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

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 pathers, in

FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOUT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

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

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

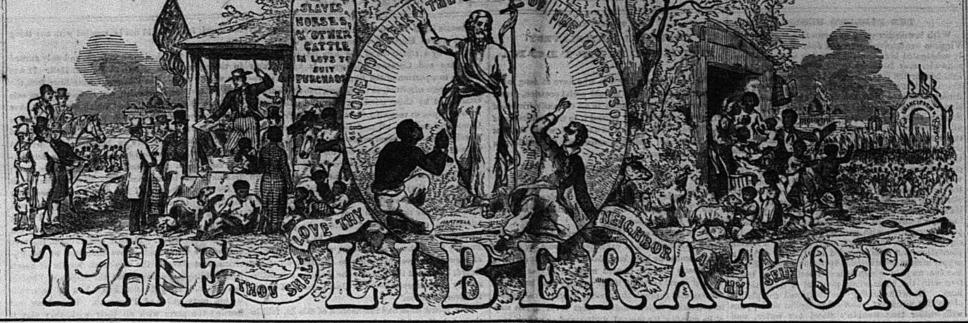
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the abts of the paper, viz: -Fnancis Jackson, En-OND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXIX. NO. 51.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859. WHOLE NUMBER, 1512.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

have been introduced :

Resolved, That in view of recent events, and the result state of things in this Union, growing out the question of the agitation of African slavery, of the question of the same of the factor of the design that the interest and safety of the Southern States imperatively demand that they unite for the

Resolved, therefore, That the State of South Carolina is prepared to act in concert with the other Southern States, whatever course of action the common interest and safety may demand.

In the House of Representatives, the following preamble and resolutions are under consideration :

Whereas, John Brown, instigated, it is believed, by the Abolitionists in the so-called free States of this milederacy, and countenanced by the leading memers of the party known as the Republican party, fully cognizant of his plans, has recently attempted o excite a servile insurrection in the States of Virginis and Maryland; and whereas, although not angle slave was seduced to join actually in said inction, and the first person murdered in the outhreak by the conspirators was a negro opposing them, yet the said Brown and his associates were able, from the unprotected condition of security, to aptures town of 2,000 inhabitants, an armory, an enal of the United States, and to hold the same for two days, and several peaceful citizens were as-sasinated; and whereas, although all the conspirapractually engaged in this attempt have been, it supposed, killed or captured and executed, or are be executed according to law, after fair trial, it may be reasonably anticipated that others will be dieated to renew, and perhaps renew frequently, and instronger gangs, such murderous and treasonahe outrages against the peace and safety of the Southern States, and their domestic and political ingitations; therefore, be it
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representa-

fire of the State of South Carolina, That the defence and secure maintenance of the system of African sirery, as existing in the South, is a cause common trail the Southern States, and that the burden of it

Resolved, That at the call of a ny border or other Southern State, for a Convention of the Slaveholding States, the Governor, of the State of South Carolina equired to appoint suitable delegates to said envention, who are hereby authorized to pledge this State to furnish her quota of men, and her full contribution of money, for the fortification of the ne-cessary points on the northern frontiers of the slaveholding States, and the garrisoning and perpetual support of the same.

Resolved, That while the considerations of safety and security, obvious and paramount, justify and compel such measures of defence, in view of this incendiary attempt of John Brown and the apparent state of public sentiment in the so-called free this Legislature does not hesitate to declare that this Union, at best of doubtful value to the South, would be starcely an atom in the scale against the perpetual maintenance of our system of African slave-labor; and we advise that when the continuance of the said Union endangers or seriously impresses that system, that the South should discard said Union at once and

forerer.
Resolved, That the Governor of the State be quested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of all the States of this Confederacy, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Ordered to be printed, and for consideration to-

Mr. Elliott also offered the following :

Whereas, the Convention of this State in 1852 declared that the State was amply justified in dis-solving at once all political connection with her co-States; and, whereas, she was restrained from exeresing her sovereign right to do so, in deference to the opinions of her sister-States of the South; and, whereas, since that time, there have been inflicted on her people wrongs still more flagrant and insulting still more degrading than those complained of-and as the sentiment of her people is now unanimously for action: Be it, therefore, Resolved, That the Governor is authorized and em-

Jowered to call to his aid two citizens from each Congressional district of the State, who, with himself stall constitute a Committee of Safety; that the said Committee shall be authorized to communicate with and enter into negotiation and league with the who are prepared to unite with us in repelling the mcroachments made upon the South by the abolition party, which has become the prominent power in the non-slaveholding States of this Union.

Resolved, That when the Committee of Safety shall dem it expedient, they shall authorize the Governor to convene the Legislature, to take action that shall be necessary to protect the honor and secure the safe

lesolved. That the Governor is authorized, on be hashed, That the Governor is nationally all the same, to invite the Legislatures of the sarcholding States to appoint similar committees to carry out the objects had in view.

Resolved, That the Committee of Safety, while in

the actual discharge of duty, shall be entitled to reeire the pay and mileage now allowed members of legislature, and that their term of duty shall expire with the election of the next Governor, unless sooner

dissolved by the Legislature. Mr. Bryan offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That for the manufacture of the munitions and implements of war, two suitable labora-tories ought to be established and maintained; one in an accessible central position, East of the Mississeppi River, and the other in a similar position West of that river. And for this purpose South Carolina will appropriate \$100,000, and as much more as quired from time to time. la the House, Mr. Richardson offered the follow-

Resolved. That in the judgment of this Legisla-ture, the expense to which the State of Virginia has been subjected by the necessity imposed upon her to stream to justice upon the Abolitionists who had in-raded by taisd her dominion, ought justly to be borne by all the staveholding States, in proportion to their slave

solved, That, inasmuch as the recent movement Abolitionists at Harper's Ferry is the legitimate or Abolitionists at Harper's Ferry is the legitimate fruit and inevitable result of a wide-spread Abolitionism, which has taken complete possession of stery non-slaveholding State in the Union, it is the light and duty of the slaveholding States to require of the non-slaveholding States indemnity for the expenses which have been incurred in defeating a movement instinct of the state of the slaveholding States in defeating a movement instinct of the slaveholding States and supported by ent instigated by their teachings and supported by

their aid and sympathy.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be surthorized and requested to communicate these resolu-tions to the Governors of all the slaveholding States, and to tender to the Governor of Virginia the amount

assembly, a dissolution of this Union is inevitable; and inasmuch as it must come sooner or later, the

since her secession ordinance in 1852, to form a the protection of slave property in the Territories. States. She is still ready, and to this end she stands prepared, either to accept an invitation to a South-ern Congress, or to unite in a call for one, not to discuss the propriety of a dissolution, but to make the necessary arrangements; and in the event of such an invitation being tendered by one or more of the slaveholding States, or of such a call being made, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to convene the Legislature, to provide for the election of delegates to said Congress, to assist in carrying out the purpose herein above expressed. .

On motion of Mr. W m. Wallace, the resolutions were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

position of the State, as expressed in the Convention of 1852, declaring her right to secode from the I understand it is determined to organize a com Federal Union, and that the people should make common cause with those of Virginia, and be pre-pared to sustain her in her vindication of the instimittee report resolutions that the frontier States especially, and the Southern States generally, may rely upon the aid of South Carolina in vindication of their rights, in or out of the Union, and that the military contingent fund be increased \$200,000. The debate will take place to-morrow.

A dispatch from Columbia, to the Charleston Courier, states that in the Senate of that State on Tuesday, Mr. Rhett, introduced a resolution declaring that this General Assembly deem it inexpedient for the people of South Carolina to enter into any caucus or convention with the people of the North-ern States for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United

With a united South our course would be clear, and our future glorious; we could enforce equality

in peace and harmony in the Union—notwithstand-ing the associations of the past, and the remem-Constitution, but that every moral chord having brance of our common triumphs. (being treated us been sundered by their fanaticism, the last ligament, commiss and aliens, rather than brethren of the same that of trade, we will sever, and make the Union as family, and heirs of the same inheritance by the worthless to the North as it has become odious to North,) we can form a Confederacy with ability to the South. protect itself against any enemy, and command the

FLORIDA .- Gov. Perry, of Florida, has submitted his Message to the Legislature. On the subject of Federal relations, the Governor remarks :-

There can be no doubt that the so-called Republi can party, comprising a majority of the Northern people, and thus to all intents constituting the North, are responsible for John Brown's scheme of mingled villany and folly. That party, the North-ern people, by the elections which have occurred Harper's Ferry catastrophe, exhibit an un-

mistakable purpose of continuing in power.

Its two great engines of influence, the press and the pulpit, are daily becoming more insulting and aggressive towards our institutions and people. hat else then have we to expect while the continues, but the repetition, no one can say when, where, how often, or with what bloody issues, of ttempts like that lately thwarted in Virginia.

the lead of her sisters, yet this constitutes no reason frankest expression among those joined by a common destiny, she should remain silent. I believe that er voice should be heard in 'tones not loud but deep,' in favor of an eternal separation from those whose wickedness and fanaticism forbid us longer to live with them in peace and safety.

In this connection, the Governor recommends

horough re-organization of the military.

We can only state that we firmly and religiously selieve, that the Southern States will not submit to the inauguration of Seward as President of the Uni-ted States. We go further, and say that the South-thousand pores instruct us to detest, is madness and ern States will not submit to the inauguration of folly.' any Black Republican President whatever—that is, any man elected by the Republican party, as such, in its capacity as a separate and distinct political and sectional organization. In such an event, we are the City Hall on Friday evening, for the reorganization of the 'Southern Rights Association.' The the same moment, will go out of the Union and set up for themselves, and that the other States, Viror dreamed; but there is no mistaking the temper and purpose of the Southern people, and the ominous signs of the times.—Richmend Whig.

. Haymond, of Marion County, offered the followolution, which was adopted :

Resolved. That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of passing a law to the follow-

First: That retailers of goods of foreign growth and articles manufactured outside the limits of this

of money which under these resolutions this State The Interpressible Conflict in Kentucky.—Two feels called upon to contribute as her proportion of the expenses incurred by the State of Virginia.

