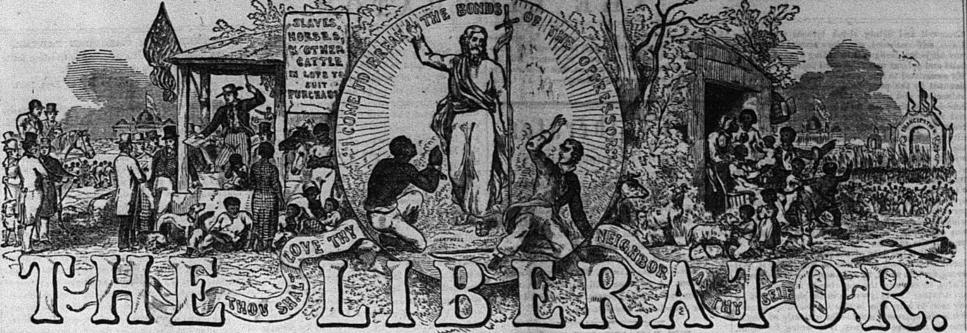
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the this of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-KEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial 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

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

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

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

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

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 48.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1509.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF DEMAGOGUES ... THEIR DESTINY.

Poor Gerrit Smith is in an insane asylum-driven a madness by reflection upon the consequences of detrines with which his mind had become poisonand which he had contributed to support. Pered, and which he could calmly theorize about, as a hilosopher, overturned his mind after they had g carried into practical operation. The Harper s Ferry development of the infamous programme had down by William II. Seward, at Rochester, haunts him day and night, and he imagines himself guilty of murders, which he could encourage before alizing their atrocity, and would, perhaps, sacrifer his life to have prevented, now that the evil is irreparable. And Mr. Smith is but one of a multitude of miserable catspaws and fanatics, whom and cold-hearted, calulating demagogues at the North, after having used to accomplish the purpose of making for themselves political capital, have beartlessly thrown aside, ruined, or destroyed, when the ends were gained which they had in view.

Sy incompatible,' said Mr. Seward, ' are the two erstemse of ire and servile labor, that every new State makes its first political act a choice of the one, and an exclusion of the other, even at the cost of civil war, if pecessary, In accordance with this authoritative dictum, Horace Greeley got hold of poor Colonel Forbes, gave him twenty dollars and oner, and packed him off to drill abolitionist rebels in Kansas. He told him that when the time far fighting came, he desired to be there, and requested Farles to send him word. Greeley, of course, had to more intention of going than Seward has of shouldering a musket in the great 'irrepressible endict between opposing and enduring forces.' But his object was obtained. Forbes and his battalion his object was obtained. Forbes and his battalion of fellow-dupes created or manufactured a hideous secssion of 'outrages,' with which the Republicas mouth-pieces, East and West, succeeded in keping their followers agape, and the country distracted, for several years. He risked his life and visted his strength and energies in the service of the conspirators who had employed him; but the moment he interfered with their plans—as in re-monstrating against the folly of the Harper's Ferry imaion—he was given the cold shoulder, and finally tased overhoard. Greeley gives Forbes no din-ners now, but denounces him as an idiot, and has even made a foolish attempt to call his veracity in

The greater part of the wretched insurgents at llarper's Ferry were shot. Some of them were drawned, and the remainder will be hanged. A few of the accessories before the fact may, possibly, be rached by the arm of justice, and others more senstive and conscientious, like Gerrit Smith, may be deprived of their senses by remorse. All these, however, have been but the tools and victims of cautious, far-sighted apostles of treason, who have prached, for years, what John Brown and his fol-lowers practised. While they have puffed themselves and each other up with the idea that they were heroes and philanthropists, they have been only the political pick-locks with which demagogues w into State and fadaral L tive halls, and lobby spoilsmen have gained access to the public treasury. The thousand dollars which Mr. Groeley knows about, and the fire thousand dollar free wool operation, were but petty instal-ments of the pecuniary gain of Weed and his fellow-wire pullers. Messrs. Hale, Wilson, Sumner, Giddings, Chase, and their compeers, their own ambitious ends to further, while Seward has worked slowly, craftily and stendily on, through the instruments whom he has goaded by his speed es into insurrection, until he stands, without a rival, as the candidate of the Northern Free Soil opposition for the Presidency of the United States.

Thus, while Brown, Cook, Stephens, Forbes, gierrit Smith and the score who were killed in Virginia, en the 17th ult., perish, the instigators of their murders and treasons survive, denounce the failure of their undertaking as madness, and profit by its con-squences. In May, 1858, Mr. Seward was in-formed by Forbes of the contemplated Harper's Ferly movement, and said he was 'sorry he had been told' of it. He, however, carefully abstained from divilging so important a secret, and, in October of the same year, gave the principles upon which Brown's invasion of the South was based his emplatic approval, in the famous Rochester speech le would even seem to have foreseen that the plea of insanity might be raised in Brown's favor if his enterprise failed, and to have wished to protest sgainst it in advance. 'They who think,' he said, that this collision is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therebre ephemeral, mistake the case altogether.'-Yet Brown is to be hung, and Seward escapes. Brown dies the death of a felon, while the preacher of the crusade, through which 'the United States of the crusade, through which 'the United States. mest and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slave-holding nation, or entirely a free labor nation, 'bids fur to become Chief Magistrate of the Union which

his doctrines would destroy.

If the voice of the people does not, sooner or later, reach those who were the cause of the crimes for which Brown and his troop die in Virginia, and Gernt Smith languishes in a lunatic asylum, they will never be punished. If men like Hale, Seward, Wesd, Greeley, Giddings, Sumner, Wilson, Chase and others, are not condemned by their fellow-cit-tens for having sowed the seed of evil, it will be a hard, cruel, though a natural destiny, that their lind, deluded tools should reap the bitter fruits. Unless, however, the conservative portion of the tolers of the North rouse themselves from the apathy which the demoralization of parties has caused them to display at the late elections, it would apjear as if demagogueism and treason were to be re wanled, while the agents it employs are broken to pees and destroyed, -N. Y. Herald.

THE JOHN BROWN MEETING.

The meeting at Tremont Temple, on Saturday ning, was composed in general of the same class of persons who so enthusiastically applauded Mr. Enerson's blasphemous comparison of a justly con-ticted felon's gallows to the Cross of Christ. Mr. Imerson was again a speaker, and his audience with They who consented to this wickedness thus denied the Lord that bought them; and no more painful reflection could arise, than from the inconceivable fact the het, that two clergymen of decent standing in this city were present, and took part in the proceedings me by 'prayer,' and the other by 'praise.' We would ask the Rev. Dr. Neale and the Rev. Mr. Maning, who we must believe cannot have considered how they thus countenance by their action, the specking comparison referred to,—whether they bear in mind the Evangelist's description of another per-

in such a connection, who, for a certain dition made in the city, and for murder, was cast

ly the narration sets forth those specific offences for tion, as the mail now is about to leave, and in com-which he, whom these two clergymen, in company clusion, for the sake of the Union, ask your people far from creditable to their Christian profession, to pause, reflect and 'beware.' ACCOMACK. sympathize with, 'was cast into prison.'

The prayer of Dr. Neale was fully fit to lead the JOHN BROWN A PEROCIOUS AND BLOODY

spirit which prevailed in the assembly. The speech of Mr. Manning, which we give in full, fairly out-herods Herod. Even Wendell Phillips, who followed him, thought it left him little to say; and what sort of a speech is that, which takes the wind out of the not be executed; and this on grounds of policy, not of a speech is that, which date of the from any consideration of mercy due to him. Don't sails of Phillips on such an occasion? We see he from any consideration of mercy due to him. said, that, though he would not have advised the acsaid, that, though he would not have advised the action of Brown (we do not see why he should not)—

Then it is by putting Brown to death in due course he now admired it, seeing the hand of God in it. Of of law, and by the acknowledged beliests of justice, execution of Brown, and in whatever else occurs, that will make him a martyr. Then he would have How this declaration of Mr. Manning differs from grante belle, at Harres's England has killed, flating of Mr. Engage in the comparison of Mr. Engage in the c the comparison of Mr. Emerson in implety, it is not easy to perceive. He sees the hand of God in sedion, insurrection and murder. He thus teaches that the Allwise and Allgood directs and approves these

Does religion, or reason, or philanthropy, afford any warrant to a sophism like this? Each and all unqualifiedly pronounce that we may not 'do evil that good may come.' Suppose the united sentiment of the North were set in absolute hostility to negro slavery-would this justify the march of the North with arms in its hands to liberate the negroes, at any hazard, and despite of all consequences? an idea is worthy only of the perversity of madness. On what grounds, then, can the utterly hopeless pro ject of John Brown be 'admired,' in which the practical result of fanaticism is only sedition, insurrection and murder-his own ruin and that of otherseverything evil, and nothing good? Is Mr. Manning such a shallow reasoner as to suppose himself enti-tled to carry into immediate effect any object which he may imagine good, without regard to moral, le-gal, or physical obstacles? On such grounds, he the service of God.

It is no excuse for the presence of these clergymen that aid for the family of Brown was the professed object of the meeting. No one can object to rendering such aid it necessary, and the case of his family, ruined by his guilty folly, may present peculiar worse than the bear, who are preparing the torch, claims. But it is their sufferings alone which make the pike, the sword and the rifle for their dwellings the claim, and not the cause. The first, however, and the immates thereof? it is manifest, was merely incidental to the occasion. The part taken by the other speakers was to be expected; that of Dr. Neale and Mr. Manning can only prove, we fear, in the highest degree prejudi-cial to the true cause in which a minister of the Gospel is supposed to be most deeply interested .-

ABOLITION SYMPATHY WITH THE EXE-CUTION OF BROWN.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, have recommended the day of Old Brown's execution to be solemnized by public observance :-

*For the furtherance of the Anti-Siavery cause, and renewedly to consecrate themselves to the patriotic and Christian work of effecting the abolition of that most dangerous, unnatural cruel, and impiers system of gation of which the writer is the pastor. He was dangerous, unnatural, cruel, and impicus system of slavery, which is the fruitful source of all our sectional heart-burnings and conflicts.'

tolled for an hour publicly on Friday, the second of the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and poli-December. This is Boston abolition philanthropy. ticians strove together to inflame the public mind Through the instigation of Anti-Slavery fanaties with diabolical resentments, Cook, young, sentimen preaching resistance to the laws as a religious duty, tal, visionary, and adventurous, emigrated to Kan-cruzy old Brown and a half dozen insensate vaga- sas. There he was seduced by Brown into a partial bonds like himself, have got their necks in nooses, and the Anti-Slavery Society having pushed them bered that these crimes sprung from political causes, into this strait, have nothing better for their relief and were committed under the promptings of politithan going through the melancholy farce of 'tolling cal revenge.

From Kansas, Cook retired to Harper's Ferry ciates, and deeply consolatory to their unfortunate ed him into service. The rest is known.—Christian and distressed families, to know that these men go Intelligencer. ignominiously out of the world, while the instigators

of the mischief for which they died are making a eneral clamor over their victims for the 'good of he cause.' A more heartless farce over a sad tragedy could not be performed. But it is of a piece with the sympathy and philanthropy which teach that, to free the negro, it is necessary to cut his master's throat. To change the condition of three millions of slaves to one where starvation is added to degradation, it is necessary to stir up the embers of civil war among thirty millions of free men, and drench the country in blood from one end to the other.

A WARNING FROM ACCOMACK. NORFOLK, Nov. 5, 1859

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Your late editorials on the outrageous treason of Old Brown & Co., at Harper's Ferry, are spoken of here in the highest terms of praise and commendation, and if the hot shot you have poured into the ranks of the abolition black republicans do not tell at your coming election, there will be but little hope for the Union. The deepest interest is taken go for the black republicans, there will be an almost universal sentiment in favor of immediate secession. peaceably we can, forcibly if we must. yesterday one of our most wealthy and sensible shipowners, and heretofore a strong Union man, declared that if the Northern States now fail to put down this infamous black party, he was for immediate perpetrate deeds of rapine and because the separation, and stop all trade and commerce between may be our aversion to slavery, he

he North and South.

Be ust deceived. The hour has come when the South must and will demand that the people of the North meet this crisis, and show themselves equal to the occasion. They will require that your Legisla-tures enact laws punishing such acts as Phillips, Seward and Beecher are guilty of. It is now in the power of the North to save the Union, and we rest

what do your people mean when they sanction he doctrines of the infamous Phillips, Beecher & Co.? the doctrines of the infamous Philips, Beecher & Co., as a religious paper, it has performed the full duty Years ago it was a saying of an old gentleman of Ac-comack, 'that women, preachers and politicians are department of the journal has been sincerely de-

tion is about to be realized.

How different are your people from ours! Suppose that a meeting should be called in Norfolk, and a speaker should advise the collection of money to send incendiaries to the North to burn your factories, murder the owners, and all who attempted to ries, murder the owners, and all who attempted to aid in defence of their property, upon the pretext that the operatives were not treated as they should be, &c.; who does not know that such a man would not only be denounced, but would be 'tarred and feathered' in less than twenty minutes? If the North would respect the rights of the South, there would have been no room for sympathy for him among the horder of fanatics and villains at into prison '-or, as he is spoken of by another Erangelist-' And there was one named Barabbas, which they bound with them that had made insur-

rection with him, and had committed murder in the property, of persons, your homes, your firesides from insurrection.' His case in Scripture is contrasted loreign or domestic foes, even to the last extremity. with that of our Lord; and all can judge how close-

SAVAGE! From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

You have repeatedly urged that John Brown should

who were slain must be martyrs. I don't mean in your opinion, but in that of those sympathizing traitors and felons whom you would advise us to conciliate by a politic mercy. What do those symmathizing traitors call those who were slain by Brown and his confederates at Harper's Ferry? Are they martyrs, or not? Have we of the South no right to sympathize with the memory of our marturs? Shall we forget the death of the Marylander who was slain (without consequent redress) by people of Pennsylvania, while in pursuit of his property en-der an unquestionable constitutional right? If such a ferocious and bloody savage as Brown cannot, by a proper policy, be offered up as a sacrifice to a due course of law, do you not see that we must resert (and we will resort, perhaps, in any event) to the Lynch code? If the sympathizing traitors of the Higher-Law party cannot stand the due course of law towards one of their justly-convicted and deeply-guilty confederates, why observe the rules of any law but that of force, towards such transcendental sympathizers?

Pray, answer me this: was Magna Charta devised might murder any rich man in his congregation, in order to fill up the treasury of the Old South, for wild base who are hostes human generis? Again: if Washington (Lewis) had slain those who dragged him from his bed at 1 o'clock at night, and led him captive, would be not have done right, as much so as if he had slain a Rocky Mountain bear? shall not the community do the same towards those

and the inmates thereof? Strange though it be to you, these are the sentitiments of one of your subscribers, and of a Southern LAW JUDGE.

BROWN AND COOK.

Let Brown, as the master-actor in the bad affair, be hung. He has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country. Let him be held up to a traitor's shame and ignominy. Let Northern fanatics take warning from his scaffold, and desist from their reckless and insane rage. But, Brown executed, Virginia justice is avenged. Cook deserves no such fate as is due to his tempter and leader; and this we say from an intimate knowledge of the character of

then a law-student in Williamsburg, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits.— When the writer knew him, he had no Abolition In accordance with this recommendation, circulars have been distributed over the country, suggesting to the friends of abolition everywhere—in all mission Sabbath School, he displayed tendencies of cities and towns of the North, to have the bells disposition at once amiable and admirable When

ing the poor dupes of their wicked folly to death.— where he seems to have been employed in peaceable It must be highly gratifying to Brown and his assonated avocations, until his evil genius, Brown, again call-

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.

There are no pro-slavery men at the North, except those who have been made such by the course of th Abolitionists. Extremes beget extremes. If the John Brown madness is defended, it drives those who condemn it into an apparent support of the institu tion which John Brown would destroy. The abolitionists have made thousands of pro-slavery men, North and South. Every honest man and every patriot in this country will condemn the horrible wick-edness of the Harper's Ferry invasion : and this condemnation does not commit any man to the defence of slavery. We may deplore its existence on moral, social and political grounds; we may earnestly de-sire that, as 'a root of bitterness,' it may be taken out of our national soil; we may pray day and night that God will open a door of deliverance for our country from the intestine dangers that arise from the antagonism of interest and principle which the existence of slavery begets and perpetuates; but this Anti-Slavery sentiment, wide-spread, sincere and persistent as it is, must not prevent the patriotic here in the New York election, and if they should and Christian people of the North from demonstratnatical crimes of John Brown and his fellow-conspirators. The people of the South do not ask us to sympathize with them in slaveholding, but they deserve our sympathy when fanatical men like Brown and Smith, Howe and Fred. Douglass meditate and may be our aversion to slavery, let us not by ridi-cule of one party or mistaken sympathy with another, for a moment seem to countenance the crimes of fanatical Abolitionists.—New York Observer.

ry, has been such as to commend the sympathy and support of conservative men throughout the Union. a religious paper, it has performed the full duty mond, Va. Enquirer.

[Here follows the Observer's cry for vengeance on John Brown and his fellow-prisoners, published last week in this department of the Liberator.]

is not a Virginian that would not shoulder his mus- for him among the hordes of fanalics and vil ket and march to the North to defend your rights of the North.—Richmond Whig.

GAME.

