- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLOUT, General Agent.

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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-NUMB QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL PAILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 44.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hall.

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial 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 parners, in

PRANTING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

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

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

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.

and must walk in it. To this point the public min

WHOLE NUMBER, 1505.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

In the face of accumulating facts, the plea that neither the principles of certain Republican leaders per their political action had nothing to do with the Harper's Ferry insurrection, cannot be worth a

it will not do to allege that the preachers of civil war are ultras of the Garrison school, and that the Republican leaders have nothing to do with such theorists. Garrison, Phillips and Gerrit Smith will not serve as scape-goats to bear off this load of crime. What, as for years, Democrats have justly alleged, can such arraignments of slaveholders as the acknowledged Republican leaders habitually make, result in but civil war ? Does not Brown profess the same principles that Seward and Chase and Wilson and Gillette profess? Is not his state of mind the direct truit of their appeals? Is it not the direct tendency of their teachings to make just such fa-natics? Only last year, one of the local leaders, John A. Andrew, at the Republican State Con-vention, thus sounded the trumpet of sedition:— . Whether in 1860 or in 1864, the hour would yet come when the bright sun would rise upon no master, ged set upon no slave. Aye, as sure as God lived, these words were true; as sure as human hearts beat and felt.' Here is the spirit of the present dominant party; war on the local institutions of FIFTEEN STATES of this Union.

Is the irrepressible conflict speech of Senator Seward at Rochester a myth? Did Senator Wilson peter write his emancipation letter to the Garrisonans? Are the terrible words-the things that make matics-used by Senators Wade, Chase and Gillets, on the floor of the Senate, forgeries? No! they are the Shibboleth, and the natural, first fruits of them are fanaticism up to the point of resistance of the law at the North, and insurrection at the South. And never was seen in political annals a case where the connection between cause and effect was more clear than it is in the case of the Brown insurrection. He became a fanatic in solition doctrines, and he acted out his fanaticism.

Was ever cause and effect more clearly traced than it is in this terrible outbreak? Is it not as certain as any thing can be, that it is a direct product of bolition fanaticism? Is Brown the only Republican, forsooth, who describes slaveholders as murderers and robbers? Is such language as this at all ancommon? Can more atrocious words issue from a demagogue than Giddings has uttered? And is igs honored here at the North, by the Republican leaders, as a brother in the faith? How an political leaders, with such affinities, shake off the terrible responsibility of such work as that at Harper's Ferry? Let them first stop their denun-ciation of slaveholders; then let the Republicans shake off Giddings, and those who gather round ddings; and then, and not until then, they may begin to clear themselves of the responsibility of such

sense as those of Harper's Ferry.

Against such incendiary words—against the whole higher law creed—against the fell purposes of abolition legislation—have Democrats and national men at the North constantly protested. How long is it the leading Republican organs in Massachusetts flatly denied that the Constitution recognized slavery at all? How long is it since, in column upon column, we were called upon to meet such an allegation? How long is it since we showed that in case of a servile insurrection, the President would be abliged to use the power of the nation to protect slave property by putting such an insurrection down? More: How long is it since eminent citizens of Massuchusetts were actually held up to public odium for having expressed an opinion that it was a duty to put such an insurrection down, and for having said that, if need be, they would join in the work ' when it comes to the matter in hand-when the knife of the black man is at the throat of the white man-what becomes of the infamous and incendary justion of Northern fanatics? Does not the patritism and instinct of men grind it as between the

upper and the nether millstone? or the good of our country, we hope this occur-Pence will open the eyes of the North to the evil of anti-slavery agitation and will lead good citizens to frama upon it and all its works .- Boston Post.

The selfish and demagogical leaders of the Repubhas have resorted to the promalgation of treasonand doctrines and the practice of traitor deeds. They would arm the North against the South -State against State, brother against brother .-Therefore do we to-day call upon the honest and patriotic masses in the Republican ranks of the State of New York to abandon the brutal and booly doctrines of Seward. It is for them to probases judgment at the coming election upon the insquitous idea of an 'irrepressible conflict' between

That the brutal and bloody teachings of Wm. H. Sward and other leading abolitionists are the true cases and incentives of the treasonable acts of learn and other crazy adventurers, is logical and clusive. The one is the complement of the other, and both together constitute the 'irrepressible con-Let' proclaimed at Rochester.

The main thing proved by this correspondence is, that for the last year and a half, at least, the pro-jet of the Harper's Ferry outbreak was well known Seward, Sumner, Hale and others, and that they, a their intense selfishness, and to forward their potical or commercial speculations, suffered the pror the disastrous fruit th They-not the crazy fanatic John Brown are the real culprits; and it is they, not he, who, instice were fairly meted out, would have to grace the gillows.—New York Herald.

We should be better pleased if Brown and his the week should be better pleased it Brown and his soldiers in battle, were made to die the ignominious death of railors and murderers. They should have been tatel for the gallows—every one of them. Were the slaves themselves to rise in revolt, their guilt, bears. exercipe great, would be light in comparison with spalt of those white rebels, or rather rapparees.

ary not only spilled innocent blood, but they did

arr atmost to draw down destruction on the slave pelation of Virginia and Maryland, whose good bey pretended to have in view, but who would be andoubtedly exterminated in the event of their upris-Therefore, we say, they were the enemies of sek and white, of the people, the slaves and the forernment, and hence they should have been made to suffer the most severe and disgraceful death which humanity of the offended laws can inflict. And her we would protest against the weakness of making any plea of abatement, on the ground that old Brown' is not in his right mind. The madina hose engendered as the spirit of unholy vengeance is hot a mood on which the Spirit of Mercy can look with a body on which with a benignant eye. Like the drunkenness which comminates in crime, it is but a preliminary stage of that instigation by the devil, which the law itself makes emphatic mention of.—St. Louis (Free Soil)

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND OLD BROWN. A Proposition for Mr. Phillips to Consider.

To the Editor of the New York Times :-The crime which has lately been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry must be explated by a terrible punishment. Society could not exist in the South, if

Nevertheless, there is, in the modest and manly bearing of Old Brown, something which commands the respect and touches the sympathies of those who most sternly condemn his conduct. His fanaticism appears to be as sincere as it is undaunted, and his

being hung, everybody, even the Virginians them-troops, your countemances were beinght will the selves, would feel a degree of satisfaction at the re-cheerfulness that you would be there in the immi-

That man is Wendell Phillips.

that Brown shall be immediately set free, there can ready known at home in the character of genulebe no doubt that Brown will be, upon those terms, men, and that you were called on so win the forthwith pardoned, and suffered to end his few re-character of soldiers. That character you have maining days in peace. In that event, the Virginians will doubtless find some way of visiting upon Pureling the punishment which is now in store for BROWN, and the world will still have the benefit of seeing an instigator of servile insurrection hung. Why should not Phillips do it? We cannot sup

pose that so good a man as Phillips, who is deliber ately, day by day, stimulating ignorant men like Brown to risk their lives on stirring up insurrection, is unwilling to expose his own life for the purpose of saving the brave men whom his advice has nut Nor can we believe he is ofraid to do it. Who talks so bravely as Phillips? Who so eloquently celebrates the glories of martyrdom? If there is anything which Phillips despises, it is cowardice. Because he professes to believe that Daniel Webster was a coward, and showed the white feather in the hour of trial, Phillips has stationed himself at the grave of that great statesman, and has occupied himself there, hour by hour, day by day, month after month, and year after year, in pouring forth upon the memory of the mighty dead the bitterest and the foulest execrations.

Phillips has now an opportunity to make a mar-

ses to regard as the holiest one for which a man can lay down his life. He can at the same time do an act of simple justice towards the unhappy old man who has got into trouble by following his advice.— Now is the time for Phillips to stop talking, and act. It will not answer for him to content himself with preparing an eloquent eulogy of Brown, to be

delivered in Boston after Brown shall have been hung in Virginia. No. Let Phillips illustrate in his own person the courage which he professes to admire; let him show himself superior to the cowardice which he proposes to despise; let him save old Brown. He can do it, and he ought to do it; and such an act would be more eloquent than all one marine killed and one wounded, without hurthis orations. If Phillips will do this, he may be assured of one thing, at all events: the whole community would heartily welcome him to the honors REPUBLICAN. of martyrdom.

To Hang a Fanaric is to make a martyr of him. and fledge another brood of the same sort. Better

there a man who loves the Union of the States-the not have sacred land of his forefathers-that will not denounce treason, let it spring from whence it will? What conservative man will now uphold and supsee the intended mission of the so-called Black Re-publican Abolition party? This attempt at treason should open the eyes of the uninitiated, and all good citizens should rise in their majesty, and crush it at every poll in the country.—St. Louis Bulletin.

No negroes rose up to seize the arms he had captured, as soon as they crossed the river with Cook, and got out of his

At the Republican Senatorial Convention held n Charlestown, (Mass.) last week-

W. H. De Costa offered a series of resolutions, r pudiating the insane outrages at Harper's Ferry, and throwing the responsibility of the insurrection upon the administration of James Buchanan, hose policy in Kansas had been the means of ren-

The resolutions were opposed by Wm. H. Allen of Melrose, who thought them uncalled for, and their adoption unadvisable.

Mr. Hurd of Charlestown concurred in the remarks of Mr. Allen. Brown was never a member of the Republican party, and therefore it was not necessary for the Republican party to defend him or his acts. The resolutions assumed that the pary was somewhat liable for the outrages at Harper's Ferry : but Mr. Hurd contended that the Republi-cans were in no way responsible for them. He had no doubt that the acts of Brown were the result of persecutions of the Democratic party, but still he opposed the resolutions, and moved to lay them on the table.

Capt. Snow of Somerville hoped both motions-to lay the resolutions on the table, and to adopt themrould be withdrawn. That was not the place to offer them. They had no sympathy with Old Brown, and he would not have it go out from the Convention that the subject of his insane attempt had been broached. Brown had gone forward on his own responsibility, and broken the laws of his country. for this he was now being tried, and if found guilty, as they say he is, he (Capt. Snow) hoped he would be hung. The Republican party ought not to ex-tend its sympathy to Brown, any more than to a counterfeiter who might be taken at Charlestown. He repeated, that the Convention was not the proper lace for the entertainment of the resolution lace for the entertainment of the resolutions, the fully come before a State Convention. He hoped the resolutions would be withdrawn.

These remarks were applauded.

Mr. Allen withdrew his motion, and Mr. De Cor ta then withdrew the resolutions.

SELECTIONS.

CORRE

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION. GOVERNOR WISE'S SPEECH.

On his return to Richmond, Gov. Wise delivered such offences were to be committed there with im- an address to the Virginia soldiers worthy of Caesar. We make some extracts from it, merely to give an idea how a Governor feels after a victory. To commence with, is the following specimen of

As telegraph upon telegraph met us on the way,

HIGH-FALUTIN.

pluck is certainly magnificent. If, without injury that the fighting was still going on, informing us of to the cause of justice and to the public safety, this misguided old man could be spared the ignominy of marauders, and of the deaths in the assaults by the ult. nent breach. No man turned pare, no theek
Now among those who have given to Old Brown blanched, no face was blank, until, within a few the 'bloody instructions' which he has so faithful- miles of the scene, we learned that all was over, ly executed, there is one man who, if he will, can and that victory was won without the aid of your sare him. The brightness of your looks unded not until we found, when we got there, we were to If WENDELL PHILLIPS will consent to surrender look only upon the dead, the dying, and the woundnimself to the authorities of Virginia, upon condition ed. On the way, I reminded you that you were alwon. (Applause.)

' SOMEBODY,' NOT VIRGINIA, DISGRACED.

What had happened? What summoned them to shoulder muskets and snatch weopons as they could? What had disturbed their peace? What threatened their safety, and to sully their honor? Alas! to the disgrace of the nation, not of Vigginia-I repel all imputation upon her-but to the disgrace of somebody, fourteen white men and five negroes had been permitted to take the United States Arsenal, with all its arms and treasure, and to hold it for twenty-four hours, at that Thermopylas of America, Harper's Ferry—on the confines of two slave States, with the avowed object of emancipating their slaves at every hazard, and the very perpetration of the seizure and imprisonment of the inhabitants, and of robbery and inurder and trea-

DID N'T CARE FOR HIS RIGHT ARM.

On Monday night, that gallant and noble Virginin Colonel, Robert Lee, worthy of any service on earth, arrived with his regular corps of marines. He waited only for light. They tendered the astyr of himself in a cause which he, at least, professault, in State pride, to the Virginia Volunteers, who were there. Their feelings for the prisoners made them decline the risk of slaying their own friends, and Lee could not delay a moment to retake the arsenal, punish the impudent invaders, and re-lease the prisoners at the necessary risk of their own lives. His gallantry was mortified that the task was so easy. He saw a United States armory in the possession of bandits, from the superintendence of which his profession had been ejected; and he felt that the regular army and his native State were alike dishonored. With mortification and chagrin inexpressible, he picked twelve marines, and took the engine house in ten minutes, with the loss of its shoulder for that feat to have been performed by the volunteers of Virginia on Monday, before the

marines arrived there. (Loud applause.) GEORGE WASHINGTON WOULD HAVE CAUGHT IT.

The prisoners were the walls of the marauderssend these creatures to the penitentiary, and so make stronger, with our volunteers, than brick and mor-They loved Washington, and Alstadt, and of them miserable felons. In the present state of tar. They loved Washington, and Alstadt, and the country, the latter course is, no doubt, the Mills, and other prisoners, and wouldn't risk their wisest; and if those men in Virginia who desire to lives. This was wrong but natural, and not cowwaiting trial, reflect for a moment, they will per- them that, had I arrived there in time, I would ceive the folly of such a course. They would not have stormed the stronghold in the shortest possi only disgrace their State, but place another weapon ble time; and that if Gen. George Washington had in the hands of their enemies. The murder of Joe been one of the prisoners, and even if his life had Smith did not check Mormonism, but rather gave it been imperiled by the attack, it should not have Abolitionists have any better effect. Monsters are lives outside, in this case, were as precious as the hydra-headed, and decapitation only quickens vitality, and power of reproduction.—N. Y. Journal not inhumanity to risk the lives of the prisoners, I would gladly have risked my own life to rescue them, at every hazard of their lives and my own. Time will reveal all things, and unless we are try much mistaken, Black Republicanism has reached degradation at allowing these marauders to hold that ed its culminating point in this country. Where is arsenal, with its prisoners, for five minutes, I would parieyed with them a moment-I would proudly have risked my life to have gotten my guard What conservative man will now uphold and sup-own Virginia boys. (Applause.) I was ready to port such a fanatical and sectional party? Is there weep when I found the whole force overcome was MAN, either in the North or the South, who is op- only some twelve or filteen men, and the Virginia posed to disunion and civil war, so blind as not to volunteers had not captured them before Col. Lee

THE CONSOLATION.

wagon, ran back in trepidation to their masters All of Mr. Alstadt's returned, and all of Mr. Washington's but one-his carriage-driver's body, the one who drove wagons into town when his m was made prisoner, was found drowned, on Wednes-day morning, in the Potomac. And this is the only consolation which I have to offer you in this dis grace, that the faithful slaves refused to take up rms against their masters; and those who wer taken by force from their happy homes, deserted their liberators as soon as they could dare to make the attempt. (Applause.) Not a slave around was found faithless, and not one will have lost his life, except the one of excellent character who was shot by Brown's party on the bridge, and except this servant of Col. Washington, whose body was found in the river, and whom Cook may have shot in his attempt to escape from him. Brown was not mad, but he was misinformed as to the temper and dis position of our slaves. He ought to have known that all the slaves on our northern borders are held, as it were, by sufferance-their own suffer ance-that they can run to liberators in Pennsyl vania easier than liberators can come to their eman cipation. He was ignorant, it seems, of the patriarchal relation in which our slaves are everywhere held by their masters, and what bonds of affection and common interest exist between them and their

And they are themselves mistaken who take him to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw cut and thrust and bleeding, and in onds. He is a man of clear head, of courage. for titude, and simple ingenuousness. He is cool, collected, and indomitable, and it is but just to him to say that he was humane to his prisoners, as tested to me by Col. Washington and Mr. Mills, and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth. He is a fanatic, vain and garru-lous, but firm, truthful and intelligent. His men too, who survive, except the free negroes with him are like him. He professes to be a Christian in com nunion with the Congregational Church of the North, and openly preaches his purpose of univer-sal emancipation, and the negroes themselves were to

be the agents, by means of arms, led on by white of a rescue? Now, that the Federal Government is

And Col. Washington says that he (Brown) was the coolest and firmest man he ever saw in defying danger and death. With one son dead by his side, and another shot through, he felt the pulse of his dying son with one hand, and held his rifle with the other, and commanded his men with the utmost

composure, encouraging them to be firm, and to sell their lives as dearly as they could.

GERRIT SMITH-NO LYNCH LAW.

