dr. Cheever's application was a long debate, in the course of which returned missionaries poured out their bitter testimony about the effects of this evil upon their missions and character, and, in spite of opposition, the memorial was referred to the Business Committee for further action. If they smother it, this Society will greatly tuffer; if they report it, and it is adopted, an advance will be made in the progress of anti-slavery sentiment.—Maine Evangelist. very sentiment .- Maine Evangelist.

The following is the Memorial drawn up Dr: Cheever, and presented to the Board for adoption :-To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The memorial and petition of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions respectfully represent as follows:

That your memorialists are an incorporated body, by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of 1812, and that they are engaged in propagating the Gos-pel in foreign heathen lands and among the Indian tribes of this country, by supporting missionaries, diffusing a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, establishing schools, and in all proper ways extending the blessings of civilization and Christianity. The Board, however, is neither an ecclesiastical nor de-nominational body, and is not supported by denom-inations as such, but by individual Christians, ministers of different denominations, and laymen.

Your memorialists further represent, that they have for many years sustained missionaries in Afri-ca, among the Zala and Gaboon tribes, which have had encouraging success. It is known to your me-morialists, and to all who are conversant with the history of Africa, that one of the principal obstructions to the progress of civilization and the exten-sion of Christianity in that country is the domesie slave trade, which owes its origin and prevalence chiefly to the foreign slave trade, which introduces intoxicating drinks and implements of cruelty and death, stirs up contention among the tribes, produces vast and desolating wars, and leads to the most debasing vices and crimes, so that it is a well-established fact, that the excess of barbarism, on the Western coast especially, is the effect of the foreign slave trade, and that in the interior, beyond the reach of that influence, the negroes are far more civilized, industrious and peaceable. Along the shores of Africa, wherever the foreign slave trade is carried on, the natives form the worst and most wretched population of the whole continent. There is nore drunkenness than elsewhere, greater cruelty. and lower morality, more crime, more misery of every kind, than is ever seen where the foreign slave trade does not prevail. It is the policy of the slavetraders to corrupt the natives by intoxicating drinks and other appliances, that they may have power over them, and that they may more successfully

carry on their iniquitous traffic. In view of these considerations, and of all that pertains to the welfare of the African tribes, espeally of those over which the Board exercise peneficial influence, your memorialists, in common with a large portion of the people of the United States, feel a deep concern at the re-commencement, on the part of the citizens of this country, of the African slave trade. Cargoes of Africans have een brought into the country by American citizens, in defiance of the law which stigmatizes such traffic as piracy, and of treaties with a foreign powr; and the unfortunate victims of this wicke have been sold, and with their posterity consigned to perpetual bondage. This piratical, illegal and injurious traffic is openly countenanced and encouraged by a portion of the citizens of some of the States of this Union; the perpetrators who were taken flagrante delicto, citizens of the United States, are contriving to re-open and carry on the foreign slave trade, and a party is forming favorable to a repeal of the law that attaches a death penalty to the crime, which law was founded upon th est principles of philanthropy, religion and humanity, and is in exact consonance with the divine law. Your memorialists, as American citizens and

as Christians, feel impelled, in view of the crime and sin alluded to, and their disastrous effects upon their own country, as well as upon the missions es-tablished by them in Africa, carnestly and respectfully to entreat your honorable bodies to cause law of the land against the foreign slave trade to be vigorously enforced, the honor of the nation to be preserved, and the country saved from the disgrace of renewing a traffic held in abhorrence by the civ-ilized world, and from the displeasure of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. The cause of missions is dear to the hearts of the Christian people of this country; they look to the constituted authorities with much anxiety at the present crisis; they have a deep sense of the solemnity of the obligations which treaties, superadded to the claims of natural justice, have imposed on the government of their country; and they justly apprehend the continued displeasure of the Great Ruler of Nations, if a traffic so abhorred of God and man is suffered to exist. It is their prayer, and the prayer of your memorialists, that the blessing of God may rest upon the Congress of the United States, and that he will so enlighten the minds and guide the delib-erations of those who are called into the councils of the nation, and that the faith and honor of the people and their government shall be preserved by all portions of their fellow-citizens, saved from the guilt of piratical depredations upon the unoffending mabitants of a distant continent, and that the adgments of an incensed God may be averted from beloved land.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dr. Cheever's memorial to Congress, which wanted to have the American Board adopt, against the African slave trade, was referred by the Board to its Business Committee, who, on the fourth day of the meeting, made the following report, which was adopted without discussion :-

While the Board regret with sentiments of un-qualified condemnation the African slave trade, and cannot but feel the liveliest regard and alarm at the disposition manifested in this and other countries to revive it, in one form or another, especially in view of the fect that it is interfering and is likely to insere, in the most serious manner, with the proper missionary work of the Board; yet, inasmuch as there is not sufficient time, at this advanced stage of the meeting, properly to deliberate and determine

upon the course proper to be pursued in so grave a

matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the whole subject, with the memorial that brings it before the body, be referred to the Prudential Committee, and that they take such action as in their judgment its relation to their work as a Board of Missions shall seem to demand.

IT In presenting his Memorial, Dr. Cheever made an carnest and forcible speech. We can find room

for only the concluding portion of it :-In the Assembly of 1855, the Presbytery of Winchester, in Virginia, notified the Assembly and all the Churches, that the exceptions stated in the resolutions of the Assembly were considered to cover the vast majority of cases, if not every case of slavehold-ing in the land; and in an address to their constituents, published after the adjournment of the Assembly, united in by the body of representatives from the Southern States, the same thing was avowed in terms more unqualified, and at greater length. Since that time, the kingdom of salvation by slaveholding suffereth violence, and all are pressing into it, and the violent take it by force. It is now asserted that the obligations of guardianship, the de-mands of humanity, and the dictates of the highest picty, as well as the laws of the slaveholding States, require the perpetuity of the system, and constitute, for every case of slaveholding, a case of good intention, justificatory motives and circumstances, and of religious expediency and necessity. The state of conflict in our country, the aggressions of the Slave Power, the impious doctrines advanced and avowed in behalf of Slavery as a righteous system, the most unfortunate and disastrous complicity of the Board hitherto with it, as well as the claims of the millions crushed by it, forbid that the Board should any longer refuse an open attitude against it, or should neglect any of the precious opportunities offered in the providence of God effectually to oppose it, or should relinquish their power over it and their hold upon it, until they have administered all those means of grace to it which God has given in his word, all those agencies of reproof, correction, and instruction in rightcousness, and all that authority of discipline committed to the Churches against such a sin for its removal. If the Board deliver up this authority and power, which is greater than the strength of Samson against Dagon, they will play the Delilah to the Philistines, without even the eleven hundred pieces of silver; nay, their treasury will be emptier than ever, and their moral dignity will be emptier than ever, and their moral dignity will be degraded irreparably by such a transaction. On the other hand, if they let this iniquity off; if, instead of opening the prison door and letting the oppressed go free, they let the iniquity and those who practise it go free; if they let this moral monster in the Church of Christ escape out of their hands, whom God has denounced as worthy of death, and whom God has laid bound before them in the very act and character of his wickedness for their authori tative application of the sentence of God's Word then they will be more guilty than the besotted Ahab, King of Israel, when, out of pretended humanity, peace, and worldly wisdom, he released, unscathed, the enemy of his country and his God.

Thus saith the Lord, Because thou hast let go out of thy hand a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy life shall go for his life, and thy people for his people. The Board have no right slavery escape, or to refuse to execute God's commission against it, and, least of all, on the ground of the difficulty of confronting it and dealing with it, when in his good providence he has laid this giant sin on his own altar before them, and given them the Sword of the Spirit to plunge into its heart. Let them stand and exercise this royal prerogative against sin. A grander occasion, a more solemn and illustrious opportunity of striking such a blow, could not be asked by them. It is as a Mount Carmel in the gaze of the world, who have seen us traveling up hither as to a challenge of the trial of power between God and Baal. Let the Board, before renouncing its guardianship of these churches, apply the truth of God and the discipline of Christ's house to them, and put away this sin, and then, if the path of duty is plain to give them over to some other pupilage, it can be done with honor, in faithfulness to Christ, but not till then. The Board ought not to relinquish their trust with these churches till they can do it with clean hands— till they have either cast out the demoniac possession that afflicts them, or have brought them to Jesus, and laid them at his feet for this purpose. But here they are advised to give over these uncured sufferers, whom Satan hath bound and tormented these many years, into the hands of doctors who do not regard the possession as the work of Satan, or as any afflic-tion or iniquity at all, but on the contrary, as the ministry of an angel of light, and a desirable instrumentality of God's most holy missionary providence. You propose, if you agree to this, transferring over tient to these new guardians-in effect, to Take him; we can make nothing of him; he is more plague than profit-a very obstinate, incurable devil, whom the world and the Christian Abolitionists will not suffer us to keep any longer as a ean take him as a child of God, and nourish him with food convenient for him, and harness him for a work of glory in your own missionary field. With you it is a work of love; with us it is nothing but toil, difficulty, embarrassment and dan-We cannot, in faithfulness to our trust, in ger.' We cannot, in faithfulness to our trust, in to ourselves, pursue any such policy as this. We are driven to the wall, and cannot refuse to stand up for Jesus,' in the true meaning of that watchword here, where that watchword was issued from the dving lips of that young soldier of Christ who is known to have spoken it in reference to this ver conflict against slavery, and to have meant by i with all the dying emphasis of those principles for which he had been excluded from his for her church. and had gathered around him a new band, 'Stand up for Jesus in protection of the cause of the dumb and down-trodden slave, with the gospel of the abolition of this wickedness.' That was what young Tyng meant; and when we see young and old Young Men's Christian Associations, churches, as-semblies, Missionary Societies, holding back from its reality, rejecting and denying its true meaning, and yet boasting of it in another sense, we tremble at the last words of Malachi, and cannot but feel that except God turn the heart of the fathers to the chil dren, and of the children to the fathers, in this thing, he must come and smite the land with a curse.

AN OVERSIGHT.

When Edward Everett delivered his oration of Webster for the first time, it contained a paragraph stating Mr. Webster's sentiments in regard to the final universal prevalence of free labor in the United States, coinciding closely with that of Mr. Soward in his 'irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces,' meaning that 'the United States must, and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor ' Everett's statement in regard to Webster

. He (Mr. Webster) not only confidently anticipated what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly acquired and newly organized territories of the Union would into free states; but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he be-lieved that free labor would ultimately prevail throughout the country. He thought he saw that shout the operation of the same causes which is result in the middle and eastern states, it was visibly taking place in the states north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there, also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found most productive, and would therefore be

Attention was called to this coincidence shortly after the delivery of the oration, but it is stated that when it was repeated before the Legislature, the passage above quoted was omitted. Mr. Everett un-doubtedly had it pointed out to him that he had committed an oversight in making any such statement in reference to Mr. Webster, and with his characteristic cowardice he afterwards suppressed it. to Charles Sumner, when, it will be remembered, he apologized in the most abject manner for having sub-scribed to a testimonial for Mr. Sumner after he had been beaten by Brooks. Mr. Everett ascribed his been beaten by Brooks. Ar. Everett ascribed his carelessness at that time to the effect of an opiate. How he can excuse himself in the present instance we do not know. But it is certainly remarkable that he has found occasion to apologize for almost the only acts of his life which have given any evidence of his having any heart.

Edward Everett, many years ago, at an age when the hearts of men, if ever, beat with lofty aspira-tions, on Plymouth Rock, expressed the alacrity with which he would shoulder his musket and help to suppress a slave insurrection. He has never applogized for that. When in Congress he said,

down as an immoral or irreligious relation.' He has never apologized for that. When Governor of Massachusetts, he announced in his inaugural mes-Massachusetts, he announced in his inaugural message that the discussion of slavery was an offence indictable at common law. He has never apologized for that. He has gone about the country for years delivering a eulogy on Washington, in which he omits all reference to the great patriot's opinions on slavery, and to his manumission of his slaves. He has never apologized for that. And now in his eulogy upon Webster, he dare not rebuke him for his advessers of the frequire slave law, and the fatal \$66.374. advocacy of the fugitive slave law, and the fatal \$66,374. advocacy of the fugitive slave law, and the fatal recreancy of the 7th of March, affirming the duty of catching fugitive slaves to be 'an affair of high morals and high principles,' and endeavoring to persuade the people of Massachusetts to 'conquer their prejudices' against the performance of this duty. He has never apologized for that. But he can lick the dust and cat his own words when he has by some accident made a slight show of sympathy for a Sone. publican Standard.

CLASSICAL INVESTIGATIONS. was creditable to him to be like Demosthenes; or this mission, and also the avowed reason. The whether it would not have been better for his historical reputation to have been unlike Demosthenes, this movement than their desire to get rid of trouble; he proposed a golden crown to Demosthenes, Professor among its conductors, immediately retorts that Mr. Webster was, to be sure, very much like Demosthenes, and proceeds, through two columns reading, to vindicate Demosthenes, and to blacken the memory of Æschines, the son of Atrometus, who will unquestionably, if permitted to do so, leave his sphere, come down to Samos, take ship for Boston, and drum a midnight tattoo upon the head-board of Professor Felton. and desperate, and promises to distract the polished people of Boston very much as it distracted the heree Democracy of Athens two thousand years ago.

