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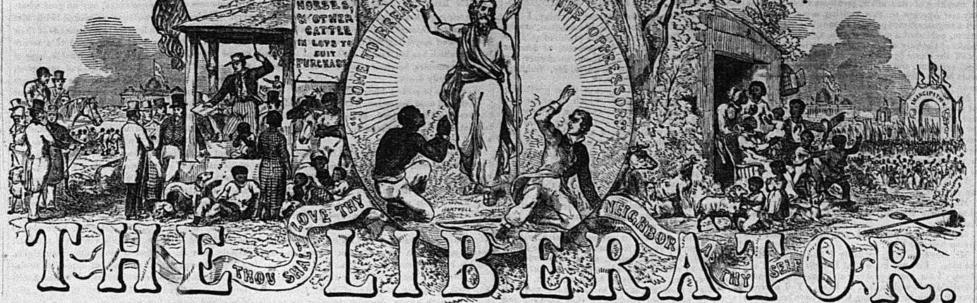
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Penayirania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soories are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE IF The following gentlemen constitute the Pinan-

cal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the gehts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-NEW QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILERICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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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 FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, 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.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

## WHOLE NUMBER, 1504.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

No wonder that some of the leading organs Republicanism writhe under the disclosures at Harper's Ferry. The first accounts received were They were not such as to connect the satroges of Ossawotamie Brown and his associates soft of ossawdame brown and its associates with their former well-known confederates in the North. But the evidence deepens, and each hour adds new testimony. Letters and remittances have been found among the effects of the insurgents from Gerrit Smith and Frederick Douglass. Other documents are in possession of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, the purport of which is not yet known to us. No journals of the same class, would fain palliate the armities which have sent such a thrill of horror through the laid. Well do they know that the sangunary somes of Harper's Ferry were but the carrying out of the principles inculcated by such journals. Well do they remember the proceedings at the North Church, New Haven, on the 21st of March, 1859, when Silliman, Kill'em & Co., subscribed rifles wherewith to arm their feilow-citizens who were about proceeding to Kansas; and when Ber. Mr. Beecher shouted,— If twenty-five rifles can be subscribed on the spot, I will pledge twentythe more for Plymouth Church'! Twenty-seven were procured, and the pledge, thus publicly given, we may presume was fulfilled. At any rate, the sent of blood-the blood of slaveholders-has been gooff-d by not a few men at the North and East, including (shame on them!) many professed discied we may safely say, that the large stores of arms, ammunition, &c., found among the effects of the insurgents, besides what they stole from the Amery, were not purchased with their own money. Many others must have been concerned with them, to apply such an amount of the sinews of war. he brought all the arms from Connectiwat other Eastern points; and that, among them

200 revolvers, 200 Sharp's rifles, and 1000 spears,

by ther with an abundance of powder and other assumition. The cost of these articles could not bles than \$10,000 or \$12,000. Again it is stated that bushels of letters have

ben discovered among the effects of the insurgents, om all perts of the country." Brown further states that he was expecting reforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and

South Carolina, and from Canada. AR-publican paper, which is supposed to be well peted in all matters relating to the 'irrepressible confict,' acknowledges that the colored population of this city were secretly advised of the plot prior to its outbreak. Were not others besides colored

from all these facts, it is evident that the ramifeations of the conspiracy were extensive, and that very many persons must have been privy to it, North

and South, white and black : most of the white men immediately concerned in the outbreak were resided a short time in Kansas. The three Browns were originally from Springfield, Mass. Where, then, rests the responsibility of this in-surrection? Who is responsible for the many lives

lest, and for the hangings and imprisonments which are yet to follow? Do not the words, Truov ART THE MAN, El frown down upon every one of those persons, whether editors, elergymen, or other citizens, who have sided, directly or indirectly, in exciting or promoting the fatal attempt? It matters not that they thought they were doing God service. It is in vain that they assevorate, in the distressed language of one of our contemporaries, that 'No political party is responsible,' and pleads in extenuation of the atrocities of Brown, that had was 'crazy.' To be sure he was crazy, and has long been so; but he is no more crazy than those by whom he has so long been encouraged in his bloody

It is not our intention to say that all, or even a large part, of those who abetted Brown in his course in Kansas, would distinctly approve of his conduct at Hipper's Ferry. They would at least say that he should have managed the matter better. them, we trust, would denounce the whole move-ment, from beginning to end. And yet they may he in a measure responsible for it. For while teaching the doctrine of ' irrepressible conflict' between slave and free States, and furnishing material ad for operations in one quarter, their disciples, less by deemed the same cause in another locality. It may to trace the connection between cause and det,—letween the teachings of the leading spirits of Republicanism, and the practice of their willing straments, in currying out the spirit of the docdeat than their leaders, it is by no means certain hat they are less responsible before the bar of pubin spinion .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A little vigor is wanted in such an emergency, and regret that it has not fallen to the lot of a man ke the Superintendent at Springfield, Gen. Whit-er, to take in hand the band of desperadoes who e been guilty of this enormous outrage in Vir-

The proceeding at best is a fool-hardy and desne, and could not have had the approval of heads or discreet judgments, even if the chances success were the only question at issue. A man goal sense must have known that the insurreceven if temporarily successful, would, in a few ave at the most, be crushed out. Such we do not out was the expectation of the leaders; but havg for years past been the instruments of the 'irrecossial in keeping open the warfare between the hues on that subject, and, in their fanatical deto, for natoriety as martyrs, were willing to take chances of personal danger, if thus they might traste further conflict between freedom and slavery. The chosen leader of the Virginia insurrection is the notorious Brown, of Kansas celebrity, a man of real personal courage and energy, once deemed a resetable man in Massachusetts, but so infuriated by sperations as agent and paid bireling of the New Sland Republicans in the Kansas strifes as to be sals of any measure, however desperate, which comised to increase the hatred between the North and the South. It his boast, and that of his friends, that he had slain numbers of pro-slavery men in Assay; and now that his occupation was gone in that i/cality, he appears to have been looking about for abother field of labor. Accordingly, if the reons which have reached us are correct, he hired a arm, and has been prowling about in the vicinity of the scene of the late conflict, evidently laying his blass for the movement which we are now compelled

We do not desire to charge prominent men in the Republican party with any immediate connection with this insurrection, and await the investigation

which must follow, before attempting to fasten the declared the Roman poet; and Bishop Butler once legal responsibility where it belongs. But morally suggested the theory, that possibly all men were abstanced, if it was not primarily caused, by the alarming doctrines preached by politicians of the Seward, Giddings, and Summer and Barlingame Seward, Giddings, and Summer and Barlingame Is the shool. They have not only declared the Roman poet; and Bishop Butler once suggested the theory, that possibly all men were abstanced with them, or in any way connected with them, ought to be a shamed to look a sensible man in the face for a week. Brown is a function, whose misguided rashness has led to this wild scheme, fruitless of any conceivable purpose, but to him and his followers tragic every shade of free State men. The motion that Seward, Giddings, and Sumner and Burlingame school. They have not only declared that there must be an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, until the country is all free or all slave, but the power of judgment and choice; which we have fostered; it leaves us still the power of judgment and choice; which we have fostered in the professed objects of Republicans. And it was to pass a resolution in favor of them have produced that the power of judgment and choice; some of them have predicted the very movement which has now been initiated, and which has only sible for our evil doings.

failed to accomplish its purpose, by the imperfect plot and the want of sense brought into requisition by its leaders.

The leader of this diabolical attempt to array the layers against their masters and to cause them to foresteen that this theory could be income.

slaves against their masters, and to cause them to forgotten, that this theory equally involves the in-imbrue their hands in the blood of the whole white sanity of all those associated with him. It appears population, is the pet and paid employe of the Re- from the narration that Brown, no doubt an ignopublicans of Massachusetts; if not now actually sup-ported by them, at least a former recipient of their beginning, had become infuriated against the instivisited New England, was feecived with open arms mouthed vituperators here-Phillips, Parker, Garby leading Republican politicians, donations were rison and the rest-and in New York and elsewhere

#### A LESSON FOR THE PEOPLE.

and been as quickly repressed. The spirit and enerthey keep safely enough out of the danger of over gy of the officers and troops at Harper's Ferry cannot, be too much commended. As for the leading spirits in this absurd yet traitorous insurrection; the the constant inisrepresentations of the consideration and the constant inisrepresentations of the constant inisrepresentations of the condition and general execuation of the people will pursue them to deserved doom. The nearest tree would be their fitting mode of exit from their scene of mischief; but we presume the forms of law will be gone through with against these ruffians, shooting down peaceful citizens, and in open revolt against the laws.

The originator of the revolt, according to his own

onfession, was the outlaw 'Old Brown,' one of the Kansas free soil ruffians, whose former exploits in that distracted territory were widely extolled, and became incorporated among the achievements and victories of the Republican party. We have no dis-position to hold that party responsible for outrages like this, or to identify it with the murderous acts of this man and others associated with him. The espectable portion of that party could have known nothing of their true character. But the time has come when the evil fruit of the evil tree is beginning to be gathered. And we appeal to-day-as the occasion arises to justify and call for such an appeal - here and now '-to the citizens of all parties, especially to conservative men who have become imat once from leaders, whose political doctrines conduct to disorder, plunder and murder. Disown slightest connection between the principles or the Old Ossawatomie Brown and the whole set of acts of the party, and the mad inroad of Brown into marauders, mischief-makers, public plunderers, and bad men in the front rank of whatever party or organization. Especially, turn from those hypocrit-like Garrison and Phillips, refuse to act with the ical philanthropists who do no murder, only point Republican party because, as they allege, it is more

ast not forget that we have had tumults here very to any disturbing element. recently, originating in the same cause, and ending in yet unpunished murder. We are comparatively ite from any continuance of a strife like that in Virginia, for we have an organized force, efficient the Republican party? or does it afford any sanction nd disposed to maintain the public peace.

American people to these things," We ask their reand freer than any people on which the sun ever shone-except for this tyranny of combined fanatirism, fostered by false men who do not believe in it, ret use its victims for their own advancement and brings the question directly home to every considerate mind,—Will you sacrifice the inestimable blessthe counsels of Greeley and Giddings, and of Banks, who is willing, under certain circumstances -that is, when he thinks he can administer a Northern confederacy—to let this great sovereign Union of popular nationality 'slide'? Or, will you recur to the advice of the noble fathers of the Republic, and of their truly patriotic sons? We trust that every city and town in the nation will seize upon the casion, and speak out upon this deplorable theme. Let the people, who are the source and strength of the government, give utterance to a common expression of true national sentiment. It is fitting that men should pause from their ordinary occupations to unite in thankfulness for this prompt deliverance rom such a threatened calamity." For although the conspirators at the Ohio Fair was suffi-ciently comprehensive in its wicked objects; and, but for the active and ready intervention of the national officers and faithful volunteer transmissional such an opportunity is altogether. nave ensued? -

The latest accounts from the fatal scene inform us at one of the leaders has escaped the gallows, by the bullet, and that the chief of all is likely to do o, by the same means; but the spirit which impelled them to their traitorous deeds is still alive. Would you contrast the difference between order and tumult? Compare the peaceful pavements of Boston to-day with the blood-stained field of Harper's Ferry .- Boston Courier.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY EXAMINED. The theory started about the Harper's Ferry business, by some of the Republican journals, in order to get rid, if possible, of the damning consequences of the doctrines they have advocated, is, that Brown,

the leader, was insane. This is a convenient way of palliating treason-the highest crime which can be committed under the laws of all civilized nations, which leads to murder, as in the present case, and generally to all other abuses and offences. We

pecuniary aid. After his boasts that pro-slavery tution of slavery. His insanity was passion; and of men had met with their death at his own hands, he the same quality as that which inspires the foulby leading Republican politicians, donations were collected for his support and future operations, and his action, brutal and furderous as it confessedly was, generally approved by the leaders in the Republican party. How well he has improved upon his teachings, and how he has turned the sympathy of that class of men to account, may be gathered from this last and basest of all his acts.—Ibid. ago, to supply them to Brown and his associates in Kansas. If he is insane, therefore, they are all in-The 'irrepressible conflict' seems to have begun, though not to be compared with him in courage, for the dependence of the spirit and over-

disposition of the slaves, by Northern presses and orators, the kind of sympathy which a man like Brown would be likely to meet with at the Ohio Fair, and many similar places of congregation for fanatics-and his own recent life in Kanas, and the ill-blood stirred up for its cause not long ago, by the shrickers '-we cannot but think such a person very likely to believe in the success of his project, and quite likely to issue commissions to his deluded fol-lowers, as Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the United States.' This expedition was no more an evidence of insanity, than that of Charles Edward, so finely developed in 'Redgauntlet'; than Louis en he escaped from Ham; than those repeated by Walker for the conquest of Nicaragua, or than hundreds of others which ended in utter ignominy and rain. Our Republican contemporaries will scarcely maintain the ground thus assumed by them .- Boston Courier.

## THE REPUBLICAN FARTY.

providently and unconsciously connected with an organization tending to such outrages, to turn aside for the tendency of its principles and doctrines as The Republican party can be held responsible only the way-who would shield crime of every descrip- conservative of Southern institutions in the Southern tion, if only committed by one of their own party States even than the Democracy. Old Brown him-association. We confidently appeal to the sober sentiment of sas, and denounced and repudiated that party in the country, to discourage these excesses, and what-ever may have a tendency to bring them about. We warn them, again and again, as we have often done, therefore, as dishonest as it is senseless, and as it against the atrocious doctrines of the New York will be futile. The ignorant rabble who are ad-Senator, of the New York. Tribune, the Albany dressed by the Democratic press and the narrow-Journal, and of the same tenor, if not in like degree, minded conservatives, whose reading is confined to of Jurnals nearer home. This is the time for re- the Courier, may get such an idea into their brains tion on this point. The Browns' of the day by the natural process of absorption, but the public have received much encouragement from these are intelligent as well as fair-minded. They are presses. The civil conflict, which they and Mr. capable of tracing effects from causes, and of reason-Seward would precipitate as an abstraction to be ing logically and consistently. They will see in the settled by the ballot box, violent and ignorant men Harper's Ferry affair only the outbreak of a few ineduce to a bloody practice. The contest has been same fanatics, belonging to no political party, who brief indeed at Harper's Ferry; nor do we dread have spread terror through a community, which, any prolonged scene of disorder at home. But we from its social organization, is peculiarly sensitive

In the name of truth and reason, is hatred of slavery a consequence of the existence and teachings of We invoke the serious, carnest attention of the fanaticism and unlawful conspiracies of Parker, to such criminal weakness as the scene at Harper's flection upon them, not in any partizan spirit-not Phillips, Garrison, Gerrit Smith and others, are no even as claiming fulfillment of any prophecy of our more a consequence of the existence of the Repub-own—but as sincere and devoted lovers of a country lican party, than the Courier's politics are a deduc-grown great under the silent administration of law: tion from any established principle of right. tion from any established principle of right.

· Let that cold blooded, heartless journalism, whose logic is as bad as its want of guiding principle is apparent, look to itself that its cheerles the cause of the fanatical ravings of Northern aboe common ruin. The revolt at Harper's Ferry litionists as well as of the wicked folly of such men as Brown.

There are thousands and tens of the sands who ings of this Union for party ends? Will you listen have placed themselves in opposition to the further extension of tlavery, but will act as conservatives of law and order, and hold themselves ready to march anywhere to support the Constitution and the laws of the land. But they act from principle, and will choose still to believe slavery an evil, notwithstanding the moralizing of presees whose party folly has encouraged its aggressions. If any political party can be held responsible for the Harper's Ferry insurrection, it is the Democracy, which, by its Kansas policy has sown the wind, and reaped the whirlwind. Boston Journal.

## PARTISAN MEANNESS.

It must be expected that the organ of the pro-slawhat wide-spread and disastrous consequences might course, undertake to improve it to their own advantage; yet the simple truth is, that neither the Republican press nor any member of it is in any degree responsible for this insurrection. John Brown was never a Republican, never sympathized with its policy, endorsed its creed, nor voted for its candi-The same is true of his associates in this insane attempt to incite rebellion and insurrection. These men were, if any thing politically, believer in the extreme views of such men as Mr. Garrison, Gerrit Smith, and Fred. Douglass, and in the habit of denouncing the Republican as well as the Democratic party. This fact is, of itself, a sufficient reason to all that may be alleged by pro-slavery or-gans and speakers against the Republican party as responsible for this brief but gloomy episode in our history. When a newspaper states that the insurrection at Harper's Ferry is a result of Republican teachings, or has any dependence whatever upon the principles and policy of that party, it states what is grossly, and under the circumstances, meanly false. This clamor which has been raised over this affair

think the plea can be admitted only as it applies to in itself insignificant, is idiotic. The man who will all criminals whatever. Semel insanivimus omnes, stand up and assert that the affair is a practical re-

may, with much more truth, be said that this mad rose, and scattered consternation among the politischeme was the result of Democratic barbarity in cians by asserting the manhood of the negro race,

than of Republicanism.