When Stevens was arraigned for trial as one of the insurrectionists, in the Charlestown Court, a despatch was received from Gov. Wise, directing that his trial be discontinued in that Court, and he be handed over to the U.S. authorities to be tried in the U. S. Court. The prosecuting Attorney in the case, (Hunter,) in remarking upon the despatch of the Governor, stated that the purpose of transferring the trial was to strike at 'higher and wickeder

We presume no sane man has the least idea that any distinguished Republican of the nation has the east complicity with this particular act of Brown. At the same time, every distinguished man of the na-tion on the Republican side may have had, and probably most of them have had more or less talk or consultation with Brown, with reference to Kansas matters and Kansas troubles. When the Border Ruffians were in full tide of successful invasion of Kansas, there were but few Anti-Slavery men of the nation but were ready to consult, and did consult, and contribute of their means to repel this invasion, and probably much of this consultation and much of this contribution was with or through Brown.

The attempt, however, is to made, to involve these men in this particular act. That is what this striking at 'higher and wickeder game' means. They are to be dragged into Court, to be sneered at and abused and insulted, their actions and motives dis torted and perverted, and so far as it can possibly be done, they are to be turned out of court, covered with suspicion, in the hope that they may meet with condemnation by the people. No one we apprehend, either in or out of Virginia, expects that anything whatever will transpire or be discovered, that will render these men liable to criminal prosecution. The ntention is simply to take advantage of a little brief authority to persecute them, and drive them if possible to desperation. Gerrit Smith, as noble a man as lives, has already been driven to insanity by this persecution, in its inception; and the hope is doubtless entertained, if the persecution is zealously kept up, others may be driven, if not to the same melancholy results, to some other equally disastrons.

And during all this time the North is continually

threatened, if she does not quietly submit, the Union will be dissolved. Gov. Wise, we are told, will make a requisition for Gerrit Smith, and if he is not delivered up at once, the Union will forwith be dissolved. Every new scheme of devilers the descent solved. Every new scheme of deviltry the slave power devises, we are warned in advance we must submit to, or the Union will be dissolved! In God's name let the Union be dissolved! Whatever it may have been originally, under this infernal policy which now governs the country, it is rapidly becoming all the Garrisonian Abolitionists ever declared it—a covenant with the powers of evil. What is the Union to the people of the North, that they should be alarmed at such threats? What interest, pecuniary, moral or political of the North, would be jeoparded a moment, if the Union were blown to fragments? The North is self-sustaining. She gets no aid from the Union, and asks none. She has no intorest that she wants the Union to protect. She has no niggers to run away, that can be caught only by means of the Union, no insurrections that can b quelled only by the armies of the Union, no mails to be supported out of the purse of the Union, no first s that would starve to death if they the offices and purse of the Union to fall back on. If the South, which is supported by the Union, and lives on the Union, and fattens on the Union, as a worm fattens on an apple core, to its own great comdissolve the Union, let her do so. It would be like pauper dissolving the union between himself and poor-house; but if the North is peopled with nen, let us not be frightened from our propriety, and e driven to folly and wickedness by such ridiculous hreats.

Let us as men resent the attack which is to b made on our leaders, and carry on the political re-form we have inaugurated, until this pernicious principle, and the pernicious men it sustains in power, are finally and completely crushed .- Milwauke Free Democrat.

A SERIOUS MATTER. Dr. Howe of Boston, like Col. Forbes and several

other persons at the North, supposed to be implica-ted more or less directly in the Harper's Ferry in asion, have taken their departure for Can Fred. Douglass has gone to England. Others will probably imitate their example. The acknowledged motive of their flight is the apprehension that they may be required by the Federal Government to Virginia as witnesses on the trial of Stephens, which is to take place under Federal authority and in the United States Court. This is treated by some ournals as an indication of their complicity in the erime, and by others as mere cowardice. In the interest of fair play we are constrained to say that

neither of these imputations seems to us to be war-ranted by the facts of the case.

It must be remembered that if summoned by Fed-eral authority to attend any where in the United States as witnesses, these men must go, and such summons can be procured on the affidavit of any citizen of Virginia. Once within the limits of that State, they are amenable to its legal process, and would, beyond all doubt, be instantly arrested on the charge of having been accessory to the crime for which Brown has been sentenced to death. The whole object of Governor Wise in handing Stephens over to the Federal authorities for trial, is unquestionably to bring sundry obnoxious Northern men within reach of Virginia law. Whether it is a deice worthy of one in his position, we need not stop o inquire.

But it can scarcely be considered strange that none of these gentlemen, whether innocent or guil-ty, should be unwilling thus to be drawn into the eculiar perils which would beset them in Virginia in the present excited state of the public mind. For they would encounter not only the danger of being tried by a Virginia jury, but the additional perils of Virginia mob. Mr. Henry Hunter's states his own agency in the cold-blooded murder of an unagmed, wounded and disabled man at Harper's ferry-and the utter absence of a single voice word of disapprobation from the whole State of Vir-ginia of that most inhuman and unparalleled act, show clearly enough the public tone and temper in that vicinity. What would the life of Fred. Dougass or of Dr. Howe be worth in Richmond or in Charlestown at the present moment?— New York

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRAGEDY.

The whole country has been thrilled with the novements of John Brown and his associates, in their laring and novel movements at Harper's Ferry in the state of the sense of the burden of telegrams—the eneral press—addresses, political and religious—he theme of conversation and speculation among ill classes, and is, in fact, the great event of the day. Its unexpectedness, the panic it produced in Virture of the sense of the movement, and the name of 'Old John Brown of Kansas,' were disdaring and novel movements at Harper's Ferry in Virginia. It has been the burden of telegrams—the general press—addresses, political and religious—the theme of conversation and speculation among all classes, and is, in fact, the great event of the day. Its unexpectedness, the panic it produced in Vir-

remains to be seen. Plans and plots on the part of the slaves themselves, to obtain their freedom, are not unfrequent; but as yet, these have only matured in theory, except in the case of the Nat Tur-ner insurrection in 1831, in Virginia. But this is the first instance in which any one has gone among

the slaves themselves, and proffered their aid in acquiring that freedom which had been taken from And this is to be a costly sacrifice for all parties involved. Nearly all of Brown's party were inally slain during the contest, and those who sur-

vived are likely to suffer death by the decision of the Courts. Mr. Brown is to be executed the 2d of the coming

month, and his associates on the 16th. God and the jury of mankind are yet to pass upon the conduct and aims of these men; and we shall not be surprised if the future shall build monuments to their memory. Stranger things than these have become facts in history. And it cannot be concealed, that there are multitudes who deeply sympathize with the design of Brown, as he explains it himself. But while there are many who would have rejoiced had he led out a multitude from the house of their bondage by peaceful means, we trust there are but few who would give their sanction to a resort to violent measures for such a purpose; certainly we cannot. For although the whole South are living in the most imminent danger of bloodshed from the uprising of the enslaved-an event that Jefferson and many others anticipated in their day, if peaceful measures were not employed to remove this oppression from the land-still, if the disposi-tion existed (which we do not believe is the fact) to resort to violent measures, to 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitant thereof,' long before the free people of the nation could be united in such a movement, the moral sentiment would be entirely adequate to remove this great curse, without the shedding of blood, or the oss of life or property.

American Slavery is a doomed Institution. The

moral sentiment of the age and world is fast embodying its condemnation upon it, and it cannot long survive. The Northern Slave States are fast becoming ripened for entire freedom; and the augmentation of the number of slaves in the more southern Slave States is creating such a disproportion between the slaves and their masters, th will be soon an impossibility for the masters to hold their chattels in bonds. And should the South engage afresh in the foreign slave trade, it will but increase their danger, and hasten the downfall of

The voice and government of God are against this great wrong. The conscience of universal humanity is against it. The teachings of religion are against

There may be many lives lost-valuable ones, from mere brutality; but their blood will be the seed that shall produce a mighty harvest of volunteers who will buckle on the moral armor for this victory. The execution of Brown and his comrades, however much they may have erred in their movements, will cause millions of hearts to yow eternal vengeance to slavery, the cause of awakening their

elf-immolating zeal, and bringing them The inward feelings of the heart will be, that these men are martyrs to the cause of freedom, and you cannot erase this impression. Policy on the part of the South would be to avoid the execution of Brown; but this will not be done. He will die as a brave man dies; and the 2d of next month will be the saddest day for slavery that ever dawned upon this nation. It will be a day of prayers, vows, tears, and purposes, such as will embody them-selves in the most efficient action that has ever been seen. Nor will America alone be draped in mourning for one of the bravest men that ever lived ; European Christians and philanthropists will drink the cup that we drink of, and be baptized with the baptism that we are baptized with.

In view of the interests at stake, in view of the doom of Brown and his comrades, and the slave and the slaveholder, let us all be instant in prayer, that God will overrule all these events now transpiring for the furtherance of Truth, Right, and Freedom. -Syracuse Wesleyan.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus. THE WARNING TO SECRETARY FLOYD.

The following is the anonymous letter received by Gov. Floyd, of which mention has been made: 4 CINCINNATI, Aug. 20, 1859.

Sin-I have lately received information of a movement of so GREAT IMPORTANCE that I feel it to be my duty to impart it to you without delay I have discovered the existence of a secret association, having for its object THE LIBERATION OF THE SLAVES AT THE SOUTH BY A GENERAL IN-SURRECTION. The leader of the movement is OLD JOHN BROWN, late of Kansas. He has been in Canada during winter, drilling the negroes there, and they are only waiting his word to start for the South to assist the slaves. They have one of the leading men, a white man, in an armory in Maryland; where it is situated, I have not been able to learn. As soon as everything is ready, those of their number who are in the Northern States and Canada are to come in small companies to their rendezvous, which is in the mountains in Virginia. They will pass down through Pennsylvania and Maryland, and enter Virginia at Harper's Ferry. Brown left the North about three or four weeks ago, and will ARM THE NEGROES, and strike the blow in a few. weeks, and so that whatever is done must done at once. They have a large quantity of arms at their rendezvous, and probably distributing them already. As I am not fully in their confidence, this is all the information I can give you. I dare not sign my name to this, but I trust that you will not disregard the warnings on that account

The Atlas and Argus, from which we copy this letter, heads it a 'Warning to Secretary I And a 'warning' it was—a 'warning' should have opened the eyes of a Secretary of who was informed of a secret association having for its object the liberation of slaves by a general insurrection.' 'Old John Brown of Kansas' is named as the leader. The United States 'Armory' and Harper's Ferry ' are indicated as the theatre of operations. The negroes were to be 'armed' and the 'blow' struck 'in a few weeks.'

Could information be more specific, or 'warning nore emphatic?

Harper's Ferry is but a few miles from Washing-

SELECTIONS.

ginia, and all its developments have been startling, wonderful, and amazing.

What the final influence will be upon the public was, therefore, a simple question with the Administration, whether to stifle or cherish and insurrection. They choose to cherish it, thinking, of tion. They choose to cherish it, thinking, of course, that they could make more out of over than

incipient treason and murder.

One word from one man, who had all the requisite information, would have blown mad 'Brown's plot sky high. But that word was not spoken. The Administration ' preserved a masterly inactivity' until seventeen white men and five negroes seized the United States Armory: and then the ar-mics of Maryland, Virginia and the United States, were marshaled and marched to Harper's Ferry .- Albany Evening Journal.

THE DIFFERENCE.

When John Brown calls about him a small band, and endeavors to stampede slaves from the borders of Virginia, and in the course of the transaction, two or three persons are killed, contrary to the in-tentions and orders of Brown, which were that life and property should be spared—he is seized and placed upon hasty trial for his life. His acts meanwhile are openly condemned by the Republican par-ty throughout the North. But when the Border Ruffians invaded Kansas, and slaughtered her inpabitants in cold blood, and sacked her towns and settlements, the maranders were rewarded with fat appointments, and became pets of the Federal Govnent. What we have stated are historical facts. A number of instances are enumerated by the Albany Evening Journal, which attests what we have

S. W. Clark murdered a man named Barber, by shooting him in the back. For this practical illustration of modern Democracy, he was made a Purser n the Navy.

James Gardiner, who co-operated with Clark in

the murder of Barber, was appointed Post-Master at Lawrence!

Jones headed the mob which sacked Lawrence.

He was paid off with a lucrative office in New Mexi-Frederick Emery, one of the murderers of Phillips,

at Leavenworth, was compensated by the appoint-ment of Receiver of the Land Office at Ogden! J. S. Murphy, who helped the assassination of Phillips, and who was notoriously one of the gang by whom Hopps was scalped, was made Agent for

the Potawotamie Indians!

Rush Elmore, who made a persevering effort to assassinate J. H. Kagi, was elevated to the office of

U. S. District Judge! Russell and Waddell furnished teams and provisions to the Border Ruffians, who invaded Kansas and seized the ballot-boxes in 1856. For this they have been given immense contracts by the govern-

JOHN BROWN, IN PRISON, TO HIS OLD SCHOOLMASTER.

LETTER FROM THE REV. L. W. BACON. To the Editors of the N. Y. Independent :

My aged friend, the Rev. H. L. Vaill of this place, remembers John Brown as having been under his instruction in the year 1817, at Morris Academy. He was a godly youth, laboring to recover from his disadvantages of carl hope of entering the ministry of the Gospel. Since then, the teacher and pupil have met but once to then, the teacher and pupil have met out once to take 'a retrospective look over the route by which God had led them.' But a short time since, Mr. Vaill wrote to Brown, in his prison, a letter of Christian friendship, to which he has received the following heroic and sublime reply.

Has ever such an epistle been written from a con-

letter ' to Timotheus.' when demned cell since th Paul ' was brought before Nero the second time '? I have copied it faithfully from the autograph that lies before me, without the change or omisa word, except to omit the full name of the friends

to whom he sends his message.

The words in Italies and capitals are so underscored in the original. The handwriting is clear and firm, but toward the end of the sheet seems to show that the sick old man's hand was growing weary. The very characters make an appeal to us for our sympathy and prayers. - His salutation with his own hand. Remember his bonds.'

Truly yours. L. W. BACON.
Litchfield, Ct., Nov. 21, 1859.

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson county, Va., November 15, 1859. THE REV. H. L. VAILE-My] Dear, Steadfast Friend: -Your most kind and most welcome letter of the 8th inst., reached me in due time.

I am very grateful for all the good feeling you ex-press, and also for the kind counsels you give, togeth-er with your prayers in my behalf. Allow me here to say, notwithstanding 'my soul is among lions, still I believe that 'God in very deed is with me. You will not, therefore, feel surprised when I tell you that I am 'joyful in all my tribulations;' that I do not feel condemned of Him whose judgment is you that I am ' joyful in all my tribulations; ' that I do not feel condemned of Him whose judgment is just, nor of my own conscience. Nor do I feel degraded by my imprisonment, my chains, or prospect of the gallows. I have not only been (though utterly unworthy) permitted to 'suffer affliction with God's people,' but have also had a great many rare opportunities for 'preaching righteousness in the great congregation.' I trust it will not all be lost. The jailor (in whose charge I am) and his family, and assistants, have all been most kind; and notwithstanding he was one of the bravest of all who fought me, he is now being abused for his humanity. So far as my observation goes, none but brave ty. So far as my observation goes, none but brave men are likely to be humane to a fallen foe. 'Cowards prove their courage by their ferocity.' It may be done in that way with but little risk.

I wish I could write you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different

interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, clergymen among others. Christ, the great captain of liberty as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel, after I had carried it for a time: but he has put another in my hand, ('the sword of the Spirit,') and I pray God to make me a faithful soldier, wherever he may send me, not less on the scaffold than when surrounded by my warmest swarmthisms. than when surrounded by my warmest sympathizers.

My dear old friend, I do assure you I have not forgotten our last meeting, nor our retrospective look over the route by which God had then led us; and I bless his name that he has again enabled me to hear your

his name that he has again enabled me to hear your words of cheering and comfort at a time when I, at least, am on the 'brink of Jordan.' See Banyan's Pilgrim. God in infinite mercy grant us soon another meeting on the opposite shore. I have often passed under the rod of Him whom I call my Father; and certainly no son ever needed it oftener; and yet I have enjoyed much of life, as I was enabled to discover the secret of this somewhat early. It has been in making the prosperity and happiness of others my own; so that really I have had a great deal of prosperity. I am very prosperous still; and lookprosperity. I am very prosperous still: and looking forward to a time when 'peace on earth and good will to men' shall everywhere prevail, I have no murmuring thoughts or envious feelings to free my mind. 'I'll praise my Maker with my breath,'

I am an unworthy nephew of Deacen John, and I loved him much; and in view of the many choice friends I have had here, I am led the more expressly

to pray, 'Gather not my soul with the unrighteous.'

Xour assurance of the carnest sympathy of the
friends in my native land is very grateful to my feelings; and allow me to say a word of comfort to

As I believe most firmly that God reigns, I canno believe that anything I have done, suffered, or may yet suffer, will be lost to the cause of God or of humanity. And before I began my work at Harper's Ferry, I felt assured that in the worst event it would certainly pay. I often expressed that belief; and I no possible cause to alter my mind. am not as yet, in the main, at all disappointed. have been a good deal disappointed as it regards my-self in not keeping up to my own plans; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that, even; for God's plan was infinitely better, no doubt, or I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delilah wherein his great strength lay, he would probably have never over-turned the house. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act very contrary to my better judgment; and I have lost my two noble boys, and other friends,

if not my two eyes.

But 'God's will, not mine, be done.' I feel comfortable hope that, like that erring servant o whom I have just been writing, even I may (through infinite mercy in Christ Jesus) yet 'die in faith.'-As to both the time and manner of my death, I have but very little trouble on that score, and am able to be (as you exhort) ' of good cheer.'

