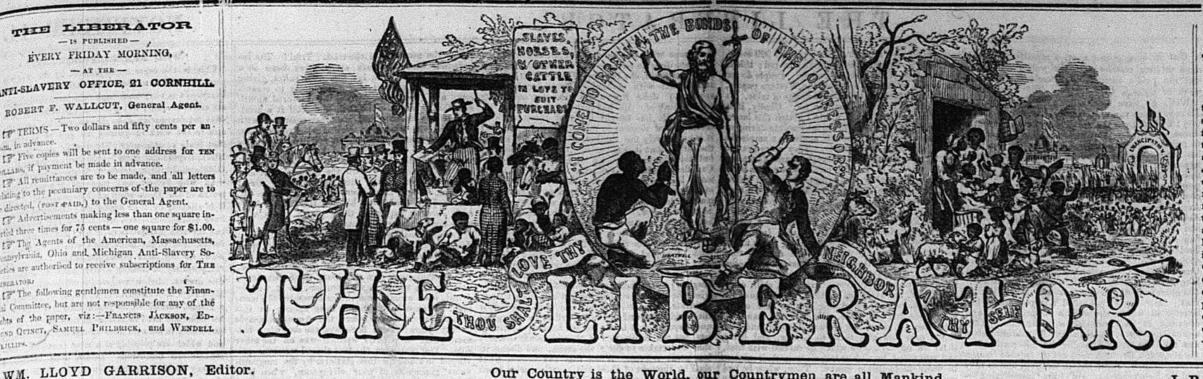
- AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the ghts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Ep-NEND QUINCY, SAMULL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



death, and an agreement with hell."

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking 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. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1506.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE FATE OF BROWN.

The New York Journal of Commerce has an intimation that, perhaps, the State of Virginia, in its miesty and power, having vindicated its honor, put down the invasion, and brought the desperado Brown and his associates to justice, will exercise its mercy n the pardon of the prisoners.

We must confess our surprise at such an intimation in a quarter distinguished as conservative and But we are more than ever convinced hat the whole gang of outlaws should have been executed as soon as taken. Hereafter when an at-tempt like that at Harper's Ferry is renewed, let the higher law of abolitionism be met by the higher aw of self-preservation, and the ruffians have a short shrift and a long rope.

There are occasions and times when apparent rash-

ness is the truest prudence, and when it is wise and safe to follow impulses rather than reflection. We have little doubt that Brown himself and all his confederates at the North were surprised that he was permitted to live ten minutes after his capture, and that this noble moderation and forbearance are misconstrued by abolitionists into fear, and have given rise to vain expectations of his pardon in the midst of those who sympathize with murderers and pirates, though not with their crimes. It is unnecessary to sir that the human mind never entertained a more e delusion than the expectation of Brown's parlon, and that the only regret is that Seward, iddings and their confederates, have not ventured their own necks within reach of the same halter .-Richmond Enquirer.

The Journal of Commerce is mistaken if it the brigand Brown and his followers shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law, for the crime of which they have been guilty; and that, henceforth, there shall be no concession to or compromise with the Anti-Slavery famaticism of the North. — Georgia

The more we think of this unparalleled affair, the further we become bewildered and lost in amaze-ment. Their career was a short but terrible one. Many valuable lives, we are told, have been sacrifeed—a circumstance truly to be deplored. Like the neighboring population, we go in for a summary vengence. A terrible example should be made, that ill stand out as a beacon-light in all time to come.-Swannah Republican.

It demonstrates the necessity of the Northern people in a body, and with one voice, putting down and crushing out such miserable, incendiary, Abolition wretches, as Giddings, Garrison, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Seward, Wilson and Sumner. hese are all schemers and conspirators against the lives and property of the Southern people, and the

peace of the Union.
All the powers of the Federal Government and the Government of Virginia should be employed the divergence of virginia should be employed in bringing them to a speedy justice. If there is endence showing the complicity of Giddings, Douglas, or Thayer, or any other person in this affair, let them be arrested, tried and convicted, and pun-

As to the prisoners who were caught in the act, let them be sung, and that forthwith. There should to temporizing and no fiddling on the part either of the President or of Governor Wise. The insurgents are nothing more nor less than pirates and narderers, entitled to none of the courtesies of war nor elemencies of law. Immediate shooting or hanging, without trial, is the punishment they merit, and the only punishment which will have the desired effect, either at the North or the South. In bgard to such offenders, a just and safe principle is blang them, and try them afterwards. - Richmond

It is idle for Republican journals, in their fear and owardly denials of any knowledge of the Harper's Firy insurrection, to attempt to mislead public bacht by declaring that Brown was ' mad,' ' crazy, afanatic,' that he had no connection in the North, and that 'no political party is responsible.' The Republican papers dare not approve of the result of their own teachings and practices. Is Garrison cray? Was the editor of the Syracuse Journal Tary? Was Dr. Cutter crazy? Is General James Watsin Webb mad? Is Horace Greeley an inmate of as hospital, or does he still edit the New York Trihae? Is Mr. Burlingame sane? Abraham Lincoln, Smater Wilson, Senator Wade, Senator Sumner, Smaler Seward, are they all mad? Are the three thousand preachers of New England, with Henry Ward Bescher and Theodore Parker at their heads, mates of a mad-house, or are they still, if all living, preaching the Gospel of Christ? Yet all these, and tens of thousands of others, editors and speak. ousands of others, editors and speakers, have advocated the doctrines which ' mad (?) brown has put in bloody practice. The Republi-can party of the North is stained with the blood of surrection, and let it be painted upon their ban-they are responsible before God for the victims at Harper's Ferry !- Pennsylvanian.

The immediate moral, and the immediate lepd. responsibility for the bloody affair at Har-per's Ferry rests, we believe, upon William H. Sward and his teachings of incessant war upon davery; for is not Seward the great Apollo of the can party, and was not Brown only one of We say again, let the government prosecute its inquires in this direction, and let justice be done, accerding to the facts which may be disclosed. Surewhile Beecher and Phillips and many other alers and organs of the Anti-Slavery cause, Abothe and Republican, are boasting of and glorying 1 Old Brown, and daring and defying the this or federal authorities to hang him, surely there must be some 'aid comfort' in the back-ground well worth looking after, and bringing to judg-Lent .- New York Herald.

The Abolitionists mentioned by Old Brown s cognizant of his nefarious scheme are said to be paking in their boots. Beecher, it is said, will shortly take a trip to Europe, and it is thought that forces that Gerrit Smith will accompany him. Giddings appeliates Brown—says he 'don't know the old taxal! '-Rural Southron.

GERRIT SMITH.

York has been concerned in encouraging by his advection to money the treasonable movement of Ossalwattomic Brown, we know no reason why he should not be punished with all the severity the law demands. He has been accounted a man of pure and noble impulses and philanthropic purposes; but if government back into the grooves in which it ran so smoothly for three-fourths of a contract when he was been led by his lates or by his develop to smoothly for three-fourths of a contract when he he has been led by his hates or by his devotion to smoothly for three-fourths of a century—when by one idea into the company of misguided and criminal their wisdom and patriotism, insurrections for Freemen, he cannot hope to escape the consequences of dom will be impossible, and when secession for Slavehis act. He has no political affiliations with the ry will be an offence punishable by banging! In Republican party; and, if prosecuted, will doubtless the meantime, this bogus Democracy which has self up as an independent candidate for Governor of oped in the North or the South.—Chicago Teslume.

New York, because the Republicans did not come up to his requirements on this slavery question, he became an active and open enemy of the party; and merely of Abolitionism, but of Republicanism. It as such has been constantly treated. His warmest personal friend is Mr. Douglas of Illinois. When last in this city, he was the Senator's guest; and his type of the leaders of the party of the leaders of th last speech made here was a fulsome landation of litionists proper, such a band of fools and madmen that gigantic little man. We look for that gentleman and the Chicago Times, his hand-organ, to en- the 'Kansas work' at this place, could not Inve ter upon his defence. - Chicago Tribune.

with his course for the past two years, as nearly all lift be not an inevitable sequence of the stupendous citizens of Kansas are, none here will be surprised fallacy of the higher law. The lower law, upon that his course for the executive of Virginia, or any manifestation, from any quarter at the South, of a disposition to deal gently with them. The invasion of larger's Ferry has exhausted the forbearance of the pople of the South, and created, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, a feeling of indignation of which or morthern brethren are not aware, because it is to profound to be expressed in the noisy threats in which the South usually vents her rage, for wrongs which she suffers from the North. This feeling extends beyond the brigands, who are now upon trial at Charlestown, to the party at the North, whose teachings they have illustrated by treason, robbery and bloodshed, and to the section which submits to be domination of such a party. It demands that the brigand Brown and his followers shall suffer the that while life remained, his hand should be raised Boston Courier. against this power, and he would war against it to the death.

Of the insurgents, fifteen have been killed. Brown and the others have been captured, and will be hung, as they deserve to be. minate this insane attempt to incite a servile insurrection. Thus will it always be with the traitors them will be hung like dogs, and their murderous designs will perish with them .- Freedom's (Atchinson) Champion. (!!)

BAD NEWS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS. has been decided on by the Virginia authorities to hand over Cooke—John Brown's lieutenant—to be tried by the federal court in the Harper's Ferry district. The object of this is to have Seward, Greeley, Sanborn, Wilson, Hale, Forbes, Gerrit Smith, and all others who were implicated in the conspiracy, or who are known to have been in the secrets of the conspirators, subpossed as witnesses, and placed on the stand to tell all they know in the matter. They by this pecuniary fact.'—Richmond Enquirer. are outside the jurisdiction of the Virginia State

mind and make a full statement to the public, con- of the whole country the true character of the agifessing his own connection with the Harper's Ferry outrage, and showing up the part taken in it by all the black republicans and abolitionists of New York and New England: but his friends restrained him, States from which it will not soon recover. If this mated by our Richmond correspondent be carried insurgents had reached ten or fifteen thousand, what out, the Peterboro' philanthropist will have a legitian whirlwind would have swept over the country! mate opportunity afforded him of telling ' the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'

understanding on this matter, have Cooke put on letin. . trial before a district Judge of the United States and process issued to compel the attendance of all know to what extent Seward, Sumner, Smith, disappointed because the telegraph has not yet in in this villanous conspiracy. Hurry up the indiction and the ball have anticipated the work of the gal-

WHO'S TO BLAME?

proportioned to their sense, and a double-handful of slave whose ignorance is equalled only by their desire for the freedom of which they have been robbed -all commanded by a man who has for years been as mad as a March hare, unite in making an insurrection at Harper's Ferry. They break into and take possession of an United States Armory, stop a railway train, kill a few citizens, assume command-ing positions about the town; and for a few hours meet with none to dispute their right. They are guilty of the most incomprehensible stupidity and folly as well as unpardonable criminality in all these and when their career is arrested, their leader shot down, and his followers are dispersed, there is not a public journal of any party, or public man of any shade of opinion found to approve their means or justify their ends. But what matters it that the stark mad enterprise was the product of addled brains; that in itself it is incontestible evidence of the insanity of its originator; that its chief in his confession claims all the credit and all the criminality for himself; that the purposes of the emeute are foreign to Republican policy; that the means chosen for its consummation are utterly repugnant to Republican sense of right and wrong,—in spite of these, the journals of the bogus Democracy have already begun their lying assertions, that for the in-

white, old Brown and Senator Brown, the insur-rectionists at Harper's Ferry, and the secessionists Herald.

GERRIT SMITH. of Mississippi—all disturbers of the public peace— If events shall prove that Gerrit Smith of New all howlers who care nothing for country or consrely for defenders upon Democrats whom he has in stirred up the heinous and unnatural strife must be effect appeared auxious to serve. When he set him-charged with all the consequences as they are developed.

. This frightful transaction was an authread not been found willing to stake their lives upon such an enterprise. But when the tale was taken up by Re-OLD JOHN BROWN.

This madman has met a tragic end at last. An revolt, and violence, and contempt of the Constitution and the law, were announced at Fancuil Hall, insane effort to accomplish what none but a mad-man would attempt, has resulted as any one but a mad promulgated from the stump, the convention, madman would have foreseen, in death to all who were engaged in it. The account of the wild foray in which he was engaged, we publish in another column. Knowing the character of the man, and familiar mischief of these overt acts is distinctly traceable we.

. We have no doubt that very many of the leaders No sane man, however strong in his convictions of the republican party will be implicated by the against slavery, will pretend to justify the mad publication of the correspondence that has been re-course he pursued. All will unite in condemning covered. Should the Grand Jury, upon the examina-it, and no Northern man but would use every effort tion of these letters, 'rolls of liberty,' &c., find a to put down such an expedition as he undertook. 'true bill' against such men as Gerrit Smith, Gid-The termination of his foray will be the termination dings, Garrison, &c., and the requisition by the of every such insane and murderous attempt to Executive of Virginia be refused, a serious question create a servile insurrection, as it ought to be. will be presented, not only to the people of Virginia, None but madmen would ever attempt it, and they but of the entire South. Such refusal we do not will meet with a madman's death.

'The Southern people have heretofore disregarded the ravings of Northern fanatics, because they be-lieved such madness to be merely a pecuniary specuwho engage in such attempts. Those engaged in lation; but the amount of money with which these wretches at Harper's Ferry were supplied, shows that the Northern fanatics mean more than words, and are determined to wage with men and money the 'irrepressible conflict' to the bitter end. An other fact, showing the amount of money at the dis-Our special Richmond despatch informs us that it posal of these wretches, is found in a Baltimore paper, that large purchases of percussion caps, with orders for more from New York, were made last week in that city. Whence came this money? This question, perhaps, will never be answered, but the act that fact that a large sum of money was at the disposal of these wretches, is beyond doubt. Who supplied the money will never be ascertained, but the extent

courts, but not of the federal courts.

We are greatly mistaken if this diabolical scheme contrary to the expectation of the wretches who form ' We are greatly mistaken if this diabolical scheme. failure of his 'Kansas work,' to unburthen his ed it, do not unmask and lay bare to the detestation and induced him to keep quiet. If the plan inti- plot had temporarily succeeded, and recruits to the God only knows where it would What do we not owe to that Providence that has We do sincerely hope, therefore, that the federal and the Virginia authorities will arrive at a prompt threshold of their dark doings! '—New Orleans Bul-

One step towards this, and now the most obvious persons in this section of the country whose names step, is the prompt punishment of all the malignant have been associated with the traitorous and mur- and fanatical agents engaged in any degree in the have been associated with the traitorous and mur-derous acts of Ossawatomie Brown. We will then Harper's Ferry disturbances, and we are in some sort Lawrence, Greeley & Co., were aiders and abettors formed us of the result. It may be that the bayonet lows, as to some of the chief agents. For the surviving prisoners, however, there is but one plea for r intermission beyond the time required to rig A squad of fanatics whose zeal is wonderfully discomplete information concerning the age, origin, ex-tent, object and resources of the fiendish conspiracy, The telegraphic advices we this day give-obtained at great expense—will inform our readers that the surviving prisoners have, to some degree, made the ns winch alone could demand any postponement of punishment .- Charleston Couries

> Brown and his followers, according to the telegraph, richly deserved their fate. We hardly know whether to brand the old fellow as fool or knave. He appears to have been a good deal of oth. Some papers say he is crazy.
>
> The dispatches in to-day's paper indicate that

> there was a general insurrectionary organization of which the Harper's Ferry affair was but the beginning. We trust it will be thoroughly exposed, the leaders in it brought to justice. to see the President and Secretary of War already moving in the matter.- Springfield Journal.

Will not this sad affair, with its bloody catastrophe, and its distorted features of blind fanati-cism and reckless treachery, have the effect of bringing the conservative and more moderate portion of the Republican party of the North to their senses? surrection and its consequences the Republican party will they suffer themselves any longer to be considered as to be held accountable? Human mendacity could go no further. think that this Harper's Ferry failure will strength We class them altogether-Black Douglasses and en and consolidate the national sentiment of the country, and weaken sectionalism .- Frederick (Md.)

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT BROOKLYN

The characteristic address delivered by Mr. Wendell Phillips at Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday evening, will hardly take any one here by surprise.