It is not our purpose to waste ink in asserting and re-asserting that this is a matter which does not in any way connect itself with Republicans. Neither the hybrids then known as Free State Democrats. There were a number of Indiana Democrats present, whom his speech so shocked that they subsecut the hybrids then known as Free State Democrats. is it our design to spend three weeks thrown into quently became, and remained, I believe, in the attitude declaiming against what was at most but a class of 'law en order abidin' 'pro-slavery men. cal conspirators .- Boston Atlas and Bee.

### BACKING OUT.

Already, the rats are leaving the sinking ship. Every where, those who have heretofore pleasantly fraternized: whose instincts and principles have found in the marauders of Kansas a fitting exponent; who have contributed liberally for their support, in concert with Emigrant Aid Societies, &c., all these ery out lustily that they have no knowledge of this insane ' fanatic Brown, and cannot with the least propriety be held responsible for his deeds. They wash their hands of his villany, and promise no more to be found in such bad company. This is meouraging. Had Brown succeeded, were he now marching through the Southern States at the head of infuriated hordes of armed negroes, every where victorious, slaughtering the white population, and proclaiming liberty to the captive, the subject would be differently treated. The unfortunate sel-

dom have many friends.

Although a very decided reaction in public sentiment has been observable throughout the country specting the vexed question, we cannot but hope that wise counsels will soon every where prevail. When the fruits of abolition orators are seen in heir true colors-in characters of blood; when precept is reduced to practice; when the horrors of slave-insurrection begin to be appreciated, and the utter folly of attempting the abolition of slavery by any other than peaceable means is fully understood, then we may regard the 'Impending Crisis' as past beyond the power of resuscitation, even by the expert conjurors, Garrison, Phillips, Smith, Brown, &c.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## SELECTIONS.

From the Atlas and Bee. REMINISCENCES OF THE INSURRECTION-ISTS.

the recent insurrectionists at Harper's Ferry. Five them, at least, were my intimate a the Browns, Mr. Kagi, and John E. Cook. I met is asserted that he was a member of the Republican them frequently in Kansas, where they were reparty. It is false. He despised the Republican peatedly distinguished by their daring and brilliant party. Of course, he was opposed to the extension

tilure. ruth of the recent outbreak has not been found out he prisoners are not yet tried. Let it pass, thereore-for the present; let curses increase-for they rill pass too, and old Brown and his memory be duly vindicated when the right time comes. .

## OLD BROWN.

Old Brown-John Brown-the chief and originator of the Insurrection, is a man of sixty-five years of age. He was born, I believe, in Connectiat; resided, for a considerable period of his life, in Springfield, Massachusetts; but for some timeperhaps for several years-had lived in the State New York, somewhere in the vicinity of Utica. When the Kansas troubles broke out, he had a ife, seven sons and a daughter living. What are oft of his family still live on his farm near Utica. At Springfield, I believe, he was engaged in the ool trade. Wherever he lived, he soon acquired the reputation of a man of the sternest integrity f character. In Kansas, he was the great living est of principle in our politicians. The more cor opt the man, the more he denounced old Brown. t was a true compliment to be praised or to be reognized by him as a friend: for, even in his social calings, he would have no connection with any man bulletins, which I can pronounce, from my of unprincipled or unworthy character. In his camp, he permitted no profanity; no man of loose norals was suffered to remain there-unless, indeed, as prisoners of war. 'I would rather have the small pox, yellow fever and cholera all together in their political origin; for old Brown NEVER LIES men of good principles—Ged-fearing men—men ful falsehood. The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid who respect themselves, and, with a dozen of them, Society has never owned a solitary rifle, nor a pis-I will oppose any hundred such men as these Bu-ford ruffians.' His whole character is portrayed in His whole character is portrayed in these words. He was a Puritan in the Cromwellian ense of the word. He trusted in God, and kept his owder dry. Prayers were offered up in his camp ery morning and evening; no food was eaten, unss grace was first asked on it For thirty years, he secretly cherished the idea of

ler of a servile insurrection; the Amereing the lea can Moses, predestined by Omnipotence to lead nation in our Southern States to freedom : necessary, through the Red Sea of a civil war, or fiercer war of races. It was no 'mad idea,' 'con-cocted at a fair in Ohio,' but a mighty purpose, orn of religious convictions, which he heart for half a life time.

When the horizon of freedom looked gloomy in ansas, he took leave of his wife and younger chilren, and, with several of his sons-four or five of them—went out to Kansas. He thought that the hour was approaching for the work to begin. The ballot-box had already been descrated; the ruffians of Missouri had overwhelmed by violence the rights of the North. He went to put a stop to the insoence and violence of the South; and to him, more than any other man, we owe it that Kansas is a free State to-day. To a man of very different characte —Gen. Lane—although a personal and malignant enemy of mine, I would accord the second place in this honorable rank.

Brown was not sent by any one, unless by God, (as he believed,) to vindicate the rights of the life in the work of liberating the slave. He stated North and of freedom in Kansas. He was no poliso, himself, to every one with whom he spoke on the

Kansas, where Brown's son was brutally murdered, and expressing his earnest anti-slavery convictions than of Republicanism. magnified street row. We deeply regret the occurtrence, as we do any act which shall tend to disturb and weaken the public security. Such an event we regard as in its measure as injurious to the cause of the slave and civilization, as it is fatal to the fanatital talking, he said. Talking is a national institution; but it does no good for the slave.' He thought it an excuse very well adapted for weak men with tender consciences. Most men, who were afraid to fight, and too honest to be silent, deceived themselves that they discharged their duties to the slave by denouncing in fiery words the oppressor. His ideas of duty were far different; the slaves, in his eyes, were prisoners of war; their tyrants, he held, had taken up the sword, and must perish by it.

The next time he appeared among men assembled in numbers was when Lawrence was surrounded by Sheriff Jones's posse comitatus, (from Missouri,) during the Governorship of Shannon, in the month of December, 1855. His eldest son, John, had command of a large company of men, and he himself had charge of a dozen. He was dissatisfied with the conduct of Robinson and Lane, and predicted that their celebrated treaty, with its diplomatic phraseology, would only postpone the discussion at arms, which was inevitably and rapidly approaching. Lane sent for him to a Council of War.
'Tell the General,' Brown said, 'that when he wants me to fight, to say so; but that is the only order I will obey.' In disobedience to general orders, he even went out of camp with his dozen men to meet the invaders-to 'draw a little blood,' as he phrased it; but by the special messenger of Lane, he was induced to forego this intention and return. He always regretted doing so, and main-tained, that if the conflict had been brought on at that time, a great deal of bloodshed would have been JAMES REDPATH.

### Notes on the Insurrection. While it would be unwise, and perhaps unsafe, to

write in defence of the insurrectionists, by refuting the ridiculous the ries that are daily advanced by the newspaper press in relation to their recent plans and ultimate intentions, I will briefly make notes, with your permission, on such miscellaneous statements as I may safely comment on without endangering my friends who are imprisoned or now pur-I desire to write a few hurried reminiscences of sued in the mountains of Virginia.

JOHN BROWN'S POLITICS.

xploits.

of slavery, and in favor, also, of organized political It is premature to write justly of their recent action against it. But when the Republicans cried It is easy enough to call it the insane at- Halt! John Brown said-Forward, march! He empt of a madman; to argue that old Brown was was an Abolitionist of the Banker Hill school. He blely influenced by revenge; to invent ingenious had as little sympathy with Garrison as Seward. peories of the limited extent of the rebellion-easy He believed in human brotherhood and in the God hough, in other words, to utter falsehood. The of Battles; he admired Nat Turner as well as George Washington. He could not see that it was heroic et, and it would not be expedient to state it here. to fight against a petty tax on tea, and endure seven years of warfare for a political right, and a crime fight in favor of restoring an outraged race to every birthright with which their Maker had en-dowed them, but of which the South had for two centuries robbed them. The recent outbreak was premature. The inevitable coming triumph of the Republican party, I have the best authority for stating, was the most powerful reason for this pre-cipitate movement. The old man distrusted the sublican leaders; he said that their success would be a backward movement to the anti-slavery enterprise. His reason was, that the masses of the peole had confidence in these leaders, and would be lieve that by their action they would ultimately and peacefully abolish slavery. That the people would be deceived, that the Republicans would become as conservative of slavery as the Democrats themselves, he sincerely-may I add, and with reason-believed? Apathy to the welfare of the slave would follow; hence it was necessary to strike a blow at once. You know the result.

## CONVERSATIONS WITH BROWN.

John Brown is not a communicative man. There are numerous reports of his talks in the telegraphic knowledge of his character, as well as from other circumstances, to be total and malignant fabrica-tions. That they contradict each other is the least certain, though an absolutely conclusive proof of my camp, than a man without principle.' This Not to save his life, nor even to liberate the slaves, he said to the present writer, when speaking of could the grand old man be induced to tell a false some ruffianly recruits whom a well-known leader hood. When Mr. Mills, 'Master of the Armory, could the grand old man be induced to tell a false had recently introduced. 'It's a mistake, sir,' he therefore, reported that Brown said he had 'arms continued, 'that our people make, when they think that bullies are the best fighters, or that they are the fit men to oppose these Southerners. Give men of good principles (Indication and ammunition enough furnished by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society,' Mr. Mills, the master of the Armory, uttered a deliberate and willtol, nor a pound of ammunition, nor even-a pike They never, therefore, sent any arms to Virginianor to Kansas either; now, nor at any other time. Even the telegraph, lying as it does, is forced to contradict the Master of the Armory, on Brown's authority, on this important point. Read :

> ·REPORTER-Where did you get all the rifles and pikes which are here? Who furnished you with

BROWN-My own money. I did not receive aid from any man.

GERRIT SMITH'S LETTER

This reply is in apparent contradiction to the evidence sought to be established by the publication of a letter from Gerrit Smith. There is no manner of evidence in it that Mr. Smith is implicated in this insurrection. It is dated June 4. It gives money to the 'Kansas work.' What was that work? It is clearly enough stated in tht letter of old Brown, in which he drew his celebrated ' paral lels.' He went into the house of bondage in Missouri, and restored to their birth-rights twelve human beings. The Southern and Democratic presses ng and loudly at the righteous act. A few months before, a gang of murderers, from Missouri, crossed the Kansas line, and perpetrated the odious massacre of the Mer des Cwignes. The Southern and Democratic presses laughed in derision, or attempted to gloss over the infernal act.

He was at that time supposed to have enlisted for life in a work of liberation, the work of liberation, the law. subject; and said that he was willing to accept money to advance the cause of freedom; but on the condition that donations thus given should be placed absolutely and without directions, at his own disposal to be employed as he saw fit. He did not proclaim his intentions of inciting an Insurrection to every one. No man ever lived more prudent than he: I assert this fact, boldly, in spite of the seeming insanity of his recent attempt at Harper's Ferry. We have only heard one side of that story thus far; when we shall have heard the other, and know why the rebellion broke out so suddenly and fatally, we shall see, I have no manner of doubt, that Brown's common sense did not desert him in that unfortunate affair. It is an unforeseen accident that frequently decides the fate of battles and conspiracies. Brown undoubtedly was betrayed, or in danger of arrest; and was compelled to precipitate the seizure of the Armory.
Gerrit Smith, I have no doubt-although I do

not know it-gives his money to liberate the slaves by the agency of underground railroads. What de-cent man would not?

I know that Gerrit Smith disapproves of insurrections. When Mr. A. B. Burdick, of New York, last spring, published a book of mine, called 'The Roving Editor; or Talks with Slaves in the South-ern States,' (which Idedicated to John Brown, and in which I clearly foretold his intentions,) Mr. Smith wrote to him, that he was glad that I had inscribed the volume to the Captain, who was 'an old and valued friend,' but that my book, although 'not too bold 'was 'too bloody' to suit him. He wrote to me that he had long feared that slavery would end in blood; but he could not contemplate so terrible a result with complacency. My reply to him, concluded with all the respect I feel for his noble life, was somewhat to this effect: That I thought any result, no matter how sanguinary in its progress, was infinitely preferable to the death-sleep of slave-ry, and the foul stain on the nation's escutcheon, which its continuance made. If, however, Gerrit Smith repented of his views,

and was converted to my creed. I have no hesitation in declaring that he will boldly avow it. He is neither a coward nor a politician, that he should seek to conceal his opinions.

#### THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK. On Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., Senator Mason,

On Tuesday alternoon, 18th inst., Senntor Mason, Col. Faulkner, (member of Congress, who lives a few miles from Harper's Ferry,) Mr. Vallandigham, (member of Congress from Ohio.) and other gentlemen, had a conversation with Old Brown while he lay in the Armory. A reporter of the New York Herald was present, and reports the questions and answers verbatim. We copy at length:

Mr. Mason-Can you tell us, at least, who furnished money for your expedition?

Mr. Brown-I furnished most of it myself. I cannot implicate others. It is my own folly that I

have been taken. I could easily have saved myself from it had I exercised my own better judgment, rather than yielded to my feelings. Mr. Mason—You mean, if you had escaped imme-

self secure without any escape, but I allowed myself to be surrounded by a force by being too tardy.

Mr. Mason-Tardy in getting away? Mr. Brown-I should have gone away, but I had thirty odd prisoners, whose wives and daughters were in tears for their salety, and I felt for them. Besides, I wanted to allay the fears of those who believed we came here to burn and kill. For this reason, I allowed the train to cross the bridge, and gave them full liberty to pass on. I did it only to spare the feelings of those passengers and their famlies, and to allay the apprehensions that you had got here in your vicinity a band of men who had no regard for life and property, nor any feeling of

Mr. Mason-But you killed some people passing along the streets quietly.

Mr. Brown-Well, sir, if there was anything of

Your own citizens, who were my prisoners, will tell you that every possible means were taken to prevent it. I did not allow my men to fire it. I did not allow my men to fire, nor even to return a fire, when there was danger of killing those we regarded as innocent persons, if I could help it. They will tell you that we allowed ourselves to be fired at repeatedly, and did not return it.

A Bystander—That is not so. You killed an un-

armed man at the corner of the house over there, (at the water tank,) and another besides.

Mr. Brown—See here, my friend, it is needless to

dispute, or contradict the report of your own neighbors, who were my prisoners.

Mr. Mason—If you would tell us who sent you here—who provided the means—that would be in-

formation of some value.

Mr. Brown-I will answer freely and faithfully bout what concerns myself-I will answer anything can with honor, but not about others. Mr. Vallandigham (member of Congress from

Ohio, who had entered) -Mr. Brown, who sent you Mr. Brown-No man sent me here; it was my own prompting, and that of my Maker, or that o

the devil, whichever you please to ascribe it to. I acknowledge no man in human form. Mr. Vallandigham-Did you get up the expedition yourself? Mr. Brown-I did.

Mr. Vallandigham-Did you get up this document that is called a Constitution? Mr. Brown-I did. They are a Constitution and

ordinances of my own contriving and getting up.
Mr. Vallandigham—How long have you been engaged in this business?

Mr. Brown—From the breaking out of the diffi-

culties in Kansas. Four of my sons had gone there to settle, and they induced me to go. I did not go there to settle, but because of the difficulties. Mr. Mason-How many are engaged with you in this movement? I ask these questions for our own

Mr. Brown-Any questions that I can honorably answer, I will, not otherwise. So far as I am my-

self concerned, I have told everything truthfully.

value my word, sir.

Mr. Mason—What was your object in coming?

Mr. Brown—We came to free the slaves, and only A Young Man (in the uniform of a volunteer

ompany)—How many men, in all had you?
Mr. Brown—I came to Virginia with eighteen en only, besides myself.

Volunteer—What in the world did you suppose

you could do here in Virginia with that amount of

Mr. Brown-Young man, I don't wish to discuss that question here.

Volunteer—You could not do anything.

Mr. Brown—How do you justify your acts?

Mr. Brown—How do you justify your acts?

Mr. Brown—I think, my friend, you are guilty

Mr. Brown—I think, my friend, you are guilty of a great wrong against God and humanity—I say it without wishing to be offensive—and it would be perfectly right for any one to interfere with you, so

far as to free those you wilfully and wickedly hold

in bondage. I do not say this insultingly.

Mr. Mason—I understand that.

Mr. Brown—I think I did right, and that others will do right who interfere with you at any time and all times. I hold that the Golden Rule, 'Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, applies to all who would help others to gain their liberty.

Lieut. Stewart—But you don't believe in the

Mr. Brown-Certainly I do.

Mr. Vallandigham—Where did your men come from? Did some of them come from Ohio?

Mr. Brown—Some of them.
Mr. Vallandigham—From the Western Reserve Mr. Brown—Yes, I believe one came from below

Steubenville, down not far from Wheeling.

Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Ohio this summer? Mr. Brown—Yes, sir.