I send, through you, my best wishes to Mrs.

V—and her son George, and to all dear friends. May the God of the poor and oppressed be the God and Savior of you all !

Farewell, till we meet again. Your friend in truth, JOHN BROWN.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN IN PRISON The following letter from John Brown has been received by a gentleman in Boston :-

Charlestows, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 15, 1859. My DEAR SIR,-Your kind mention of some things in my conduct here which you approve, is very com-forting indeed to my mind. Yet I am conscious that you do me no more than justice. I do certainly feel that through divine grace I have endeavored to be 'faithful in a very few things,' mingling with even these much of imperfection. I am certainly 'un-worthy even to suffer affliction with the people of God, yet in infinite grace he has thus honored me.
May the same grace enable me to serve him in a
new obedience, through my little remainder of this
life; and to rejoice in him forever. I cannot feel
that God will suffer even the poorest service we may any of us render him or his cause to be lost or in vain. I do feel, 'dear brother,' that I am wonder-

May I use that strength in 'showing his strength unto this generation,' and his power to every on that is to come. I am most grateful for your assur ance that my poor, shattered, heart-broken ' family will not be forgotten.' I have long tried to recom-mend them to 'the God of my Fathers.' I have many opportunities for faithful plain dealing with in this region, which I trust are not entirely misim-proved. I humbly trust that I firmly believe that 'God reigns,' and I think I can truly say, 'Let the earth rejoice.' May God take care of his own cause, and of his own great name, as well as of those who love their neighbors.

Farewell! Yours in truth, JOHN BROWN.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN. In the palmy days of Judge Jeffries, when men were convicted of treason upon mere suspicion, there is no record of his having forced a prisoner to trial upon three distinct charges, each totally different from the other, and each one, if true, by the jury's verdict, punishable with death. This judicial rage upon all the guarantees and sanctities of a Virginia to perpetrate upon John Brown. The dictment charged him with three crimes-treason inciting slaves to insurrection, and murder; and al crimes, in Virginia, are followed with the penalty of death. In vain did the old man insist that he ought not to be tried for his life upon all these charges at the same time; in vain did his counsel remonstrate against this perversion of just tice—they all fell dead upon the ear of a court and people thirsting for the little blood left in the old

an's veins.

How could Brown challenge a jury with reference to their opinion upon all these charges? The offen e's alleged against him were all within, and constituted, one indictment. One jury man might find in his own mind, that he was guilty of treason, and not of inciting insurrection among slaves, nor of murder. Two more might believe him justly chargeable with homicide, and innocent of the other two charges; and so the extraordinary consummation might be reached, of his being sentenced to death with only four jurymen finding him guilty of any one crime. What would be thought, even here in Kansas, of trying a man upon an indictment which charged him, first, with stealing a horse; second with assault and battery with intent to kill; and thirdly, with burglary There is not a court of justice in Kansas, or in the entire North—and per haps we might add, the entire South, excepting al s such cases that in any way involve the safety of the 'peculiar institution'-that would thus

trample upon the rights of the prisoner. And yet, of just such oppression, and distorting of the rules of justice, does the Virginia court stand before the

But there is another feature of this so called trial more revolting and inhuman than the above. W defy an instance to be shown, in a civilized commo nity, where a prisoner has been forced to trial for life when so disabled by sickness and ghastly wounds as to be unable even to sit up during the proceedings, and compelled to be carried to the cies of war, when military law has ousted the juris diction and rules of the civil law, has such a thing been done; And even then, the instances are very rare. Yet John Brown, wounded with horrible cuts and bayonet stabs, received by him after he had surrendered : faint even to death's door with the los of blood; unable to stand alone; his memory so confused by his bodily weakness as to utterly vent his remembering even the names of his with es, so that they could be summoned to attend court on his behalf—in such a deplorable plight was he forced to trial. The old man asked for a few hours delay, so that he could send for friendly counsel, and be enabled himself to direct and assist in the examination of witnesses. This was denied him. Protrate upon a mattrass; in that lethargic state which scorer wounds often produce; only at times able to prompt his counsel, the old man received the farce of a trial and a conviction! Judicial records will be searched in vain for a more wanton and high-handed disregard of all the solemnities and decencies of a court of justice. Every saleguard that the law throws around the criminal—every presumption in favor of his innocence until proved guilty, were all overridden and trodden into the earth. Think of it: a man tried for his life while his body is racked with pain too cruel and severe to allow his mental faculies to attend at all to the awful momentousness o his position! Such a proceeding shames the name of justice, and only finds a congenial place amid the records of the bloody Inquisition. There, it is in keeping with all its surroundings; but in an American court of justice, it is an outrage.—Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

JOHN BROWN AS A HERO. The brave old man who lies in prison at Charles town, Virginia, awaiting the day of his execution, is teaching this nation lessons of heroism, of faith and of duty, which will awaken its sluggish moral sense, and the almost forgotten memories of the heroes of the Revolution. Like the unspoken address prepared by Algerran Sydney for the refilled which prepared by Algernon Sydney for the scaffold, which was preserved in duplicate by a friend to teach pos-terity the essential rights of man, and from which son borrowed much of the thought and phrase of the Declaration of Independence, the brief ad-dress of Brown to the Virginia Court about to sentence him for unproved crimes—which at the worst will outlive that sentence, and in the opinion of mankind will make Brown the judge, and the Cour

his trial, and read his final speech to the Court without feeling that with all his errors of judgment, and his fatal mistake in the mode of his attack upon slavery, this forlorn old man is exhibiting a type of heroism which the world has hardly seen since

Cromwell and Sidney shook tytants with terror. Calm, self-consistent, courteous toward his accusers and his judge, benignant in feeling toward all men, mild and patient under personal injury, yet inflexibly committed to the cause of human freedom, undaunted by the presence of death, despising every subterfuge and expedient for his own deliverance, conscious of the purity of his motive and the escential rightness of his object, faithful in God as his trust, he stands not only a brave man in a community of cowards, but a moral hero and prophet in the presence of a nation of 'sophists, economists, and calculators.' It is no novelty in the experiences of human nature, it involves no psychological contradiction, and no impeachment of the soundness of a principle, that a strong moral conviction seizing upon the soul, should overmaster the judgment and pervert the reason to acts of folly. And, therefore, while the specific action of Brown at Harper's Ferry was insane, the controlling motive of this demonstration was sublime.

Well it is the desire of the alexa retiration to a proper and the demonstration was sublime. Cromwell and Sidney shook tyrants with terror,

stration was sublime.

While it is the duty of the slave patiently to en While it is the duty of the slave patiently to endure his lot so long as he sees no way out of it, is it wrong for him when, by swiftness of foot or strength of arm, he can seize the opportunity of freedom, to use it rather '? Is it wrong in the sight of God for any man to help him in this by peaceable means? While the oppressed must suffer patiently so long as there is no hope of redress, is it wrong for them, when there is a reasonable prospect of success, to rise to achieve their own emancipation? Then Washington was the chief of traitors. Is this reserved right of revolution, in all oppressed communities confined to race and color? Is it not the right o the Italian as well as the Greek, of the Anglo-African as well as the Austre-Hungarian? If the probability of success should ever warrant the attempt at revolution by the oppressed of the South, would it be any greater wrong for any man to identify his prowess and his life with their cause, than it was for Lafayette and Kosciusko to bare their steel for American independence? If John Brown, as he so pertinently asks, had thus interfered to deliver twenty of the first families of Virginia from captivity in Mexico, would not every Virginian have applauded the deed? Of course he would have gone upon such a brave adventure at his own peril, liable to be exe-cuted by Mexican law. But would any Virginian have thought him guilty of a crime? forget that slavery involves a permanent state of war between the conquerors and the conquered. Hos- 'We have scotch'd the snake, not killed it: tilities may be long suspended, but are liable at any moment to be renewed. John Brown, the crusader, made war upon Virginia in the interest of the weaker of the two hostile powers upon her soil. He failed of course; but the wrong of his act lies neither in the motive that prompted it, nor in the object at which he aimed-the emancipation of the captives-but in attempting what was desperately hopeless, and, therefore, unwarrantable. Yet the moral dignity of his deportment on his trial, and of his speech to the Court, has almost redeemed the mad-ness of the act. The day of John Brown's execution will be a sorry day for Virginia. Her Governor will see the ghost of Banquo in the Council-room, and in his very bed-chamber. Troops of imaginary terrors will scare sleep from the eyes of her slaveholders, and the blood of the hero will sow her soil with quick and direful retribution .- Independenta

And what is it that is thus on trial before the And what is it that is thus on trial before the great public of these United States? What is it that is undergoing the scrutiny of thousands of eager eyes? What is it that will be hung up on the gallows in the gaze of all men? Not John Brown, but Slavery! John Brown has already received the verdict of the people as a brave and honest man. Governor Wise himself has told the world that he never saw such courage, truthfulness, and sincerity, as he saw in that wounded old man at Harper's Ferry, indicted for murder and treason .-The letters of Brown, and his speeches to the Court, have convinced all men that Governor Wise read him truly. Misguided as he was by his zeal for the oppressed, wild and unwarrantable as was his who cheme for their emancipation, he stands forth in his motives, his spirit, and his intention, the bravest, truest, noblest man Virginia has seen since her Is added to her wounds.' race of revolutionary heroes passed away. It is impossible to hang such a man so as to attach to his name any of the obloquy of the gallows. For him it has no terrors, and it can inflict no reproach upon his memory. Not John Brown but Slavery will be gibbetted, when he hangs upon the gallows. Slave-ry itself will receive the scorn and execration it has invoked for him. That execution will strengthen and consolidate the feeling of the North in determined and irrepressible hatred of the barbarism that makes traitors and criminals of men who seek to deliver the oppressed. Just this was needed to arouse the North to the perils that threaten the nation from the preponderance of the slave power in the Pederal Administration. Just this brief inauguration of a reign of terror was needed to prepare the way for that peaceful but triumphant revolution by ballot-box, which shall wrest the government usurped it.

ordained for liberty, from the tyranny that has When John Brown is executed, it will be seen that he has done his work even more effectually than if he had succeeded in running off a few hundred slaves. The bare financial cost of all the prosecutions and precautions that have grown out of his invasion, the proclamations and rewards of the Governor, the maintenance of the troops in all their fidge ty excursions, the distribution of fire-arms through out the State,—the mency bill that Virginia must pay for John Brown, will make a serious inroad upon her profits in negroes for the year. The terror by night that rules in every household upon her soil driving sleep from mothers and children, and starting Governor and troops upon railway marches on the Sabbath; the anxietics and fears that for months to come will burden her population; incendiarism and assessination banntin the sleep of those who have participated in these trials, and perhaps markthem as victims; the spirit of revenge which that execution will awaken in thousands of slaves desperate by hope deferred ;-all this will make the cost of slavery to Virginia greater than she can bear. The ridicule, scorn, and indignation of the civilized world which Virginia will draw upor herself by this execution will soon make intolerable a system that can be maintained only at such fearful cost. John Brown has done his work. John Brown swinging upon the gallows, will toll the death-knell of slavery.

But the friends of freedom must take heed that

they do not mar his work by any mistake on their part. They should arrange to make the day of hi execution impressive and memorable. We would suggest that on that day there be special prayer in families and in public assemblies, for the speedy and peaceable emancipation of the slaves; that on that day special contributions be made as a memorial of John Brown, and for the future support of his fam-ily; and that in the evening of that day, there be, as far as possible, simultaneous public meetings to concentrate the feeling and unite the action of the North against slavery. Then when the body of John Brown shall be delivered to his family, there will be an opportunity for a funeral ovation which shall our humanity in a good cause cannot repress our admiration of the hero who braved death for the weak and the wronged .- N. Y. Independent.

John Brown may be hung, but the 2d of Decem ber will be a day in which prayers, and tears, and wrestlings with God, and a profound feeling throughout the land, and terrible questionings of the fature will bear witness to a fresh martyrdom. His gallows of crime and infamy will be regarded by lovers of liberty, both North and South, as the cross radiant with the halo of immortal glory. Men seek for a name and a fame; but this poor fanatic, as the world esteems him, has won the prize of renown. The intense feeling called forth by this event will sink into the heart of the nation. Any institution is doomed, that thus arms against itself the moral instincts of mankind; God uses the volcano, th earthquake, and the hurricane, to fulfil His great designs. Not less in the world of mankind does he make the burst of the thunder of pent-up passions His toesin of revolution, and the wrath, and folly, and fanaticism of men His bolts of lightning to strike far and strike deep into the stagnant malaria of unjust institutions and corrupt society.

We never know what is coming. When the wit and invention of men are nonplussed, then God seems to arise, and shake his sheat of meteors over

the nations. And we have that faith in His mighty working and overrolling which leads us to believe that out of this sharp, hard ring of John Brown's pike against the adamant of slavery, will come a pike against the adamant of slavery, will come a greater power against oppression, a sterner rebuke against the worldliness, rottenness, and temporizing expediency of this silken age, than is said or sung by prophet, priest, or poet. However others may palter and equivocate, this old man has a dreadful earnestness. When he says duty, he means duty, though

his life should have to pay the forfeit. In another age, when this institution shall be among the absolete errors of the past, the page of history will record this name, John Brown, as that of a martyr to universal and impartial liberty.—N. Y. Christion Inquirer.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. A public meeting will be held at the TREMONT TEM PLE, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, with reference to the Execution of Captain John Brown, at Charles town, Virginia, on that day. Admission free. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. James Freeman CLARKE, JOHN Q. A. GRIFFIN, Esq., Rev. DANIEL C. EDDY, Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others. A collection will be taken up, which, after defraying actual expenses, will be added to the fund for the relief of JOHN BROWN.

THE DAY AND THE DEED To-day is the time assigned for the martyrdom Capt. John Brown, at Charlestown, Virginia. That it will take place, beyond a peradventure, there can be no doubt ; for of all brutal and savage men, even to the extreme of fiendishness, there are none equal to the Southern men-stealers as a body. That it will give a staggering blow to slavery, and a powerful im petus to the cause of freedom, is not less certain;and so out of it we derive much strength and com fort, even in the fulness of our sorrow. Nesuch los ing day has the South ever before seen." Ah! Gov

'If the assassination Could trammel up the consequences, and catch, With his surcease, success!'

But that is not possible. You can only exclaim with Macheth-

She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice Remains in danger of her former tooth.

These terrible dreams, That shake us nightly! Better be with the dead Whom we, to gain our wace, have sent to peace, Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless ecstasy.'

You have done your worst, but John Brown 'still lives' 1

'The times have been. when the brains were out, the man would die, And there an end : but now they mise again, With twenty mortal murders on their crowns, And push us from our stools

The responsibility for all the lives lost and blood shed at Harper's Ferry rests primarily and most heavily upon those who have condemned John Brown to a death which it is not in their power to make ignominious. They may truly declare-

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor: This even standed justice Commends the ingredients of our powoned chalice To our own lips.

When such a man as John Brown is brought to the scaffold as a traitor, we may take up the lamentation

'Alas, poor country! Almost afraid to know itself! It cannot Be call'd our mother, but our grave: where nothing But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile; Where sighs and groans, and shricks that rend the air, Are made, not marked.

'It sinks beneath the voke; It weeps, it bleeds; and each new day a gash

Pity for whatever was misguided in the attempt of the liberty-loving John Brown will give place to universal admiration of his noble traits of character :-

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off:
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, hors'd
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. Besides, this Duncan

BANGOR, Nov. 25, 1859. DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Thinking that you may not see our daily papers, I enclose a little poem from the pen of David Barker, Esq., of Exeter, Maine, which appeared in the Jeffersonian, (Republican, and Times, (Douglas-Democrat,) a few days since Perhaps you may deem it worthy of insertion in the Yours, truly, Liberator.

TO JOHN BROWN

BY DAVID BARKER. Stand firm, John Brown, till your fate is o'er, For the world, with an anxious eye, Looks on, as it seldom looked befor

As the hour of your doom draws nigh.

Stand firm, John Brown ! Dread not the blow that a coward deals, And fear not the tyrant's nod,

Doubt not the end of the work you would shape For you're shaping the work of God. Stand firm, John Brown!

The Outer John Brown they will torture and kill, And tumble it into its grave, But the Inner John Brown may trouble them still, By its whisperings round with the slave. Stand firm, John Brown!

Death nears you, John Brown, Old Outer John Brown And marks you as food for the worm; Nor death nor the worm can harm Inner John Brown Stand firm, John Brown!

Exeter, November, 1859.

LECTURE BY CARL SCHURZ. The Tremont Tem ple was well filled on Tuesday evening last, on the occasion of the ninth lecture of the Fraternity Course which was delivered by Carl Schurz, Esq., of Wis consin. Among those present on the platform was the Hon. Charles Sumner, who was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause. The subject selected by the lecturer was ' Reforms and Revolutions,' which he treated in a masterly manner, drawing very man of his illustrations from the past history and present condition of France, which he has carefully studied and thoroughly comprehends.