Our people have long been familiar with the reckless invocations of passion and crime which he has so long been accustomed to utter, and with his violant attacks more all social order at which some than lent attacks upon all social order, at which even the consummate eloquence of the speaker cannot pre-vent the listener from shuddering. Our people have long been known to detest the course of Mr. Phils, and they long since learned to estimate correct-the real amount of the influence exerted by him. lips, and they long since learned to estimate correctly the real amount of the influence exerted by him. In most cases, therefore, it makes very little difference what he does or does not say, for the people at large have little interest in inquiring his views upon any given subject, other than a feeling of curiosity large have little interest in inquiring his views upon any given subject, other than a feeling of cariosity as to the light in which it may be represented by his distorted fancy. But the real weight and tendency of the course of Mr. Phillips, as a public man, is a subject to which we shall take occasion to recur at some future time, simply expressing at present our most earnest abhorrence of the tenor and scope

At the South, however, it is now to be observed that men do not estimate so correctly the real importance of the wild declamations of Mr. Phillips. They have always attached to him an importance a hundred-fold greater than he would claim for himself, and, with their minds excited by the attempt at a practical enforcement of his ferocious doctrines at Harper's Ferry, many may be disposed to listen favorably to those who would now fain represent him as expressing the views of a considerable por-tion of the Northern people. The better sense of the majority, however, must soon show them that such extraordinary performances as that of which we print a report in another column, have little to do with the real public opinion of the North. Our people listen with delight to the persuasive oratory of the speaker, and are charmed by the exquisite finish of his work,—but they detest his doctrines and repudiate his counsel; his principles are abhor-rent to their moral sense, and his unsparing denunciation and scorn even of the honored dead shock their dearest associations. Like Mr. Corwin, who heard Mr. Phillips at Brooklyn, they listen with interest; but with the speaker's sentiments they have as little sympathy as is shown in the speech which Mr. Corwin himself made in Brooklyn on the next night .- Boston Daily Advertiser.

But, after all, what is their guilt compared, for instance, with that of Wendell Phillips, to whom no injustice could be done by presuming that he favored Brown's projected enterprise, and only now laments his ill-success? How he will mouth favored Brown's projected enterprise, and only now laments his ill-success? How he will mouth about him at the first opportunity which occurs, after the whole sail scene is over! What a martyr, what a hero, what a saint, (of the Beecher Independent order of saintly men, who prepagate charity with the rifle's muzzle) will he pronounce him to be! Will not there be solemn ceremonies called to celebrate his obsequies? A funeral oration by Phillips himself, perhaps a statue called for, to anticipate that to Horace Mann? Alas, where is Phillips now? He is a lawyer—the chief abolition orator—heart and soulengaged in advocating the very purpose which the brainless idiots at Harper's Ferry have attempted to put into action. Shall he shrink have attempted to put into action. Shall he shrink mind. This fellow was a member of Congress, from defending at the bar of justice his compatriot, under the Provisional Government, had been very who has risked his life for the cause? Brown egal aid as the Court assigns, or be without that assistance which every man needs when on trial for his life. The occasion is one of national, of historical interest. Such an opportunity is very unlikely to occur again soon for Mr. Phillips to place his name record, as a generous, fearless advocate in a cause, for which he professes himself willing to imperil a nation's peace—a people's safety—perhaps himself to become martyr for a principle, held by him as being a truth, above every truth. How could Mr. Phillips, apparently in professional position, in imputed ability, in devotion to his object—in all things the very man for the occasion, miss such an opportu-How could they let such a golden chance go Why did not he—why did not others likeminded, volunteer? Alas, that it should come to

O, I do fear thee, Claudio, and I quake, Lest thou a feverous life should'st entertain. And six or seven winters more respect

Than a perpetual honor—darest thou die?

Alarming Condition of the Country-Probable Triumph of Black Republican Revolution.

The rebellion at Harper's Ferry; the public preaching of rank treason, such as Wendell Philips's 'Lessons for the Hour,' delivered in Henry Ward Beecher's church with tremendous applause; the more covert but not less dangerous inculcation of the same principles and acts by Beecher himself in his sermon, which has gained such popularity as to be reproduced in the *Independent* of this day; the open-mouthed, out-spoken endorsement of the treason and the traitors by Senator Wilson, and the course of the leading journals of the Republican press which have commented on the bloody business, either by glorying in it, like Phillips, and exalting Old Brown' to the rank of a demi-god, or by exressing regret, not for what has been done, but that en done so badly, and that so little success has attended the performance—all these are por-tentous signs of the times, well calculated to alarm the conservative classes of the community, as clearly indicating the rapid progress of revolutionary prin ciples in the North-the gathering and marshalling of thunder clouds from the horizon to the zenith, which threaten to explode in a fearful tempest when they meet the dark lowering masses, charged with electricity, coming from the opposite heavens.

The fact of such a sermon as Beecher's being re-ceived with boundless eclat, and the fact of the address of Phillips being not only tolerated, but ap-plauded to the echo, in the most popular church of the City of Churches,' proclaim more forcibly than rolumes of words the danger which is looming up in uch formidable dimensions .- N. Y. Herald.

In this occurrence we are called upon to notice the legitimate tendency of the black republican teachings. We are told that there is an 'irrepres-sible conflict' between the North and the South; that between slavery and freedom a war of exter-

SELECTIONS.

gutter in front of the arsenal, with a terrible wound in his neck, and though dead and gory, vengeance was unsatisfied, and many, as they ran sticks into his wound, or heat him with them, wished that he had a thousand lives, that all of them might be forfeited in expiation and avengement of the foul deed he had committed.

Leeman lay up in a rock in the river, and was made a target for the practice of those who had captured Sharp's rifles in the fray. Shot after shot was fired at him, and when tired of this sport, a man waded out to where he lay, and set him up, in grotesque attitudes, and finally pushed him off, and he floated down the stream. His body and that of Thompson, which was also in the water, were subsequently brought to shore, and were buried, as were all of them executed for which was taken by were all of them, except a few which were taken by some of the physicians. It may be thought that

there was cruelty and barbarity in this; but the state of the public mind had been frenzied by the outrages of these men; and being outlaws, were regarded as food for carrion birds, and not as human creatures. The solemn feelings that pervade most hearts at the sight of death, were not awakened-or if awakened, they had been smothered, and all looked upon the grim, grinning and staring corpses as so

many wild beasts, justly and righteously slain, as they doubtless had been. The prisoners were kindly cared for, and though not surrounded by the as siduity of friendship, had all the attention that they really needed or deserved. Their wounds were dressed by skillful surgeons, and they were made as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances. On Wednesday evening they were conveyed to the jail of Jefferson county, under an escort of Marines. Stephens and Brown had to be taken in a wagon, but the negro Green and Cop-pick, being unhurt, walked between a file of soldiers, followed by hundreds of excited men, exdaring while guarding the Arsenal, and very impu needs the services of counsel, the countenance and dent while in the engine house, but when the support of friends. He is compelled to accept such Marines entered it, he jumped back among the imprisoned, and cried out that he was a prisoner, but Mr. Washington thrust him forward, and informed the besiegers that he was one of the guerrillas. upon which a stab was made at him, but missed m, and he still lives to expiate his guilt on the gallows.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN'S MONOMANIA. The Chicago Press, in noticing the Virginia inurrectionary attempt, thus speaks of Ossawatomie

· Since the death of his son Frederick, who was shot down at his own door in Kansas by a Missouri mob ten fold more revengeful and bloody than that which now fills Virginia with terror, and since the old man witnessed, on the same occasion, the destruc-tion of the property he had been a life-time in ac-cumulating, he has been a monomaniac. He had supposed himself to be divinely appointed to free all the American slaves by some violent and decisive movement, the nature of which we do not know that he ever revealed. Often, we are told, during the Kansas disturbances, he would retire to a se cluded place at a distance from his camp, and there (to use his own words) wrestle with the Almighty for hours, to wring from him the aid which he manded for the accomplishment of the work to which he thought himself appointed by heavenly favor. His talk for years to his friends and intimates has been of his commission sealed with the blood of the Sa-vior, by which he was directed in the path he was about to follow. He has entertained no doubt that his life was to be prolonged until he could see the shackles stricken off from every slave in the land; nor has he had a doubt that, by his agency, as the instrument of God, specially entrusted with the work, every bondman was to be freed. This delusion has been regarded as harmless, and since he passed out of public view, it has, we suppose, beer forgotten even by his friends. That he has acted upon the murderous impulse which the violation of own household roused within him-that his mania has overpowered his reason, and forced him into the commiss sion of a great crime—the history of this Harper's Ferry movement is sufficient proof. We do not wonder, knowing him, from the accounts given by others, as well as we do, that he engaged in an enterprise of such criminality and folly. We are only surprised that he could have found any white man out of slavery weak enough to have yielded to his crazy suggestions, and aided him in his hair-brained attempt. He will doubtless be called upon to lay down his life in atonement for his folly; and though our conviction that he is demented is strengthened by this recent event, we can but say that death cannot claim him too soon.' (!!)

From the Rochester Democrat and American. LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

CANADA WEST, Oct. 31, 1859. MR. EDITOR: I notice that the telegraph make Mr. Cook (one of the unfortunate insurgents at mination is to be fought; that the slaves shall rise against their masters and that they will eventually succeed in their subjugation and destruction. We are told this. It is preached from the pulpit. It is thundered from the stump. It is paraded in column upon column in the interest of the people against the other and weaker,) detundered from the stump. It is paraded in column upon column in the interest of the people against the other and weaker,) detunded in the interest of the people against the other and weaker, detunded in the interest of the people against the other and weaker, detunded in the interest of the unfortunate intergents at the color of the union of t upon column in the journals. Men all over the country believe this. It is the black republican doctrine unblushingly announced.—Banstable Patriot.

This is certainly a very grave impeachment, whether viewed in its bearings upon friends or upon fees, and you will not think it strange that I should take a somewhat serious notice of it. Having no acplained and set on foot by Abolitionists, who deplanned and set on foot by Abolitionists, who deplanned and set on foot by Abolitionists, who deplaned and set on foot by Abolitionists, who depla upon column in the journals. Men all over the ed to be present at the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. planned and set on foot by Abolitionists, who designed a bloody crusade against the South, the Christian people of the North should as one man denounce
it, and disown all sympathy with the reckless men
who embarked their money and influence in such
fanatical and wicked schemes.—New York Observer.

ble and truthful of things; but when speaking for the terror-stricken slaveholders at Harper's Ferry, it has been made the swiftest of liars. Under their nimble and trembling fingers, it magnified seventeen men into seven hundred—and has since filled the columns of the New York Herald for days with in-People of the North! read the following horrible but voluntary statement made by a correspondent of the Frederick (Maryland) Herald, in regard to the Harper's Ferry tragedy:—

The dead lay on the streets, and in the river, and were subjected to every indignity that a wild and madly excited people could heap upon them.

Curses were freely uttered against them, and kicks and blows inflicted upon them. The huge miserably deficient in courage—even more so than Cook, when he deserted his old brave captain, and fled to the mountains. To this extent Mr. Cook is entirely right, and will meet no contradiction from me or from anybody else. But wholly, grievously, and most unaccountably wrong is Mr. Cook, when he asserts that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of whatever other imprudence and indiscretion I may have been guilty, I have never made a promise so rash and wild as this. The taking of Harper's Ferry was a wild as this. The taking of Harper's Ferry was a measure never encouraged by my word or by my vote, at any time or place; my wisdom or my cowardice has not only kept me from Harper's Ferry, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there. I desire to be quite emphatic here—for of all guilty men, he is the guiltiest who lures his fellow-men to an undertaking of this sort, under promise of assistance, which he afterwards fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no man living, and no man dead, who if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrec-tion. My field of labor for the abolition of slavery has not extended to an attack upon the United States arsenal. In the teeth of the documents already published, and of those which hereafter may that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken

promise of any sort whatever. So much I deem it proper to say negatively.

The time for a full statement of what I know, and

of all I know, of this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia, from their cruel taskmasters, has not yet come, and may never come. In the denial which I have now made, my motive is more a respectful consideration for the opinions of the slave's friends, than from my fear of being made an accomplice in the general conspiracy against Slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against Slavery, when there is a reasonable hope for success. Men who live by robbing their fellow-men of their labor and liberty, have forfeited their right to know anything of the thoughts, feelings, or purposes of those whom they rob and plunder. They have by the single act of slaveholding voluntarily placed themselves beyond the laws of justice and honor, and have become only fitted for companionship with thieves and pirates-the common enemies of God and of all mankind. While it shall be considered right to protect oneself against thieves, burglars, act of devouring his human prey, it can never be wrong for the imbrutrd and whip-scarred slaves, or their friends, to hunt, harass and even strike down the traffickers in human flesh. If anybody is disposed to think less of me on account of this sentiment; or because I may have had a knowledge of what was about to occur, and did not assume the base and detestable character of an informer, he is a man whose good or bad opinion of me may be equally repugnant and despicable. Entertaining this entiment, I may be asked, why I did not join John Brown—the noble old hero whose one right hand has shaken the foundation of the American Union, and whose ghost will haunt the bed-chambers of all the born and unborn slaveholders of Virginia through all their generations, filling them with alarm and consternation! My answer to this has already been given, at least, impliedly given: 'The tools to those that can use them.' Let every man work for the abolition of Slavery in his own way. I would help all, and hinder none. My position in regard to th Harper's Ferry insurrection may be easily interred from these remarks, and I shall be glad it those pa-

pers which have spoken of me in connection with it would find room for this brief statement. I have no apology for keeping out of the way of those gentlemanly United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately, with a view to an interview with me. A government recognizing the validity of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feelings towards me; and if I am to meet its representatives, I prefer to do so, at least, upon equal terms. If I have com-mitted any offence against Society, I have done so on the soil of the State of New York, and I should be perfectly willing there to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but I have quite insuperable objec-tions to being caught by the hands of Mr. Buchanan, and 'bagged' by Gov. Wise. For this appears to be the arrangement. Buchanan does the fighting and hunting, and Wise 'bags' the game.

Some reflections may be made upon my leaving on a tour to England, just at this time. I have only to say, that my going to that country has been rather delayed than hastened by the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. All knew that I had intended to leave here in the first week of November.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Democratic nember of Congress from Ohio, who was one of Sentor Mason's inquisitorial party to draw from Capt. Brown all the secrets pertaining to his uprising, concludes a letter on the subject in the following strain:

'Here was folly and madness. He believed and acted upon the faith which for twenty years has been so persistently taught in every form through-out the Free States, and which is but another mode of the statement of the doctrine of the 'irrepressi-ble conflict'—that slavery and the three hundred and seventy thousand slaveholders of the South are only tolerated, and that the millions of slaves and non-slaveholding white men are ready and willing to rise against the 'oligarchy,' needing only a leader and deliverer. The conspiracy was the natural and necessary consequence of the doctrine proclaimed every day, year in and year out, by the apostles of Abolition. But Brown was sincere, earnest, practical; he proposed no mild works in his faith, reckless of murder, treason, and every other crime. This was his madness and folly. He perished justly and miserably—an insurgent and a felon; but guiltier than he, and with his blood upon their heads, are the false and cowardly prophets and teachers of Abolition.' and seventy thousand slaveholders of the South are

This Vallandigham is manifestly as mean and vennous a creature as ever yet crawled in the presence, and performed the dirty work of the Southern slave-

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE P.

This is the eager inquiry raised by the Virginia

press, in regard to the recent outbreak at Harper's

Ferry. It is obvious enough who were the immedi-

ate actors therein; but who ought to be held responsible for instigating John Brown and his confeder. ates to the work of putting an end to slavery in

that State vi et armist The flippant reply is, 'The

Black Republican party' - 'Seward, Sumner, Hale Giddings, Phillips, Garrison, Gerrit Smith, &c. &c.

-all who believe and inculcate the relf-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence. These,

it is alleged, by their opposition to the slave system,

Virginia, therefore, is to be held responsible for

· RESPECTABLE WHITE PERSONS!

At a semi-annual meeting of the . City Missionary

Society,' recently held in Park Street Church, an ad-

dress was made by Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, of the

Rowe Street Baptist Church. A brief report of his

'The speaker was of opinion that the churche of

This 'opinion' of Dr. Stow is unquestionably well

founded. If he will receive a friendly suggestion as

to something he can do to remove this undesirable

1st, That, for his sermon next Sunday, before the

'My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus

Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. For if there come unto your assembly a man with a

gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment; and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him,

him that weareth the gay ciothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool: are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which

he hath promised to them that love him? But YE have DESPISED the poor.