Mr. Vallandigham-How lately?

Mr. Brown-I passed through to Pittsburgh on my way in June.

Mr. Vallandigham-Were you at any county or

State fair there?

Mr. Brown-I was not; not since June.

Mr. Brown—I was not; not since Julie.

Mr. Mason—Did you consider this a military organization, in this paper (the Constitution)? I have not yet read it.

Mr. Brown—I did, in some sense. I wish you would give that paper close attention.

Mr. Mason—You considered yourself the Com-

mander-in-Chief of these 'provisional' military forces.

Mr. Brown-I was chosen, agreeably to the ordinance of a certain document, Commander-in-Chief

of that force.

Mr. Mason-What wages did you offer?

Mr. Brown-None. Lieut. Stewart- The wages of sin is death.

Mr. Brown—I would not have made such a re-mark to you, if you had been a prisoner and wounded in my hands.

A Bystander—Did you not promise a negro in

On the standar — Did you have a month?

Mr. Brown—I did not.

Bystander—He says you did.

Mr. Valiandigham—Were you ever in Dayton,

Mr. Brown-Yes, I must have been. Mr. Vallandigham-This summer

Mr. Brown-No, a year or two singe.
Mr. Mason-Does this talking annoyou? Mr. Brown—Not the least.
Mr. Vallandigham—Have you lived long in Ohio?
Mr. Brown—I went there in 1850; I lived in

Summit county, which was then Trumbull county my native place is in York State; my father lived there till his death, in 1805. Mr. Vallandigham-Do you recollect a man ir Ohio named Brown, a noted counterfeiter?

Mr. Brown-I do ; I knew him from a boy ; his father was Henry Brown; they were of Irish or Scotch descent, and he had a brother also engaged in

that business; when boys, they could not read or write; they were of a very low family. Mr. Vallandigham—Have you been in Portage county lately?
Mr. Brown—I was there in June last.

Mr. Vallandigham—When in Cleveland, did you attend the Fugitive Slave Law Convention there? Mr. Brown-No. I was there about the time of the sitting of the court to try the Oberlin rescuers. I spoke there publicly on that subject. I spoke of the Fugitive Slave Law and my own rescue. Of course, so far as I had any influence at all, I was

disposed to justify the Oberlin people for rescuing the slave, because I have myself forcibly taken slayes from bondage. I was concerned in taking eleven slaves from Missouri to Canada last winter I think I spoke in Cleveland before the Convention. I not know that I had any conversation with any of the Oberlin rescuers. I was sick part of the time I was in Ohio with the ague. I was part of the time in Ashtabula county.

Mr, Vallandigham—Did you see any thing of

Joshua R. Giddings there? Mr. Brown—I did meet him.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you converse with him?
Mr. Brown—I did. I would not tell you; of course, any thing that would implicate Mr. Giddings; but I certainly met with him, and had conversations with him.

Mr. Vallandigham—About that rescue case?

Mr. Brown-Yes, I did; I heard him express hi opinions upon it very freely and frankly.

Mr. Vallandigham—Justifying it?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; I do not compromise him

certainly by saying that.

A Bystander—Did you go out to Kansas under

the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society? Mr. Brown-No, sir; I went out under the auspices of John Brown, and nobody else.

Mr. Vallandigham-Will you answer this: Did you talk with Giddings about your expedition Mr. Brown-No, I won't answer that, because a

denial of it I would not make, and to make any affirmation of it, I should be a great dunce. Mr. Vallandigham—Have you had any corre-spondence with parties at the North on the subject

t this movement?

Mr. Brown—I have had correspondence. A Bystander-Do you consider this a religious

Mr. Brown—It is, in my opinion, the greates service a man can render to God. Bystander—Do you consider yourself an instru-ment in the hands of Providence?

· Mr. Brown—I do.

Bystander—Upon what principle do you justify Mr. Brown-Upon the Golden Rule. I pity the poor in bondage that have none to help them;

why I am here; not to gratify any personal animosity, revenge or vindictive spirit. It is my sympathy with the oppressed and the wronged, that are as good as you, and as precious in the sight of Bystander-Certainly. But why take the slaves against their will?
Mr. Brown-I never did.

Bystander-You did in one instance, at least.

Stephens, the other wounded prisoner, here said, in a firm, clear voice- You are right. In one case, I know, the negro wanted to go back.' A Bystander-Where did you come from?

Mr. Stephens-I lived in Ashtabula county Mr. Vallandigham-How recently did you leave

Ashtabula county?
Mr. Stephens Some months ago. I never re sided there any length of time; have been through

Mr. Vallandigham-How far did you live from Jefferson?
Mr. Brown—Be cautious, Stephens, about any answers that would commit any friend. I would

Stephens turned partially over with a groan of

Mr. Vallandigham (to Mr. Brown)-Who are your advisers in this movement? Mr. Brown-I cannot answer that. I have no

merous sympathizers throughout the entire North.
Mr. Vallandigham—In northern Ohio? Mr. Brown-No more than any where else; in

all the free States. Mr. Vallandigham-But you are not personally acquainted in southern Ohio?

Mr. Brown -Not very much. Mr. Vallandigham (to Stephens)-Were you at the Convention last June? Stephens-I was.

Vallandigham (to Brown)-You made

speech there?
Mr. Brown—I did, sir.

A Bystander-Did you ever live in Washington

Mr. Brown-I did not. I want you to understand, gentlemen-(and to the reporter of the Herald,) you may report that—I want you to under-stand, that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the most wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has moved me, and that alone. We expected no reward, except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do for those in distress and greatly oppressed as we would be done by. The cry of distress of the oppressed is my reason, and the only thing that prompted me to

A Bystander.—Why did you do it secretly? Mr. Brown—Because I thought that necessary success; no other reason.

Bystander—And you think that honorable? Have

you read Gerrit Smith's last letter?

Mr. Brown—What letter do you mean?

Bystander—The New York Herald of yesterday,

in speaking of this affair, mentions a letter in this CARD FROM HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. way:—' Apropos to this exciting news, we recol-lect a very significant passage in one of Gerrit Smith's letters, published a month or two ago, in which he speaks of the folly of attempting to strike the shack-les off the slaves by the force of moral suasion or legal agitation, and predicts that the next movement made in the direction of negro emancipation would be an insurrection in the South'

be an insurrection in the South.'
Mr. Brown—I have not seen the New York Herald for several days past; but I presume from your re-marks about the gist of the letter that I should concur with it. I agree with Mr. Smith that moral suasion is hopeless. I don't think the people of the slave States will ever consider the subject of slavery in its true light till some other argument is resorted

to than moral suasion.

Mr. Vallandigham—Did you expect a general ris ing of the slaves in case of your success?

Mr. Brown—No, sir; nor did I wish it; I expect-

ed to gather them up from time to time, and set hem free, Mr. Vallandigham-Did you expect to hold pos-

session here till then?

Mr. Brown—Well, probably I had quite a differsession here till then?

Mr. Brown—Well, probably I had quite a different idea. I do not know that I ought to reveal my plans. I am here a prisoner and wounded, because I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate But you must not expect to escape the responsi-I foolishly allowed myself to be so. You overrate your strength in supposing I could have been taken if I had not allowed it. I was too tardy after commencing the open attack—in delaying my move-ments through Monday night, and up to the time I ments through Monday night, and up to the was all was attacked by the government troops. It was all volve the people of the Free States in the disgraph was attacked by the government troops. It was all volve the people of the Free States in the disgraph was attacked by the government troops.

negro (Heywood.) Mr. Vailandigham—What time did you commence your organization in Canada?

Mr. Brown—That occurred about two years ago,

if I remember right. It was, I think, in 1858. Mr. Vallandigham—Who was the Secretary? Mr. Brown—That I would not tell if I recollect ed, but I do not recollect. I think the officers were elected in May, 1858. I may answer incorrectly, but not intentionally. My head is a little confused by wounds, and my memory obscure on dates, &c. Dr. Biggs-Were you in the party at Dr. Kenne-

Mr. Brown-I was the head of that party. I oc cupied the house to mature my plans. I have not been in Baltimore to purchase caps.
Dr. Biggs-What was the number of men at Ken-

nedy's?

Mr. Brown—I decline to answer that. Dr. Biggs-Who lanced that woman's neck

Mr. Brown.—I did. I have sometimes practised in surgery when I thought it a matter of humanity and necessity, and there was no one else to do it, but have not studied surgery.

Dr. Biggs—It was done very well and scientifical-

ly. They have been very clever to the neighbors, I have been told, and we had no reason to suspect them, except that we could not understand their movements. They were represented as eight or nine persons; on Friday there were thirteen.

Mr. Brown—There were more than that.
Q. Where did you get arms to obtain possession

of the armory? A. I bought them.
Q. In what State? A. That I would not state.
Q. How many guns? A. Two hundred Sharp's ndred revolvers-what is called the es and two hi Massachusetts Arms Company's revolvers, a little

given to me a year or two ago. Q. In Kansas? A. No, I had nothing given me in Kansas.

Q. By whom, and in what State? A. I decline answer. It is not properly a swivel; it is a very large rifle, with a pivot. The ball is larger than a musket ball; it is intended for a slug. Reporter of the Herald—I do not wish to annoy

you; but if you have anything further you would

wrong. better-all you people at the South-prepare your-selves for a settlement of that question that must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it.
The sooner you are prepared, the better. You may dispose of me very easily. I am nearly disposed of now; but this question is still to be settled—this scientious, truthful, brave, disinterested man, (however, and the convertion of the convertion

one, meant to butcher us after we had surrendered. An officer here stated that the orders to the ma-

the attack?

harm any one not in arms against us. Q. Brown, suppose you had every nigger in the United States, what would you do with them? A. Set them free.

Q. Your intention was to carry them off, and free them? A. Not-at all. A Bystander-To set them free would sacrifice

the life of every man in this community. Mr. Brown-I do not think so. Bystander-I know it. I think you are fanati-

Mr. Brown-And I think you are fanatical .-

mad,' and you are mad. Was it your only object to free the negroes ! . Absolutely our only object. Q. But you demanded and took Col. Washington's silver and watch? A. Yes; we intended free

with no desire to enrich ourselves with any plunder Q. Did you know Sherrod in Kansas? I understand you killed him. A. I killed no man except in curing freedom at whatever cost. fair fight; I fought at Black Jack Point and Ossa-wattomie, and if I killed anybody, it was at one of

BROWN'S APPEARANCE. The reporter of the Baltimore American, who gives a lengthened account of conversation with Capt. Brown, in which Senator Mason and others took part, prefaces his report with the following sketch :-

' After some little delay, we were introduced in the room where Brown and Stevens lay. Brown has a rather peculiar shaped head, long gray hair, which at this time was matted, the sabre cut in his head having caused blood to flow freely, to the complete disfigurement of his face, which, like his hands, was begrimmed with dirt, evidently the result of of it as a wild though well-meant effort, addingcontinued exposure to the smoke of powder. His Our views of war and bloodshed, even in the best of eyes are of a pale blue, or perhaps a sharp grey—
much such an eye as I remember his brother fillibuster, Walker, to have. During his conversation,
REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE OF 1776 DENY hereafter reported, no sign of weakness was exhibinvaded ; wounded and a prisoner, surrounded by a THE EXAMPLE OF OUR FATHERS.' It was ited. In the midst of enemies, whose home he had question, gave answers that betokened the spirit that animated him. The language of Gov. Wise

gamest man I ever saw '

While coming to this city, on Saturday, I first read a telegraph dispatch from Washington, saying that John Brown (the prisoner captured at Harper's Ferry,) refused, in the presence of Senator Mason and Messrs. Vallandigham, to answer the question, whether he had consulted Mr. Giddings about his Virginia expedition?

It is evident that the object of these gentlemer was not to obtain facts on which to predicate a charge of crime, or of any immoral or dishonorable act. Had such been their object, they would not have published what was not said; but they pro-claim their suspicions, and by such inuendoes and insinuations, seek to impugn the character of one

who was not present.

I do not feel called upon to reply to such attempts to cast reproach upon myself. I say to these questioners, Gentlemen. I am your peer. I have served my country as long, and I hope as honestly, as either of you; and you know, and the country knows, that any question you may propound to me touching the Government, its past or present position, will

who has for years cautioned you of the results that must follow the efforts of yourselves and party to extend slavery, and your determined purpose to in-volve the people of the Free States in the disgrace occasioned by my desire to spare the localing and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners and their families, and the community at honest and independent men of those States repudirisoners. of you to produce the results which have recently attracted the attention of the people. They are the immediate and unmistakable effects of the efforts of yourselves and party to establish slavery in Kansas. Murderers there were rewarded by executive appointments to office. Brown's sons were the victims of that despotism which your party exerted in favor of an institution which the people abhorred.

These facts do not rest on suspicion, nor on the efusal of a victim to answer any question. They rest upon the records and the history of the govern ment itself. No evasion, no tergiversation, can change the enduring truths to which I refer. And you would better subserve the public good by exert-ing your influence and occupying your time in correcting the evils you and your party have brought upon the country, than by vain effects to involve others in the crimes which you and your associates have committed.

To the public I will say, that Brown never consulted me in regard to his Teginia expedition, or any other expedition or matter unatever. Girard House, Philad., Oct. 24, 1859

# The Liberator.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

THE TRAGEDY AT HARPER'S PERRY. We have devoted a large portion of our present number to the publication of such particulars of the well-intended but sadly misguided effort of Capt. John Brown and his score of confederates, at Harpunder the navy size.

Q. Why did you not take that swivel you left in the house? A. I had no occasion for it. It was mately throughout the South, as have been received: with the comments of various Democratic and Republican journals upon this outbreak, which are charac

terized by an equal mixture of ferocity and cowardice As to the plot itself, it is evident that few or non were privy to it, except the little hand directly engaged in it; for though Capt. Brown had many to sym pathize with him, in different parts of the country, in view of his terrible bereavements, perils and sufferlike to say, I will report it.

Mr. Brown—I have nothing to say, only that I ings in Kansas, in defence of the freedom of that ter claim to be here in carrying out a measure I believe ritory against Border Ruffian invasion, and were disperfectly justifiable, and not to act the part of an posed to contribute not only to relieve his necessities ncendiary or ruffian, but to aid those suffering great but also to facilitate the escape of slaves through his wish to say, furthermore, that you had instrumentality to Canada, still an enterprise so wild

negro question, I mean; the end of that is not yet. ever misguided or unfortunate,) does not exist; that These wounds were inflicted on me-both sobre cuts he possesses a deeply religious nature, powerfully body—some minutes after I had ceased fighting, and had consented to a surrender, for the benefit of others, not for my own. (This statement was vehemently denied by all around.) I believe the Major (menning Lieut. J. B. Stuart of the United States Cavalry.) would not have been alive; I could have killed him just as easy as a mosquito when he came in, but I supposed he came in only to receive our Golden Rule, it is no cant from his lips, but a vital supposed he came in only to receive our Golden Rule, it is no cant from his lips, but a vital content of the captive I remembering these surrender. There had been loud and long cries of application of it to his own soul, 'remembering those 'Surrender' from us—as loud as men could yell—that are in bonds as bound with them'; that when but in the confusion and excitement, I suppose we he affirms, that he had no other motive for his conwere not heard. I do not think the Major, or any duet at Harper's Ferry, except to break the chains of the oppressed, by the shedding of the least possirines were not to shoot anybody; but when they ble amount of human blood, he speaks the truth. were fired upon by Brown's men, and one of them the whole truth, and nothing but the truth'; and were obliged to return the compliment. that if he shall be (as he will speedily, beyond a An Officer-Why did not you surrender before peradventure) put to death, he will not die ignobly, Mr. Brown-I did not think it was my duty or and in defence of the sacred and inclienable rights of interest to do so. We assured the prisoners that we man, and will therefore deserve to be held in grate-did not wish to harm them, and they should be set ful and honorable remembrance to the latest posterity at liberty. I exercised my best judgment, not be- by all those who glory in the deeds of a Wallace o lieving the people would wantonly sacrifice their Tell, a Washington or Warren. Read his replies to own fellow-citizens, when we offered to let them go on being allowed to change our position about a the interrogatories propounded to him by Senator quarter of a mile. The prisoners agreed by vote Mason and others! Is there another man, of all the mong themselves to pass across the bridge with us. thirty millions of people inhabiting this country, who We wanted them only as a guaranty of our own could have answered more wisely, more impressively safety, that we should not be fired into. We took more courageously, or with greater moral dignity them in the first place as hostages, and to keep them from doing any harm. We did kill some men in defending ourselves, but I saw no one fire except directly in self-defence. Our orders were strict not to too, his replies in court with reference to his counsel Where shall a more undaunted spirit be found? It vain will the sanguinary tyrants of the South, and their Northern minions, seek to cover him with infamy :-

> · Courts, judges can inflict no brand of shame, Or shape of death, to shroud him from applause.