In the Smale of South Carolina, the following Resolution of this General Assembly, a dissolution of this Union is inevitable:

Assembly, a dissolution of this Union is inevitable:

It has also been resolved to question the various candidates for the United States Senatorship, as to best interests of the South require that it should the extent of their adherence to the Pro-Slavery stand-Resolved, That South Carolina has been ready, maintain the power of Congress to make laws for A circular, puting these inquiries in a categorical form, has been algued by twenty five Senators and Representation, as sent out for reply. We shall now see how for an epoliticians of Kentucky will go in their fanaticism in behalf of Slavery .- Cin. Com

It is contemplated to form a more perfect union of the border States—Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, for instance, with special reference to a thorough system of defence against abolition forays. It is estimated that these States will demand protec tion of the general government, and in case of its refusal carry the war into Africa. For every citizen of these States who may be treated as Col. Washington and Mr. Alstadt have been, they will take half a dozen, and, it may be, lynch them. It will Washington, Dec. 11. The Charleston Courier come to this, if the government of this country does says that the Committee on Federal Relations in the not get into the hands of some firm man who will Legislature of South Carolina, on Wednesday, re- undertake to suppress these aggressions and protect commend the passage of resolutions reaffirming the citizens against gratuitous attacks of the character

pany in the city on the Zouave principle. They will be trained up to every species of drill which has made the Zouave the synonym of military efficiency, tations of the South. The minority of the Com-skill and daring. A gymnasium is to be gotten up mittee report resolutions that the frontier States es- for their special benefit, and every facility afforded them that money can secure. The population of Virginia within twelve months more will be one solid body of soldiers, armed and equipped for active service. — Richmond (Va.) Correspondence New York

> ' NON-INTERCOURSE THE FIRST REMEDY.'-Such is the heading of a two-column article in the Rich-mond Enquirer of Dec. 1st, the object of which is to urge the immediate abandonment on the part of Virginia and the whole South, of all trade and intercourse with the North. Hear the rampant organ of the redoubtable Gov. Wise:

' Fall and complete non-intercourse, enforced by fines and penalties that will keep out of our borders every article of Northern manufacture or importation, will teach Northern merchants and manufact in the Union, or maintain our independence out of turers that a people slandered by their papers, pilit. If, as I solemnly believe, we can no longer live laged by their citizens, and murdered by their ruf-

The pocket nerve, the most sensitive nerve in the repect and admiration of the world organism of the Northern people, can be so touched The election of a Black Republican President as to produce lock-jaw, at least upon the press.

will settle the question of our safety in the Union; We hope non-intercourse laws will be adopted by and although the forms of the Constitution may be every Southern State. We will then have this poor, complied with, its vital principle will be extinguish- barren, bleak, manipulating, not producing, section, laid suppliant at the feet of the South; the cry of ferior and degrading position, or seek new safeguards Abolitionism will have no more potency than a pupfor future security.'—Message of the Governor of py's whine. But our peace will not only be attained, an impetus will be given to Southern manufactures, that will place us independent of the world. While the factories of Lowell, Lynn and Springfield will become the haunts of bats and owls, those of he Southern States will be vocal with the hum of life-giving trade.'

> Ex-Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, in a letter he sent to a dinner to Senator Chestnut, denounces the political Conventions, and mounts his disunion steed, and urges a Southern Confederacy, as the only panacea for 'Sewardism and Abolitiom' Here is the way he would meet the crisis -

'Instead of sitting down in calm consideration of potency of moderation in arresting the onward march foes, I think it time that the public heart be aroused, by holding up the proud examples of the past and encouraging the fearless imitation of them. The feeling which inspired the noble sentiment-we have counted the cost, and find nothing so intolera-Florida, as the youngest and least populous of the outhern sovereignties, can only follow in action not dead in the hearts of our people, and if our leadthe lead of her sisters, yet this constitutes no reason why, at a time demanding the freest conference and frankest expression among those joined by a common a blaze in the Southern heart that would cause the very knees of our enemies to knock together with fear and trembling. I could name ten Southern Senators, who, by a concerted movement, could, in less than three months, rally their respective con stituents in favor of a Southern Confederacy.

which our fathers bargained for. Under it we are daily insulted, outraged and plundered, and the sooner it is dissolved, the better. To talk of friendship with those in whom our reason forbids as to

the same moment, will go out of the Union and set up for themselves, and that the other States, Virinia included, will ultimately, if not immediately, chanics, clerks, &c. A large number of persons enginia included, will ultimately, it not immediately, chanics, clerks, &c. A large number of the association, take precisely the same step. We confess that, un-rolled their names as members of the association, til recently, we have never so believed, or thought and it was resolved to call a general meeting of the til recently, we have never so believed, or thought counties. Daniel Loudon, Esq., the chairman, stated that \$40,000,000 worth of Northern goods were DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE, ETC.—Mr. Thomas meeting of ladies of Richmond would be held some evening this week, for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Southern Rights Association. He likewise stated that a large number of ladies had informed him that they had resolved to discriminate in their purchases hereafter against articles made in the Northern States.

State, shall pay an advalorem tax upon the actual amount of their yearly sales.

Scondly: That retailers of goods or other articles of the growth and manufacture of this State, shall only be required to pay a tax equal to one fourth of the tax paid by retailers of goods of foreign growth, and other articles manufactured outside of the limits of the Componental to the first acts of the Southern Confederacy would be the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain, which would stipulate for the admission into our ports of British shipping free of any tonnage duty, and the Thirdy: That wholesale merchants, who import their goods from foreign ports outside the limits of the United States, shall be authorized to sell by wholesale such goods so imported, without paying any tax therefor.

British shipping free of any tonnage duty, and the admission of British manufactured articles at a nominal point of British manufactured and admission of British manufactured and the admission of British manufactured outside the limits of should impose very high, if not prohibitory duties on Northern tonnage and Northern manufactures. The effect of all this would be to injure, if not deany tax therefor. any tax therefor.

Fourthly: That wholesale merchants who buy interests, or, in other words, beggar the North, and their goods outside of Virginia, and within the Uni-ted States, shall pay an advalorem tax upon the stead of fattening, as now, upon the Southern labor, amount of sales made by them, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise. - leave it to live on fanaticism and

independent of us. Under such a treaty as we speak of, she would get our cotton, and the supply of our demand for manufactures, and, smarter than the cutter' Yankees, would be content to let cuffee remain in the sphere intended for him by his Maker.

A postmaster in the county of Doddridge, in this State, wrote recently to Gov. Wise, asking informations of God for his many blessings during the year.' remain in the sphere intended for him by his Maker,
-Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

lic meeting, have adopted resolutions condemning county. The Governor referred the matter to John the selling or using of articles in that State manu-factured at the North, and setting forth an intention this State, and probably the ablest constitutional

ry, not to give an order for foreign goods to any party without an understanding that such goods should be shipped to James River when practicable.

The Charlotte, (N. C.) Bulletin finds in its Southern exchanges, from almost every section, sen-timents decidedly in favor of and advocating, under existing circumstances, a dissolution of the present American Confederacy. The editor remarks:— Without attempting to encourage such sentiments, we stand by as journalists ready to record them, and hold ourselves in readiness, as we have always been, to rally, at the first tap of the drum, under a Southern banner, upon whose folds shall be inscribed, 'Equality or Independence,'

TREASON IN VIRGINIA. The Richmond Whig

We can only state that we firmly and reigiously believe that the Southern States will not abmit to the inauguration of Seward as President of the United States. We will go further, and say that the Southern States will not submit to the inauguration of any Black Republican whatever-that s, any man elected by the Republican party, as such, in its capacity of a separate and distinct political and sectional organization.'

A joint committee of the Mississippi Legislature ave reported a resolution to the effect that if a Republican President of the United States be elected. the Governor be requested to convene the Legislature, provided other Southern States adopt similar measires, with a view to self-protection.

We cannot say that the Roanoke style of compoition has improved since the death of John Randolph, of that ilk. There is a college at Roanoke, and of course its students had to improve John Brown's raid. 'Twas thus they did it on the 3d ' Forasmuch, As the sacred soil of Virginia has

College, under the protection of the laws of Vir-ginia, do express our sentiments towards Wm. II. cavil and objection.

ernor, Henry A. Wise.
*Resolved, 3d, That we shall ever be ready to

Let us prepare for disunion : not precipitate it. lirect trade, and, consequently, friendly relations with Europe. Let us charge heavy license for the sale of all goods from the North, whether produced there, or imported from abroad; let us send our cotton, rice and tobacco directly to Europe; let us establish a stricter espionage over all visitors from the North, and a stricter espionage over all Virginians who deal or associate with them. who deal or associate with the

ho deal or associate with them.

' We may treat such Northerners as we please, as persons of ill fame, improper company for Virginians, and recognize, fine and imprison our own citiit is because the former have transcended their true zens, who deal or associate with them. Thus we constitutional limits, and have trenched upon the night expel all the itinerant quacks and pedlars, and chers from the most inimical Northern States .and from all of those States if experience proved it necessary to our safety. We might also punish our citizens who shipped grain by Yankee vessels, or proured goods of

in 1860, unless that party adopts new leaders and a new platform, will render disunion inevitable on the time, preparing for its consequences.'-Richmond

Its Washington correspondent, under date of Dec. st, says :-

I understand that the following programme has been substantially agreed upon by a number of lead-ing Southern men, in Congress and out of Congress,

missaries and incendiaries.

missaries and incendiaries.

Second—That in default of some such Congressional protection, the Southern members of both houses shall withdraw from Washington, and meet in a body in Richmond, Virginia, or some other conve-nient place, in view of the initial steps for an inde-ders, but if they are brought there in the mails,

Powers of Europe, including a programme of com-mercial treaties on a purely Southern basis, that can hardly fail to attract the sympathies of even England for Southern cotton, including Southern

A negro barber, named Wilson, went, a few days since, from his home in Chattanooga to Knoxville, to make a few purchases. He was followed closely and keenly watched by two men of stern visage, one of whom finally drew a fearful knife, and rushed at him, exclaiming: 'You're Fred Douglass!' In peril of his life, Wilson took to his heels, hotly pursued by a constantly increasing rabble, and barely escaping a terrible fate by dodging behind a fence and permitting his followers to pass by. He sustained no loss but that of his beaver, and went home by the first train. The next morning the two

A postmaster in the county of Doddridge, in this State, wrote recently to Gov. Wise, asking information as to what disposition he should make of such The citizens of Fauquier county, Va., in pubthis State, and probably the ablest constitutional to petition the Legislature to impose a fine upon any person who shall sell or use such articles.