Mr. Phillips is of the opinion that Demosthenes

was not entitled to the golden crown. The Boston Courier is of opinion that he was. Issue is joined upon this point, and the argument proceeds with as ence of slavery. The missionaries might, with per much vehemence, at least upon the part of the editor, as if the crown aforesaid were the subject matter of the dispute, instead of being, in this age of silver pitchers, an article of honor entirely out of country. The few American churches which deserve from battle,' and that he gave counsels that immediate protest against both the mississaries and brought the city to ruin.' On the other hand, the Courier asserts that Demosthenes 'did not run Thora was much debate as to whether this action. ; that the charge was copied from the ' uncritical Plutarch,' who, by the way, is a most un-fortunate writer, as nobody credits him if they have the least motive for discrediting him; that ' he fought in the ranks,' while Æschines stayed at home, and did not fight at all: that he devoted himself heart and soul to the welfare and glory of his country.' Unfortunately for the completeness of the parallel, it does not appear that Mr. Webster ever 'lought in the ranks.' The question is not the admission of slaveholders into the churches. He whether he lought and ran away, which is a pity, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the inasmuch as he would unquestionably have fled in the most classical style, and would have been, if not Demosthenes, at least like Horace. He did not run away, hecause he did not 'go in.' This opens a very interesting subject of inquiry. If Mr. Webster had entered the army, we will say as a Major, would he have proved himself a classical character by running away? This is a point which, alas! can never be settled, which is very discouraging to the bi-ographical mind. But let us no longer weary our readers by discussions so exceedingly incapable of conclusion. We intended to cover our ignoble re-treat by a blazing Greek quotation, but we abstain, partly because we cannot remember one, and partly because we have no Greek types-not even an iota The Courier has here the advantage of us, and its pages bristle like one of Dr. Parr's.

Mr. Phillips, who is not an ardent admirer of the

late Mr. Webster, proposes that somebody should behead his image, just as in France, long ago, they were wont, when the real culprit had escaped, to decapitate his effigy in straw. This suggestion the Courier pronounces base and cowardly, and, because it was applauded, it calls the audience n as one o art only, can Mr. Phillips be severely blamed? Who have more savagely criticised this unfortunate image than Mr. Webster's most devoted admirers-the very. Humble servants of his illustrious shade? It fall-the pantaloons were gross forgeries, ar boots disgusting to the weeping eye of friendship. The head was especially bad, and filled all beholders with indignation. Our proposition, made long ago, was to place the image heels in air, when we thought that the likeness would at once become apparent to the most fastidious. Mr. Phillips proposes to cut off the head altogether. Perhaps Mr. Phillips is right.—New York Tribune.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 21, 1859.

A RIDICULOUS FORGERY. We copy the following from a late number of the

Boston Atlas and Bee :-

Douglas will certainly kill himself. He is sawing continuance of slaveholders in the Cherokee churches away at his throat with his dull epistolary knife. Let us put up prayers for the safety of his windpipe. His last is the greatest—the broadest—the most statesmanlike—the most chivalric. He writes to Lucy in his almost single-handed struggle,—Mr. Wadding-Stone! He tells Lucy that he sympathizes with her, ton raised his voice for the cessation of agitation. and wishes he could be present at her Convention, but can't. Here is the epistle, made public through the columns of the Bath (Me.) Sentinel :-

· WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.

wishing me to be present at a Convention of the la-dies of the Northwest, to be convened at Chicago on the 12th of September next, to devise measures for the promotion of the happiness and protection of the interests and rights of the female sex, has just been that of the Savior.' And this among a set of mer laid before me. You are right, dear madan, when you say that I take a deep interest in all that concerns the ladies of our great and glorious country. And I need not now, after so many years of faithful labor in the cause of popular sovereignty, assure you that you have, in your endeavors to obtain the liberty of governing yourselves in your own way, subject only o the Constitution of the United States, the full confidence of my undivided sympathy. I regret, dear

'I have the honor to remain, &c., S. A. DOUGLAS.'

This alleged letter from Senator Douglas has been circulated throughout the country by journals of every of Napoleon Bonaparte which rendered her banish strine, not one of which has questioned its genuineness! To us it was a transparent hoax as soon as we read it, (which we meant to have exposed at an earlier date)-first, because we were certain that Lucy Stone was morally incapable of writing such a letter to such a man; secondly, because its publication originated ' away down East'; lastly, because no such Convention mittees whose lists of lecturers are not yet made was to be held at Chicago. Read the following :-

Boston, Oct. 12, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

I am surprised to learn that the letter going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be from Stephen interested and well-intended effort by insurrection to Arnold Douglas to me, is being received as a veritable correspondence. The hoax seemed to me so barefaced that I never gave it a second thought. I have found on our third page. Our views of war and bloodnever written to cr received a line from Mr. Doug-shed, even in the best of causes, are too well known las, and it is not to such men that the Woman's to need repeating here; but let no one who glories in

FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The record of other events of pressing interes in this week's paper leaves us but small space for

accident made a slight show of sympathy for a Sena- insisted upon admitting slaveholders to their churche tor from his own State struck down by a ruffian, or as Christians, while the Board have always conceded has given publicity to sentiments of the subject of that they may do so. The general increase of antihis eulogy in favor of freedom.—New Bedford Re- slavery principle in the country has brought out more and more protests against this unchristian position of the Board, and has of late threatened them with not only a diminution of their revenues, but a The questions at present agitating the city of Boston are, whether Mr. Daniel Webster was like Demosthenes; and whether, if like Demosthenes, it troubles are the true reason of the relinquishment of i. e. whether Demosthenes was a patriot or a frimmer; whether Ctesiphon, the son of Leorthenes, when he proposed a golden crown to Demosthenes, Cherokee mission shows that they have peither rewas patriotic or parasitical; whether Æschines was right in rib-roasting Ctesiphon; whether it was fair to vicariously flog Demosthenes in the person of theory and practice of Christianity is shown by the Ctesiphon; whether the Athenians were right in fact that they declare with emphasis, in the very act sending Æschines to Rhodes, where he had to open of casting off this mission, that 'whatever may be sealed for a living. Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a a school for a living. Mr. Wendell Phillips, in a of casting off this mission, that 'whatever may be lecture which he recently delivered, declared that said of other attempts to Christianize the aborigines Mr. Daniel Webster was like Demosthenes, and that of our country, there has been no failure here'! And the resemblance did him no credit. The Boston the New York Observer echoes this assertion, and Evening Courier, which, we believe, hoasts a Greek complains in a leading article, of the act in ones. complains, in a leading article, of the act in question, under the heading- A Christian Mission discontinued.' It is most appropriate then to inquire of and a half, the most classical which we remember to the Board-Why do you abandon official servants have seen in a daily newspaper intended for tea-table who have both obeyed your directions and successfully performed your work? Do you abandon th preaching of the Gospel because it is complained of The Choctaw missionaries have indeed good rea-

son to complain of the mannes in which they have This combat has become very deep been treated. They have always occupied a consistently pro-slavery position, have always avowed it when questioned, and have always, until now, been fully sustained in it by the Board, although the Board, even while sustaining it, made sowere reflections, in general terms, upon the character and influfect justice as far as the Board is concerned, make appeal against it to the pro-slavery churches of the Mr. Phillips declares that Demosthenes fled the name of Christian ought to make emphatic and

There was much debate as to whether this action of the Prudential Committee should be left undisturbed, or whether the subject should be referred to a special committee, to report next year. De. Anderson, the Senior Secretary, strongly objected to any interference with the action of the Prudential Committee. Dr. Cheever, on the other hand, wished the Board to retain the mission, and explicitly to forbid table by a unanimous vote, after Dr. Bacon had strongly opposed it, deprecating agitation in the most earnest manner :--

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board, the holding of slaves should be pronounced an immoral-ity, inconsistent with membership in any Christian Church, and that it should be required that these Missionary Churches should immediately put away from them this sin, and should cease to even in appearance.

The action of the Prudential Committee was then confirmed, and the Choctaw mission is severed from the Board.

At a previous stage of the meeting, Dr. Cheever had presented a memorial against the foreign slave trade, which he desired that the Board should send to Congress at this most important crisis, when Southern church-members are uniting with Southern politicians in their attempts to extend and legalize it. This memorial, with a portion of Dr. Cheever's able speech in support of it, will be found in another

The Business Committee, to whom this important memorial was referred, advised its reference to the Prudential Committee. This report, which was was all wrong, from shirt-collar to shoe-the but- equivalent to a recommendation of the strangulation tons were wrong—the coat-tails lacked the genuine and burial of the memorial, was adopted without disnd the cussion.

One feature of this meeting deserves special comment, the shameful public acquiescence of an English clergyman in the pro-slavery position of the Board Rev. John Waddington, pastor of a church in South wark, London, who has been travelling in this country to collect funds in aid of that church, and who, the more readily to attain that object, has constantly fraternized with the pro-slavery public sentiment, both among the clergy and laity, publicly using a certificate of commendation from men so actively opposed to all reform as Rev. George W. Blagden of the Old South Church in this city, and George Lunt, Esq., Editor o the Courier, was present, and spoke in this meeting. In this position, one of the most important in the whole country in which to raise his voice for the slave. -and in which, one would think, any man with the education of an Englishman and the heart of a Chris-ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. Poor Senator tian would have been forward to protest against the to vindicate Christianity from the shameful assumption that it allows slaveholding, and to support Dr. Cheeve Speaking immediately after Rev. H. T. Cheever, who had advised the Board to act so as to deserve the con tributions of Christian abolitionists, he recommended the avoidance of 'any side issues to distract or dis MRS. LUCY STONE: the avoidance of 'any side issues to distract or disadded that- 'In the Mission Societies, our only feel ings in favor of abolitionism should be feelings in favo of abolishing the kingdom of Satan, and establishing

DR. ROCK'S LECTURE. On Monday evening, lecture was delivered by Dr. John S. Rock, at Chapman Hall, on the character and writings of Madan de Stael. The speaker secured the earnest and undi madam, that business of great importance will prevent vided attention of an intelligent audience, giving as me from being present at your Convention. ame de Stael's life, with some critical remarks or her writings, and bringing into special notice that an tagonism between her ideas and the despotic system ment necessary for the success of his purposes.

Dr. Rock has a good voice, a good delivery, and manner which indicates self-possession without con ceit. He advertises himself as prepared to delive three lectures, or any one of them, wherever desired and we commend him to the notice of Lyceum Com up.-c. K. W.

THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION. The particulars of a misguided, wild, and apparently insane, though disemancipate the slaves in Virginia, under the leader ship of Capt. John, alias 'Ottawatomie' Brown, may b the revolutionary struggle of 1776, deny the right of Rights cause appeals for helpers.

Yours for truth, LUCY STONE. the slaves to imitate the example of our fathers.

Domestic slavery is not in my judgment to be set AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS LETTER FROM MISS CAROLINE F. PUTNAM. A BASKET OF CHIPS FROM THE UPAS MACHIAS. (Me.) Sept. 17, 1859.

Time and tide, with some other accessories to locomotion, have wafted us to this distant place, where our geographical notions take a slight shock when the post that brings us Boston letters is spoken of as is scattering the ugly chips in every direction. The the Western mail. But terra firma reaches a good foul birds who have builded their nests in the tree way further East, as the telegraph line stretching on are fluttering in their fright, and flapping their dark towards Halifax indicates. Only a well-reputed for- wings in despair, as the axe nears the heart of the timbers as support the wire through all this region. does, it may shake the earth around, and strike terror All the farms are fenced with the same durable white to the hearts of the timid and fearing, it will in the cedar wood. There is nothing, alas! of 'the forest end be for the best; for after every storm there is a primeval' left for us to see. One must go to the calm, and after every national fever, health again laid that beauty low, one or two generations back. coming fever, that the reaction may be to a state of The long stage ride by which we came was for miles health and happiness ! through a wilderness wasted ages ago, as they told us, For a few weeks back, I have been out with my by fire, and where tales of bears are not only of yes- basket, surveying the ground where the workmen are terday, but the very hour of our passage, the men of hacking at the tree. I have gathered a few chips, and Jonesboro' were out on a hunt for an audacious bear, I hope with them to add a little heat to the fire that which the day before killed a calf, in a yard then in is burning out the bowels of despotism, and also a our sight. We kept a good look-out for his shaggy little more light to the lamp that is shining in unselmajesty, which we were nothing loth to see, but of fishness, that the world may move faster, and not

Our cause has residing here one of its ablest and amine the contents. most accomplished advocates in the corps editorial, A short time ago, every one will remember, a slave-Mr. George P. Talbot. To his keen-pointed pen be- trader named Wright visited this section of Missouri, long some of the fine philosophical leaders which for the purpose of buying human beings, and taking have contributed to make the Anti-Slavery Standard them to the Southern market. He bought one 'boy, fully deserving of its reputation of being second in between 25 and 30 years old, a few miles above here ability, culture and honor to no journal in America. in Andrew county, and started for this city with him Your readers will not forget his masterly essay on in a buggy, leaving the poor fellow's wife and chil-Webster, written for the 'Liberty Bell.'

stamp, being the birth-place of Mr. George S. Hil-

odist Church, and on Sunday, two excellent meetings justice sometimes speedily overtakes the guilty wretch, were held in East Machias, at the Congregational and strikes him down in the midst of his wickedness, Church, where Rev. Thomas T. Stone, now of Mass., when he thinks his path is clear. Wright did not formerly preached. Mr. Stone seems to have truly reach this city alive. With the white man's own Anti-Slavery walks hereabouts 'in silver slippers.'

the sea-side. We thought it no exaggeration when by dozens and hundreds to catch the 'having been 'one of superlative happiness.'

face of the great deep. We hear of an encampment at Cooper, in this been unsuccessful. Ere this, he is probably in free

county, of a party of the Coast Survey, under Prof. Canada, where he no longer winces under the cruel Bache, who is a grandson of Benjamin Franklin. I lash of a brutal 'white' master. saw, with some curiosity, a few days ago, among Money, however, is offered by slavery's minions for Franklin's published letters, one, written in England, the re-capture of the human being who dared to run introducing the bearer, Mr. Thomas Paine, to his son- away from servitude, and seek to bask in the sunshine in-law, Mr. Bache, of Philadelphia.

of the edious retinue of government officers, whose 'The said negro had on when he left CHAINS, which, chief duty it is to keep watch and ward of the inter- if removed, have left marks on his legs.' How does ests of Democracy and its twin-self, Slavery.

following. Election day, the Republicans were taunt- and stand up for true, by removing the only obstacle ing the Democrats with the design of their party to to his freedom, in the shape of a brutal, besotted, uncrats for the most part vehemently repelled as slander; and Rome, his name now would rank with heroes when the old light-keeper, fresh from his newspapers, But 'he's only a nigger!' came up and boldly averred that the slave trade ought to be unrestricted; that niggers were as much property as any thing else, and the trade in them just a sister of the slave-dealer spoken of, is a woman who

none but freemen tread. master, and went back to torture and despair.

this county.

would become the pet and pride of artists. Oct. 4th. It is now two weeks since we journeyed,

with some of the pleasant companions of the Englishof the way through woods of the every where abounding fir tribe. Dennysville is now, as when Audobon visited it, twenty-five years ago, 'a delightful village'; and, like him, we are indebted to the same charming people, the Lincolns, for happy memories and refined hospitality. It is with great pleasure we acknowledge all the kindness and courtesy that have been extended to us from so many cultivated and delightful homes in this county. Indeed, the social life here is unusually winning and attractive, uniting a pleasing simplicity of manners with a high degree of intellectual culture and literary taste, all pervaded by an atmosphere of frankness and moral courage.