Among other papers, I found a letter of credit from one of the banks in the State of New York, informing Brown that Gerrit Smith had placed to his (Brown's) credit \$100. That is now in possession of the Assistant Prosecuting Attorney at Charles town. It would not become me to counsel or coun tenance any one in doing to Gerrit Smith what Stephens and his party did to Col. Washington-take him out of his bed at night, and smuggle him off from home; but if anyone should bring him to me, by fair or foul means, I will read him a moral lecture, and send him back to his home if innocent, or secure him a fair and impartial trial if guilty of aiding and abetting these murders, robberies and trea-(Laughter and applause.) I remained in Harper's Ferry, and went to Charlestown to protect the prisoners we now have in custody against 'Lynch Law,' determined as I am that the laws shall reign whilst I am chief magistrate of this commonwealth. (Loud applause.) Our people were incensed beyond expression; but they felt, as I do, that it would be disgraceful and cowardly to murder their prisoners, after failing to take them for twenty-four the negroes he had captured, as second the river with Cook and cottens. hours. (Applause.) They were securely guarded and safely lodged in the Charlestown jail, to be tried in the Virginia court, under Virginia laws.

VIRGINIA, TO ARMS! Under these circumstances, the last thing I did on Thursday morning was to organize a volunteer police guard on the Virginia border around the confines of the ground ceded for the arsenal; and I mean to inform the President of the United States that this guard will incidentally protect the arsenal and property of the United States until he shall make a permanent and safe provision for protection. (Applause.) I armed this guard with part of the rifles captured from Brown. And I shall go on arming and supplying ammunition to our frontiers until every neighborhood where there are slaves has the means of self-defence. Virginia and the other slaveholding States must rely on themselves. This is a severe lesson, and we must profit at once by its teachings. It urges upon us stronger than proclamations, the necessity for the thorough organization, arming and drilling of our militia. I shall implore the people to organize and take arms in their hands, and to ectise the use of arms, and I will cause depots to be established for fixed ammunition along our borders, and at every assailable point. As for myself, I have manifested only my devotion to the duty of protecting the honor of the State of Virginia and the safety of the lives and property of her people. I regret that it has been my fortune to do so little. (Applause.) But I thank you, gentlemen, one and all, for this compliment, as I more than thank you again for your gallant and noble services.

> From the Boston Atlas and Bee. NOTES ON THE INSURRECTION. HARPER'S FERRY AS A SUCCESS.

There is one aspect in which the recent insurretion has not hitherto been viewed-in the light. I mean, of a success. Regarded as an attempt, by the agency of force, to liberate the slaves, it must be admitted that, if not an insane movement, it was, at least, an unsuccessful effort.

But there are certain objects which it has trium-

If, as one writer says, Old Brown regarded it as his mission to render slavery insecure, he has un-doubtedly achieved his aim. Never before, among modern nations, did seventeen men produce so terri-ble and universal a panic as Old Brown at Harper's Ferry. What a posse of policemen would have quelled in ten minutes; and reporters in the Northern States would have barely noticed, -has made fifteen States for nearly fifteen days to tremble in their breeches, and threatened to produce even more ridiculous results. They are not done quaking yet, and I am very much afraid that diapers will be ne before the trial of Old Brown shall be finished.

We, Kansas men, when every one believed the South to be full of fighting pluck, demonstrated at Black Jack, Franklin, Lecompton, Ossawattomie, Fort Titus and Fort Scott, that she was only a cow ardly braggard, after all; and now, to confirm our evidence, and convince the unwilling North of the undoubted, and to her disgraceful truth, comes daily accounts of her shaking and her quakings at Charles-town and Harper's Ferry. First, we heard of her chivalry murdering an unarmed prisoner; then vented from assembling to conspire; without arms; blowing off the face of a man who cried for quarter; apparently overpowered; at the mercy of every training then firing at a messenger protected by a flag of truce; then stabbing and firing at Ossawattonie, the fearless captain, after he gave up the fight; then kicking and spitting on, and riddling with balls the corpse of Leary, the dead negro; then boxing up gross—in order to ariss and sound thr toesin of libbody of the son of Old Brown, to hurry it of for medical dissection; then yelling for the blood among the dominant class who sympathized with of the insurgents who surrendered; then insulting them, believed in their right to freedom, and were the aged chief as he lay wounded and dying on bed; then getting dreadfully alarmed by every false report, and putting Harper's Ferry-' in a state

Contrast with this spirit and their acts the heroic courage of the Northern boys who fell in the fight, and the dauntless speech of the hero of Ossawat- plan that could by any possibility be completely tomic as he confronted Gov. Wise, and as he covered successful. He translated the information into the with contempt, by the majesty of his moral bear-wide-resounding dialect of civil war; and compelled ing, the miserable and blood-thirsty conduct of the telegraph, the press, the stump, the fears of the judge at the first day's preliminary trial!

Brown, than on the bench where presides the cowafraid to give them time to recover or get counsel, or be tried where the passions of the populace are not roused against the

Even the New York Herald, pro-slavery and un-ful missionary.

Wise, who hopes to hang him, Brown has preprincipled as it is, confesses that there is an evident intention to hurry the trial through, and exe-

the lacerated backs of women and other chattels. unwilling to toil for ever for no reward? No; but ecause it 'fears attempts to rescue them!'

cowardly excuse of a pusillanimous Common wealth! Virginia does not dare to go to sleep till Old Brown is in his grave. It will soon close its eyes again, we feel; for, says the Herald:— 'In the case of servile insurrection, thirty days are

not required between conviction and execution, as in other capital convictions.' Does any sane man believe that there is any danger

awake; when every avenue to Virginia is guarded with troops of soldiers; when the prison is surrounded with bristling bayonets and its yard is filled with loaded cannon-who, if he had ten times Brown's daring courage, would attempt so wild a scheme?

But these outcries only prove how dastardly a coward slavery makes of the Every shadow of decency is to be dispensed with in this trial. The charge of the Judge was a hypocritical deception! Read the Herald again:—

'It is rumored that Brown is desirous of making a full statement of his motives, but the Court has refus-ed all further access to him by reporters'!

And why? The Herald candidly tells us :-* Fearing that he may put forth something calcu-lated to have a bad effect on slaves !

Frightened again! The wounded man in the jail of Charlestown is stronger than the embattled legions of the Southern States. They fear him yet!

Not content with charging the Old Dominion once with cowardice, the reporter of the Herald returns to it again. He says:

• The reason given for hurrying the trial is, that the people of the whole country are kept in a state of excitement, and a large armed force is required to prevent attempts at rescue !! · Old Virginia never tires '-of quaking!

But why this fear of a 'bad effect on the slaves!'
Has not Governor Wise just declared that no such fear need be entertained? The Herald's report of

. The negroes he had captured, as soon as they had crossed the river with Cook, and got out of his wag-on, ran back in trepidation to their masters. All of Mr. Alstadt's returned, and all of Mr. Washington's but one-his carriage-driver's body. The one who drove wagons into town when his master was a pris-oner, was found drowned on Wednesday morning in the Potomac. And this is the only consolation I have to offer you in this disgrace, that the faithful slaves refused to take up arms against their masters, and those who were taken by force from their happy homes deserted their liberators as soon as they could dare to make the attempt. (Applause.) Not a slave around was found faithless, and not one will have lost his life, except the one of excellent character who was shot by Brown's party on the bridge, and except this servant of Col. Washington, whose body was found in the river, and whom Cook may have shot in his attempt to escape from him. Brown was not mad, but he was misinformed as to the temper and disposition of our slaves. He ought to have known that all the slaves on our northern border are held, as it were, by suffrance, their own suf-france; that they can run to liberators in Pennsylvania easier than liberators can come to their emancipation. He was ignorant, it seems, of the patri-archal relations in which our slaves are everywhere held by their masters. And thus it was that Old Brown, the fanatic of Ossawatomie and Lawrence, who denounced the Missourians as Border Ruffians,' became the Border Ruffian of Virginia himself, and is now a prisoner of treason to her authority. The would incite to insurrection and massacre would not take up arms against their masters. His spears were untouched by thein.'

And now, the slaves being thus delightfully cirhappiness—how does Gov. Wise propose to continue to them the enjoyment of the blessing? Read:

'I shall go on arming, and supplying ammunition to our frontiers, until every neighborhood where there are slaves has the means of self-defence. . . . I shall implore the people to organize and take arms in their hands, and to practise the use of arms, and I will cause depots to be established for fixed ammunition along our borders, and at every assailable point.

What! when there is no danger from these faithful slaves—the slaves of patriarchal relations? But liars, however they may gild their falsehoods with rhetorical tinsel, are never logical, and are ever unable to conceal their perversions of the truth.

As a demonstration of the cowardice of the South, then, John Brown's late exploit is a brilliant success. When next we hear a threat from her poli-ticians, let us remember this the first lesson of Harper's Ferry. If seventeen northern men, and five negroes, frightened Old Virginia so badly, what might we expect for her if she presumed to call in question the verdict of seventeen States and five milions of voters? We would shake her out of her boots-not to speak of the intestine vacancies we would create in her midst!

But it is an Anti-Slavery advertisement, chiefly, that the outbreak at Harper's Ferry is an undoubt-ed success. Old Brown throws Bonner into the shade. The Mount Vernon papers must succumb before the Harper's Ferry bullets. Brown believed that slavery must be abolished by a servile insurrec-

'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.' But the slaves-scattered; closely watched; preerty, needed a positive sign that there were men

ready to aid them in their attempts to obtain it.

How could this information be communicated to them? Not by printed documents—for the Southern negroes cannot read letters; not by personal agencies—for the slaves of the plantations cannot always be thus reached. Brown hit upon the only the telegraph, the press, the stump, the fears of the master, the hopes of the politician, the pulpit, the bar-room and the parlor to repeat it in every corner Who that has a drop of manly blood in his veins, bar-room and the parlor to repeat it in every corner would not rather sit, to-day, in the dock with Old of the land. From the most northern point of Missouri to the most sonthern coast of Florida; from ardly Col. Davenport; worthy representative of the pusillanimous mob, who, although the prisoners are shackeled, wounded, feeble from loss of blood, are to-day have a NEW IDEA; and a dangerous one, which was implanted in his mind by the outbreak of Old Brown at Harper's Ferry. Truly, if his mission was to render slavery insecure, he will die a success-

dent intention to hurry the trial through, and execute the prisoners as soon as possible.'

And why? Because their crime is so great that
their presence in Virginia pollutes its holy air—that
atmosphere which is redolent with the effluvia from
the because the beautiful the be

hero on her soil; and him she is now panting to kill. It is the crime and not the scaffold that disgraces one; and there is sometimes a great honor in the executioner. Next to being honored by the heart of old Massachusetts, I know of no greater compliment that could be paid to a good man than being hanged by the hand of Virginia.

JAMES REDPATH. P. S. Frank Leslie publishes a most villanous caricature, which he styles a portrait of Old Brown. Frank had bester stick to his stump-tailed cows. DECIDEDLY 'CHIVALRIC.'

W. W. Throckmorton, the clerk in the Wager Hotel at Harper's Ferry, in his account of his own adventures during the Virginia 'Insurrection,' reveals the following 'chivalric' conduct of the F. F. V's, showing how they were inclined to treat their wounded and disarmed prisoners. Mr. T. says:—

'Stephens, the wounded man, was then brought in, and another fellow named Thompson was brought in a prisoner, and placed in the parlor tied hand and

foot. All this time a sharp firing was kept up.
When Beckham was shot, our men became almost
frantic. They rushed in here, where the prisoner (Thompson) was, crying, 'Shoot him!' 'Kill him!' and had it not been for a lady who was in the room, (Miss Christine Fouke, sister of the land-lord,) he would have been killed on the spot. They cocked their guns, and pointed at him; crowding around, but she stood over him, telling them "For God's sake, save him! don't kill him in that way,

God's sake, save him! don't kill him in that way, but let the law take its course!"

She said they had him a prisoner, bound, and he could not get away, and begged that they would not kill him. The man said he was willing to die; knew he had to die, and wanted to be shot. They finally got hold of him. took him out on the platform, and shot him. He had more than forty balls fired into him. The citizens around were chiefly concerned in this, but I cannot say who shot him. I could not have saved him if I had tried.

The crowd also tried to get hold of Stavens who

The crowd also tried to get hold of Stevens, who was wounded, and was lying in bed up stairs, but Miss Fouke prevented it, and finally a guard was

Is this a specimen of Virginia 'chivalry,' of which we have heard so much? A prisoner, tied hand and foot, deliberately taken out and riddled through with bullets, while a woman stands by and implores the infuriated men not to kill him in that way, but to let the law take its course! Such conduct might do for 'border ruffians' and 'Kansas shriekers,' but for sons of the Mother of Presidents! oh! Virginia, blush!

Even the accounts of the preliminary examination before eight magistrates, as required by the Virginia laws, are hardly such as to commend the 'chiralry' of the Old Dominion to much favor. The telegraph represents that, on Tuesday forenoon, the priso guard of eighty armed men—Brown and Coppie manacled together—Brown weak and haggard, with his eyes swollen from the effects of his wound in the head—Stevens haggard and depressed—a battalion of armed men to guard five manaeled prisoners, (the larger portion suffering from severe wounds,) and guards stationed around the Court House, and bay-onets glistening on all sides, in the heart of Old Virginia, where everything is so quiet and content-ed and beautiful !- Salem Register,

SCENES AT HARPER'S FERRY. ondence of the Newburrport Herald.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1859.

The horrible tragedy recently enacted at Harper's Ferry seems to have been without a plot, and with so small a corps of actors as to make it one of the wonders of the day. Think of it! Nineteen men contains 2000 inhabitants, 270 of whom are men daily engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, and knocking at their doors as they pass along, warn these people to fly for their lives. And what fol-lows? With instant haste the whole population, with the most entire abandonment of the propric-ties of dress, rush into the street, wives and little with the most entire abandonment of th ones, pell-mell; and when in the open air, they have absolutely no choice as to the way they must take, for there is but one road leading through the town to the bridge which crosses over into Maryland. To go up the road is to fly toward the advancing hosts negroes, wild with their new found fro Mountains and rivers are on all sides of them, and when the bridge is crossed, they must hasten up or down the road; for before them rises Mount Difficult, as it is called, a name probably suggested by the Hill Difficult in Pilgrim's Progress. This is some 800 feet high. It must have been with the greatest possible terror and suffering that these peo-ple made their exodus, for the night was chill and old. And then how still was the hour! No cries. no flashing lights, no signal guns told them where their fees were lurking. It was all the more terri-ble from the uncertainty into what ambush they were flying. What great rock these wretched out-casts embraced for shelter, and where they all nestled waiting for day, has not as yet been told us, and we are left to imagine the scenes of that night, the longest in all their lives, and which the actors will be the last to forget. It is impossible to con-ceive of any fear more paralyzing than that which hovers around the pillows, and hangs like a pall on the folds of the drapery around the bed of the slaveholder. The last assurance a husband gives his wife is that the pistols, which lie within his reach, have been carefully examined, and are ready for use. And with such precautions, the terror inspired at the dead of night by the cry—' fly! fly for your lives, the negroes are rising,' is of all others the most inconceivably appalling. And though these men of Harper's Ferry are just as brave men as any in-the world, yet they are men, whose first thought is, and ought to be, for the safety of their wives and children.

Governor Wise taunts these unfortunate people with their cowardice, comparing them to a flock of sheep huddled together in a corner. He said to them— He would rather have lost both lege and both arms from his shoulders and hips than such a disgrace should have been cast upon Virginia. That fourteen white men and five negroes should have captured the government works and all Harper's erry, and have found it possible to retain them for ne hour, while Col. Lee, with twelve marines, setthe the matter in ten minutes—that nineteen men should capture one hundred prisoners, was something like the Irish soldier who captured ten men, and told

his officer that,—'Faith, he surrounded them.' They's should read Shakspeare, and study Falstaff's oaths.'
All this is very brave on the part of the Governor, in broad daylight, with all his military forces about him, and the insurgents lying dead in his presence.
These are tounts which will long live in the memory of those to whom they were addressed, and of whom they were spoken. They will be the ink-spots of memory, never to be washed out.

OLD BROWN

From the intense excitement which at present pre-nils in Virginia, at the insane foray of this enthusiast, we should imagine that the people of that State are waking up to the nature and extent of the combustible social materials by which they are at present surrounded. The whole movement of Brown present surrounded. The whole movement of Brown is but a natural and necessary consequence resulting from the course pursued by the Democratic party in Kaneas, where rapine, outrage and murder were indulged without hindrance or remonstrance from the National Executive. In the eyes of God and of the civilized world, Old Brown is a model hero and patriot, when compared with James Buchanan. All accounts agree in this, that Brown had suffered outrages at the hands of the Border Ruffians, which

would have rendered any ordinary man mad with the desire of revenge; without provocation his build-ings were burned, his family brutally butchered, and he himself hunted from one part of the territory to ings were burned, his family brutally butchered, and he himself hunted from one part of the territory to the other, with a ferocity known only to Missouri Border Ruffians. All of these acts were aided and abetted by James Buchanan, whose sole aim in the administration of Kansas affairs seems to have been the utter and complete extinguishment of the Free State men. No wonder then that Brown conceived the medical for agreeing the war into Africa, and such the project of carrying the war into Africa, and sucthe project of carry, and armory, situated in a cooded in capturing a national armory, situated in a town of two thousand inhabitants, and holding it for two days, with a force of only seventeen men The Chivalry of Virginia may well hang their heads and their arms too, at this most remarkable conflic of modern times. But Brown seems to have been impelled by no desire to wreak his vengeance upon the inhabitants. He regarded the accursed system the innabitants. He regarded the accursed system of Slavery as the cause of all his sufferings, and against it he warred. Judging him by his acts and declarations, he doubtless considered himself as an instrument divinely commissioned to open the prison gates to those that were bound, and to bid the op-

Pressed go free.