The merchants of Richmond held a meeting on Wednesday, to take the necessary steps to effect a direct trade between Europe and Richmond. They pledged themselves from and after the first of Janua-

RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1859. Sir-The question is submitted to me for an opinion as to the effect of the law of Virginia upon the distribution of mail matter when it is of an incendiary character. A newspaper, printed in the State of Ohio, propagating abolition doctrines, is sent to a person through a post office in Virginia. What is

of Ohio, propagating abolition doctrines, is sent to a person through a post office in Virginia. What is the duty of the Postmaster in the premises? The law of Virginia (Code of Va., chap. 198, sec. 24) provides that 'If a Postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or writing (re-ferring to such as advise or incite negroes to rebel or make insurrection, or inculcate resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves) has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence; if it appear to him that the person to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of abolitionists, the Justice shall commit such person to jail. If any post-master or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars."

This law is obligatory upon every postmaster and deputy postmaster in the Commonwealth; and it is his duty, upon being aware that such book or writing is received at his office, to notify a Justice of the act, that he may take the proceedings prescribed in the section quoted.

This State law is entirely constitutional, and does

not, properly considered, conflict with the Federal authority in the establishment of post offices and post roads. This Federal power to transmit and carry mail matter, does not carry with it the power to publish or to circulate. This last is a great State power, reserved and absolutely necessary to be main-tained as a security to its citizens and to their rights. If the States had surrendered this power, it would, in these important particulars, have been at the mercy of the Federal authorities.

With the transmission of the mail matter to the

point of its reception, the Federal power ceases. At been invaded, her citizens incarcerated, and innocent that point, the power of the State becomes exclu-blood shed by a band of monomaniac fanatics, in-sive. Whether her citizens shall receive the mail stigated to the desperate deed by individuals beyond matter, is a question exclusively for her determinathe reach of law and justice; therefore, tion. Whatever her regulation upon the subject, is Resolved, 1st, That we, the students of Roanoke for her decision alone, and no one can gainsay it. tion. Whatever her regulation upon the subject, is

Seward, Joshua R. Giddings, and Wendell Phillips, lt is true the postmaster is an officer of the Federby casting upon them the infamous stigma of burning them in effigy.

Resolved, 24, That we fire a cannon as each not avoid his duty as a citizen; and the obligation image is consumed by the flames, and give three cheers for our intrepid, indefatigable, vigilant Governor, Henry A. Wise.

to perform the duty of his office cannot absolve him from obedience to the laws of his Commonwealth, nor will they be found to conflict. The State, in the *Resolved, 3d, That we shall ever be ready to case supposed, holds the hand of her citizen from receiving what is sent to him, and takes it herself. No citizen has the right to receive an invitation to treason against the commands of his State, and her law forbidding it and commanding it to be burned, and the 4th of March, 1861, the Union refers to the right of the citizen to receive, not to annot harm us. In the meanwhile, let us enact laws the right of the Federal power to transmit and carry of retaliation and non-intercourse, and establish a mail matter intended for him, which he does not re-

act of Congress.

It there be a conflict, therefore, between the posreserved rights of the State. In such a case the citizen, though a postmaster, must take care to obey the legitimate authority, and will not be exempt from the penalty of the State law by reason of any obligation to perform the duties of a Federal office, ared goods of any sort by them. which are made to invade the reserved jurisdiction. The election of a Black Republican as President of the State in matters involving her salety and her

peace.

It is eminently important that the provisions of the darch, 1861. We should delay it until that the law in question should be rigidly adhered to by time, preparing for its consequences.'—Richmond all the postmasters in the State, and that the Juswhose notice the matter may be brought, tices to should firmly execute the law whenever a proper case presents itself for their decision.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. TUCKER.

FOR THE GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The Postmaster General First—That in view of the Harper's Ferry abolition invasion, and its extensive and alarming ramifications; and in view of the sympathies of the abolitionized Republican party for Old John Brown, the constitutionality of the statute of that State decreases and the constitutionality of the statute of that State decreases and the constitutionality of the statute of that State decreases and the constitutionality of the statute of that State decreases and the constitutionality of the statute of that State decreases and the constitution of the statute of the state of the state decreases and the constitution of the state of the and the threats of that party to reduce the South to submission, a special law shall be demanded of Congress for the future protection and security of the cite the slave population to insurrection, he asks Southern States against all abolition conspirators, to be instructed as to his duty in reference to such documents should they be received through the mails for distribution at the office of which he has charge. The Postmaster General replies that the people Virginia may not only forbid the introduction as In anticipation of this alternative, I am further advised that the Southern Congressional meeting, in Richmond or elsewhere, will proceed to put the South in a proper position before the great Western Powers of Europe, including a programme of

> day of December as a day of Thanksgiving in that State. An unusual effort was made to secure uni-formity in the day selected by the Executives of the several States: the reasons of Gov. Stewart snon-compliance may possibly be explained by the following paragraphs in the St. Louis Republican, which appeared several days previous to the proclamation:—

'The Black Republican States, and some others, age, one of whom finally drew a fearful knile, and rushed at him, exclaiming: 'You're Fred Douglass!' In peril of his life, Wilson took to his beels, hotly pursued by a constantly increasing rabble, and harely escaping a terrible fate by dodging behind a fence and permitting his followers to pass by. He sustained no loss but that of his beaver, and went disloyal preachers, the staple of which will be a denunciation of all the slaveholders, and prayers for the dissolution of the Union. This may do very well for the North, the preachers and politicians of

SECTIONAL SPITE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Independent says :

Since my last letter, we have had a singular outburst of anti-Puritanism in Washington. Our Common Council usually authorizes the Mayor to issue a proclamation for a day of public Thanksgiving. But this year that sage body voted to dis-pense with the time-honored observance, and prin-cipally because it is of New England origin! The cipally because it is of New England origin! most powerful arguments were made against setting apart a day, as if the community here were in danger of being abolitionized at once. New England was represented to be the hot-bed of anti-slavery, and therefore it was beneath the dignity of Washington to observe one of her 'feast days.'

From the Hartford Press, Dec. 12. THE SOUTHERN REIGN OF TERROR.

Two young men of this State-James J. Miller, of Hartford, 17 years old, (large of his age and looking older), and Emmons J. Coc, of Meriden—have just returned from North Carolina with a rather uncomfortable experience of the manner in which some

of the people of that region observe the guaranties of the Constitution.

They went to Salisbury, Rowen county, about four weeks ago, as travelling agents for L. Stebbins, publisher, of this place, to sell two large and handsomely illustrated volumes, 'The History of the North American Indians,' and 'The History of Christ and His Apostles.' They took a room at the Mount Vernon House, and after thoroughly can-Hill on Monday, Nov. 22, and returned on the evening of the 23d.

On their way back in the evening, they met two men returning from court, who asked, 'Do you know Old Brown, the insurrectionist?' 'No.' know Old Brown, the insurrectionist? 'No.'
'Well, you look out, or you will be in jail pretty
soon.' They heard nothing more till Wednesday
morning, when, as they were looking at a fire which
broke out in the Methodist Church, Coe heard the
Mayor say to a man standing by—'Yes, that's the
very man; he stops at the Mount Vernon House.'
'Are you speaking of me?' said Coe. 'Yes,' He
handed them his card, and with Miller returned to
the hotel, whither they were followed by the man the hotel, whither they were followed by the man to whom the Mayor had spoken. In a short time, an officer with five patrol men, carrying heavy canes, came to their door. Miller opened it, and politely asked them in. He also offered them his trunk, his keys, papers, books, letters, &c., and invited them to satisfy themselves as to his character and business. They chose to take the young men directly to the Police Court.

Arriving there, accompanied by a great crowd, a scene ensued supremely ludicrous to any by-stander who could have dared to laugh. Three magistrates presided. The trunks were brought in, the leaves of the books turned over and over, and laid a good deal, and then swore a great deal, and then questioned and swore more. They opened carefully and shook out every shirt and pair of trowsers, but

no treason appeared.

The presiding magistrate said that there was nothing against them but suspicion, yet he thought it better to bind them over for trial before the Supreme Court, requiring \$500 bail. They asked Miller and Coe if they were ready to give bail. 'Certainly not,' said Miller; 'take us to

So they went to jail with a solemn process six officers around them, and ten couples in front, and six more in the rear. They sent for a lawyer, R. B. Moore, who proved himself a frank, generous, sensible friend throughout. They had crowds of visitors daily, asking to see the 'D—d Yankees,' or the 'D—d Abolitionists.'

On Tuesday, the 29th, they were brought into the Superior Court, and the prosecuting attorney told the Court that 'These young men were ignorant of the laws, and, so far as ascertained, had committed no intentional offence,' &c. The Judge lectured them—for what, nobody knew—and told them that on paying their jail fees, \$4 12 each, they should be discharged. They paid the bill, but returned to the jail for protection from the mob of 'lewd fellows of the baser sort,' who manifested great anxiety to use tar and feathers.

In the evening, the sheriff escorted them to the hotel, where they kept close. Crowds gathered at

the depot, hoping to get a chance at them as they took the cars. On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, gatherings in the street indicated a disposition to mob them, and they armed themselves with a de-termination to resist, and the landlord told them— If they tar and feather you, they shall tar and feather me also. On Thursday, at noon, they quietly took a buggy for Lexington, a station some miles distant, where they waited, appearing not to know each other, for the midnight train. Excepting some close questioning at Portsmouth, they met no further difficulty, and took the steamer for New

Among the ridiculous and wholly baseless stories against them, it was said that they had called slaves into gin-shops, talked two hours with them pri-vately, sold them books, and told them that if they wately, sold them books, and told them that it they would only run away somewhere 'across the river,' the invading army that came to resue John Brown would take them off, and also promised to correspond with them, &c. They heard threats in abundance daily, but escaped without serious loss, aside from the breaking up of their business and the expenses of their defense.

The Cincinnati Commercial states that anonymous

The Cincinnati Commercial states that anonymous letters in mourning envelops are being sent through the Newport (Ky.) post office to Republican residents of that town, warning them to take their leave of the soil of Kentucky. Mr. J. R. Whittemore, a gentleman who resides in Newport and does business in Cincinnati, recently received notice to leave on or before the 1st day of December, 1859.

Four individuals who were regarded as 'rather noxious to the community,' have recently been ordered to leave Orangeburg, S. C. The first was a school teacher, a young man calling himself D. Heagle, from New York. The next were two young men, house painters, one by the name of Mahon, who also hailed from the State of New York, and the other who signed his name as Clarkson, from North er who signed his name as Clarkson, from North Carolina. The fourth was a book agent named Day. Each was compelled to take the first train which left town after their warning.

The surest way, and perhaps the only way, to prevent such resorts to that justly reprobate code—lynch law, is for those philanthropists who cannot restrain the expression of their Anti-Slavery sontiments, to leave the benighted communities of the South, and make their homes in more congenial regions.—Savannah News.