TREE OF STAVERY

St. JOSEPH, (Missouri,) Oct. 6, 1859. The tree has not yet fallen, but the axe of progress wielded by the strong arm of advancing civilization est country, like Maine, could afford such mast-like tree. Soon the tree will fall, and though, when it Aroostook for that. Fire and the lumberman have resumes her seat, and reigns supreme. Then hall the

course in vain. A pretty, shy young partridge alone, grope so slowly to her sure destination on the mounts of the rarer denizens of the wood, rewarded our pains. of Wisdom and Humanity. Here is my basket; ex-

dren behind to weep over the separation, and curse This town has furnished the reading world with a the inhuman laws made by unfeeling white men, that political and belies lettres essayist of quite another would separate and divide a family, to make more productive the cotton fields and sugar plantations o the South, and pour more gold into the already over-A full audience listened to Miss Holley in the Meth- flowing coffers of heartless 'Southern chivalry.' But broken the 'bread of life' to some souls here, who pistol, which the poor slave adroitly took from his speak of him with the most grateful affection. At large coat-pocket unobserved, he shot down in the the evening meeting, Mr. Talbot also spoke with elo- buggy the man who was robbing him of liberty and quent persuasion and impressiveness. No wonder happiness, and separating him by large rivers and broad lands from the bosom of his family, and then On Monday, our dear friends the Talbots treated us fied. The next day, the news spread like wild-fire, o a delightful excursion to Englishman's River at and whisky-shop and bawdy-house loafers turned out one of our small party afterward spoke of the day as and many an imprecation was hurled at him, fleeing from slavery, and many an oath registered, that if he some idea is beginning to dawn upon us of the were caught, he would be burned alive at the public wonderful sea-board of Msine, full of bays, friths, square. Several days elapsed, however, and when he rivers, coves and inlets thrusting up to almost every was finally caught, the excitement had allayed someman's door. Each village has its lovely point or is- what, and he was placed in fail, to await his trial at lands, where ric-nics and 'chowder parties' lure ev- the coming session of court. But just before the ery body to the free enjoyment of a day's out-door, court day arrived, in which famous Missouri justice healthful life. The tides, too, with all their seeming and Missouri intelligence were to assemble, to punish caprice, are a source of wonder and interest to our and teach the benighted denizens around, the negro, inland-bred eyes. With what regular and majestic in company with several white men confined in the impulse they obey the great law of their movement! jail for various things, made his escape. And then One sees, as it were, the Spirit of God moving on the such a howl as went up from slavery's den! He is at large yet, all their efforts to recapture him having

of freedom. An advertisement in the West, of this The custom-houses we see every where remind us city, offering a reward of \$200 for his capture, reads, that sound, eh? 'Marks on his legs,' made by heavy, Mr. Hill, our kind host in Gouldsboro', tells the galling chains, because he dared brave human justice, re-open the foreign slave trade; a charge the Demo- feeling 'owner.' Had he lived in the days of Greece Two or three weeks ago, another 'chip' fell from

near the heart of the tree. A Mrs. Wash, of this city. owns slaves, and who, with her husband, moves in the Calais, 30th. The authoress of 'Ida May,' Mrs. best circles,' and I believe she is a church member Pike, has just left us, after giving us an hour's enter- she was, I know, a short time since. For weeks and taining and animated conversation. She resides in months previous to the denouement, which took place this place, and her husband, a member of the State about three weeks ago, her neighbors have been star-Senate, gathered a fine addience for Miss Holley last tled at all hours by heart-rending shricks and ago-evening. Mrs. Cooper, with whom we have a de-nizing yells, proceeding from her premises. A slave lightful home, and Mrs. P., with another Maine lady, girl, about sixteen years old, gave vent to these, in spent a winter in South Carolina, as invalids, a few consequence of beatings she was accustomed to reyears since, when Mrs. P. learned much which sug- ceive almost daily from her mistress, the sight of gested to her the narratives of 'Ida May' and 'Caste.' which would have curdled the blood of the inventor She has given us this afternoon many reminiscences of the Spanish Inquisition. But they ceased; the of that Southern winter-some shocking atrocities shricks and groans were heard no more; silence reign which she could not shut her eyes to. How do so ed, where before were noise and confusion. Silenes many Northern ladies visiting South? Once the reigned-the silence of death. No more the poor Mayor of Aiken, S. C., waited on these ladies with a girl's shricks will ascend to Heaven; no more her warrant! They were addressed, 'Ladies, you are sighs be treated with contempt; no more her prayers suspected of being Abolitionists!' Their landlord be answered with blows; Mrs. Hatch had killed her soothed the alarm of the town by favorable reports servant, her slave. At the last beating, she was not of their demeanor, and they were suffered to remain. able to apply the blows with force enough, and she This morning, Mrs. C. took us in her carriage to called in a hired man to help her in her fiendish ride over the river St. Croix, along a fine road in work. The two together sent the poor girl's spirit to New Brunswick. The country and the views were a land of rest, where no slave-driver shall crack the pleasant, but the best thought of all to us was, 'This whip, and the slave recoil therefrom. That night, is the air "slaves cannot breathe," and the soil that when all was still, when they thought no eye was watching them, those two fiends scooped out a shallow George Downes, Esq., thrilled us with the recital grave in the corner of Mount Moriah cemetery, esof a fugitive slave case even Calais has known. Some pecially devoted to negroes-even Death places an years ago, a trembling black man, who had succeeded aristocratic barrier of distinction between master in getting on all the way from Georgia, came to his and slave, in the eyes of the former-and hurriedly office, with a line from a friend, asking him to aid the buried the murdered negro girl. The next day, Mrs. man immediately, as the hunter was on his track. Wash was terribly exercised, to all outward appear-With indescribable emotions, he realized for the first ances; she said her girl had run off, or, maybe, beer time in his life the shame of living in a land where stolen by the abolitionists, and another excitement liberty was less sacred than under a monarchy. He was raised in our city. Officers were on the hunt, took the poor man, so near the goal of his hope, to the and citizens volunteered their services, and soon it door, and, pointing, said to him, 'You see this road; was being carried on with vigor in all directions. But take it, and go straight on to the bridge, and when a suspicion was soon excited that all was not right, a you are half way across that bridge, you are safe! search in another direction was instituted, and ere the But, alas for the poor man! the master came on to girl had been hid from human gaze while the sun Calais, and, making a vile rum-seller his accomplice, was making its circuit, she was exhumed from her the poor fellow was got drunk, put in a carriage, hasty grave, and O, horror! what a sight! There and brought back over that line which so cruelly re- were long purple marks across her back, some clotted versed his fate. And so he was delivered up to his with blood, and some bruising the flesh but not break ing the skin, while her head was beaten almost to You will rejoice to know the Petition finds favor in jelly, and swelled to an enormous size! O how that sight pleaded in silent eloquence to the bar of God We came from Eastport up the banks of the St. against the impious, inhuman institution of slavery Croix, having those blessed shores, so dear to the Would you know what has been done with this heart of every hunted fugitive slave, nearly all the Mrs. Wash? Nothing! Not half the excitement way in view. At Eastport, our friend, Mr. George N. was created by this new discovery, as by the report Richardson, took us to stand upon the extreme east- that the slave had run off or been stolen. She goes ern point of land in the United States. Eastport is a at large, and may, with the assistance of some minion fairy queen, abiding in regions of enchanted beauty. hired man, and if not with the sanction of society, Rev. Mr. Edes invited us to walk, and from a height, certainly with no expressed disapproval, murder anothwe took in a series of exquisite views. It seemed to er young girl at pleasure; for Southern laws do not as land and water and sky never were blended into make the killing of negro slaves murder; it is treated such a sweet picture before. I should think Eastport as a misdemeanor, and (sometimes) punished as such. The following advertisement I clip from a recent number of the West, published in this city. The

first signature to the advertisement is the name of man's River day, twenty miles to Dennysville, much the husband of the female murderer; some more victims are wanted for her bloody appetite :-

> Fifty Negroes Wanted .- We want to buy fifty young negroes, between the ages of ten and twenty-five years.—men, women, boys and girls—for which we will pay the highest price in cash. MILTON H. WASH, WM. M. CARTER.

The slaves are leaving this part of the State very apidly. In fact, hardly a steamboat or train of cars leaves here for the South without having on board more or less of the southward-bound 'chattels.' This is the way Missouri is becoming free-her slaves are being taken South, to make room for free institutions. She is made free by the separation of families-by

the wailing of infants, the tears of stricken mothers. and the blasted hopes of fathers and husbands

The Journal, of this city, in speaking, on Tuesday last, of a lot of about 150, on their way South, said, They were of all ages and sizes, from forty-five down to the infant at the mother's breast.' But it is one of slavery's effects. It cannot live in peace; it must have war or tears and groans to feed its branch. ing roots, and nourish its rough and uncouth trust and branches.

The reader will please notice the cases of Mr. Wright and Mrs. Wash, and then read the following, and not have their faces mantle with shame that such profound ignorance and beastly stupidity can have a foothold among men and women claiming to be intelligent and enlightened. It is an extract from a letter written from Missouri to an Iowa paper, which willingly gave its aid in circulating its lying absurdities. Speaking of slavery, and the happiness that existed, it

Here the farmer and his negroes in happiness dwelt together, worshipping God together in the bonds of the same religion.'

Oh, what lying, brazen impudence! What heart, lessness! Go read it to the slave who killed his master that he might not be separated from his family, and sold South! Whisper it to the freed spirit of the slave-girl, brutally murdered by her mistress! But further on, the same writer says-

Many a time have I sat in raptures listening to their religious devotions, where tropes of oriental grandeur and singular beauty were, in deep, earnest grandeur and singular oeality were, in deep, earnest eloquence, spoken in plaintive strains to these warmhearted people by their most remarkable genius—with no care upon their minds, no suspicion hissing its reptile tongue between the master and the servant. The old times of Abraham and Ishmael were brought back to the mind as a real condition of men, and not a mythological dream.

And yet, the writer has not a word to say against the laws which prohibit . these warm-hearted people, with their 'remarkable genius,' from making use of their bodies in any way but such as shall please their master, or any use at all of their souls. Not a syllable must they be taught to read, not a word to trace with the pen, under heavy penalty to him who seeks to rescue their souls from ignorance. He would have them remain in happy ignorance of every thing surrounding them, excepting a free indulgence of their baser passions, and a blind obedience to a many times besotted master's commands.

Yet there are some who are not so contented with their lot as this paragon of wisdom would have us believe they are; some who can even read and write a little, and even preach, and who consequently desire a taste of liberty, as the following advertisement of runaway 'boy' preacher will show :-

. \$100 Researd .- My negro boy, Henry, left me or Wednesday, the first of June. Said boy is between 35 and 40 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, copper color, straight har, and has the appearance of an Indian about the head. and has the appearance of an Indian about the head.

I will give \$20 reward if taken in this or any of the adjoining counties, or \$100 if taken in any free State. Said boy is a Baptist preacher, and reads print very well.

JOHN B. WATHEN.

What comment can touch that ? Let it rest! Reader, do you like my basket of chips? May they kindle a fire in your soul that will enable you to continue on, and, if you have not already comment. ed, to commence now unceasingly and unselfishly to labor with mind, heart and hands for the eradication of the deadly upas tree of slavery !

MINISTERIAL FEARLESSNESS.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I am afraid the editor of the American Messenger becoming heretical. In the August number of that paper is an article on 'Ministerial Fearlessness,' in other words, moral courage. He says, 'This courage moved Daniel to brave the wrath of the king, and John the Baptist to reprove Herod; and the ministry of our quieter times need it as well, to rebuke a reformatory morality claiming to be the religion of Christ.' Indeed! Is morality 'reformatory'?