At the close of the lecture, a call arose for Sum ner. The cry was caught up, and repeated from eve ry part of the hall with so much enthusiasm and earnestness that Mr. Sumner, who was about retiring from the platform, was appealed to by the President and finally consented to come forward. Then h was greeted with redoubled applause and acclamations, and cheer after cheer arose from the enthusiastic audience. When the tumult of the welcome had ceased, Mr. Sumner spoke briefly as follows:--

Fellow-Citizens-This occasion does not belong t me, but to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, whose address to-night has been marked, at once, allow me to say, by knowledge, sagacity, and elevated sentiment, while it has been delivered with a grace and eloquence which may make us all forget that the English tongue was not the language he spoke in

English tongue was not his infancy.
You know me too well to suppose I can be indifferent to your good will expressed here to-night. It makes me happy and proud; but beyond the satisfaction of seeing face to face so many of my friends and neighbors, whom I have the honor of representing in another place, I have a special delight in the consciousness that I may say that I am again, after a sciousness that I may say that I am again, after a another place, I have a special delight in the consciousness that I may say that I am again, after a
long struggle, a well man. (Loud and prolonged applause.) They only who have lost their health can
know the delight of health regained.
Fellow-citizens, accept my thanks for the kindness
with which you have honored me. I go to-morrow
to resume my duties in another place, and I shall
feel stronger for your sympathy.

Hearty cheers were given at the close of these brie remarks, and the great audience dispersed, delighted MRS. DALL'S LECTURE.

On Saturday afternoon, 19th ult., Mrs. Dall delivered the third and last lecture of her admirable course on the importance of independent and selfsupporting occupations for women. This was chiefly devoted to the suggestion, (and elaboration, as far as time permitted,) of plans for the more thorough occupation of ground already, to some extent, occupied that Mrs. Dall's main idea s, not to have more woexaggeration,) but to have enterprise used in business affairs, by women as it is by men, each taking up, and assuming the direction of, such branches of useand capacities will allow.

For instance. Mrs. Dall had already complained and the preparation of fruits and vegetables, in vaindefinite time. But this great and increasing business ments in the cities. Why should not the farmers' wives they do, the very lives of the poor seamstresses?

These lectures are shortly to be published. Nevertheless, so few in any one town buy books of this sort, and so important are the ideas, the facts, and parts with his power to harm. In Russia-I mean the plans of practical usefulness which these lectures certain parts of the Empire in special-drunkenness contain, that the friends of improvement in any town has been the great curse of the common people; it in Massachusetts could hardly do a more useful thing is so in all Northern lands, where the grape does not than to procure a place, and bring together an audi- furnish a moderate stimulant. Some benevolent peo ence, to hear them in their original form, from the ple got up temperance societies, as with us, and the mouth of the author .- c. K. W.

MOVEMENT.

progress, we are accustomed to hear it said- The distilleries themselves. These proprietors found their world moves.' We are happy to announce that profits destroyed by the decrease of drunkenness. So symptoms of vitality have appeared in a still more they petition the Emperor to put down the temperance inert body, and that it may now be proclaimed as a societies. They tell him (1) the royal revenue will settled fact that.-The church moves! Here is the be impaired, for if men don't drink whiskey, they evidence, which we find in the Congregationalist of won't have to pay the excise tax on it; and (2) they the 18th ult.

Church in Chelsea, (Rev. Mr. Plumb's,) on Monday spirit of an Oligarchy-the spirit of Nobles! I don't evening last, action was taken on the two important find the people-I mean, the great mass of men, in subjects of slavery and women's rights.

introduced, discussed, and 'partially adopted'; but, after much debate, the following was substituted-as hands-went and pulled down the distilleries which being less objectionable to the strongly conservative were turning potatoes and 1ye into all manner o portion of the church-and passed by a unanimous mischief; others petitioned the government to make

Resolved. That in view of the continued aggression of slavery in our country—the disposition exhibited in the Southern Etates to uphold this enormous trust your property, liberty, life to a jury of twelve sin by arguments from the Bible—and the proposed re-opening of the foreign slave trade, with the abominable sins connected therewith—we deeply regret and humanity, rather than to a single judge, however many of our churches, and will labor and pray that the universal jury, we must appeal for help in all the time may speedily come when the whole church may see eye to eye, and exert its united influence to exterminate this great sin from our land.'

It is delightful to see how ready the members of this church are to 'bear one another's burdens.' If the furiously radical brethren will yield so far as to propose resolutions less objectionable than some others, the strongly conservative brethren will do their share of concession, and give a unanimous vote to the said less objectionable movements, even when, as in the present case, they go so far as to 'regret the apathy' which prevails upon this subject!

But this is a trifle compared with the energetic action which followed. Having received this impulse in the path of reform, they rush forward at snailroad speed, make 'several' important changes, and rescind an old rule! block up one of 'the old paths' which they have been accustomed to walk in! Here is the evidence :-

'The By-Laws of the church were also brought before the meeting for revision, and several important changes were adopted. Provision was made for a regular business meeting once in two months, and an day, when a case is brought before it; or, as in the old rule was rescinded, which excluded the presence of the female members of the church from all business "meetings of importance, involving discussion

If this church goes on at this rate, before the present century is completed, they will get a unaninous vote to declare the Golden Rule less objectionable than some other rules .- c. x. w.

other things, that on Friday next, they should abstain the unclean creature. Congress will not consent to from their usual labor and employment, from 11 the African slave trade, even if the Supreme Court o'clock, A. M. till 3 P. M., and wear crape for one take the initiative, and by judge-law attempt to conweek from that date as a token of their bereavement. Irol the legislation of the people. The restoration of

to set spart the day fixed for Brown's execution, for slavery measure than any of the great acts of the fasting and prayer to Almighty God in his behalf. To Slave Power since the 7th of March, 1850. A good this end they will have a public prayer meeting at 9 many politicians, North and South, will be laid out A. M., an appropriate discourse at 10 1-2 o'clock, and stiff and cold and stark dead, on that (democratic) in the evening a public meeting for the purpose of giv. plank. Let them be borne to their political burial ing expression to their sentiments in relation to slave- and may their last end be like that of John Tyler, who ry. Dr. Howe and a Mr. Stearns of Boston will ad- went down into the Old Dominion alone, and has dress the meeting.

There will be a public meeting in the Town Hall at Northampton this Friday afternoon, the time when John Brown is to be hung in Virginia. A notice to that effect was read in most of the churches last Sabbath. Similar meetings will also be held in Haverhill, Abington, Natick and Providence.

The citizens of Milford hold a public meeting on the evening of the day of Brown's execution, and toll the bell hung on their town-house.

The local meetings, called to be held this day throughout the Free States, in reference to the case of John Brown, are very numerous.

and of the portrait of Freedom's martyr, for sale by C. H. Brainard; also, to the notice of the Committee appointed to solicit aid for Capt. Brown's family. We are requested to state, that Mr. Redpath, who is in the possession of friends.

LETTER FROM THEODORE PARKER. The publication of the following interesting letter

has been unavoidably deferred till now. MONTEEUX VAUD, SUISSE, 20 Sept. 1859. My DEAR MR. GARRISON:

This is the day when the Crown Prince of Russie heir apparent to the throne, becomes of age; and his father has wisely chosen this as the Day of Freedom and improved by women. It must be remembered for the Serfs of his vast Empire. It is pleasant for an Emperor to have the day of his majority that also men press into the field of subordinate and half-paid of the liberation of 22,000,000 of his subjects. It is labor, (which, in fact, can be called half-paid only by proper I should write to you on this day, who have imperishably connected your name with the cause of freedom in America-a freedom, however, yet to be accomplished for 4,000,000 of our fellow-citizens. ful and lucrative employment as her means, tastes far as I can find out, the Emperor was not moved t this great act of enfranchisement either by a moral sentiment of justice and philanthropy, or by an intelthat the wages of women who sew for the slop-shops, lectual idea, whose development required such a no always miserably inadequate, were still further de- ble act. But (1) he wished to diminish the power of preciated by the habit of well-to-do farmers' wives his nobles, who own all the serfs and form an aristoc and daughters taking this work for their unoccupied racy often hostile to him, and always dangerous hours, by way of gaining a little spending-money; (2) he feared an insurrection of the serfs themselves and thus taking the very bread out of the mouths of who often rise against their owner, burn his hous poor sewing-girls in the cities. Now, at the very and butcher his family, and may at any time cause moment while they are spending their time in work him a deal of trouble; (3) he wished to increase th so little profitable to them, and so ruinous to their revenue, and had the sense to see that a population of poorer sisters, a very large, lucrative, and constantly free, industrious men is more profitable in the taxncreasing business is done in preserving, pickling, paying line than a horde of slaves. However, the work is far from being done; only a beginning is rious ways, for keeping through the winter, or for an made as yet. The affair is one of great complication and difficulty. Many of the nobles oppose it, and is done, and the immense profits of it are monopolized, throw obstacles in the way. Then there are question by a few men, the managers of immense establish- of finance, questions of military recruits, questions of mortgage, and questions of pauperism to be settled. and daughters (on whose premises the fruits and vege- Commissioners have been appointed to examine the tables are grown, and who understand the arts of matter, report the facts, and tell the means for overpickling and preserving, and drying of fruits and vege- coming the difficulties. Some of these Commission tables, and who might easily learn the method of pre- ers have already reported, but it will be five or ten paring cooked food for exportation in air-tight cans,) years, perhaps twenty, before the business is fully use their leisure hours for occupations like these, accomplished. So hard a work is it to overcome the their natural employments, instead of stealing, as wickedness of long centuries. But what helps the matter greatly is this-the master and slave are of This is but one of the many highly valuable and the same race and nation; so, when a man is free, solidly practical suggestions made by Mrs. Dall in the stigma is wiped off from him and his children this lecture. She also sketched the plan of an in- for ever :- while with us, alss! the Ethiopian doe telligence office, very far superior, in its benefit both not change his skin, and hatred of the negro race to employers and employed, to any of the present continues and applies to the free as to the bond : the ones; of a Labor Exchange, in which temporary distinction is ineffaceable. So the American problem wants and occasional emergencies in domestic life of liberation is vastly more difficult than the Russian, might be supplied; and a Restaurant for the middle for when the legal chain is broke, the work of real and poorer classes; of a public Laundry, in which emancipation-which is elevation to self-respect, to opportunities of washing, clothes drying and ironing free individuality of soul and body-is only begun. might be hired by poor women, on terms cheap to In St. Croix, the brute part of emancipation is them, and yet profitable to the establishment; of a accomplished, that is all. It is a great deal-the in training school for servants; of a knitting-factory, dispensable first step to all the rest. But it will take three or four generations, I fear, to do the spiritual part of that great work, even there. It is painful to see how unwillingly the oppresso

vice was checked. But the liquor consumed was whiskey, made out of potatoes or out of grain raised by the great landed proprietors, who found a market At the appearance of any indication of manifest close at hand in the distilleries, or often owned the themselves will be injured by not finding a market At a fully attended meeting of the Winnisimmett for the only produce of their lands! Such is the true the common walks of life-doing such things. A few Some resolutions upon slavery had previously been years ago, in a large district in Sweden, the farmerswho owned the land they tilled with their own a law to enforce temperance. The spirit of Oligarchy is the spirit of a clique-that of the People, in large well cultivated, so it is to the great mass of mankind, great works. It was the British people, not the House of Lords or the Church, that set free 800,000 negroes in the West Indies.

I find by the Invalide Russe, the great Russian newspaper, that some of the nobles think their Order must fall with the emancipation of the serfs, and say, 'If there are no serfs in Russia, then there can be no nobles'! You would think it was our Southern masters at home who were talking. But here, nobody pretends the serfs are of an inferior race, that cannot be civilized, &c. I hove hereafter the Anti-Slavery Society will do honor to the 20th Sept., 1859, which inaugurated the emancipation of 22,000,000 men. I wish it effected it, but thank God for the beginning

I see by the European and American papers, that the African slave trade is in full career, and some say that 15,000 were imported in the last twelve months. I make no doubt that is a little exaggerated; but the fact seems certain that the slave trade is re-opened. The next step is to legalize the trade. That may be done by the Supreme Court of the United States any Dred Scott decision, when the matter is non coram judice, let the judge see fit to volunteer an opinion; or it might be done by the Congress. The Suprem-Court is now ready, and perhaps has sent word to the slaveholders of the South that ' Barkis is willin'.' So I shall not be surprised if the Court thus decides this winter; still less shall I be sorry-for the sooner the Court runs its bill into the ground the better; we must At a meeting of the colored citizens of Wor- destroy that Unclean Beast, but it must do more misester, held Tuesday evening, it was proposed, among chief before the people will undertake to get rid of The colored citizens of Montreal have resolved the African slave trade will turn out a stronger antinever been since heard from until this day. The slave-breeding States must needs oppose the African slave trade, as New England and Pennsylvania oppos free importation of cloth, hardware, iron and It is the business of Massachusetts to manufacture cloth, shees, &c. ; she has the apparatus for that work. So Virginia breeds slaves; but if they can be freely imported, her occupation is gone. So she will be hostile to this wickedness. The wheels of Humanity, bearing the Ark of the World's welfare, often run in deep ruts that are foul with mire. I have no news to write you from this little place

where only one newspaper comes every day to our house, while you sit in the whispering gallery of the world at Boston, and learn things almost before they We call the attention of our readers to the ad- take place, I suppose, as you read so many journal vertisements in another column of the 'Life of John Here, of course, the talk is about Italian affairs, and Brown, soon to be published by Thayer & Eldridge, as they seem to depend on the caprice of Louis Na poleon, all the world is anxious to know what he thinks and says about them. Hence the most con tradictory rumors get abroad. Spite of the tyranny of Napoleon-which is directed by 'the spirits,' s preparing the 'Life,' will be glad to receive any let- the devotees thereunto declare-France seems quite ters, or other memorials of Capt. Brown, that may be prosperous in a material way; she is richer than ever before, and rapidly increasing in riches. The mass of city in the free States.

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the people there seem to care little to increase they the people there was no popular demand for the fig. dom of the press-not even for so much as the Eq. dom of the press and disposed to grant. It is top, peror seems just now the French have so much will out fact, that while the French have so much will ous fact, that while have so little civil or political ton, age. Indeed, they are a people difficult to tonges.

Believe me, faithfully and truly your, THEODORE PARKER

LETTER FROMEMRS. COLMAN. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1859; DEAR MR. GARRISON :

For very many weeks, I have been purposing to For very many write an article for the Liberator, giving an account of my labors in some of the western counties, bg of my labors in some my purpose for lack of time. I had made many notes of events, bearing upon the cause of humanity, which seemed to me worthy of cause of humanity, publication; but to-day, in looking them ever, the publication; out to-day, when were, they seem trivial and tame. What interest will rose readers have in a description of school-house meeting in country towns? A great and terrible thing ha happened in the land; a brave old man, with less than a score to aid him, has wrought a work that ha than a score to and other, States. Few events are just struck terror to whole States. now of much importance, save those which are in some manner connected with Harper's Ferry,

I do not remember whether any report of the North Collins Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Hg. man Progress has found its way into your paper. It was a meeting worthy of a lengthened notice; and also the Philanthropic Convention at Buffalo; the was a triumph indeed. To have the bold utterates of such persons as Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pills bury, Andrew Jackson Davis, Mary F. Davis, Fred. erick Douglass, Charles Lenox Remend, and Hear C. Wright, made in the pro-slavery, conservative city of Buffalo, in the hearing of an audience that could only be accommodated in one of its larged halls, was surely of great importance. I tree that the seed sown will spring up and bear an abundant Our own city of Rochester has also been visited by

Conventions this Fall, not the least of which was the United States Convention of Universalists, This Convention has grown, from a small and itsignitcant few, to a large and respectable power. I attend. ed all the sittings of the 'Council,' hoping to be able to report that this large body of religionists was tree to Christ in the person of the slave; but, alas! so mention was made of him; and the question of woman's equality, and of a consequent right to preach the gospel, was shamefully put by; but, even the all this, I find Dr. Sawyer, of New York, was very much disturbed by some things that did occur, as well as mortified that some other things failed to be done. In an article in the Ambassador, which he entitles 'Spots upon the Convention,' he pour forth his pious wrath, on account of the fact that the Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Albany, was invited and did really preach for that Convention :- What right had A. D. Mayo, a member of the " broad church," to speak to Universalists? ' There was a time, dear Doctor, when the Universalists were broad enough to be the despised and persecuted, even as were Jesus and his few disciples; but now, having grown rich in Doctor of Divinity, they seem to have forgotten the grand principle with which they started, 'God our Father, and all men as brethren.' Dr. Sawyer was also much distressed at the great prominence given to woman in the Convention.' This is truly laughable. In a Convention of some hundreds of men, there was found one woman who had been licensed to preach, and she, by leading a prayer-meeting, made ' woman too prominent. Perhaps Mrs. Jenkins will ask Dr. Sawyer, another time, if she may lead in a prayer-meeting! The other 'spots,' such as the failure of Dr. Chapin to preach the occasional sermon, &c. &c., are to med little importance, and so I pass them by.

We were favored here, last week, not with a Convention, but with a kind of protracted meeting, held by Dr. Cheever. This earnest friend of the slave gave us four sermons of the most searching kind, on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, You will not be surprised to know that Dr. Cheerer was not allowed the use of any church, for the slaves' friends are not wont to be accommodated; but it did surprise a few people, who had not acquainted themselves with the spirit of 'The Church of America,' upon this subject, that the Plymouth Church, which was built as an Anti-Slavery Church, and, if we are rightly informed, received aid upon that plan, should have closed as doors upon Dr. Cheever. All the more strange was it, that at the very moment that the house was denied, a member of the congregation, who, when in town, together with his family, worships up there, was an exile from his country, on account of the Harper's Ferry tragedy-that very week our city was visited by a number of United States officials, and, as no other nurpose was made known, the inference was not far-fetched, that they would like to have looked upon our fellow-tewnsman, Frederick Douglass, for evil rather than good. In the face of all this, the Plymouth Church was closed; but, thank God, we have in Rochester a . Corinthian Hall, which will accommodate many hundreds, and this

was obtained, and literally packed with hearers. The Orthodoxy of Dr. Cheever is to me awful, and surely it must be more than awful to a believing slaveholder, or an apologist. Dr. Cheever gave great

credit to Capt. Brown. We are expecting to hold a series of Anti-Slavery neetings in our city. Marius R. Robinson is here today, Frances D. Gage is expected, J. Elizabeth Jones and Mrs. Tracy Cutler are in the State, and not far in the future we hope for Parker Pillsburg. We shall be prepared, I trust, for the 2d of December. Surely, 'now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation.'