2d, That he make strict application of this text to

that characteristic of the theory and practice of his

church and congregation which is expressed in the

following extracts from the printed deed under which

That the Rowe Street Baptist Society, a corpora-tion for religious purposes, established in the city of Boston, in consideration of the sum of

dollars, paid by the receipt whereof is hereby ac-

knowledged, do hereby sell and convey unto the said

assigns, the Pew numbered , in the mestical

house of said Society, situate at the corner of Rowe and Bedford streets, in said city. To Have and to Hold the same to the said

representatives and assigns, but subject to all By-Laws of said Society, and the fol-

And it is a further condition of these presents, that if the owner or owners of said pew shall determine hereafter to sell the same, it shall first be offered, in

writing, to the Standing Committee of said Society.

such purchase within said ten days, then the said

pew may be sold by the owner or owners thereof (af-

ter payment of all such arrears) to any one respectable white person; but upon the same conditions as are

3d, That he repeat this sermon, with this appplies-

tion, once a month, on sacrament days, until his

church and congregation shall have repented of the

great sin which they have been persistently commit-

ting through all the eleven years of his pastorship, and

shall have brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

LECTURE BY MRS. DALL.

Mrs. Caroline H. Dall gave the first of her course

And if said Committee shall not so complete

their pews are held, namely :

lowing conditions, viz:

contained in this instrument.'

-c. K. W.

. Know all men by these Presents,

Rowe Street Church, he take the following text :-

Epistle of James, 2d chapter, first six verses.

our large cities did not sufficiently meet the needs of

the Harper's Ferry tragedy! Pass it around! Let

Gov. Wise be arrested forthwith !

remarks in the Boston Recorder says-

state of things, I would propose-

the poor and lowly.'

From the New York Times. : LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS--- THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

The Course of Lectures instituted by the young men of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's congregation in Brooklyn had announced upon its programme the name of Mr. Wendell Phillips of Boston as the speaker for last evening. Throwing aside a lecture which had been for cometime, preparing upon a which he had been for sometime preparing upon a literary theme, Mr. Phillips a few days ago sought dispensation from the formality of a lecture, and permission to substitute for it a stump-speech on the prominent topic of the hour. The permission having been readely accorded, last evening saw the walls of the Plymouth Church, accustomed as they are to crowds, crowded more than is their custom; the audience, in fact, being as thronged and eager as ever waited upon the eloquence of the noted ora-

Mr. Phillips, upon his appearance, was received with vehement applause. When it had subsided, he said :-

Ladies and Gentlemen-I speak with the utmost sincerity when I say that I cannot expect-speaking from this platform, and to you-to say anything on the vital question of the hour, which you have not already heard. I should not, in that sense, willingalready heard. I should not, in that sense, willingly have come here; but, when a great question divides the community, all men are called upon to vote, and I feel to-night that I am simply giving my vote. I am only saying 'ditto' to what you hear from this platform day after day. And I would willingly have avoided, ladies and gentlemen. even at this last moment, borrowing this hour from you. I tried to do better by you. Like the Irish-man in the story, I offered to hold the hat of Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, (enthusiastic applause,) if he would only make a speech, and, most unac-countably, I am sorry to say, he declined this gener-ous offer. (Laughter.) So I must fulfil my ap-pointment, and deliver my little lecture myself.

'The Lesson of the Hour?' I think the lesson of the hour is impression.

of the hour is insurrection. [Sensation.] Insur-rection of thought always precedes the insurrection of arms. The last twenty years have been insurrection of thought. We seem to be entering on a new phase of the great moral American struggle. It seems to me that we have never accepted, as Amer icans-we have never accepted our own civilization. We have held back from the inference which we ought to have drawn from the admitted principles hich underlie our life. We have all the timidity of the old world, when we bend our eyes upon ideas of the people : we shrink back, trying to save ourthe inevitable might of the thoughts of the millions. The idea of civilization on the other side of the water seems to be, that man is created to be taken care of by somelody else. God did not leave him fit to go alone; he is in everlasting pupilage to the wealthy and the educated. The religious or the comfortable classes are an ever-present probate court to take care of him. The Old World, there-fore, has always distrusted the average conscience the common sense of the millions.

It seems to me the idea of our civilization—under-

lying all American life-is, that we do not need any protector. We need no safeguard. Not only the inevitable, but the best, power this side of the ocean, is the unfettered average common sense of the masses Institutions, as we are accustomed to call them, are but pasteboard, and intended to be against the thought of the street. Statutes are mere milestones, telling how far yesterday's thought had trav-elled; and the talk of the sidewalk to-day is the law of the land. Somewhat briefly stated, such is the idea of American civilization; uncompromising faith-in the average selfishness, if you choose of all classes, neutralizing each other, and tending toward that fair play that Saxons love. It seems to me that, on all questions, we dread thought; we shrink behind something; we acknowledge ourselves unequal to the sublime faith of our fathers; and the exhibition of the last twenty years and of the present state of public affairs is, that Americans dread to look their real position in the

They say in Ireland that every Irishman thinks that he was born sixty days too late—(laughter)—
and the world owes him sixty days. The consequence is, when a trader says such a thing is so
much for cash, the Irishman thinks cash means to him a bill of sixty days. (Laughter.) So it is with Americans. They have no idea of absolute right. They were born since 1787, and absolute right means the truth diluted by a strong decoction of the Constitution of '89. They are all in that atmosphere; they don't want to sail outside of it; they do not attempt to reason outside of it. For the last twenty years, there has been going on more or less heeded and understood in various States, an insurrection of ideas against the limited, cribbed, cabined, isolated American civilization, interfering to restore absolute right-not only that, but the recognition and conviction of absolute truth. If you said to an American, for instance, anything in regard to temperance, slavery, or anything else-in the course of the last twenty years-anything about a principle, he ran back instantly to the sa a principle—to the possibility of its existing with a peculiar sect, with a church, with a party, with a constitution, with a law. He had not yet raised himself unto the level of daring to trust justice, which is the preliminary consideration to trusting the peowhether native depravity be true or not, it is a truth, attested by all history, that the race gravitates towards justice, and that indulging all differences of opinion, there is an inherent, essential tendency to the great English principle of fair-play at the bottom of our natures. (Loud applause.) The Emperor Nicholas, it is said, ordered Col. Whistler one of his Engineers, to lay down for him a road fo a failway from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and pres-ently the engineers brought him in a large piece of fine card-paper, on which was laid down, like a snake, the designed path for the iron locomotive between the two capitals. 'What's that?' said Nicholas. 'That's the best road,' was the reply. 'What do you make it crooked for?' 'Why, we turn this way to touch this great city, and to the left to reach that immense mass of people, and to the right again to suit the business of that dis-' The Emperor turned the card over, made a new dot for Moscow and another for St Petersburg, took a ruler, made a straight line, and said, 'Build me that road.' (Laughter.)

'But what will become of that depot of trade, of

that town?' 'I don't know; they must look out for themselves.' [Cheers.] And the emperor of omnipotent Democracy says of slavery, or of church, 'This is justice, and that is iniquity; the track of God's thunderbolt goes in a straight line from one to the other, and the church that cannot stand it must stand out of the way.' [Cheers.] Now our object for twenty years has been to edu-cate the mass of the American people up to that level of moral life, which shall recognize that free speech carried to that extent is God's normal school, educating the American mind the american school, educating the American mind, throwing upon it the grave responsibility of deciding a great question, and by means of that responsibility, lifting it to the higher level of an intellectual and
moral life. Now scholarship stands on one side,
and, like your Brooklyn Eagle, says, 'This is madness!' Well, poor man! he thinks so! [Laughter.]
The very difficulty of the whole matter is that he does think so, and this normal school that we open is for him. His seat is on the lowest end of lowest bench. [Laughter and applause.] But he only represents that very chronic distrust which perva les all that class. It is the timid, educated mind these Northern States. Anacharsis went into the forum at Athens, and heard a case argued by the great minds of the day, and saw the vote. He walked out into the streets, and somebody said to him, 'What think you of Athenian liberty?' 'I think,' said he, 'wise men argue causes, and fools decide them.' Just what the timid scholar two thousand years ago said in the streets of Athens, that which calls itself the scholarship of the United States says to-day of popular agitation-that it lets wise men argue questions, and fools decide them. But that early Athens, where fools dethem. But that early Athens, where fools de-cided the gravest questions of polity and right and wrong, where it was not safe to be just, and where property might be wrung from you by the prejudices of the mob to-morrow, which you had garnered up by the thrift and industry of to-day; that very Athens invented art, and sounded for us that very Attens invented art, and sounded for us the depths of philosophy; God lent to it the noblest intellects, and it flashes to-day the torch that gilds yet the mountain peaks of the old world; while Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity, where nobody dared to differ from the priest, or to be wiser than his grandfather-where men pretended be alive, though swaddled in the grave-clothes of creed and custom as close as their mummies in linen —is hid in the tomb it inhabited; and the intellect which Athens has created for us digs to-day those sches to find out what hunkerism knew and did. [Cheers.] Now my idea of American civilization

sinner convicted of sin, and too blind or too lary to reform—the first evidence that he can give that his nature has been touched, is that he becomes a hypocrite; he has the grace to pretend to be something. Now, the first evidence that the American people gave of that commencing grace of hypocrisy was this; in 1833, when we commenced the Anti-Slavery agitation, the papers talked about slavery, bondage, American slavery, boldly, frankly men.' Full-fed custom-house men said. 'A pistol-men.' Anti-Slavery agitation, the papers talked about slavery, bondage, American slavery, boldly, frankly and bluntly. In a few years it sounded hard; it had a grating effect; the hardest throat of the hardest Democrat felt it as it came out. So they spoke of the 'patriarchal institution,' (laughter,) then of the 'domestic institution,' (continued laughter,) and then of the 'peculiar institution,' (laughter)—and in a year or two it got beyond that. Mississippi published a report from her Senate, in which she went a stride beyond, and described it as 'peconomic subordination.' (Re-Senate, in which she went a struct beyond, the described it as 'economic subordination.' (Renewed laughter.) A Southern Methodist bishop newed laughter.) A Southern Methodist bishop eleven men and give them to liberty, and bring was taken to task for holding slaves in reality, but his Methodist brethren were not courageous enough and two which he took as tribute from their master to say 'slaves' right out in meeting, and so they said the bishop must get rid of his ' impediment '-(loud laughter) - and the late Mr. Rufus Choate, in land lips, that had spoken so many glorious free truths in the twenty years that were ended, could not foul their last days with the hated word, phrased it 'a different type of industry.' Now, hypocrisy—why, 'it is the homage that Vice renders to Virtue.' When men begin to get weary of capital punishment, they banish the gallows inside the jail-yard, and do not let anybody see it without a special card of invitation from the sheriff. And so they have banished slavery into pet phrases and fancy flash-words. If you should dig our Egyptian Hunkerism up from the grave into which rapidly sinking, we should have to get a commentator of the true German blood to find out what all these queer, odd, peculiar, imaginative paraphra-ses mean in this middle of the Nineteenth Century.

That was one evidence of progress.

I believe in moral sussion. I believe the age of bullets is over. I believe the age of ideas is come. I think that is the preaching of our country. The old all he knows. Suppose he and fail, he has done a Hindoo dreamed, you know, that he saw the human great deal still. Why, this is a decemb country to race led out to its varied fortune. First, he saw men bitted and curbed, and the reins went back to this Sodom of ours, seventeen men have been found an iron hand. But his dream changed on and on, ready to die for an idea. God we thanked for John until at last he saw men led by reins that came from the brain, and went back into an unseen hand. It was the type of governments; the first a government of despotism, palpable iron; and the last our government, a government of brains, a government of ideas. I believe in it—in public opinion.

Yet, let me say, in passing, that I think you can make a better use of iron than forging it into teaching, chains. If you must have the metal, put it into cannot say Sharpe's rifles. It is a great deal better used that way than in fetters-a great deal better than in a clumsy statue of a mock great man, for hypocrites to kneel down and worship in a State-house yard.
[Loud and renewed cheers and great hissing.] I am so unused to hisses lately that I have forgotten what I had to say. [Laughter and hisses.] I only know I meant what I did say.

My idea is, public opinion, literature, education,

as governing elements.

But some men seem to think that our institutions are necessarily safe because we have free schools and cheap books, and a public opinion that controls. But that is no evidence of safety. India and China have had schools, and a school system almost identical with that of Massachusetts, for fifteen hundred years. And books are as cheap in Central and Northern Asia as they are in New and town governments, as independent and self-supporting, and as representative of thought, as New England or New York has. But that did not save Spain. De Toqueville says that fifty years before the great revolution, public opinion was as omnipotent in France as it is to-day, but it did not save France. You cannot save men by machinery. functions, and their own responsibilities in the face. opening of their own eyes; and seeing things as they vanished, and the pupil started up himself again.

I said that the lesson of the hour was insurrection. I ought not to apply that word to John Brown of Ossawatomie, for there was no insurrec tion in his case. It is a great mistake to call him an insurgent. This principle that I have endeavored so briefly to open to you, of absolute right and wrong, states what? Just this: 'Commonwealth of Virginia!' There is no such thing. No civil society, no government can exist, except on the basis of the willing submission of all its citizens, and by

Everything that calls itself a Government, and refuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no one ment. It is only a pirate ship. Virginia, the mame of the State anything but accommanded to the commonwealth of Virginia! She is only a chronic ages that come after. (Applause and hisses.) Well, I say what I really think (cheers and cries fuses that duty, or has not that assent, is no Governinsurrection. I mean exactly what I say. I am Well, I say what I really think (cheers and cries weighing my words now. She is a pirate ship, of 'good,' 'good.') George Washington was a and John Brown sails the sea a Lord High Admira great man. Yet I say what I really think. And of the Almighty, with his commission to sink every pirate he meets on God's ocean of the nineteenth and exactly what I say. In God's world there are no majorities, no minorities; one, on God's side, is if I should have come, with my twenty years beamajority. You have often heard here, doubtless, a majority. You have often heard here, doubtless, and I need not tell you the ground of morals The except that great example which one man has rights of that one man are as sacred as those of the set us on the banks of the Potomac. You exmiscalled Commonwealth of Virginia. Virginia is pected, of course, that I should tell you my opinonly another Algiers. The barbarous horde who gag each other, imprison women for teaching chil-dren to read, prohibit the Bible, sell men on the auction-blocks, abolish marriage, condemn balf their women to prostitution, and devote themselves, to the breeding of human beings for sale, is only a larger and blacker Algiers. The only prayer of a true man for such is, 'Gracious Heaven! unless they repent, send soon their Exmouth and Decatur.' Brown has twice as much right to hang Gov. Wise as Gov. Wise has to hang him. (Cheers and hisses.) You see I am talking of that absolute essence of things that lives in the sight of the Eternal and the Infinite: not as men judge it in the rotten morals of the nineteenth century, among a herd of States that calls itself an empire because it weaves cotton and sells slaves. What I say is this: Harper's Ferry was the only government in that vicinity. Respecting the trial, Virginia, true to herself, has shown exactly the same haste that curable wound in his bosom, and agreed not to speak the pirate does when he tries a man on deck, and runs him up to the yard-arm. Unconsciously she is consistent. Now, you do not think this to-day, some of you, perhaps. But I tell you what absolute is consistent. Now, you do not think this to-day, some of you, perhaps. But I tell you what absolute History shall judge of these forms and phantoms of ours. John Brown began his life, his active life, in great ghastly fabric shall come to pieces at the talis-Kansas. The South planted that seed; it reaps

is that it is a second part, a repetition of that same sublime confidence in the public conscience and the public thought that made the groundwork of Grecian Democracy.