I think the self-styled Evangelical Church does not so regard it. I listened to Rev. P. C. Headly of Greenfield, not long ogo. He said- Total depravity, sometimes developing itself in open profligacy, and sometimes into a larely morality, is total depravity still.' And again, with a sneering inflection upon the word more! which would have done credit to an actor, he said : 'Your moral man-his influence upon society is worse than that of the open profigate. Such has been the general drift of the evangelical preaching, praying, exhorting and literature which have come under my notice from childhood up. I count myself not to be speaking at random or in bitterness : and I could multiply facts going to show that such is practically the working theory of the nominal evangelical church.

Neither outward conduct nor the state of heart which results therein is of the slightest account compared with intellectual convictions moulded to a certain prescribed standard. Here and there among its teachers are exceptions; men of true lives and estnest hearts, worthy of the greater credit that they have the 'ministerial fearlessness' to stand up among such dry bones, and proclaim a living gospel. But they are exceptions to the general rule, serving only to confirm it. Nay, you will always find them the objects of suspicion among their own brethren in the ratio of their fidelity to the wants of the present hour, and love of the slave. Well enough as far as it goes, but it is only warks."

No thoughtful man expects to be 'sared,' or justified, by his works. Salvation is a condition of mind which will naturally manifest itself in goodness, truth, justice, mercy, and every unselfish virtue.

No man out of his grave, in a moral point of view, can by his 'good works' come up to his ownideal of perfection; cannot even stand acquitted at the bar of his own conscience, the monitor of God within, much less at the tribunal of absolute right, justice and holiness. If I am ever justified, I expect it a an act of universal mercy. When ye have done all those things, say we are unprofitable servants; we have done [merely] that which was our duty to do."

But a faith without works is simply no faith at all, and the religion that dreams of serving God except by serving humanity, or in any other way than by a personal, active, carnest and unselfish love towards the most wronged and despised of all men, is a tisus of pious absurdities, too ridiculous to excite contempt And any system of faith or practice not founded on this idea is a libel upon the whole Scripture system of morals, and an utterly miserable failure. Divinity in humanity,' in its broadest sense, must become the active theory and watchword of the Church; and I am thankful that we have in Worcester at least one evangelical minister who in some good degree sees this truth, and has the 'ministerial fearlessness' to proclaim it.

I refer to Mr. Richardson, of the Salem Street Church, one of whose latest sermons was so replete with truth on this point, and ably presented withal, that I shall never cease to thank him in my heart for having preached it- The Love of God, and how to attain it. He showed that the love of God was the love of man-that the two forms of expression were synonymous, and might be substituted for each other, and even went to the extreme of saying. If the love of God was something different and aside from this, we knew and could know nothing at all about it. It was humanity throughout, and must go far to correct the popular heresy which places our intellectual conception and acceptation of certain theologie dogmas in the place of that faith which works by love. As his position and that of the Salem Street Church have called forth considerable, perhaps too well deserved criticism in your paper, I think it only simple justice to accord to him that boldness and independence of spirit, so far at least as speaking is concern ed, which it often requires even to preach the truth

is 'faithless and perverse generation,' and to the chirch an uncommon degree of common sense in being willing to listen to a decent practical gospel is the place of those bewildering and unprofitable is the place of the properties which become attractive just in the ratio of our moral blindness, selfishness, and departure from the plain, practical, but radical and unapromising truth proclaimed by Jesus of Nazareth. And as I sit and listen, I cannot doubt that, folloving the light, both he and they will detect and

ready their own inconsistencies and errors, and beone thorough and radical opposers of all oppression, and realous anti-slavery workers; which may God haten, not for the slave's sake only, but theirs! p. S. Since writing the above, I have seen a very good illustration of my point: Near the close of a

smeathat earnest discussion in the Salem Street Charch, on the discontinuance of contributions to Charen, on the A. B. C. F. M., or rather to omit the same fronce, a member rose and declared it his convicfor once, a memory here to quarrel, (which he called a meeting which had been, as far as I could see, impartially presided over, and a discussion in which both parties had exhibited a Christian spirit,) was not calculated to promote the prosperity of the church, or our own growth in grace. As not a fourth part of the members of that church

here, as I think, ever been present at any one meeting where the slavery question has been discussed, and of these not over twenty-eight have ever felt reficient interest to vote, and only seven of these votes to cut off the supplies, I am warranted in the belief that the member above alluded to, (whose remarks seemed to me to contain more unchristian acmony than any that had preceded,) is not wholly gine in the opinions he expressed. Whether the proportion of voters would have been materially difbrent had the somen been allowed to participate, is not certain; if they have been graciously permitted to have any mind at all on the subject, they have been obliged to 'ask their husbands at home,' on the principle that it is 'a shame for women to speak in the church.' Yet this is the nineteenth century-this is Salem Street Church—this is that gospel which came to 'break every yoke' -where there is 'neither Greek nor Jew, male nor female. Is any thing rot-A. P. B. ten in Denmark?

PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITIONISM.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Sla very Society was held at West Chester on the 6th and 7th instant-its estimable President, James Mott, in the chair. The attendance was large, the proceedings spirited and high-toned, and the speeches on the occasion very cloquent and effective. Among the speakers were Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, J. M. McKim, Rev. Dr. Furness, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Charles C. Burleigh, Aaron M Powell, and Robert Purvis. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

1. Resolved, That the American slave system, in the strotity of its nature and the extent of its injurimisness, is an evil without a parallel in the constitotion or code of any civilized nation.

2. Resolved, . That, the chief distinction of this country is, that it leads the world in defence of slater; that in the ability, zeal and consistency with which it contends for the right of man to make merchandise of his fellow-man, it has a peer in no other nation on the face of the earth.

3. Resolved, That, vast as is our national territo ri-is rivers and lakes, it mammoth caves and worldmanual waterfalls-these are all as nothing, compard with the colossal heights of our national hypocest; our bonst being that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave, 'an asylum for the oppressed of all nations -a Christian land, where every one is at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; while at the same time one-sixth of our people are abject slaves, and these that hold them in this condition, and the nation that permits it, claim that they are performing a Christian duty, and obeying the dictates of political

4. Resolved, That a chief reason of our hostility ta slavery, and our purpose to labor for its overthrow, is to be found in the fact that the evil is a national, and not a sectional one; that Pennsylvania, as well as Carolina, is involved in its support; and that we, being partners in its guilt, must to that extent be sharers in its consequences.

5. Resolved, That the degradation to which our relation has subjected this State, in the consent it has obliged her to give to slaveholders and judicial persecution-to the conversion of her Hall of Independence into a slave barracoon, and its chambers into places for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Lawconstitutes a chapter in the history of the Commonwealth at which her sons must ever blush, and hang their heads with sharne.

5. Resolved, That the time past should suffice us to have wrought the will of the slaveholders; that decency and self-respect forbid that this State should any longer be hunting-ground for slaveholders; that hereafter Pennsylvania soil should be consecrated to liberty; so that every fuggive from oppression, whether he escapes the toils of an European despot or the infinitely more galling tyranny of an American slaveholder, as soon as he sets foot on Pennsylvania soil, shall stand forth tredcemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible Genius of Universal Emancipation.

7. Resolved, That the first political duty of Pennsylvanians-a duty which they owe alike to their country and their kind-is to seek, by all reasonable means, the delivery of their State from its guilty complicity with slavery; and that, in order to this, they should oppose the election to office of any man not favorable to such deliverance, and should, with tireless importunity, besiege the Legislature of this State with petitions to this effect.

& Resolved, That forms of petitions, similar to the following in phrase or substance, are hereby recom mended for general circulation and signature:-

To the Senate and House of Representatives : We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Pennsylvania respectfully ask that you will pass a law, securing to every resident of the State, not charged with crime, the enjoyment of personal liberty, and prohibiting the trender from our borders of any human being claim

9. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, of not fewer than one hundred persons, whose business shall be personally and with the aid of others, whose to-operation they may secure, to circulate these forms of petition, procure signatures, and put them in the way, in due time, of being presented to the Legislature; and that the President of the Society be and hereby is authorized to constitute this Committee, and make the same known by publication in the Anti-

Startery Standard. 10. Resolved, That so long as the Constitution of the United States requires the rendition of the fugitive slave, so long will a promise of allegiance to the Constitution be a great moral wrong, which finds no excuse or palliation in the fact that it is necessary to the use of the elective franchise, or that it is the first step in the paths of professional usefulness or political

11. Resolved, That, in the name of the slave, trushed beneath its despotism-in the name of God, whose laws it defies-we denounce that compact to deliver up to his pursuer the fugitive slave as . a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' which it is the highest duty of the American people to re-

pudiate at once and forever. 12. Resolved, That, standing as they do upon the ere of another Presidential campaign, the people of Pennsylvania owe it both to self-respect and consistency that they give no countenance to any attempt no matter by whom made, or upon what plea, for the construction of a platform which shall ignore to any extent the anti-slavery issues now pending upon the country for consideration.

ceived at this time of the abundant supply of cotton by free and compensated labor, requires of us the renewal of our purpose, in our Declaration of Sentiments, that 'we will encourage the labor of freemer rather than that of slaves, by giving the preference to their productions.'

14. Resolved, That while we would not invidious ly distinguish one Abolitionist above another by words of especial eulogy, there are, nevertheless, circumstances in the case of THEODORE PARKER which entitle his character and services at this time to particu-

15. Resolved, That Mr. Parker's intrepidity ar fidelity to the cause of freedom have commanded our warmest admiration, and commended him to a place in our sincerest regards; that we deeply regret the illness which has obliged him to leave his home and his friends for a sojourn in a foreign land; that our earnest sympathies are extended to him in his trials and privations, with our sincere hopes for his early recovery, and restoration to those active labors for humanity which have heretofore been so signally effect

16. Resolved, That we commend to the patronage of the friends of our cause the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and National Bazaar, as an important department of anti-slavery effort, wherein all may find opportunity for effective labor in behalf of Free-

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS.

Our friends cannot too closely scrutinize those persons who come to them for assistance, claiming to be fugitives. Two or three counterfeit cases have come to our knowledge within a few days.

A young colored man is now in Boston, representing himself to be a fugitive slave from Georgia. He has recently been at Springfield and Worcester, where he gave his name as William Johnson, and obtained assistance from benevolent persons in both places. Here he calls himself Charles Counseller, and that is his true name. He says that he is the slave of Capt; Rudd, of Savannah, who commanded the Minnesota ship-of-war. He is of medium height-brown complexion-pleasant countenance and address-stammers slightly when speaking, and can read and write well. He was never a slave, nor were his father and mother ever slaves, both of whom are now living in Philadelphia. Recent statements from reliable sources They said that most of the inhabitants had left but assure us of this.

Another of these cases has just occurred. A colored man, giving his name as Young, of good appearance, rather under the average height, and appearance, rather under the average height, and appearance, rather under the average to this office for A train with the Directors of the Pennsylvanian A train a trai help to get to Canada, representing himself as a fugitive slave just from Maryland. While the case was came into the office, and recognized Young as a man whom he had known well under another name, residing in Middletown, Connecticut, as a barber, and more recently in Providence.

Young is not of very dark complexion, appeared alarmed, spoke very quick, and altogether seemed better acquainted with places in this vicinity than a panies of Charlestown, Shepardstown, Va., and Frestrecent fugitive would be likely to be. He will doubtless attempt to practise his imposture in other places.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

Insurrection at Harper's Ferry-Public Works seized by the Insurgents - Ottawatomie Brown the Leader - Threats to Burn the Town-the Railroad Trains stopped - U. S. Troops and various Military Compa-Ordered Out-Whites and Blacks Engaged in the Insurrection-Citizens Imprisoned, and several reported Killed-Great Excitement in Baltimore-Ossawatomie' Brown and his Associates Shot-the Insurrection summarily Suppressed-&c., &c.

an insurrection has broken out at Harper's Ferry, where an armed band of abolitionists have full possession of the government arsenal. The express train going east was twice fired into

of the railroad hands and a negro killed, while they were endeavoring to get the train through The insurrectionists also stopped two men, who had

been to town with a load of wheat, and, seizing their wagon, loaded it with rifles, and sent them into Ma-

The insurrectionists number about 250 whites, and

are aided by a gang of negroes.

At last accounts, fighting was going on.

Another account, received by train, says the bridge across the Potomac was filled with insurgents, all armed. Every light in the town was extinguished and the hotels closed. All the streets were in possession of the insurgents, and every road and lane leading thereto barricaged and guarded.

Men were seen in every quarter with muskets and bayonets, who arrested the citizens and pressed them into the service, including many negroes. This done, the U. S. arsenal and government pay-house, in which was said to be a large amount of money, and all the other public works, were seized by the mob. Some were of opinion that the object was entirely plunder, and to rob the government of the funds deposited on Saturday at the pay-house.

During the night the mob made a demand on Wager

Hotel for provisions, and enforced the claim by a body The citizens were in a terrible state of alarm, the

insurgents having threatened to burn the town. The following has just been received from Monocacy, this side of Harper's Ferry :The mail agent on the western bound train has re-

turned to Monocacy, and reports that the train was unable to get through.