THE PERSON WATER OF THE PARTY OF

BANISHMENT OF A SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 2.

some portions of the interior of the Commonwealth

subjecting him to serious indignities and incon-

locality as he emerged from the tavern, was the only thing that saved him from a disagreeable over-

bauling. The gentleman assured me that he was well armed, and determined that the first man who

laid hands upon him should die. I have had myself

some little experience in this sort of treatment, and

I can therefore appreciate its disadvantages. While standing in the hall of a hotel in North Carolina,

some year or two ago, awaiting the meeting of an

assembly whose proceedings I had gone to report for the Herald, I was rudely seized by two ruffians, who planted themselves, on each side of me, and carried me into the street, there to ascertain what my

purpose in coming to town was, and to administer due punishment if it was not in keeping with their views. By this time we were approached by several

doubtless, was a distinguished gentleman of that

State, who instantly recognized me. The observance

of the recognition by these ruffians caused them im-

mediately to release me. Being then without any means of defence, I was forced to submit to this

From a Richmond paper.

*\$100,000 REWARD .- MESSES, EDITORS: 1 will

be one of one hundred gentlemen who will give twenty-live dollars each for the heads of the following

· Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; Chas. Sumner.

Massachusetts; Horace Greeley, New York; John P. Hale, New Hampshire; Wendell Phillips, Henry

Ward Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Cheever, New York; Rev. Mr. Wheelock, New Hampshire; Schuy-

ler Colfax, Anson Burlingame, Owen Lovejoy, Amos P. Granger, Edwin B. Morgan, Galusha A. Grow,

Joshua R. Giddings, Edward Wade, Calvin C. Chaf-fee, William H. Kelsey, William A. Howard, Henry

Waldron, John Sherman, Geo. W. Palmer, Daniel

W. Gooch, Henry L. Dawes, Justin S. Morrill, I. Washburn, jr., J. A. Bingham, Wm. Kellogg, E. B. Washburne, Benj. Stanton, Edward Dodd, C. B. Tompkins, John Covode, Cad. C. Washburne,

Samuel G. Andrews, A. B. Olin, Sidney Dean, N. B. Durfee, Emory B. Pottle, DeWitt C. Leach, J

F. Potter, T. Davis, Massachusetts; T. Davis, Iowa; J. F. Farnsworth, C. L. Knapp, R. E. Fenton,

Philemon Bliss, Mason W. Tappan, Charles Case,

James Pike, Homer E. Boyce, Isaac D. Clawson, A. S. Murray, Robert B. Hall, Valentine B. Horton, Freeman H. Morse, David Kilgore, William Stewart, Samuel B. Curtis, John M. Wood, John M. Parker,

S. A. Purviance, Francis E. Spinner, Silas M. Burroughs. And I will also be one of one hundred to pay five hundred dollars each (\$50,000) for the head

William H. Seward, and would add a similar re-

ward for Fred. Douglass, but regarding him head

and shoulders above these Traitors, will permit him

From a Richmond paper.

SOUTHERN DIABOLISM. The Wytheville (Va.)

Te'egraph thus refers to the barbarous treatment of a man suspected of being an Abolitionist, who was

got loose, he ran like a quarter nag, about 2:40, and that the treatment received by this scamp is but an

earnest of the way in which the people of Virginia

ABOLITIONISTS IN TROUBLE AND TAR .- We learn

by a private dispatch from Frankfort that one Caudy,

and another man by the name of Fee. Abolition brethren, from Jackson, who were holding a pro-tracted meeting near London, Laurel county, were tarred and feathered last Monday. Their heads were

shaved, hot tar poured over them, and then feathers were applied.—Louisville Democrat.

Another Tar and Feathers Case, -A Scotchman

named Sandy Tate, having expressed himself rather

too freely upon the slave question and Harper's Fer-ry affair, in the village of Salisbury, North Carolina, was recently seized by a mob, and tarred and feath-ered, after which he was placed upon a fence-rail

and carried to a neighboring duck pond, where, in

ONE OF BROWN'S MAP MEN .- A book pedler,

named Albritton, was arrested in Marion, Ala., on the 3d inst. The American says: He was arrested

about 8 o'clock this morning, and carried to Cahaba.

where it is reported, they have the documents show-

ing him to be one of the original men to be stationed on the line of the published Brown Map. We learn from Marshal Curtis that there is sufficient proof,

found in the prisoner's trunk, to convict him, beyond

a shadow of a doubt, of being an emissary. If so,

the Lord have mercy on his soul (?), for we know the people of Cahaba well enough to feel confident

that they will give him full justice, terrible as i may be.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Columbus Geo. Sun mentions the arrest in that city, of Wm. Scott, a member of the firm of Charles Scott & Co., dealers in embroideries, linens,

etc., New York. An open expression of sympathy for 'Old Brown,' and the possession of Beecher's incendiary sermous were the occasion of the arrest. He received 'notice to quit,' and took his departure

In Charlottesville, Va., a man from the North

named Rood, has been arrested on suspiciou, and papers found on him sufficiently important to warrant his imprisonment. Another suspicious man is in jail at Union, Monroe county, Va. He has but one arm, says he is from Baltimore, and that hie name is Nicholas Mitchell.

as and of retails we have

will deal with all suspicious persons.

. One of the prominent citizens, aiding as

Pulaski county, the other day :

to remain where he now is.

persons, amongst whom, most fortunately

indignity.

His recognition by a gentleman of the

D Sl the strength of the sherifarm their by I he were Ibe were Ibe were Ibe were Ibe with their by I have a strength of the sherifarm in their beautiful their by I have a strength of the sherifarm in the sherifar

LETTER FROM A COLORED MAN IN ONLY TO L. MARIA CHILD. of humanity with a dingy surface claim affinity to man, permit me to ask a gree

of one of clear white and pure heart. When convenient, will you send us your likeness sire it to occupy a place in our best room, with t John Brown, whose likeness we already have. are allowed to visit him in prison, we would like have it taken, if possible, in the act of pouring the wounds of that noble, though misguided has thropist; or, like Pocahontas, screening his head the impending blow of that vindictive law of my ta tive State, which knows no mercy for these un ing to liberate the captive. We desire to hand to to our posterity, in connection with the trage see Harper's Ferry, the pictures of two honest per We know, by your communication to the Ge Virginia, that your heart throbs in unison with ; For we would go all the way on foot to Chale and pick a hole through the jail, if permitted take up that old man Brown, and carry him ca shoulders through the glittering baronets, and he the troops of the United States guard, not from fearing a leaden ball. Indeed, we felt some when we read the Governor's reply; for it w mark of human kindness, not to be looked for, when we remember that the same angel still live heaven, that delivered St. Peter, may we not be

deliverers, with better heads, though not with bene hearts, to break the chains. No doubt you noticed in the Richmond French the 5th inst., the editor's opinion of you and you school. Would to God there were a thousand to me of such hearts and heads, with a Wilberferce to guide them ! Then we would look with hope for the vipinflu were Ferr that the thoriz unus hour corn prose from num paper laute so so so getti so lig

noon tend was and main were der

Maritheir by G dress consisted in att ladier east of some from comments.

The seman se

Cop Ohis terviter Butloner very name also He awai ishes ing e ers v room resign ly h milit of ti T for t ly a give an a

A towing rother class of each of the class arms and had resc do the class and the control of the class and the control of the class and the cl

Who would not rather be John Brown, and has his memory cherished with such tender gratitude by the poor and the oppressed, than to have his brun statue set up in front of the State House, a result for hunting slaves?

ed justice in our estimate of actions.

We who believe that all fighting with carnal weeons is contrary to the teachings of Jesus, do think the John Brown made a grievous mistake; but while ve deeply regret the means he employed to advace righteous principles, we cannot withhold a hearth tribute of respect to the generous motives and adsacrificing spirit of the brave old martyr.

Instead of blaming him for carrying out his on convictions by means we cannot sanction, it would be more profitable for us to inquire of ourselves whether we, who believe in a 'more excellent way,' have enried our convictions into practice, as faithfully as la did his. We believe in moral influence as a cure in the diseases of society. Have we exerted it as onstantly and as strenuously as we ought against the giant wrong, that is making wreck of all the free inlegacy? Do we bear our testimony against it is the parlor and the store, the caucus and the conference, on the highway and in the cars? Do we stamp upta the impressible minds of our children a deep counttion of its inherent wickedness and consequent danger Do we exclude the ravening monster from our chardes, as we ought to do? Do we withhold respect from ministers, who are silent concerning this mighty iniquity? Do we brand with ignominy the statement, who make compromises with the foul sin, for ther own emolument? Nay, verily! We erect status to them. And because we have thus failed to perfer our duty in the 'more excellent way,' the end comet by violence; because come it must.

Let him who is without sin in this matter cast the first stone at the gray head of that honest old Punits, John Brown!

that it was a religious duty to 'remember these is bonds as bound with them; and he verily thought a was serving God to fight in a righteous cause. Therfore, shall his memory be forever enshrined in the grateful hearts of a down-trodden race, and command the respect of all true friends of justice and freedom.

In the midst of awful tribulations, his subline faith

Parewell to thee, faithful old here and martyr The Recording Angel will blot out thy error with a

tear, because it was committed with an honest hear.

IF It is utterly impossible for us to chronicle our columns a hundredth part of what is transpired on the all-exciting question of slavery in the country To do this, we need to publish a daily Liberator, el twice its present size. We have on hand the procesings of scores of commemorative meetings held in the ferent parts of the country on the day of the exertion of John Brown, all of which we should be gist monstration of sympathy and exalted appreciated We have also on file many communications, but cotrespondents must have patience. It is important that

delphia on Saturday forenoon, at which Thomas Garett, of Wilmington, Del., was one of the speakers He said that for fifteen years he had been a sort of pilot to put the negro in the direction of liberty. It response to a question, he stated that, in all, he had rescued twenty-two hundred and forty-fire slaves from bondage. He made it a point aways to tell shoul this work when he was asked.

THE PEDLER'S HEGIRA.