The attempt of the papers in the interest of the Administration to charge this movement of Brown upon the Republican party, is but another proof of the utter and complete demoralization of the Demothe utter and complete demoralization of the Demo-cratic party—with reference to the Slavery question. The Republican party wage no war against the men of the South, but they are unalterably opposed to the extension and influence of Slavery, an institu-tion which is directly responsible for the exciting

scenes just enacted.

What think our Democratic friends now, of the threat made by Gov. Wise himself, in case of the election of Fremont as President in 1856, to seize upon the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, raise an army, march to Washington, take possession of the city, and dissolve the Union? In case the 'irrepressible conflict' between Freedom and Slavery should be brought to a head by the election of William H. Seward as the next President of the United States, we trust that Gov. Wise, if he holds the same opinion, will be able to find some better troops than those who were so easily overawed by Brown's invading army of seventeen Yankees.—Dedham Ga-

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

When Miss Grimke, of South Carolina, lectured in Boston many years ago on Slavery, we recollect that the first and among the most prominent evils of the system which she mentioned, was its bad effect upon the temper of the masters, and she illustrated it by the fact, among others, that they never could or would enter into any calm discussion of the sub ject. This evil is not confined to the South; and although some of our abolition friends are not famous for their dispassionate treatment of the evils of the system, they certainly have the excuse of hu-manity in their behalf, and are now exceeded in bitterness by the pro-slavery press at the North, or by the intemperate language of those who 'go in with a rush' for our Southern brethren at all times and under all circumstances.

The extraordinary course of some Northern news

papers in attempting to fasten the late miserable affair at Harper's Ferry upon the leaders of the Republican party is simply absurd and contemptible. Nor will the respectable press at the South, or sensible men anywhere thank them for any such course; for, if it be true that a party which is numerically the strongest in the country, is indeed favorable to a servile insurrection, then the days of slavery are indeed numbered, and when the negroes are once convinced of the fact, there will be little peace or safety

at the South.

The really wise men at the South will treat the The really wise men at the South and whole affair as a most foolish, impracticable and unfortunate scheme, planned and led on by a brave, simple-hearted, unselfish, and modest monomaniae, whose heart has been lacerated by his own sufferings, and whose brain, touched by hereditary insanings, and whose brain, touched by hereditary insanity, has at length become really affected and diseased. What true wisdom, humanity and good sense require to be done in this case is very plain. But it is not very probable that any such course will be taken. Where men are angry, and, particularly, where they are frightened, there is small hope of wisdom or humanity. And the course pursued at the trial of Old Brown is a disgrace to the civilization of the area. Can any one read his simple. tion of the age. Can any one read his simple, touching, and yet plucky appeal for delay, without

He asked no favors. He scouted the defence of insanity. He made no denial of facts. But he was exhausted, wounded, partially deaf, and simply desired to communicate with his friends. Did any one ever before know a case where a man was on trial for his life, and was denied such a request? Never, certainly, where the common law prevails, in a Protestant country. And so the trial is going on in hot haste, and this old man is brought into court daily on his bed, and is defended by men whom be never saw or heard of until he was taken. Whatever may be his guilt or folly, a man convicted under such circumstances, and, especially, a man executed after such a trial, will be the most terrible fruit that slavery has ever borne, and will excite the execration of the whole civilized world. There may be an excuse in some minds for this state of things, from the alarm and excitement in Virginia; but there any excuse here at the North for the expression of sentiments abhorrens to every principle of justice and humanity? What shall we say of expressions like this: 'The nearest tree would be the fittest mode of exit from this scene of mischief. the guilty parties been sent forthwith to execution by sentence of a drum-head court-martial, it would have been a fitting doom for murderers taken in hot blood.' 'We shoot down a murderer or a robber on the spot, and are justified by all civilized and uncivil-'The nearest tree.' Drum-head courtized law.' 'The nearest tree.' 'Drum-head court-martial.' This language is not used in Austria by Haynau, but in Boston by ----!-Boston Tran

SENATOR WILSON ON THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

Senator Wilson appeared before the Young Men's Republican Committee of New York, on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the timet; but he had not en but a few minutes before he was attacked with vertigo, and was obliged to suspend his re-marks and retire from the hall. After referring to the fact that the Republicans in other States recorded their verdict against the Administration, Mr. Wilson said:—

· It is especially important that New York should her verdict in language not to be mistaken; for at the present time a poor, miserable, futile effort is being made to assail the cause of Republican liberty in the State of New York, by charging the responsibility of an insane man's acts, at Har-per's Perry, on the Republican party. It was in-deed a mean, miserable effort, but it had been clutched at by men whom the Republicans had defeated before, and whom they would defeat again. It would fail. I put the prediction, said the speaker, on record to-night, that the effort to charge the responsibility of that mad and insane act will mis-orably and ignominiously fail. I charge the real responsibility of the act on the pro-slavery Democracy. It is the legitimate fruit of the policy that has governed the country for years past. Dr. Channing said, many years ago, that the excesses of the French revolution laid at the door of the rulers, who had goaded the people to madness, and in the same way the scenes at Harper's Ferry were chargeable to the has been the action of the slave power during the last few years? Our country was divided into two great forces. You may call it the irrepressible conflict, or what you please.
On the one hand there is the proposition to extend slavery; on the other to restrict it. The slave power has seized the Democratic party in this country, and has used it for the extension of slavery. There has sprung up a party in opposition to it, accepting the doctrines of the Revolutionary fathers, when the men who laid the foundations of the Government

At this point, in the midst of an unfinished sentence, Mr. Wilson was seized with an attack of ver-tigo, and fell back upon his seat. He was immedi-ately surrounded by his friends, restorative adminis-tered, and as soon as he was able to walk, supported by two gentlemen, he was led to a carriage, and conveyed to his rooms at the Astor House.

IF Mr. Wilson was able to attend a Republica gathering at New York the next evening, which he addressed at considerable length, and has since been actively engaged in making speeches elsewhere, with reference to the approaching election in the Empire

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF MR.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, a few days since, made

ly with nine-tenths of the people of our Free States—with nine-tenths of our ministers, who every Sabbath put up petitions to the Most High for the relief of the oppressed. I don't think he has at any time come up to my own views. I do not inter saying now what those views are. I am told it will not answer for me to tell them before a Philadelphia audience. But, while serving in Congress, Mr. Has-kell, a slaveholder, inquired of me publicly whether I considered it morally right for slaves to leave their masters. I felt bound to speak frankly, I answer-ed that I not only believed they could do so, but that it was morally wrong and wicked for them to remain in slavery an hour when they had the power to escape, even by slaying those who opposed their freedom; that were I a slave, I would escape, if in my power, though compelled to walk upon the dead bodies of slaveholders from Mississippi to

On another occasion, when I was stating the number of fugitive slaves who dined at my house at one time, Mr. Bennett, of Mississippi, publicly inquired if I was not prepared to go one step further. If a slave-catcher had attempted to enter my dwelling to capture these people, I would have stricken him down upon the threshold of my door. Gov. Gale, of Alabama, inquired if I was willing to make such remarks when slaves were present to hear them. I told him I was, and if I had the power, I would release every slave upon earth before the sun would go down. I have

not changed my opinions.

I wish on this, as on all occasions, to leave upon record such an expression of my own views that I shall not blush—that my children will not blush to and civil war, which cannot be more truly or more read hereafter. And as an illustration of my doctrines, I have paid probably \$200 per year from my limited means to free slaves from bondage. I have also fed and clothed those who called on me while flying to a land of liberty. To others who were pursued, I have given arms to defend themselves, and have constantly spoken of these things in public and private, by the wayside and by the fireside. I am opposed to taking human life, except in defence of life or liberty. In such cases, I believe it a duty. In these opinions I think a large portion of the proposed of Northern Ohio concur. We do these flying to a land of liberty. To others who were our people of Northern Ohio concur. We do these things when we can do them without violating any enactment; but all will see that the place canno change the moral character of the act. thus, men may become so excited as to go even as far as our Government did with the Algerines. I would not: I have not the heroism to do it, My friends have requested me to state my own knowledge of Brown and his designs: and for this episode lecture, they must be held responsible. I do not think "the inquisitive gentleman" from my State has been very faithful. He ought to have found a letter of mine addressed to Brown ; at least, I wrote him one, directed to West Andover, Ohio, saying we should be glad to see him at Jefferson. He had been at Cleveland, had lectured there. Our people had felt a great desire to see him, and we opinion. Let it be a memorable day in the history of were a little surprised that he did not call at our the United States. In all the principal cities and village (which is the seat of justice for the county), towns, let there be some suitable and expressive form as it was said he had visited a son who was living

in that vicinity.

I am entirely unable to state the time he was at our place, but have no doubt Brown was correct in his statement. When I came to this city, I would have said I never saw Brown but once. Upon reflection, however, I am of opinion that he came to Upon re-Jefferson on Saturday afternoon, and that, so far as I am informed, his object was to make arrangements for the lecture.

On Sabbath, after the regular service, he spoke in our church. The ministers of the church and of taken in his mode of operation. Whether they put dies and gentlemen were present. Republicans and Democrats all listened to his story with attention. It is impossible for me at this time to give an ab- revolution, and that 'Bunker Hill Battle' will surely stract of the lecture. If any one desires knowledge follow. May God make us strong for freedom! I on this point, I would refer him to the Hon. Jona- would say that evil days were near, were it not that He was present, and one or two of his sons, and being very Pro-Slavery, he would be more likely to recollect particulars than myself. He spoke of his Kansas troubles, of his expedition into Missouri, and than Warner, a Democratic leader of that county. n the fact that he had done it in Missouri, rather than from what he said. After he closed, I ry invasion. addressed a few words to the audience in favor of a The vacancy thus made at a late hour had been port. I believe every Democrat, as well as Republi-

him to take tea at my home. While there, at the fireside, I inquired as to the particulars of his Mis- with real enthusiasm for an hour and a half, giving souri expedition. Mrs. Giddings also put questions. much information respecting Captain Brown's earlie I fully expressed my own spinions as to the crimes of Slavery, the right of a slave to his liberty at all of Savery, the right of a savery dispraise upon the times and under all circumstances. I did not express as radical views as I had done in Congress. Such is not my habit. This, I presume, is the conportions of the periodical press which did not take the versation which Brown delicately refused to make equally shameful ground of direct censure. known to the "inquisitive gentleman" from Ohio.

While we were thus engaged, his carriage came, and Liberator in the censure which he had at first be-

one word as to his having associates, or assistants, and hearty eulogy upon Captain Brown, representing or arms: nor did he speak of Virginia, or Harper's him as not only (judged from the ordinary stand-poin Ferry, or of any organization, or of a provisional government: nor do I believe that any men, save his associates, had information on those subjects; nor do I believe he had any established plan for action praise of faithfully practising towards the most opwhen he was in Ohio; but this is opinion, merely. pressed people of our country the lessons of the Gol-I see the telegraphic dispatches represent that some den Rule; and, moreover, he distorted Mr. Garrison's one informed Mr. Brown, or somebedy else, that first statement, (made on receipt of the first day's one informed Mr. Brown, of sale and the informed Mr. Brown, of sale informed Mr. Brown &c. It will hardly be supposed that I would reply an insane one, into a charge that he had represented to such an intimation from an anonymous writer, directed to an anonymous person. This report will Captain Brown as insane. gain no favor where I am known. No man will A very large audience listened to this lecture Capt. Brown or any other man. I did, however, understand that Brown was in the West; that he led the party which rescued Doctor Doy, who had been kidnapped in Kansas, and taken to Missouri. That was a subject in which I took a deep interest, and understanding that he was in want of money, I gave three dollars to his son. I think there was not Gazette, of Friday evening, states that about half past in Kansas to that of his capture at Harper's Ferry, thirty men, citizens of Newport, Ky., entered the that I would have hesitated to give him whatever money I had, if assured that he was in want. But South and proceeded to make certain depredations I little dreamed that this three dollars was to fit out a military expedition with arms, ammunition, and men. capture Harper's Ferry, effect the conquest of ters, whe were present, protested against the proceed and imperil the Government. Of Stephens, who carried out two of the 'forms' into the street and was said to refuse giving answers relating to me, I nied them, the girls put out the lights in the estabhave no recollection or knowledge whatever. He may have seen me often, may have spoken to me. known some few days, but I had heard no intimation that any man from that county was with him And now, having stated the facts, I would say that if Gerrit Smith and other men contributed money and arms for Brown and his party, with the full knowledge that his intentions were just as Brown himself entire office. states them to have been-that is, the liberation of states them to have been—that is, the hoeration of slaves without the shedding of blood, otherwise than of those who endeavored to hold the slaves in bondage—they certainly offended against no law of Ohio,

MRS. C. H. Dall's Lectures. The first of this or, so far as my knowledge extends, of any other Free State. Mr. Smith is an intelligent Christian gentleman, who knows his rights, and understands his duties to God and mankind; and if he does not delivered at the Mercantile Hall, in Summer Street, know them better than his assailants, he ought to on Monday evening next. We hope to see the Hall be sent South, and hanged when there. I have been crowded. The topics embraced in this course are full

things have exhibited an ignorance in this Christian land that I little dreamed of. Indeed, the idea that a man, if guilty of a violation of law in New York, a frank, manly and satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of his acquaintance with Capt. John Brown, in his lecture at Philadelphia. He said:—

'Now, as to Brown: I entertain the opinion that his own account of his objects and designs is correct. I presume he has told the truth when he says that his whole object in going to Virginia was to free the slaves. On that point, I suppose, no one will doubt him. He declares he had no intention of shedding blood.' He only did that when compelled to do it. I therefore say that, in regard to his desire for freedom to the slave, he agrees perfectly with nine-tenths of the people of our Free States.

"With nine-tenths of the people of our Free States"

"Must be sent to Virginia for trial, is but an illustration of those minds who, though living in the Free States, look to the South for religious, moral, and political direction. They had better study, and know their own rights, before assailing those of their fellow-men. To them I would say, the lovers of liberty are informed on this subject. The time for frightening men has gone by forever. Such men are behind the age. They may be compared to those whom Swedenborg says he met in the spirit world, who, although they had been there twenty, thirty, and some of them forty years, had not found out they were dead."

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT, JOHN BROWN. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston Nov. 1st, the following Resolution was adopted :-

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of mpartial freedom throughout the Free States, in case of the execution of Capt. Joun Brown, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, by them may be deemed most appropriate in their vaaddresses, the adoption of resolutions, private conferences, or any other justifiable mode of action,-for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural, cruel and impious system of slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which powerfully and comprehensively described than as * THE SUM OF AL VILLANIES,' which is a burning disgrave and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy entinetion of which, alone, can the land be saved from violence, blood, and utter demoralization.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Amercan Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to copy the above.

No suggestion more timely and important that his could be made; and now that sentence of death has been pronounced against the brave martyr to his principles, let the day of his execution-FRIDAY, December 2d-be the occasion of such a public moral demonstration against the bloody and merciless slave system as the land has never witnessed. Friends of freedom everywhere! begin at once to make the neessary arrangements. The appeal is made to you all, without regard to sect or party, or different shades of of manifestation. Among other things, let there be a tolling of the bells for one hour.

Read what a noble woman (Lydia Maria Child) says of her own feelings, in a private note to us on the subject :-

My thoughts are so much with Capt. John Brown, that I can scarcely take comfort in anything. I would expend all I have to save his life. Brave old man! Brave and generous, though sadly mishim to death, or he escapes from their hands, I think this will prove the 'Concord Fight' of an impending no days are evil which lead to good.'

bringing off some twelve or twenty slaves, and he Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., as the fifth in order .urged it as a solemn Christian duty to assist slaves It was understood that he was to discourse on . Selfto obtain their freedom. He gave us clearly to un-derstand that he held to the doctrines of the Christian religion as they were enunciated by the Savior. speak. Mr. Douglass, however, did not appear, and I am not aware that he spoke of going into Slave the explanation of his absence by the Committee gave States to aid slaves in escaping from bondage, but I us to understand that he does not now consider himhad the impression that he would do so, if opportun- self safe in any part of the United States, in conse ity should present. I think, however, that I infer- quence of his alleged implication in the Harper's Fer-

contribution, referring to his condition, to the death of his son, and the fact that, in his situation, he Concord, who took for his subject one in whom all had no business which he could follow for his supof Ossawattomie.' This exciting theme seemed to of Ossawattomie. This exerting theme seemed to can present, gave something.