For, by the logic of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and by the principles enforced by this nation in its boasted Declaration of Independence, Capt. Brown was a hero, struggling against fearful odds, not for Whom the gods would destroy, they first make his own advantage, but to redeem others from a horrible bondage, to be justified in all that he aimed to achieve, however lacking in sound discretion. And by the same logic and the same principles, every slaveholder has forfeited his right to live, if his dely to appropriate the property of slaveholders to carry struction be necessary to enable his victims to break object. It was for that, and only that, and the yoke of bondage; and they, and all who are disposed to aid them by force and arms, are fully warranted in carrying rebellion to any extent, and se-

It will be a terribly losing day for all Slavedon when John Brown and his associates are brought to the gallows. It will be sowing seed broadcast for a harvest of retribution. Their blood will cry trumpettongued from the ground, and that cry will be responded to by tens of thousands in a manner that shall cause the knees of the Southern slave-mongers to smite together as did those of Belshazzar of old! O that they might avoid all this by a timely repentance!

The New York Journal of Commerce, with its characteristic mendacity, says that the Liberator, last week, preserved an ominous silence upon the Harper's Ferry 'rebellion'! Now, the truth is, that we spoke causes, are too well known to need repeating here: THE RIGHT OF THE SLAVES TO IMITATE a more desperate army of all the comment we could find room to make, be army of officials, and a more desperate army of men; with the gallows staring him full in cause of the pre-occupancy of our columns; but in cause of the pre-occupancy of our columns; but in cause of the pre-occupancy of our columns; but in cause of the pre-occupancy of our columns; but in the longest article upon the subject, what more could be compared by the columns of the columns. we say to define our position on the one hand, or to well expressed his boldness when he said, 'He is the rebuke the hypocritical villany of the Journal of Commerce on the other ?

JOHN BROWN, AND HIS MOVEMENT. | the greatness of the preparations, but no good what-The telegraph has reported, and the periodical press ever. The negroes who were associated with him has circulated throughout the country, details of in- were either killed, or fell again into the hands of their tense interest respecting this man, and the daring ad- oppressors. How many he had helped to a secure

What is to be said of him, and of it?

First, and most important, what is to be said of his accident or some treachery brought on this outbreak character and his motive? Is he honest or false, dis- before his plans were matured, even so far as to be interested or selfish, noble or vile? Was his purpose intelligibly made known by his failure. We are a good purpose?

from year to year, has told us much of the actions of his method of operations appears too plainly to b and the sufferings of one who was familiarly known mistaken, namely, the collection of large quantities of there as 'Old man Brown,' and 'Ossawatomie Brown,' arms, and the expectation, in emergencies more of and more details respecting him have recently been less probable, of a bloody conflict. The American published in the Atlas and Bee, by a perfectly com- Anti-Slavery Society, and its organ, the Anti-Slavery petent and trustworthy witness, Mr. James Redpath. Standard, and its ally, the Liberator, have always The same moral characteristics appear, the same pur- carnestly endeavored to dissuade the slaves and their pose is manifest, in his conduct at Kansas and dur- helpers from this method of vindicating their rights ing his late residence in Virginia.

appeared of sterner integrity, of truer nobleness of tionists, in general, on the ground of policy, pru oul, of more hearty devotion to what he consid- dence, and probability of success, and, by those of ered right, or of more unselfish desires and more assid- their number who are non-resistants, on the ground uous labors for the benefit of others. His whole life of principle. In this dissuasion, for both these reahas shown him to be one of God's nobility, and his sons, I most heartily and fully concur. serious, earnest demeanor, on the only occasion when First, as to the lower ground, that of prudence and I had the pleasure of seeing him, well corresponded good judgment; it is absurd to fight when the party with that character. His aspect and bearing, his in question is so small, or so ill provided, that it will speech and action took hold of the hearts of those certainly lose what it fights for. The slaves of this who possessed any corresponding nobleness, and kin- country (though their cause for fighting is as good, dled hearty affection as well as deference and respect and ten times more urgent, than that of our Revoluamong his associates. He was a man to be loved and tionary fathers) are so destitute of money, arms trusted as well as to be obeyed. Such is the testi- stores, leaders, knowledge, of various indispensable mony of those who knew him best.

been to support his family by honest labor, in a place the slightest probability of success, even to those enwhere he could also take an active part in confirming gaged in it, while the condition of the slaves around free institutions, and averting the curse of slavery them is rendered far worse by their movement, from a State then in the process of formation. Dis- whether for themselves it be a success or a failure. appointed in the first of these pursuits by the ma- 'The sons of Zeruiah are yet too hard for them. rauding army of Border Ruffians, who burnt his The one single advantage which insurrectionary move house, murdered his sons, and desolated his home, ments contribute towards the grand object of the (and all these as mere steps towards the extermina- overthrow of slavery-namely, the renewed demon slavery,) he seems to have devoted himself wholly to making every slaveholder's life a succession of alarms the second, and to have lived, thenceforth, with no suspicions and panic terrors -is not sufficient to counselfish or private purpose, but wholly for the defence terbalance their many evils. I think that no intelli

future ages, eulogized by Jesus as the model of human erty. excellence for helping one whom he chanced to find | But there is a higher and nobler ground than this in need. John Brown did more than this, and emu- which urges yet more forcibly to the same conclulated the example of the beneficent Savior himself, sion. As the Anti-Slavery movement is a great re for he went to seek those who were lost, that he might ligious enterprise, seeking a Christian end by Chris save them. I know no more noble instance of the tian means-as it proposes in no case to render evi ed heroism, than the voluntary consecration, by good-so its advocates desire and counsel that the and the labors of his whole life, in behalf of the most out their deliverance. The word Christian has been needy and unfortunate of human beings.

tude, and a lofty place in the records of history, by is necessary to explain and define. I therefore pre

ife wes common to both, but neither esteemed this ing jurisdiction alike over slave and freeman. ombat, on the side acknowledged to be right, in the that at Lexington and Bunker Hill, that it gaze of an admiring world-

But the stern joy which warriors feel He was combatting a civilized nation, which respect-

the event of his imprisonment, would have given him honorable treatment and ultimate release. How unspeakably greater the danger, how much more fearful the risks, to which John Brown subjectin Virginia for the purpose of helping the slaves! It is to pass one's life among bandits for the chance of being able to help those whom they have plundered. It is to live surrounded by a brutal, ignorant, vulgar and vicious population, regardless alike of honor and justice, of humanity and religion; to have one's life and conversation among a people who despise benevolence, mock at the Golden Rule, ignore even such given on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience, by manliness as an English pugilist practises, strike a George William Curtis. It performed the very imman when he is down, get their livelihood by rob- portant service to the community of giving an accuto live among a people who, being constantly in the which is now-a-days popularly called 'infidelity.' Of stantly fearing them; and who, ever suspicious of a Mr. Curtis said he should not speak, as he supposed dence, and at short notice to inflict upon him such audience had no concern. The lecture was an effecpersonal indignity, brutal abuse, and privation of tive vindication of the right of private judgment and and with whom it is customary to punish humanity to all sects, of insisting that this road, so excellent, so worse than in civilized countries they do crime.

pente, and at enormous and fearful risk to himself, have journeyed on it, has its terminus just at that to help the slaves to freedom. It was a noble pur- point. The road, they say, is admirable and indis pose, and will receive the plaudit of every manly

Governor's chair in the slave-breeding State of Vir- ity (as clerically and popularly used) really means a great mistake in supposing that the slaves wished to differently from me! escape; and thereupon he proceeded to offer a reward The word Protestant, like the word Christian before of \$1000 for the apprehension of one of Brown's as- it, and the word Methodist after it, had been origisociates who had escaped, to send multitudes of armed nally used as a term of reproach ; the name, from the men scouring the mountains in pursuit of him, and to lapse of time and the associations connected with venurge the importance of the organization of military erated ancestors, has become reputable and even honthroughout the State, and the exercise of great vigi- orable, but the thing, the protest of reform at the preslance against similar movements hereafter !!!

not think it necessary to offer a thousand dollars for his head, or to proceed to the organization of additional bodies of military, or to recommend great vig-

is stamped upon their face ? It appears that John Brown's motive and purpose

of his method? Brown is regarded by those who knew him best as

venture which has left him in the hands of bitter and escape before, how many he had reasonable hope of relentless enemies, bereft of resources, and threaten- delivering, if his plan, of operations had succeeded, we have no means of judging, because we do not know what that plan was. It is conjectured that some therefore unable to say precisely how far he was im The history of Kansas, reported in the newspapers prudent in this undertaking. One feature, however, All bloody and violent methods of opposition to sla-In the whole history of this country, no man has very have been uniformly discouraged by the Aboli-

kinds, and opportunities of concert and combination His purpose in going to Kansas seems to have that no individual insurrectionary movement offer ion of freedom, and the permanent establishment of stration which they give of the insecurity of tyrants and relief of those who were yet more oppressed than gent friend of the slave, even if he be a fighting man, himself. With this view he went to Virginia. can advise them to fight, with the expectation that

The picture of the Good Samaritan will live to all they will thus retain their lives and regain their lib-

combination of disinterested affection with exalt- for evil, but always to seek to overcome evil with this strong, free, intelligent man, of all his powers, slaves use only Christian means by which to work so misused and perverted by a pro-slavery clergy, La Favette has won unbounded praise and grati- that when Abolitionists use it in this connection, it volunteering his services in behalf of an oppressed mise that I repudiate with indignation the idea that people, at the darkest hour in their fortunes, and with Christianity requires any human being patiently to every prospect of losing what he risked in their be- acquiesce in enslavement. The 'liberty with which half. He offered his aid in this desperate crisis, and Christ makes free' includes no such stupidity as the came hither when it was accepted. It was a nobla duty of consenting to be chained, and beaten, and act, and the glory which has followed his success is treated as a beast of burden. 'The glorious liberty of no more than he has fully deserved. But John Brown the children of God' authorises its possessor to cast did far more. He voluntarily devoted his labors, off Legree's or Netherland's chain not less than Sathe toils and sufferings of a life, to those who were tan's chain. Every slave, Christian or not, has a so oppressed that they could not receive a message right, in virtue of his human body and soul, to defrom him, or send an answer to him. The people clare his freedom, and to take his freedom. But this for whom he was planning and toiling could not give right does not include, nor extend to, the killing of him even gratitude, for they did not know of his his tyrant, were he as bad as Netherland himself; existence; and each one whom he succeeded in de- and the Christian system expressly forbids us to use livering saw him only for an instant, as he de- such means, even for so good an end. According to spatched them, under cloud of night, through dangers that system, evil is to be overcome with good, never which his care had diminished, towards a liberty with corresponding evil. Wound for wound, stripe which he risked for himself, that he might secure for stripe, life for life, are provisions belonging to the barbarous and obsolete Jewish system : the Christian Then the amount, and the sort, of danger incur- code says-Render not evil for evil. And this I hold red, how different in these two cases! The risk of to be the true, the just and the obligatory law, hold-

earthly life his most precious possession. La Fayette Judging, feeling obliged by my allegiance to truth had not only the consciousness of a lofty, noble, chi- and righteousness to judge, by this standard, I must valrous position, the satisfaction of fighting an open say of the shedding of blood at Harper's Ferry, as of right way to maintain a good cause. To take, and hold, one's liberty, without either taking revenge or inflicting injury, or, if need be, to die rather than submit to the base condition of a slave, this is well; ed rank like his, even in an enemy, and which, in all honor to him or to her who firmly takes and inflexibly adheres to this position. To gain one's freedom by killing the kidnapper is to do evil that good may come. But if Brown is not to be praised for fighting, even for liberty, what is to be said of Wise, ed himself! Think, reader, what it is to go to live and the military ruffians of the Slave Power, who shed blood in defence of slavery? What but that they are as much worse than the Priest and the Levite who passed by on the other side, as they were worse than the Good Samaritan ?- c. K. w.

FOURTH FRATERNITY LECTURE.

An excellent lecture on 'Modern Infidelity' was berv. find their enjoyment in drunkenness. It is rate statement of the form and substance of the thing wrong, are constantly deserving reprisals, and con- real infidelity, a disbelief in the existence of God, stranger, are wont to count their suspicions as evi- it to be a very rare thing, and one with which his liberty as they habitually bestow upon the slaves; free inquiry, and it well described the error, common commodious, so needful to the public welfare, and an-The purpose of John Brown was, at his own ex- swering their own purpose so perfectly as far as they pensable so far, but whoever presumes to go further, in a line continuous with it, is sure to go wrong, and The braggart buffoon who appropriately holds the is, moreover, an 'infidel.' So the charge of infidelginia, said, in his Richmond speech, that Brown made only this-You are wicked enough to dare to think

ent day against popular vice or popular error, is stig-At the North, if a person should come stealthily matized as much as ever, and the supporters of the from abroad to whisper to our working men that they vice or the error retort by hurling back the cry of could find better wages and a pleasanter situation 'Infidel'; and this barbed dart, this indefinite but elsewhere, and they should reject his proposition, say- venomed vituperation, is flung with equal spite, in our ing that they were perfectly satisfied here, we should own age, against the opposer of superstition and the opposer of slavery.

Protest is the safety-valve of every age and coun try, and every age and country furnish some examilance to guard against the repetition of such sugges- ples of its salutary influence. The clarion blown by Luther, which overthrew the gigantic Papal power, Sapient Wise! The cause of the slaveholders is so has been needed in every generation since his time desperate, that neither truth nor moderately probable and has been sounded by a succession of brave relies will answer its necessities. But will it help the formers, each performing a most important service to matter for the Governor of the Ancient Dominion to his age, and each execrated for it by those who were tell lies so preposterously absurd that their falseness making shrines for the popular Diana. Its notes ar now heard sounding the onset against slavery, and it is a matter of course that the supporters of slavery, were the highest and the noblest. What is to be said in Church and State, should cry 'Infidel' against those who sound it.

There are few towns in New England where thi person of great prudence, caution and good judg- sort of vague vituperation is not used by somebody ment, as well as great boldness. These qualities do against somebody else. There are few, therefore, tha not appear in the transactions at Harper's Ferry. He would not gain instruction as well as entertainment effected there not only no good commensurate with by hearing this lecture. - c. x. w.

LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL J. MAY By the following letter, (which, though written for our private perusal, we take the liberty to print for the gratification of many others,) it will be seen that in the course of another week, we shall probably have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in this city, after a year's absence on his European tour, of our early friend, faithful and universally beloved coadjutor, Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, N. Y. H. has done excellent service abroad, and will receive a cordial welcome home.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 1859 MY VERY DEAR FRIEND:

I returned to this modern Babylon last Monday evening, and while eating my supper, the waiter brought me an envelope, containing a letter from yourself, another from George B. Emerson, and a third from my dear Joseph. I assure you, they gave a relish to my repast, which no sweets or spices could have done.

My absence from my country and home is now soon, I trust, to end; and I look towards the land of my birth and of my dearest relations and friends with a yearning heart. For 'my country, with all thy faults, I love thee still.' If we surpass all other na. tions in the iniquity of slaveholding, we excel them in several very important respects.

The tour I have taken has been full of entertainment and instruction-sometimes too intensely interesting to be promotive of the object for which I came abroad. Nevertheless, I have improved much; certainly I have gained flesh and ruddy looks,

My visit to Great Britain and Ireland has been altogether the most gratifying part of my tour, except. ing only Rome and Switzerland. And the delight I have had here in meeting the 'true and faithful' of whom I had so often heard, has been to me a joy I have found no where else. Now that he has gote, I especially rejoice that I had the privilege of seeing so much of Prof. Nichol, as well as his admirable wife. If my cousin, Samuel May, Jr., received my long letter, mailed to him in Wales, on the 16th day of Sept., you have already had some account of my visits to anti-slavery friends up to that date. But my highest pleasures of the sort have been enjoyed since then, in my visits to Richard D. Webb, James Haugh. ton, Mrs., Edmundson, and other friends, in Ireland, and to Mary Estlin, Mary Carpenter, and a host of others in Bristol. As to R. D. Webb, he took complete possession of my heart. Indeed, he and I fell so in love with each other, that I do not think what we say the one of the other should be taken by others without large deductions'!

The interviews that I had with anti-slavery friends in Dublin and Bristol were exceedingly satisfactory, and I believe more beneficial to the cause than more public meetings would have been.

94 o'clock. Since I finished the previous page, I have been to dine with the Trustees of the Dr. Wil. liams Library, 49 Red Cross street. Most of them were Unitarians-many of them Unitarian ministers. After dinner, they moved and passed a resolution welcoming me, and complimenting me for my antislavery labors. I addressed them half an hour en the conduct of the American Church, our Unitarian section of it not excepted. They seemed much moved. Mr. Aspland invited me to lecture on Slavery in his chapel next Tuesday evening. Dr. Sadler invited me to preach in his chapel next Sunday morning. All were exceedingly cordial. One gentleman subscribed for the Anti-Slavery Standard.