Yours, for the conflict, LUCY N. COLMAN.

PARKER PILLSBURY ON JOHN BROWN. MANCHESTER, (N. H.,) Nov. 28, 1859.

EDITOR LIBERATOR: The largest audience ever assembled in any hall in this city, was crowded into Smyth's Hall last evening, to hear Parker Pillsbury lecture on Osswatomie Brown and his times. The notice of the meeting was short, as the bills were not posted up till Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. Half an hour before the time announced for the lectare, the seats of the hall were full, and hundreds went away for want of room. Finally, the aisles were crowded full of men and women, who remained patiently standing through the whole discourse, which

lasted an hour and three-quarters. The speaker briefly reviewed the history of the growth of slavery from the time when it was reasidered a weak and loathsome thing, which would die of itself, until now, when its monstrous size and power threatens the destruction of everything else but

itself. He spoke of the condition of thirgs in Kansas, that

first called Capt. Brown to action. What Lafayette and Kosciusko had done to inter fere with the affairs of Great Britain, in behalf d the colonies, that had John Brown attempted in behalf of the slaves. This act of Brown's was as much more worthy than that of Lafayette, as the condition of the slave is worse than that of the colonists was. All religious and political parties were represented;

and the stillness with which the speaker was listened to, and the applause which greeted his hardest hits at politicians and the supporters of slavery, showed a deep interest in the subject. To-day, all hands agree that it was one of the

most able and thrilling lectures ever delivered in Manchester. It ought to be repeated in every SMITH AND THOMPSON;

OR, VIRGINIA SAVAGES, PAST AND PRESENT. On Vibolnia Savaors, Past and Present.

Our readers will readily recall the touching story of John Smith, a fugitive slave and adventurer, who afterwards became one of the first colonists of Jamesstown, in Virginia. His small company of men would soon have perished for want of food, if he had not stolen the Indian idol, Okee, made of skins stuffed with moss, and compelled the natives to redeem it with a large purchase of corn. While exploring the on-ickahominy, however, he was seized by the ene-Chickshominy, however, he was senzed by the ene-my, having killed three of them in the encounter, and having taken before the great Powhattan,—the predebeen taken before the great Powhattan,—the prede-cessor of Gov. Wise,—who, seated on a stump of a throne, and clothed in raccoon skins, condemned the poor fellow to death. But beside the throne of the Chief stood two of his dusky daughters, who com-passionated Smith, and one of whom, the Chief's fa-resits, Pocahonts, resolved to save his life. When the grim warriors, therefore, brought in two large gones on which Smith laid his head, and their warstones on which Shatch hald his head, and their war-clubs were raised to drop upon his daylight forever, clubs were raised to drop upon his daylight forever, she rushed between the executors and their victim, and, by her passionate entreaties, induced the savages to suspend their blows, and suffer Smith to depart. These old red Indians seem to us to have had more

real humanity in them than many of the whites who grapy their places. The story of Thompson is simisome respects to the story of Smith.

hr in some respects to the story of Smith.

He had committed an outrage upon the idol of the Virginians—named in this case Cuffee, not Okee,—had been captured, and would have been tried and condemned to death, if the blood-thirsty ferocity of the modern Virginians, less capable of restraint than that of the old Virginians, could have awaited the that or the the saw decisions of authority. It could not. According to the testimony of Mr. Hunter, one of the actors in the affair, and a son of the prosecuting Attorney in the Harper's Perry trials, a crowd of armed men rushed into the room of the hotel where Thompson was confined, and would have put him to an instant and

But the daughter of the landlord, a Miss Foulke with a heroism that surpasses even that of Pocahon-tas, threw herself between the guns of those maddened and teckless slave-drivers and their object, whom she and reckless stave drivers and shelf object, whom she eaught in her arms, and besought their mercy. 'For God's sake, wait,' she said, 'and let the law take its God's sake, wait, she said, and let the law take its course. For a moment they desisted from their work of revenge; but for a moment only. Neither the helpless condition of the prisoner, nor that noble, womanly appeal, could soften the hearts of these savages, manly appeal, could solven the hearts of these savages, as the words of Pocahontas solvened those of the ancient braves. They dragged Thompson from the sheltering arms of his protector, hauled him like a dog through the streets, amid the hooting and howling of a frenzied crowd, and when they had got him to the a renned crowd, and when they had got him to the railroad bridge, already nearly dead with bruises, they riddled his body with their rifle balls! Gov. Wise is reported to have said that he wept for the cowardice of the Virginians at Harper's Ferry; and well he may have wept; for a cowardice so susceptible of panic that it surns men, not into savages, but wild beasts, is indeed to be deplored.—New York Post.

TRIAL FOR SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE UTTER-ED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, contains the following account of the trial of Dr. J. Breed, of that city, for the utterance of seditious language in the District of Columbia: · An investigation was had yesterday afternoon be-

fore Justice Donn and Giberson into a charge, made on the statement of Dr. A. Van Camp, dentist, against Dr. Joseph Breed, formerly an Examiner in the Patent Office, in that he, the said Breed, had on the 22d instant uttered language of a character which, if carried into execution, was calculated to excite slaves to insurrection. Three witnesses appeared, viz.: Br. Van Camp, Mr. George Stabler, and Michael Green. Dr. Van Camp testified that in a conversation between himself and Breed, which appeared to have degenerated into a violent discussion, the later gave vent to sentiments of the most extravagant and criminal charatter with respect to slaves, and that he (Dr. Van Camp) believed that Breed would, if he could, carry his views into effect. Mr. Stabler was present during the conversation, and thought that Dr. Breed had ex

presed himself very improperly.

Both disputants were very much excited. The discussion had commenced about Mr. Seward's speech at Rochester, and had gone on until the language used by both was very fierce. Dr. Breed had said that he was a peace man himself, but got so much beyond his peace principles as to clench his fist at his opponent. Michael Green was called, and in answer to a question of the magistrate as to whether he knew of any tam-pering or conversation that Breed had had with his laves, was about to answer that 'About five years ago, &c., when it being found that he knew nothing of more recent date, his further examination was sus-pended. At this stage of the investigation, the Justice recited the substance of that portion of the remarks ascribed to Breed, which were most objection-able, when Breed deliberately disclaimed them, and declared that they were not his true sentiments; that whilst he admitted he was an abolitionist, he was one of the peace kind. He also said that the remarks attributed to him were made under excitement, caused by the taunts of Dr. Van Camp.

Dr. Breed then asked to be discharged from further

eustody, as nothing had been proved against him; but the Justice thought that what had been was of a character so serious as to make it his duty to bind over Dr. Breed to keep the peace for one year, himself in \$2000 and a security in the like sum. Dr. then bound over, and gave as his further security, Mr. S. J. Bowen, who was present, and was accepted by the Justice.

A crowd had gathered around the door of the Jus-

tice's office, among whom were several excited indi-viduals; but the accused person retired, accompanied by an officer, without any demonstration of noise or sturbance whatever.

It ought, perhaps, to be stated that the conversation of the parties above alluded to, took place in a room

in Mr. Stabler's office.

The case was founded upon an angry argument on the Harper's Ferry affair, Dr. Breed using language attributed to Senator Seward.

ATTEMPT TO RUN OFF SLAVES .- Since the Harper's Ferry Invasion, the country people of Virginia and Maryland have been very prompt in ordering Northern pedlars out of the States. A few days since, suspicion rested on a Dr. Boyd, who has been for some time peddling French goods in Maryland, and on his last visit to Westininster, Md., his cargo was inspected. The Washington Star says: ·His attention was called to the fact that a shoe

was missing from one of his horses, and while he had gone with the horse to a blacksmith's shop, the opportunity was taken to inspect his team. Amongst his traps was noticed an oblong box, with some suspi tious holes bored in the cover. Boyd, seeing that inspection was going on, came from the blacksmith' shop in a hurry, and assured the searchers that the box contained nothing but "French Goods." They chose to look for themselves, and riping off the cover, ie, there were ensourced a negro man and his wife, with provisions, clothing, etc., and all things necessary to enable the darkies to "keep house" until they rathed the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. The box was large enough to enable them to turn in it, but not to sit ho." it, but not to sit up.

ARREST OF A HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATOR AT MEXICALS. On Tuesday morning last, our citizens were thrown into no inconsiderable state of excitement by the announcement that one of the Harper's Ferry aspirators had been arrested in this city on the night previous. It seems, from all the facts we have been the to gather, that Dr. W. R. Palmer, the name of he person arretsed, came to this city about the month of July last, but from what State or place, we have en unable to learn. During the time, however, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with a very respectable lady residing in this county. During the past few weeks, he has been boarding at the Redford use, in this city, and, to all appearance, he was a man of respectability and means. It happened, however, in the publication of the miscellaneous con-tents of old Brown's carpet-bag, the name of W.-R.

Palmer occurred among the conspirators against the integrity of the government of the State of Virginia. His residence was said to be at Big Creek, in this county. Gov. Wise, upon this hint, communicated with Gov. Harris, and the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. C. Birch, a gentleman of prominence in this State, who, at a late hour on Monday night last, proceeded to the Redford House, and arrested Palmer while that person was comfortly reposing in the arms of profound slumber. He was committed to prison to await the movements of Gov. Wise, who sill lose no time in having him transferred to the jurediction of Judge Parker's court. These are the facts, so far as our researches have brought us in conthat with them. Yesterday, the circumstance of a llarper's Perry conspirator having been arrested in this city naturally produced considerable excitement.

-Memphis Reporter, 9th ult.

Mr. Palmer has since applied for a habeas corbut the Court refused to entertain the motion, and he was held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court.

IF Capt. Brown was born in Torrington, Ct., May 9th, 1800, and is now consequently fifty-nine years and six months old. THE VIRGINIA FRIGHT.

Baltmone, Nov. 27.

A steamer arrived from Norfolk, to-day, with two companies of troops, numbering one hundred and seventy men, who will go on to Charlestown to-night on a special train. Two companies left Charlestown to-day for Wheeling, to guard the Chicago line. The Virginia Cadets, and a company of over one hundred volunteers, went up in a special train this afternoon. These reinforcements will make the force at Charlestown over one thousand strong. Every car that man town over one thousand strong. Every car that pas-ses through is searched at all the stopping places in Virginia for armed men. What new information has been received has not transpired. There seems, how-

been received has not transpired. There seems, however, a determination to keep up the panic.
Companies from all parts of the State have tendered
their services to Gov. Wise; also four companies from
Georgia and one from North Carolina, but the services of these were declined. The citizens of Rockingham county have tendered one hundred mounted men
to proceed to any point the Governor may designate.
The Richmond Dispatch says the people of Virginia
ought to stay away from the execution of Brown and
his comrades. It also says that visitors from other

his comrailes. It also says that visitors from other States, if they are permitted to be present, will have assigned to them a position where they can do no mis-

It is now said that the new and extensive military movements have grown out of a confident belief, on

rescue will be made to-night.

Gov. Wise and Attorney-General Hunter profess to have received reliable information to that effect.

Wise Excellence Henry A Wise

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 27. All is now comparatively quiet. We have exciting rumors occasionally, but are getting used to them.—
They have been so numerous that if there should be a report of a genuine attack, the people would most probably think it a joke or a hoax. The howitzer probably think it a joke or a hoax. The howitzer company of Richmond, who went back with Gov. Wise, returned here again to-day. Gov. W. professes to have received information after his return, which induced him to send them back. induced him to send them back.

The barn of Thomas H. Willis was set on fire by an

incendiary, and destroyed. Loss \$2000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The Charlestown correspondent of the Herald says mitted inside these lines under any circumstances. This precaution will prevent any remarks Brown may

utter from being heard by the spectators.

Gov. Wise states that the cause of this exclusion of said Brown. spectators from the enclosure is, that in the event of an attempted rescue, an order to fire upon the prisoner will be given, in which case, should there be people within the lines, they would run the risk of sharing Brown's fate.

A special despatch to the Tribune, from Charlestown, says the town is now guarded by 1000 troops, and the circumspection is closer than ever. No one is admitted to the jail without a written order from Gen.

The rope to which Brown is to be hung is on exhibition at the Sheriff's office. It is made of South Carolina cotton.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 28. On Saturday and Sunday, the town was crowded with strangers and soldiers. Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military

forces, which are hourly expected.

The churches have all been taken possession of for barracks. Sentine's nightly fire at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped their

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentinels were doubled. No dis-

turbers appeared, however.

It is stated on good authority that Gov. Wise has sent spics into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is from their reports that large bodies of men are arming and moving towards Virginia, that the military forces are being so largely augmented.

About 790 additional troops have arrived here since

Saturday, including two companies from Wheeling, so that we now have about 1500 soldiers under arms.

A letter from Hunting ton county, Pa., states that large bodies of armed men are moving toward Virginia, across the North Mountain, supposed to be on their way to Charlestown.

These rep rts cause constant excitement among the

Arrangements are making for the gallows. CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 29. Gov. Wise has is-

sued a proclamation, announcing that the State has taken possession of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, and that on the first three days of December they will be used entirely for military purposes. He also warns the people of the State to remain at home on patrol duty on the day of the execution, to protect Kentucky, and the town of Versailles, in Woodford

their own property.

Women and children will not be permitted to approach the scene of the execution, and strangers are tion of the rising was received in a despatch from cautioned that there will be danger in approaching Harper's Ferry, and was obtained through an inter-Charlestown or near it, on that day-that, if it is cepted letter from an abolitionist named Day, addeemed necessary, martial law will be proclaimed and dressed to Osawatomie Brown. enforced.

Gen. Taliafero has also issued a proclamation to-day, announcing that all strangers who cannot give coincidences, that the day fixed for the execution of a satisfactory account of themselves will be promptly John Brown is the 2d of December, the anniversary arrested; that all strangers approaching Charlestown of the famous Napoleonic coup d'etat.—Providence by railroad or otherwise, under the pretext of witnessing the execution of John Brown, will be met by the military and turned back or be arrested. He also emphatically warns the people of the country to stay at home and protect their property, assuring them that information from reliable sources indicates that by so doing they will best consult their own interests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The Tribune says that Gov. se has written a letter to Mrs. Brown, in reply to one from her, begging for her husband's remains, assuting her that they shall be placed at her disposal. Anorder was enclosed for a safe conduct of her messenger to Charlestown, and that the remains, unmutilated, should be decently committed to his care.

A Charlestown correspondent of the New York Times, whose signature is ' A Virginian,' writes as folof the execution, and the state of feeling in that sec-

'As the day of Brown's execution approaches, the excitement intensifies. Richmond is contributing all her forces to defend the Commonwealth against lawless invasion. Charlestown is under martial law; a picket of soldiers extends from here to Harper's Fer-

tion pass days of terror and sleepless nights. The programme for the execution, as arranged by Gov. Wise, is substantially as follows: All good citizens will be requested to absent themselves from the scene and about the scaffold; the troops, two thousand strong, will form an immense square, with the object of keeping the people beyond the reach of Brown's voice, should he desire to deliver an incendiary speech.

If Brown desires to address the public, he must do so der sentence of death, has been published. It does in writing. The soldiers are having a jolly time, at not disclose any new fact of importance, nor implicate

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, having again returned, they going on, &c. were taken before the commander and examined, but their documents saved them from trouble.

was misrepresented; and he is now engaged in writing the corrections to reports to which Gov. Wise gave currency. No one would suppose he was under sentence of death. Rest assured he will die game.

ti Times writes from La Salle, Illinois :-

'I noticed in your issue on the 9th inst., an advertisement copied from the Richmond Whig, (Va.) of-fering \$10,000 reward for the safe delivery of Joshua R. Giddings at Richmond, or \$5,000 for his head .destroy it root and branch, if one hair of the head of course, according to the logic of the Buchan this aged man (J. R. Giddings) be harmed.'

PARKER PILLSBURY ON OSAWATOMIE BROWN. Parker Pillsbury delivered a free lecture at Manchester, N. H., on Osawatomie Brown, which was attended by about 1500 people, crowding Smyth's Hall, the largest in the city, to its greatest capacity. It was thought that not more than half who intended to be present were able to get in. The aisles and all other standing places were occupied, and many ladies remained. about 1500 people, crowding Smyth's Hall, the largest places were occupied, and many ladies remained standing during the evening. The lecturer disposed of his subject in accordance with his well known views, but his remarks are described as more than usually eloquent, and abounding in much cutting satire.—Boston Traveller of Monday.

They ext about \$20,000,

THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF JOHN BROWN .- We un-THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF JOHN BROWN.—We understand that the affidavits respecting the insanity of John Brown, presented to Gov. Wise of Virginis by George H. Hoyt, Esq., of this city, prove conclusively the prevalence of insanity in his family. People knowing the family are never surprised to learn that any of its members have become insane. These affidavits were procured principally by Judge Tilden of Cleveland, who is a personal friend of Brown. When Mr. Hoyt passed through Virginia on his way to Cleveland, after having been warned to leave Charles-Cleveland, after having been warned to leave Charles town, his movements were watched with much suspi cion, despatches having been forwarded by telegraph for people to look out for him. The attentions of the Virginians were at times unpleasant, but no violence

was offered.