The town is in possession of the negroes, who arrest

The train due here at 3 P. M. could not get through and the agent came down on an extra engine. 2:30 P. M. The western train on the Baltimore

2:30 P. M. The western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has just arrived here. Its officers confirm the statement just received touching the disturbances at Harper's Ferry. Their statement is to the effect that the bridge keeper at Harper's Ferry, perceiving that his lights had been extinguished, went to ascertain the cause, when he was pursued and fired upon by a gang of blacks and whites. Subsequently the train came along, when a colored man, who acted as assistant to the baggage-master, was shot, receiving as assistant to the baggage-master, was shot, receiving a mortal wound, and the conductor, Mr. Phelps, was threatened with violence if he attempted to proceed

Feeling uncertain as to the condition of affairs, the conductor waited until after day light before he ventured to proceed, having delayed the train six hours.

Mr. Phelps says the insurrectionists number 200 blacks and whites, and that they have full possessio of the U. S. Armory.

The party is commanded, or led, by a man named

inderson, who had lately arrived at Harper's Ferry.
Mr. Phelps confirms the statement that the insur-

muskets, had dispatched it into Maryland.

The military of Frederick had been ordered out.

Despatches have been received from President Buchanan ordering out the U.S. troops at this point, and Frederick, and has likewise ordered the government

bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but subsequently went before the captain of the insurrectionists, who refused to let anything pass.
All of the eastern bound trains lying west of Har-

per's Ferry have been taken, persons from this side of the river tying them together and taking off the slaves. The mail train bound west has returned to Monocacy. There are from 500 to 700 whites and blacks con-

military are moving. Several companies are in readiness to take the train, which will leave soon.

4 P. M. An account from Frederick says a letter has been received there from a merchant at Harper's Ferry, sent by a boy who had to cross the mountain and swim the river, which says that all the principal citizens are imprisoned, and many have been killed; also, that the railroad agent had been shot twice, and that the watchman at the depot had been shot dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17-4 P. M. On the receipt of the intelligence from Harper's Ferry, orders were issued for the companies of military at Old Point, and

13. Resolved, That the satisfactory information re- the corps of marines at the Washington barracks, to rocced thither without delay. The marines, 93 in umber, left in the 3:15 P. M. train, with two 12pound howitzers and a full supply of amunition. It is reported that they are under orders to force the bridge to-night at all hazards. Col. Faulkner ac-

ompanies them.

It is reported, on good authority, that some weeks ago, Secretary Floyd received an anonymous epistle, stating that about the 15th of October, the abolitionsts and negroes, and other disaffected persons, would make an attempt to seize the arsenal and hold the robable as to cause no fears of such an outbreak.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17-5 P. M. A train filled with military, including the Law Greys, City Guards, Shields Guards, and other companies, left here at 4 o'clock for Harper's Ferry, Representatives of the

oress accompany the military.
7 P. M. A despatch from Martinsburg, west of Harper's Ferry, received via Wheeling and Pittaburg, confirms the report that the insurrectionists have pos-session of the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and says they have planted cannon at the bridge. All the trains have been stopped. A body of armed men was getting ready to proceed thither to clear the road. There was great excitement at Martinsburg.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17. It is reported and believed

troops to Harper's Ferry.

9 P. M. There is great excitement here. Company F, with full ranks, has just left the armory, expecting to take a special train to-night. This is a new company, with a similar uniform to the Greys. The Greys leave for Harper's Ferry early in the morning. The Governor left to-night for Washington.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17-9 P. M. The American's special reporter telegraphs from Plane No. 4, 45 miles from Baltimore and 31 from Harper's Ferry, at 8 o'clock, that the train-consists of 17 cars, with 400 troops, under Major Reynolds, with a road-master and laborers to repair the track, and telegraphers to mend the line. Three companies from Frederick were in an advance train. Col. Harris, of the U. S. Marines, who commands the expedition, follows in a special train. They will not reach Harper's Ferry pefore 10 o clock.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, Oct 17-10 P. M. The train arrived here at 9 o'clock. Luther Simpson, baggage-master of the mail train, gives the following particu-

'I walked up to the bridge, was stopped, but was afterwards permitted to go up and see the captain of the insurrectionists. I was taken to the armory, and kept prisoner more than an hour; saw from 500 to 600 negroes, all armed. There were from 200 to 300 white men with them. All the houses were closed. I went into a tavern kept by Mr. Charlers. Thirty of the inhabitants were collected these, with arms

they declined going, preferring to protect themselves. It was reported that five or six persons had been shot. Mr. Simpson was escorted back over the bridge by six negroes. The train with the Frederick military is lying at

Railroad on board is on the other side of Harper'

It was believed that the insurrectionists would leave undergoing examination, a person (well-known to us)
as soon as it became dark.

Orders have been received here that the train shall stop at Sandy Hook until Col. Lee, who is following

in a special train, arrives.

There are any number of rumors, but nothing cer tain.

BALTIMORE, 17th. A report says that the town at erick. The rioters are entrenched in the armory. They hold Mr. Lewis Washington and Col. Dangerfield as prisoners.

The insurrectionists are commanded by Captain

Brown, of Kansas notoriety. They numbered origi-nally seventeen white men and five negroes. Several of them were shot. Two men of the Martinsburg company were shot dead whilst charging on the ar

command of Cook, with a large party of slaves, and are supposed to be moving toward Pennsylvania.

Allen Evans, alias Asron Stevens, one of the in-purrectionists, is lying here, dying-shot through the reast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in He says the whole scheme was got up by BALTIMORE, Oct. 17. A dispatch just received Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise from Fredericton, and dated this morning, states that by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia be made

Col. Shriver, of Frederick, has just had an inter view with Brown, in the armory. He asked to be allowed to march out with his men, and avowed the intention of defending himself to the last. They are very strongly posted in the engine-house, and cannot cannot be used against them, for fear of injuring the

prisoners, whom they still hold. Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed. Fountain Breckham, railroad agent, was shot

dead from the armory.
Three rioters are lying dead under the bridge, shot by the Shepardstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18-8 A. M. The armo has been stormed and taken, after a determined re-

sistance.
Col. Shute approached with a flag of truce, and denanded a surrender. After expostulating some time, the rioters refused to surrender.

The marines advanced to the charge and endeavored

o break the door down with sledge hammers, but it esisted their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battering ram.

and the door gave way.

The rioters fired briskly, and shot three marines, the marines firing in turn through the partly broken door.

The marines then forced their way through the

break, and in a few, minutes resistance was at an end.

The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the militia present trying to get

an opportunity to shoot them. Capt. Brown and his son were both shot. The latter is dead, and the former in a dying state. He lies in the armory enclosure, talking freely. He says he is Old Ossawatomie Brown, whose feats in Kansas have had such wide notice; that his sole object was to free the slaves, and justifies his action. He that he had possession of the town, and could have murdered all the people, and that he has been mur-

dered in return.

J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the assault. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man killed yesterday was found

within the armory.

Brown declares that there were none engaged in the plot but those accompanying him.

The prisoners are detained in custody within the

armory enclosure. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18. There is intense excitement in this city, and nothing is talked of but the insurrec-tion. Gen. Stuart, through Gov. Wise, has commu-nicated an order to Gen. J. W. Watkins, of this city,

to prepare, equip, and mount immediately a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. The troops will leave this afternoon.

Gov. Wise passed the Relay House this morning, en route for the seat of war.

Three artillery companies from Fort Monroe arrived

this morning, and are quartered at Fort McHenry, waiting orders.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 18, noon. Soon after the storming of the armory, four dead bodies of insurgents, shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure. chanan ordering out the U. S. troops at this point, and a special train is now being got ready to convey them to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the volunteer services of Capt. Senick's Company to the scene of Capt. Senick's Company to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the volunteer services of Capt. Senick's Company to the scene of disturbance. to the scene of disturbance. He has also accepted the originally consisted of 22 persons, of whom 15 are volunteer services of Capt. Senick's Company, of killed, 2 mortally wounded, two are here unburt, and Frederick, and has libertan colored. killed, 2 mortally wounded, two are a silled, 2 mortally wounded, two are a silled, 3 went off with slaves on Monday morning.

Frederick, and has likewise ordered the government troops from Old Point Comfort to proceed immediately to Harper's Ferry. This intelligence is authentic. The mail train going west got as far as Sandy, when Mr. Hood, the baggage master, and another party, started on foot to the bridge. They went over the bridge, and were taken and imprisoned, but subsequently went before the captain of the insurrectionists, until the company of armed men has gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably 1000 armed men here fugitives. They have been pouring in all night from all parts of

the surrounding country.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to Col. Lee that Mr. Ould, District Attorney for this district, will proceed forthwith to this place, to take charge of the legal proceedings against the prisoners, and bring them

cerned in the insurrection.

The U. S. Marines at Washington are under orders for Harper's Ferry.

There is great excitement in Baltimore, and the fled. This order was issued by the President, at the request of Gov. Wise. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. In view of the possibility of

the disturbance at Harper's Ferry extending to this vicinity, the Mayors of Washington and Alexandria have taken precautionary steps for its suppression. The President, through the Mayor of Washington, ordered a strong detachment of volunteer militia to be posted at the national and company armories, which was promptly done.

Two hundred stand of muskets and a supply of am

munition were also placed in the City Hall.

Baltimore, Oct. 18. An eye-witness who has re-turned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene

The attack was made by a detacht Charleston Guards, which crossed the Potomac above Harper's Ferry, and reached a building, where the insurgents were posted by the canal on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed, and another was arrested. A man gan out, and tried to another was arrested. A man ran out, and tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him. He partially fell, but rose again, threw his gun away and drew his pistols, but both snapped. He drew his bowie knife and cut his heavy accourtements off, and plunged into the river. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind; the man turned round, threw up his hands, and said—'Don't shoot!' The soldier fired, and the man fell into the water with his feet blown away. His coat skirts were water, with his face blown away. His coat skirts we cut from his person, and in his pockets were found a captain's commission, to Capt. E. H. Leeman, from the Provisional Government. The commission was dated October 15, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Provisional

Government of the United States.

A party of five insurgents, with Minnie rifles, and posted in the rifle armory, were expelled by the Charlestown Guards. They all ran for the river, and one, who was unable to swim, was drowned. one, who was unable to swim, was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks, in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens and troops upon both banks. This drew upon them the musket between two hundred and three hundred men, and not less than four hundred shots were fired at them m Harper's Ferry, about two hundred yards distant. One was finally shot dead; the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam, but fell short, and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly

in the insurrection.

For nearly an hour, a running and random firing was kept up by the troops against the rioters. Several were shot down, and many managed to jump away, wounded.

ring the firing, the women and children ran, shricking, in every direction, but when they learned that the soldiers were their protectors, they took cour-age, and did good service in the way of preparing re-freshments, and attending to the wounded. Our in-formant, who was on the hill when the firing was go-ing on, says all the terrible scenes of a battle passed ing on, says all the terrible scenes of a battle passed in reality before his eyes. Soldiers could be seen, pushing, singly and in couples; and the crack of a musket or rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust. The doad lay in the street where they fell; the wounded were cared for.

A body of 40 mounted men left Baltimore this af-

ternoon for Harper's Ferry, to pursue the rioters. It is reported that many have escaped, and are secreted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. The Secretary of War this morning received a telegraphic despatch from Col. Lee, dated 7 o'clock, saying that he called upon the rioters, who were barricaded in the engine-house, on the Arsenal grounds, to surrender, promising to pro-tect them until the wishes of the President could be

The proposition was made in order to save the lives of the prisoners who were in the possession of the insurgents. This message was sent through Lieut. Stewart, of the first cavalry. The insurgents declined to surrender, whereupon the detachment of marines. who were near by, foreibly broke into the engine house, killing two of the rioters and capturing remainder. Two of the marines were wounded, one of them mortally. Osawatomie Brown, the leader of rioters, was also mortally wounded. Several of ficers of the Arsenal, as well as the other prisoners, escaped unhurt. The War Department has despatched an order for the troops at Norfolk, who are at Fort McHenry, to remain there until they receive fur-

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 4 P. M. The insurrection has been completely suppressed. All the outlaws have either been killed or are under arrest. All freight and passenger trains are now running with entire regularity and security. No damage has been done to any portion of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or any of their trains or other property. As near as can be ascertained, about sixteen of the ringleaders have been shot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18-7 P. M. The Baltimore Infantry troops have just arrived, and are now marching to their armories. Their services were no longer required at Harper's Ferry, the government and Virginia troops being amply sufficient for all emergen-

The report of the American commences with a notice of the originators of the outbreak: - The princi-pal originator of this short but bloody insurrection was undoubtedly Capt. John Brown, whose connection with scenes of violence in the border warfare in Kansas, then made his name familiarly notorious throughout the whole country. Brown made his first appearance at Harper's Perry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, all three of them assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations as to the probability of finding ores, and for some time boarded probability of finding ores, and to Ferry.
at Sandy Point, a mile cast of the Ferry.

reappeared in this vicinity, and rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were frequently seen in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicior seems to have existed that Bill Smith was Brown, or that he intended embarking in any movement s or that he intended embarking in any movement so desperate or extraordinary. Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Perry, and his lease of the farm, were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection, which he supposed would be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and

Western Virginia.

Brown's chief aid was John C. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry some years. He was first employed in tending lock on the Canal, and afterward taught school on 6 o'clock. the Maryland side of the river; and after a brief residence in Kansas, where, it is supposed, he became acquainted with Brown, he returned to the Ferry and married there. He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, and known to be anti-slavery, but was not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions. These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection who had been seen about the Ferry. the insurrection who had been seen about the Ferry.