After the close of the meeting, I cordially invited have awakened the hermit of Concord from his life, and bestowing hearty praise upon the enterpriz at Harper's Ferry, and as hearty dispraise upon the

These are the only times I ever saw him. Neither stowed upon the press generally. In doing this, he in his lecture, nor in his conversation, did he say ignored the fact that Mr. Garrison has bestowed high

there believe I ever gave three hundred dollars to crowding the hall half an hour before the time of its

MORE SLAVEHOLDING VIOLENCE. The Cincinnat ay from the time that Brown's son was murdered seven o'clock the previous evening, a mob of some South, and proceeded to make certain depredations upon the printing materials. Bailey und his daugh-Old Dominion, strike terror to the Executive, ings of the mob, but without effect. After they had pied them, the girls put out the lights in the establishment, which induced them to suspend further

demonstrations. As they retired, they informed Bailey that he migh consider this attack only a warning, and that if he did not cease the publication of his paper, which they considered a nuisance, they would demolish his

Such lawless villany will powerfully tend to 'de-

pained at seeing the efforts of editors and Sensation of significance, interest and importance, and they can crime, and about to be sent for by Gov. Wise of Virginia, to be taken to that State for trial. These

TY SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCIETY.

Rev. ADIN BALLOU, of Milford, opened the meeting with the following remarks :-Our beloved President, though he may be present

[REPORTED BY H. AMANDA ALBES.]

in spirit, is absent in body from his usual position; and, as the only Vice President of this body present, to read two or three brief selections of Scripture.

6th and 8th verses inclusive, and passages from the 7th and 8th chapters of Zechariah. He then offered a prayer; after which, the following persons were chosen as a Business Committee, viz :- Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester; Adin Ballou, of Milford; Abby K. Foster, of Worcester; Elizabeth B. Chase, Valley Palls, R. I.; Andrew T. Foss, New Hampshire; Charles L. Remond, Salem; Alfred Wyman, Worcester; William Coe, do.

Mr. Mar, from the Business Committee, subse quently presented the following resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That this Society, meeting now the first time since the death of its late President, Er-PINGHAM L. CAPRON, desires to record its sense of the have alike sustained in his decease, and to record its tribute of respect for his character. And as we call to mind the singular consistency, dignity and purity of his life-his firm and unwavering adherence to those principles of humanity, justice and freedom, which he early espoused-the calmness and resolution with which he rose above the fear of man and the bondage of sect, and recognized the true Church and the true Christianity in that Cause which 'remembers those that are in bonds as bound with them'-and while we remember the many other proofs he gave of conscientious devotion to truth, and the great idea of Duty, we cannot but sorrow that we shall see him no more among us in the flesh, and yet are grateful that his presence, his counsel and his example were spared to our Cause so long. 2. Resolved, That we respectfully offer our sympa

thies to the children and family-connections of our departed friend, in the great bereavement they have sustained, in which we feel that our own share is not smail.

Voted, That the Secretary of the Society be requested to communicate to the family of our late President a copy of these resolutions.

REMARKS OF MR. MAY.

speak to these resolutions.

Garrison's absence, Mr. May said : I wish. Sir, at this time, to speak to but a single

point, and that is to present to the meeting, and es-

pecially to the younger portion of the meeting, our faithful adherence to the Anti-Slavery cause. It is associated with our departed friend and President, who not, I fear, an American characteristic, Sir, to stand have met him amid good report, and evil report, ever firm, and for a whole life, to one cause, however faithful and ever diligent in promoting this cause, grand and noble. There seems a something of rest- should otherwise than concur in everything that has lessness in our national character, which leads our been said, and in much more that might be said. He people from topic to topic, and as with the Atheni- has been faithful; he has been diligent and devoted ans of old, to seek out some new thing. We need he has been true and consistent; he has finished his examples, Sir, of firm adherence to that which is work well, in respect to this great Cause; and per known to be true, just and right; of men willing haps we may say the same in respect to other good to stand on that ground, in good report and in evil causes. His honor is already imprinted upon his eminently true, just and Christian, in all these re- forbear remarks. spects exceeding those of any other denomination with which he was acquainted. It was not a popular step, as I have been told, which thus he took, nor posed to say a word. But I concur in your belief, Sir, was it one in which his family sympathized. It was that it is not words that are so necessary, as the pro a matter of conscience. He adhered to the Society in per guidance of our action, and I accord with the undoubting confidence for many years. It was his resolutions. But while I am on my feet, and do early love; he loved it long and well. But the time not propose to attempt the expression of any high came when he saw that there was a higher truth; wrought eulogy on our departed friend, Mr. Capron, faithfully maintained and applied in another quarter, testimony which I have always considered Mr. Capron and thither his attention was carnestly drawn. Cer- bore on the question of 'prejudice against color. active and unflinching anti-slavery men, it was the body of Friends. Their own testimonies necessarily As I believe our friend Capron has been sound led them up to the position of the most radical Abolitionism. It is not necessary to say, what every one ding my testimony. knows, that that Society has furnished, in proportion I remember my visit to Uxbridge, when a series of to its numbers, quite as few earnest, steadfast Abolihave sometimes borne a verbal testimony, but they of our friend, not only in reference to the Cause in and he delayed not. He joined the Anti-Slavery So- reward in the sphere into which he has departed. ciety, and never left it, nor grew cold in his love. As I said the last time I was in Worcester, I think I Capron never wavered. I do not mean that he has never cast out from this land. moved, for he has moved, onward and upward. But Allow me to take my seat by saying, and I give i right, every thing of time and of eternity, belonging to our brothers and sisters in bonds, is violently taken from them, -we are not only guilty, I say, of a supreme folly, but we take upon ourselves a fearful responsibility, in turning our back upon it, so long as there is one thing which our hands find to do left un-

Such was the example of our friend. So would be speak to us, were he here. Nay-he does speak thus to us. We do not need any audible voice: for we know his soul. We know what his life was; we know what his testimony must be, from the heavenly world. So let us accept it as from him, and from one far greater, whom he endeavored to serve, that Infinite Father whose suffering children we ought to seek to relieve; in the spirit of whose children we ought to go to those who are cast down. Our own character, our own futurity, our own title to the name of honest and Christian men, is involved in our faithfulness. Mr. Ballou then called on any one who felt moved,

to offer their thoughts on the resolutions.

REMARKS OF MRS. A. K. FOSTER. Abby Kelley Foster arose and said :-

Mr. Chairman,-I cannot make a speech, but I have a word to say which I was reminded to say, from the fact that our friend Mr. May commended Mr.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORCESTER COUN- coming up to embrace the Anti-Slavery principles, and carry them out; and no one regretted it more At a Special Meeting held in Worcester, Oct. 23, 1859. than our friend Effingham L. Capron. Once, in speaking of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, he had occasion to remark how much the young people could do. And among other anecdotes that he related on that point was this :- That he himself was indebted to a very young woman, a Governess in his family, very young, less than twenty years of age, who wa an Abolitionist at that early day. And he said, many introduce the proceedings of the meeting. Permit me a time had he smiled carelessly, at the manner and zeal with which she enforced the Anti-Slavery princi-He then read from the 6th chapter of Micah, the ples, and advocated the equality of the colored man. but she even received a good deal of rebuke. Mr. Capron said it was weeks and months, during which that young woman persistently and earnestly urged upon him the Anti-Slavery principles; until she made him feel that he could not be a Christian unless he became an Abolitionist. That he had no right to be a preacher, without he applied those principles in his life-in his every day action to the cause of the slave. And he said, it was to that young girl, Rebecca Spring, to whom I am indebted for getting out of the old tread-mill course of profession of formalities and religious ceremonies, into the higher life to which I feel I have partially attained.

I say to you, young Abolitionists here, do not be loss which the Society and the Anti-Slavery Cause discouraged, be faithful, and you may accomplish much. Yes, I trust there are those here, that will be willing to work in this cause, although the number is small, (and I suppose it always will be, until 'the good time coming')-the number will be very small who are willing to stand on the ground of Absolute Christian truth. Every body can see the truth-but, is there one in a thousand, who is willing to take abstract truths, and apply them to their daily practice? But although the numbers are few, I trust they will not be discouraged. There are a few in this city who sympathize with

the slaves; who, seeing the truth, are determined to apply it to their lives, in its various relations. Let us be patient in well-doing, for we shall certainly reap if we faint not. I felt it was my duty to speak of this experience of our friend Effingham L. Capron, though I consider, as you consider, other questions farther advanced, still more important. We have no right to believe that people will be able to appreciate and sustain the moral responsibilities of that life which overcomes evil with good.' They are not able to appreciate that, until they shall be able to appreciate the equal rights of man; until the North shall be able to appreciate the principles of the Declaration of Independence; until the Southern slave shall be able Mr. May then proceeded to say :- I am sorry to be to appreciate his manhood. Neither the South nor the one, in the absence of another far more compe- the North will be able to appreciate the principles of tent, [alluding to Mr. Garrison, prevented by ill- that life which overcomes evil with good, (which is ness from being present,] on whom it devolves to most powerful when realized,) while it remains in its present state. Until the people of this country have After a few brief remarks in explanation of Mr. learned their moral A, B, C, their moral alphabet, they will never be able to reach that higher doctrine of Christianity, to which I heartily respond.

REMARKS OF ADIN BALLOU.

I feel that words are poor things on such an oc dear friend Capron's example of steadfastness, and casion. It is impossible that any of us who have report, and for all their lives, be they shorter or longer. spiritual brow. We can but feel a reverential affec-This point in our friend Capron's character, it seems tion for him; and the thought impressed my soul to me, commends itself to us in a very remarkable that his spirit is even now here, sympathizing with degree. Early in life he attached himself to the de- us; not asking our praise and commendation, but nomination of Friends. He, with one sister, out of a asking us to go forward-to be faithful, and to enlarge family, connected himself with that Society, dure unto the end-assuring us that in so doing, we because their principles commended themselves as shall pay the highest tribute of respect to him. I

REMARKS OF C. L. REMOND.

Under some other circumstances, I might be dis ples which that Society embraced, and had once borne not, with the oppressed in this country, I owe it to faithful testimony to before the world, were more this meeting to say a word. And I will refer to the tainly, if there was a body of professing Christians on And, strange as it may seem to many who are presthe face of the earth, who ought to have been Abo- ent, I do not know what there is in our land that litionists of the straitest type, who ought to have been dwarfs so many fellow-men in this country, as rottenness on that subject.

upon it, I could not remain in my seat without ad-

meetings was held there by myself. I then took notionists, as any other body in the country. They tice, as I ever afterwards took notice, of the firmness have generally been content with the word, and the general, but in respect to this question of color. He deed has been wanting. When that was understood by was one of the few, who never looked over their shoulour friend Capron, he saw that there was another step der to see who were scoffing, when he asked a colored for him to take. He heard a voice, 'Go up higher,' man into his house. I pray God he may have his

Mr. Garrison told us in the Liberator, some weeks may repeat it, that our cause does not succeed in this since, one of the first persons who sought him out and country, simply because of the rottenness of the peofound him in that obscure room where he was engaged ple on the question of color. It seems to be a simple in printing the early numbers of his paper, was Effing- statement, but I do not expect to see the slave emanham L. Capron-then an entire stranger to him. cipated in this country, and colored females made re-From that time to the hour of his death, our friend spectable, until this prejudice against color shall be

from that principle he has never swerved. He did not as my honest conviction, that in our loss of Mr. Capget tired of the old truths, because they were old. In ron, I look around in vain to see the individual whom the year of his death he loved this cause, if possible. I think calculated to supply his place. God knows more warmly than ever before. He saw its importance that the slave, and the Anti-Slavery Cause, cannot more and more strongly, and was as ready to make sa- afford to lose many such. I hope if we succeed in crifices for it as ever he had been. It will be time nothing else, we shall succeed in producing an interenough for us, friends, to lay off the Anti-Slavery har- est in those who have been present. I have seen those ness when our work is done. We are not only guilty in this city, claiming to be Anti-Slavery, who were of folly when we leave an old cause, such a cause as this, ever ready to scoff and scorn the colored race. God where every thing of love and liberty, privilege and save me from contact with such, and spare our Cause from their false professions.

The resolutions and accompanying vote, were then unanimously adopted, the audience generally rising ADIN BALLOU then submitted an extended series of resolutions, declaratory of his own position, and expressing what he believes to be the only consistent and justifiable anti-slavery ground, for which we are unable to find room at present.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON. Re-assembled in Brinley Hall, when Mr. May, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions :-

3. Resolved. That that which is called 'chattel ala very,' and which is sometimes represented as only one among a host of evils which annoy and oppress men is the great overshadowing Sin, Shame, Disgrace and Curse of our land; being, itself, 'the sum of all vil lanies';-the fruitful parent of every form of vice and crime; -the deadly fountain of a poison which corrupts the soul, degrades the body, destroys con science, and annihilates all brotherly regards ;-a system which necessitates a continual state of violence bloodshed, robbery, and rapine, which makes a con stant prey of the helpless and the humble, and exalts the cruel and injurious man; a system which has Capron's example of steadfastness and unwavering subjugated to its will what once had a claim to be re portion of Abolitionists. It is very grievous indeed, has converted it, with the rarest exceptions, into an

sion, and caused what should be the Temple of God, and the refuge of His suffering children, to become a Den of Thieves, an assembly of mockers against Humanity and God. 4. Resolved, That we hall with the greatest satisfac.

tion the two forms of Petition to the next Legislature of this State, which have been prepared and published by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; believing as we do that, while Massachusetts has a Statute Book, a supreme dishonor rests upon her legislators and her people until a law prohibiting slave-hunting and kidnapping on her soil is recorded there, never to be removed while slavery exists, or the duty of government to protect the weak, the wronged, and the oppressed, continues.

5. Resolved, That we deem the erection, in the grounds of the State House of Massachusetts, of the Statue of the late Daniel Webster, the Defender and Enforcer of the Fugitive Slave Law, to be a most gross insult to the People of this State, whose principles he derided, whose cause he betrayed, and whose confidence and respect he had forfeited and lost; and we demand the removal of that Statue as the first duty of the Legislature and Executive of the Stafe.

6. Resolved, That we call upon every man and woman in Worcester county, who loves justice and desires mercy, and whose principles in relation to human governments do not forbid them to do so, to sign these petitions, to give no support or countenance, in the Church or in the State, to men who are false to the principles of these petitions; and we pledge curselves to labor, in every just and proper manner, until the objects contemplated in these Petitions are fully car-

7. Resolved, That the Old South Church of this city. [Worcester] in admitting to its pulpit as a Christian minister the Rev. Nehemiah Adams of Boston, an open and unblushing champion of American slavery, and the lower law of might over right which slove sanctions the abominations, has as really and truly become guilty of the sin of slavery as if it had sent a slave ship to steal men or enslave every working man in Worcester, and by so doing has spread shame on itself and flung insult in the face of the community. so that they have deprived us of all guaranty that the men it sees fit to put forward to teach us religion are themselves not slave-traders, pirates and rob-

8. Resolved, That we regard the slaves of this country not only as equal fellow-men, but as equal fellow-countrymen, and, as such, especially entitled to sympathy and protection at our hands. ? 9. Resolved, That we are required, by the funda-

mental principles of Christianity, to extend to our enslaved countrymen the same protection, both in kind and degree, which we employ, or ask others to employ, in defence of ourselves and of our own families; and whoever fails to come up to this standard of anti-slavery action proves himself unworthy of the Christian name.

10. Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, we have no disclaimers to make, no apologies to offer, for the recent attempt of certain Anti-Slavery men at Harper's Ferry, to break the rod of the oppressor by the same means by which our revolutionary fathers secured our own national independence. On the contrary, while, in the absence of all reliable information, we are unable to judge of the wisdom of their measures, we are prompt to avow our cordial sympathy with the spirit, and our devout admiration of the heroism of that valiant little band, who preferred to die struggling for their country's freedom, to living in a country where education is a crime, where marriage and the family relation are trampled into the dust, and a million of women are daily offered in the market for

On motion, the following were nomingted and hosen as a Finance Committee : E. D. Draper, of Milford, James A. Whipple, Sarah E. Wall, Mrs. Harris, and Joseph A. Howland, of Worcester.

ADIN BALLOU spoke at some length in support of his resolutions, and they were further debated through the afternoon session by Abby Kelley Foster, Stephen S. Foster, C. L. Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Mr. Wilson of Boston, Samuel May, Jr., and Joseph A. Howland. Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING. Brinley Hall was well filled. The resolutions reported in the afternoon were read again.