Well, we have been talking for twenty years. There have been various evidences of growth in education; I will tell you of one. The first evidence that a sinner convicted of sin, and too blind or too lazy that this is traceable to some teachings of mine. It is too much honor to such as me. Gladly, if it were not fulsome vanity, would I clutch this laurely of having any share in the great resolute daring of that man, who finne himself against an empire in

in order to facilitate escape. Then, when he had passed his human proteges from the vulture of th United States to the safe shelter of the English the last Democratic canvass in my own State, under-taking and necessitated to refer to the institutions of the South, and knowing that his old New Eng-name in the city of Cleveland, John Brown, of Kansas,' and advertised there two horses for sale and stood in front of the auctioneer's stand, notify ing all bidders of the defect in the title. (Laughter. Now. But he added with nonchalance, when he told the tVice story, 'They brought a very excellent price.' weary (Laughter.) This is the man who, in the face of the nation, avowing his right, and endeavoring by what strength he had in behalf of the wronged, goes down to Harper's Ferry to follow up his work. Well, men say he failed. Every man has his Moscow. Suppose he did fail, every man meets his Waterloo at last. There are two kinds of defeat. Whether in chains or in laurels, LIBERTY knows nothing but victories. Bunker Hill soldiers call a defeat; but Liberty dates from it, though Warren lay dead on the field. Men say the attempt did not succeed. No man can command success: Whether it was well planned, and deserved to succeed, we shall be able to decide when Brown is free to tell u great deal still. live in now. (Laughter and chiers.) Actually, in Brown, that he has discovered or created them. (Cheers.) I should feel some pride, if I was in Europe now, in confessing that I was an American (Applause.) We have redeemed the long infamy f twenty years of subservience. But look back a For one, I accept it; I expected it.

bit. Is there anything new about this? Nothing at all. It is the natural result of unti-slavery cannot say that I prayed for it; I cannot say that I hoped for it. But at the same time, me sane man has looked upon this matter for twenty years, and supposed that we could go through this great moral convulsion, the great classes of society clashing and jostling against each other like frigates in a storm, and that there would not be such scenes as these. Why, in 1835 it was the other way. Then it was my bull that gored your ox. Then ideas came

in conflict, and men of violence, and men who had

not made up their minds to wait for the slow conversion of conscience, men who trusted in their own right hands, men who believed in bowie kniveswhy, such sacked the city of Philadelphia, such made New York to be governed by a mob : Boston saw its Mayor suppliant and kneeling to the chief of broad-cloth in broad daylight. It was all on that side. The natural result, the first result of this starting of ideas, is like people who get half awaked, York. But they have not secured liberty, nor secured a controlling public opinion to either nation. Spain for three centuries had municipalities were the mobs of 1835. People said it served us right, we had no right to the luxury of speaking our own minds; it was too expensive; these lavish luxurious persons walking about here, and actually saying what they think! Why, it was like speaking loud in the midst of the avalanches. To say might come down-it would not do. But now things What India and France and Spain wanted was live men, and that is what we want to-day; men who are willing to look their own destiny, and their own circumstances; we have been mobbed out of great cities, and pelted out of little ones; we have been Grant me to see, and Ajax asks no more, was the prayer that the great poet put into the lips of his hero' in the darkness that overspread the Grecian hero' in the darkness that overspread the Grecian have been turned; it is your bull that has gored my camp. All we want of American citizens is the ox now. And men that still believe in violence, the five points of whose faith are the fist, the bowieopening of their own eyes; and seeing things as they are. To the intelligent, thoughtful and determined gaze of twenty millions of Christian people, there is not measure his means. He was not thrifty as to his method; he did not calculate closely enough, nothing—no institution wicked and powerful enough to be capable of standing against it. In Keats's best they have. You cannot expect to put a real beautiful poem of Lamia,' a young man had been Puritan Presbyterian, as John Brown is—a regular led captive by a phantom girl, and was the slave of Cromwellian deg up from two centuries—in the her beauty, until the old teacher came in and midst of our New England civilization, that dare fixed his thoughtful eye upon the figure, and it not say its soul is its own, nor proclaim that it is wrong to sell a man at auction, and not have him You see the great Commonwealth of Virginia show himself as he is. Put a hound in the presence fitly represented by a pyramid standing upon of a deer, and he springs at his throat if he is a true its apex. A Connecticut born man entered at one bloodhound. Put a Christian in the presence of a corner of her dominions, and fixed his cold grey eye sin, and he will spring at its throat if he is a true upon the government of Virginia, and it almost Christian. And so into an acid we might throw ranished in his very gaze. For it seems that Virginia white matter, but unless it is chalk, it will not proof John Brown at Harper's duce agitation. So, if in a world of sinners you Ferry. (Cheers and applause.) Connecticut has were to put American Christianity, it would be sent out many a school-master to the other thirty calm as oil. But put one Christian like John States; but never before so grand a teacher as Brown of Osawatomie, and he makes the whole Litchfield-born school-master at Harper's crystalize into right and wrong, and marshal them-Ferry, writing upon the Natural Bridge in the face selves on one side or the other. And God makes of nations his simple copy: 'Resistance to Tyrants him the text, and all he asks of our comparatively is obedience to God.' (Loud cheers.) cowardly lips is to preach the sermon, and say to the American people that, whether that old man succeeded in a worldly sense or not, he stood a representative of law, of government, of right, of justice, of religion, and they were pirates that gathered about him, and sought to wreak vengeance by taking his life. The banks of the Potomac. doubly dear now to History and to Man! The dust of Washington rests there; and History will see forever on that river-side the brave old man on his the willing submission of all its citizens, and by pallet, whose dust, when document the willing submission of all its citizens, and by pallet, whose dust, when document the proof to make the performance of the duty of rendering equal rather of his country would be proud to make room for beside his own. But if Virginia tyrants are this markers of a trial, it will dare hang him, after this mockery of a trial, it will take two more Washingtons at least to make the

I know, ladies and gentlemen, that, educated as you have been by the experience of the last ten century. (Cheers and applause.) I mean literally years here, you would have thought me the silliest

> ion of it. I value this element that Brown has introduced into American politics for another reason. The South is a great power-no cowards in Virginia. (Laughter.) It was not cowardice. (Laughter. Now, I try to speak very plain, but you will misunderstand me. There is no cowardice in Virginia. The South are not cowards. The lunatics in the Gospel were not cowards when they said, ' Art thou come to torment us before the time?' (Laughter.) They were brave enough, but they saw afar off.-They saw the tremendous power that was entering into that charmed circle; they knew its inevitable victory. Virginia did not tremble at an old gray-headed man at Harper's Ferry; they trembled at a John Brown in every man's own conscience. He had been there many years, and, like that terrific scene which Beckford has drawn for us in his Hall of Eblis, where all ran around, each man with an inof it, so the South has been running up and down its political and social life, and every man keeps

the first fruit now. Twelve years ago, the great men in Washington, the Websters and the Clays, planted the Mexican war; and they reaped their appropriate fruit in Gen. Taylor and Gen. Pierce pushing them from their statesmen's stools. The South planted the seeds of violence in Kansas, and to such planted the seeds of violence in Kansas, and taught peaceful Northern men familiarity with the control of tyranny. If Jeffries could speak, he would whose fate yet hang trydom, if it shall be seen him take a small cord, and tie his upper lip. If you have, you have seen him take a small cord, and tie his upper lip. If you ask him what he does it for, he will tell you he does it to give the beast something to think of.—

South Planted that seed; it reaps the first in one of the blackest roll of tyranny. If Jeffries could speak, he would whose fate yet hang trydom, if it shall be lown from the gibbet of History, since the Virginia Bench has made his worst act white, set against the blackness of this modern infamy. (Laughter.) Now, the South has extensive schemes.

chinery trembled to its very base.

manie word.

Brown uttered it, and the whole ma-

She grasps with one hand a Mexico, and with the other she dictates terms to Church, she imposes conditions on State, she buys up Webster with a little, and Everett with nothing. (Great laughter and applauss.) John Brown has given her something dest think of. He has turned her attention inwardly. He has taught her that there has been created a new element in this Northern mind; that it is not merely the thinker, that it is not merely the editor, that it is not merely the moral reformer, but the idea has pervaded all classes of society.—
Call them madmen if you will. Hard to tell who's mad. I he world says one man is mad. John Brown said the same of the Governor. You remember the madman in Edinburgh. A friend asked him what he was there for. 'Well,' said he, 'they said at home that I was mad; and I said I was not; but they had the majority.' (Laughter.) Just so it is in regard to John Brown. The nation says, He is in regard to John Brown. The nation says, He is in regard to John Brown. The nation says, He is in regard to John Brown. The nation says, He is in regard to John Brown had not stayed at Harper's that where the civilization of the instead of the world stay and then lay him on a pallet, giving him neither coonsel nor opportunity to consult one, and then lay him on a pallet, giving him neither connel nor opportunity to consult one, and then wring from his tortured mouth something like a confession, and call it a trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial. The Indiana, and then wring from his tortured mouth something like a confession, and then kery from he heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial. The Indiana, and then wring from his tortured mouth something like a confession, and then kery from he heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence compared with the trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence consequence with the trial. But it was heaven-robed innocence consequence with the tr

ent law, had melted our fetters. We were crowded down into a villienage which crushed out our man hood so thoroughly that we hadn't vigor enough to redeem ourselves. Neither did France, neither did Spain, neither did the Northern nor the Southern races of Europe have that bright spot on their escutheon, that they put an end to their slavery.— Blue-eyed, haughty, contemptuous Anglo-Saxons, it was the black—the only race in the record of hismoral posdition; every man voluntarily and the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the side of Brown.

Do you suppose that these things mean nothing? What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day, it was the black—the only race in the record of hismoral posdition; every man voluntarily and the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the side of Brown.

Do you suppose that these things mean nothing? What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day, and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-more than the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the side of Brown.

Do you suppose that these things mean nothing? What the tender and poetic youth dreams to-day, and conjures up with inarticulate speech, is to-more the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy on the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy or the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy or the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy or the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy or the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscious, potent, but wide-spread sympathy or the farce of a trial—indicative again of that unheeded, unconscio tory that ever, after a century of oppression, repation with its own hand in the blood of the domislavery on their own soil. Wait, garrulous, vain-

rism—till at last came Jamestown and Plymouth, and then thirty States. Harper's Ferry is perhaps one of Raleigh's or Goswold's colonies, vanishing and to be swept away; bye-and-bye will come the immortal one hundred and Plymouth Rock, with granted by heaven itself.

thing better. All that is wanted is that this public if you will open his prison-door, I will use the priopinion shall not creep around like a servile coward, vilege, under sacred honor, only to nurse him. I

you pay \$8 a month—your own representatives.— When the disturbed State could not stand on her own legs for trembling, you went there and strength-ened the feeble knees, and held up the palsied hand. But that scaffold sways the future, and behind the own legs for trembling, you went there and strength-Sixteen men, with the Vulture of the Union above them (sensation)-your representatives! It was the covenant with death and agreement with hell. which you call the Union of thirty States, that took the old man by the throat with a pirate hand; and it will be the disgrace of our civilization if a lows is ever erected in Virginia that bears his body The most resolute man I ever saw,' says Governo Wise; 'the most daring, the coolest. I would trust his truth about any question. The sincerest!' Sincerity, courage, resolute daring—Virginia has nothing, nothing for those qualities but a scaffold!— (Applause,) In her broad dominion she can only afford him six feet for a grave! God help the Commonwealth that bids such welcome to the noblest qualities that can grace poor human nature! that is the acknowledgment of Gov. Wise himself! They say it cost the officers and persons in respon-

sible positions more effort to keep hundreds of star-tled soldiers from shooting the five prisoners sixteen marines had made, than it cost those marines to take the Armory itself. Soldiers and civiliansboth alike-only a mob fancying itself a governbe executed; and yet that very Executive, who, acplatform, and proclaims to the assembled Commonwealth of Virginia, 'The man is a murderer, and ought to be hung. Almost every lip in the might have said it except that single lip of its Gov- violence, blood, and utter demoralization. ernor; and the moment he had uttered these words, in the theory of the English law it was not possible to impannel an impartial jury in the Commonwealth of Virginia; it was not possible to get the materials and the machinery to try him according to even the ugliest pattern of English jurisprudence. And yet the Governor does not know that he has written himself down a non compos, and the Commonwealth They have not the faintest conception of what goes to make up government. The worst Jeffries that ever, in his most drunken hour, climbed up a lamp-post in the streets of London, would not have tried a man who could not stand on his

She grasps with one hand a Mexico, and with the other she dictates terms to Church, she imposes conditions on State, she buys up Webster with a little, man's body, and then lay him on a pallet, giving

opinion shall not creep around like a service coward, and unbought, but corrupt, disordered, insane public opinion proclaim that Gov. Wise, because he says he is a Governor, is a Governor, that Virginia is a State because she says she is so.

Thank God, I am not a citizen. You will remember a life to the Linited States, that a cross fee hundred miles the pulse of a woman's Thank God, I am not a citizen. You will remember, all of you, citizens of the United States, that there was not a Virginia gun fired at John Brown. Hundreds of well-armed Maryland and Virginia troops that went there, never dared to pull a trigger. You shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom ger. You shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom the state of the world that she may go included. You shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom the state of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included. You shot him! Sixteen marines, to whom the state of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the world that she may go included the property of the world that she may go included the world that she was not a vicine with the world that we world the world the world the world that she was not a world that she was not a world that she was not a wo universal history :

dim unknown Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.'

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

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 impartial freedom throughout the Free States, in ease of the execution of Capt. John Brown, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical ment! And mark you, I have said they were not a event, on the pay or its occurrence, in such mangovernment. They not only are not a government, but they have not even the remotest idea of what a their various localities—whether by public meetings covernment is. (Laughter.) They do not begin to have the faintest conception of what a civilized government is. Here is a man arraigned before a jury, conferences, or any other justifiable mode of actionor about to be. The State of Virginia, as she calls for the furtherance of the Anti-Slavery cause, and herself, is about to try him. The first step in that renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic trial is a jury; the second is a judge; and at the head stands the Chief Executive of the State, who is to put his hand to the death-warrant before it can of slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our cording to the principles of the sublimest chapter in sectional heart-burnings and conflicts, which power-'s immortal book, is bound by the fully and increasingly tends to promote servile insur-Algernon Sidney's immortal book, is bound by the fully and increasingly tends to promote service insurvery responsibility that rests on him, to keep his mind impartial as to the guilt of the person arraigned, hastens down to Richmond, hurries to the ALL VILLANIES,' which is a burning disgrace and fearful curse to the whole country, and by the speedy ex-State tinction of which, alone, can the land be saved from

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

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

Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to give this notice, or the substance of it, an in-

sertion in their columns.

In the course of his brilliant lecture on Courage, at the Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening last, Ralph Waldo Emerson said with marked em phasis, referring to Capt. John Brown- 'THE SAINT, whose fate yet hangs in suspense, but whose martrydom, if it shall be perfected, will make the gallows as glorious as the cross.' The sentiment was responded to by the immense audience in the most en-

have made themselves, not merely the accessories, but the real instigators of those 'traitors and mur. derers,' and ought to be dealt with accordingly !-Now, we beg leave to suggest to the Virginia press the propriety of looking nearer home in regard to this matter. Below we give the official SEAL AND MOTTO OF VIRGINIA, which, it will be seen at a glance, furnish all the justification that Brown and his assistants need to adduce in the Court of Equity, (according to her own ideas of righteous retribution, and which are palpably of a most incendiary, treasonable and murderous' nature, fully authorizing as they do the extermination of the whole body of shell be thought of these first martyrs, who teach us how to live and how to die?