With heroic disregard to personal inconveniences, Virginia has resolved, since old John Brown so nearly subjugated her, to expel from her borders all persons who may be likely to infuse notions of liberty into her servile population. As our forefathers, in the time that tried men's souls, with persistent self-denial, abstained from the use of the Chinese infusion, as they rejected broadcloth and made their Sunday suits of homespun, as they dispensed with all articles of British manufactures in their abhortence of British manufactures in their abhortence of British oppression, so the Virginians of to Within the last few days, an occurrence took place in one of the young ladies' schools of this city which shows that even Yankee school-teachers, who come South to make money, cannot keep a discreet tonguin their head. Abolition is in them, and it will gust out one way or another.
In the case in point, some of the young lady scholars were talking over the excitement of Harper's Ferry, and one or more of them expressed an opinion, saying 'Old Brown ought to be hanged!' The teacher from down East, who, we understand rence of British oppression, so the Virginians of to-day are determined as far as possible to accustom of their company at convenience or personal use and ornament with which they have hitherto been largely supplied by

from down East, who, we understand, gave lessons in music and French, rebuked the young pupils for call-ing the Kansas murderer and robber, 'Old Brown,' and stated that they should name him as 'Mr. the perambulating pedlers, tramping tinkers, and chaffering chapmen of the North. From her granite hills redundant with population, New England has been accustomed to send forth numbers of these Brown,' that he was engaged in a meritorious cause and was a good and brave man, whose object was no The young daughters of the South did not relish this laudation of the old sin-dyed rascal, who would petty merchants, with pack on back, or wares in inincite, pay, and arm negroes, to maltreat or murde them; they made known the expressions of the Yan kee teacher to the Principal of the Academy, who plantation, far from crowded mart, have carried a supply of numerous articles apparently insignificant, but the want of which is found seriously to inter-fere with the barmonious progress of domestic af-fairs. Notwithstanding the occasional complaints of wooden nutmegs, basswood pumpkin isseeds, pans after investigating the matter, immediately dis-charged the offending teacher. She made tracks for the North the same evening, but will, doubtless, make capital out of the occurrence somewhere down in Maine or Massachusetts, where every feminine, with solder that wouldn't stand hot water, and at its opening, for mutual understanding and co-ope clocks that wouldn't go unless carried, the Yankee who is just able to spell 'c-a-t,' thinks she can teach pedler was and is on the whole a very useful man in his way, North or South. But patriotism demands a sacrifice. The rights and the property of all Southern children. The action of the school principal in question was right, for, bear in mind, those who are not for us are against us.' Virginia are at stake. Since John Brown's invasion, every white man, not a native of Virginia, within her borders, is a suspected individual. In every pedler they behold a conspirator and an abo-THE EXCITEMENT AGAINST NORTHERN MEN IS VIRGINIA .—The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 18th, says: litionist in disguise. They apprehend lest every A gentleman from Baltimore, who was on his way South upon a tour for the benefit of his health, in formed me last evening, that however great might be the advantages of the trip, he would forego it sooner than submit to the suspicions and scrutinies of which he was the object at various points upon his passage through Virginia. He travelled through

slaves in a county, and to bid defiance to whole regiments of local militia. In every covered one-horse cart that drives up an avenue, they behold another Trojan horse filled with demoniac abolitionists thirsting for blood, and each trembling planter, as he before reaching here. I know an instance in which the presentation of a Massachusetts bank note at a gazes on the unwelcome sight, exclain tavern in the country, by a gentleman who resides in Virginia, and is sound upon the State, was nearly 'Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.'

Therefore the ancient Commonwealth proclaims, Avaunt ! ve race of pedlers ! Come not to disturb our repose with horrible suspicions of invasion and midnight murder. Cross not our borders to incite our sleek, well-fed, contented, happy slaves to flight or rebellion. Seek not to interfere with our divine institution. Take not advantage of our hospitalities to arm our servants against us. Since ve will also seek to rob us of our most profitable live stock, come no longer among us. We will dispense with, or will rather travel scores of miles to get our pins and needles, our stone ware and our brooms ribbons and our laces, our tin pans and our cutlery, our clocks and clothes-pins, and the thousand other ye sample agents! we will no longer contribute to swell the plethoric purses of your Northern manu-facturers.' And so each valiant son of the Old Dominion, armed with bowie-knife and revolver, strongly fortified with abundance of pure corn-stalk whisey, and large squares of genuine Virginia leaf, constitutes himself a vigilance committee, and whenever he meets one of the forbidden and abhorred race, with strong intimation of the personal discomfort that he will otherwise cause, and premonitions of a trial before Judge Lynch, followed by application of tar and feathers, and a free ride on the sharp edge of a rail, persuades him to turn his reluctant footsteps northward, sighing, but in vain, over profits never to be realized, but still too happy to escape the total confiscation of his little stock. class was in our office last week, who found the atmosphere of Charlestown decidedly insalubrious, in prospect, at least, and made a sudden retreat from that happy land.

And so the pedlers fly—Virginia rejoicing at their discomfiture. How the vacuum will be supplied, remains to be seen. Here is evidently a natural want to be provided for. The periodical visits of the pedler will be missed, and discontent will ensue. It is a problem demanding all the genius of a Wise to solve. Here he may display the genius of a statesman, by devising some institution adapted to the emergency, or with patriotic self-denial may take e pack, or assume the guidance of a one-horse cart himself, setting a giorious example to all the sons of the F. F. V's, how to act for their country's good in these trying times. If he shows himself equal to the occasion, we shall not despair of seeing him yet elected to the Presidential chair.—New Bedford Republican Standard. .

THE VIRGINIA DEMONSTRATION AT THE SOUTH.

Stephen C. Foster, Chas. J. Gilman, C. B. Hoard, John Thompson, J. W. Sherman, Wm. D. Braxton, James Buffington, O. B. Matteson, Richard Mott, We are satisfied that every intelligent man in the South has been completely disgusted at the broad and pathetic farce that has been played off before RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE SEV Geo. K. Robbins, Ezekiel P. Walton, James Wilson, the public about the hanging of that hoary villain, · Old Brown.' From the 500 invaders in possession of Harper's Ferry, and the 1000 negroes carried off to the mountains of Pennsylvania—from the further invasions and threats of invasion—the arsons and fears of arson-the marches and counter-marche the ponies and cessations of ponies—Governor Wise, the energetic, and his troops—down to the final climax of military aid offered by Gov. Gist of South Carolina to the Gov. of Virginia, for the purpose of making certain the aforesaid hanging of Old Brown it is a tissue of disgrace, exaggeration and the control of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and rendering it impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a secretary of the Board. or, who has regard for the dignity and responsibility of the Southern people. To us it really looks as if those in possesseion of the telegraph were in league to ridicule the South, and make us a laughing-stock jury, and executioner, after ordering him to be hung, coolly proceeded to execute sentence. Having hung him till nearly dead, he cut him down and gave him a breathing spell, and when restored sufficiently to to ourselves and before the world. We sincerely trust that our legislature, which meets to-day, wil a breathing spell, and when restored sufficiently to undergo another swing, he was again suspended for a few moments. After having undergone this process five times, for each of the insurrectionists, Old Brown, Coppie, Cook, Stevens, and Hazlett, he was permitted to go, but not until he had been admonsshed, if caught in this vicinity, he would have to take the sixth and fatal leap. It is said, in conclusion of the whole proceedings, that when the fellow got loose, he ran like a quarter pag, about 2.40 and bear this in mind, and take no action whatever in regard to ourselves or our institutions, that may even have the appearance of being prompted by the Vir ginia farce and its terrorism.—Charleston Mercury

The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

REMEMBER THE TERMS.

To our Subscribers. Those of our subscriber who have not paid for the current year,-that is, from January 1st, 1859, to January 1st, 1860,-are reminded of the standing rule by which their papers will be discontinued after February 1st, 1860, unless payment for the same be previously sent in.

The Financial Committee, in calling attention to the above standing rule, would also ask every subscriber, for the sake of the cause, as well as for the sake of the paper, to do what in him lies to extend the circulation of the Liberator, at least to the extent of procuring each one an additional name for our the presence of an immense throng of people, he was ducked until he recented. Upon being released, the poor fellow took to his heels, and has never been seen since.

HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Friends! the time is short, and the work of secur ing names to the PETITION should be taken up and completed without loss of time. Do not let the work be thrown entirely on one or two persons in any place. In every town let a committee, of men and women representing all parts of the town, be selected, who will see that the petition is presented at every house. By this division of labor, the work will be easily and speedily done. If It needs only this effort to secure, we believe, the names of five-sixths of the men and recmen of Massachusetts to the petition. Many hearts and hands are now at work for this object throughout the North. Let Massachusetts not be found wanting. "Give the petition to your representative in the Legislature; or, if preferred, send it to the care of SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative

of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: The undersigned, citizens of

the words, is the die to be nothing in the world by

fassachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end to LAVE-HUNTING, in Massachusetts, by enacting correct one, even by the New York and Boston Trac iat no person who has been held as a Slave shall be elivered up, by any officer or court, State or Fede- They would undoubtedly declare it to forbid all 'say d, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming im on the ground that he owes 'service or labor , such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave suspicion of adultery, made a compulsory resignation tates of this Union.

THE

of their company at

THE MUSIC HALL,

We, who now unite in this heartfelt invitation, ar significant one horse cart, who, to many a remote not of Northern origin exclusively; some are of the plantation, far from crowded mart, have carried a South and some have been already. South, and some have been slaveholders. But all see ing clearly that the present must be a year of ur wonted moral exertion, if our country is to be carried successfully through the present hopeful erisis, unite in entreating their friends to meet them in this way ration, counsel and encouragement, sympathy and congratulation. Never were the signs of the peacefu extinction of slavery so full and propitious to the eyes long trained to read them aright.

We shall shortly send special invitations to both

earlier and later friends as soon as the day in January can be determined by consultation with the more pair of tin boxes slung over the peripatetic's shoul-der may be filled with pikes six feet long, with ri-who love their native land, and are beginning to feel distant friends. In the mean time, we entreat all fles, pistols and ammunition sufficient to arm all the deeply moved, to serve and save it, to consider the necessity of steady, long-sustained, unremitting exertion, such as we carry on, and to uphold it now be presence, if possible-at all events by letter and by sympathy. The names of such as have reasons for avoiding publicity will be sacredly kept, and our grateful expressions conveyed to them by private acknowledgment.

Let none who sympathize with us be absent be tule our special invitation may fail to reach them or cident and omission, however carefully guarded an inst, are almost unavoidable in issuing invitations on so large a scale; and the occasion is one that will. we trust, bring to our acquaintance many now unnot be content with depleting our pockets, but must known to us, whose co-operation will be most valu-

We entreat any whose love of the cause induce them to hesitate about making what they account small subscription, to remember that while the largest sum is small in comparison with the grandeur of the things ye have hitherto supplied us with. Depart, Cause, the smallest may be the expression of high feeling, high thinking, and self-sacrifice.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON. MARY WILLEY. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT, ELIZA ANDREW, SARAH P. ATKINSON, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. AUGUSTA G. KING. ELIZABETH VON ARNIM. ANNA SHAW GREENE. ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT. MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER, MARY E. STEARNS.