This morning, Geo. H. Hoyt, Esq. received a lette from Brown, written on Thursday. He thanks Mr Hoyt for his services in his behalf, and expresses hi regret that he has nothing but thanks to offer. He exonerates Mr. Griswold, his counsel, from all blame for having taken pay for services, and speaks of receiving every day more letters from his many kind friends

than he can answer.

Mr. Brown receives as many as a hundred letters each day, large numbers of people writing simply to obtain his autograph.—Traveller.

THE QUESTION OF THE INSANITY OF BROWN. The the part of the Virginia officials, that an attempt at habitants of Ohio, in regard to the insanity of Brown, rescue will be made to-night. which were submitted to Gov. Wise with the follow-

> His Excellency Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia SIR-I herewith submit for your consideration the affidavits of the following named persons, to wit: Harrey Baldwin, Edwin Wetmore, Sylvester Craig, Ethan Alling, Milton Lusk, Gideon Mills, George Leach, James W. Welds, Sylvester and Mills Thompunder sentence of death, for some years, and that his grandmother, two aunts, one uncle, five cousins, one sister, one niece and two sons, have been insane.

I submit this proof, together with the certificate of the United States District Judge for the District of The Charlestown correspondent of the Herald says the arrangements for Brown's execution are nearly completed. The military lines will enclose a mile square around the scaffold. No civilian will be admitted inside these lines under any circumstances. ed me as his counsel to have an issue framed and tried under the laws of Virginia, respecting the sanity of I am, with great respect, your ob't servant,

SAMUEL CHILLION,

THE PRISONERS AT CHARLESTOWN, VA. A Charles-own, Va., correspondent of the New York Times writes :-

Brown was visited vesterday by Mey, James H. March, of the M. E. Church. The reverend sentle-man having advanced an argument in favor of the prown is engaged in preparing a long letter, to be published after his death, explaining his course, and correcting certain newspaper statements. He looks Christianity; you will have to learn the A December of the published after his death, explaining his course, and to his fate with perfect composure. pondents. All of them, excepting Stephens, are chained. Cook, alone, fails to retain his self-possession.

The reverend gentleman boxes of the meaning of the word. I of course respect you as a gentleman, but it is as a heathen gentleman. The reverend gentleman boxes of the meaning of the word. I of course respect you as a gentleman, but it is as a heathen gentleman.

fore withdrew.

The other prisoners are awaiting the execution of the sentence passed upon them with seeming compo-sure, with the exception of Cook, who is quite erestfallen since the visit of Gov. Wise, as the only hope he had is blasted by the positive assurance given while here, that under no circumstances would be interpose

to save him.

Every thing in the shape of business is suspended, and the inhabitants seem to do nothing but make efforts to provide for the military. Schools are suspended, and school-houses occupied as barracks, churches are in a manner closed, and the closet must now be resorted to by those whose thoughts are directed from things carnal.

Much anxiety is evinced to know who the Charles-

town correspondent of the New York Tribune is. I was offered twenty dollars yesterday for his name, but I was as ignorant of it as the man making the offer. If found out, he will fare budly,'

The Richmond Whig publishes the following: UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig: In view of the present state of affairs at Charles-town, a mass meeting of the students was held on Monday afternoon, and it was unanimously agreed to tender the services of the whole body to Gov. Wise, in

case he should need them. Several eloquent and pacase he should need them. Several eloquent and pa-triotic addresses were made by gentlemen from all parts of the South, and the liveliest enthusiasm pre-vailed during the meeting. The excitement is great indeed, and several hundreds are willing, at any moment, to march to the scene of action. The Southern Panic .- Frankfort, the capital of

county, have appointed an extra police force patrol, through fear of a fising of the negroes. The informa-

Napoleon and John Brown .- It will not escape the of those who are given to observing singular John Brown is the 2d of December, the anniversary

Frederick Brown, of Salem, Mass., a brother of John Brown, delivered a lecture at Cleveland on Wednesday evening of last week. His lecture comprised incidents of the early life, habits, and peculi-arities of his brother, his eventful Kansas and Missouri history, and his deadly hostility to slavery.

Two tinsmiths of Trenton, N. J., who had been hired to go to the vicinity of Charlestown to do some roofing, returned a few days ago, having been pre-vented from doing their work, and driven, by threats of arrest, to leave the place. Their employer was at the same time informed that his house might remain uncovered if he could not get it roofed without sending to the North for Abolitionists to do the work.

The authorities of Cynthiana, Ky., have passed lows on Saturday night, in regard to the programme an ordinance requiring the police marshals to imprison all slaves found in the town limits after certain hours, and retain them in custody until released by the payment of a fine of two dollars by their owners

The New Orleans Picayune cautions the Southern press against the danger of copying the inflam-matory Abolition documents with which the New York Herald has been filling its columns since th Harper's Ferry affair. It says that Abolitionism has succeeded, in these few weeks, in penetrating into all parts of the South with papers that never reached us before, and in quantities unheard of until they were dispensed under such patronage."

THE CONFESSION OF COOK. The confession of John of Virginia. It will cost the treasury a any persons whose names have not already been men quarter of a million at least. The men all draw rationed in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair. tions, and conform otherwise to regular military discillary di regarded as probable or practicable. But the masses, them. He has apparently no documents or notes re There was a fresh sensation to-day. Dr. Rawlins, special correspondent, and Mr. Burghams, artist of time to time, very indefinitely, that the work was

A conflict having risen between Presiden I called on Brown this morning. He is cheerful as Buchanan and Gov. Wise as to which shall have the possible, and answers freely. He speaks of their interview with Gov. Wise, and says their conversation gested by a high intervening party that he be hung beficeen the tico.

JOHN BROWN MEETINGS. A correspondent says, ecution, one of the exercises should be the reading of his speech on being sentenced. It should be handsomely printed in large, fair type, for circulation. It is fit to be framed and to hang by the side of Emmett's great speech on a similar occasion.

We understand that the pikes found in Old R. Giddings at Richmond, or \$5,000 for his head.— Brown's possession were manufactured at Unionville, As he (the advertiser) offers to be one of an hundred, by C. Hart, who voted for 'J. B.' for President, and I offer to be one of seventeen, to take Richmond and has ever since voted the Administration ticket. Of pers, the Administration is implicated!—Hartford Mr. Whittemore, an anti-slavery man of New-

port, Ky., has received a letter from 'determined cit-izens' of that place, notifying him to leave the city on

CALEB CUSHING'S GROUNDS FOR KIDNAP-PING IN MASSACHUSETTS!

At the recent trial for kidnapping at Hyannis, is this State, the Honorable Caleb Cushing, as counsel for the defendants, (who were acquitted upon a technical point,) laid down and defended the following monstrous propositions. They strike at the foundation of all personal liberty and security.

The first clause of the Constitution relative to gitives, contemplates the right of master to secure and return him, which State laws cannot impair. 2d. He is clothed with authority to do this in any

3d. It would be no breach of the peace to use sufficient coercion to capture and return the slave.

4th. The Constitution requries no aid from Congressional legislation to confer such power,
5th. The owner needs no process of law to legalize

oth. The owner needs no process of law to legalice the seizure and return.

6th. Any person has the right to arrest and return a fugitive as the agent of the owner.

7th. A slave secreting himself on a ship without the

owner's consent is in their custody as an involuntary deposit.

8th, Such custody continues unimpaired while in

the jurisdiction of the United States until the slave i 9th. A vessel duly registered in the United States is always a part of its territory, unless in the jurisdic-

tion of a foreign government.

10th. Fugitives escaping on a vessel are not dis charged by the entrance of a vessel into the jurisdictional limits of a State.

11th. The question whether a person is a slave in any State depends on the United States Laws.

12th. All rights of recapture and return appertain-

ing to owner, an agent may exercise.

13th. The agent may be constituted by deed, letter

or other unsealed proof, acts or implications.

14th. Subsequent notification by owner sufficient to establish a person as agent.
15th. In extradition of fugitives, agency may pro

ceed as in civil proceedings.

16th. Burthen of proof as to the jurisdiction rests upon the government. He then spoke for two hours in support of these

tion of this Court. that the alleged offences were committed within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He admitted that Jones was a slave and fugitive, but argued that the defence had not proved that the defendants were authorized agents.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th says :-

Representatives from several counties in the State of Kentucky met yesterday at the office of the Free South, Newport, to nominate representatives for the South, Newport, to nominate representatives for the State to the Republican National Convention, to be held in 1860. The house was surrounded by groups of "rounders," some of whom, in a state of semi-intoxication, made their way into the room where the meeting was held, and at every opportunity interpreted the proceedings." rupted the proceedings.'

Cassius M. Clay was present and addressed the meeting, and that gentleman and George D. Blakey were appointed as delegates to the National Conven

The resolutions were brief and to the point, and a pattern well worth following, as follows: Resolved, By Republicans of Kentucky, that they

reaffirm and stand by the Philadelphia platform of 2. That they are in favor of law and order, of State

2. That they are in tavor of law and order, of Sate sovereignty, of National supremacy, of the Constitution and the Union.

3. That they are determinedly opposed to service insurrection and illegal interterence with slaves from

at home or abroad.

Jamestown, Chatauque Co

4. That they stand by and defend the freedom of Collins Centre, Eric Co., speech, the liberty of the press, like all other policies and institutions, open to the will of the legal majorities, the omnipotence of conventions, and the pro-gressive civilization of ages.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND AND A FUGITIVE SLAVE ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND AND SENT SOUTH.—United States Deputy Marshal William L. Manson, penetrated the very heart of the Western Reserve, on Thursday, seized a negro in the City of Cleveland, and without encountering either Sharp's rifles or Sheriff's writs, brought him safely to this city. He arrived per the Little Miami Railroad, at 7 1.2 o'clock yesterday morning—thus coming the price distance in the night. entire distance in the night.

The negro, whose name is given as Henry Seaton, was immediately taken before United States Commissioner Brown, and granted a trial. The claimant, Mr. John Scaton, L. D. Ross, attorney-at-law, and Mr. John Scaton, L. D. Ross, attorney-at-law, and R. M. Robb, all claiming to be citizens of Greenups-burg, Greenup County, Ky., identified the negro, and —that ended the examination.

The ceremonies here were conducted with the kesh.

The ceremonies here were conducted with the usual quietness and celerity, and before any of our Cliver Cromwell, and the Revolution of 10+2.

Citizens (outside of the United States Court) were Representative Men of the Temperance Reformation Address: Box 173, Meadville, Pa aware of what had transpired, the negro was a cap-tive on the Slave soil of Kentucky.—Cincinnati Gazette 12th.

A fugitive slave who came into New Bedford 2d,) being the day fixed for taking the life of Capt. in a vessel, on board of which he had secreted himself, came ashore on Saturday in rather a damaged condition, after a passage from the South, in which cold, weary, hungry, dispirited, without money, and nd not fully knowing the without friends, and not fully knowing the route which he should take, he presented rather a pitiful sight. But he was taken in and cared for; on Monday morning furnished with a little change, and a through ticket to Boston, on the underground railroad. In the evening, word arrived from friends to whom he was consigned, that he was sent to Portland the same afternoon, and the next day he was to go to Montreal .- Taunton Republican.

St. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 27. The steamship Indian, Capt. Smith, of the Canadian line, which left Liverpool on the 9th inst., for Portland, was totally wrecked at Maria Joseph, a fishing village about seventy miles from Halifax. The Indian had eight cabin and thirty steerage passengers, with a crew that made the total number of souls on board 115. Of this number 25, or it may be 27, including two women, the stewardess and another, were drowned.

Washington Irving Dead .- The telegraph bring us the sad intelligence that Washington Irving died on Monday night. In him has passed away the noblest specimens of American genius. As an author, he was read and admired the world over, and, as a man, he was beloved wherever he was known.

The Wanderer Trials .- The trials of Brown, Rejesta and Arguirer, at Savannah, for piracy in being concerned in the voyage of the barque Wanderer to the coast of Africa, for negroes, resulted, on the 23d ult., in a verdict of not guilty.

Premiums for 'Southdown' sheep and 'Shor Horn' cattle have become rather a common, every lay occurrence at agricultural exhibitions. The So Carolina State Agricultural Society have introduced new feature, and at their late Fair offered a silver goblet for 'the best specimens of native Africans.' The prize was taken by Dr. Browel, of Edgefield, who brought two on the grounds. The public exhibition of kidnapped negroes shows the impunity with which the laws against the slave trade are violated.

Cassius M. Clay made a speech at Covington Ky., on Wednesday evening of last week, in which he denounced slavery with his accustomed force and bitterness, and predicted the triumph of the Republican party. Near the close of his remarks, he was interrupted by some one calling out, 'Let him down tar and feather him,' &c. The speaker informe these parties, in reply, that he was used to that kind of thing, and he 'would like to see it done.' It was

says:— The Democratic party must be a Southern party or no party. It cannot serve slaveholders and also free-soilers, with their arrogant and ruinous pre-

PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW-VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. We observe that, in Ontario county, Mr. Shotwell tion, Powell, who, in the last Assembly, reported and advocated the Personal Liberty Bill, is re-elected; while his colleague, Mr. Warner, who spoke and voted against the bill, is left at home. It is also significant that Speaker Littlejohn, a warm friend to the bill, is re-elected by nearly 1900 majority—about double his usual majority. Mr. Meeks, of Queens, about the only Republican who opposed the bill, is defeat-

SOUTHERN IDEAS-CONSISTENCY! While the Courts in Charlestown, Virginia, are preparing to hang Brown a sale of THREE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUfor attempting to run slaves out of Virginia, the UnitSAND COPIES of this unrivalled book, Price tor attempting to run slaves out of Virginia, the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., is releasing the States Court

JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY. The under signed having, at a meeting held in Tremont Tem-ple, on the 19th inst., been appointed a Committee to take charge of such funds as may be tendered for the benefit of JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY, are ready to receive donations for that object, to which they shall be faithfully applied. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, or to either of the under-

S. E. SEWALL, Chairman, 46 Washington street JOHN R. MANLEY, Treasurer, 24 Dock square; GEORGE BIGELOW, 23 Essex street; JOHN AYRES, 11 Liberty square, HUMPHREY JAMESON, 484 Washington st. Boston, Nov. 23, 1859.

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-Slavery

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.

ADVERTISEMENT .- A young woman from Demarara, who has lived several years in this country, wishes to return to her native land; and, in order to support herself there and help her mother, she has a very earnest desire to learn the milliner's trade Her brown complexion has hitherto frustrated all her efforts for that purpose. Is there any one, who her efforts for that purpose. Is there any one, who has sufficient good sense and good feeling to rise above this absurd prejudice, and aid her in her laudable undertaking? She is a person of intelligence, reliable principles, good manners, and industrious habits. She is a very neat seamstress, and has general capacity. If she cannot learn a trade, she would like a situation as parlor girl, or chamber maid. Please give an early reply to

L. MARIA CHILD.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

States Law, because the case was out of the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Fifteenth Annual Course of Anti-Slavery Lectures will be held in Lyceum Hall, Salem, on successive Sabbath evenings, commencing in December

The following persons are engaged as lecturers :

Rev. E. B. WILLSON, of Salem, " F. FROTHINGHAM, of Portland, Me. " B. F. BOLLES, of Melrose,

E. H. HEYWOOD, of Worcester, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of Boston. GEO. W. CURTIS, of New York. Single admission, five cents.

CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec. REV. E. B. WILLSON, of Salem, will re peat, in Lyceum Hall, in that city, on Monday evening, Dec. 5th, the sermon delivered in the North

Church, on Sunday, 13th ult., from the text, 'Remember those in bonds as bound with them.'
Single admission, five cents. CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

CIVIL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN, -County Woman's Rights Conven-tions, to be addressed by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, Lucy N. Colman and others, will be held as follows :-Bath, Steuben Co., Havanna, Schuylkill Co., Tuesday, Dec. 6. Friday, "Tuesday, " Elmira, Chemung Co., Pen Yan, Yates Co., Tuesday. Tuesday, Lyons. Wayne Co.,

By Mrs. Tracy Cutler and J. Elizabeth Jones : Angelica, Alleghany Co., Tuesday, Dec. Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., Each of the above meetings will be at 2 and 7 o'-

FREEDOM IN NEW YORK.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Per Yan, Yates Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 6 and 7. Sessions at 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.
Parker Pillsbury, Marius R. Robinson and others
will address the Convention.

fully inform Lecture Committees that he will deliver any of the following lectures, in the New England States, during the two weeks immediately succeeding January 28, 1860 :-Rufus Choate: an Ethical View of his Character and

LECTURES .- THOMAS VICKERS would respect

Genius. Psychological Manifestations of Opium and Hash-

will speak at MILFORD, this evening, (Friday, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will attend y, and the meeting called for this day, Friday, at Provi-

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, with others,

CHARLES L. REMOND will speak at NEPONSET on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st, at a meeting called in reference to the Execution of John Brown, by the conjoined forces of Virginia and

the United States.

ANDREW T. Foss, an Agent of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :-Plainfield, Friday, Dec. 2. Buckland. Tuesday. Wednesday. " Shelburne Falls,

MARRIED-In this city, Nov. 27th, by Rev. John W. Lewis, Mr. William H. Jackson to Miss Loisa PROPHET, both of this city.