Adin Ballou again spoke, re-affirming his previous positions, protesting against giving the slightest counwhich he thought was done by the resolutions just read. He objected to the Petitions for a Personal Liberty law in this State, as virtually asking the State to involve itself in a violent contest with the Federal Government and the Slave Power. He objected also to the Petition for the Removal of the Webster Statue, inasmuch as Governor Banks and the Massachusetts Legislature, themselves supporting the United States Constitution, cannot consistently censure Daniel Webster for his support of the Fugitive

To this Mr. May replied that Mr. Ballow's argument, if sound, would well-nigh render impossible any Anti-Slavery movement;-that we may, and should, ask men to do the right and just thing, even though they have sworn to do the wrong; that the inconsistency is their business, not ours; that our request may be the very means of enlightening them as to the guilt of their position and conduct, and of leading them to repentance; and, at all events, that are bound to call on all men to cease to upheld slavery, or approve the slaveholder, and to do their utmost, in every just and proper way, to bring slavery to an end, and to fasten shame and disgrace, instead of honor, upon all defenders and apologists of the vilest system that ever saw the sun.

C. L. Remond also made a spirited and indignant reply; and the whole subject, as presented in the resolutions, was further and ably discussed by Andrew T. Foss and T. W. Higginson. A report of this debate we may be able to give, at some length, here-Resolutions Nos. 3 to 10, inclusive, were then

adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

The resolutions presented by Mr. Ballou were by rote referred to the next meeting of the Society;their great length requiring more time for examination, and their importance seeming to call for further discussion.

Adjourned, sine die. W. A. WILSON, Secretary.

ERRATA.-In my Letter, published in the Liberator. Oct. 28th, the following errors occur :- The forms it takes are seeds of precious growth.' It should be

'previous growth.' You have printed concerning Truth :- It may be said as truly as of the human form, . Soul never dies; matter flies off, and lives elsewhere. It should be thus :- 'It may be said of it, as truly as of the human form, Soul never dies. Matter dies off it, and it lives elsewhere.'

Concerning the 'despised Samaritan,' you have printed 'human deeds,' instead of 'humane deeds.' You have printed, 'veiled the scene with a golden glory, that to their childish imagination made it seem like a revelation of itself.' It should be, 'that to their childish imaginations made it seem like a reve-

You have printed, Everywhere see men coming lation of heaven itself.' out of old forms of the church into the new.' It

should be, . Everywhere we see, &c. Instead of, . The priesthood possessed such a knowledge as there was concerning astronomy, &c., it should be, 'such knowledge as there was,' &c.

Yours, respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD. These errors were nearly all contained in the manuscript sent to us, which was a copy of Mrs. Child's original letter by some other hand. - Ep. Lis.

carte americal adjust who he about \$20 on a gree

jaibst was ordered to bring Brown into Court. isibet was ordered to bring Brown into Court.

and him in bed, from which he declared himsable to rise. He was accordingly brought into
a cot, which was set down within the bar.

soper lay most of the time with his eyes closed, counterpage drawn up close to his chin. The ere then called and sworn. The jurors were ned as to having formed or expressed any opinsomed as to having formed or expressed any opinmoned as to having formed or expressed any opinmathematical former of the testimony. The Court exmathematical former of the testimony of the country of the testimony of the country of the owning a transfer of the continued until twenty-four were debe the Court and counsel to be competent jurors. the Court and country four the counsel for the prisoner these twenty-rout the counsel for the prisoner ballot out of the remaining sixteen. The one by ballot out of the put to the jurors;
ore you at Harper's Ferry on Monday or Tuesday !

long did you remain there? wlong day you remain there; party is to be tried?

arty is to be tried? with regard to the guilt or innocence of

opie! a fair trial? Rd you hear any of the evidence in this case before

Did you hear any or the evidence in this case before the cramining of court?
What was your opinion based on?
Was it a decided one, or was it one which would gold to evidence, if the evidence was different from

that you supposed?
Are you sure, that you can try this case impartially

in the evidence alone, without reference to anything there heard or seen of this transaction? Have you any conscientions scruples against conmishment of death, merely because that is the

the following were finally fixed upon as the twelve 253 Richard Timberlake, Joseph Myers, Thomas 250, Jr., Isaac Dust, John C. McClure, William ebblale, Jacob Miller, Thomas Osborne, George Borer, John C. Wiltshire, George W. Tapp and

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the judge larged them not to converse upon the case, or to perare others to converse with them. They were disand at five o'clock, and the prisoner was then med over to the jail on his cot, and the court ad-

irred till morning.

John Copeland, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin

Copeland, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin Ohio, has made a full confession to the U. S. marshals Martin of Va., and Johnson of the Northern district Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at rlin, who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. states that a movement of a similar character was tempated in Kentucky at about the same time Man persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have natheen heretofore mentioned, are directly implicated. He confession is withheld from the public until the tral is over, by order of Gov. Wise.

THE DEFENCE OF BROWN.

at the trial of Brown, on Thursday, Mr. Green, or e part of the prisoner, after giving the law appliat they are judges of the law and the facts, and at if they have any doubt as to law or the fact of as a fact this prisoner, they are to give the prison-the benefit of that doubt. On the first charge of twee, as a specific act of treason must be proven, i of be proven that he attempted to establish a sepanot and distinct government, and it must also be on those charges.

I it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove the law distinctly says, 'no conviction car nade on confessions, unless made in open court." nest be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, spendent of any confessions out of the court, and requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and

streetion. The jury must be satisfied that such spiracy was done within the State of Virginia, a within the jurisdiction of this court. If it was one in Maryland, this court could not punish the

If it was done within the limits of the armory a Haper's Ferry, it was not done within the limits of this State, the government of the United States holding exclusive jurisdiction within the said grounds. thorney-General Cushing had decided this point with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferm, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that prices residing within the limits of the Armory cant even be taxed by Virginia, and that crime mitted within said limits are punishable by the Fed-

Although the jury may doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoners the benefit of that doubt upon the trial. Over murder, if commited within the limits of the Armory, po jurisdiction, and in the case of Mr. Beckham, if he was killed on the raifroad bridge, it was committed othin the State of Maryland, which State claims ju-

rediction up to the Armory grounds.

Although he may be guilty of murder, it must be proven that it was deliberate and premeditated mur-der to make it a capital offence; if otherwise, the kilhag was murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment. If you have any doubt on these points, you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied the Jury will not allow any ourside excitment to affect them, and that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Our dispatch of the proceedings in Court on Wedneslay did not include the following abstract of the speech of Capt. Brown, in support of the motion for

Mr. Brown then arose and said: 'I do not intend Mr. Brown then arose and said: 'I do not intend to detain the Court, but barely wish to say, as I have been promised a fair trial, that I am not now in cirrupstances that enable me to attend to a trial, owing to the state of my health. I have a severe wound in the back, or rather in one kidney, which enfeebles me very much. But I am doing well, and I only ask for a short delay of my trial, and I think I may get able be listen to it; and I merely ask this, that, as the say this, "the dear imay have his dues"—no more. I ing is, "the devil may have his dues"—no more. I wish to say, further, that my hearing is impaired and tendered indistinct, in consequence of wounds I have thout my head. I cannot hear distinctly at all. I could not hear what the Court has said this morning would be glad to hear what is said on my trial, and I am now doing better than I could expect to be un-der the circumstances. A very short delay would be all I would ask. I do not presume to ask more than a very short delay, so that I may in some degree re-cover, and be able at least to listen to my trial, and hear what questions are asked of the citizens, and what their answers are. If that could be allowed me, I should feel very much obliged."

The Court refused to postpone. The trial will go on this morning, and counsel from

Ohio are expected for Brown.

Brown was brought in walking, and laid down on his cot at full length within the bar. He looked considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes. Senator Mason was present.

Messrs. Harding and Hunter again appeared for the

commonwealth, and Messrs. Botts and Green for the

Mr. Botts read the following dispatch which was eceived this morning :-AKRON, Ohio, 26th Oct. 1859.

To C. J. Faulkner and Sampson Botts: John Brown, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family have resided in this county many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. lis mother's sister has been two years in the lunation asylum. A son and daughter of the mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane, and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively prov in by witnesses residing here, who will doubtl tend the trial if desired.

A. H. LEWIS William C. Allen, telegraphic operator at the Akron Office, adds to the above despatch that A. H. Lewis a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to the control of the co

titled to implicit credit. Mr. Botts said that on receiving the above despatch, he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. Green, and read it to brown; and is desired by the latter to say that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it. He adds that his first wife howed symptoms of it, which were also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statement in the despatch be knows to be cor-rect, and of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the luhatie asylum, but he does believe that a daughter of

the sister has been two years in the asylum.

He also believes that a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in an asylum, out he is not apprized of the fact that another son of that mother is now insane and in close confine-

Brown also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in the plea of insanity, and if he has been at all insane, he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds sultation with him, that the further hearing of the that these who are not insanity and it please the Court, I would add my voice to the appeal of Mr. Brown, although I have had no constitution with him, that the further hearing of the

Mr. Brown to say that, rejecting this plea entirely, examine the questions arising in this defence, some of and seeking no delay for that reason, he does repeat which are of considerable importance, especially that to the Court his request, made yesterday, that time relative to the jurisdiction over armory grounds. For be given for the foreign counsel to arrive, that he has all these reasons, I ask the continuation of the case till now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed 'Dan. Tilden,' dated 26th October, asking Brown whether it would be of use for counsel to leave last night. To

interrupted communication, and that counsel might placed in the hands of an officer, with the request to reach here by twelve or one o'clock to-night. The serve them at once. He must have served them, as course taken by Brown this morning makes it evident some of the witnesses are here. The process has not interrupted communication, and that counsel might reach here by twelve or one o'clock to-night. The course taken by Brown this morning makes it evident that he sought no postponment for the mere purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still, in his opinion, he could have a fairer trial if the defence were conducted by his own coursel that if conducted by his own counsel, than if he were defended by the counsel at present here.

CHABLESTOWN, Oct. 28. Yesterday afternoon was taken up by the examination of three witnesses, Dr. Storry, Conductor Phelps, and Lewis A. Washington, but nothing of importance was elicited that was already

known. The Court adjourned at 7 o'clock. Orders were given to the jailers to shoot all the

mitted as a member of the Virginia Bar.

Haywood was shot.

letters. Brown also acknowledged their authenticity.
Mr. Hunter also presented a list of members of the convention, headed by Wm. Charles Morris, President Mr. Green arose, and said, Mr. Botts and myself

has been already published. quently offered to release both him and Mr. Washing-ton, if they would furnish two negroes to take their places. The witness also gave a narrative of the con- the case, that the Court could insist that I should

interview with Cook.
Henry Hunter, Col. Gibson and Lewis Storry gave important testimony, and the prosecution rested their matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my

tions were going on between Brown and the prisoners is now here a gentleman from Boston who has come tions were going on between Brown and the prisoners before the general firing commenced. Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he had, including the armory and negroes. Washington and all seemed to acquiesce. Coss was sent out to confer with Beckman and others. A guard who went with him were fired on. After that, Stevens wanted to shoot, but Kiltmiller appealed to him, and they went. shoet, but Kiltmiller appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing.

When they did not return, Brown seemed to show

The Court would not compel the gentleman to re-

temper, and there was a change in the arrangement. After that, Brown said he had it in his power to de- postponement, and adjourned at six o'clock. stroy that place in half an hour, but he would not un-Think a shot from the water tank struck been increased. less resisted. Coppie. He then returned the fire, and some one

A. M. Kiltmiller testified that, at the request of Brown, he went out to use his influence to prevent unnecessary shedding of blood.

James Beller was the next witness. mony relative to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, on the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge, but the State objected to it Brown had a knowledge of that shooting. Mr. Hunter said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's forbearance in not shooting citizens, had no more to do with the case than the dead

The Court thought the facts part of the res gesta,

saw my grand uncle was shot. I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room and the evidence admissible.
Witness.-Hunter called after Mr. Beckman, who where the second Thompson was confined, with the view of shooting him. We found several in the room, and had levelled our guns at him, when Mr. Foulke's sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave We then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat, he saying, though you may take my life, 80,000 millions will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to slaves. We carried him out to the bridge, and the two of us, levelling our guns in the moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell, a dozen or more balls were buried in him. We then threw his body off the tressle work, and returned to the bridge to bring out Stevens, and serve him in the same way. We found him suffering from wounds, and probably dying.

In the course of the proceedings-

no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I leed that I can rely, but I am in hopes counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names; and I have he had no sympathy for the prisoner, being nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken ian by birth and residence, until within a few years from me when I was hacked and stabbed, and I have he had no other motive in the case than to do his duty not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go any errands for me, and I have not had all the witnesses subprensed. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning to have something done, if anything is designed. If not, I am ready for anything that may come up." Brown then lay down again, drew his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in tran-

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day at the side of Mr. Botts, arose, amid, great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:—

all insane, he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds that those who are most insane, generally suppose that they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself he disdaines to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of that kind.

This movement is made totally without his approbation or concurrence, and was unknown to him till the receipt of the despatch above.

Brown then raised himself up in bed, and said: 'I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me, if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. Green, insane prisoners, so far as my experience goes, have more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. Green, insone prisoners, so far as my experience goes, have but little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane, of course I should think I knew more than all the rest of the world. But I do not think so. I read the indictment through,—have not, except so far all the rest of the world. But I do not think so. I read the indictinent through, man loss counsel this am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempts to interfere in my morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed, and have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virget behalf on that score.

Mr. Botts stated that he was further instructed by ginia, and had no time to read it. I had no time to

this dispatch answer was returned that the jury would of the witnesses he desired subponned in his behalf, be sworn this morning, and that Brown desired the Though it was late at night, I called up the Sheriff The telegraphic Operator here stated that this dispatches sent by reporters, and he had learned dispatches sent by reporters, and the statement of the terms of the transfer of the statement of the stat

been returned, and may have been sent by private

hands, and failed to arrive.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and he was confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole than they wished Mr. community, when he said that they wished Mr.
Brown to have a fair trial.
Mr. Hunter—I do not rise for the purpose of pro-

Mr. Hunter—I do not rise for the purpose of pro-tracting the argument, or interposing the slightest im-pediment in any way to a fair trial. This is fair, whe-ther it was promised to Brown or not; it is guaranteed by our laws to every prisoner, and so far as I am con-cerned, I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the Court which would in the slightest degree Orders were given to the fallers to the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, was admitted as a member of the Virginia Bar.

To the Court which would in the suggestion to the Court, even this application, that I supposed the Court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way, through counsel or otherwise, that this some way, through counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony; so far as any winness The trial proceeded.

Conductor Phelps was recalled, and examined on questions prepared by defendant, as to when and by whom firing was commenced. He testified that no attack was made upon Brown, until after the man matter, that his flags of truce—if you choose to regard matter, that his flags of truce—if you choose to regard laywood was shot.

Lewis Washington was re-called. He testified in some of his men were shot. If the defence choose to answer to questions by Botts, that negotiations for the release of prisoners were opened before the general firing commenced on Monday. During the condict, Court shall be satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied of it have that course, and the satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied that this testimony (which I brown formulated and the satisfied that the satis Brown frequently gave orders not to fire on unarmed citizens. Brown had a rifle in his hands when struck down by the Marines.

Mr. Hunter here laid before the jury the constitution granted. Some of these witnesses have freen here, and might have been asked to remain. A host of and ordinances of the Provisional Government.

A hose of Mr. Hunter proposed to prove Brown's hand-writing, witnesses have been here, and gone away without being Mr. Hunter proposed to prove Brown's hand-writing, witnesses have been here, and gone away without being when the prisoner offered to identify it himself; he was ready, he said, to face the music. Mr. Hunter preferred proving it by Sheriff Campbell, who was accordingly called, and identified a large bundle of letters. However, also acknowledged their authorisits.

dent; and H. Kagi, Secretary; and likewise read the Giddings and Gerrit Smith letters, already published.

Armistad Ball, master machinist of the Armory, was then examined. The substance of his testimony the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling confident that I have done my whole duty so far as John Sworn, one of the prisoners of Brown, testified have been able, after this statement of his I should to the manner in which he and his seven slaves were feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act made prisoners, and taken to Harper's Ferry. Pikes for him from this time forward. I had not a disposit were put into the hands of the negroes. Brown subsction to undertake the defence, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think under these cir cumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from

fliet, and expressed the opinion that the marine who fell was killed by a ball from Brown's rifle.

Alex. Kelly, who was with Burley at the time the latter was shot, and Albert Guest, were next examined, but no new material facts had been elicited.

All the witnesses thus for have restified to Brown's the jury upon the evidence and law when another. cd, but no new material facts had been elicited.

All the witnesses thus far have testified to Brown's anxiety to avoid shedding blood needlessly.

Charlestown, Oct. 28. A special dispatch says:
Gov. Willard, of Indiana, brother-in-law of Cook, accompanied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of the says State, and D. W. Voorbook and M. M. Companied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of the says State, and D. W. Voorbook and M. M. Companied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney General of the says State, and D. W. Voorbook and M. M. Companies to the says the says State and D. W. Voorbook and M. M. Companies to the says the says the says State and D. W. Voorbook and M. M. Companies to the says the

the same State, and D. W. Voorhees and M. M. our code through could not be admitted. As to the Randolph, arrived here to-day, and have had a long other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made. Mr. Botts-I have endeavored to do my duty in this

case.