ENTH AND NINTH COMMANDMENTS. newspapers, religious and secular, in Boston, and

thence has been circulated all over the country, and sent to England :-He has resigned, and is no longer to be recognized as an officer of the Board. The masts referred to have no connection with his official action. By order of

the Prudential Committee. (Signed.)
CHARLES STODD(ARD, Chairman. R. ANDERSON, Clerk. Boston, November 29th, 1859.

The explanation of this sudden and decisive action ppearing immediately after the card above quoted, , that the Prudential Committed of the American Board have accidentally discovered that Dr. Pomroy has, on three different occasions, paid large sums o hush-money to buy the silence of three women who made charges against him. What wonder that, after this, they should say, it is 'impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a Secretary of the

Whatever may be the faults of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, no one can say that they approve, or favor, or apologize for, or acquiesce in, adultery, as far as heathen countries and the free States of the American Union are con cerned. In all these regions, they are careful t guard a purity as free from suspicion as from sin and, as soon as the character of one of their officers falls under suspicion of this guilt, even before they or any one, can confidently say that he is guilty, they feel that he is no longer a suitable person to transac their business, and they require his resignation as the alternative of immediate expulsion. If they should ever be charged with favoring the commission of adultery, or allowing it to pass unreproved among THE PETITION FOR PROHIBITING SLAVE. their Northern Corporate and Honorary members and especially among their official servants, they can point to the case of Dr. Pomroy as a triumphant vindication.

If a Turk, unacquainted with the peculiarities of the popular American religion, and unacquainted with the lives of Southern members of the Board should ask the reason of this unsparing severity against adultery, they would tell him that this act is violation of the seventh commandment of the deca logue. He would naturally infer from this, that the whole of this code is held in like veneration, and that the disregard of any other of its provisions would be visited with the same severity. But such a conclusion would show his ignorance of the pecu liarities above mentioned.

The ninth commandment of the decalogue forbid lying as stringently as the seventh forbids adultery It is said that a strict constructionist once attempted to excuse his violation of truth by saying that it was committed for his neighbor, and not against his neighbor.' But no such theory of the meaning of the ninth commandment has been openly assumed as the Societies, and certainly not by the American Board ing of that which is not."

This very Dr. Pomroy, who has just now, under of his Secretaryship in the American Board, told a deliberate lie in regard to their position during his falsehood, for it could not be assailed with any thing recent visit to England, repeating it as often as he was met by a statement of the facts respecting their Cherokee and Choctaw missions, It had become known to a portion of the English people, that slave- not wholly true. The Chairman came down from the holders were admitted, as Christians, into the churches established by those missions; that the missionaries insisted upon so receiving them; that the Prudential been lynched at Richmond, had ne uttered then Committee never at all prohibited such admission of there that evening. Thanks to God, I said as I read slaveholders-and never made the least objection or it, a hunker cannot live in Massachusetts without showed the least repugnance to this wicked practice, being wider awake than he imagines! He must im until importunate remonstrances were repeatedly bibe fanaticism. Insurrection is epidemic in the State made by a portion of their patrons in the Northern States; then they hinted to the missionaries the expe- in the very structure of the State; and when the diency of taking away the occasion of such complaints, all the time carefully avoiding the giving of half the curse at least turns into a blessing. I thank ti-slavery position."

vancement of their purposes? These are important questions. We have no hope

mains precisely as it was in 1837, when they adopt- action. ed, and in 1839, when, after discussion, they REAF- There is one picture which stands out in bright re FIRMED, a resolution forbidding those missionaries in lief in this event. On that mountain side of the Aditheir employ who had embraced anti-slavery princi- rondac, up among the snows, there is a plain cottageples to use the paper and presses of the Board (the plain living, and high thinking, as Wordsworth says. only means of printing within their reach) to print Grouped there, are a family of girls and boys, hardly any letter, tract or appeal' remonstrating against over twenty; sitting supreme, the majestic spirit of a slavery, with a view to its being sent to individuals, or communities, in the United States.' Their breed their sons for ambition, avarice, trade; he-breeds missionaries still labor under this disqualification for his for martyrdom, and they accept serenely, their placusing their experience of the pernicious and depraves. Hardly a book under its roof but the Bible. No ing influence of slavery abroad, in direct opposition sound so familiar as prayer. He takes them in his to the slavery they have left at home. But English right hand and in his left, and goes down to the land abolitionists can, if they will, extort answers to these of bondage. Like the old Puritans of two hundred questions, as well as to the additional questions, years ago, the muskets are on one side, and the pikes which should now demand of the Board, in thunder tones, from every 'evangelical' church in Great the domestic altar as it did from the lips of Brewster Britain, Why they did not purge the Choctau churches and Carver, and no morsel is ever tasted without that from slaveholders, instead of, or previous to, cutting same grace which was made at Plymouth and Salem them adrift! and .- WHY THEY STILL SUPPER THEIR and at last he flings himself against the gigantic sys-CHEROKEE CHURCH-MEMBERS TO HOLD, BUY AND SELL tem, which trembles under his single arm. You SLAVES, WITHOUT LIM.T AND WITHOUT OBSTRUCTION? measure the strength of a blow by the force of the re-

• Dr. Pomroy, at the late Annual Meeting, urged the Board to disregard this debt, and to go on increasing their expenditure, confident that the people would supply whatever they should call for. Probawould supply whatever they should call for. Proba-bly they wili follow this advice, and very likely the people will fulfil the prophecy.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE PURITAN PRINCIPLE AND JOHN BROWN. On Sunday last, the desk at the Music Hall was

occupied by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., who delivered an impressive discourse upon 'The Puritan Principle' the manifestation and fruit of which he found in the present generation, in the character and life of the man whom Virginia hast just doomed to the gibbet. Notwithstanding the very severe storm, a large congregation assembled, and at times the speaker elicited irrepressible applause. The Atlas and Bee, of Monday, contained a complete report of the discourse by Mr. Yerrinton. We regret that we can find room for only the concluding portion of it :-

· What has John Brown done for us? The world in his hands, and henceforth it is sacred forever. the victim had a right to arrest the course of his mas-

What shall it teach us? 'Go thou, and do like- a right to say, 'We created him.' wise." Do it, by a resolute life. Do it, by a fearless | Lord Bacon, as he takes his march down the cen New England, and drag him down to the level of the worthy to stand upon my grave! brutal Swiss of politics, and judge him indecent be- It seems to me that this is the lesson of Puritanism and benighted intellect of Gerrit Smith. On that occasion, too, a noble island was calumni-

ated. The New England scholar, bereft of every lish version of Bunker Hill, to take an Englishman's only complete life of Brown to be published. account of Hamilton and Washington, as they stood beneath the scaffold of Andre, and read it to an American audience as a faithful description of the scene.

I said that they had gone to sleep, and only turned in their graves those men in Fancuil Hall. It was heart of the Commonwealth, and spoke to Boston saf words in Fancuil Hall, for which he would have treason is our inheritance. The Puritans planted i children try to curse a martyr, like the prophet of old,

decisions, or instructions,' against the practice in God for that Massachusetts! Let us not blame ou question. And when, in his visit to England, Dr. neighbors too much. There is something in the ver Pomroy found these facts known, and the knowledge atmosphere that stands above the ashes of the Pu of them (of course) operating to the discredit of the ritans, that prevents the very most service of hearts Board, he turned the tide, for the time, by this delib- from holding a meeting which the despots of Virginia erately false statement- The Board now hold an an- can relish. They do not know how to be service within forty miles of Plymouth. They have no The Board soon had information of this lie, told in learned the part; with all their wish, they play it their beh and for their credit. The clerical dig- awkwardly. It is the old stiff Puritan trying to bend, nity, the selemn and serious aspect of Dr. Pemroy, and they do it with a marvellous lack of grace. (well fitted, as Rev. John Waddington of London read encouragement in the very signs-the awkward remarked, at the late Annual Meeting, to represent attempts made to resist this very effort of the glorious the Board in England,") gave currency to the state-ment for a time, though investigation soon showed its herself looks into his face, and melts; she has nothutter falseness; but neither then nor since have they ing but praises. She tries to scan his traits; they called Dr. Pomroy to account for this falsehood. Are are too manly, and she bows. Her press can only we to infer that they think the ninth commandment speak of his manhood. One has to get outside the less obligatory or less important than the seventh? influence of his personal presence before the slaves of or that the violation of some or any of these com- Virginia can dig up a forgotten Kansas lie, and hurl mands is palliated, or excused, by being done in ad- it against the picture which Virginian admiration has painted. That does not come from Virginia. Northof their being answered at the call of abolitionists by lifted for a moment by the sight of martyrdom, is unthe prosperous and powerful body in question, who able to accomplish. A Newburyport man comes to

ern men volunteer to do the work which Virginia absorb the voluntary (?) contributions of the country Boston, and says that he knows John Brown was at at the rate of more than a thousand dollars a day, the massacre of Pottowotomic. He was only twentybut expend so much more as to leave them, this year, five miles off! The Newburyport orator gets within sixty-six thousand dollars in debt.* They are accus- thirty miles of the truth, and that is very near-for tomed to seem to ignore American abolitionists, while him! But Virginia was unable-mark you!-Virthey are secretly working to counteract them. Their ginia was unable to criticise. She could only bow. position in regard to the anti-slavery movement re- It is the most striking evidence of the majesty of the

man just entering age, -life one purpose. Other men upon the other; but the morning prayer goes up from ound. Men thought Virginia a Commonwealth ; he reveals it a worse than Austrian despotism. Neigh

bors dare not speak to each other; no man can travel on the highway without a passport; the telegraph wires are sealed, except with a permit; the State shakes beneath the tramp of cannon and armed men. What does she fear? Conscience. The apostle has come to torment her, and he finds the weakest spot herself. She dares not trust the usual forms of justice. Arraigned in what she calls her court, is a wounded man, on a pallet, unable to stand. The civilized world stands aghast. She says, 'it is necessary.' Why? 'I stand on a volcano. The Titans are heaving beneath the mountains. Thought-the earthquake of conscience-is below me.' It is the acknowledgment of defeat. The Roman thought, when he looked upon the cross, that it was the symbol of infamy-only the vilest felon hung there. One sacred sacrifice, and the cross nestles in our hearts, the emblem of everything holy. Virginia erects her gibbet, repulsive in name and form. One man goes up from it to God, with two hundred thousand broken fetters