Suppose John Brown had not stayed at Harper's Firry; suppose on that momentous Monday night, when the excited imaginations of two thousand Charlestown people had enlarged him and his little hand into 400 white men and 200 blacks, he had vanished, and when the gallant troops arrived there, 2000 strong, they had found nobody! The mounslaveholders, and powerfully stimulating to the commission of that bloody deed! The Seal represents LIBERTY armed cap-a-pie, with her foot upon the neck of the tyrant, having cut off his head with her sword, and exclaiming, ' Sic semper tyrannis'- 80 BE IT EVER TO TYRANTS! Thus:-

vanished, and when the gallant troops arrived there, 2000 strong, they had found nobody! The mountains would have been peopled with enemies: the Alleghanies would have heaved with insurrection! You never would have convinced Virginia that all Pennsylvania was not armed and on the hills. Virginia has not slept sound since Nat Turner had an insurrection in 1831, and she bids fair never to have a map now. (Laughter.) For this is not an insurrection; this is the penetration of a different element. Mark you, it is not the oppressed race rished to the atrocity of the deed, as you might have expected. The first impulsive expression, the first outbreak of every man's words was, 'What a pity he did not succeed! (Laughter.) What a fool he ment. Mark you, it is not the oppressed race rising. Recollect history. There never was a race held in chains that absolutely vindicated its own liberty but one. There never was a serf nor a slave victory, and march away with it! It indicated whose own sword cut off his own chain but one.—
the unconscious leavening of a sympathy with the Blue-eyed, light-haired Anglo-Saxon, it was not our race. We were serfs for three centuries, and we they called their trial; you met the same classes vaited till commerce and Christianity, and a differ- again ;-no man said he ought to be hung; no man ent law, had melted our fetters. We were crowded said he was guilty; no man predicated anything of

morrow the vociferated result of public opinion, and tained the vigor to write the charter of its emanei- the day after is the charter of nations. The sentiments we raise to intellect, and from intellect to ant race. Despised, calumniated, slandered San character The American people have begun to feel. Domingo is the only instance in history where a The mute eloquence of the fugitive slave has gone race, with indestructible love of justice, serving a up and down the highways and by-ways of the counhundred years of oppression, rose up under their try; it will annex itself to the great American own leader, and with their own hands abolished heart of the North, even in the most fossil state of its hunkerism, as a latent sympathy with its right side. glorious, boasting Saxon, till we have done as much, This blow, like the first blow at Lexington, heard before we talk of the cowardice of the black race, around the world—this blow at Harper's Ferry re-The slaves of our country have not risen, but, as veals men. Watch those about you, and you will in all other cases, redemption will come from the in- see more of the temper and unheeded purpose and terference of a wiser, higher, more advanced civili- real moral position of men than you would imagration on its exterior. It is the universal record of ine. This is the way nations are to be judged. Be history, and ours is a repetition of the same seene not in a hurry; it will come soon enough from this in the drama. We have awakened at last the enthusiasm of both classes—those that act from impulse, and those that act from calculation. It is a character. We have got the first stage of growth. ibel on the Yankee to say that it includes the whole Nature's live growths crowd out and rive dead matrace, when you say that if you put a dollar on the other side of hell, the Yankee will spring for it at granite, whether piled in jails or capitols. The any risk; (laughter.) for there is an element even in the Yankee blood that obeys ideas—there is an impulsive, enthusiastic aspiration—something left to us from the old Puritan stock—that which made the cous.' Judges replied, 'Such is the law.' Wealth shrieked, 'Vested Rights!' Parties talked of Con-England what she was two centuries ago-that stitutions-still, the people said, 'Sin.' They shot which is fated to give the closest grapple with the Slave Power to-day. This is an invasion by outside power. Civilization in 1600 crept along our shores, now planting her foot, and then retreating—now guining a foothold, and then receding before barbaguining a foothold and the foothold and

table a week after.

John Brown has stirred those omnipotent pulse 'MANIFEST DESTINY' written by God's hand on their banner, and the right of unlimited 'ANNEXATION' geon is the place for me, and writes a letter in maggranted by heaven itself.

It is the lesson of the age. The first cropping out of it is in such a man as John Brown. He did noble deed. I think he was all right; but he is sick;

Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the

EXECUTION OF CAPT, JOHN BROWN.

of three lectures on 'Woman's Right to Labor,' at Mercantile Hall in Summer street, last Monday evening. It gave an impressive and affecting delineation of the manner in which, and the extent to which, prostitution is directly occasioned by the low rate of women's wages, and the discouragements attending their entrance upon occupations other than the few commonly recognized as belonging to 'woman's sphere.' It gave details of the enormous amount of labor performed, and the miserably inadequate rate of compensation received, by most of those women who derive their subsistence from the various branches of needlework. By a sketch of the labors required of large classes of women, and actually performed by them, in departments more laborious than needlework, in countries civilized and savage, ancient and moders, it thoroughly exploded the pretence so often made that the weakness of woman's frame prevents her from taking share with man in his various occupations. It vindicated the dignity of labor, and showed that the ideas prevailing in the community unfavorable to the open assumption, by women, of a self-supporting position, were owing quite as much to contempt for labor as to contempt for women. And it earnestly appealed to those women who wish for a better state of things, to learn, and practise, and openly take for their occupation and means of support, such branches of business, of every kind, as they feel themselves competent to transact.

This lecture was highly excellent, admirable for its collection of facts, (little known, but of most weighty import,) and impressive in its enforcement of the lessons to be drawn from them. Every town in New England would be wiser and better for hearing the course of which this makes the commencement. Mrs. Dall offers to give it on terms exceeding ly moderate and liberal, wherever the friends of reform will obtain a place and an audience for her. Reader, can you not cause so much as this to be done in your town? Can you not at least propose it to your neighbor, or to the Lyceum Committee, and at once, before the lecture arrangements for winter are completed ?-c. K. W.

For the ebullitions of the bottomless pit, and the torments of the damned, see 'Refuge of Oppression

HARPER'S PERRY INSURRECTION. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or the expediency of the undertaking of John Brown, in estemplation of the probable result of it, there can to no doubt he was actuated by the noblest and most te no money and most was that can dignify our nature a engaging in it, viz., the liberation of the slaves. No selbsh nor mercenary consideration entered into No secured into or power, but, on the contrary, an ignominious death, for power, one it, as he has done. It would seem, too, that he was desirous to prevent the destruction of if as far as possible. He intended to arm the slaves me, as in the stayes ther liberty, but not to take the lives of their masters. sheard should be absolutely necessary for this pursee. And there is no doubt that the lives of women and children would have been spared, and they taken under his protection. It was intended to be carried on like other wars, a contest between men and men, to be waged according to the principles of civilized or transcand, no needless barbarity would have been surface, and the object of it withy of such an encounter, the liberation of human beings from the hell of slavery? Has not the world heads its admiration upon William Tell, Robert Breet, and other champions of liberty? And yet the depotism from which they endeavored to rescue their countrymen was not to be compared for a moment to the insufferable bondage of the slaves of the South. less the mere difference in the complexion of the sificiers change the whole character of the transacton, and convert that which in the first case was ensidered a noble struggle for liberty, into a vile attempt at insurrection? Out upon such cold-blooded sophistry and arrant nonsense! The principle is the same in both cases, though vastly stronger in favor of the colored than of the white victims of op-

The slaves are perfectly justified by the laws of God and man in endeavoring to obtain their liberty by force and violence, if they can obtain it in no other way. and if they have this right, others are justified in asesting them in these endeavors. The slave owes no allegiance to the government under which he is living, for it fails to afford him the necessary protection in the enjoyment of his civil, his social, and his domestic rights. It treats him as an outlaw and a brute. having no rights that a white man is bound to respect.' Now, where protection is not afforded, allegisuce is not due. So say all the jurists and writers upon public law. The slave therefore is thrown upon his natural rights, and may defend them at all hazands, even, if need be, to the taking of the life of the availant. He may treat him as a wrong-doer and a traspasser, and, if all other measures fail, he may take

The world has just been doing honors to the Italins and Louis Bonaparte, the Emperor of France, for endeavoring to wrest them from the despotism of Austria, though their wrongs and their sufferings are but dust in the balance compared with those of the slave. Now, Louis Napoleon stands almost preesely upon the same footing in regard to the Italians that John Brown does in regard to the slaves of the South. He had no quarrel personally with Austria. Austria had not in any way invaded the rights of France. He espoused the cause of Italy, according whis own declaration, to free her from the thraldom and unjust interference of Austria in her internal afiers. He entered the lists of her champion, and male her cause his own. And the world justified his is so doing, and covered him with its eulogies. Now John Brown has done the same thing in regard the Southern slaves. And the South and the miscrable dough-faces and Democrats of the North load him with their execuations. He, as an individual, and his comrades with him, have acted just as Louis Napoleon and the French nation have done. And if the latter are justified, so must be the former.

Now, what a contrast, too, is presented by the probable fate of John Brown and Daniel Webster ! The former using all his efforts, and perilling his life, to give the slave his freedom, and the latter using all his efforts to throw him back into bondaze! And the former, as his reward, is likely to le given to the scaffold, while the latter is rewarded by the Legislature of Massachusetts by a monument. Surely, Justice is fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason.'

GRANVILLE SHARP.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in Manchester on Sunday, Oct. 30, commencing at half past 10, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening-the President in the chair. The following resolutions were presented for discussion :-

1. Resolved, That in this Anti-Slavery contest, we bring to the American people no new truth : we only bring the Declaration of our Independence, and the Sermon on the Mount; and yet we are denounced as traitors, fanatics and infidels. Why? Only because we accept these truths as realities, and demand that greenment and religion shall be conformed and harmonized to their divine teachings.

2. Resolved, That our allegation against the gov trament of this land is not that it has been corrupted by the Slave Power, and that a change of executive power is only needed to make it a good and useful government for the people, but this: that the government is radically wrong, inasmuch as it barters human rights for political ends, and is making the insame experiment of harmonizing light and darkness, Christ and Belial, Liberty and Slavery. We demand is repeal, and that a government founded on the tights of man occupy its place.

I. Resolved, That we heartily concur in the efforts now being made in this and other Northern States to thain the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill, that shall fahid, under severe pains and penalties, any further man-hunting within our borders. We earnestly exbort all the friends of freedom to be faithful in circulating and signing the petitions now before the people, for the enactment of this law.

4. Resolved. That all those persons who recognize the right of the oppressed white man to rise against his oppressor, and to break his chains, even over his tyrant's head, are bound to recognize the same right over the colored slave of this land, and to hail with tratitude and joy the recent demonstration of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, which, for heroic daring, as well as moderation and humanity, has never been excelled, and only in a few ices equalled in the history of the world.

5. Resolved, That the heroic bearing of John Brown, a he lay wounded in that engine house, and with a cilmness and dignity truly sublime answered the Contions of Governor Wise and his associates, who and in mortal fear before him, challenges and will receive the admiration of the world.

6. Resolved, That the courage of John Brown, ceding in his chains, before the enslaved courts of arginia, and the cowardice of these courts, surroundel with bayonets, is illustrative of the influence of

freedom and of slavery upon human character. I. Resolved, That our trust is not in physical force, ber in aiding the slaves to rise against their masters, or in the organization of political parties; but we do but religiously rely upon God and his truth, believing that a vigorous application of truth to error, and clance upon justice and humanity, will prevail over all sin, and emaneipate those in bondage.

& Resolved, That we regard with loathing the prosterery religion of this land, which is forever uttering is cant about the worship of God, while it treads out

him and Gov. Wise. The meetings were well attend- tentions, though most Friends would not think it ed-in the evening the hall was crowded-and a deep

interest was manifested in the entire proceedings. to Cuba, Hayti, and St. Croix-with special reference to the results of emancipation in the last named island. A collection of sixteen dollars was taken up to defray expenses. Thanks are due to the Manchester friends for their generous hospitality.

C. L. REMOND, President. Moses, Whight, Secretary.

LETTERS OF L. MARIA CHILD TO GOV

WISE AND CAPT. BROWN. The following remarkable correspondence will of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The letter of Mrs. always. Child is worthy of her high literary and philanthropic character, and Gov. Wise's response to it is better than could have been expected from such a source.

WATLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859. Gov. Wise: I have heard that you were a man of chivalrous sentiments, and I know you were opposed to the iniquitous attempt to force upon Kansas a constitution abhorrent to the moral sense of her people. Relying upon these indications of bonor and justice character, I venture to ask a favor of you. Enclosed is a letter to Capt. John Brown. have the kindness, after reading it yourself, to transmit it to the prisoner?

I and all my large circle of abolition acquaintances were taken by surprise when news came Brown's recent attempt; nor do I know of a single person who would have approved of it had they been apprised of his intention. But I and thousands of others feel a natural impulse of sympathy for the kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to brave and suffering man. Perhaps God, who sees the Kansas. I wish you could know with what cheerful inmost of our souls, perceives some such sentiment in ness I am now wielding the 'Sword of the Spirit' or your heart also. He needs a mother or sister to dress the right hand and on the left. I bless God that it your heart also. He needs a mother or sister to dress the wounds and speak soothingly to him. Will you proves mighty to the pulling down of strong holds, allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If I always loved my Quaker friends, and I commend to

ist, and I should scorn to deny it or apologize for it as peace principles, I deeply regret the step that the old veteran has taken, while I honor his humanity towards those who became his prisoners. But because it is my habit to be as open as the daylight, I will also say that if I believed our religion justified men in fighting for freedom, I should consider the enslaved everywhere as best entitled to that right. sense of natural justice.

But I should despise myself utterly if any circumstances could tempt me to seek to advance these opindirectly or indirectly, after your permission to visit Virginia has been obtained plea of sisterly sympathy with a brave and suffering man. I give you my word of honor, which was never broken, that I would use such permission solely and singly for the purpose of nursing your prisoner, and

o other purpose whatsoever. Yours, respectfully, L. MARIA CHILD. LETTER OF MRS. CHILD TO CAPT. BROWN. WAYLAND, Mass., Oct. 26, 1859.

Dear Capt. Brown: Though personally unknown to you, you will recognize in my name an carnest friend of Kansas, when circumstances made that Territory the battle-ground between the antagonistic principles of slavery and freedom, which politicians

admire your courage, moral and physical. I rever- thus tells the story: ence you for the humanity which tempered your zeal.

as warm as mine. I think of you night and day, bleeding in prison, surrounded by hostile faces, susby trust in God and your own strong heart. I long to nurse you—to speak to you sisterly words of sympathy and consolation. I have asked permission of Governor Wise to do so. If the request is not granted, I cherish the hope that these few words may at least reach your hands, and afford you some little solace. May you be strengthened by the conviction that no honest man ever sheds blood for freedom in vain, however much he may be mistaken in his efforts. May God sustain you and carry you through whatsoever may be in store for you!

Yours, with heartfelt respect, sympathy and affec-ion, L. MARIA CHILD. GOVERNOR WISE'S REPLY.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29, 1859.

Madam: Yours of the 26th was received by me yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John yesterday, and at my earliest leisure I respectfully reply to it, that I will forward the letter for John Brown, a prisoner under our laws, arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court for the county of Jefferson, at Charlestown, Va., for the crimes of murder, robbery and treason, which you ask me to transmit to him. I will comply with your request in the only way which ciary, not of the executive of this Commonwealth.

You ask me, further, to allow you to perform the sion of mother or sister, to dress his wounds and ak soothingly to him.' By this, of course, you One of our townsmen, Mr. George W. Dilliard, was speak soothingly to him.' mean to be allowed to visit him in his cell, and to min-involved in great danger at Harper's Ferry last week ister to him in the offices of humanity. Why should He had gone there on business on the day after the you not be so allowed, Madam? Virginia and Massachusetts are involved in no civil war, and the consti-tution which unites them in one confederacy guaran-did scenery, with one of the pikes in his hand, and tees to you privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States in the State of Virginia: That con- from the insurgents, and which Gov. Wise had given stitution I am sworn to support, and am, therefore, bound to protect your privileges and immunities as a citizen of Massachusetts coming into Virginia for any was immediately charged with being one of Cook's

lawful and peaceful purpose.

Coming, as you propose, to minister to the captive in prison, you will be met, doubtless, by all our people, not only in a chivalrous, but in a Christian spirit. You have the right to visit Charlestown, Va., Madam; and your mission being merciful and humane, will not only be allowed, but respected, if not welcomed. A few unenlightened and inconsiderate persons, fanatiliard said it was about the most trying half hour or cal in their modes of thought and action, to maintain justice and right, might molest you, or be disposed to do so; and this might suggest the imprudence of risking any experiment upon the peace of a society very much excited by the crimes with whose chief author you seem to sympathize so much. But still, I repeat, your motives and avowed purpose are lawful peaceful, and I will, as far as I am concerned, do my duty in protecting your rights in our limits. Virginia authorities would be weak indeed-weak in point of folly, and weak in point of power, if her State faith and constitutional obligations cannot be redeemed in her own limits to the letter of morality as well as of law; and if her chivalry cannot courteously receive a lady's visit to a prisoner, every arm which guards Brown from rescue on the one hand, and from Lynch law on the other, will be ready to guard your person in Virginia.

I could not permit an insult even to woman in her walk of charity among us, though it be to one who whetted knives of butchery for our mothers, sisters, daughters and babes. We have no sympathy with your sentiments of sympathy with Brown, and are surprised that you were 'taken by surprise when news came of Captain Brown's recent attempt.' His attempt was a natural consequence of your sympathy, and the errors of that sympathy ought to make you doubt its virtue from the effect on his conduct. But it is not of this I should speak. When you arrive at A telegraph dispatch, dated Boston, was this morn-Charlestown, if you go there, it will be for the court and its officers, the Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff and jailer, to say whether you may see and wait on or not, (and you will be, if my advice can prevail,) you may rest assured that he will be humanely, lawfully and mercifully dealt by in prison and on trial. HENRY A. WISE. Respectfully,

From the Boston Bee and Atlas. LETTER FROM A QUAKER LADY TO JOHN

> BROWN. NEWPORT, R. I., Tenth month, 27th, '59.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN: Dear Friend-Since thy arrest, I have often thought of thee, and have wished that, like Elizabeth Fry ward her prison friends, so I might console thee in

the life of his children.

Alle and stirring speeches were made by A. T.