The defence called Joseph A Brewer, one of the prisoners in the engine house, who testified that he was sent several times to request citizens not to shoot, as the lives of prisoners were endangered. Negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoners.

main on the case, and accordingly granted the desired

The town has been greatly excited. The guard has

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 31. Court met at 9 o'clock, and trial proceeded. Brown looks better and is evi-dently improving, but nevertheless he reclined on his

Mr. Griswold opened for the defence, contending as he was not a citizen or charge of levying war against the State, the evidence charge of levying war against the State, the evidence did not sustain that. He admitted, however, that did not sustain Brown came to Virginia for the purpose of running away slaves, and for that crime he was amenable the laws of Virginia. While attempting to carry out that purpose, he took temporary possession of the ar-senal at Harper's Ferry, and while there, attempts were made to arrest him, and it was while the prisonnecessarily constitute levying war, even if murder ensued, because the shedding of blood may not have been contemplated, Mr. G. then referred to the Constitution of the Provisional Government, found among Brown's papers, which he contended was as harmless an affair as the organization of a debating or any similar society, which, in this country, are frequently cre-sted with all the outside forms and machinery of gov-

ernment. Mr. Griswold further argued that the jury could not find Brown guilty of treason, unless they find him guilty of associating himself with others to organize a government to overthrow the government-Virginia, but if the pamphlet proved anything, d anything, it shows that an attempt was made to overthrow the government of the United States, and not of Virginia; but it was in vague and unmeaning language which really meant nothing but the repeal of obnox-Brown arose from his mattrass, evidently excited, and standing on his feet, addressed the Court as follows:—"May it please the Court—I discover that, notwithstanding all the assertions I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as took part in the matter except Phil, who, at the suggestion of control of the prisoners, and was assured that they would be subget at them, of the persons I wished to have called as withesses, and was assured that they would be sub-purased. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that rebellion, but to protect themselves. True, they were saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been subpensed, so far as I can learn; and now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving and now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving that this records. the name and shadow of a fair trial, that this proceed-ing be deferred until to-morrow morning, for I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel directions, and they fired, or intended to fire, only or

contended that the code of Virginia defines who are citizens of Virginia as 'all those white persons born in any other State of this Union, who may become residents here. The evidence in this case shows with residents here. The evidence in this case shows without a shadow of a question that when this man came
to Virginia, and planted his feet at Harper's Perry,
he came there to reside, and hold the place permanently. It is true that he occupied a farm four or
tive miles off in Maryland, a short time since, but not
for the legitimate purpose of establishing his domicil

there. It was for the nefarious and hellish purpose of rallying forces into this Commonwealth, and establishing himself at Harper's Ferry, as a starting point for a new government. Whatever it was, whether tragical, or farcical and ridiculous, as his counsel has pre-thing to eat. They did so. There were at the time about forty persons in the room.

'They brought food, and he are very heartily. I had not eaten anything for sented it, his conduct showed, if his declarations were insufficient, that it was not alone for the purpose of

After he had eaten sometime, I asked his accused what grounds they had to suspect this man to be Capt. Cook.

'After he had eaten sometime, I asked his accused what grounds they had to suspect this man to be Capt. Cook.

'They went on and stated that he had come out of they went on and stated that he had come out of the monutains, and asked for some salt meat; and no debating society, as his counsel would have us be-lieve, and, in holding office under it and exercising its functions, he was clearly guilty of treason. As to the mountains, and asked for some salt meat; and conspiring with slaves and rebels, the law says the (this was Fitzhugh) stated that he had been hunting conspiring with slaves and rebels, the law says the prisoners are equally guilty, whether insurrection is made or not. Advice may be given by actions as well as words. When you put pikes in the hands of slave, and have their master captive, that is advice to slaves to rebel, and punishable with death.

The law does not require positive evidence, but only enough to remove every reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the party.

(this was Fitzhugh) stated that he had been hunting in the mountains, and had got out of provisions. F. saw a man called Logan, who is a middling rough him. Logan let on he had a store up the road, and that he would give him some salt meat. Fitzhugh winked at Logan, and whispered that he believed this only enough to remove every reasonable doubt as to was Cook, when Logan put his hand on his shoulder and said. You are my prisoner.

When the jury came in, Brown sat up in bed whilst

The verdict of the jury convicted Brown of treason in advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel; and murder in the first degree. Brown then lay down quietly, and said nothing.

There was no demonstration of any kind.

Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, on ac ount of error in indictment, and errors in verdict.

A dispatch from Washington to the New York Her

'I have it on the most reliable authority that th death penalty will not be immediately inflicted. He may be sentenced to die on the gallows within two or three days, because the ordinary delay of thirty days between sentence and execution does not apply in the case of one convicted of inciting slaves to insurrection. But Gov. Wise admires Brown's indomitable pluck, and for that, and because he wishes to show the world how magnanimous Virginia can be, he will probably respite the execution for at least the thirty days. I should not be surprised, from what I learn, if an order will be made directing Brown to be sent to Richmond, and if he should, be kept in the penitentiary there till such time as the Governor fixes for

The reporter of the New York Herald gives

When Mr. Hunter closed his peroration to the jury, without further remark, at an intimation from the Judge, they immediately withdrew to consider their

on the only calm and unruffled countenance there, and to think that he alone of all present was the doomed one above whose head hung the sword of fate. But there he stood, just that man of indomita-ble will and iron nerve, all collected and unmoved, even while the verdict which consigned him to an ignominious doom was pronounced upon him. After recapitulating his offences, as set forth in the indict-ment, the Clerk of the Court said :-

Gentlemen of the Jury, what say you, is the prisoner at the bar, John Brown, guilty or not guilty? FOREMAN-Guilty.
CLERK-Guilty of treason, and conspiring and ad-

rising with slaves and others to rebel, and murder in the first degree ?

FOREMAN-Yes. Not the slightest sound was heard in the vast crowd Not the slightest sound was heard in the vast of as this verdict was thus returned and read. Not the slightest expression of elation or triumph was uttered from the hundreds present, who, a moment before, outside the Court, joined in heaping threats and imprecations on his head; nor was this strange silence interrupted during the whole of the time occupied by the forms of the Court. Old Brown himself said not even a word, but, as on any previous day, turned to adjust his pallet, and then composedly stretched himself upon it.

A motion for an arrest of judgment was put in, but not argued. Counsel on both sides being too much exhausted to go on, the motion was ordered to stand over till to-

morrow, and Brown was again removed unsentenced A jury to try Coppie, who was now brought into Court, was subsequently sworn.

The Court, in consideration of Stephens' wounds, allowed his case to stand over, but nothing further

Mr. Griswold has volunteered his services in de

fending Coppie.

was done, and the Court adjourned.

THE SPOILS OF WAR. As soon as the neighbors around the Kennedy farm learned of Brown's capture, they pounced at once upon his house, and speedily rifled it of its contents. There were eight or ten boxes of wearing apparel; boots, quilts, blankets, &c., and these were speedily appropriated by people, some of whom we were assured were sadly in want of them. Barrels of flour were rolled out; the cooking stove and its appurtenances were removed; loaves of bread were dis ributed to the hungry, and in fact in a short time the house was completely sacked.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The reporters were informed, after the arrival of Cook at Charlestown jail, that he had been even more communicative than Old Brown, but no reporter was allowed to see him. His captors (who have occasion ally made a few dollars by catching runaway negroes), say that Cook told them if Brown had taken his adsay that Cook told them if Brown had taken his advice, and retreated to the mountains at once, with his prisoners and what arms they could gather, they would have been able to succeed, and as it was, the 'Yes, he betrayed Cook—the scoundrel,' said a byprisoners and what arms they could gather, they rould have been able to succeed, and as it was, enterprise only failed through the cowardice of the negro abolitionist, Fred. Douglass. That individual was to have arrived at the school-house with a large band early on Monday, but Cook says, 'I conveyed the arms there for him, and waited till nearly night, but the coward didn't come.'

STRANGERS SUSPECTED.

Every stranger who steps from the cars at Harper's to Perry is closely scrutinized, and at once put under surveillance, especially if at the hotel he registers his name as coming from a Northern or Eastern State; any movement beyond the hotel is sure to be followed is closely scrutinized, and at once put under arrest, and an inquisition as to his business. Some times ludicrous mistakes are made, as for instance, in the arrest of two Southern gentlemen, one of them a clergyman, on their way to a Presbyterian Synod. and no travelling agent or pedlar can remain in the t class having already been sent away. On Friday afternoon, while Brown was on trial in the Court House for treason and murder, a on trial in the Court House for treason and murder, a line well-dressed man had just arrived in town, and of determination and courage. of determination and courage. Fitzhugh, having the best social position, finds who spoke with a rather nasal accent, was on trial before a committee of citizens in the yard of the Court House, on suspicion of being an abolition spy. The man appeared highly indignant at the questions put to him concerning his business, but finally gave a satisfactory account of himself, and was suffered to go his way.

Fitzhugh, having the best social position, index more defenders here than Logan. But he is evident-with the more guilty of the two villains. Not content with having Cook at their mercy, after disarming and overpowering him, they loaded 'him with irons to bring him to town. Cook's offered word of honor and entreaties were impotent to prevent this indig-

ARREST OF CAPT. JOHN E. COOK. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune at Chambersburg, Pa.

mors with reference to the capture of Capt. Cook, I called on Squire Reisher, the Justice before whom the fugitive was brought, and saked for control of the Abolition Carbonari of America. fugitive was brought, and asked for permission to copy the evidence produced in the case. He is a respecta-ble, mild-looking gentleman, who has already passed middle age. He stated that the testimony had not middle age. He stated that the testimony seen committed to paper, but that he would repeat the substance of the evidence of Logan and Fitzhugh if I desired it. I took down his statement in steno

about forty persons in the room.

'They brought food, and he ate very heartily. I thought the poor fellow had not eaten anything for sometime before.

'After he had eaten sometime, I asked his accusers

only enough to remove every reasonable doubt as to only enough to remove every reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the party.

Mr. Hunter closed at half-past one.

During most of the arguments to-day, Brown lay on his back, with his eyes closed.

Mr. Chilton asked for certain instructions to the jury, but the only one granted was that the jury must be satisfied that the place where the offence was committed was within the boundaries of Jefferson county. A recess of half an hour was taken.

THE VERDICT.

was Cook, when Logan put his hand on his shoulder and said, You are my prisoner.

'The expression of Logan was, that Cook sprang up like a wire trap. He ran his hand into his pocket.—
Logan, being a stout man, caught him by the arm and held to. They had a great deal of difficulty, both of them, to get him down. Logan is a strong, active man, and yet both of them could hardly get him to the ground. Finally they succeeded in getting him down. They then took away his arms. He had a pistol and campaign knife—which is a knife with a fork and a spoon. The pistol was a five-ineh revolvant. fork and a spoon. The pistol was a five-inch revolv-er, with six barrels, and finely finished. It was fully

londed and capped. excitement increasing, I appointed a special police of six, and had Cook conducted to my

ffice.

The excitement was a commingled matter of pity for the man in the condition he was in, and curiosity to see him.

him. soon as Cook was brought to my office, I re peated the advice I had given him at the tavern, to put him on his legal guard—when he said that if such was the law, he chose to remain quiet, and not answer any question.
I then swore the accusers.

· Fitzhugh was the first witness, and repeated his

tatements made at the tavern. I inquired where these men captured Cook. 'At Mount Alto,' the Justice said, 'near Hughes' founderies.' · The hardest place in this country,' said a by-

stander. 'In what respect?' I asked. 'Do you mean mor-

ally?'
'Yes,' he said; 'they are the hardest people in
this section there—just such folk as would delight to
do such actions. Cook could not have chosen a worse
locality in all this State than that neighborhood. If he had gone by the North Mountain, he would easily have escaped.

I asked the character of Fitzhugh. He occupies

it appears, a respectable position in the county; he is a nephew of Hughes, the best business man in the county, and is employed as a clerk in his founderies. He told the telegraph operator to send his name in full, as he wanted his unale Gerrit to see it. He is a nephew of Gerrit Smith, he maintains, by marriage. Judge, they immediately withdrew to consider that verdict. After an absence of three-quarters of an overdict. After an absence of three-quarters of an hour (during which the Court took a recess), they rehour (during which the Court took a recess), they rehour (during which the Court with a verdict. At this moment turned into Court with a verdict. At this moment the crowd filled all the space from the couch inside the crowd filled all the space from the couch inside the crowd filled all the space from the couch inside the court was an explanation of the court was a nephew of Gerrit to see it. In the court is an explanation of the court is an ex The last time he was at the North, he said, he called the bar, around the prisoner, beyond the railing in the body of the Court, out through the wide hall and the body of the Court, out through the wide hall and the is a native of Maryland, and his family are people the body of the Court, out through the wide hall and

beyond the doors. There stood the anxious but perfectly silent and attentive populace, stretching head and neck to witness the closing scene of Old Brown's trial. It was terrible to look upon such a crowd of human faces, moved and agitated with but one dreadbut at the instance of one of his prosecutors, a noll prozequi was entered. He is supposed to have bought him off. He bears the reputation of a negro-catcher. Fitzhugh did not wish Logan to be sworn, on the pretext that his evidence was unnecessary, but for real purpose of concealing the iniquitous part they both had played in the capture of Cook. The Justice overruled the wish.

Lgoan, after making a rehearsal of the same mat-

ter, and saying that Cook would have shot him if he had not held on to his arm, remarked repeatedly that Cook was a good man, a brave man, a man of great nerve; that if there was a brave man in the country, herve; that if there was a brave man in the country, he was one, and if he had been in proper condition, he would not have been taken. Both of the accusers praised Cook's bravery. Both testified that, although Cook was nearly famished, and a small man, neither of them separately could have managed him.

After having secured him, they took him down to

the house to get something to eat; told him that they pitied his case very much; that he might get clear; that his best course was to go before a magistrate, enter bail, and then, to use Logan's word, skeet, or

escape.

'They rather got Cook persuaded—Logan did—that he was friendly to him.

'I then asked the witness,' said the magistrate, 'if he had made any offer or promise of reward to the prisoner, in order to produce this change in his feel-

· He denied having made any other than that to go before a magistrate would be the easiest way to get off.

After being sworn, Logan was asked if Cook had made any declaration with regard to whom he was.

· Logan hesitated. The question was repeated.

· He hesitated again. The question was put again.

We waited for sometime for an answer. I told

him he was bound to tell the truth, and the whole truth, with reference to any conversation he had had with Cook.

'Well, he said, if he must, he must, but that he

did not like it. To my mind, said the magistrate, when he was making this statement, he wanted to tell all; he wanted to say what he spoke, but not in the presence of Cook. I can compare it to nothing but a girl saying no, no, to what she's wanting all

the time.
• He then stated that the prisoner had told him that he was Capt. Cook.

Cook had stood behind my chair all the time thus

far, but now he rather pressed himself forward, and locked at Logan just like a dead man looks at one. Logan cringed beneath his look.

Logan stated that Cook confessed having been at Harper's Ferry.

'Here the counsel for Cook made some objections.

seemed rather to get cross with the counsel, and in proof of one statement, pulled out of his pocket a commission made out to Cook by John Brown.

stander. . Logan said that this was the commission he got from Cook. He then went on and read the commis-sion. It was signed by Brown as Commander-in-Chief, and I think it was countersigned by Kagi. It was a printed commission : one line of letters, in the

form of an arrow, was very peculiar; I could not read it; I never saw such letters before. It was made out to Cook as captain. It was marked No. 4. 'After hearing this testimony, I thought the evidence was sufficient to authorize me to hold the prisoner over to answer. I committed him to prison that

scribed Cook's manners and personal appearance so accurately as to leave no doubt on my own mind that the unfortunate captured fugitive is he.
'In the short time I was with him,' he said, 'I thought him a gentleman. There was no sign of bad breeding about the man. There was a great deal of candor about him. He is evidently a very brave man. There was not a man here but thought him a person

In further conversation with the magistrate, he

Logan repents of his perfidy already. He excuses himself as having acted on impulse. The price of blood is already troubling him, and the cold chills— so I was told—came over him as he thought for the

ing in Court. He refused to answer all questions, and when addressed as Cook, or when inquiries were cunningly proposed to him about Harper's Ferry, merered that he had not admitted that he was Cook. He asked for books, and spent the day in read-

"I was in my office, about 8 o'clock, when two men came in and asked me to go down with them to the Franklin Hotel. They said they had a man whom they supposed to be Capt. Cook. I told them they should bring him up here before me to my office.—
They said there were a great many persons there, and likely to be considerable excitement, and I had better go up with them to see him.

'I went there and found this man, supposed to be Cook, with a room full of persons and several outside. I then sat alongside of this man they called Cook, and told him that there were accusations to be preferred against him of a very serious nature, and informed him of his rights, put him on his legal guard, told him that he was not obliged to say anything

SENTENCE OF BROWN HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 2. Messrs. Russell and Sennott, from Boston, reached here to-day.