I said that to vindicate Poritaniam the children must be better than the fathers. Lo, this event! ter, and even at any expense of blood, to vindicate his | Brewster, and Carver, and Bradford, and Winthrop, rights; and Brown said to his neighbors in the old faced a New England winter, and defined law for ther school-house at North Elba, sitting among the snow, selves. For us, their children, they planted and -where nothing grows but men-wheat freezes, - I sowed. They said - Lo! our rights are trodden uncan go South, and show the world that he has a right der foot; our cradles are not safe; our prayers may to rise, and can rise.' He went, girded about by his not ascend to God.' They formed a State, and ahousehold, carrying his sons with him. Proof of a chieved that liberty. John Brown goes a stride belife devoted to an idea! Not a single spasmodic act | youd them. Under his own roof, he might pray at of greatness, coming out with no back-ground, but liberty; his own children wore no fetters. In the the flowering of sixty years. The proof of it, that catalogue of Saxon herces and martyrs, the Ridleys every thing around him grouped itself harmoniously, and the Latimers, he only saw men dying for themlike the planets around the central sun. He went selves; in the brave souls of our own day, he saw down to Virginia, took possession of a town, and held men good as their fathers; but he leaped beyond it. He says - You thought this was strength; I them, and died for a race whose blood he did not demonstrate it is weakness. You thought this was share. The child of seventeen years gives her huscivil society; I show you it is a den of pirates.' Then band for a race into whose eyes she never looked he turned around in his sublimity, with his Puritan Braver than Carver or Winthrop, more disinterested devotional heart, and said to the millions, 'Learn!' than Bradford, broader than Hancock or Washington And God lifted a million hearts to his gibbet, as the pure as the brightest names on our catalogue-nearer Roman cross lifted a million of hearts to it, in that God's heart, for, with a divine magnanimity, he comdivine sa rifice of two thousand years ago. To-day, prehended all races-Ridley and Latimer minister more than a statesman could have taught in seventy before him. He sits in that heaven of which he years, one act of a week has taught these eighteen showed us the open door, with the great men of Saxon millions of people. That is the Puritan principle. | blood ministering below his feet. And yet, they have

rebuke. Do it, by preaching the sermon of which turies, may put one hand on the telegraph, and the this act is the text. Do it, by standing by the great other on the steam engine, and say, 'These are mine example which God has given us. Do it, by tearing for I taught you to invent.' So the Puritans ma asunder the veil of respectability which covers brutal- put one hand on John Brown and say, 'You are our ity calling itself law. We had a 'Union meeting' in though you have gone beyond us, for we taught you this city a while ago. For the first time for a quarter to believe in God. We taught you to say, God is God of a century, political brutality dared to enter the and trample wicked laws under your feet. And now, sacredness of the sick chamber, and visit with ridicule from that Virginia gibbet, he says to us, "The maxim the broken intellect, sheltered from criticism under I taught you, practise it! The principle I have manthe cover of sickness. Never, since I knew Boston, ifested to you, apply it! If the crisis becomes sterner, has any lip, however excited, dared to open the door meet it! If the battle is closer, be true to my mem which God's hand had closed, making the inmate ory! Men say my act was a failure. I showed what sacred, as he rested under broken health. The four I promised, that the slave ought to resist, and could. thousand men who sat beneath the speaker are said to Sixteen men I placed under the shelter of English have received it in silence. If so, it can only be that law, and then I taught the millions. Prove that my they were not surprised at the brutality from such lips. enterprise was not a failure, by showing a North And those who sat at his side-they judge us by our ready to stand behind it. I am willing, in God's associates; they criticise us, in general, for the loud service, to plunge with ready martyrdom into the word of any comrade-shall we take the scholar of chasm that opens in the forum, only show yourselves

cause his associates were indecent? I thank God for as it is read to us to-day. 'Law' and 'order' are the opportunity of protesting, in the name of Boston only names for the halting ignorance of the last gendecency, against the brutal language of a man, thank eration. John Brown is the impersonation of God's God, not born on our peninsular, against the noble order and God's law, moulding a better future, and setting for it an example.

REDPATR'S LIFE OF JOHN BROWN .- This work i thing else on which to arraign the great movement nearly ready for publication. Ten thousand subscriin Virginia, digs up a forgotten lie about St. Do-mingo, and hurls it in the face of an ignorant audi-alone. It will embrace, in addition to other features ence-ignorant, because no man ever thought it of interest, an original autobiography of Brown's worth while to do justice to the negro. Edward youth and early manhood, never before published, Everett would be the last to allow us to take an Eng- and which cannot fail to be of interest. This is the

At the parties and balls being held at Richnond, Va., the ladies now go in homespun, and home But when he wants to malign a race, he digs up from spun, it is said, is to be the order this winter. Norththe prejudice of an enemy they had conquered a for- ern dry goods stand no earthly chance at the South gotten lie-showing how weak was the cause he es- now. Well, even these homespun dresses have been poused, when the opposite must be assailed with plundered from the poor slaves.

God knows best, and we say, His will be done We fear you may not be admitted to visit the set in prison; but if you do see our bound brother, all him we daily pray, that whether he lives or die, God will make him promote the great cause he so man desired. And if he should become a martyr, we ha lieve his blood, with Lovejoy and others, will cry h Heaven, and out of their ashes will arise ten those

ing out of our national sin without bleed.

We feel that we are troubling you too long. On only excuse is, that ever since our first acquainting with you, eight or ten days ago, we have loved you above all your sex, except my wife and mother, why are in heaven. I am yours, not, as Frederick Dorg's said, 'to the end of slavery,' for that we may as hope to see; but in the bonds of Christian love

I agree with the colored man, in thinking the John Brown was a 'misguided philanthropis.' But no one who believes war to be right under my micumstances, is authorized so to judge him. If as justify any men in fighting against oppression, her can we deny that right to men whose wires are constantly at the disposal of their master, or his son, and whose children are torn from them and sold at the auction block, while they have no redress a law. and are shot down like dogs, if they dare to reist! It is very inconsistent to eulogise Lafayette for volusteering to aid in our fight for freedom, while we bluss John Brown for going to the rescue of those who me a thousand times more oppressed than we ever were and who have none to help them. Let us understant our principles well in this matter, and deal even-had-

He believed, more earnestly than most of us do

in God lifted him above all need of our companies. Leaning on the Almighty arm, he passed triumphanty through the valley of the shadow of death, smiling serenely, as he said, 'I don't know as I can better serve the cause I love so well, than to die for it'

to publish if it were practicable. No such popular has been witnessed at the North since the death d George Washington. Well may the South tremble we should place upon record the really 'mad, 'iscendiary, and 'treasonable' sayings, doings, and avowed purposes of the slave oligarchy, and the layless and brutal outrages inflicted upon Northern diszens found within their borders; but though our present number is largely occupied with them, we have a vast quantity left of similar import. And re, a view of all this, "Union-saving meetings" have been held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c. to escourage the South in her villaneus designa!

A PRACTICAL ABOLITIONIST. A meeting of Aboli tionists was held at the Assembly Buildings in Philip THE EXECUTION AT CHARLESTOWN. CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 16.

Shields Green and John Copeland have just paid the furfeit of their lives. The crowd in the town is the forfest of their lives. The crowd in the town is very great, and the execution was witnessed by six-tee hundred people. At nine o'clock the field was accepted by the troops, and at seven minutes to eleven o'clock the procession made its appearance.
It arrived at the scaffold at five minutes past eleven.

It arrived at the scanoid at ave minutes past eleven.
The prasoners were in a cart, in which were also the
sherif and jailor. They mounted the scaffold with a
step. The prisoners had the caps placed over from step. The prisoners had after appropriate prayer their heads by the sheriff, and after appropriate prayer the Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian Church, they

by Rev. Mr. Norto, of the Presoyierian Church, they were launched into eternity.

Before the rope was cut, Green was heard to offer up a ferrent prayer, but Copeland was not heard to pray. Green's neck was broken, and he died without Copeland writhed in violent contortion al minutes. They fell at eleven minutes past fer several ministers stood upon the scaffold— eleen. Three ministers stood upon the scaffold— Mesos Waugh, North and Leech—to whom the pris-Means. Walls and said they hoped to meet them is hearen. The bodies will be placed in the jail for interment to-morrow.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Dec. 16. We have had an exciting time during the pas we have had an exceeding time during the past twesty-four hours which have just closed with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct un-der-tanding of what has transpired, I give you a sucnot pariative of the events since yesterday morning.

ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS, ETC. Throughout the day yesterday, there was a great infax of strangers and citizens of the country, who were flacking into witness the last act of the Harper's The latter came thus early, fearing that they might be detained at the outposts, as was the case on the day of the execution of John Brown. the case on the day of the execution of John Brown. The clouds which early in the morning darkened the horizon were soon dispersed, and the sun came out in ususual brilliancy for a December morning. As the hour advanced, groups were seen on all the streets and ers discussing the all-absorbing topic of the approaching execution. In the afternoon, trains of cars from Winchester and Harper's Ferry brought large numbers of persons, including a delegation of news-page reporters from the Northern cities. The vigiat the depot on the arrival of the trains was not so stringent as on the occasion of the execution of Brown, and but little difficulty was experienced in getting into the town, although the difficulty was not so light in obtaining accommodations.

GRAND DRESS PARADE.

Sharily after the arrival of the train in the aftershortly after the arrival of the train in the after-noon, a grand dress parade of all the companies in at-tendance took place. The spot selected for the parade was the immense field in which Brown was executed. and on which the gallows for the execution of the reining prisoners was being erected. The companies were drilled in four battalious. The whole were under command of Col. Weiserger of the Petersburg ent, Lieut, Israel Green of the United States Marines acting as adjutant. The troops went through by Gen. Taliaierro, who was on the ground in full dress, mounted on a spirited charger. Everything dress, mounted on a state display a grand one. The beight bayonets and gay uniforms of the soldiers combined to perfect the picture. A very large crowd was in attendance, amongst whom was a large number of lastes, who occupied their handsome equipages to the During the time of parade, a handsome company of horse entered the town. They came from Middlebury, Loudon county, and were under command of Capt. Carrer.