There is a great work to be done in this country. I have several proposals to make when I see you. You may expect me about the 3d or 5th of Novem-Yours, with unabated affection, SAMUEL J. MAY.

P. S. I am to lecture on Slavery next week, on l'uesday evening, in Mr. Aspland's chapel, and en Friday evening, in a large Methodist church. Miss Remond is really doing excellent service. Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

SALLIE HOLLEY'S LABORS IN MAINE. WEST GOULDSBORG' Oct. 19, 1859.

DEAR MR. GARRISON : Already have your readers been informed that this untiring, earnest and devoted pleader for the slave has been laboring for several weeks in Maine. For the last month, she has visited the extreme eastern portion of our State, and for the first time there have the doctrines and principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society been declared. Testimony has all been given to the worth and efficiency of her labors here, but much more might be said, and still not half the story be told. I have heard her speak in Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Winter Harbor, Hancock, Ellsworth, and twice in Cherryfield, in all of which places the anti-slavery word has been spoken with a power and beauty that have touched more than one heart, and caused it to beat, for the first time, with sympathy for the slave.

In all these meetings, I have felt the mighty influence of the spirit of truth, as she has declared the whole counsel of God,' so gently, and yet so firmly. So great has been this influence, that I would that I could sit under her ministrations seven times moreyes, even 'seven times seven.' Those who have heard her but once or twice, cannot realize from what an extensive store-house of knowledge and culture she takes the ideas which so gain the admiration of their intellects and the affections of their hearts. It is a cause for rejoicing that so many in Maine have listened to her voice-that voice which pleads for the slave with an eloquence we might expect, when the soul whose deep feelings it utters is all alive with the love of God and humanity. And it is certainly a hopeful omen, that ministers, lawyers, members of the State Legislature and of Congress, county officers, church members, and humble citizens in Maine, have all joined in welcoming her to their homes, and have given all necessary assistance in getting up her meet-

All this seems to tell me that there is too deep and too strong an anti-slavery sentiment in Maine to content itself with working for any political party now existing, and occasionally giving aid and sympathy to an entertaining and interesting anti-slavery speaker, who is sent by a Society to whose funds it has not previously contributed. If the sympathy which has just been manifested for the noble and true Sallie Holley, in her tour through eastern Maine, be worth any thing, it will show itself by practical fruits of righteousness. If we could only judge the people by this, what a formidable array of names should we have a right to expect would turn up from 'away down east, demanding that Maine shall be a free State! And if we do not see this next winter, shall we not be justified in concluding that all this sympathy which we claim to have for the anti-slavery cause and its laborers is pretension and sham?

It must be that some of the precious seed sown by Sallie Holley in Maine will. fall upon good ground. Washington and Hancock counties will speak in estnest tones, and demand that their soil shall be free. We cannot lose in a moment the impression made upon our hearts as we listened spell-bound to her who so vividly pictured before us the horrors of American slavery. If we do, may God have mercy upon us, and help us, pretended Abolitionists of Maine, to wake up to a sense of our duty!

If we venerate so much an agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, how much more ought we to venerate the truth which that Society through its agents proclaims, and help it to increase its power by giving it 'material aid'! May the professing antislavery men and women of eastern Maine, at least, show their faith by their works, and bid defiance to, and sever all connection with, a Church or State, Union or Constitution, which is not on the side of God and humanity, and consequently does not demand the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slave!

XISS HOLLEY'S SECOND VISIT IN ELLS-WORTH, ME.

This hold, talented, educated, and truly eloquent Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society deliv-Agent of another lecture on her return from the Easterd another of the State, to a large and intelligent era france: on Monday evening, Oct. 17; holding the solience in silence and attention for an hour and indience in hour and the heautiful thre-quarters, and the reception he met from the church and priesthood, and showing the analogy bethere and present and the abolition movement of our guntry, and the similarity of the church of our day and that of Jesus's time. He was branded as an ingdel, a blasphemer, a devil, by the church of his time; so are the Abolitionists of our time.

The reformer in all ages has been sacrificed upon the altar of his cause, and why should the Abolitionthe stored any thing different in their case? for they strengaged in as noble and sacred a cause as human-

ity ever witnessed. In her tour East, she has been entertained, in almet every instance, if not all, by the best and most influential members of the Republican party, therety shedding light in their ranks, which must sooner er later spring up and bear the fruit of freedom. She was entertained here by the chairman of the Republess County Committee, which, as an index of the party here, shows that it is ahead of the church. party nere, and the greatest obstacle in the way of our morement; worse, much more so, than all things the pat together. The Baptist minister, who heard her lecture, told me the next day that her denunciations against the church were too sweeping; that the there against the Abolition movement as an charen and sometiment, but considered it eminently Christhat; that the church was doing all she could in this cause. I asked him if the abolition cause was emieastly Christian, why did you organize a 'Christian Anti-Slavery Society in Worcester, the other day, when our Society is so much older, and ready to receive you? You virtually said, by organizing, that we were anti-Christian. Why did the priests in Boston, in the midst of your revival, pray God to put a hook in Theodore Parker's mouth? Simply because he did not believe right; not that he is wanting in good morals, sympathy, humanity, justice and truth. Said I, what did your brother from Boston last summer tell me :- that they were spewing out their filth and slime indiscriminately, and their meetings were Tammany Hall gatherings.' Said my friend Kent, who stood by listening, 'How many Anti-Slavery sermons have you preached since you came here? Who entertains the Anti-Slavery lecturers? To whom do they go? What was Henry C. Wright called, while here last spring, in the midst of your revival, but an infidel?' Thank God there is progresslaymen begin to feel that priests are nothing but men,

But, to proceed. Miss Holley goes next to Surry, Bluehill, Sedgwick, Orland and Bucksport, in this county, and probably some other towns, preparing the way for Abolition sentiments. She tells me that her health is better than heretofore, and that she has met with the kindest reception all through the State. She has stirred up our pure minds to such an extent, that we shall send for Henry C. Wright to visit us immedistely, and assist us to dedicate two new meetinghouses which have been built the last season, one Baptist and the other Methodist. I apprehend that zeither will care to have him come, but we have conchided that he is the man, next in turn. Then some time in the winter, if he can be obtained, we will have Wendell Phillips, to deliver one or two of his Lyce-

Thus we progress here as well as in other places. Even in old Virginia, the Boston Journal brings us the news that there is now an insurrection. This is but the fruit of slavery, though the index of progress. But Freedom will have to march over the dead bodies of many before her banner can float over a redeemed

October 19, 1859.

THE REV. J. W. LOGUEN, AS A SLAVE AND AS A FREEMAN. A Narrative of Real Life. Syracuse, This is a volume of 444 duodecimo pages, every

page of which is replete with interest, beginning with Loguen's parentage, infancy and childhood, and tracing him from the Southern prison through the wil derness to Canada, and back to the United States again, to fight the enemy all through the anti-slavery war' to the end of the famous ' Jerry Rescue,' giving the particulars of that Rescue, with the names of the persons engaged in it, on the one side and on the other. For the sake of the millions still bound in chains at the South, as well as for his own pecuniary benefit, we hope this narrative will find many purchasers. Hereafter, as we can find space, we shall give our readers 'a taste of its quality,' by comous quotations.

Mr. Loguen has, for several years past, had the principal charge of the Underground Railroad at Syracuse, and is much respected. He is physically and mentally a very remarkable man, and one of the most effective platform speakers in the country. The portrait accompanying this volume does him no justice

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November-Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, 135 Washington streetpresents the following table of contents:-1. E. Felice Feresti. 2. Larvæ. 3. The Minister's Wooing. 4. Lion Llewellyn. 5. Tom Paine's First Appearance in America. 6. Trial Trip of the 'Flying Cloud.' 7. Dog-Talk, 8. The Reckoning. 9. A Trip to Cuba. 10. The First and the Last. 11. The Professer at the Breakfast Table. 12. Art. 13. Reviews, Literary Notices, and Recent American Publications. The new publishers announce to its readers, that the Magazine will be conducted upon the same general principles as heretofore.

## INTERESTING MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 24th inst., a large meeting (mostly of colored citizens) was held at the Bethel Church, West Centre street, Rev. Mr. Young presiding. The announced purpose of the meeting was to hear addresses from various individuals on Slavery and Temperance; but as freedom of speech was the order accepted for the evening, a wide range of thought was expressed, and a more than incidental reference made to the recent scene at Harper's Ferry. Those who indulged in a desponding mood in view of new persecutions anticipated were in a decided minority. The others, with a philosophic eye discovered an early future for a settlement of the ever-vexing question of slavery.

Among the speakers were the venerable Austin Steward and his daughter, who have been holding anti-slavery meetings in this vicinity; Mrs. Mary Shadd Cary, editor of the Provincial Freeman, Chatham, Canada West; William F. Johnson, the eloquent blind lecturer of Ithaca, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Smith, Rev. J. W. Lewis, Dr. John S. Rock, Lysander Spooner, Esq., and Wm. C. Nell. Rev. J. S. Martin and Rev. Wm. Jackson were also present and called for, but declined speaking, on account of the lateness of the hour. Seldom has it happened that, by seeming chance, without preconcerted arrangement, such an array of speakers has been found, and all warmed up with such emotions as found utterance on this occasion.

At eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, anticipating another gathering next Monday evening. Boston, Oct. 25, 1859.

The Anti-Slavery Convention at Cummington s posts oned till Nov. 19th and 20th. [See notice.]-We are happy to announce Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE among the speakers at the meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society at Manchester, on Sunday next.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19-P. M .-The killed and wounded in yesterday's conflict is as follows-Killed, six citizens and fifteen insurgents:

The local authorities are to try the prisoners for mur-der, and meanwhile the United States authorities are to proceed on the charge of treason. Gov. Wise said to U. S. District Attorney Ould that he has no objection to the general government proceeding against the prisoners, that is, what will be left of them by the time the Virginia authorities have done with them.

Brown is better and has made a fuller statement, in

Brown is better and has made a fuller statement, in which he says he rented the farm from Dr. Kennedy six months since, and the rent is paid till next March; he never had over twenty-two men at the farm at one time, that belonged to the organization, but he had allow of it, but they shall not be entitled to any acgood reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, tive protection.
Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and Canada; Art. 35. No Needless Waste.—The needless wast he had arms sufficient for fifteen hundred men; he had two hundred revolvers, two hundred Sharpe's fire, throwing open of fences, fields, buildings, or rifles, and a thousand spears; he left them at the needless killing of animals, or injury of either, shall farm; he had abundance of powder and other ammu-nition; he brought all the arms, from time to time, promptly and peremptorily punished. from Connecticut and other eastern points, to Ghambersburgh, Pennsylvania; they were directed to J. Smith & Sons, Kennedy Farm, his assumed name. They were packed in double boxes so as to deceive or found in arms with them, or found wilfully holdthe parties who handled them on their way to the ing slaves, shall be confiscated and taken, whenever farm. He says he made one mistake in either not and wherever it may be found, in either Free or Slave detaining the train on Sunday night, or permitting it to go on unmolested. This mistake, he seemed to infer, exposed his doings too soon, and prevented his tial trial, of desertion to the enemy, after becoming

under the Provisional Government :-

WHITES. Officers .- Gen. John Brown, Commander-in-Chief, wounded, but will recover; Capt. Oliver Brown, dead; Capt. Watson Brown, dead; Capt. Aaron C. Stevens, of Connecticut, wounded badly—he has three balls, and cannot possibly recover. Lieut. Edwin Coppie, of Iowa, unhurt; Lieut. Albert Hazlett,

win Coppie, of Iowa, unburt; Lieut. Albert Haziett, of Pennsylvania, dead; Lieut. Wm. Leman, of Maine, dead; Capt. John E. Cook, of Connecticut, escaped. Privates—Stewart Taylor, of Canada, dead; Charles P. Tidd, of Maine, dead; Wm. Thompson, of New York, dead; Adolph Thompson, of New York, dead; Capt. John King, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Lieut. Legalich. Anderson of Indiana dead; Lieut. Jeremiah Anderson, of Indiana, dead. With the three whites previously sent off, these

make a total of seventeen whites.

NEGROES. Dangerfield, newly of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead; Emperor, of New York, raised in South Caro-lina, not wounded, but a prisoner. The latter was elected a member of the Provisional Government some time since. Lewis Leary, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, dead. Copeland, of Ohio, raised in Virginia, not wounded, a prisoner at Charlestown, Gen. Brown has nine wounds, but none fatal.

Bushels of letters have been discovered from all Bushels of letters have been destrict Smith informs parts of the country. One from Gerrit Smith informs Brown of money being deposited in a bank in New York to the credit of J. Smith & Sons. It appears to be one of many, informing him from time to time as money was received.

THE FRAME-WORK OF THE PROPOSED RE-VOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19,-The following documents, found among Brown's papers, were endorsed: Pro-visional Constitution and Ordinance for the People of the United States : '

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, Slavery throughout its entire existence in the United States is none other than the most barbarons, unprovoked and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens against another portion, the only tion of its citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and in the limits of territory holden by this organization,

Therefore, we, the citizens of the United States, and the oppressed people, who, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect; together with all the other people degraded by the laws thereof,—do, for the time being, ordain and establish for ourselves the following Provisional Constitution of Codings the hetter to restrict our people.

Art. 48. These Articles not for the Overthrow of tution and Ordinance, the better to protect our people, property, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

Governments.—The foregoing articles shall not be conproperty, lives and liberties, and to govern our actions.

of any State government, or of the general government, or of the general government. Art, 1. Qualifications for Membership .- All per-

of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the Provisional Constitution and ordinances of organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held to be fully entitled to protec-

shall be a Congress or House of Representatives, com-posed of not less than five nor more than ten mem-bers, who shall be elected by all the citizens of mature age and sound mind, connected with this organization; and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct or inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 4. Executive. The Executive branch of this

President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or mem-bers of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by Art. 5. Judicial.—The Judicial branch shall con-

sist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and four Associate Judges of the said Court, each of them constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall Mr Dear Friend, I wrote you a week ago, di-continue in office until their places shall have been recting my letter to the care of Mr. Kearney. He

and Vice President, the punishment of crimes, army These are not of special appointments, salaries, &c

and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection, when needed, to Congress, or any member thereof, to John, whom we both hold in very high esteem, when needed, to Congress, or any member thereof, to the Supreme Court, or any member thereof, to the President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary of War, and to afford general protection to all civil officers, or other persons having a right to the same. Art. 28. Pr

Art. 28. Property.—All captured of common dependence of those belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole equally, without distinction, and may be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object. And any person, officer or otherwise, who shall imAnd any person, officer or otherwise, who shall imBaltimore Sun, one of the publishers of the National Era (an anti-slavery paper,) made application at the properly retain, secrete, or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by

plate, watches or jewelry especially considered to constitute a liberal enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use or destroy such money or other articles above mentioned, constitute the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft, and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commander-in-chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund and its fall statement of the condition of such fund and its nature.

The Washington the Washington the struction of the Era and Republic offices:

That there are desperate Abolitionists in this community, prepared to apply the match to the Union, cannot be reasonably doubted.

Have the National Era and Republic any subscribers in this city? If so, such are in hostile array to its durable well-being.

We suspect that the bloody scheme of Harper's Ferry had its aiders and abettors in Washington. We shall not be surprised if it is a concentrating point and the treatment of the Era and Republic offices:

That there are desperate Abolitionists in this community, prepared to apply the match to the Union, cannot be reasonably doubted.

Have the National Era and Republic any subscribers in this city? If so, such are in hostile array to its durable well-being.

We suspect that the bloody scheme of Harper's Ferry had its aiders and abettors in Washington.

al punishment without first having the benefit of a ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.

HARPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 19-P. M.—
or needless severity; but it shall be the duty of all The prisoners have been committed to Charlestown Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They will be indicted and tried in a few days. The question of jurisdiction has been settled in this way:—

The local authorities are to try the prisoners for more der, and meanwhile the resonance of the Almighty God, to whose care and the committee of the Almighty God, to whose care and the committee of the Almighty God, to whose care and the committee of the Almighty God, to whose care and the committee of the committee of the circumstances, to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness that the nature of the circumstances will admit of, are an in fear of the Almighty God, to whose care and the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit of, are an interest of the circumstances will admit persons, male and female, connected herewith, at all times and under all circumstances, to treat all such

ers as in fear of the Almighty God, to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

Art. 33. Volunteers.—All persons who may come forward, and who shall voluntarily deliver up slaves, and have their names registered on the books of this organization, shall, so long as they continue at peace, entitled to the fullest protection in person ar property, though not connected with the organiza-

members, acting as spies, or treacherously surrender members, acting as spies, or treacherously surrenderreinforcements from coming.

The names of all the parties on Sunday night, except three white men, whom he admits he sent away
on an errand, are as follows, with their proper titles
tions, shall be put to death, and their entire property confiscated.