Fos. C. L. Remond, James N. Buffum, Mrs. Frances
B. Gage of Missouri, Thomas Haskell, and Joseph H.

Merill, and the resolutions adopted—those relating to tapt. John Brownb eing voted to be officially sent to

d—in the evening the hall was crowded—and a deep neerest was manifested in the entire proceedings.

Mrs. Gage gave an interesting account of her visit do thee justice. If Moses led out the thousands of the process of Jewish slaves from their bondage, and God destroyed the Egyptians in the sea because they went after the Israelites to bring them back to slavery, then surely, by the same reasoning, we may judge thee a deliverer who wished to release millions from a more cruel oppression. If the American people honof Washington for resisting with bloodshed for seven years an unjust tax, how much more ought thou to be honored for seeking to free the poor slaves!

seeking to free the poor slaves!

Oh, I wish I could plead for thee, as some of the other sex can plead, how I would seek to defend thee If I had now the eloquence of Portia, how I would turn the scale in thy favor! But I can only pray. The following remarkable correspondence will God bless thee! God pardon thee, and through our constitute a permanent portion of the thrilling history Redeemer give thee safety and happiness now and of the Harner's Ferry tragedy. The letter of Mrs. always. From thy friend, E. B.

> JOHN BROWN'S REPLY. CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., } 1st November, 1859.

My DEAR FRIEND E. B. of R. L.: Your most cheering letter of 27th of Oct. is received ed, and may the Lord reward you a thousand fold for the kind feeling you express toward me; but more especially for your fidelity to the 'poor that cry, and those that have no help.' For this I am a prisoner in bonds. It is solely my own fault, in a military point of view, that we met with our disaster-I mes I mingled with our prisoners, and so far sympathized with them and their families, that I neglected my duty in other respects. But God's will, not mine, be

You know that Christ once armed Peter. So als in my case, I think he put a sword into my hand, and there continued it, so long as he saw best, and then kindly took it from me. I mean when I first went to allow me to perform that mission of humanity? If you will, may God bless you for the generous deed!

I have been for years an uncompromising abolitionand been for years an uncompromising abolitionand and sughters and daughters in-law, whose husbands fell at my side. One is a mother, and the other likely to become so soon. They, as well as my own sorrow-stricken daughter, are left very poor, and have much greater need of sympathy than I, who, through Infinite Grace and the kindness of strangers, am 'joyful in all my tribulations.'

Dear Sister, write them at North Elba, Essex Co.

N. Y., to comfort their sad hearts. Direct to Mary A. red everywhere as best entitled to that right. Brown, wife of John Brown. There is also smother-an avowal is a simple, frank expression of my poys in the affair at Harper's Ferry, of the same place I do not feel conscious of guilt in taking up arms; and had it been in behalf of the rich and passerful, the intelligent, the great-as men count greatness-o those who form enactments to suit themselves an corrupt others, or some of their friends, that I interfered, suffered, sacrificed and fell, it would have been

doing very well. But enough of this.

These light afflictions, which endure for a momen shall work but for me a far more exceeding and eter-nal weight of glory. I would be very grateful for another letter from you. My wounds are hessing. Farewell. God will surely attend to his own cause in the best possible way and time, and he will not forge the work of his own hands.

JOHN BROWN. Your friend.

A NOBLE VIRGINIA WOMAN. Let Virginia n more boast of her Pocahontas, or at least let he vainly strive to reconcile in the government of the admit to an equal honor the name of Miss Fluke, who so nobly interposed in behalf of the prisoner Thump Believing in peace principles, I cannot sympathize son, who was so brutally murdered by the slave-with the method you chose to advance the cause of freedom. But I honor your generous intentions—I the tavern-keeper in that village. The Transcript 'A crowd of armed men, with the ferocious habits

sympathize with you in your cruel bereavement, of slave drivers, and in such a state of excitement as your sufferings, and your wrongs. In brief, I love hardly to be responsible moral agents, were fiercely you and bless you.

Thousands of hearts are throbbing with sympathy ing to shoot him down instantly. The lady had to shoot him down instantly. fear not only a reckless, but an involuntary shot from a gun in some of their trembling hands; but she threw her person between the prisoner and the muzzles of their weapons, and, holding him fast in her arms, heedfully and continually made her own head his shield against every levelled and shaking rifle.

To do such an act, and in defence of one whor in all probability, she had never seen before, required not only all the courage which Gov. Wise attributes to himself, and which poor old Ossawatomie Brown possesses, but also the same high-hearted generosity which has made the name of Florence Nightingale household word in all Christendom. All honor then, to Miss Fulke. We hope Virginia has others like her, and many such women are needed to save the noble old Commonwealth from the ungoverned

Mrs. Child's note to Brown was brief and en seems to me proper, by enclosing it to the Common-wealth's attorney, with the request that he will ask the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. Insult in a community like that of Virginia, which harm, but as a known abolitionist and free spoken the permission of the Court to hand it to the prisoner. insult in a community like that of Virginia, which Brown, the prisoner, is now in the hands of the judi- doesn't consider itself safe if free speech or free insult in a community like that of Virginia, which sympathy is permitted within its borders.

> involved in great danger at Harper's Ferry last week. Old Brown and his party, and in walking men ; the pike was satisfactory evidence, and the cry was raised of 'shoot him! shoot him!' and several loaded guns were pointed at his breast. Fortunately, Mr. Dilliard retained his self-possession so well that the party at last yielded to his request that he should more he ever spent.'

Brown's Family. The Worcester Spy says the Rev. T. W. Higginson, of that city, has just returned from a visit to the family of Capt. John Brown. He found them up among the Adirondae mountains in New York, near Lake Champlain, opposite Burling-ton, Vt.,—Mrs. Brown and four of her surviving children, three daughters and one son. She is second wife, and has been the mother of twelve children. Brown had eight children by a previous wife making twenty in all. Eight of the twenty are now living. Mrs. Brown accompanied Mr. Higginson on his return, and he went with her in the train to Boston, yesterday, passing through Fitchburg. She will leave to-day for Virginia, having telegraphed to Gov. Wise for permission to visit her husband in prison.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes :-

Brown's cheerfulness never fails him. He con verses with all who visit him, in a manner so free from restraint and with so much unconcern, that none can doubt his real convictions of self-approval. His daring courage has strongly impressed the people, and I

of disapprobation from bystanders.

A telegraph dispatch, dated Boston, was this morning-received from T. W. Higginson, by Mr. Sennott. It said: 'John Brown's wife wishes to go on and see him. Can you obtain permission for her?' This was answered affirmatively; but when the matter was mentioned to Brown, he directed that this message should be immediately sent: 'Do not, for God's sake, come here now. John Brown.'

The venerable Col. David Story of Essex, now in the eighty-third year of his age, states that 'Ossawatomie Brown' is of Essex County extraction. His father was David Brown, of Hamilton, brother to the ate Stephen Brown, and his mother was Ruth Story. of Essex, sister of the late Jacob Story. David and his wife removed to Ohio about sixty years ago, and afterward removed to Kentucky. They had three sons, of whom the now famous John was one.—Salem

THE JOHN BROWN'S AFFAIR. The exceptions taken the confinement. But that can never be, and so I can only write thee a few lines, which, if they contain any comfort, may come to thee like some little ray of light.

If a exceptions taken by Brown's APPAIR. The exceptions taken only write thee a few lines, which, if they contain any comfort, may come to thee like some little ray of light.

Washington on the side of Brown. If that Court of Washington on the side of Brown. If that Court

Nor a Safe Place for Yankers. On the day that John Brown was in possession of Harper's Ferry, the Superintendant of the Harper's Ferry Armory was in Springfield, Mass., to get a new master armorer for that establishment, and engaged Mr. Salmon Adams, the clerk and assistant of the master armorer at the Government shops in Springfield. But since he has got home, he writes back cancelling the engagement for the reason that the people there are so gagement, for the reason that the people there are so exasperated with the Yankees that they would not stand one of them in the place of master armorer. They would butcher him, he says, should Mr. Adams come on and take the place!!

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the individu al who wrote the anonymous letter from that city to Secretary Floyd, hinting at the plan of Brown to ex-cite an insurrection at Harper's Ferry, is supposed to be the same who betrayed the negroes whom Connelbe the same who betrayed the negroes whom Connelly had secreted in his room. He has had the confidence of the 'Underground' men, and has used this confidence to betray fugitives and get the rewards of fered for them by their masters.

JOHN BROWN'S WIFE. The Worcester Transcri says. Mrs. Brown passed through this city on the steamboat train, en route for Charlestown. She is a large and noble-looking woman, and worthy of being John Brown's wife. She says that she has always prayed to God that her bushand might fell in attleton. prayed to God that her husband might fall in battle rather than by the hands of slaveholders; but tha now she does not regret his capture, for the sake of the noble words he has been permitted to utter. She says that she is the mother of thirteen children, of whom but four survive; but that she would willingly see the ruin of all her household, if it would only cause of freedom. What a speech for a wife and mother, whose sons have been so lately assassinated, and whose husband is now lying under sentence of death !

A REWARD OFFERED FOR THE HEAD OF MR. GIDllowing advertisement appears in the Richmond Whig :-

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward .- Joshua R. Gid dings having openly declared himself a traitor in a lecture at Philadelphia, on the 28th of October, and there being no process, strange to say, by which he can be brought to justice, I propose to be one of one hundred to raise \$10,000 for his safe delivery in Richmond, or \$5000 for the production of his head. I do not regard this proposition, extraordinary as it may at first seem, either unjust or unmerciful. The law of God and the Constitution of his country both con demn him to death.

For satisfactory reasons I withhold my name from the public, but it is in the hands of the editor of the Richmond, Nov. 1, 1859.

New York, Nov. 9 .- The Tribune understand that a requisition has been made by Gov. Wise of Virginia upon Gov. Morgan for the surrender of Ger rit Smith, but whether on the charge of treason simply against the State of Virginia, or of murder also has not transpired. New York, Nov. 9. Gerrit Smith was to-day sent

to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, seriously deranged Gov. Wise has offered a reward of \$500 for the capture of each of the following persons, viz.:

Owen Brown, Barclay Coppie, Francis J. Merriam, and Charles P. Tidd. These parties, the proclamation says, are 'severally charged with the crimes of murder, and conspiring and advising with

CHARLESTOWN, Va., 4th .- Shields Green, one of the negro prisoners, was found guilty this morning. The first count, for treason, was abandoned, upon objections taken by Mr. Sennott, that it was not proven that the prisoner was a free person, and therefore did not come under the statute, which reads, 'Any free person,' &c. Sentence was deferred. Copeland, the mulatto, is now upon trial, Mr. Sennott defending.

SUBRENDER OF AN INSURRECTIONIST .- W. Harrison, alias Hazlett, has been surrendered to the authorities of Virginia, upon the requisition of Gov. Wise, as implicated in the Harper's Ferry troubles. He left for Virginia on Saturday.

Two alleged Abolitionists have been arrested in Mobile, and compelled to give bonds or leave the State.

UNPAID PLEDGES in aid of the Massachu. setts Anti-Slavery Society, made in January last, or previously to that time, are now payable; and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day.

All donations, in furtherance of the Anti-Slaver cause, will be faithfully applied to the swelling of that Just and Righteous Public Sentiment, before which SLAVERY cannot stand, and must fall.

All payments to be made to EDMUND JACKSON Treasurer, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

WILLIAM H. FISH, of Cortland, New York, has been re-appointed, by the Executive Comciety. His aid, in the lecturing field, is commended to all friends of the cause, and contributions in its behalf, and subscriptions to the Anti-Slavery Standard, Liberator, &c., may be paid to him.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR. IRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL.
Mrs. Dall will deliver the record of her course of MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. ectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Subject-Practical opposition, and the work now

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

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen 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 l o'clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and of an honest, uncompromising Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Among the speakers expected are Andrew T. Foss, Charles Lenox Remond, Charles C. Burleigh!

GLOUCESTER .- An Anti-Slavery m will be held in Gloucester, in the Town Hall, November 12th and 13th; commencing on Saturday vening, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, and continuing or 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-

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Saturday, Nov. 12. Gloucester. Tuesday, Wednesday Knightsville, S. Worthington, 25. West Cummington, Friday, 26. 27. 29. 30. Savoy, Cheshire, Saturday. Sunday, Hinsdale. Tuesday, Wednesday, "Thursday, Dec. Middlefield. Worthington, Plainfield. Friday, Ashfield, Sunday, Tuesday, "Wednesday." Buckland Shelburne Falls.

FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK STATE.—Meetings, to be addressed by Mrs. Tracy Cutler, of Illinois, and J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, will be held in Wyoming county, as follows :-

Monday, Wednesday, Perry, Warsaw, 16. Carlisle, Friday, In Livingston County, to be addressed by Mrs. Fran ces D. Gage, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Lucy N. Colman of Rochester, at Tuesday,

Wednesday, " 16. " 18. Friday, There will be an afternoon and evening session at each place, at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission to afternoon session free; evening session, 10 cents.

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

SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,

General Agent Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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 accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this company will do it has been proven by experiment on pound will do it has been proven by experiment or many of the worst cases to be found of the follow-

ing complaints: - Scroyula and Scroyulous Complaints, Erup-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMOBS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC APPECTIONS. MERCURIAN DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPE-LAS, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

or THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sea. son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul 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 blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Scorer or later something must go lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation 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 say thing cles. any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled During late years the public nave been mission by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract 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 warket until the name itself is justly despised, and market, until the name itself is justly despised, and market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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

PREPARED BY

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

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

They are sugar-coaled to that the

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 Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

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

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

THEODORE METCALF & CO. BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, Boston. BROWN & PRICE, Salem ;

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

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRACTS.

THE following Woman's Rights Tracts may be obtained of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Rochester, N. Y.:-Report of Ninth National Woman's Rights

Series of Woman's Rights Tracts, viz. : Freedom for Women-Wendell Phillips, Public Function of Woman-T. Parker, Enfranchisement of Women-Mrs. Mills, Woman and her Wishes - Higginson, Responsibilities of Women-Mrs. Nichols, 10

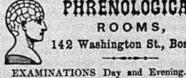
Civil and Political Equality-Report of Ohio Senate on giving the right of suf-

CHARLES HAZELTINE, PIANO-FORTE TUNER

REPAIRER.

Orders may be left at Russell & Tollman's, 291 Washington street, and at the Neponset Post-

Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Men lelssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. Brown, and W.R. Babcock. Nov. 4.



PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, 142 Washington St., Boston.

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

Phrenologist and Bookseller, No. 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. 6m

BOARDING-HOUSE.

ROBERT R. CROSBY would inform his anti-ant rooms and good board, that having opened house No. 23 Eliot street, a few doors from Washington street, he will be happy to entertain such as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. Boston, Sept. 10, 1859.

Is there any virtue in

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

HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To THE ED'S OF EVANGELIST:- My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISPIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DVE. BUT. OPERATES UPON THE SECRE. DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE-TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald. Rev. M. THACHER, Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union University, Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

· Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its

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

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

Mass.

Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.' Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.

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

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

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

ue of our money." GREAT BRITAIN.

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

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

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

HAVTI.

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

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

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

ness,' Cincinnati, Ohio. 'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till toe know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement,' &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Education R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Ballimore, Greene county, N. Y.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.'

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church, Exopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her adver-

tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.' Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

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

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y. I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your-directions require.'

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.

We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs: S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgory, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER.

lyeop October 14.

From the New York Independent. ROME--1859.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Off with hats, down with knees, shout your vivas like mad!

Here's the Pope in his holiday righteousness clad. From shorn crown to toe-nail, kiss-worn to the quick Of sainthood in purple the pattern and pick, Who the role of the priest and the soldier unites. And praying like Aaron, like Joshua fights!

What's this squeak of the fife and this batter of drum Lo! the Swiss of the Church from Perugia come-The militant angels, whose sabres drive home To the hearts of the malcontents, cursed and abhorred The good Father's missives, and 'Thus saith the Lord'!

And lend to his logic the point of the sword !-Oh, maids of Etruria, gazing forlorn O'er dark Thrasymenus, dishevelled and torn ! Oh, fathers, who pluck at your gray beards for shame Oh, mothers struck dumb by a woe without name! Well ye know how the Holy Church blesses and

And its tender compassion for prisons and graves! Stand aside, men of Rome! Here's a hangman faced Swiss-

(A blessing for him surely can't go amiss)-Would kneel to God's vicar, his slipper to kiss, Fit son of such father-he's blest beyond doubt; But there's blood on his hands which will never was

out, Though Peter himself held the baptismal spout! Make way for the next! Here's another sweet son What's this mastiff-jawed rascal in epaulettes done? Hush! stoop your ear down; let me whisper the word.