A general attendance of the members is particuall had been with him in Kansas.

The first active movement in the insurrection was nade at about half-past 2 o'clock on Sunday night MOND, and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be present. Mr. Williamson, the watchman at Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across toward the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men, who said he was their prisoner, and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook among the men, and, knowing them, he treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession. He to clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and ry, which he found already in their possession. He to clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and of an honest, uncompromising Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized. methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away,

Among the speakers expected are Annaew T. Foss, Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and, his pursuers stum ling over him, he escaped.

The following is a fragment of a letter found in Brown's pocket :

· Capt. Brown-Dear Sir : I have been disappointed in not seeing you here ere this to take charge of your freight. They have been here now more than two weeks, and, as I have had to superintend the providing weeks, and, as I have the for them, it has imposed upon me no small task, and, if not soon taken on, some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer, without risk to themselves, and, if any of them conclude to go back to the State, it will be a bad termination to your enterprise.'

The foregoing occupies a page of fine note paper, straw tinted, is written in pencil, and not dated; and was evidently written by a person of education; the freight he had was, no doubt, that usually carried on underground railroad.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19. We have just received the wing important intelligence from Harper's Ferry : Last evening, a detachment of marines, and some volunteers, made a visit to Brown's house. The first to the school-house, and not to Brown's

house, as stated yesterday.

They found a large quantity of blankets, boots, shoes, clothes, and 1500 pikes, with large blades affixed. They also discovered a carpet-bag, containing docu-ments throwing much light on the affair, printed constitutions and by-laws, of an organization showing o ndicating ramifications in various States of the Union They also found letters from various individuals

They also found letters from various individuals of the North. One from Fred. Douglass, containing ten dollars from a lady for the cause. Also a letter from Gerrit Smith about money matters, and a check or draft for one hindred dollars, endorsed by a cashier of a New York Bank; name not recollected. All these are in possession of Gov. Wise.

Gov. Wise has issued a proclamation, offering \$1000 reward for Cook, and a large number of armed men are now scouring the mountains in pursuit of him.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Collections by C. L. Remond.

In Danvers, Mass.,
At Vermont Convention,
Cool Springs, Ohio,
Columbia, 2 56 1 05 4 50 Salem. Collections by Mrs. F. H. Drake. Perley King, South Danvers, Mary King. 1 00 1 00 1 00 Richard Plumer, "Harrist P. Harris, Exeter, N. H., Moses Clifford,

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR WILL OPEN AT

Mr. Wales's Hall, Weymouth Landing, on the afternoon of OCTOBER 25th.

[Hours of starting from the Old Colony depot Boston, half-past 8 and half-past 2. Hours of re-turn, half-past 10 and half-past 4.]

In the list of contributions, for many of which we are indebted to the kindness of friends in Worcester Boston and elsewhere, especially in New York State are a lot of gentlemen's buckskin and fur gloves ladies' sleeves and collars, children's aprons, drawers capes, toys. A few of the fine Weymouth-made com-forts and basket-bedquilts. A few splendid crochet toilette and table covers, sofa and chair covers, glass preserve saucers to accompany a tea or dinner-service. Needle-books, mats, stands, watch-cases in variety too great to specify.

But above all the rest, is the rare occasion

and was not seen afterwards; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining one was taken unharmnow offered to our friends for the timely selection of New Year's Presents for ornamenting the library, chamber or parlor, or enriching the port-folio, consisting of oil and water-color drawings, framed and declared that there were only nineteen whites engaged mezzotines, not to be found in the print-shops—the mezzotintos, not to be found in the print-shops—the works of distinguished English and French artists. The mere inspection of them will amply repay th slight admission-fee.

There will be a social tea-party on the evening

the 27th, and a social dancing party on the evening of the 28th, both to close at seasonable hours. Refresh-ments will be constantly provided for distant friends at all hours of the day to suit their convenience; and it is hoped that all who hate slavery, (and who in this neighborhood does not?) will take advantage o the pleasant autumn season, and come together from the four Weymouths, from Boston, from Abington from Plymouth, Hingham, and all the towns be tween, from Brookline, Canton, and throughout Nor folk county,-for invigorating social intercourse and anti slavery co-operation.

The Ladies-Managers are in correspon

eloquent and distinguished friends of the Enterprise, far and near, with the prospect of being able confi-dently to invite their friends to a festival of the mind and heart as well as to a series of social meetings for rest and amusement,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON and WENDELL PHILLIPS

will be present and speak on the occasion, and E MUND QUINCY has consented to preside at the Ter Party, (Thursday evening, 27th.) Admittance to the Fair. - -

" Tea-Party, - 25 " Social Dancing Party, 50 Weymouth, Oct. 5, 1859.

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF THE ANTI-SLA VERY CAUSE.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, of Ohio, is an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and as such is com-nended to all friends of the Society, and of uncompromising anti-slavery. As editor of the (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle, and as a clear, earnest, and impressive speaker, his services have been of the greatest value to the cause, and have entitled him to the fullest con-fidence and respect of its friends. In full apprehension of the principles of Anti-Slavery, in faithful ap-plication of them, and in a fair and courteous spirit to opponents, he is surpassed by no one.

Mr. Robinson is at present laboring in Western

New York. He will receive subscriptions to the Na-tional Anti-Slavery Standard, and other Anti-Slavery papers, and donations to the American Anti-Slavery For the Executive Committee.

MERCANTILE HATT MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Mon day evenings, to commence

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work. Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of

safety, honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to labor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealthiness of French factory labor. Women sold as beasts of burden' in England. Metal workers. An absurd fiction in the statement that all men

support all women. Nov. 14. Practical opposition, and the work now

Avocations already open. False ideas of society keep respectable women out of them. Practical oppo-sition not ended. Penn. Medical Society. Cen sus of Great Britain and the United States. Nantucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose Baron Tœrmer and Felicie de Fauveau.

Nov. 21. New work to be done in Boston. Drowning of Daughters. New means to prevent it. Medical specialities. Dr. Heidenreich. Marian, the Bible woman. Training School for Servants. Knit-ting factory, &c. &c. Mr. Buckle's position to be questioned. A Labor Exchange. Will you tread out the nettles ?

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergemen and other lecturers will find free admission.
Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH ANTI SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Worcester County South Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held in WORCESTER, at BRINLEY HALL, on Sunday, October 23d, commencing at half-pas 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing afternoon and eve-

ning. general attendance of the members is particu-ADIN BALLOU, ANDREW T. Foss, CHAS. L. RE

WILLIAM A. WILSON, Secretary. CUMMINGTON, Mass .- An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting-house at East Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th, commencing on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH! N. B. It may be needful to postpone to a later day; in which case, notice will be given next week.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for Barnstable County, will be held at HARWICH, in EXCHANGE HALL, on Saturday and Sunday, November 5th and 6th. It will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday.

The names of speakers to be given hereafter. All who have been accustomed to sustain these ventions in years past, by their presence and co-operation, and all friends of freedom, of whatever name, are requested to attend. All advocates or apologists for Slavery are invited to come. Are we for Liberty or for Slavery? Let none refuse to reply, and let none evade the issue.

ELAM BAKER, FRANKLIN ROBBINS, Committee.
J. H. ROBBINS,

EF ESSEX COUNTY .- The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at MANCHESTER, in the hall near the public house, on Sunday, October 30, commencing at half-past 10, A. M. A full and punctual attendance of members requested, and all are invited to attend.

Andrew T. Foss and Charles L. Remond, with

ther speakers, are expected to be present. MOSES WRIGHT, Secretary.

All communications for the undersigned should e sent to 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery So

MARRIED-In this city, Oct. 16, by Rev. Mr. Young, assisted by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. John W. Lewis, late of Warren, Me., to Mrs. Jana Too-MEY, of Boston.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsa-parilla, so combined with other substances of still parilia, so commend with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the follow-

ing complaints : - Schotulous Complaints, Enur-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DERILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPS LAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITE

whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sea, son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it sobstructed and aluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul,
and your feelings will tell you when. Even where
no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better
health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood.
Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with
this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no
lasting health. Sooner or later something must go
wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered. wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputa-tion of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many prep-arations, retending to be concentrated extracts of arations, pretending to be concentrated extracts it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the discusses it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete gradienties from the system. secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Aver's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Eryspelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best sperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Pive boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER STEVENS & CU-HING. BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every



1500 Pictorial Illustrations. GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S

UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.

1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. 9000 to 10,000 NEW WORDS in the Vocabulary. Table of SYNONYMS by Prof. GOODRICH. With other new features. Together with all the matter of previous editions. In one volume of 1750 pages. Price \$6 50. Sold by all Booksellers. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

- 6t-ARPETIN

· All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING, 285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER STREET,) R ECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, For each or approved credit.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY would inform his anti-ant rooms and good board, that having opened house No. 23 Eliot street, a few doors from Washington atreet, he will be happy to entertain such as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

Lies at its moorings the old canoe. The useless paddles are idly dropped, Like a sea-bird's wing that the storm has lopped, And crossed on the railing one o'er one, Like the folded hands when the work is done; While busily back and forth between, The spider stretches his silvery screen, And the solemn owl, with his dull . too-hoo, Settles down on the side of the old cance.

Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through-

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave, Rots slowly away in its living grave, And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay, Hiding the mouldering dust away, Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower, Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower: While many a blossom of loveliest hue Springs up o'er the stern of old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still-But the light wind plays with the boat at will, And lazily in and out again, It floats the length of its rusty chain, Like the weary march of the hands of time, That meet and part at the noontide chime; And the shore is kissed at each turn anew, By the dripping bow of the old cance.

O, many a time, with a careless hand, I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand, And paddled it down where the stream runs quick-Where the whirls are wild, and the eddies are thick-And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side, And looked below in the broken tide, To see that the faces and boats were two, That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side, And look below in the sluggish tide, The face that I see there is graver grown, And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone, And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings, Have grown familiar with sterner things. But I love to think of the hours that flew, As I rocked where the whirls their white spray threw Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

THE BORE OF THE SANCTUM.

BY J. G. SAXE. Again I hear that creaking step! He's rapping at the door! Too well I know the boding sound That ushers in a bore. I do not tremble when I meet The stoutest of my foes, But Heaven defend me from the friend Who comes-but never goes!

He drops into my easy chair, And asks about the news; He peeps into my manuscript, And gives his candid views; He tells me where he likes the line, And where he's forced to grieve; He takes the strangest liberties, But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily paper through Before I've seen a word; He scans the lyric (that I wrote,) And thinks it quite absurd; He calmly smokes my last cigar, And coolly asks for more; He opens everything he sees-

Except the entry door!

He talks about his fragile health, And tells me of the pains He suffers from a score of ills Of which he ne'er complains; And how he struggled once with death To keep the fiend at bay; On themes like those away he goes-But never goes away!

He tells me of the carping words Some shallow critic wrote. And every precious paragraph Familiarly can quote. He thinks the writer did me wrong, He'd like to run him through ! He says a thousand pleasant things-But never says ' Adieu!'

Whene'er he comes-that dreadful man-Disguise it as I may, I know that like an autumn rain, He'll last throughout the day. In vain I speak of urgent tasks; In vain I scowl and pout;

A frown is no extinguisher-It does not put him out! I mean to take the knocker off;

Put crape upon the door; Or hint to John that I am gone To stay a month or more. I do not tremble when I meet The stoutest of my foes; But Heaven defend me from the friend Who never, never goes!

> THE DESERTED WIFE. BY J. G. PERCIVAL.

He comes not-I have watched the moon go down, But yet he comes not. Once it was not so. He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow. The while he holds his riot in the town Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep, And he will wake my infant from its sleep, To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.

Oh! how I love a mother's watch to keep Over those sleeping eyes! that smile which cheers My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep. I had a husband once who loved me-now He wears a frown upon his brow, And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip, As bees from laurel flowers a poison sip.

But yet I cannot hate. Oh! there were hours When I could hang forever on his eve. And Time, who stole with silent witness by, Strewed, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.

I loved him then-he loved me too. My heart Still finds its fondness kindled, if he smile; The memory of our loves will ne'er depart ; And though he often sting me with a dart, Venomed and barbed, and waste upon the vile Caresses which his babe and mine should share-Though he should spurn me-I will calmly bear His madness; and should sickness come and lay Its paralyzing hand upon him, then I would with kindness all his wrongs repay, Until the penitent should weep and say How injured and how faithful I had been

INVOCATION. Dear God and Father of us all, Forgive our faith in cruel lies, Forgive the blindness that denies ! Cast down our idols-overturn Our bloody alters-let us see Thyself in Thy humanity!

THE LIBERATOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THEODORE PARKER AND HIS THEOLOGY: a Discours delivered in the Music Hall, Boston, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1859. By James Freeman Clarke. pp. 23. Boston: Walker, Wise & Co., 21 Bromfield street.

An 'Introductory Notice' to this sermon (anticipating the objection which was sure to come from a large number of the people who call themselves 'Liberal Christians') formally releases the Unitarians and the Unitarian Association from all responsibility for it, declaring that it represents and compromises no one but the author. We should presume as much from the character of the Discourse; for very few Unitarian clergymen of Boston have been, or are disposed to be, either so friendly or so just to Mr. Parker. Most of them have constantly practised the 'theological backbiting' that Mr. Clarke here rebukes.