DIED-In this city, Nov. 6, Mrs. NANCY PRINCE Nov. 14, Mr. GEORGE C. HOWARD, aged 29.

PILLS AND POWDERS. FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS THERE-

OF.

By the late Dr. Wm. A. Alcott. Is one of the mos amusing and instructive books of the year. Price \$1 No. 20 Washington street, Boston. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,

Dunallan and Father Clement, N two handsome 12mo. volumes, from new type, being the first and only American edition of those admirable old English Novels from the graceful and elegant pen of GRACE KENNEDY.

Price \$1 per volume, bound in cloth. Published by JOHN P JEWETT & CO., No. 20 Washington street, Boston.

Another Slander Nailed to the Coun-

Thas been so often said that most people now be-lieve it, That cultivators of the soil do not read. The fact that in so short a time TRICE EDITIONS each of COPELAND'S COUNTRY LIFE and DR. The Charleston Mercury very frankly and truly DADD'S NEW CATTLE DOCTOR have been called for, gives the lie to this libel upon our intelligent yeomanry. These books should be in the hands of every man who cultivates an acre of ground, or owns

> Price of Country Life, third edition, \$2 50
> " Dr. Dadd's New Cattle Doctor, third edi-Agents could make money by selling these value

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Publishers, No. 20 Washington st., Boston.

The Original 'Sensation Book,' A LL others, excepting "THE LAMPLIGHTER,"
being mere abortive imitations. A new edition
of 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," 310th Edition, making

THE BOOK FOR THE TIMES.

IN PRESS: THE LIFE OF

CAPT. JOHN BROWN,

LIBERATOR OF KANSAS,

Hero of Harper's Ferry.

BY JAMES REDPATH.

A N elegant 12 mo. volume of 400 pages, illustra-trated, and embellished with a superb

STEEL PORTRAIT OF THE

GLORIOUS OLD MAN. This book will be issued before the first of January,

1860, and will be a work of thrilling and fascinating interest. Price, \$1.00. A liberal per centage of the PROFITS

resulting from its publication will be Given to the family of Brown.

THOUSANDS OF AGENTS

will be wanted to supply the demand in every town, village and hamlet, throughout the country.

Address, THAYER & ELDRIDGE, Publishers, Nos. 114 and 116 WASHINGTON STREET. BOSTON, MASS.

Portrait of John Brown.

Will be published, on FRIDAY, DEC. 2d, by CHARLES H. BRAINARD.

322 WASHINGTON STREET. A magnificent lithographic portrait of Jone Brown, drawn by Thomas M. Johnston, from a photograph taken for T. H. Webb, Esq., and the last picture for

which the old hero ever sat. A liberal portion of the profits will be given to the family of Captain Brown, PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

IF Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. For sale by Williams & Everett, 234 Washington street; Elliot & White, 322 Washington street; Wm. C. Nell, 21 Cornhill; and by printsellers generally.

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 Sarsagreater alterative power as to afford an effective greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the follow-

og complaints: —
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Erup-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, Syphilis and Syphilitic Appections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuraldia on Tie Douldureux, Debility, Dyspersia and Indicestion, Eavsipelas, Rose of St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that sea, son of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud.
Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare
themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions
and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting: through the skin in pimples, 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. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered

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

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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

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

Prico, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Price, 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for SLOW.

Great numbers of Clerrymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to bertify 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;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every there. 6m May 7

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H. H. HAY, Portland;

question down there is, where to fix its foundations.

Well, I will tell you; they may lay one corner-stone

at Harper's Ferry and the other at Alton, where Love-

POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO THE REV. SAMUEL J. MAY, On his Visit to England, 1859. We heard of thee, noble friend of the slave. Friend of the wronged and oppressed; For, worn with the burthen and heat of the day, God's tired laborer needed rest.

And we hoped to see thee with Spring's leaves and flowers, Still waited and hoped, day by day; Till, amid the full splendor of Summer's bright reign,

We welcome ANOTHER MAY! We heard thy grand words of Love, Freedom, and Truth;

They thrilled like a war-trumpet's call, That bids Christ's valiant soldiers arm for the fight, Stern hearts that no dangers appal. We saw, with delight, how in calm, social hours

A true-hearted man dares unbend; And innocent mirth, and wit, gentle as bright, Charm the circle who claim thee as friend. Oh, that 'mid thy still widening circle of friends,

The Good, and the True, and the Free, All whose love and whose reverence here thou has May recal pleasant memories to thee!

And God grant, in the Master's vineyard to toil, His brave workman fresh health and strength, Till its spreading stems, bending with glorious fruit Reward all thy labors at length. JANE ASERT. Tenterden, (England.)

For the Liberator.

WEBSTER'S STATUE AT BOSTON. With what regretful feelings did we read, How, Massachusetts, thy degenerate sons, Sons of those pilgrims who, for conscience sake, Dared want, dared shipwreck, should disloyal prov To liberty, to conscience, should forget That unto all are given two great commands: · Love God, your Father, first; and, next to him, (Jesus says nought about a brother's skin,) Love all mankind, your brothren, as yourselves."

Talent and genius are rich, heaven-sent gifts. And men bow down before them, and forget, Though they exalt a man above his fellows, He is God's servant still; as such, must give A strict account to his most righteous Lord.

O, richly gifted Webster! hadst thou, then, Power to revisit Boston, when its crowds Did such mad, reverent homage to thy statue, As ignorant heathen, worshipping carved gods, What deep repentance for those gifts misspent, For opportunities lost, and past recal, For treason against conscience, hadst thou felt!

Once didst thou call the negro thy dark brother, Once feel, once advocate the equal rights Of all thy countrymen, whate'er their race. O, poor, heart-broken, disappointed man! Who, Esau-like, impatient, gavest up Thy great, thy glorious birthright, thy true freedom Hungering after power, and the applause Of men thou could'st but secretly despise : O, thou heart-broken man! hadst thou then heard The noise of shouts and music, which arose, Like that from Dura's plain, when the proud king, Nebuchadnezzar, bade his subjects kneel Before his statue, with what pangs of shame Had thy awakened heart its sin confessed; Its guilt, its vast, its terrible mistake! And, deeply penitent, humbly declared. That to atone for all the mass of wrongs Thy cruel, wicked law caused the poor slaves,-For all the ills thy words, thy influence, And thy example add to their hard lot,-Thou, Boston's worshipped one, would'st gladly bear Even the fate of the poor fugitive, When, vainly flying from his degradation, He hears the human hound's voice, as it cheers Its aid, the bloodhound, rushing on to seize, And tear him-him thy brutal law has doomed Humbly hadst thou declared, that to annul Thy most vile law, thou gladly would'st endure Its terrible results; the bloodhound's fangs, The lash, the untold tortures-even that death, When the slow fire consumes the shrivelled frame

There was a hero-prophet in old times, Who stood erect amid a prostrate crowd Of Baal's worshippers. Yet not alone Was he in Israel : for ten thousand more Brave men and women steadfastly refused All idol worship-steadfastly refused, Loyally true to conscience; joined no crowd, However rich or great, in doing evil. Honor, due honor to like noble ones, The sons and daughters of the Pilgrim State, Loyal to principle, loyal to Christ; That Christ who taught, who lived the law of love To God and man; that Christ who gave his life, A willing sacrifice, to prove his faith In this ennobling, generous, God-made law. Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHBY.

We publish the following effusion as sent to us leaving our readers to decide for themselves as to the authorship of it. Its sentiments at least are true, and its spirit commendable.- [Ed. Lib.

(From the Spirit of John Quincy Adams, through Dr. Stiles.)

DEDICATED TO JOHN BROWN BY DR. T. JOHN LEWIS.

'LIBERTY OR DEATH! No! Massachusetts cannot give The boon thy soul doth fondly crave; The poor and panting fugitive Must on her soil REMAIN A SLAVE.

Her Bunker Hill, where patriot blood In Freedom's cause was freely spent, Cannot a shelter give to thee, Beneath its towering monument!

For tyrants even there may tread, And hunt the flying bondman down; May walk the spot which Warren's blood Made ever-consecrated ground !

Nor Fancuil Hall can ope its door To give a welcome unto thee; Thou canst not press its sacred floor, And think thyself as truly free!

O, no! poor slave, thou canst not find A home where man for freedom fell ;-Th' oppressor there thy limbs may bind, And force thee back to Slavery's hell !

In other lands, 'neath other skies, Thy flying form must seek alone The been America denies-The precious right thyself to own!

And there in peace thou may'st enjoy The blessing England gives to thee ; No tyrant foot dare touch her soil, To snatch away thy liberty !

What a disgrace! that America's gifted sons. unlawful bondmen, whose fathers' blood was spilled for universal freedom, are now obliged to seek their freedom under the lion's-paw of monarchical England !- O! give us liberty, or give us death!'- I am yet too young to believe that God is a respecter of persons.'-John Brown."

The hand of history will enroll The virtues of thy noble soul. THE LIBERATOR.

joy flung his life away in the foolish attempt, so Bos SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. Delivered at a Public Meeting held in the Tremont ton said, to vindicate a free press. An Attorney Gen-Temple, Boston, Nov. 28th, in aid of the Family of eral said in Faneuil Hall, "He died as the fool dieth;"

and a Boston pulpit said, . The guilt of the murder I hardly know, ladies and gentlemen, what there is left for me to say in regard to the cause which has The Boston press; said, . What a fool—what a fanatic called us together to-night. Certainly, the speakers what a failure—what good has he done?' If you will who have addressed us have covered almost all the go to Alton to-day, you will find that the repentant city points which would be spoken of naturally, in a meeting has taken up his ashes for more sacred interment, and like this. It is hard to say any thing, gleaning after will yet build a more honorable monument to the them. And it is an unwented pleasure to me to know only name that gives a moral interest to Alton. Some that a clergyman of the Old South pulpit has taken night, ten years hence, you will not find this platform from me the choicest morsel of the speech I was about so empty; all Boston will have found out that John to make. (Laughter.) No man could come to this Brown's enterprise was not a failure. When did man meeting, Boston-born, without that parallel in his ever do more? Can you point me to a life, even if it mind which he has so eloquently presented to us, of was seventy years long, and had statues raised to it, the massacre of the oth of March. Then, as now, that taught the American people half as much in sevfull-fed Conservatism said it was madness a few in- enty years of public life as this Litchfield schoolsane men flinging themselves against an empire.' master has taught us in a week? It seems to me that Then, as now, the question was before the courts, in judging lives, this man, instead of being a failure and the courts pronounced the law to be against the has done more to lift the American people, to hurry martyrs of the 5th day of March. They acquitted the forward the settlement of a great question, to touch men who shot Attucks. My eloquent friend has all hearts, to teach us ethics, than a hundred mer omitted only one point of the parallel. Then, as could have done, living each one to eighty years old now, the citizens flocked to the Old South Church Is that a failure? The whole world talks about him as the appropriate place to express their indignation; Every man's heart is stirred because of him. A and to-day, we do not go to the Old South Church, great, bad State turns pale at the thought of him. but, thank God! the Old South Church comes to us, But an enraged town and drunken soldiery, starting speaking for us better than we can for ourselves, at the motion of a dry leaf, allow a stranger to re-I like this Old South-side View of Slavery. (Ap- main among them, free from suspicion, when John plause and laughter.) It smacks of the revolution- Brown, the chief prisoner, certifies that they may ary flavor. If there is truth in Spiritualism, the man trust the man! His word is better than a judge's that stands in the pulpit of the Old South Church warrant or the State law, and saves a life which the is a medium betwixt us and Joseph Warren and John Constitution of the Union was impotent to shield Hancock; for truly, the sentiments with which they The whole world will yet ring with the heroism of woke the patriotism of the town of Boston are iden- his attempt. He has opened a light upon the Bastile tical with the doctrine which he has preached to us of America. Is that a failure? Look at that antito-night. (Applause.) True, as he has told us, the slavery catechism, his conversation with Senator Macritical history of modern times has picked flaws in son! See the New England farmer looming up a the brave scenes of that March night; but he recol- great man, and the dwarf Judges and Senators that lects well, as I do, that in John Hancock's oration, stand about him, and the press printing that anti-slaand Joseph Warren's, the men who felt the full flow very catechism to the number of 500,000 copies, forcof revolutionary fervor in their veins, and who felt ing every American citizen to read it. Men say he what, standing at the head of the Revolution, they should remember that lead is seasted in bullets, and owed to the martyrs of the 5th of March-in none of is much better made into types. Well, he fired one these contemporary judgments is there one word of gun, and has had the use of the New York Herald adverse criticism. On the contrary, there is the full- and Tribune to repeat its echoes for a formight. (Apest and most complete endorsement. I know modern plause.) Has any man ever used types better? But history has picked many flaws in the character of there is another item. What has he down? He has the men of the 5th of March, and later down. At done this. Edmund Burke says a nation that callthis hour, as far as we can see, if we had asked God itself a civilized society, and keeps one half its citizens to make us a man that should stand before the nation in slavery, is but another name for tyranny. John as the representative of the American idea, unspot- Brown believed it. We see in this country despotism ted, dignified, modest, resolute, merciful and Chris- doing great things illegally, and liberty doing nothtian, it would seem as if a more perfect representa- ing at all exactly according to law. We have seen tive could not have been given us than the martyr of the Missouri ruffians break into the United States Harper's Ferry. (Applause.) In every word that he armory in the State of Missouri, take possession of has spoken, in every act that he has done, in the the United States arms, carry them to Kansas, and whole history of the conflict and of every thing that bathe them in the blood of honest men, and the has followed it, in the long life upon which the blaze United States government has yet to utter its first of this event throws backward its light, there does word of criticism. Sworn testimony, spread out on not seem to have been a trait that we cannot with a the pages of a Congressional document, shows it; whole heart honor. (Applause.) We have no apolo- and yet the government is silent. John Brown takes gies to make; we have no excuses to frame; we have possession of the United States armory in Virginia, no incidents to hide; we have no words to take back. and never touches a gun nor a dollar. The world It is the old Mayflower cropping out, and every son says he is a madman, guilty of treason, and the United of the Pilgrims is able truthfully to say, that what States government is about to try him; that is, to he imagined Plymouth Rock, John Brown is. (Ap- try him in the person of his confederate. They ought plause.) Read that simple recital in the Independent to have tried him at first, but you recollect, in the from the lips of his wife; honest, truthful, kneeling words of the Dred Scott decision, the United States daily at his family altar, bringing up his children government has no rights which Virginia is bound to with daily recognition of their allegiance to God, respect. The consequence is, that Virginia, after trybanishing from his military troops, even in the tumult ing most of the men, has left the United States govof Kansas, every man whose lips were familiar with ernment only a test man to try the question. Now, a profane word, allowing neither intemperance nor John Brown takes these two principles. He says, by any thing that could be called sensuality, drawing to every rule of ethics, this is no real government. Jushimself the very model of the Puritans, passing his tice is but a sham in the government. I look up at life in that guise, with one polar star before him from the United States government, and I see that it has his very boyhood; for you know he says that the a rule that suits its party purposes, not justice. It is first thought that ever turned his heart toward the not just, it is not impartial, it is not universal. Such black race was when, on a Pennsylvania farm, a boy a man as our friend Brown who recognizes justice of ten, he found himself yoke-fellow with a negro of as more than law, and right as his polar star, deterthe same age-a smarter boy than himself, says the mines that he will do what in him lies to establish old man, more capable, brighter, and yet he was half justice. Men say that he is flinging away his life. starved, oppressed, turned out to the elements, treated That is for him to judge. Men say that the result is half like a beast, and he said to himself (this thought- not worth the sacrifice. Suppose I could carry you ful boy of ten years old)- Why should a black skin back to Boston streets, on the evening after Bunker make that difference between me and him?' and he Hill fight. I will carry you into Hutchinson's house, has never been able to answer that question until to- I will carry you into the parlors of any of the old day. His whole life has been an effort to answer it, colonial families. You will hear them saying, 'What and if Virginia sends him to his audit, we may be- a pity! Warren's dead; Hancock and Adams have lieve that the Supreme Judge will hold that he has fled; there is a warrant out against them; those deanswered it at last. Look at him there in that Ar- luded soldiers, and Mayhew, and Warren, and Sam mory! Not an unnecessary act of violence, not one Adams; how can these men answer it to the moment provoked into intemperate action-neither widows and children? What fools! a few farmers by the death of his son nor comrades, nor by the fe- to fling themselves against the embattled pharocity of assailants provoked into a forgetful moment. What scene can History paint for us more impressive-thank God, it is an American scene !- than that old, poor man, brought up at his mother's knees, and many a patriot heart sank. But it was the beginning taught, in the language of inspiration, that 'he that of the end. Was Warren's life worth giving? What loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy did he establish? He established the example of reof me'-leaves wife and children alone and needy, standing in that Armory wall, one hand holding the He showed them that blood was equal to blood, and musket, and the other feeling the pulse of his dying that right was right the world over. At Worms, Luson! Match it in the sublime moments of human patience, disinterestedness, and daring! (Applause.) What a contrast to the State of Virginia-what a revelation of national character! The man who inflicted in the street; what a boaster he is! A ruined man! three wounds upon his body testifies with shameless Thus the world always attacks on the eve of one o

there is a parchment oath hid back there in 1787. He ders, a girl, throwing herself between the muskets and the defenceless breast of one of the victims, said to himself. I wonder if, when I go up to God, clinging to his head and neck to shield him from baywhen, according to Hindoo phrase, ' Alone wast thou born, alone shalt thou die, and alone shalt thou go up onet and bullet-Miss Foulke. She symbolized the to judgment '-if, when God asks me, What did you heart of Christendom, throwing itself between Virginia and that infirm old man; and Virginia will yet for those that were in bonds, when I ordered you to wake to see herself in the ruffian, and Christianity have a heart as bound with them? can I hide myself under the cobweb Constitution of 1787? And he in that humane girl. (Applause.) said to himself, Lo! in that hour when I shall stand So much for the man. We come here to remembe before the judgment seat eternal, as ah American his children, his wife. He looks back upon the world with the guilt of two generations of forgetfulness upor he is quitting, and says to us who owe him the example of such virtue, 'I leave to you my wife and chil- me, I will carry up the gratitude and forgiveness the black race in my right hand. If my fathers sin dren.' Let us prove worthy of the legacy. Let us ned by promising to support the tyrant in his tyransend him a message to-night from Boston- We lav ny, I will not put off repentance to my children, bu your wife and children in the very core of our hearts; they shall be sheltered as our own; be sure I will give the best I have, my life and my right hand of it before you die. Men say this enterprise was for the service of those whom my fathers forgot. In hopeless, that it was an imprudent enterprise. Goethe 1787, Massachusetts said, 'Let me go home and make says there are prudent virtues, and there are higher money; let me go home and fill my harbors with commerce; let me hear the noise of the shuttle; let virtues-virtues that never remind us of prudence. This is one of the latter. (Applause.) To be sure, it me see luxuriousness climb up the sides of my hills; was an imprudent virtue, but we have lived many and I swear to forget the bodmen; aye, in the lanyears, and we have heard of a great many instances of imprudent virtue. I have lived twenty years in Boston. I can remember a Western clergyman of the slave insurrection if it should occur." And for this same Mayflower blood-God be praised that it sixty years she has stood with her foot on the heart sends out its veins East and West to bubble up of the black man. When the slave in his Carolina wherever it is needed, for wherever there is a fierce hovel was calculating his chances of escape, he brought battle to be fought for an idea, you can almost always into the scale against his hopes the marshalled ranks trace its lineage back to old Plymouth Rock. They of the white men that he was to pass through before talk of building a monument of granite, and the

wretch repeats the blow on that uncovered head.

mean more than they seem. They symbolize a uni-

versal feeling. Virginia has seen the only noble

heart that this event has manifested within her bor-

and looking back over centuries, bathed in the sun- half? light of that great deed, posterity wonders at the blindness which could not see in it the very hand things as were said by Rev. Baron Stow, of the Rowe of God himself.