He spitted a heretic babe on his sword! And its mother ?- don't name her,-these humors

The Church, Satan helping, must pardon him for! Hist! Here's the last-named in a cardinal's hat. With the heart of a wolf and the stealth of a cat, (As-if Judas and Herod together were rolled)-Who keeps, all as one, the Pope's conscience an gold.

Mounts guard on the altar, and pilfers from thence, And flatters St. Peter while stealing his pence! Who doubts Antonelli? Have miracles ceased When stabbers say mass, and Barabbas is priest? When the Church cats and drinks at its mystica board,

The true flesh and blood carved and shed by it sword-

When its martyr, unsinged, claps the crown on it head. And reasts, as his proxy, his neighbor instead!

There! the bells jow and jangle the same olessed way That they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day Hark! the tallow-faced monsters, nor women no boys,

Vex the air with a shrill, sexless horror of noise. The mass-candles gutter-all round without stint, The incense-pot swings with a taint of blood in't! Holy Pope! Blessed Cardinals! who dares complain Of State or of Church where the saints only reign-Where the faithful are loaded with honors, and dole For deeds that would damn any heretic's soul; And robbers, turned sbirri, have nothing to fear,

> THE STORY OF A KING. Dedicated to an Emperor. BY JAMES MACK.

But dodge hell hereafter by making it here!

What are those people reading? Said Frederick, ha!f aloud, While standing by the window, He saw an eager crowd.

High on a wall adjoining, A paper had been stuck, The people stood on tip-toe To read, with wonder struck

One of his six-foot guardsmen, Who heard him, answered, 'Sire, Your Majesty permitting,

Soon, flushed with indignation The guard returned- I see Tis an atrocious libel Upon your Majesty!

The King took out his snuff-box. With more of smile than frown-· A libel, my good fellow? Well, go and take it down." 'Yes, Sire !'- Friend, stop a moment-

, You'll take it down, indeed; But just to place it lower, So all with ease may read ."

Tis done-around the soldier, Amazed, the people stand, And question of his doings-"Tis by the King's command !

. He cares not what is written. Or said, by friend or foe, Content to ask his people, Are these things true or no?"

They spurned away the libel; Its words had lost their weight : A thunder rolled to heaven-'Live. Frederick the Great!'

Now, this was not the weakness

Of a good-natured fool-It was the manly wisdom Of one that knew to rule.

Thou who to France hast given Her former power and glory, Complete thy own by taking The moral of my story.

Trust in thyself and people-In fines and prisons less-To make all libels harmless, Give freedom to the press !

From the New York Tribune. 'OLD BROWN.' A cry has broke the silence o'er our land,

And blood has quenched a madly lighted brand, That madness lit to rouse a race oppressed. Soon shall the echoes of that outcry fail, And soon be smoothed the ripples on the wave,

A blow disturbed our waters from their rest.

And soon be hid the embers of that vale The Old Man lit, within the Old Man's grave, But in our nation's pulses will a stir Of saddening pity ever cling around The thought of him whom wrong had caused to err

And in his meed of death will see him martyr crowned. Humanity's great heart will feel the cause That fired the brain beneath his locks of snow. And throb obedient to our nature's laws,

That prompt revenge for murder's coward blo-The father's heart will swell with thickening breath When he recalls that deed of murder done In lawless Kansas, and the cruel death, By banded cowards, of the Old Man's son.

Revenge became the mainspring of his life, - That, all disordered, moved by this alone, The ever-rising vision of that strife Showed his son's fate-echoed his dying groan

Nay, now his courage, stubborn as his steel, Extorts grim admiration from his foes; The future will a deeper pity feel, And see in Brown the victim of his woes.

THE LIBERATOR.

THE TRAGEDY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

In the Watchman and Reflector of the 27th ultimo, timents which seem to me both so ludierous and gling hard to recover from his fee his plundered to be a guide of the people es a teacher of Christian morals. Pressing engagements will only allow me to analyze, in this communication, a single paragraph, which is as follows :-

A band of seventeen whites and five colored men conspire to overthrow the United States Government.
They adopt, formally, a new Constitution, take possession, by stratagem, of a national armory, hold as prisoners a force three-fold larger than themselves, and overcome a village containing two thousand in-habitants. To put down this formidable (!) rebellion, the President of the United States, and the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, send forward large bodies of troops to the scene of action; some of the prisoners are slain, a few escape, and the rest are ta-ken prisoners. The insurrection is quelled, and the public fears are at an end. If it were not for the val-uable lives lost in the struggle, the affair would ex-cite the ridicule of all thoughtful men as a haircite the ridicule of all thoughtful men, as a hairbrained scheme of reckless men, like the foolish es-capade of Louis Napoleon at Ham.'

As suggested first by this paragraph, we would respectfully ask its author, what can a government be worth to the people living under it, organized and not be lost. sustained by the suffrages of more than a million of I am fully aware of the rashness of the attempt t nominally civilized and Christian men, that can be criticize Stephen S. Foster. I know that one breath put in imminent peril, and made to sway to and fro, of his logic would annihilate the whole thread of my like a reed shaken by the wind, by a simple attempt, argument. But, believing in something higher than by twenty-two 'reckless men,' to overthrow it? It logic, something more infallible man the human insurely cannot be built upon a rock, if so insignificant | tellect, I venture into this field. a force can send consternation into the very citadel of Mr. Foster believes in neither the rightfulness of its vaunted strength. With what emphasis does the expediency of the sword himself, but he is constantly Prophet address such as he when he says- If thou urging those who do to be consistent with their prohast run with the footmen, and they have wearied fessions, and wield it in defence of the slave, as there thee, then how canst thou contend with horses? and can never be a more righteous cause. This is very if in the land of peace, wherein thou trustedst, they true; but the question here arises, how far are we wearied thee, then how wilt thou do in the swelling of warranted in requiring others to carry out their pro-Jordan ?' (See Jere, 12:5.)

ry as a formidable rebellion; but we are unable to of a wrong deed to promote a good cause is none the comprehend in what sense he wishes us to understand more righteous, because the perpetrator believed it to this phrase, unless he uses it in reference to the 'form- be right, although it may be more justifiable. It is idable enemies'-the Church and the State-united better for a bad law to remain a dead letter on the to keep four millions of men in a condition to which statute book, until it can be repealed, than that it death is to be preferred-against which Brown and should be executed to the fullest extent. The peohis 'hair-brained' associates rose up in arms. But ple are never consistent. They are always a little we hardly feel justified in regarding this as his mean- better than their creed, a little better than their laws. ing, because we can hardly believe that he would They act from impulse, not reflection; they do not criminate himself; hence his designation of it as a stop to think, they hire their thinking done for them, · formidable rebellion ' seems to us quite as well adapt- by the priest on religious subjects-by the politician ed to 'excite the ridicule of all thoughtful men' as on matters of State. Henry Wilson says the leaders the attempt of a few 'hair-brained' men to overturn are ahead of the people. Probably they are, because the United States Government.

at Harper's Ferry- They adopt, formally, a new instead of smother this native impulse, which is ever Constitution, take possession, by stratagem, of a na- onward, ever progressive, waiting only to be pressed tional armory, hold as prisoners a force three-fold into the public service to be faithful to its interest .larger than their own, and overcome a village con- This is illustrated whenever a fresh aggression is made taining two thousand inhabitants.' And what if they upon our rights, by the readiness with which the peodid? Did not George Washington do the same, with ple avow their willingness to make any sacrifice to less provocation, and a much less noble object in defend them; but let them listen to an electioneering view, eighty years ago; and has he not been lauded speech by some stump orator, how quick they wheel for it ever since? Will it be said that three millions round, and begin to smother their impulses! When of men were oppressed by the despotic edicts of a Brit- Henry Wilson and Charles Allen bolted from the ish King, and that Washington found his justifica- Whig Convention in 1848, the Free Soil party rose tion for heading a rebellion against him in that fact? one solid phalanx from the spontaneous outpouring of Did not Brown head a rebellion against the more de- the people's heart. spotic enactments of the hypocritical government of Consistency and right are not always synonymous the United States, to secure a trucr freedom for four terms. It was very inconsistent for Edward Everett, millions of men, whom it has robbed of every civil, after all his bravado about shouldering his musket to social and religious right? Why, then, should the quell a slave insurrection, to go home and help the former be honored as the 'savior' of our country, and fugitive on his way, but it was a tribute to his maneven the clergy be less sensitive to any thing said hood, showing that when stripped of the husks of the which may be said against him; while Brown, who sanctuary of his own home, the heart of the man was sought to secure a better freedom for a larger number beating there. It is inconsistent for Theodore Parker, of the victims of a more despotic and merciless ty- believing in the rightfulness of the sword, to preach r anny, is branded as a 'madman,' a 'murderer,' and the doctrine of universal love. The man would be a ' traitor,' and deemed deserving of an ignominious thought devoid of common sense who should attempt death upon the scaffold? The answer to this question to cry down his influence because of his inconsistency. develops such a state of the heart in those who, like It is idle to talk of consistency when the people are the writer, make this unjust distinction, as will fully so maddened by injustice as to resort to arms for rejustify what they so often say of themselves, viz: that dress. Revolutions are effected not by consistency, but desperately wicked.' It seems to us that no other the people shall be sufficiently abolitionized to take heart could be guilty of such a monstrous wrong. up arms in behalf of the slave, they will have reached ington sought freedom for white men-Brown sought it extinction of slavery by the same vile means by which for all, and especially for the blacks. Hence, Wash- it is upheld. The apathy of the North on this subington is dubbed a 'savior'-Brown, a 'traitor.'

·Strange such difference there should be 'Twirt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.'

But, perhaps, another reason for this distinction, a more ignoble warfare against injustice and oppres- the Commonwealth, and Thomas Sims would have sion, fought a less merciless foe for seven long years, been saved. aided by the prayers of the Church and treasure of Men thought to defy the wisdom of Omnipotene the State, till he had impoverished the nation, sowed by sacrificing a friendless, defenceless child of God, the seeds of the most damning vices broadcast in ev- to secure the greater good, as they deemed it, of sendery part of the land, sacrificed thousands of 'valua- ing Charles Sumner to the Senate of the United States ble lives,' and then left the people under the iron rule to speak in behalf of four millions. As if heaven folof a more heartless despotism, -the slave oligarchy lowed with her quick retribution, he too was well nigh of the South,-than that whose yoke he had so long sacrificed to the burning Moloch of Slavery; and nov labored to throw off. Thus has it always been in this Massachusetts, Christian (?) government. He who has killed one man 'With dust on her forehead, and chains on her feet

say, expressive of sorrow on account of the loss of rights the South are bound to respect. human life involved in the Harper's Ferry rebellion, when it is known that he highly approves of such destructive and inhuman wars as those of which the despatched to Boston, as if to repel an expected inva-Old Testament furnishes the bloody records, in many sion of the ancient Goths and Vandals; the Goverinstances involving the death of thousands of innocent nor lends his sanction by ordering out the military of and defenceless women and children? And, also, that the State, if necessary; and Anthony Burns is marchhe is an admirer of the Government of this country, ed down State street between files of soldiers. Mer which, every year, expends more money in prepara- talked of fighting; disunion was spoken of as a postion to destroy human life than for all useful purpos- sibility; and to-day a Republican Governor present es, and more than any other civilized nation on the to the thirsting souls of the rising generation the deearth. And, besides, that when such a man as Gene- fender of the Fugitive Slave bill as the divine oracle ral Havelock died, who had spent nearly all his life of Massachusetts. Talk of fighting when we have no on the field of battle, and had sent thousands before yet learned the A. B. C. of Anti-Slavery! Where their time to their last account, could open his col- shall we get the materials? Shall we go to Saler umns to the most heart-sickening eulogies of the (he- Street Church, where burning words are spoken for roic?) deeds of the great destroyer of valuable hu- freedom, but where also the slaveholder is welcomed man lives,' and that, too, when it was known that his as a Christian brother? very last acts were put forth to sustain and enforce The time is probably long since past, as far as hu an edict as infamous as any which ever darkened the man vision can foresee, for a peaceful settlement of annals of any nation, - and, to consummate the awful this question, and man must reap the fruit of his own blasphemy, requested the churches to pray that God folly and wickedness in thinking to trample with imwould raise up a great many men just like him! O, punity on the express commands of the Almighty in

examination has said, we are unable to see any thing principles of eternal right and the law of human brothin the conduct of Brown and his associates half so erhood. The rights of four million slaves do not, in ridiculous as his contemptuous manner of speaking of the boundless expanse of infinite love, blot out the eftheir conduct, in view of his well-known position, as feminate St. Clair, or the savage and benighted Legree above defined. When Washington successfully re- each of whom has rights as sacred in the eye of God

sisted the encroachments of a tyrant three thousand as Uncle Tom or Cassy. Society recognizes this prin- harbor, freighted with a form as precious.' etc. miles away from the scene of active rebellion, or ciple in its treatment of the most hardened criminal. Who but Dr. Adams would have the Havelock successfully aids and abets them, the one is coronated as the savior of his country, and the other s canonized as the pattern saint of the world, -while the less fortunate (because less successful) Brown, for attempting to strike an effective blow at the greatest tyranny which ever has cursed any portion of his race, and dared to meet the enemy in his own camp, is made a target,-now that he is in a perfectly defenceless and helpless condition,-for every coward in the land to (the Baptist organ of this State,) there appears an ar- fire at. That kind of heroism which will look on ticle under this caption, by the editor, containing sen- with indifference while a much injured man is strugunjust as to justify a brief notice. It is in no rights, -even though some of his blows should not spirit of injustice or malevolence that I would crit- be well or judiciously aimed,-and then join that foe icise this ebullition of pharisaic regard for existing in kicking, or otherwise abusing him, when he has customs and institutions-without any regard to him completely in his power, might be benefitted by their moral character-but with the simple pur- listening to a faithful homily upon the text, - Except pose of exposing what seems to me the mental ob- your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of tuseness of the author, and his unfitness to assume the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Boston, Oct. 31, 1859. JUSTITIA. NON-RESISTANCE.

WORCESTER, Oct. 30, 1859. It is not my purpose, in sending you this commu nication, to enter into any discussion with some of the master-spirits of the age upon the subject of Non-Resistance, having neither the ability nor inclination for it. Neither is it my expectation to change, in the slightest degree, their opinions about it; for independent thinkers are not the ones to be convinced by argument, being such by the force of their own nature,

slightly affected by external influences. So far as they are concerned, it would be a useless waste of time to criticise Mr. Foster, Nehemiah Adams, or even newspaper editors; but when we bring into consideration the large class of hearers and readers swaved by impulse, halting between two opinions, influenced in some measure by every argument, such criticism may

fessions? It seems to me only so far as they are in The writer speaks of the outbreak at Harper's Fer- accordance with our ideas of right. The commission more enlightened, but this does not make them bet The writer says of the little band of insurgents ter. It should be their function to lead and guide

sainst the 'Savior of the world,' than to any thing politician, and removed from the lure of office, in the

they have a heart deceitful above all things, and by trampling law and statute under foot. Whenever And what is the answer? Why, simply this: Wash- too great a height of moral elevation to seek the ject is not manifested so much by the refusal to resort to the sword, as by the lack of courage or zeal to defend their own rights by tongue and press. If there had been enough Anti-Slavery in this State to have so honorable to Washington, and so disgraceful to summoned the people en masse to Boston, not as sol Brown, is found in the fact, that the latter was de- diers, but as private citizens, jealous of their own honfeated in his designs in a few hours after they were or, the cowardice that dared not face a little band of made public, having impoverished nobody, corrupted Abolitionists in the broad daylight, but sought the nobody's morals, and been the occasion of sacrificing cover of night to accomplish its nefarious purposes a score of human lives, - while the former engaged in would have quailed before the moral indignation of

has been a murderer; he who has killed thousands, a presents to the civilized world the anomalous spectacle of being represented in the councils of the nation But what will any thing avail that the writer may by a vacant chair; a living witness that she has no

consistency! thou art a jewel! But, alas, how few the day of retribution. Can the professed non-resist Despite what the writer of the paragraph under be abolished, it is true, but only by trampling on the

a distinct principle. A few of us have begun to see umes, another in six, another in four, another in the first faint glimmerings of its beacon-lights afar two, and finally a royal octave edition of Wordsoff in the distance, but we have scarcely learned to apply it to our homes and daily lives. We treat it as a specific reform, when it is the universal principle that underlies all reforms. We speak of its impracticability, and forget that the world is advancing tocability, and forget that the world is advancing to- a strain almost epic, he tells us that Mr. Choate wards it all the time in every effort to redeem and used to offer him a chair in an incomparable manbless mankind. No religious sect has ever adopted it dinner in a way that nothing so gross as language as a principle, except the Society of Friends, and here can describe. it has left an enduring record in the success of In the beginning of the funeral address, Dr. Ad-William Penn with the Indians. It is true that they have long since dropped this ancient landmark of their Mr. Choate should have to die. He inquires how it have long since dropped this ancient landmark of their faith, disowning their members, not because they take part in a military government, but because they refuse to endorse those who do so by attending their meetings. The world has advanced as they have receded, developing the law of the infinite progression Alas! would rule out his motion? Was there no jury whom he could persuade, or at least divide? Alas! would not even the Executioner pay him counters? It seems to us that this is the most of the human race over the finite organizations of man. It is manifest in the growing distaste for war as civilization increases. They who attempt to refute it by maintaining that it is diametrically opposed to the universal instinct of nature which prompts us to the universal instinct of nature which prompts us to the universal instinct of nature which prompts us to have a finite to the universal instinct of nature which prompts us to have a finite to the universal instinct of nature which prompts us to have a finite to the human of the hard and the judge, falling at last into the hard of the hard and the same and the hard and the ha the divine attributes of the human soul. This may be offset by the universal instinct to alleviate the suffering, no matter how degraded, when left to itself, without adducing the argument to show that resentment is the legitimate offspring of the passions, uncontrolled by the moral sentiments. It is admitted to the sentiment is the legitimate offspring of the passions, uncontrolled by the moral sentiments. It is admitted to the sentiments is the sentiments of the hangman?