The Discourse opens with a beautiful and affecting recognition of the many and great excellencies of Mr. Parker's character, and of the friendship which, in spite of material theological differences, has existed between him and Mr. Clarke for twenty years. This friendly offering was most fittingly made at a time when Mr. Parker, absent in search of health, was aspersed by venomous and calumnious attacks from his 'brethren' in the Unitarian ministry.

Certain occasions, said Mr. Clarke, remind certain men; and, as the statues of Brutus and Cassius were 'missed' from the funeral of Junia, being 'all the more conspicuous because they were not there,' so we have especially felt the need and mourned the absence of Theodore Parker during the late ovations in honor of Mr. Choate and Mr. Webster. His courage, his plainness of speech, his promptness in saying the right thing in the right time, his custom of exposing shams and untwisting sophistry were alike needed and missed when clergymen were prostituting their influence and eloquence to commend such men to the admiration and imitation of the community.

Mr. Clarke spoke strongly of the demoralizing in fluence of such praises as we have heard bestowed upon these two eminent men, the glorification of great intellect, even where it has pursued unworthy ends by unscrupulous means; and, speaking of Mr. Parker's custom of seizing such occasions to emphasize the exposure of wrong and the inculcation of right, he concludes this part of his Discourse by saying-

'The man who worships truth for its own sake and speaks, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear, is like a cool wind from the North blowing away the miasma of stagnant air in tropical lands one was Theodore Parker.'

Mr. Clarke next passes from the region of feeling to that of thought-from Theodore Parker the Man to Theodore Parker the Theologian-and states the question for consideration now to be, not 'Do you like or dislike the man? but 'What do you think of his doctrines? Are they true or are they false? He proceeds to say-

'The first question in Theology concerns the Sources of Knowledge. From whence does our religion come? Where are we to go for it? In what place shall we find it? There are many answers to this question. Here are

a few of them :-The Deist answers, "We go to Nature."
The Roman Catholic or Protestant Churchman an-

swers, "We go to the Church and its Traditions."

The Biblical Protestant answers, "We go to the Bi-

The Mystic answers, "We go to the Soul, in its mysterious and higher moods, when abstracted from outward things." The Christian answers, "We go to Christ, as seen

in Scripture, Christian History, or Christian Experi-

Such answers are given, with more or less distinctness, by these different classes. Theodore Parker gives a wholly different reply. Admitting all these as subordinate helps, the primal, adequate and authoritative source of knowledge he declares to be the Individual Reason; not the faculty which argues, but that which sees—the intuitive organ common to all mankind. This is not a mystic vision, for it is rational and intellectual; it is not a special inspiration for it is common to all men; it is not a Christian Experience, for it does not need the mediation of Christ for its action. It is an inward eye, with which, as soon as it is open, we can perceive the three great facts—God, Virtue, Immortality."

has such a clear statement, fortified by such solid suited to the aspect of the changing times. Each solid suited to the aspect of the changing times. Each will represent something of truth, but no one the gious faculty, as by Mr. Parker; that such a statement is just, and also necessary, since the existence and activity of this faculty are constantly denied, in the supposed interest of Christianity, by both orthodox and heteorodox theologians; and that the distinction which Mr. Parker was accustomed to make between Religion and Theology is also a natural and necessary one. Mr. Clarke adds a statement of his general agreement with Mr. Parker in the positive part of his theology; and he heartily thanks him for what he has said in defence and exposition of the infinite perfection of God, the adequacy of man for all his functions, and the absolute or natural religion for his testimony against Atheism on one side, and a narrow Orthodoxy on the other; and for his inculcation of a religion consisting equally of piety and hu- Matters pertaining to Religion." We find in this, p.

Mr. Clarke thinks that Mr. Parker's love of simplicity and love of system have led him into an erro-neous view of Christ and Christianity, namely, the solute Religion and Absolute Monality. denial that the first is a supernatural teacher, different in kind from other men, and the second a supernatural revelation, different in kind from other religions. The following reasons require him to affirm that which Mr. Parker denies :-

1st. Christ's own idea of himself and his religion, asserting for both a special and peculiar illumination, such as no man and no religion had previously displayed, and claiming a correspondent authority. 2d. That just such a manifestation of the divine

life as we find in Jesus-a manifestation of God in man, additional to that which we find in nature-was to be expected.

3d. That there is an actual revelation in Christianity, special to itself, and found nowhere else, namely, the love of God to the sinner. This particular manifestation of the love of God, Mr. Clarke thinks, is wanting in Mr. Parker's preaching. He finds in Mr. Parker's writings no recognition of sin as dis-

tion of the miracles ascribed to Jesus, and what he considers the excess of his reaction against a superstitions bibliolatry, and, near the close, he makes the following summary :-

'These are my views, of course very briefly stated, of Theodore Parker, and of his opinions. We two have known and loved each other for some twenty years; but during all that time, he has never loved my opinions nor I his. My faith in Christ, as the central figure of the Human Race, the type of Humanity, and perfect manifestation of a personal God, has seemed to him overstrained, mystical, and with-out value. His exclusive reliance on Intuition, and his negative treatment of the New Testament, have seemed to me one-sided and destructive. My soul has felt the need of something more. By it I was not fed nor filled. In view of it, a certain shudder ran June, 1865. It says, expressly marking both the over me, as though the world was growing empty of life in the atmosphere of that theology. But the man was not cold; the man was not empty of life or of love, but filled with both. I have honored his manly courage, been touched by his tender humanity, and grieved at the blow which terminated his labors here; for my Savior, my Christ, is one who will honor and approve the manly soul which honestly disowns him, but lives for wive more than the nearest development. This is the common soil of Christendom, whence had lightly as Catholicism and Protest.

Parker, who denies him, but follows in his steps, serving humanity, than with any Orthodox Doctor who writes South-side books to turn our sympathy for the oppressed into approbation for the oppressor. For the Christ of the New Testament (whatever be for the Christ of the New Testament (whatever be his rank in the universe) is one who cares nothing for his own personal position or honor, has no self-feeling to be sounded by any denial of his rights, and can never be offended by any mistake as to his office or authority. His holy anger is only for those who offend or injure his little ones—his poor, his oppres-sed, his outcasts, his wretched, his forlorm.

Mr. Clarke says in this sermon, (p. 22,) controverting what he supposes to be Mr. Parker's doctrine I do not believe in the passing away of Christianity before a more perfect faith. Christianity is to be the religion of the human race.' Again he says, (p. 23,) directly attributing this position to Mr. Parker- He ought not to say to this religion of Christianity. "Give way to something better; you were a help once, but are a hindrance now." And in a previous passage, (p. 13,) Mr. Clarke had expressed the same judgment of Mr. Parker's doctrine, fortifying it by a juotation from him, as follows :-

'For example. It no doubt simplifies The 'For example. It no doubt simplifies Theology to put Christianity in the same class with all other religions, only in advance of them; and to put Christ with Confucius, Zoroaster, and Mohammed, differing from them in degree, but not in kind. This Mr. Parker has accordingly done. Christianity is, with him, the natural unfolding of man's religious nature, like "the five other historic forms of religion," and "must, ere long, prove a hindrance to human wel-"must, ere long, prove a hindrance to human wel-fare; for it claims to be a Finality, and makes the whole of human nature wait upon an accident of human history, and that accident the whim of some single man." He thinks that Christianity, like all the other forms of religion, must ultimately fail before the Absolute Religion.

I was very greatly surprised to see words quoted rom Mr. Parker which seemed to confirm the sentiment of the above extract, because this sentiment was in direct opposition to my remembrance of the purport of his preaching, after a regular attendance upon it for the thirteen years of his ministry in Boston. On turning to the passage quoted, the source of the mistake into which Mr. Clarke has fallen was at once manifest; namely, that Mr. Parker, being often called to speak of the thing popularly known as Christianity, and erroneously complimente with that name by the teachers of the popular American religion, has sometimes avoided a troublesome periphrasis by giving it its self-assumed, though inaccurate name, and has careledly used this name in a connection which allows his meaning to be brought in question. As the point is important, I shall quote freely from his writings, both early and late, to show these two things: that he sometimes used the word Christianity in its popular acceptation, as well as in what he considered its more appropriate meaning; and that, in this latter sense, he maintained that Christianity was identical with the Absoluse Religion,

and thus true and permanent. The first sermon published by Mr. Parker, the famous South Boston sermon, preached in May, 1841, is entitled 'The Transient and Permanent in Christianity.' In this occur the following passages :-

'No doubt, an age will come, in which ours shall be reckoned a period of darkness—like the sixth cen-tury—when men groped for the wall, but stumbled and fell, because they trusted a transient notion, not and fell, because they trusted a transient notion, not an eternal truth; an age when temples were full of idols, set up by human folly; an age in which Christian light had scarce begun to-shine into men's hearts. But while this change goes on; while one generation passes away, and another rises up; Christianity itself, that pure Religion, which exists eternal in the constitution of the standard the minds God. in the constitution of the soul and the mind of God, is always the same. The Word that was before Abraham, in the very beginning, will not change, for that word is Truth. From this Jesus subtracted nothing; to this he added nothing. But he came to reveal it as the secret of God, that cunning men could not understand, but which filled the souls of men meek and lowly of heart. This truth we owe to God; the revelation thereof to Jesus, our elder

brother, God's chosen son.

'To turn away from the disputes of the Catholics and the Protestants, of the Unitarian and the Trinitarian, of Old School and New School, and come to the plain words of Jesus of Nazareth, Christianity imple thing; very simple. It is absolute, pure morality; absolute, pure religion; the love of man; the love of God acting without let or hindrance.'

Compare the simpleness of Christianity, as Christ sets it forth on the Mount, with what is sometimes taught and accepted in that honored name, and what a difference! One is of God; one is of man. is something in Christianity which sects have not reached; something that will not be won, we fear, by theological battles, or the quarrels of pious men; still we may rejoice that Christ is preached in any way. The Christianity of sects, of the pulpit, of so-Mr. Clarke proceeds to say, that no where before and be forgot. Some new form will take its place, whole. It seems the whole race of man is needed to do justice to the whole of truth, as "the whole church to preach the whole gospel." Truth is entrusted for the time to a perishable Ark of human contrivance. Though often shipwrecked, she always comes safe to land, and on which Jesus saw on the mount of his vision, and lived out in the lowly life of a Galilean peasant; which transforms his cross into an emblem of all that holiest on earth; which makes sacred the ground he trod, and is dearest to the best of men, most true to what is truest in them, cannot pass away. Let men improve never so far in civilization, or soar never so high on the wings of Religion and Love, they can never outgo the flight of Truth and Christianity. It will always be above them.

Mr. Parker's next publication, in May, 1842, was volume of 504 pages, entitled 'A Discourse of 282 of the original octavo edition, the following :-'Now Christianity really differs specifically from

We find in the same volume these additional statenents, to the same effect :-

· These are not the peculiarities oftenest insisted on and taught as Christianity; it is not the mystery, the miraculous birth, the incarnation, the God-man, the miracles, the fulfilment of prophecy, the transfiguration, the atonement, the resurrection, the angels, the ascension, the "five points;" other religions have but it is the ABSOLUTE RELIenough such thingsgion in Christianity that is peculiar. Alas, such is not the Christianity of the Church, at this day, nor at any day, since the crucifixion; but is it not the Christianity of Christ, the one only Religion, everlasting, ever blest?' p. 288.

· Christianity, as the absolute Religion and Morality, necessarily sets out from the absolute source, the spirit of God in the soul revealing truth.' p. 410.

'No wonger the old cry is raised, THE CHURCH DANGER, as its crazy timbers sway to and fro if strong man treads its floors. But what then? Wh. is true never fails. Religion is permanent in the race; Christianity everlasting as God. These can ease, or of such a cure of that disease as Mr. Clarke thinks to be offered by a special revelation of God in Christ.

Mr. Clarke proceeds to criticise Mr. Parker's rejective for the control of the cont divines' is deceased like them. Shall our moun tains stand? "Every where is instability and inse curity. It is only men's heads that swim; not the stars that run round. The Soul of man remains the same; absolute Religion does not change; God still speaks in Reason, Conscience, Faith; is still imma-nent in his children. We need no new forms; the old, Baptism and the Supper, are still beautiful to many a soul, and speak blessed words of religious significance. Let them continue for such as need them. We want real Christianity, the Absolute Religion, preached with faith and applied Good and Doing Good, p. 503, 4. lied to life; BEING

The same ideas are found in a much later produc tion of Mr. Parker, 'A Discourse on the Function of a Teacher of Religion in these Times,' preached in

approve the manly soul which honestly disowns him, but lives for virtue, more than the painted hypocrisy which utters all orthodoxy and practises all meanness. If Christ be God the Son, second Person in the Trinity, I had rather stand before his bar with Theodore thinks true and useful, to reject whathe thinks use-

less, to remove out of his way what he finds bane ful.' p. 13.

There is the slave to be set free-bound not less in the chain of "Christian Theology" than with the Constitution and the law. The American Church is the great blood-hound which watches the plantations of the South, baying against freedom with most terrific howl. "Christian Theology" never breaks a fetter, while Christian Religion will set all men free!

preaching, he has never uttered any sentiments at variance with these. Occasionally, for the sake of convenience, using the words Christian and Christianity in their popular signification, he has always taught accordance with the Absolute Religion. If we now turn to that passage of his last publication which Mr. Clarke has supposed to convey a different meanhere uses the word 'Christian' in the popular sense above spoken of :-

All the six great historic forms of religion—the Brahmanic, Hebrew, Classic, Buddhistic, Christian, Mohammedan—profess to have come miraculously from God, not normally from man; and, spite of the excellence which they contain, and the vast service the humblest of them has done, yet each must ere long prove a hindrance to human welfare, for it claims to be a Finality, and makes the whole of huclaims to be a Finality, and makes the whole of hu-man nature wait upon an accident of human History— and that accident the whim of some single man.' p. 85.