Of what, after all, is John Brown accused? Might There was a natural curiosity felt there among his e not say, in the touching words of Burke, 'The Baptist brethren, as well as by the members of the only charge against me is, that I have pushed the London 'Young Men's Christian Association,' to principles of benevolence and justice too far-farther know something more about those ' respectable schite than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther persons' to whom the ownership of the Rowe Street than the opinions of many would go along with me '? pews is, by deed, restricted. The inquiries of these And might he not add with him, 'In every accident persons, made in a public meeting, put the Reverence of life, in sorrow, in distress, I will call to mind this Doctor in a difficult position. He met the emergency accusation, and be comforted.'

banks of the Potomac, can you know what he is there as if they had been true, these two things: first, as for, and can your heart gird itself up to accuse him? to the 'respectable schite' limitation in the pew-deeds sacredness of impulse. Men say he will die. Per- individual self-that he was an anti-slavery man! haps he will. That indictment is a rag. It is a net What does the Evangelist think of statements like with every thread broken. You might expect it-no these? Why should they be tabooed subjects, Mr. blame to Mr. Hunter. He prepared it when a whole Beecher? When he preaches or lectures on truth State was quaking in an earthquake, and had five and the violation of it, why should his illustrations minutes to do it in. You might as well have asked be confined to dealers in dry goods and politics, a man to model a constitution at Lisbon, during its pure wines and spirits, cream of tartar and calico? earthquake. It is no shame to Mr. Hunter that he Will the Evangelist tell us ?-c. K. W. has put on record an indictment with rents in it so large that you might drive the whole population of Charlestown through it, and not touch either side. (Laughter.) Every criminal lawyer knows it. Some nen are simple enough to believe that there is professional character and legal pride and State dignity in the Virginia Court of Appeals to sustain the objections to that indictment. I do not believe it. I do not believe there is any thing in Virginia but great swelling words. There is nothing there to make a judge out of.

If there was any thing there to make a bench of judges deserving the name, if there was a profession there that had any professional pride, feeling the eye of the legal profession upon them, they would scout that indictment as a disgrace to judicial annals. But there is not. Virgina, with all her refinements, is too frightened to know which way she is looking, and if John Brown was a raving maniac, with both hands tied, he would be hung all the same. That is my belief. And yet every lawyer knows there isn't yet a thread on which to hang him. Virginia will find the warrant in her fears. But if he is sacrificed, the banks of the Potomac will be doubly dear to history and to man, for the ashes of Washington rest there, and history will see for ever on its bank that old man on his pallet arraigned before the pirates. And if they hang him, the Father of his Country will be proud to make room for the ashes beside his own. (Great applause.) And let history add to the record, that he left wife and daughter, and they found son and father and husband in the American people, that never forgot to tend their footsteps and to shelter them, while God spared them the sight of those in whose veins the blood of the noble martyr is running.

TELLING.

(Immense applause.)

lanx of the British Government!' It seemed so to

men who were accustomed to look up to England.

Doubtless the tories strengthened themselves, and

sistance. He bade the colonies try their strength

ther faced the princes of Germany, and went home

and the princes hid him, and the Catholics said.

'There is your brave man, that dare not show himself

eration to let no opportunity slip for giving our moral

man; the time has come to give it to the black

What right had we to give it to oppression? You say

it is the government; you say it is law; you say

pride, bearing a military title, that he entered that those defeats which is a victory. But this is Brown's

Armory, saw an unarmed, defenceless man, who had position. Dr. Channing said in one of his last essays

acknowledged his surrender, and was pointed out to we have glued our swords to our sides; we have

him as John Brown, he advances toward him with his pledged the physical force of the State against the

sword, and wounds him through the body. The black man, and in favor of oppression; we are all the

old man, folding his arms, bows his head, and the more bound by every Christian and humane consid-

('Shame!' 'Shame!') The man was asked, 'Could influence in behalf of the slave. That is the way it

you have the heart to strike the blow?' 'I would lay in Channing's mind. We have given the sword

have cut his head off with another,' said the chivalry to the white man; now give our tongues to the black

of Virginia, with the usual oaths. Well, is not that, John Brown reasoned differently; he was a Calvinis

with the folded arms and quiet demeanor, a proper of the old stamp. That faith is said to be at some dis

representative of what the Northern idea should be? count now; but after John Brown, I think we may

Could we ask a better symbol for history? Do you pardon a dozen New York Observers. He said, for

say the world forgets him? I tell you such instances sixty years, we have given the sword to the white

The Evangelist is distressed at some of the conceshim on that subject, which is ludicrously compounded of these two elements, one addressed to the reader, thus-'What can he possibly mean?' and the other addressed to Mr. Beecher, thus- 'It's too bad of you

Now, each of these considerations might be urged by itself with a certain amount of effect, but, brought together in one article, they not only reveal their own. discrepancy, (like oil and water poured into the same glass,) but show that it is 'the galled jade' that winces, and that the coat cut by the eccentric Brooklyn artist fits the Evangelist's back.

This representative of the church says, commenting on Mr. Beecher's lecture entitled 'Bargain-Makers,' and crying out when the tender places are touched by the probe :-- ;

was a great deal of double-dealing in the world, not only in the counting-room, but in politics, and at the bar, and then added, with a mock solemnity, 'The Church is the only place where men speak the truth!' which, if it meant anything, meant that Ministers of men, and no more : and that we are not to expect of sincerity and truth, when they stand up to claim the Gospel of Christ, any more than when they are trading in a store, driving a sharp bargain, or pleading a case at the bar.'

And again, the Evangelist says :-'Next to sneers at religious men, Mr. Beecher seem to delight in sneers at religious doctrines. For exam-ple: He was exposing the hollowness and want of principle of men of our time, and said, perhaps truly, ere was as little faith now as in the days of If the Saviour should come, he would find that there was as little faith now as in the plenty of faith of a certain kind-faith in the Trinity (with a shrug) faith in the Atonement-but no faith in truth and honesty.' Now what does Mr. Beecher mean by this? Does he mean to say that a man who devoutly believes in God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and in the Sacrifice of the Son of God his salvation, is not more likely to be a man of truth and integrity, honest, upright and pure, than one who believes in none of these things? no connection between religious faith and common

What does Mr. Beecher mean by this?' do you representative in the American Tract Society, Reverend William A. Hallock, one of the Corresponding Society published, on intemperange and other evils. To this he answered (in connection with the late Rev-John Knox)- 'It has not, so far as we know '!

This answer was made in the attempt to justify the Tract Society for refusing to publish about slavery .-The Society's claim was (and is) that Evangelical Christians were divided, both in opinion and practice, in regard to that subject, and that the invariable custom of the Society had been not to publish in relation to matters so controverted. The question above cited was asked for the purpose of bringing out in opposition to this utterly false claim, the notorious fact that the Society had published, in regard to the use of wine, tobacco, dancing, theatrical entertainments and the observance of the Sabbath, sentiments in regard to which, both in opinion and practice, the people whom they call Evangelical Christians are as absolutely divided, and as diametrically opposed, as in regard to slavery. But the unscrupulous Secretary took this bull by the horns, and boldly said- It has not'!

What do you say to this answer, Reverend editor of the Evangelist! Is a lie told in the Tract House, | nal.

pledged to put him down. No protest that we could and for the benefit of the Tract Society, thus made utter could reach him. Our white faces, under the better than another lie? Is it 'justified' and 'sanc-Constitution of 1787, were conclusive demonstration tified by these two circumstances? Is it taken out that he had nothing to hope from us. John Brown of the domain of Mr. Beecher's review and comment?

Another thing that Mr. Beecher means is, what for him amid the millions of the North. He has sent was said by your representative in the American the gleam of a hopeful sun into the hovels of Caroli- Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Rev. na; he has taught the heart of the bondman to leap Dr. S. L. Pomroy, Secretary, in his recent visit to up and thank God for the Mayflower. If he has not taught the slave insurrection, and I do not think he Slavery position held by the Board, this Reverend has, he has sent him this message: 'There are friends Doctor promptly replied :- 'The Board now hold an for you working-abide your time, and help us.' I anti-Slavery position.' He thus, for the time, sithink, therefore, he has taughtus a g reat lesson. He lenced those who paid him the compliment of believe has exemplified a great moral; he has relieved us ing his word. But he knew that, at that moment from a servility to forms; he has taught us to pierce the Board were allowing the admission of slaveholder down to the essence of things. We deify intellect, to their mission-churches in the Choctaw and Chertill we fancy every man mad, who cannot give three okee nations, just as you know that, at this moment reasons for every act, and cite seven statutes to justify they are allowing the same thing in those of the raising his right hand rather than his left. But every Cherokee nation. Neither then nor since has the now and then some sublime madman strikes the hour Board assumed 'an anti-Slavery position.' You join of the centuries; straightway fossil pedants and blood- Dr. Pomroy in praising the Board, asking contribuless attorneys insist on proving how the world ought tions for it, winking its delinquences out of sight not to admire. Still the million hearts will melt; But what do you say to this deliberate lie in its be

Street Baptist Church, in his recent visit to England. with courageous promptitude, and changed the im-Can you look at that old man, on his pallet on the pending censure into applause, by saying, as seriously Can you look back to his home, and not encircle it of his church—that he knew nothing about it-never with your protecting arms? He has taught us the had seen it; never had heard of it !- next, as to his

WORTHY OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

MR. EDITOR-Permit me to say a few words, through your columns, in regard to an estimable lady of this city. I allude to Mrs. Sarah M. Douglass. She has been known for many years among the Anti-Slavery people of Philadelphia, as a warmhearted, self-sacrificing, intelligent advocate of the rights of her own race. I venture to say, that but few among the ranks of reform would be more generally known throughout the State, at this time, were t not that a strong dislike to notoriety, amounting almost to reserve, is an essential element of her character. As it is, she enjoys the friendship and respect of many, very many of the prominent friends of the

refinement always command.

For several years, Mrs. D. has occupied the sitution of Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Institute for Colored Youth' in this city. In CLAIM FOR DISCRIMINATION IN TRUTH- this position, it is among her duties to teach reading. She possesses that rarest of accomplishments, reading well, to an eminent degree-and, unlike many other tutors, she knows how to convey her knowlsions made by Henry Ward Beecher respecting the (un)veracity of ministers and the (dis)honesty of church-members. It makes a formal remonstrance to her classes in reading and elecution received the hearher classes in reading and elocution re ty commendation of all who had the privilege

> fying herself for lecturing on the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology, and for this purpose has studied several seasons in one of the Female Medical Colleges in this city. During last winter, she delivered a course of lectures on these subjects to women, some of which I had the pleasure of attending, and was highly gratified to find that the earnestness of purpose that was so prominent; in her as a teacher of children, was equally prominent when she performed the part of a teacher of women.

In scientific knowledge she proved herself the equal of any lecturer on Physiology that has appeared in this city, while her literary taste and culture enabled 'For instance: he informed his hearers that there her to heighten the interest of her naturally interesting subject, by her style and illustration. Her text is explained by reference to a French Manikin Drawing, and the many other aids which have become in dispensable in treating the science.

The object of this notice is to call attention particularly to Mrs. Douglass as a lecturer. She will, I am informed, repeat her highly interesting course this

Slaveholders' Lash applied at the Worcester Old

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 28,-The subject of Slavery in connexion with the case of John Brown was introduced. A brother claiming to be from the South was led to say, he felt very sorry the subject of Slavery should have been spoken of, that it hurt and wounded his feelings, that he wanted to meet and talk only about Jesus, (!) and leave out all matters of controversy, and that the Chairman should call such brethren who spoke for freedom to order, and not allow them to proceed. Brother S. G. Deblois said, we see brethren the necessity of confining ourselves to the Bible text (!) which was first read by the chairman; the danger and peril of turning aside on any matter of division is very great. Another brother ask? I will tell you, honest and devout Evangelist from Cambridge spoke of his late experience, and what he means. He means what was said by your told what the Lord had done for his soul, adding that a revival was going on in Cambridge, and that it began with the Temperance reformation. I felt Secretaries, in reply to the question- Has not the my heart moved to ask the brethren how rumsellers would feel to hear such reference to their traffic, how what many Evangelical Christians do not approve? it would affect their piety and wound their feelings, and how it was possible for a Slaveholder to be any better friend of Jesus than a Rumseller. I earnestly hope my brethren who attend this Prayer Meeting will be faithful, and bear witness constantly to the two greatest sins of our day and country, (Intemperance and Slavery,) by speaking and praying both in meeting and out, with perfect freedom.

> tee of the citizens of Chillicothe, appointed at the in-dignation meeting in that city to inquire into the cir-cumstances of the kidnapping of Anderson, have reported the result of their investigations through The Scioto Gazette. No facts are developed which were not already known to the public; but from these, the Committee give their opinion that Anderson was taken from Ohio, not only without law, but by persons who had no claim to him, even under the Southern code. The attention of the Ross County Grand Jury is called to the case .- Ohio State Jour

Another thing that Mr. Beecher means is, such

PRILADELPHIA, November 20, 1859.

cause in this city.

Mrs. Douglass has always thought that one of the pest means of elevating the condition of the colored people is to educate them, and thus strengthen their self-respect by satisfying them that they possessed owers equal to those of their oppressors. With her, the ransition from thought to action was easy. What her conscience and mind taughther was right in principle, she determined to act upon. Quietly, unobtruively, in the early days of her girlhood, she entered apon her vocation of teacher, and, for more than thirty years, she has steadily pursued it. Her success has been great. Several generations of children have received their education at her bands. Owing to her well-directed efforts, many colored men and women now enjoy the respect and esteem that intelligence and

For some time past, Mrs. Douglass has been quali-

South Daily Morning Prayer Meeting.

AN ORTHODOX CHURCH MEMBER OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

THE CHILLICOTHE KIDNAPPING CASE, -A COMMIT-

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substances

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

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

Persons personally known to us have come volunts. rily, and told us of good results to either themseives or friends, who have used it before it became ancen St. Louis Presbyterian. in St. Louis.'

MRS, S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE! given universal satisfaction, wherever it has be a used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet.'

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass, MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RP. STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever N. Y. Evangelist.

All are compelled to acknowledge Mas, S. A. At. LEN's as the Hair Restorer. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Herald,

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knowville Presbyterian Witness

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestion. ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, Buffalo Christian Advocate Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color

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

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is re-freshing to come across that which is what it pre-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. 8 A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAM RESTORER. AS BE IN sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a men by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly hamles, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcalated to facilitate the natural growth of hair."

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dve, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Ham RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, res-sessing none of the Burning qualities of a Big.

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

LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciat-

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

From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and We therefore most cordially commend it to the no tice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.'
St. Louis Ledger.

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

Providence Daily Tribuse.

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

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

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

We are satisfied that the statements made in aircr tisement of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAR RESTORER are correct.' Boston Olice Branch. Its remarkable success is satisfactory evidence.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this with success.'

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

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not soit or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U.S., Cuba, or Canada. Canada.

DEPOT. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this

on which they make more rout. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of counterfairs.

See next time of this Paper for m're information or send to Depot for Circulers. SOLD EVERYWHERE.