Art. 38. Violation of Parole of Honor.-Person proven to be guilty of taking up arms, after having been set at liberty on parole of honor, or after the same, to have taken any active part with or for the enemy, direct or indirect, shall be put to death, and Articles 39, 40 and 41, require all labor for the

general good, and prohibit immoral actions.

Art. 12. The Marriage Relation Schools The Sabbath .- Marriage relations shall be at all times respected, and families be kept together as far as possi-ble, and broken families encouraged to re-unite, and intelligence-offices shall be established for that pur-pose. Schools and churches shall be established as soon as may be, for the purpose of religious and other instruction, and the first day of the week small be regarded as a day of rest, and appropriates to moral and religious instruction and improvement, so the re-lief of the suffering, the instruction of the young and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; norshall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor, unless in extremely urgent cases.

tremely urgent cases.

Art. 43. To Carry Arms Openly.—All persons known to be of good character and of sound mind and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, who are male or female, shall be encouraged

to carry arms openly.

Art. 44. No Person to carry Concealed Weapons. No person within the limits of conquered serifory, except regularly appointed policemen, express officers of army, mail carriers, or other fully accredited messengers of the Congress, the President, Vice President dent, members of the Supreme Court, or commis sioned officers of the army, and those under peculiar tircumstances, shall be allowed at any time to carry concealed weapons; and any person not specially au-thorized so to do, who shall be found so doing, shall be deemed a suspicious person, and may at once be arrested by any officer, soldier or citizen, without the formality of a complaint or warrant, and may at once

hopeless servitude, or absolute extermination, in utter and not connected with this organization, having disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration of Indepen- at once, or be taken in charge of by some vigilant ence;
Therefore, we, the citizens of the United States, shall be the duty of all citizens and soldiers, as well

United States, and look to no diment of the sons of mature age, whether prescribed, oppressed and enslaved citizens, or of prescribed or oppressed races, of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and fought under in the Revolution.

Art. 47. The Plurality of Offices.—No two offices specially provided for by this instrument shall be filled

y the same person at the same time. Art. 48. Oath .- Every officer, civil or military, Art. 2. Branches of Government.—The provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz: the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial.

The Joseph Mark and Judicial.

The Joseph Mark and Judicial and these ordinances. Also, every citi-Art. 3. The Legislative.—The Legislative branch zen and soldier, before being recognized as such, shall

SCHEDULE. The President of this Convention shall convene, immediately on the adoption of this instrument, a Convention of all such persons as shall have given their adherence, by signature, to the Constitution, who shall proceed to fill, by election, all offices specially and of the constitution, who shall proceed to fill, by election, all offices specially are all of the constitutions. cially named in said Constitution, the President of the Convention presiding, and issuing commissions to organization shall consist of a President and Vice such officers elect, all such officers being hereafter elected in the manner provided in the body of this instrument.

> BALTIMORE, Oct. 20 .- Gerrit Smith's letter of the most importance is as follows :-

Ретенвово', June 4, 1859.

MY DEAR FRIEND, ... I wrote you a week ago, difilled in the same manner by an election of citizens.

Articles 13 to 25 provides for the trial of the President and other officers and members of Congress, the impeachment of judges, the cuties of the President and Vice President, the nunishment of crimes army therefore write you without delay and direct to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even without delay and direct to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even without delay and direct to the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Kearney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Searney. He replied, informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Searney. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, but as Mr. Morton received, last even with the care of Mr. Searney. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington, and the care of Mr. Searney. He replied informing me that he had forwarded it to Washington and the care of Mr. Searney. He replied information in the care of Mr. Searney and Mr. Morton received in the care of Mr. Searney and Mr. Morton received in the care of Mr. Searney I have done what I could thus far letter to my son. I have done what I could thus far for Kansas, and what I could to keep you at your Art. 26. Treaties of Peace.—Before any treaty of peace shall take full effect, it shall be signed by the president, Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do President, Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do President, Vice President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must nevertheless continue to do President, Commander-in-Chief, a last two years, but I must never the last two years are the last two years and years are the last two y majority of the House of Representatives, a majority in order to keep you at your Kansas work. I send of the Supreme Court, and a majority of all the genme hear from you on the receipt of this letter. You eral officers at the army.

Art. 27. Duty of the Military.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-chief, and all the officers may have strength to continue in your Kansas work.

Mr wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear My wife joins me in affectionate regard to you, dear

I suppose you put the Whitman note into Mr. Kearney's hands. It will be a great shame if Mr. Whitman does not pay it.
What a noble man is Mr. Kearney! How liberally

persons having a right to the same.

operty.—All captured or confiscated he has contributed to keep you in your Kansas work!

Your friend. GERRIT SMITH. Your friend.

belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished accordingly.

Art. 29. Safety or Intelligence Fund.—All money, plate, watches or jewelry captured by honorable warfare, found, taken, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund, and any person who shell.

The Washington States, the Douglas organ, assets or intelligence fund, and any person who shell.

art. 30. The Commander-in-Calef and the Ireas.

The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the treasury the money and other property of the fund provided for in article 29, but his orders shall be signed also by the Secretary of War, who shall THE FRIGHT EXTENDING. The Adjutant Genera

keep a strict account of the same, subject to examination by any member of Congress or general officer.

Art. 31. Surplus of the Safety or Intelligence Fund.—It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund, and he shall have power to draw the same, his order being also signed by the Secretary of State, to enable him to carry out the provisions of article 17.

Art. 32. Prisoners.—No person, after having surrendered himself a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterwards be put to death, or be subjected to any corpore-

TRIAL OF BROWN. CHARLESTOWN, Va. Oct. 25. Eight magistrates are on the bench, Colonel Davenport presiding jus-

At half-past 10, the prisoners were brought into Court, under a guard of eighty armen men. Guards were stationed around the Court-House, and bayonets are glistening on all sides.

Charles B. Hunting and Andrew Hunter act for the prosecution.

the prosecution. Brown and Coppie were brought into Court, man-acled together. Brown appeared weak, haggard, and eyes swollen from the effects of the wound in his head. Coppie is uninjured. Stevens also looked haggard

The prisoners were severally charged with treason and murder. The Court asked if the prisoners had counsel, when Brown spoke as follows:-

· I did not ask for any quarter at the time I was taken; I did not ask to have my life spared. The Gov-ernor of the State of Virginia tendered me assurances that I should have a fair trial, but under no circum stances whatever will I be able to have a fair trial. I you seek my blood, you can have it at any moment without this mockery of a trial. I have had no coun sel. I have not been able to advise with any one. I know nothing about the feelings of my fellow-prisoners, and am utterly unable to attend in any way to my own defence. My memory don't serve me-my health is insufficient, although improving. There are mitigating circumstances that I would urge in our favor, if a fair trial is to be had; but if we are to be forced, with a mere form, to trial for execution, you might spare yourself that trouble. I am ready for my I beg for no mockery of a trial-no nothing but that which conscience gives or coward-

ice drives you to practise.

I ask again to be excused from the mockery of a trial.
I do not even know what the special design of this examination is; I do not know what is to be the benefit of it to the Commonwealth. I have now little further to ask other than that I may not be foolishly insulted, only as cowardly barbarians insult those who fall into their power.'

At the conclusion of Brown's remarks, the Court assigned Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts as counsel for the prisoner. The first-named gentleman, after a brief consultation with Brown and others, addressed the Court, stating that he could not, under any circumstances, enter upon the defence of the prisoners on so short a notice. It would be but a mockery of justice.

Mr. Botts said he did not feel it to be his duty to de-

cline the appointment of the Court. He was prepared to do his best to defend the prisoners, and he hoped

Mr. Brown replied: 'I wish to say that I have sent for counsel. I did apply, through the advice of some persons here, to some persons, whose names I do not now recollect, to act as counsel for me, and I have sent for other counsel, who have had no possible chance to see me. I wish for counsel, if I am to have a tri-al; but, if I am to have nothing but the mockery of a trial, as I said, I do not care any thing about coun-sel. It is unnecessary to trouble any gentleman with Mr. Harding-You are to have a fair trial.

Mr. Brown-There are certain men, I think Mr. Botts was one of them, who declined acting as counsel; but I am not positive about it. I cannot remember whether he was one, because I have heard so many names. I am a stranger here. I do not know the disposition or character of the gentlemen named. I have applied for counsel of my own, and doubtless could have them, if I am not, as I said before, to be hurried to execution before they can reach me; but, the said of f that is the disposition that is to be made of me, all this trouble and expense can be saved.

Mr. Harding—The question is, do you desire the aid of Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as your counsel?

Please to answer—Yes or No.

Mr. Brown—I cannot regard this as an examina tion under any circumstances. I would prefer that they should exercise their own pleasure. I feel as if it was a matter of very little account to me. If they

had designed to assist me as counsel, I should have wanted an opportunity to consult them at my leisure. Mr. Harding—Are you willing these gentlemen should act as your counsel? I am willing that gentleman should

(pointing to Mr. Botts.)

Mr. Harding—Do you object to Mr. Faulkner?

Stevens—No, I am willing to take both.

Mr. Harding addressed each of the other prisoners separately, and each stated his willingness to be de-

fended by the counsel named. The Court issued a peremptory order that the press should not publish detailed testimony, as it would render the getting of a Jury before the Circuit Court impossible The preliminary examination being con-cluded, the Court remanded the prisoners for trial be-

fore the Circuit Court. The examination to-day was merely to see whether the charges are of sufficient importance to go before the Grand Jury. To-morrow the Jury will report the bill, and the case will then be immediately called for trial. There is an evident intention to hurry the trial through and execute the prisoners as soon as possible, fearing an attempt to rescue them. In the case of servile insurrection, thirty days are not required between conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions. The principal witnesses to-day gave precisely the same testimony in detail as was published

in their statement. Beyond a doubt the trial will commence to-morrow morning, although much difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a jury. Brown's objection in refusing the aid of counsel is, that if he has counsel, he will not be allowed to speak himself, and southern counsel will not be willing to express his views.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- A letter from U. S. Senstor Mason, after due investigation at Harper's Ferry, says there was no insurrection in any form whatsoever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, all escaped from him and came safely

back but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river, homeward bound.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., 26th .- Cook, the fillibuster insurrectionist, was arrested last night, and commit-ted to await a requisition from the Governor of Virginia. He was arrested at Montallo, 14 miles from this place. His printed commission, signed by Brown was found on his person. He was fully armed, and made a desperate resistance. He was aimost starved, and came from the mountain into the settlement to obtain provisions. He acknowledged having three ons on the mountain. Parties have gone in compan pursuit of them.

RICHMOND, Va. 26th .- Gov. Wise having learned by telegraph tq-day of the arrest of Cook, at Cham-bersburg, immediately sent on a requisition for him to the Executive of Pennsylvania. CHARLESTOWN, VA., 26th .- Brown, the insurrection-

ist, makes no confession. He says he has full confidence God will rescue him; he has many times been in as great a peril as now, but God always befriended him. He fears nothing. South Natick, Oct. 17, 1859.

Our village church was nearly full Sunday evening last, to enjoy the pulpit services of Mrs. Caroling H. Dall, of Boston. She conducted all the exercises of the desk with an ability and persuasiveness and acceptance which her well known gifts impart to her.

The best way to settle all doubts about woman's sphere as a preacher or at the altar, is to give her a hearing. If she succeeds as Mrs. Dall does, prejudices hearing. If she succeeds as a surface and are removed, which no theorizing nor arguing can reach. I thank God for her winning voice, in the pulpit and on the platform.

WM. G. B. pulpit and on the platform.

Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that P. C. CARPENTER, Esq., B. A., and member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, who lectured here in March last, is again in Ottowa, having returned to have a look at our ry in its autumn dress. Since his last visit, Mr. C. s travelled extensively among our Southern and has travelled extensively among our western neighbors, and at the request of some friends has agreed to deliver a lecture this evening in the Temperance Hall—Subject— Summer Rambles through the Slave States, with notices of the Natural Bridge and the Mammoth Cave.

Our readers may recollect that in the city of St. Louis, Mr. C. was threatened with Lynch Law if he should dare to lecture on West India emancipation should dare to lecture on West India emancipation as announced; he, however, manfully stood his ground, asserting the right of free discussion on the steps of the hall which he had engaged, and which in consequence of threats had been closed against him.—

Ottowa (C. W.) Citizen, 18th inst.

P Rufus Choate was duly 'buried, and praised' in the U. S. Circurt Court in Boston on Saturday last. District Attorney Woodbury, Caleb Cushing, and Judges Clifford and Sprague, delivered culogies.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL. Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Merantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Mon-

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work.

support all women.

Nov. 7.—Low Wages and Hara 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 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. Census of Great Britain and the United States. tucket. Dr. Franklin's sister-in-law. Olive Rose Baron Tærmer 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, th 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, Clergymen and other lecturers will find free admission. Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY GATHERING, AT ADRIAN, OHIO. There will be a general rally of the true friends of humanity and the slave, for Michigan and West-ern Indiana, at Odd Fellows Hall, Adrian, com-

mencing on Saturday, Nov. 5th, at 2, P. M., to be continued through the following day.

Let there be such a meeting of the determined opponents of the slave system as shall be a sure indication that the day of emancipation is at hand, through

the government, or over its Ruins. Addresses will be given by Parker Pillsbury of Boston, G. B. Stebbins of Ann Arbor, and others. Admittance to the day sessions, free; to the eveing sessions, 10 cents, to pay expenses. Adrian, Mich., Oct. 18.

CUMMINGTON, Mass.-An Anti-Slavery the Court would assign some experienced assistant, in case Mr. Faulkner persisted in his declination.

Mr. Harding addressed Brown, and asked him if he was willing to accept Messrs. Faulkner and Botts as his counsel.

COMMINGTON, Mass.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting-house at East Cummington, on Saturday and Survey Studies and Survey Sur of an honest, uncompromising Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Among the speakers expected are Andrew T. Foss,
CHARLES LENOX REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH;

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 Sat-

All who have been accustomed to sustain these Cor 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,

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

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 And and all are invited to attend.

And and all are invited to attend.

And and all are invited to attend.

And and Mrs.

Frances D. Gage of Missouri, with other speakers,

are expected to be present. ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetrs Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Sunday, October 80. Manchester, Tuesday, November 1. Taunton, Tuesday, Nov. North Bridgewater, Wednesday, North Bridgewater, Wednesday, East Bridgewater, Thursday, Saturday,

TO AN ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING will be held, on Sunday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Linden Hall, (Room No. 4.) 16 Summer street, Beston—to be addressed by Austin Steward, (who was 22 years a slave,) and his daughter. Admission free. A collection will be taken to defray expenses. Those who attend cannot fail to be deeply interested.

All communications for the undersigned should be sent to 21 Cornhill, Boston.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Massachusotts Anti-Slavery Society.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS. THE following Woman's Rights Tracts may be obtained SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester,

Report of Ninth National Woman's Rights Legislature, by E. Cady Stanton....05 Series of Woman's Rights Tracts, viz.: Freedom for Women-Wendell Phillips, Public Function of Woman-T. Parker, Enfranchisement of Women-Mrs. Mills, Woman and her Wishes - Higginson, Responsibilities of Women-Mrs. Nichols, 10 6.00 Civil and Political Equality-Report of Ohio Senate on giving the right of suffrage to Women...

It is so Unladylike...

I have all the Rights I Want...

Ought Women to learn the Alphabet!...

ment?..... Oct. 28

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PHRENOLOGICAL , ROOMS. 142 Washington St., Boston.

.40

EXAMINATIONS Day and Evening. SPECIAL ADVICE as to Occupation, &c. CLASS LECTURES from OCTOBER to MAY. All of FOWLER & WELLS' PUBLICATIONS. CABINET and MUSEUM FREE TO VISITORS. D. P. BUTLER.

Phrenelogist and Bookseller, No. 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

# CARPETIN

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

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RECEIVE, 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 quali-

ties), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings. - ALSO -

AMERICAN CARPETING. ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For cash or approved credit. 

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

# HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

YOURSELF. To THE ED'S OF EVANORLIST:—'My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Restor-er, 'No. 1, according to the directions, and have con-tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855. President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University.

· MADAM-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irreg-ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my locks, which before were quite GRAY, WELK CHANGED TO RLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair REACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PRE-VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor ' Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohio.

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor . Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

· Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa-

mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.' Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor . Christian Era, Boston,

Mass. · Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-

gained the softness of my earlier years. Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the where haldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church, Attleboro', Mass.

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.'

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

· My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and 'My hair has greatly thickened upon my newd, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full val-

ue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire.

England. Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.]

HAYTI. Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'—'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefit-ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.'

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wit-

It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till see know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

pleased to insert advertisement,' &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church. Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.'

I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) Brooklyn.

'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness.'

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. · It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as

your directions require.' Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

'We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.' We think that if these fail to convince, nothing

less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle. Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DECG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER.