We find this interpretation corroborated by the following passages in the same book :--

'The value of Christian miracles, not the question America. Prophecy had been thought the Jachin, and Miracles the Boaz, whereon alone Christianity could rest; but, said some, if both be shaken down,

the Lord's house will not fall! ' pp. 53, 4. 'To me, the name of Christianity is most exceeding dear, significant of so great a man, and of such natural Emotions. Ideas and Actions as are of priceless value to mankind. p. 146.

'I intended this season to deliver before it [the Praternity) ten easy Lectures on the first three centuries of the Christian era, and show how the Christian anity of the Christians, alas! not the more humane and natural religion of Jesus, developed itself.' p. 169.

If Mr. Parker has elsewhere declared opinions really opposite to these, he has contradicted himself. Where he has seemed to express such opposite opinions, I think it will be found that he has carelessly, or for the sake of brevity, used the word Christianity in speaking of the popular theology which calls with such rapidity and on such a magnificent scale to disfranchise, disable, and drive out the free ne

from works published by Mr. Parker in 1841, 1842, 1855 and 1859, that he does not hold the opinion attributed to him that Christianity, the thing properly so called, is a temporary thing, or that it is, or will ever be, a hindrance to human welfare and progress. ability that they 'shall never have the right of suf-The ascription of this opinion to him seems to me the great error of Mr. Clarke's sermon; but, in some other points, what I understand to be his doctrines are not accurately stated, and not so fully stated as even the limits of a sermon would allow. Thus, in the first passage above quoted from the sermon, after giving the theories of five different classes of theologians as to the place where we should seek religious knowledge, Mr. Clarke says—'Theodore Parker gives to respect.' It is high time, therefore, for those a wholly different reply.' True, his very next sentence varies from this by coming nearer the fact, and allowing that Mr. Parker admitted all these as subordinate helps. Still, Mr. Clarke's statement does not of colored citizens assembled in New England, the dinate helps. Still, Mr. Clarke's statement does not clearly express the fact that Mr. Parker's system includes whatever truth may be derived from all these dition, are secured to him by constitutional guaran sources, with the addition of one other source, which they do not acknowledge.

It is true that Mr. Parker claims the individual reason, the intuitions of the human soul, as the most reliable source in which to seek, and the ultimate source in which to verify, religious truth: but a full statement of his idea would expressly declare that he also recommended to men to search for such truth in all quarters, and especially in the Christian, Hebrew and ethnic scriptures. The recognition of this fact will show that the truths of the Bible, all of them, belong to his system, and are not to be held up in contrast with it.

critic should show that the tendency in him proceeded to actual omission of what he should have

The radical error of Mr. Parker is stated to lie in these two assumptions, namely: that Jesus is to be classed with other men, and Christianity with other

religions, as differing not in kind, but only in degree. Mr. Clarke opposes to these assumptions the three following specifications, to which I append what I think Mr. Parker would say, and might justly say,

asserting a correspondent authority.

Answer .- This, however, is not, strictly speaking, the claim of Jesus, who left no written statement be- found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Capt. hind him, but the ideas of four men respecting what Crozier and Capt. Fitzjames. The story it told ap Jesus claimed; namely, the documents, written at pears to have been simple and sad enough—Sir John different periods during the first century and a half of June, 1847. The Expedition seems then to have of the Christian era, and standing in the names of worked on as well as it could, and, as soon as the Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. It is certain that ice permitted, to have proceeded with its mission.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John had some very errobut month after month of battle with frost and ice

Divine life as we find in Jesus was to be expected, crews, 15 miles N. N. W. of Point Victory. Answer.-Just such a manifestation [natural] was 'survivors,' which is a term that indicates other to be expected in some man, at some time, under losses than that of the great seaman who led them, the Providence of a divine and perfect Father, who to the number of 105, two days after the abandon offers inspiration to whoever will fulfil the conditions ment of the vessels, reached the island, erected

ically the love of God to the sinner than Mr. Parker. One of the common accusations against him is that he teaches that God loves sinners, instead of reserving all his love for saints. And he has as much right to preach that doctrine as any of the Supernatis not therefore, nor necessarily, supernatural, in the up this pleasant toil, I ical controversy, or in common use.

To my mind, the difference between Mr. Clarke and Mr. Parker upon this subject of Miracle seems to be one rather of nomenclature than of understand ing. The Christian Inquirer, speaking, not long ago. of this very point of supernaturalism, said-Ours, we are free to confess it, is a religion of

faith; a religion of the Bible and of authority; a faith; a religion of the Bible and of authority; a religion having its point of departure from Christ; a reasonable religion, to be sure, but yet one which the human reason never did and never could discover or diffuse by its own unaided powers; a revealed, authoritative, supernatural and super-rational faith.

I have italicised the word unaided, because just here s the point of diversity between Mr. Parker on one

side, and Mr. Clarke and 'the Inquirer on the other. Man's powers are never unaided. God is immaner 'Natural religion must be applied to life in all departments of industrial activity; farming, manufacturing, buying and selling, must all be conducted on the principles of the Christian Religion, that is, of natural Justice.' p. 40.

Man's powers are sever unaded. God is immancate and active in man's mind and soul not less than in the grass and the trees. Mr. Parker has always taught, emphatically and earnestly, that glorious (Christian doctrine which the Quakers call Tumediate Inspiration.' But he calls this action of the Divine spirit in the mind and soul of man a natural, not

a supernatural influence. I must touch in the briefest manner upon two or three remaining points in Mr. Clarke's sermon. He says that Mr. Parker shows less respect for the words of Paul than the Swedenborgian for those of Sweden-According to my remembrance of Mr. Parker's borg. I reply, therein he does well, for the Sweden

He asks-Can we not deny the Bible to be an infallible composition, and yet believe that it is divine? that the thing properly signified by those words is in I reply, No. For wherein it is erroneous, it is certainly not divine.

He asks-Can we not admit that it contains som error, and yet ascribe to it the authority of a guide? ing, I think it will plainly appear that Mr. Parker I reply-A guide, as such, has no authority. Where in it shows the right way, we shall do well to follow it. If in any point it directs us amiss, (which Mr Clarke admits of the Bible,) we shall assuredly do well not to follow it in that point.

On the whole, I do not find in this sermon a better statement of theology and religion than that which it controverts; I do not find its statement respecting Christianity so just and satisfactory as that which has proceeded, for thirteen years, from Mr. Parker's pulpit. - c. K. W.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY L. DAWES

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 26, 1859. WILLIAM C. Nell, Esq.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th, enclosing a copy of the Resolutions recent-ly adopted by a convention of colored citizens of ew England, assembled at Boston, was received here in my absence from home, or it would have been sooner acknowledged. I am greatly obliged to the Convention for the complimentary notice it was pleased to take of myself in one of its resolutions.

The disabilities imposed upon free colored persons by the constitutions of many of the so-called free States have very properly found place in the delibera-tions of the Convention. Indeed, the position which the free colored citizen shall hereafter occupy at the North, has seemed to me to be a question deserving more attention from all those it has hitherto receiv ed. It lies, in my opinion, directly across the pat of the emancipationist, and must be encountered and correctly settled before any permanent or healthy progress can be made. The growing disposition in the new States that are forming in the great west, I think it is now proved, by the foregoing extracts groes from their borders, should be firmly met and counteracted by those who make it the corner-stone of their political creed, that ' ALL MEN are created

equal.' That a state whose constitution imposes upon an class of men who have committed no crime the dis frage '- shall never hold any real estate '- shall never make any contract '- shall never work any mine '- ' shall never maintain any suit 'reside or be within the State '; that such a State i porate such provisions into the organic laws of a State, and that which infamously declares that th negro has no rights which the white man is bound only portion of the Union where the rights of man without distinction of color or race, or class or con ties. It must, sooner or later, and better sooner than late, arrest the serious attention of the states man who hopes for the perpetuity of the principles upon which the framework of our government was Respectfully yours, H. L. DAWES. founded.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The mystery which for more than ten years has nveloped the fate of Sir John Franklin and his ex ploing party has been cleared up by the steamer Fox, despatched last winter by lady Franklin, on a final searching expedition. The logbooks and jour-nals of the lost vessels have been found, containing The habit of simplifying and methodizing certainly tends to cause omission of particulars. Mr. Parker's John Franklin had died in June of the previous year. After leaving the ships, the unfortunate mariners had proceeded southward, and had subse quently sunk under the rigors of the climate and the pressure of privation. The Fox not only brought back the ship's journal, and the statements of the Esquimaux touching the missing men, but also va-rious relics, clothing, and other of their personal

The London Times says: 'The great navigator died in no sudden shock or great disaster; he was on some wandering ice flow, nor did he drift away in reply:—

1. The claim of Jesus for himself and his religion, asserting special and peculiar illumination, such as no man and no religion had previously displayed, and the survivors can only say, 'After that, we never the him more.' No, he died survounded by comrades and friends, and in the discharge of his duty. At Point Victory, on the Northwest coast of King William's Island, a record of the proceedings of the Franklin Expedition was Franklin died nearly ten months before—on the 11th neous ideas respecting the office and the claim of and snow passed away—difficulties were no doubt encountered which none of us who sit at home can 2. Just such a manifestation [supernatural] of the Erchus and the Tarray was about 1848, the Erebus and the Terror were abandoned by their cairn, concealed the records, and were then about to of it.

3. There is an actual revelation in Christianity mand of Capt. Crozier. Franklin died more than which we find no where else, namely, the love of twelve years ago. Since that day, they have all shared the fate of their chief, dropping down one after another till the last man perished.'

The Rev. Abram Pryne, of Wayne county Pa., having challenged Parson Brownlow to anoth er discussion of the slavery question, that redoubts ble champion of African bondage says in reply:

· I am pleased to learn from your late challenge uralists, on this double ground; all the truths of the bat you wish to have our discussion over again. Bible belong to him, as much as to them; and, more-as from this I may legitimately infer that neither over, this love in God, being one constituent element you nor your friends are satisfied with what passed of God's perfection, belongs to the absolute Religion. at Philadelphia. If I should over recover my speech Moreover, this actual revelation in Christianity, I will take great pleasure in putting you through which Mr. Clarke correctly says is special to itself, I am compelled, through bodily infirmity, to give ordinary understanding of that term. The peculiar comparative seclusion the proud consciousness of have (and, as it seems to me, fanciful) statement of its ing, in my day, 'borne the heat and burden of scope and purport, two pages later in the sermon, the day' in fighting two of the most God-forsaken which says. The power of soul is supernatural al- organizations ever known to this country-Aboliways, and is always working miracles like those of tion and Democracy! And when I come to the ways, and is always working miracles like those of Christ, though in lower forms —and which classes the works of Dorothea Dix and Florence Nightingale as miracles—is not the idea of the supernatural current either in Mr. Parker's writings, or in theological controversy, or in common use.

MELANCHOLY POISONING CASE.-A few days ago Mr. Robert Ross and his daughter, at East Franklin, Vt., were poisoned to death by drinking bed bug poison, supposing it to be beer. It seems thas another daughter of Mr. Ross had promised to send them me beer, and the person delivering the poison having failed to state what it was, they naturally supat the same time. They survived in intense agony for 12 days, when they both died and were buried in the same grave.—Manchester Republican.

The venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher reache his 84th year on Wednesday, the 12th inst. His health is generally good.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

Warranted not to contain deleterious as

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been and his pleasant and valuable preparation has been us for many years by hundreds of the most distin-guished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative?

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived ber Persons personally known to us have come volunts

rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis.' MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has be a used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a vary desirable article for the toilet." Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-STORER is worthy of confidence.

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used. N. Y. Evangelist. All are compelled to acknowledge Mas. S. A. Al LEN's as the Hair Restorer.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy. Knoxville Presbyterian Witness.

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestion-ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Allen's.

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect. ual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's HARR RESTORER will do this.' U. S. Journal

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted at the greatest discovery of the present day, it is to freshing to come across that which is what it remember to be. A really excellent article is Mr. 8 A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. AS ED 18. sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly hamles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair. Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston, Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hare RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, ressessing none of the Burning QUALITIES OF A DIL'

Philadelphia Mercary.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that he acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allin's World's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and he never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive and tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the ' World's Hair Restorer.' Newark Register.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HARR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated. Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable.' Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly reommended) of being a useless waste of time and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the no-tice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.'

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer .- As

we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years at least one half of it was grey, and that she turned or fallen off. But our friend read the pa pers, and acquainted herself with the various redies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.' Providence Daily Tribune.

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restor-It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respecta-ble persons. Rahway Advocate and Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores is the best preparation extant for the various discusses inci-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the bair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigoral-ing, and beautifying the hair-fully established, by ing, and beautifying the hair tuny country, has led to hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances, upon the public as genuine.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. possesses none of the burning, cauterizing power of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restore is easily applied, and will not stain the fixest lines The effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

We are satisfied that the statements made in silvertisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Ham Boston Olive Branch. RESTORER are correct.'

Its remarkable success is satisfactory evidence. Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this

with success. It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principa the United States.

wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cubs, of DEPOT, 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. where address all letters and inquiries.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of counterfeits.

See next issue of this Paper for m re informal or send to Depot for Circulars.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.