There is one good thought in the sermon, which is nearly spoiled by this peculiar tendency of Dr. Adams's images to founder. He says that it would have been matural to regard such a ferrid genius as that of Choate as belonging to a more Southern climate. The idea is a good one; and if Dr. Adams could have left in when he had once uttered it, he would have said an availant thing. But he size resent an injury, have not begun to fathom what are hands of the hangman? by all to be a beautiful theory, and numbers stand ready to embrace it, if they could have sufficient confidence in themselves to be able to stand by it in the adds, that, if not so, we should have located it in day of trial. This feeling is certainly to be respected, one of our Southern States, and that we are suras a general principle in the world's history, we should have no need to preach non-resistance now. Hypohave no need to preach non-resistance now. Hypo-even a native of Rhode Island and Connecticut crisy and deceit would not have dethroned justice and with their more southern aspect.' Certainly, virtue. The weakness of human nature cannot change Rhode Island and Connecticut are a little farth when he denied his master, but that is no reason why attainable. Rather should we seek to strengthen our shall achieve greater victories over human weakness great man. He was not born in than physical courage ever won on the battle-field. There was more power in the unarmed defence of the the infuriated mob of the 'gentlemen of property and accurate Doctor means, in relation to the those who believe in the supremacy of this moral being able to maintain it against the most fearful odds that ever tempted finite man to doubt that the Being

One of the most incontrevertible proofs of the truth of non-resistance is the fact, that no argument is ever will be grateful. brought forward to oppose it, which claims to be based on the principles of absolute right; but, on the contrary, is composed of ifs and ands enough to frame an imaginary world. This is also displayed by those who counsel others to do what they could not. What would now be the state of the anti-slavery cause, if you, Mr. Garrison, and Abby Kelley Foster, and a host of others, had not borne aloft the banner of immediate emancipation, while the rest of us were quietly folding the robes of our Orthodoxy about us, and branding you with the term 'infidel'?

The frantic mother, standing beside her dying child, is not expected to exhibit the same calmness she would at her neighbor's; and yet, according to the cold calculations of human logic, why shouldn't she? All her religious faith, founded on the highest convictions of her nature, can scarcely support her against the strong temptation to regret that maternal love had ever been awakened in her bosom, and that babe had ever drawn the breath of life. Years of ward experience that angel child has taught her, lead our ears with its wail and groans, scarcely can we his victim may go free, which commands us to overcome evil with good; but he who remains firm will hear above the din and roar of arms, the silvery notes of that clarion voice which came to proclaim peace on earth, and good will to men, saying, 'Inasmuch as thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over more.'

SARAH E. WALL.

From the American Unitarian Quarterly Journal. THE BATHOS OF EULOGY. BY REV. JAMES PREEMAN CLARKE.

A funeral sermon is almost safe from criticism The tenderness which surrounds and shields even the faults of the departed protects also the folly and vanity of the funeral sermon. As no one would criticise the folds of a mourner's dress, so we avoid speaking with severity of the bad logic and bad taste of the funeral discourse. But this leniency may perhaps be carried too far. And we have decided, after a little hesitation, to point out some of the bad examples in the late sermon and address on Mr. Choate by his pastor, Nebemian Adams, D. D.

Dr. Adams seems to have felt that he had got hold of an opportunity which he must make the most of. It was an occasion to glorify his favorite doctrines, his own denomination, and himself. And he fell into the very common mistake of overdoing the matter. He overdid the pathos till it became bathos; he overdid the sentiment till it became sentimental

of these faculties made him a great jury pleader; so highly, and to commend to the young and old so the last two made him a very popular orator. He was on the side in politics which is the most popular or mercantile community. The gentlemen among us whose political creed consists in the single article of hatred to anti-slavery were delighted to hear this sentiment expressed for them in the polished rhetoric of Mr. Choate. For all these reasons, Mr. Choate was much esteemed and had an of the tending the political creek of the tending to the political creek of the conditions of future existence. Mr. Choate had none reasons, Mr. Choate was much esteemed and had an polished rhetoric of Mr. Choate. For all these reasons, Mr. Choate was much esteemed, and had an extensive reputation. But he had too much good sense ever to suppose himself a great man in the sense in which Dr. Adams has paraded him in his eulogy. And we think the friends of Mr. Choate must feel somewhat sorry, in their hearts, that his own modesty and just estimate of himself were not imitated by his pastor. The absurd exaggeration of the eulogy throws a shade of ridicule over the subject, which he did not deserve.

But the striking recalling the first that his not goodness, but a profession of religion, church membership, and a technical experience. He could not therefore with propriety be regarded as certainly in heaven; his pastor did not like to think of him as having gone the other way. Dr. Adams

high degree, and it introduces a comic element into all his compositions. He makes us laugh, even in an argument for Eternal Punishment, or in a funeral discourse. This is because, having an essentially prosaic mind, he is always trying to be fanciful and poetic. In the midst of his loftiest flights, he drops down suddenly, with a heavy thump, into the most commonplace prose. For example: 'This week, the waning moon, unless the clouds conceal from her the sight, will look upon a vessel making toward this.' His grounds of hope for the salvation of his parishioner are not his goodness of heart and life, but the following:—

1. Mr. Choate said that any one who went to per-

The world may sneer at non-resistance, but it is unconsciously and unwittingly sneering at what itself deems most sacred, the omnipotence of human love.

The time has not yet come for it to be recognized as a distinct principle. A few of us have begun to see

be would have said an excellent thing. But having stated that we should naturally have selected th shores of the Mediterranean for because it is consistent, and if it had been acted upon prised to find that he was a na ive of New England an eternal principle. None of us know who, in the south than Massachusetts, but certainly no one suphour of temptation, will prove stronger than Peter poses that the genius of their people is any more fer-when he denied his master, but that is no reason why when he denied his master, but that is no reason why we should lower the standard, and pronounce it un-Choate was not born in New Hampshire; the reason being, that New Hampshire had already profaith by a childlike trust in the infinite good, which duced Daniel Webster, and had no right to another Vermont, nor in Maine, though the first had several ' beautiful nooks and glens ' that would have answered for that pur-There was more power in the unarmed defence of the office of the Liberator, by Charles C. Burleigh, against breadth and length, —incomparable, we suppose the standing,' than could be wielded by a hundred John New England. So, finally, by this process of climi-Browns with their weapons. Now is the time for nation, he arrives at the fact that he was born in those who believe in the surremay of this moral Massachusetts. 'How good it seems to us, in Massachusetts. power to bear witness to its practical efficacy, by life produced him! We will give thanks for this.' Why we should be more thankful because the soil of Massachusetts produced him than we should be who created this universe had not left out of his per- if the soil of Connecticut had produced him, we fect plan some little chink unfinished, which needs his inventive skill to fill up.

One of the west incenterestible proof of the truth laws of rhetoric require this gratitude, and so we Another remarkable manifestation in this dis-

course is the self-esteem of the writer. The sermon throughout seems to say: 'What a great man I am in having such a great man for an admirer and parishioner?' He gives it as one reason for believing that Mr. Choate was saved, that one of his last public efforts was a speech at the festival given as a compliment to Dr. Adams. Another thing which makes Dr. Adams hope, is his saying, 'Any man who goes to perdition under that preaching, goes on his own responsibility.' Whoever had such a high opinion of his preaching is, he thinks, pretty sure of going to heaven. He gives a full account of Mr. Choate's gifts made to himself, which seems a rather plain intimation to his other parishioners what they are to do in order to stand high in his esteem. 'Th intervals were not long,' he says, ' between some expression or token of his remembrance.' He tells how Mr. Choate wrote to him from Washington that the Sabbath bells do not a little aggravate homesickness.' Stated Gospel privileges, of the most Orthodox kind, were, we suppose, to be had in Washington; but he could not hear Dr. Nehemiah Adams struggle pass over her, and the lessons of deep ininserting in full, in the midst of the solemnities of a funeral address, a note written to him by Mr. her to say with loving trust, 'Father, thy will be Choate, presenting him with a volume of Words-done.' So when we see justice trampled in the worth! He says he supposes few men ever wrote street, our individual rights assailed, oppression filling just such a letter under the same circumstances. It is safe to say that no minister but himself ever recognize the divine requirements of that principle Doctor contrived, beside all this, to get into his funwhich forbids us to strike down the oppressor that his victim may go free, which commands us to over- some ideas of his as the foundation of a speech at New York. Clerical vanity has sometimes gone far enough, but never quite so far before as to tell in a funeral sermon and address over a great man how many books he had given his minister, how he had borrowed his minister's ideas, how he had praised his minister's preaching, how he had spoken at his minister's festival, how he had written compliments from Washington for his minister, and how he had sent his minister a note, on the birth of a child, with a royal octave edition of Wordsworth.

Another curious feature in this 'Discourse and Address' is its vacillation and besitation in regard to the religious character of its subject. Was he a good man or not? On this point Dr. Adams, with all his opportunities, derived from votive offerings and the like, does not seem quite to have made up his mind. Sometimes he seems to think him a very good man, a man to be loved and honored exceedingly. He calls him ' Great Work of God! Great Or nament of human kind! Great Friend! that one of the great joys of heaven will be to meet him there, provided he goes to heaven. He was a man to be loved and respected very highly. He defends his moral and religious character, praises his forgiving spirit, his affectionate disposition, his tenvard all creatures, and wrote to him a let ter at Halifax to say that one of his own fondest hopes concerning heaven was to know and love him there. Yet he is by no means sure that Mr. Choate has gone to heaven, but thinks possibly he may have gone the other way. 'If he complied with the Gos-pel of our Lord Jesus, he is saved.' 'Did he accept he overdid the sentiment till it became sentimentalism; he scattered the flowers of rhetoric in pro-fusion, but some were artificial and some faded. He struggled so violently to do justice to the occasion, that all natural flow and freedom were lost in school-girl enthusiasm and sophomoric rhetoric. The friends of Mr. Choate and of Orthodoxy must have pardon and salvation offered to him through the blood of Jesus? If not, etc. 'If saved, our friend Whether he did or did not experience that been somewhat mortified by such a display. One of the highest kind of evidence, he says, is wanting. Orthodox gentleman said to us, 'I was quite ashamed of it. I thought it must seem to the Unitarians Choate was an exceedingly good man, God may pos-Orthodox gentleman said to us, 'I was quite ashamed of it. I thought it must seem to the Unitarians'
present, that we so seldom have a great man in our
churches here, that we could not make too much of
him.'

Mr. Choate was a man of great intellectual ability, but of a sort easily understood. He had an
ity, but of a sort easily understood. He had an
a great one, what means all this enlogy from the
Christian nulnit? Dr. Adams was a traitor to his acute understanding, rapid and full of resource, a Christian pulpit? Dr. Adams was a traitor to his playful fancy, and a great gift of words. The first Master if he stood up before the community to honor of these faculties made him a great jury pleader; so highly, and to commend to the young and old so

ect, which he did not deserve.

Of him as having gone the other way. Dr. Adams
But the striking peculiarity of the discourse is its
therefore was left in the absurd position of pronouncbathos. Dr. Adams's mind has this quality in a ing eulogies from the Christian pulpit, such high degree, and it introduces a comic element into should only be uttered over the most saintly cl

dition under Dr. Adams's preaching, went on his

dition under Dr. Adams to pleading, went on his own responsibility.

2. Mr. Choate said, concerning Daniel Webster's salvation, 'I believe he was right; he comprehended the scheme.' The logic in Dr. Adams's mind seems to be this:—A man is saved by the scheme of salvation. He who comprehends the scheme is in salvation. And he who believe it. the way of salvation. And he who believes that another is right because 'he comprehends scheme,' is himself likely to be right, too.

scheme, is himself likely to be right, too.

3. The last public effort of Mr. Choate was a speech made at Dr. Adams's anniversary,

4. He believed in the doctrine of eternal punishment. Dr. Adams tells an anecdote in regard to this, which we believe runs in a somewhat different form

on Court Street.

But what futile and empty tests are these to bring forward on such a subject! The New Testa-ment everywhere makes hife, patient continuance in well-doing, being faithful in a few things, overcome ing the world, the tests of character. In the last day, the sheep on the right hand are those who have seen their Master in the form of the humbles human sufferer. 'The highest kind of evidence' according to the Gospel, is not that we have made a profession of religion, that we can relate a past er. perience, that we have been converted at so mer period, that we have comprehended the scheme'; nor that we have made a speech at our minister's anniversary, and sent him presents of books with 'intervals not long between'; but that we have loved righteousness and hated iniquity, that we have taken in the stranger, fed the hungry, and clothed the naked (even though they were lugities from slavery); that we have dwelt in love, and so dwelt in God.

There are many other things in this little panish let upon which we might remark. There is a sen-timentalism in it which we also find in the other writings of its author. It is in accordance with human nature that the man who publicly defends a system which separates husbands and wives, parents and children, should be moved with tender sy at the feeling which induced Mr. Choate to replace switch near the tree from which he took it; or that he should be glad to see some bugs have a fair start in life by being put on their feet, who argues in his South-Side View of Slavery that God does not intend the African race to have any start in life stall.

We cannot conclude this notice without asking

those who have assisted at these eulogies and e memorations, whether they think that the effect of them, on the whole, will be good. It was not the moral character, the domestic virtue, or the house-hold affections of Mr. Choate which were celebrated; it was his great talents as a lawyer and public spaker. It was not because of any great public services, any great good done to the State; for his constant occupation in the labors of his profession left him no time for such services. His greatest exploits (the defence of Tirrell, for example,) could be regarded as of great benefit to the conmunity. But, in his case, the most splendid demonstrations of public gratitude, which should have been reserved for great public benefactors, were awarded to powers of intellect, to oratory, and gifts of speech. It was natural and proper for the Judges and the Bar to lament their brightest ornament, for the Democratic party to mourn the less of its most eminent advocate, and for Dr. Adams to grieve at the death of his most distinguished parishmer. But there the matter should have stopped; for, by going further, the community said to its young men, 'Not by public services, but by shining ability ty and professional success, you will earn our highest honors.' This is what Boston has said to her young men, and it is something which cannot be unsaid by all the efforts of her pulpits and teachers for the next ten years. But it is a peculiarity of our good city to carry everything of the sort too far It never can do a thing without overdoing it.

LANDS FOR SALE.

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

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Station, on the Boston and Worcester R. R., by which communication may be had three times a day with Boston and the principal thoroughfares of New Eng-Prices reasonable, and terms of payment suited to

the circumstances of any honest, industrious, econom-For further particulars and all necessary informs tion, inquire of Hopedale, Milford, Mass.

June 17, 1859.-tf.

HOPEDALE LANDS OPENED FOR SEITLE-MENT.

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

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