October 14. 1yeop

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From the New York Evening Post. THE TWO HARVESTS.

BY H. O. MACDONALD. The wheat stands thick on many a northern field, On miles of prairie gleams the abundant maize :

And for the stores that farm and orehard yield. We pay to God our dues of thanks and praise. We sow the seed, that straightway seems to sleep; . Then comes the sun, the frost, the wind, the rain

With thankful hearts the increase of our grain We plant, we water-man can do no more; The change begins from where our labors end; Our toil would leave us as we were before. Save for the aid of God, who is our friend.

And when the appointed season comes, we reap

There's not the smallest blade of grass or corn Would bloom or blossom for our best endeavor Without our help or knowledge they are born, And so it shall be on this earth forever.

The ways of God, we see but where they lead : We cannot trace the working of his plan; And as he rears the flowers that dress the mead, So deals he with his noblest creature, man.

We know the bud, and have not seen the flower, And all our growth we can but dimly see; We trust as to his guiding love and power, Secure in hope, though scant our knowledge be Faith, therefore, shall our restlessness confine, Patience shall bear the storms that round us roll

In heaven we yet shall learn God's full design, And thank him for the harvest of the soul.

DOGGEREL.

I. THE UNDER DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY DAVID BARKER.

I know that the world, that the great big world, From the peasant up to the king, Has a different tale from the tale I tell, And a different song to sing.

But for me-and I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or right-I shall always go in for the weaker dog, For the under dog in the fight. I know that the world, that the great big world,

Will never for a moment stop To see which dog may be in the fault, But will shout for the dog on top. But for me, I never shall pause to ask

Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will beat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight. Perchance what I've said I had better not said,

Or 'twere better I had said it incog, But with heart and with glass filled chock to the brim,

Here's a health to the bottom dog !

THE UPPER DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY JOHN SMITH.

The world likes success, and the mighty great world The peasant kicks, and caresses the king; I don't care a dime what other men say, This is the song to sing.

The world gives applause to the man who succeeds, And awards him honor and place; So let 's fill to the brim, and shout with strong lungs, To the rider that wins in the race.

The world hates the fool, the snivelling fool, Who sears, but fails in his flight: And, talk as we please, we all hurrah For the uppermost dog in the fight.

What right has a dog, the great world says, To allow himself under at all? He disgraces his race, and deserves to be kicked, To permit himself meanly to fall.

It might appease the great world, the mighty great

And keep everything well balanced right. Were there no upper dog, and no under dog, Could both equal be in the fight.

But for me, I will shout with the strength of my lungs,

Nor for cavilling fools will I stop, For the dog of success, that glorious dog, Who looks sharp to keep upon top.

III.

THE OUTSIDE DOG IN THE FIGHT. BY JOHN JONES.

You may prate of your upper and bottom dog,

And blow an alarming sight, But, as I've always found, the salest dog Is the outside dog in the fight. He never desires to be counted in,

He saves his grinders for polishing bones, Does the outside dog in the fight. Mr. Bulldog may try, as long as he likes, To damage his foeman's sight, But the pleasant position of looking on

Thus showing an instinct bright;

Has the outside dog in the fight. Utterly heedless if in the strife The might prevail, or the right; The appetite's good, and tranquil the life Of the outside dog in the fight.

When danger threatens, the rapid way That he runs is refreshing quite, And simply evinces the sound good sense Of the outside dog in the fight.

Then here's to his healthy and happy days, Luck send him abundance of prog, And drink to the hero of private life, A health to the outside dog!

IV.

THE DOG THAT GOES IN FOR THE RIGHT. BY REV. J. L. HATCH.

Now that your upper and bottom dog, And your outside dog in the fight, Have each had his poet, let me be heard For the dog that goes in for the right.

When a little dog by a big one is wronged, He goes in-with all his might-For the little dog! or lose or win, Does the dog that goes in for the right.

He may, for a time, be a bottom dog, But he knows, by an instinct bright, That the dog that will come out a-top in the end, Is the dog that goes in for the right.

He loves his ease, and he loves his bone, But he's not so selfish, quite, As to care for no other dog but himself! Not the dog that goes in for the right.

He will die, sometime, and then, you must know, Having fought while he lived a good fight, He will go, without fail, where the good dogs go, Will the dog that goes in for the right.

So here's a bumper, with health and success, To the dog that's my heart's delight, The noble dog-the generous dog-The dog that goes in for the right.

> Meeting boldly every storm, We would seek the world's reform.

### THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM LYDIA MARIA CHILD. The following admirable letter, addressed to a

WAYLAND, August 26, 1859.

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS: Your aims, as expressed in your circular, and in your last report, which you had the kindness to send me, receive my hearty concurrence; and if you seek pictures and images. These were better than noth-to advance them with candor and courtesy toward all, ing in those dark times, when men had no books to without the slightest shade of compromise with existing evils or errors, I wish you great success. With ble existed in only a few manuscript copies, written in the thoughtfulness of increasing years, I find myself unknown tongues, and possessed by pricets only. A more and more prone to place small value on creeds feeling of tenderness was awakened in the crude soul and forms, not because I have no respect for religion, of ignorant peasants, by pictures of Jesus blessing but because I respect all religions. Your circular little children, and some degree of refining influence declares truly, that the religious sentiment is the was imparted to their coarse ideas of woman by repleading element' in man's nature. The forms it resentations of the holy 'mother.' They heard no future; therefore the forms, as well as the sentiments saw pictures of the opening heaven, with thronging in the progress of the human race. They express from richly stained windows veiled the scene with what man is, or has been, and they also do a mighty golden glory, that to their childish imagination made evil. In view of this, it is the duty of a wise re- hearts went away comforted by what was in reality former to challenge present forms of creed or worship, fabulous legend, embellished by the painter's handitheir action on his own soul. If they are vital realibest gifts of God. But if he finds them cold, stiff should demand that the battery be applied to more useful purposes, and give the dead reverent burial. All men do not perceive when spiritual harvest-

fields have become mere stubble. Because their forefathers found nourishment there, they, by mere force of habit, continue to bestow a traditional value on the dry remains, while they completely ignore the harvests that are forming anew, from the scattered grains their stubble once contained. Some, who are conscious of small nutrition in their spiritual provender, are, for personal considerations, timid about calling it stubble. as long as a majority of their neighbors consider it corn; others are conscientiously afraid of doing injury to the cause of religion. They have no faith that God will provide future harvests, and they fear men will have nothing to feed upon, if they reject the husks left from former years. Such anxieties arise from narrow views of God's government. Truth can never be lost by successive changes of growth; on the contrary, its seeds multiply in every new field that is sown. Forms, whether manifested in the words of a creed or in modes of worship, are mere bodies, but truth is a spirit. It may be said as truly as of the human form, 'Soul never dies; churches! What an impression is, for instance, conmatter flies off, and lives elsewhere. In some epochs of the world's history, forms are adapted to the spiritual wants of the community, and express its state; and so long as this continues, they are alive. At other epochs, society has outgrown its forms, and rapidly increased the intellectual and moral requirethey stand empty, but venerable to the imagination, like stately abbers, whence the voice of prayer and psalm once ascended, but now standing silent and crumbling in the solemn moonlight.

In such an epoch as this last we are now living. I do not agree with those who think the world is less religious than it was. It is only less superstitious. There never was so much truth, and certainly it was never so widely disseminated. There never were such earnest efforts to regulate human relations according to the principles of justice and humanity. better preaching out of the pulpit than they usu-Do not those who mourn over the decay of religion ally hear in it. The clergy waited for a stiff breeze mistake concerning what religion really is? It is of popular favor to fill the sails of their ship. The obvious enough that the world is losing childhood's spirit of the age demanded steamboats that would tow great capacity for belief; but surely the matured wisdom and conscientious kindness of manhood is a better endowment. The forms that grew out of man's spontaneous enthusiasm with which thousands flock inner life in various stages of his social development to hear earnest, out-speaking men, like Theodore have been continually changing; but by influences Parker and Henry Ward Beecher. However much so imperceptible at the time, that history, without recording the passing footprints, merely shows the great distance attained at long intervals; as physithings. Their sermons are not cut and dried, wherecians tell us that every particle of our bodies becomes as a large proportion of clerical discourses are very changed in the course of seven years, though we effectually dried. They take up the topics of the ceive that we are growing old.

whether we take note of them or not, are very strik- | York. ingly marked in the history of the priesthood. Orig- But though it is a very obvious fact that the inally, they were the sole depositories of all sorts of clergy, as a body, are followers and not leaders in cally useful in natural and political science, so far as sciences were then understood. They were the doctors, the lawyers, the chemists and astronomers of truth, and has a wife and children whose external weltheir time. If people had fits, they went to the priest fare is dependent on his success, it requires more virfor remedies, which he gave them in the form of med- tue than perhaps either you or I would possess not icines, mineral or vegetable, accompanied by a form to offer truth of such quality and quantity as the of consecrated words; for the ancient belief that majority of purchasers require. A soul must be preevil spirits caused diseases by taking possession of eminently free and strong that can preserve its free human bodies, and that they could be expelled by dom and strength under such heavy pressure o holy words, of which they stood in fear, connected temptation. There have been noble examples the science of medicine closely with religion, and moral courage among the clergy, and they deserve united the physician and the priest in the same per- more honor than other men who have done equally son. Ages passed before a separation took place be- well, because their relation to the public renders it tween the two, and in the least enlightened parts of more difficult. Are the Quakers right in saving that the world it is not yet accomplished. But in Europe the relation itself is a faulty one? My mind is no and America, it is difficult to imagine two classes fur- clearly made up on that subject. Moral and relither apart, spiritually, than physicians and the clergy. gious teachers are undoubtedly necessary; and it Astronomy also passed into the hands of a class of they perform their mission well, they are the greatmen separate from the priesthood. They sentenced est blessings society can have. Throughout the Galileo to the Inquisition for saying the earth moved length and breadth of our land, there are some minround the sun, when Joshua's miracle plainly proved isters, of all denominations, who deserve this high that the sun moved round the earth. But they tried praise. But books, lecturers, and Sunday-school in vain to chain the emancipated science. Though teachers now do a large share of the work which they refused to look through Galileo's telescope, for formerly devolved entirely on clergymen, and which fear of seeing things contrary to Scripture, the tele- remained undone if they failed to do it. Moreover scope carried the day against Joshua. In our own it cannot be concealed, even from the most superficia time, geology has been arraigned before the first chap- observers, that the external church of the present ter of Genesis, in a similar way by the clergy; but, day does not satisfy the wants of the people. This fertunately, the power no longer exists to sentence indicated by the indifference of a very large class men of science to the Inquisition. Small would have about attending meeting, and by their drowsines been the progress of any of the sciences, if they had when there. Still more strikingly is it indicated by been compelled to remain hitched to the car of theol- the restless seeking of other minds. Every where, ogy. They have passed out among the people, and see men coming out of old forms of the church into go freely whithersoever the laws of the universe lead the new, and going back from the new into the old. them; and now, if there is variance between the When I see in every country village two or three statements of theelogy and of science, the labor is put meeting-houses and two or three ministers, and obupon theology to reconcile herself with science as serve how few of the people believe in any law of

spised Samaritan, whom pious Jews regarded as an made more impressive by pictured illustrations populace from the hill-side and the fisherman's boat, ner as to induce tenderness toward animals, and a He did not weary their patience by expounding old feeling of protective fellowship with them, by the scriptures concerning the support of Levites, or tithes absence of which men lose so much pleasure and so to the priests. The theme of his teaching was trust much improvement of their own moral nature; where

n God, and good will toward men.

the past history of the country, and its existing laws.

As soon as Christianity became an established and institutions, should be weighed in the balance in God, and good will toward men.

church, with an established priesthood, the old habits of holy places and prescribed rituals superseded the simple worship of the apostles. The mi Roman Catholic clergy was mainly to go through a series of genuflexions and repetitions of words armeeting of the Friends of Human Progress, recently ranged for each day and each occasion, like the rotaheld at Ellenville, N. Y. will richly repay a careful tion of the water wheel on which the devout Buddhist lays his prayers to revolve before God. There were good men among them, holy men; but as a body they were formalists, as all established priesthoods necessarily must become. Such instruction as the populace received was mainly through the agency of takes are seeds of precious growth, and germs of the sermons upon immortality, but in the church they they embody, are among the most important agencies angels and ascending saints; and the yellow light work in forming what he will do, either for good of it seem like a revelation of itself. Thus mourning and ascertain whether they be living or dead, in craft. Some good was effected in that way, as children too young to read words, receive some ideas ties to him, he ought to cherish them as among the from pictured objects. But the misfortune is, that the peasantry in Catholic countries receive very little corpses, or merely galvanized with spasmodic life, he instruction in any other form, even to the present day. It is the policy of the priesthood to perpetuate ignorance, for they know very well that books are even more dangerous than telescopes.

With the introduction of Protestantism, sermon became a prominent part of public worship; but they mainly consisted of abstruce theological doctrines, beyond the reach of reason, and appealing to Scripture authority for proof. The very basis of Protestantism was, that men had a right to exercise their reason in the investigation of sacred subjects, and the result was, that the sense of the Beriptures turned every way according to the spirroual state of the reader. Hence endless disputes about the Trinity, predestination, &c. There was a good deal of moral instruction conveyed in sermons, and it was a vast improvement upon the old system; but theology greatly preponderated over morality; and I think no candid and reflecting person can deserthat theological doctrines, both in the Carbolic and the Protestant churches, have worked and are working immense moral mischief. How can people be expected to be better than the God they believe in ?-- and what horrible ideas of God are presented in many of the veyed to the mind by the line, 'The Lord in ven geance dressed, shall lift his hands and swear'!

The free circulation of books in modern times ha ments of the people. As the knowledge and practice of medicine had gone from the presthood, and formed a distinct profession among laymen, so moral exhortations began to follow the same course. A multiplicity of lecturers arose, who made it their business to urge the neglected topics of temperance, anti-slavery, personal purity, the debasement of women, &c. Gradually, many of the clergy entered, in greater or less degrees, into the same labors, but the external church can never recover its lost opportunivessels into the harbor in the teeth of opposing winds. it owes still more to their unministerial way of saving

take no note of the gradual process, and only per- hour, and use the phrases of the day. Instead of preaching against dead Pharisees in Judea, they hurl The spiritual revolutions that are always going on, their shafts straight at Pharisees in Boston and New

knowledge, and were to a considerable degree practi- progressive movements, we should remember that action higher than respectability, custom, self-inter-In early ages, the moral instruction of the people est, or legal obligation, I cannot but ask mysel formed no part of the priestly mission. The Jews, whether they receive their money's worth of mora like other ancient people, slew rams and goats, and or intellectual benefit, for the two or three thousand offered a portion to their God, with a form of conse- dollars they annually expend for that purpose. I crated words. But there appears to have been no we could measure spiritual products as certainly as public instruction till Ezra established synagogues; we can the grain raised by farmers, or count the and even then, the teachings seem to have been con- horses shod by blacksmiths, I think the result would fined to explanations of prophecies and expoundings show that a majority of the clergy had little claim of Mosaic and Traditional laws, for the regulation of to be ranked among the productive classes. I have external affairs. According to the record, Jesus con- sometimes found myself imagining a church where formed to the usages of the established church of his science might go hand in hand with moral instruccountry; but at the same time, he showed unto men tion and devout feeling; where astronomical knowls more excellent way. He told the people that a de- edge might be conveyed in clear, simple language infidel, was more pleasing in the sight of the heavenly the movements of the planets; where chemical lec-Father, by reason of his human deeds, than priests tures, with suitable apparatus, might impart to the and Levites who were the law of God written upon farmer, the mechanic, the nurse and the housewife their foreheads, not upon their hearts. He taught many ideas that would prove useful in their daily them that worship might be acceptably performed business; where lessons of physiology might be elsewhere than in the temple, and by the agency of given, that would help to keep souls more healthy, priests; that the world was God's temple, and the by teaching people how to keep the body in such a holy of holies, where he especially manifested his state as to be a wholesome tenement for the soul presence, was a child-like heart. He instructed the where natural history might be taught in such a man-

ith established principles of justice and humanity; here the highest order of music, married to inspiring words, should form a prominent part in the edcation of entire congregations. I should like to see that character, mental and moral, would be stamped.

Health of our minister, and the prospect of his being ultimately restored to his former vigor and usefulness, we sincerely regret that he should deem it best at this time to sever his official connection with us as minister of this Society.

Hesolved, That, in view of his past services in our ball of the prospect of his being ultimately restored to his former vigor and usefulness, we sincerely regret that he should deem it best at this time to sever his official connection with us as minister of this Society.