Cook was brought before the Magistrates' Court, and waived an examination.
Coppie's trial was resumed. No witnesses were call-

Coppie's trial was resumed. No withcrees were coned for the defence.

Mr. Harding opened for the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Hoyt and Griswold followed for the defendant, and Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution.

The speeches were of marked ability. Mr. Griswold
asked for several instructions to the jury, which were
all granted by the Court, and the jury retired.

Brown was then brought in, and the Court-House
was immediately thronged.

was immediately thronged.

The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objection that trea-son cannot be committed against a State. He ruled that wherever allegiance is due, treason can be com-mitted. Most of the States have passed laws against mitted. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered, the Court also regarded as insufficient.

The clerk then asked Mr. Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed

upon him.

Mr. Brown immediately rose, and in a clear, distinct voice, said :-

'I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say, 'In the first place, I deny everything but what I have already admitted, of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missayri and there took slaves without the went into Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I desired to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to waken in-

I have another objection, and that is, that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in this manner, and which I admit has been fairly proved-for I admire the truthfulness and canthe greater portion of the witnesses who have -had I so interfered in behalf of testified in the case testified in the case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great,—or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this enterprise, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act

Every man in this Court would have worthy of reward, rather than punishment.

This Court acknowledges too, as I suppose, the value of God. I see a book kissed, which lidity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, to 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of per-I believe that, to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done in behalf of his despised poor, I did no wrong but

right.

Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life fot the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done. Let me say one word further:-I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected, but I feel no consciousness of my guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I hear that it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regarding their weakness. Not one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was done for the purpose I have trated. Now I have done. stated. Now I have done.

While Mr. Brown was speaking, perfect quiet pre-vailed, and when he had finished, the Judge proceeded

to pronounce sentence upon him.

After a few preliminary remarks, the Judge said that no reasonable doubt could exist of the guilt of the prisoner, and sentenced him to be hung in public,

on Friday, the 2d of December next.

Mr. Brown received his sentence with composure.

The only demonstration made was by the clapping of the hands of one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson Co. This was promptly sup-pressed, and much regret was expressed by the citi-

After being out an hour, the jury came in with a After being out an hour purpose werdiet that Coppie was guilty on all the counts in the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a motion the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a me for arrest of judgment, as in Mr. Brown's case.

The Court then adjourned. . .

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

day evenings, to commence MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Nov. 7 .- Low Wages and Hard Work. Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of safety, honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to la-bor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealthiness of French factory labor. Women sold as beasts of burden' in England. Metal workers. An absurd fiction in the statement that all men support all women.

gymen and other lecturers will find free admission. Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past CUMMINGTON, Mass.-An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting-house at East Cummington, on Saturday and Sunday, November 19 and 20, commencing on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Cler-

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-Andrew T. Foss, Chas. Lenox Remond, and HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend this meeting.

ELAM BAKER, FRANKLIN ROBBINS, Committee.
J. H. ROBBINS, GLOUCESTER .- An Anti-Slavery meeting

will be held in Gloucester, in the Town Hall, No-vember 12th and 13th; commencing on Saturday evening, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening.

ANDREW T. Foss and CHARLES L. REMOND are engaged to be present.

All are invited to come. Let it be a true gath-

ering for Freedom. LT Andrew T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-

Saturday, Nov. 3. Harwich. Tuesday, Wednesday, Dennis, Hyannis,

Saturday, Gloucester. CHARLES L. REMOND, an Agent of the assachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

Harwich. Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Hyannis, Centreville, Thursday, Gloucester.

LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY, MERCANTILE BUILDING, SUMMER STREET, ROSTON.

THE above School is now open for the enrolment of upils. The Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, lov. 9, 1859, and continue four months, during which a regular Course of Medical Lectures will be daily. Special attention will be paid this term to OBSTRTRICS and the DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

DR. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, No. 15 Congress street, Boston.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER.

The only preparation that has a

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

Warranted not to contain deleterious substances.

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used

for many years by hundreds of the most distin-

or many years by nundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day

without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is

entirely different from

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN

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

We can answer this question by saying that we

Persons personally known to us have come volunta-rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis. St. Louis Press.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has be a used. It can be used with perfect safety, and it perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a vary desirable article for the toilet.

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass,

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE-

STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronics.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. At

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has

taken its place at the head of all articles of the

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

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color

and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATUREL

YOUTHPUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect, ual and yet not a dye-Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as

the greatest discovery of the present day, it is to freshing to come across that which is what it re-

TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mn. 8
A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. As in as-

A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. AS IN assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessiry loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR

RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change

the hair to its natural color, and at the same time

render it soft. It is superior to any heretefore pro-

duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, rossessing None of the Burning Qualifies of a Dil'

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has

acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Alley's World's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the

good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprie-tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and

we begin to think that it is denominated most ap-

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-

LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide

circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully

demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciat-

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. The

most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remark-

From individual cases that have come under our own

observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that

other restoratives extensively used and highly rec-

ommended) of being a useless waste of time and

money, it is just what it is represented to be, and

it promises, and that instead (as

Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

propriately the ' World's Hair Restorer.'

Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston

Philadelphia Mercury.

lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

Michigan Christian Herald,

Knozville Presbyterian Wilness.

Buffalo Christian Advocate.

LEN's as the Hair Restorer.

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy,'

HAIR RESTORER will do this.'

have already seen persons who have derived beneg:

For the Liberator. EPISTLE PROM A GRANDFATHER. My lad, you're called the old Bay State to serve, And guard her sacred rights with pen and tongue To hold blind Justice' scales with steady hand-(Ah, lad ! I fear me, you are yet o'er young.)

But as you go and come where duty calls, You pass that graven image day by day, Set up by men of money-given power, To lead our inexperienced youths astray.

If you are urged to bend your knee to Basl, Or gaze with reverence on his brazen face, Ask of the supple worshippers around, · What has the man e'er done to serve his race?

Did he love mercy? Did he justly deal? Walk humbly in his Heavenly Father's sight? Leave a bright path of spotless purity To guide the wandering tribes of earth aright?"

No, not the supplest there would dare deny He lived in bold defiance of God's laws, Polluted, grasping, trampling on the oppress'd: Why is he there? Whose treachery is the cause

Do quickly what ye can to right the wrong, Lest rasher hands, in the old State's behalf, Do as intrepid Moses did of old To Egypt-tainted Israel's golden calf-

E'en break it small, and scatter it abroad, Nor leave one brazen witness to repeat To children's children of the coming times, · How easy 'twas free Northern men to cheat.

No, not a shard, which when those children ask, . What did the man effect to earn his fame? Could cry, 'Dishonesty! adultery! With all their kin-go ye, and do the same! My lad, I ne'er believed it wondrous wise

To stand before a wolf, unarmed and calm; To smile serenely at his grinning teeth, And trust the hungry beast will do no harm No, meet your fellow-man with hopeful love, Till through his treachery that hope is lost,

Nor let him seize you, slumbering at your post. A dieu, dear youth ! your absence grieves me sore, But be my heartfelt loss the public gain ; . There's something rotten in the Old State ship! Be it your care to make it sound again.

Then stand at guard, watch every near approach,

The following ' patriotic ' effusion (after the manner of Lexington and Bunker Hill) was written many years ago by the late WILLIAM J. SNELLING, Esq. of Boston, and is full of prophetic warning to Southern oppressors at this solemn crisis. As they sow, they shall also reap.

SONG. Supposed to be sung by Slaves in Insurrection.

BY WILLIAM J. SNELLING, ESQ. See, tyrants, see! your empire shakes! Your flaming roofs the wild winds fan : Stung to the soul, the negro wakes: He slept, a brute-he wakes, a man! His shackles fall : Erect and tall. He glories in his new-found might,

And wins with bloody hand his right. Just Heaven! and can it be,-the strong. With mind to think, and heart to feel,

Has borne upon his neck so long A weak as cruel tyrant's heel: When one brave stroke Had burst his voke! Day dawns at last on mental night. And Samson girds him for the fight. The land is ours-our fathers' blood

Free spilled, our own, manures the soil :-Who gave us evil for our good, And paid with stripes our sweat and toil? 'Twas he, the foe-Now, blow for blow! Remember that the heavy debt

Where's he, who, in a cause like this, Would turn him from the coming fight, Again a master's hand to kiss? Hence, hence away, No longer stay!

Of ages is to cancel vet!

Go, wretch, in soul and body slave, And fill a coward's shameful grave! Up, Afric, up! the land is free!

It sees no slave to despot bow : Our battle cry is LIBERTY!-On! strike for God and vengeance now! Fly, tyrants, fly, Or stay-to die! No chains we bear, no scourge we fear-We conquer, or we perish here?

A BARGAIN. The following is taken from a beautiful vol ume entitled ' Poets of Vermont.'

Going! going! going! Who bids for the mother's care? Who bids for the blue-eyed girl? Her skin is fair, and her soft brown hair Is guiltless of a curl !

The mother clasped her babe With an arm that love made strong; She heaved no sigh, but her burning eye Told of the spirit's wrong. She gazed on the heartless crowd. But no pitying glance she saw, For the crushing woe her soul must know Was sanctioned by the law.

· Going! gentlemen! going!

The child is worth your bids; Here's a bargain to be gained,-This chubby thing will one day bring A pile of yellow gold." A dollar a pound ! ' cries a voice Hoarsely from out the throng; . Two ! three! five!' it calls, and the hammer falls 'Five dollars, gentlemen, gone!' Five dollars a pound! and his hand, Just stretched to grasp the child.

Is smitten aside by the giant might Of the maniac mother, wild. One moment, and the loaded whip Is poised above her head, Then down, down, it came on her helpless frame Like a crushing weight of lead. With a tightening grasp on her kidnapped child. She falls to the cold, damp ground; And the baby is laid on the scales and weighed, And sold for five dollars a pound! And the eye of the sun looks down Undimmed on such scenes of sin: And the freeman's tongue must be chained and

Though his spirit burn within. O God! for a million tongues To thunder Freedom's name, And to utter a cry which should pierce the sky, The indignant cry of shame! Our Eagle's talons are red With the reeking blood of the slave, And he kindly flings his protecting wings O'er the sight of Freedom's grave!

How long, O Lord ! how long! Awake in thy mercy and might, And hasten the day which shall open the way Of Truth, and Justice, and Right!

From the Practical Christian. ADIN BALLOU IN REPLY TO J. MILLER McKIM.

We cordially thank our much respected friend, James Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, for the kind language and spirit of his criticism. We appreci-ate, and will endeavor to reciprocate it. We cheer-fully conecde that we are 'not infallible,' and that every man has a perfect right to dissent from us at discretion; nevertheless, we think we were very nearly if not whelly right in our late article on all the points to which he takes exception. And this we will now endeavor to show.

1. What is our religious position? We have solemnly professed, for more than twenty years, to be a Practical Christian, and, as such, a Christian Non-Resistant. Here is a part of a declaration to which we subscribed early in the year 1839 :--

· We cannot be governed by the will of man, however solemnly and formally declared, nor put our trust in the arm of flesh. Hence we voluntarily withdraw from all interference with the governm this world. We can take no part in the politics, the administration or the defence of these governments—either by voting at their polls, holding their offices, aiding in the execution of their legal vengeance fighting under their banners, claiming their protection against violence, seeking redress in their Courts, petitioning their Legislatures to enact laws, or obeying their unrighteous requirements. Neither can we participate in any rebellion, insurrection, sedi-tion, riot, conspiracy or plot against any-of these governments; nor resist any of their ordinance by physical force; nor do anything unbecoming a peaceable submission to the existing Powers; but will quietly pay the taxes levied upon us, conform to all innocent laws and usages, enjoy all righteous privile-ges, abstain from all civil commotions, freely express our opinion of governmental acts, and patiently en-dure whatever penalties we may for conscience sake incur. We cannot employ carnal weapons, nor any physical violence whatsoever, to compel moral agents to do right, or to prevent their doing wrong—not even for the preservation of our own lives. We cannot render evil for evil, railing for railing, or wrath for wrath; nor revenge insults and injuries; nor lay up grudges; nor be overcome of evil; nor do otherwise than "love our enemies, bless them that curse us, do

With very slight variations, we have scrupulously adhered to this position ever since. Our profound est convictions are, that it is esentially accordant with the precepts and example of Jesus Christ, and the highest religious and moral position that human beings can take in respect to the duties speci-With us it is absolutely sacred and imperative. We cannot hold it secondary and subordinate to the Anti-Slavery movement, anxious as we are that chattel slavery should be abolished the world

Now, we do not expect that people who never took any such position, and who have no such scu-ples, can deeply sympathize with us in this matter. Even professed peace-men, ultra peace-men, so call-ed, in many instances go, like hand in glove, with pro-war governments, pro-war politics, pro-war legal coercion, and pro-war revolutions. Yes, there are even professed Non-Resistants in the radical Anti-Slavery movement, who obviously hold their Non-Resistance as secondary and subordinate to that movement; who recommend nullification of proslavery laws, and the overthrow of our pro-slavery government, in any way, however violent and bloody, which the revolutionaries may hold to be a rightful dernier resort; albeit the agitators "themselves cannot fight. Such peace-men and Non-Resistants cannot sympathize with our scruples. They must and probably do regard us as over-nice and unreasonably squeamish. But their peaceism and Non-Resistance is as unsatisfactory to us as ours can be to them. It seems to us to be a very expedient, accommodating Non-Resistance, quite unlike that which the Son of God taught and exemplified. It must therefore be considered that our moral aches and pains in this case affect us a great deal more sensibly than they do those who do not feel them. And it must not be wondered at if they are altogether cooler and braver for us, than we are for ourself.

2. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now? The earliest Anti-Slavery Constitution that came to our knowledge was that of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, in 1832. Its preamble contained the following declaration :

· While we advance these opinions as the principles on which we intend to act, we declare that we will not operate on the existing relations of society by other than peaceful and lawful means, and that we will give no countenance to violence or insurrection.

In December, 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Philadelphia. The Convention that formed it first adopted a masterly Decla-facts stated? At first the Society restricted itself gation of principles, objects and policy. From that from all action that was unpeaceful, insurrectiona-Declaration we make the following extracts :-

incomplete, and which, for its magnitude, solemnity and probable results upon the destiny of the world. as far transcends theirs, as moral truth does physical completely blinded?

In purity of motive, in earnestness of zeal, in deci-

oppressors, and to spill human blood like water, in order to be free. Ours forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons was made up mostly of those who, acting with the for deliverance from bondage; relying solely upon those which are spiritual, and mighty through God already committed to the measure it was summoned to the pulling down of strong holds.

shalling in arms-the shalling in arms—the hostile array—the mortal en-counter. Ours shall be such only as the opposition of moral purity to moral corruption—the destruction wise enough to defy or despise the obloquy which such a step would provoke. After three sessions

The Constitution of the American Society, formed by that Convention, reads thus :-

'The Society will also endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the do-mestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our common country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia,and likewise to prevent the extension of it to any State that may be hereafter admitted to the Union.

This Society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, and by removing the public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their moral and intellectual worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious much that the society will never in a sequence on the right and duty of insurrection of slaves against on the right and duty of insurrection of slaves against privileges; but this society will never, in any way, countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force."

or the most scrupulous Non-Resistants, along with political and legal governmentalists operating in a constitutional way.' But everything blendy, insurrectionary, revolutionary, was precluded. Has there been any change? We will see.

At the Annual Meeting of the Society in New York, May, 1844, the doctrine of 'No Union with slaveholders.' The people are ready for it—they are only waiting for leaders; and I hope they will soon cease to wait for them. The people have got to begin, and the leaders will follow.'