Hesolved, That, in view of his past services in our ball for the prospect of his being ultimately restored to his former vigor and usefulness, we sincerely regret that he should deem it best at this time to sever his official connection with us as minister of this Society. hat character, mental and moral, would be stamped pon our villages by fifty years of such training. he money annually expended in our towns for stated nstruction would purchase a vast deal of information on these and similar subjects, without at all diminishing the amount of purely moral teaching. And why should we consider the sciences as things apart from religion? Surely, they are admirably calculated to remind us of the loving kindness of Him who made this wondrous world. In ancient times, the priesthood possessed such a knowledge as there was con cerning astronomy, chemistry, and the laws of health but they kept it to themselves, to increase their power. Why should they not now use a far more extended knowledge for better purposes? It seems to place at the hydropathic establishment at Rothesay, on Monday afternoon, Glasgow is deprived of one me it would enlarge their own sphere of thought and action, as well as that of their audiences. The long-tried theological teaching has not apparently produced the best results. Is it not time to dispense with it, or, at least, to make it subordinate to things demonstration? These queries have arisen, from time to time, in the privacy of my own mind. Perhaps they are of little worth, but such as they are, I impart them to you, as I would in the freedom of conversation. If they have no value in themselves, they may suggest valuable thoughts in other minds.

With a blessing on all honest efforts for human progress, in every direction, I am,

Very respectfully, your friend, L. MARIA CHILD.

### TENDERED RESIGNATION OF REV. THEO-DORE PARKER.

At the close of services at the Music Hall on Sunday, the 16th inst., a parish meeting of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society was held, when the following letter from Rev. Theodore Parker was read by the Clerk of the Society, John R. Manley :-

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, Sept. 12, 1859. To the Members of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston :

DEAR AND MUCH VALUED FRIENDS,-When I quite like to say what now seems my duty to write, power of work certainly seem greater now than ever dress large audiences as before; perhaps never again | whether he ever lost the respect of any to me several years ago.

Since my illness began, you have secured for your pulpit some of the best talent in America, and also, I think, its greatest genius. The services of so many able men no doubt give you a greater variety both of matter and manner of treatment than any one man could afford, unless, indeed, he were a quite extraordinary person. But still, in your public preaching. you have no man who feels such a personal interest and responsibility towards you as would lead him to study carefully the signs of the times, and the various significant events which continually happen, and Cupar; from Cupar to Montrose, where among report them in sermons for your instruction; in your private life, chequered all over with hopes and fears, joys and sorrows, gladdened by the new-born soul, or instructor, he studied with a view to the Church, jovs and sorrows, gladdened by the new-born soul, or made sad by some loved one's departure, you have no one to perform that familiar domestic duty which and he devoted himself so earnestly to astronomy, fliction, or has bounded to share your new or accus-

Of late, two New England men of extraordinary talents and conspicuous position-which each climbed ter. Of his official position, Dr. Nichol made ne up to from the humble place they were born in- sinecure, nor had he the most remote conception of have passed off from this mortal scene, the pulpit taking suggestive notice of the fact; and I lamented and lived his too-short life in a glow of industry that you had no minister who should feel it his duty quite extraordinary when the number of visits reto show you and the nation the comparative value of ceived and paid are taken into account. Strangers these two lives, so opposite and hostile in their chief of distinction sought the astronomer almost as characteristics, and so differently regarded by the controlling men of your town—the great, unscrupulous Advocate, whose chief aim was by any means to win his client's cause, to the great, self-denying Philan-in Scotland, and some of the principal towns in thropist, whose life was bravely devoted to the high-est interests of his nation and his race, and finally given up with such characteristic ending as a sacrifice thereto. Besides, another man has lately gone to his reward from the scene of his philanthropic work in reward from the scene of his philanthropic work in four and twenty hours-too fast a pace for life to Boston, who spent his life for the criminal, the drun- last out to three score and ten, but showing the inkard, and the harlot; his function was to cleanse the domitable spirit that bravely battled out to the unclean, to save such as were ready to perish, and to love the unlovely; thus making the highest words of Dr. Nichol never ceased the labors of the pen, nor Jesus of Nazareth his daily profession of Christianity. had the pen ever a more chivalrous follower Though he held no public office, sat on no platform of wrote books, articles, treatises, lectures, biogra honor in public meetings, nor ever shared a civic phies, learned dissertations for the grave, or pleasant feast, he yet did more service, I think, to Boston, than all her Mayors for thirty years. Now the able and Scotland has produced in recent times, Dr. Nichol all her Mayors for thirty years. Now, the able and conscientious men who only speak to you from Sunqualities of the English Sheridan—similar qualities day to Sunday, will not be likely to prepare labori-differently applied. His best known works are his ously for you, in special, a sermen on Rufus Choate, or Horace Mann, or John Augustus, or any public Heavens, the 'Planetary System,' the 'Solar System tem;' but he could have written comedy with the same success as he could discourse on science. What

part-in your homes and your hearts.

The reading of this letter was the occasion of much sorrow to many, who had not anticipated so speedy and unwelcome intelligence. The meeting was addressed by various members of

the Society, who all spoke against the acceptance of the proffered resignation; and the following resolutions, offered by Rufus Leighton, Jr., were unaninously passed:

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the improved

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the improved

behalf, and his success in building up this free church in the face of obstacles which have been nei ther few nor small, we desire that his name shall still be connected with it, and that we may still call him our minister,—conscious that such a connection will be for our good, though we miss the guidance of his counsels and the daily blessings of his presence. Resolved, That we respectfully and affectionately decline to accept his resignation, and that our refusal be accompanied with the assurance of our continued gratitude and veneration.

The meeting was then dissolved.

From the Glasgow Commonwealth of September 24. DEATH OF PROFESSOR NICHOL. By the death of Professor Nichol, which took

of her best known, most popular, and most distin-guished citizens. For the last year, Dr. Nichol's health had been far from robust, and he had found it advisable to seek some relaxation from those laof more practical use, and more capable of positive bors which, in his case, may be said to have been perpetual. Even as an invalid, his untiring indusafforded little cessation from the mental activity for which the now lamented Professor was ever re-markable, and to the last he was engaged in his favorite pursuits with undiminished ardor and undiminished success. From time to time he had sought relief in the hydropathic treatment, from which he appeared to derive temporary benefit; but we now, with deep and unfeigned regret, record that the genial orator and generous man has passed away, and that he will no more delight his fellow-countrymen with his eloquence—charm with the graces of his conversation—inspire the young with the nobility of his sentiments, or instruct and dazzle with the brilliant play of his ever teeming imagination. Scotland has not had many citizens like John Pringle Nichol, and those who knew him will not soon expect to see his equal. He was one whom nature makes a universal favorite. With old and young, wise and stupid, learned and unlettered, it was the same. He found his way to all hearts. His merry laugh, his genial wit, his consummate tact, his rare power of anecdote, his inexhaustible fund of infor-mation, his fresh and manly impulse, and last, perhaps not least, the genuine kindliness of his nature, made his presence everywhere and with all classes most welcome and most acceptable. Nor should we rote you a long letter from Santa Cruz, I did not be doing justice to his memory were we to omit the nite like to say what now seems my duty to write, circumstance that he had the singular faculty of for I did not wish to destroy the feeble yet fondly-cherished hope that I might one day speak from your ture, he could fearlessly launch into the troubled sea pulpit again, and renew my ministry both in your of democratic speculation: and, himself the last meeting-house and your homes. Though the chances man who would have sanctioned a breach of order, of a certain partial recovery and restoration to some be was the fast and firm friend of even the wildest exiles who look on anarchy as the true solution of European difficulties. With the happiest and readbefore in this present year, yet from the unanimous lest tact, he could take the sting out of sceming de testimony of skilful and experienced doctors, it apnunciations; and though differing from many in
pears pretty plain that I shall never be able to adthe statement of principles, it is questionable to speak in public at all; certainly not for years to spect was worth possessing, even when he slaughcome. Therefore it seems to me best that the ecclesiastic and official part of my relation to you as ministor should seem immediately. The years and and ter should cease immediately; the personal and his departure has not taken place without calling friendly part I trust will never end. Accordingly, I forth the most widely spread sympathy. Many are now resign the great and important trust you confided the thoughts that during the last few days will have turned to the house set on the hill, but not one, we feel assured, that would not bear with it a kindly element of affectionate regard, or a sorrowful feeling

Dr. Nichol was born, we understand, in the year

literature that he was sent to the University

Aberdeen, where he took high honors, and gained the reputation of being a first class student. He

was then, at an unusually early age, appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Dun. From Dun he removed to the town of Hawick; from Hawick to is yet a large and highly important part of the minis- that in 1836 he was appointed by Lord Melbourne ter's function. I need not say how often my heart to the chair of Practical Astronomy in the Univer-yearns towards such of you as have been in recent afattached having, we believe, been built after Dr Nichol's own plans, the latter with the peculiarity of a central room or hall, used as the library, out of which all the other apartments are made to en-

large-minded and generous-hearted man who was your his rank may be among the Dryasdusts of science regular minister would feel impelled to use them, and every signal event of the times, for the furtherance of your highest interests. I cannot bear to think I stand between you and a service I may never be able to perform again.

It is not easy nor pleasant to undo even the official It is not easy nor pleasant to undo even the official my as the divine art, which displays the immortal ties which now join you and me, so closely knit and holding us so fast and pleasantly together when we Whatever Dr. Nichol's scientific acquirements might have walked in steep and slippery places; but now have been—however his stores might have accumulated through length of time and observation, he hinders your upward march. I trust you will soon find some man who will fill my place not only in Had he known ten times as much as Newton, he your pulpit, but also-perhaps the more difficult never could have been Newton. He was an artist rather than a cultivator of pure science. Science Do not fear that I shall ever be idle; if I recover and literature seeks its expression. To art and literature seeks its expression. but partially, I have yet much to do in which we can but partially, I have yet much to do in which we can erature he drew impulsively—not to science. Scistill, perhaps, work together as heartily as before, ence was his material, but art his life. It is thus still, perhaps, work together as heartily as before, ence was his material, but are his influence. A notable man though without any official connection. I know you that we must read his influence. A notable man will not think I shall ever lose the gratitude and affecting the state of his influence will long survive, and it will survive his influence will long survive, and it will survive his influence will long survive, and it will survive his influence will long survive. will not think I shall ever lose the gratitude and affection 1 have so long felt towards you; for we have wept and prayed together, have been joyful with each other, jointly sharing the deep feelings and lofty ideas of absolute religion, and attending also to its works; and the memory of this will never fade out from your consciousness or mine. Let us be thankful to the dear God for all the good the past has brought us. And now for the future also, may ours be the absolute trust in that Infinite Perfection which is Father and Mother to us all—the Truth that prevails, the Hope that endures, and the Love which never fails. So hopes and prays affectionately and faithfully,

Your friend,

THEODORE PARKER.

has this week passed away from Scotland, but his influence will long survive, and it will survive not so much from the amount of knowledge communicated as from the impulse which he unquestionably gave to the human understanding. In France or Germany, Dr. Nichol would have been a man of national renown; and though it cannot be said that Scotland did not highly esteem his talents and his labors, we fancy that the admiration was often be stowed on the things temporary and evanescent, while the genuine and sterling excellence was sometimes overlooked, or sometimes even misunderstood. As a lecture, Dr. Nichol took his place in the very foremost rank. As an expositor, he was pre-eminently successful. The lucid perspicuity of his style, his appropriate and well-chosen language, his ready illustration, his point, and, withal, a certain ready illustration, his point, and, withal, a certain graceful good nature which accompanied his admi-rable delivery, made him at once singularly enter-taining and instructive. His lectures on the United States were models of instructive discourse, while good judges have always esteemed his astronomi-cal lectures as the most brilliant displays that have ever been made in this country in the form of

popular science. So accomplished a man is rarely

sided at a meeting held in the City Hall, to hear saded at a meeting need in the City Hall, to hear Kossuth on Non-intervention. Dr. Nichol leaves to regret his loss a widow, and a son and daughter by a first marriage. It is gratifying to record that the hereditary talent is not wanting in this instance, and that Mr. Nichol has already distinguished him-self by taking first class honors at Oxford.

### METHODIST MISSIONARIES AMONG THE INDIANS.

At the late meeting in Fanenil Hall, in behalf of the Indians, Wendell Phillips, Esq. said many things which were true and appropriate, but the following remarks, as reported by the Liberator, are as incorrect as they seem severe :

The Methodist Missionaries in Oregon found some "The Methodist Missionaries in Oregon found some way to get all the lands into their power, and then left off preaching to live like princes. In Kansa, we are assured, the mission stations succored the Border Ruffians, and sometimes were the haunts where Berder Ruffians planned their incursions; one of their leaders being himself a missionary preacher.

We are assured, however, by Mr. Phillips, that the statements were given him by other parties whom he had considered entirely reliable, and that he is happy to know and to credit the virtues and labors of our missionaries.

We have no doubt that Mr. Phillips was misin-

We have no doubt that Mr. Phillips was misinformed. The first company of missionaries from the M. E. Church were Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, and Mr. Shepherd. They went by land on the call of thet Indian Chiefs, who had come over the mountains and through the wilderness, begging that white min would return with them, and instruct them and their years in the arts of civilization and the their people in the arts of civilization and the way

The selection of these men was a happy one. Mr. Shepherd died early, a severe sufferer; Jason Lee, after years of extreme toil, broke down his iron constitution, and died a poor man. Daniel Lee, after a long siege of labor and perplexity, returned in feeble

long siege of labor and perplexity, returned in feeble health, rich only in the reward of the faithful.

Other men good and true were sent to their aid, and still others to supply their places, but not to 'live like princes.' They have been hard working men, laboring for that 'which perisheth not.'

It may be proper to remark that Oregon is a great

country, and that it is hardly a supposable case that a few missionaries could, if disposed, get possession of all the lands, or of any considerable part of them, and it is certain that they did not. It may be that more than one of them has become a farmer, but the only instance within our knowledge is that of Rev. D. Leslie. He went many years ago from the New England Conference. He continued in the mission-ary work till his health failed, owing in part to severe labor and exposure, and, perhaps, somewhat to the loss of a daughter, who was murdered by hostil Indians while on a journey.

We believe his example as a Christian and a man

of business is beneficial to the Indians. We learn that he gets a good living, and we are sure that none would hinder or envy him. We will only add in relation to missionaries in Oregon, that the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church would not allow its ministers to pursue the course reported to

To sustain the honor of the M. E. Church in Kansas, it is proper to remark that some of the Indian missions in that Territory are in charge of the Church South. The notorious Johnson was one of their missionaries. There might have been another who was no better. But they were not of us, and of course we are not responsible for them. We abhor their conduct as much as any one can, and for their personal condemnation we would gladly axil ourselves of the eloquence of Wendell Phillips. But we have reason to be proud of the doings of

our own men, as representatives of whom and among the foremost of freedom's champions are Lovejoy, Denison, Goodnow, Dennis, Gen. Lane and Dr. Doy.—Zion's Heraid. 1804, at Breehin, Forfarshire, and though intended originally for trade, exhibited so early a tendency

### LANDS FOR SALE. LARGE number of parcels of land are kereby

tory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the fun-damental principles and general objects of the Hopedale Community. These parcels lying in and contig-uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and constituting a part of the original Community Domain, are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty acres, and present a good variety of tillage and pastur ge, together with some woooland-most of the til-lage being under a high state of cultivation-and are lage being under a high state of cultivation—and are designed either for simple building lots, or for small farms, as may suit different classes of purchasers. Upon some of them aretpleasant dwellings, and tenements in the village may be reated by those unprepared to buy or erect buildings. In the immediate vicinity there is a Foundry, suitable shop room and power, and an unoccupied Mill-privilege, rendering the location a favorable one for mechanics either to commence or continue a business, and especially for those who may desire to combine with their usual avocations such horticultural employment as health, measure, or profit may dictate. Persons also of literary inclinations and pursuits may obtain that quiet retirement, and the opportunity for active, out-door manual or other exercise necessary to the highest usefulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered. who may desire for themselves and families the sup-rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who may wish to secure for their children the advantages of the Hopedale Home School-a flourishing Institu ion of much excellence, both in its general character and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid it the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practical Education - will find here unusual inducement

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E. D. DRAPER, Hopedale, Milford, Mass. tion, inquire of June 17, 1859 .- tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLE-

MENT. We bespeak attention to Br. E. D. Draper's adver-

tisement as above, offering for sale sundry parcels of Hopedale land. Some two years since, when most of the Joint Stock Property of the Hopedale Community was individualized and divided among the stock-holdwas individualized and divided among the stack, ers, a large portion of the Community Domain went legitimately into the private possession of Br. Draper. He has recently caused his lands to be surveyed into homesteads of from two to twenty acres each, with a view to offer them for sale to persons friendly to our distinguishing principles, who may choose to settle in our midst. We hope that a goodly number of friend cherishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themselves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social arments, the anticipation of which originally at tracted us hither, the next best thing is, to see as good a Neighborhood built up as circumstances will allow. We are therefore pleased with Br. Draper's new plan of offering small homesteads for sale to scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success .- Pactical Christian.



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