SLAVEHOLDERS' was inserted as a new plank in the platform. We happened to be present and an actor in that meeting. The new plank, as we will call it, was first considered in a Committee of twenty-five. We were on that Committee. In Committee-session we inquired particularly whether the proposed Declaration of non-allegiance to the Federal Constitu-tion and Union was simply for individuals as such, or for States in their organic capacity ; remarking at the same time, that our religious scruples would allow us to agitate for it as a measure of State Revolution. The answer from its movers, as we under stood them, was-It is not organically political or revolutionary at all; it proposes only conscientious, peaceable, individual and social action. We replied, Very well then; I have already dissolved my union with all pro-war and pro-slavery governments.' this proceeding, and protested against it in an edi-The proposed Declaration was recommended by the torial article headed, Are Non-Resistants for Mur-The proposed Declaration was recommended by the Committee, and adopted by the Society. Our understanding of this transaction at the time was clearly expressed in our account of the Meeting in the Practical Christian of May 28, 1844. We give the following extract :-

'In regard to this movement, it is important that 'Whoever expects to see slavery extinguished but our friends should distinguish between a dissolution of the Union, as commonly understood, and a dissolution of the Union between abolitionists and slaveholders. The dissolution of the Union proclaimed by the American Anti-Slavery Society is not a formal political separation of the non-slaveholding from the slaveholding States, in order to set up a new Confederacy. They assume no such responsibility, they advise to no such political movement. But they solemnly pronounce the Constitution of the United

States, which is a compact between the people of the States in their primary capacity, essentially pro-slavery in some of its fundamental articles, and affirm that no true-hearted, consistent abolitionist can endorse it as his political confession, or bind himself to support it in practice. As no man can be a qualified voter under that Constitution, or hold any important voter under that Constitution, or hold any important office without virtually taking an oath of allegiance and fidelity, whereby he covenants with slaveholders, to fellowship them as copartners in government, to share power with them on the basis of a three-fifth representation for their slave property, and to protect them in the maintenance of the slaveholding system so long as they may choose to persist in it, therefore the ground is taken that abolitionists are in duty bound to separate themselves from such a government, to withdraw their assent from such a covenant, and no longer by voting or office-holding allow them. and no longer by voting or office-holding allow them-selves to be considered in union with slaveholders. It serves to be considered in union with slaveholders. It is purely a question of moral principle, moral integrity, and moral consistency, to be settled, so far as the Society has any thing to do with it, by individuals as such, and not by political causes and State Legislatures. Let all our friends, especially Non-Resistants, be careful to make this distinction between political, corrogate State dissolution of the Union white. corporate State dissolution of the Union, which is lef to take care of itself, and individual moral, peaceable vithdrawal from political covenant with slaveholders, as heretofore existing under the Federal Constitution. The former may be construed into sedition; the later is at once the duty and privilege of every conscientious man. Let us be peaceable subjects of the powers that be, but never voluntary partakers in their governmental wickedness. But what proved to be the use made of the new

plank? We were not a little surprised and chagrined to find very soon, that we had somehow sadly mistaken the real design of the movement. Almost from that day to this, the leaders and active mass of the Society have been earnestly agitating for a Dis-solution of the Union by States; that is, for the nonslaveholding States us such to dissolve their governmental Union with the slaveholding States. This would be right and honorable enough per se, if there were anti-slavery virtue enough in the co-governing people to do it governmentally. But it is a revolutionary movement with which our religious principles will allow us to have nothing to do. It is for agitators, politicians, legislators, revolutionaries good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us and persecute us."' can go through only under the resolution, 'Prace-ABLY IF WE CAN, FORCIBLY IF WE MUST.' We WOT once asked to appear before a Committee of the Massuchusetts Legislature in behalf of the Dissolution petitioners; but we could not do so. Nor could we sign any petition of the kind, however carefully framed. Such petitions mean red revolution, and can hardly succeed without it. This has become a prominent object of the Society, either directly or indirectly, and many of the lesser were have a close connection with it. Of course, the revolutionary and pro-war genius is in the ascendant on the platform. How could it be otherwise?

3. But our esteemed friend McKing seems to doubt our statements on this point. Hermys, 'They certainly cannot be predicated of that portion of the American Anti-Slavery Society that comes within our purview.' That may be The Anti-Slavery of his region is mainly of Quaker origin and habits. The war genius is naturally a little cautious in such an atmosphere. But our friend reads, and ought to know what is being said and done elsewhere. will refresh his memory presently. He says, 'That the war spirit is more than usually in the ascendant just now, all will admit.' Abolitionists sympa-thize with this feeling.' True; and therefore this is just the time for Christian Non-Resistants to stand up for their principles. He says, ' Nevertheless, it may be safely affirmed that no Society in the country embraces so large a proportion of peace men as does the American Anti-Slavery Society.' Per-haps. And it is lamenuably true that this Society is converting these same pcace men into war men more effectively than any other. Its end is so good, its appeals are so stirring, its advocates are so eloquent, that the Non-Resistants can hardly help going in for a little bloodshed, for the sake of the poor slave, human rights and liberty. It seems almost a duty to do evil that good may come in such a case! He says that having so many peace men in the Society has been our chief reproach for nearly twenty years.' Not from the pro-slavery party, has it? But from the political wing of the Anti-Slavery party. And the political abolitionists have launched their reproaches against non-voting, rather than against non-fighting, have they not? This makes quite a difference. There are many non-voters, who have no scruples against fighting to the death in what they deem a good cause. Such stand on very

different ground from ours.

He further says, 'Our Anti-Slavery movement has undergone no essential change in this or any other respect. It is the same now that it was in the beginning.' Is not this asserting quite too much, in view of the extracts above made, and the relative ry and unconstitutional. Now it is avowedly a rev-We have met together for the achievement of courtenant of enterprise, without which, that of our fathers is Federal Union and government, as a necessary means difference between these two positions? Or are we

We will now refresh our worthy friend's memor concerning some pro-war exhibitions, about which sion of purpose, in intrepidity of action, in steadfast-ness of faith, in sincerity of spirit, we would not be port of the American Anti-Slavery Society, for the inferior to them.

Their principles led them to wage war against their to the Massachusetts Disunion Convention, held at years ending May 1, 1857, and May 1, 1858, refers Worcester, Jan. 15, 1857, and says, p. 91:-

'As was to have been expected, the Convention billing down of strong holds.

In measures were physical resistance—the margin arms—the hostile array—the mortal enterprise in the words of one of them—to enroll them.—to enroll them are the mortal enterprise in the words of one of them—to enroll them.—to enroll them are the mortal enterprise in the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them—to enroll them are the words of one of them are the words of one of them are the words of one of them.—to enroll them are the words of one of them are the words of one of them. of error by the potency of truth—the overthrow of prejudice by the power of love—and the abolition of spent in able and elequent discussion of the subject, slavery by the spirit of repentance.

The Constitution of the American Society, form—

Anti-Slavery cause, the following Resolutions were

adopted.' Among the Resolutions was the following :-Resolved, That the sooner the separation takes place, the more peaceful it will be; but that peace or war is a secondary consideration, in view of our present perils. Slavery must be conquered, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'

'I shall say a word on the dissolution of the Union on the right and duty of insurrection of slaves against their masters. These have been the topics of our meetings, and they are topics which need to be It is plain, then, that the original platform of the er fill this function properly? Let State, county, and American Anti-Slavery Society was common ground town meetings be called, and issue addresses to slaves, American Anti-Slavery Society was common ground town meetings be called, and issue addresses to slaves, for the most scrupulous Non-Resistants, along with inculcating the right of insurrection—the right to

> will soon cease to wait for them. The people have go to begin, and the leaders will follow. Mr. Wright offered the following resolution :-

> 'Resolved, That we recognize the right and duty of insurrection on the part of slaves, against the authority and power of those who enslave them; and we deem it our privilege to embrace every opportunity to assist and incite slaves to rebelli

This Resolution was modified a little, and passed by the Society, as follows :-

'Resolved, That we recognize it, as a fixed law of our being, that 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that, under this law, it is the right and duty of the slave to deny the authority and resist the power of the slaveholder.'

We were not present at that meeting, but noticed

Passing over many sayings and doings of the same sort, we come to those of the last Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, January 1859, in Boston. Parker Pillsbury said :

'Whoever expects to see slavery extinguished but in a Red Sea of blood, knows little of the philosophy of human experience and of human needs; and who-ever believes in the use of the sword, and is not pre-

Wendell Phillips said :-

'I like, therefore, these speeches about insurrec-tion; for it seems to me that when the air is full of them, it is because the volcano and the earthquake are at work. That is why we smell the gas. The chinks are opening; the lava is breaking out. Now, net only the South and Southwest, not only valiant old Ossawattomic Brown, but the vanguard of thinkers, doubters, and apprehenders, all over the country, have been talking for the last five years of insurrection. It is not only in our meetings, but if you watch the papers, or look anywhere, you will see it : just as fifteen years ago, Northern men began to talk about disunion in a whisper, and now it has been talked about until it may almost be said to be capable of cool

Mr. Phillips was also understood further to say at that meeting: "I am glad that every five minutes gives birth to a black baby; for in its infant wail I recognize the voice which shall yet shout the warcry of insurrection; its baby hand will one day hold the dagger which shall reach the master's heart. Many similar sentiments were expressed by different speakers. Mr. Garrison, and Mr. Holden of Lynn, declared their non-sympathy with such re-sorts to violence, but nine-tenths of the audience

were ready to applaud them.

Theodore Parker, who when at home has always been welcomed to the rostrum of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socsety, and always more or less lauded by its leaders, has repeatedly uttered his approval of bloodshed and war in behalf of the slave and the good cause of liberty. He has been rapturously ap-plauded on such occasions by the multitude present, but we have heard no one utter a word of dissent.— His views on this subject are strongly set forth in the following extract from his very last published book, 'Experience as a Minister,' pp. 135, 136:-

'Yet I have not preached the doctrine of the Non-Resistants, who never allow an individual to repel wrong by material violence; nor that of the Ultra-Peace men, who deny a nation's right to stave off an invader's wickedness with the People's bloody hand. The Wrathful Emotions are also an integral part of Humanity, and with both nations and individuals have an indispensable function to perform, that of self-defence, which, in the present state of civilization, must sometimes be with violence, even with shedding aggressive blood. It is against needless and wicked wars-the vast majority are such-that I have preached; against the use ambitious rulers make of the sol-dier's trained art to kill, and of the wrathful, defensive instincts of the multitude. In this age, I think the People do not make war against the peaceful Peo-ple of another land; nay, in New England, the most democratic country, we have too much neglected the military art, I fear.—a mistake we may bitterly regret in that strife between the Southern Habit of Despotism, and the Northern Principle of Democracy, which any day may take the form of civil war, and one day must.

Once more. 'In the Liberator of Sept. 23, 1859. Henry C. Wright gives an account of the great Anniversary Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, held at Alliance, O., Sept. 4. He says:—

· All the resolutions will come to you in due time. Be assured that this Convention is a glorious testimony against slavery, and in favor of freedom in Ohio, showing conclusively that the people are ready, to a great.extent, for revolution in favor of freedom ready to dissolve the union with slaveholders, and form a union with the slaves.

A UNION WITH SLAVES! Yes, that is what the people of the North will shortly demand. Let every movement towards such a Union—a Union be-tween the North and the Slave—pledging itself to take sides with the slave in all his efforts, whether by flight or insurrection, to free himself from the hell and horrors of American slavery, as sustained and ad-ministered by American Christians and republicans."

If these facts and proofs do not make out our case, it must fail. Bmt they do to our satisfaction, though they are only samples of the mass which must remain unadduced for want of time and space.

4. Concerning petitions to State Legislatures for Dissolution of the Union, nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law, etc. We cannot sign them. Our kind friend McKim says,—'Very well; his duty then is plain. Let him withhold his signature. He is not alone in this respect. Others, without a thought of leaving the Society, have the same scru-A majority, however, regard it as their duty to circulate petitions of this character. Let them do so; they are responsible, not he, for their acts.' Answer. But this majority act as the Society. They pass Society Resolutions, recommending and urging these measures. They do not merely operate as in dividuals, nor as actors on some other platform.— This alters the case. The minority are responsible for remaining members of a Society, which, as a Society, is violating what they deem divine principles. why is it a duty to come out from the Church and the State on account of pro-slavery and pro-war? Suppose a majority of the Society should pass resolutions recommending the formation of revolutionary Vigilance Committees, Military Companies, etc. This would only be carrying forward the work they have begun. Could the minority still stay in the Society, and not be responsible? We do

5. Why do we not 'essay to ripen 'the Anti-Slavery people to come up higher, and stand with us? Our friend says,— Is the thing impossible? Then he had better doubt the truth of his position. If it can be done, who better qualified for the work than Adin Ballou; or where will more favorable opportunities offer than are afforded on the platform portunities offer than are any society? 'Answer, the American Anti-Slavery Society?' Answer. Is not our brother a little too fast? antee to us ample opportunity on the Anti-Slavery platform to preach and defend our Christian Non-Resistance principles, as against pro-war and proself to accept the task of essaying to ripen some of our dale Community. These parcels, lying in and contig-fighting friends to 'come up higher, and stand with uous to the village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., and sidered legitimate to use the Anti-Slavery platform for the advocacy of Christian Non-Resistance, except incidentally. Nothing like a foll discussion 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 experimentally. Nothing like a foll discussion are of different sizes, ranging from two to twenty experimentally. question on that platform would anywhere, even in Pennsylvania, much less elsewhere, be deemed Resolve of some Anti-Slavery Society, pledging us a full hearing on the subject, and we will humbly endeavor to do our duty. But so far as we have found suitable opportunities to plead for our principles, essays in that belief. What is more necessary to to this end, than for us to let our Anti-Slavery friends know that we cannot go even with them

against our religious principles . ing sorrowful, even unto death.' Reform than we have realized. We have keenly felt our disappointment. If others are more lion-heart ed, they must try to be all the considerate of us. Yet we are not utterly cast down in despair. We have high hopes still, and some strength left to struggle for what we deem truth and righteousness. struggle for what we deem truth and righteousness, even though left in a very meagre minority. Our prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to friend says, 'This looks almost like shirking duty. The circumstances of any honest, industrious, economic The voice of the majority imposes no obligation of ical family.

Submission.' Answer. But when the majority is For furth very strong, it sometimes imposes on a conscientious dissenter the necessity of submitting to be silent till Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

This, however, our friend will not allow to be true in our case; for says he,—'If he does not make it a point of debate, it is because he will not. He has

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SETTLEthe right, and one would suppose he would feel it to be his duty.' Answer. What! to rise up on the the right, and one would suppose ne would leel it to be his duty.' Answer. What! to rise up on the Anti-Slavery platform, and object that the measures resolved upon or recommended are contrary to Christian Non-Resistance, and therefore ought not to be passed by the Society, and to argue the point on that ground? This is news to us. We never felt that we had any such right on that platform. But if we have, we will soon put ourselves in the way of exercising it at full length; though we know very well before-hand we shall be voted down ten to one. It might, however, serve to open some eyes, and convert a few sonls to the 'more excellent way,' and so pay the labor. Yet we have greatly mistaken the genius of the Anti-Slavery platform if any cheerishing a general sympathy with our people, and desiring to give their children the advantages of our excellent select and common schools, will avail themand so pay the labor. Yet we have greatly mistaken the genius of the Anti-Slavery platform, if any man would be considered in order to raise such

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this com-pound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the follow-

ing complaints: —
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Erurtions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcres, Pimples, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD READ, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

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

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

to directions on the bottle.

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

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

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

Purifying the Blood.

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

Price, 25 cents per Fox; Five boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen,

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

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

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LANDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of parcels of land are kereby offered for sale to persons of liberal and reformatory ideas and tendencies, sympathizing with the funvengeance Anti-Slavery? It he will, we pledge our- damental principles and general objects of the Hopecept incidentally. Nothing like a full discussion of .ge, together with some woodland-most of the tilnestion on that platform would anywhere, even ansylvania, much less elsewhere, be deemed r. We cannot have misapprehended so plain.

If we have, let Br. McKim procure us the general of the tile of some Anti-Slavan Color of the manufacture of the tile of some Anti-Slavan Color of the manufacture of the tile of some Anti-Slavan Color of the manufacture of the tile o ments in the village may be rented by those unpre we have not been wholly remiss in times past, and hope not to be in time to come. The very article those who may desire to combine with their usual avoicable our friend has criticised, and this reply, are ocations such horticultural employment as health, which our friend has criticised, and this reply, are manual or other exercise necessary to the highest use-fulness and success in their chosen field of labor. And Our friend under the same head goes on to chide any or all of the class to whom the lands are offered us for 'an apparent despondency' in our tone.— who may desire for themselves and families the supe-And he quotes a paragraph from our article in proof rior moral and social influences of Hopedale, or who of it. Well, we confess that we are so weak as to experience seasons of despondency sometimes. We can almost say, at such times, 'My soul is exceed-tion of much excellence, both in its general character tion of much excellence, both in its general character. We have hoped and in its methods of instruction, designed to aid in more of men and things on the plane of professed the attainment of thorough, symmetrical, and practi-Reform than we have realized. We have keenly felt cal Education - will find here unusual inducements

Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to

For further particulars and all necessary information, inquire of E. D. DRAPER, tion, inquire of Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

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

excellent select and common schools, will avail them selves of the new opening. Seeing that we must be disappointed in not realizing the Unitary social as man would be considered in order to raise such points of debate, and argue them at full length as legitimate. Still we are willing to learn the contrary, if it be true. We can only say, hitherto we have never so understood the matter; and that when we are convinced of our mistake, we will demand such a hearing for our principles as their sacred imsecution. such a hearing for our principles as their sacred importance, in our judgment, deserves.

scattered abroad. May the movement be crowned with success.—Paction! Christian.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplaints.

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

LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a re-medial agent of this character.' Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.-AS

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

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

best preparation extant for the various diseases ind-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring; invigorating, and beautifying the hair fully established, by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances, upon the public as genuine.' Brooklyn Morning Journal.

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

We are satisfied that the statements made in selvertisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER are correct.' Boston Olice Branch.

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

It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced, We export these preparations to Europe even, and

they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principa when the U. S., Cubs, or Canada. Canada.

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

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