THE PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

The prisoners were visited vesterday afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Wassan, Rev. Mr. Dutton, and Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Bererly Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church The services in the cell were of an interesting and solena character, and were participated in by all the condemned men, though it is now evident, from sub-sequent events, that Cook and Coppie at least were ng possum, as their minds must have been fixed es of life and liberty rather than on death and termy at the time they were making outward pro-testations of resignation. They all gave unqualified asset to the convictions of religious trath, and each ed a hope of salvation in the world to come. Cook and Coppie were loudest in professions of change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness. They freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doon a just one, and that in the main they have been treated with the atmost kindness by all, though they thought some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testimony. The ministers imagined they discovered a decidedly favorable change in the condition of Caok's mind, since his interview with his sisters. Up to that time his calmness and bravery was regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and on leaving him sterday, in the afternoon, they reported that he had we led to seek forgiveness for his sins as the only hope of salvation, and that Coppia was also equally in earnest in his protestations of religious convict hopes of forgiveness, all of which was undoubtedly tended to handwink their project of escape.

Cook has been visited throughout his imprisons

by the Rev. N. Green North at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors Wise and Willard.

Rey, Mr. North was present at an interview between copple and Mr. Butler, a Quaker gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the in-terview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. Butler's Christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. Butler says that Coppie was a trusty but very wilful boy. An uncle of Coppie, of the same name, from Ohio, (his father's brother,) visited him also yesterday, the interview lasting over an hour. He seemed in much distress at the sad fate which

awaited his relative.

This was the condition of the town, prisoners and military up to 7 o'clock last evening. All apprehen-sions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the overflowing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night. The bar-rooms were all crowded with people discussing the resignation of the prisoners to their fate, and so firmly had this conviction settled in the public mind that tary duty was regarded as a bore, and the finale of the tragedy regarded as almost approached.

The supportable of the Carter House was crowded

for the fifth or sixth time, and all was moving on calm-ly and quietly up to 8 o'clock, when an alarm was given, and the whole town thrown into commotion by an attempt of Cook and Coppie to escape.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. At a quarter past 8 o'clock last evening, the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wall of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard house, in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anyting that has yet occurred during our ever-memorastreets and avenues of the town were in possession of armed men, and it was with some difficulty that the tage of all the turmoil could be ascertained. Rumors of every description were affoat, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guerds and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to rescue the prisoners. It was dangerous for a citizen to go out to ascertain the true cause of the excitement, and rumors of a most extensive character floated in to be contradicted by contradicted by momentary new arrivals of citizens

oven in from the streets.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at a quarter past 8 o'clock, he observed a man on the jail wall. He challenged him, and, receiving no answer, fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall, but he retreated as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to jump down, but the sentinel de-clared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet, and he then retreated into the jail yard with Coppie, and her had been retreated into the jail yard with Coppie. and both gave themselves up without further resist-ance. Cook afterwards remarked that if he could have got over and throttled the guard, he would have made his escape. The Shenandoah mountains are within ten minutes run of the jail wall, and had he

reached them, with his thorough knowledge of the mountains, his arrest would have been difficult, especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night. They had succeeded, after two weeks' labor, whenever alone—and at night, when the bed clothing muffled the sound of the saw, which they had made out of an old Barlow knife—in cutting through their iron shackles, so that they could be the saw of the saw. pry them off at any moment they should have their

They had also made a sort of a chisel out of an old

ing ing iry. of od-lif-cu-led lar ion of le! or-hat in-send iti-re-are in cen

and her had also made a sort of a chisel out of an old bed-serew, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would offer, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick, until a space sufficient for them to pass through was opened all to the removal of the outer brick. The part of the wall on which they speaked was in the rear of the bed on which they sept, and the bed being-pushed against the wall, completely hid their work from view. The bricks they took out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster removed in the course of their book out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster removed in the course of their work was placed between the bed clothing. They acknowledged that they had been at work a whole week in making the aperture in the wall. Their cell being the first floor, the aperture was not more than five lest above the pavement of the yard, and when fived lest above the pavem

of their shackles, their access to the yard was quite easy. Here, however, there was a smooth brick wall about fifteen feet high to scale. This difficulty was, however, soon overcome with the aid of the timbers of the scaffold on which Capt. Brown was hung, and which were intended also for their own execution. They placed these against the wall, and soon success ed in reaching the top, from which they could easily have dropped to the other side, had not the vigilance of the sentinel on duty so quickly checked their movements. They were arrested in the jail yard by Gen. Taliaferro and the officer of the day, who rushed

to the jail the moment the alarm was given.

Gen. Taliaferro immediately telegraphed to Gov Wise, informing him of the frustrated attempt of the prisoners. His answer directed that the military should immediately take possession of the interior of the jail, and guard the prisoners until they were executed. Sheriff Campbell and Captain Avis are, of course, much chagrined at this narrow escape of the prisoners, especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior discipline of the jail. The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows. and were undoubtedly without any accomplices in their undertaking. Their friends, who were still here, were also fearful that they might be suspected of hav-ing knowledge of their attempt. The general impres-sion is that if they had waited till midnight or later, they might have reached the mountains. But it is presumed they were fearful of being watched during the night, or desired to have as much as possible of the darkness to gain a good distance before daylight would allow a general pursuit.

PREPARATIONS POR THE EXECUTION.

At daybreak this morning, the reveille was sounded from the various barracks, announcing the dawn of the day of execution, and soon the whole community was astir. The anxiety to learn a frue version of the events of last night, caused the streets to be thronged with people at an early hour. The military, most of the friends of Cook. The hole made in the wall was whom had been on duty all night or sleeping on their arms, looked less fit for the active duties of the day than was anticipated at the time of parade yesterday. The weather was bright and beautiful, and much mildthan was anticipated at the time of parade yesterday. The weather was bright and beautiful, and much milder than for several preceding days. At nine o'clock the entire military force in attendance was formed on for the attempt, but it was deferred on account of not the attempt at the attemp Main street, and the officers reported ready for duty at headquarters. Those companies detailed for field cuty around the gallows immediately took up the line of march, and at half-past nine o'clock were in the in front of the jail, awaiting orders.

The prisoners Cook and Coppie were visited by the Rev. Messrs. North, Waugh, and Leech. Pre-

the Rev. Messrs. North, Waugh, and Leech. Previous to their departure for the scaffold, the prisoners were engaged in the entrance washing their feet and putting on their under-clothing. Capt. Avis said that if they had anything to say, they could say it then, in the presence of lifteen or twenty persons. Cook replied that he was grateful indeed for the kindness shown him by Sheriff Campbell the interval of thought he is done nothing to regret, so far as principle was some al. Coppies said that he feared the affair was not said yet;—that they had friends in the North was would not rest satisfied, he feared, till they had anything to say, they could say it then, in the presence of lifteen or twenty persons.

Cook replied that he was grateful indeed for the kindness shown him by Sheriff Campbell the interval. and the guards. To the Rev. Messrs. Waugh, North, Littell, Leech, and the other ministers, who had manifested such interest in his welfare, and Messrs. Joseph F. Blessing and John J. Locke, as well as the citizens generally for their kindness to him, he was very grateful. At this point, Coppie looked up and said, 'Them's my sentiments too, gentlemen.' Cook then gave directions in regard to one or two articles—one, a breast-pin, he did not want taken off then, nor at the scaffold. He wished it given to his wife, or to his boy, if he lived. Within his shirtbosom, on the left side, was a daguerrectype and lock of his son's hair, which he wished given to his wife. Both requested that their arms should not be pinioned tight enough to stop the circulation of the which was complied with. A blue cloth talma was thrown over Coppie, and a dark one over Cook. During these proceedings, Coppie was struggling to keep down his emotion, and Cook was striving to be calm. The Quaker gentleman then remarked that 'It was hard to die, to which Coppie responded, It is the parting from friends, not the dread of death, that us.' On the way down stairs, they were allowed to advance to the cell of Stevens and Hazlitt, and bid them farewell. They shook hands cordially, and Cook said to Stevens, 'My friend, good-bye.' Stevens replied, Good-bye, cheer up; give my love to my friends in the other world, 'Coppie also made a remark to Stevens, which was unheard by the crowd, but S. replied, 'Never mind.' Both then shook hands with Hazlitt, and bade him 'Good-bye,' but did not call him by name. On energing from the jail, Cool call him by name. On energing from the jail, Cook recognized several gentlemen, and bowed politely. After the cap had been placed on their heads, Coppie turned towards Cook, and stretched forth his hand as far as possible. At the same time, Cook said, 'Stop a minute; where is Edwin's hand? They then shook hands cordially, and Cook said, 'God bless you!' The calm and collected manuer of both was

you! The ealm and collected manner of both was very marked. EXECUTION OF COPELAND AND GREEN. At half-past ten o'clock, General Taliaferro, with his staff, numbering about twenty-five officers, having given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, (Signed) given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, Shields Green and John Copeland, for execution, took their departure to join the main body of the troops on

The military then formed a hollow square around the jail, and an open wagon containing the coffins of the prisoners drew up in front, with a carriage to con-vey Sheriff Campbell and his Deputies.

The crowd of citizens and strangers was very great -at least five times as numerous as on the occasion of Brown's execution—most of whom were already on the field, whilst others waited to see the prisoners Ohio, and was 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, Ohio, and was 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high,

The religious ceremonies in the cell of the prisoners

The religious ceremonies in the cell of the prisoners were very impressive, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Henry Waugh, of the M. E. Church.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the prisoners, accompanied by the Sheriff and Rev. Mr. North, appeared at the jail door, and with their arms pinioned moved slowly forward towards the vehicle in waiting for them. They seemed downcast, and were mone of the conduction of the conduct for them. They seemed downcast, and were mone of that calm and cheerful spirit evinced by Brown under similar circumstances. They were helped into the wagon, and took their seats on their colfins, without searcely looking to the right or left. The escort now commenced to move, and the wagon was closely be immediately dispersed.

The military are in fine spirits this evening at the military are in fine spirits this even at the military are in fine spirits this even at the military are in fine spirits this even at the military are in fine spirits this even at the military are in fine spirits this even at the military are in fine spirits the military are in fine spirits.

ing in double file, lock step.
At seven minutes before 11 o'clock, the procession entered the field accompanied by the military, and the prisoners cast a shuddering glance towards the gallows, erected on the rising ground in its centre.

The prisoners mounted the scaffold with a firm step. and were immediately joined by Sheriff Campbell. After a brief prayer by the clergyman, the caps were

forth and Lehr, to whom they bid an affectionate farewell and expressed the hope of meeting them in heaven. The bodies were placed in poplar coffins, and carried back to jail. They will be interred tomorrow on the spot where the gallows are the control of the poplar coffins, and carried back to jail. They will be interred tomorrow on the spot where the gallows are the control of their being hung, the bodies of Shields Green and John Copeland, to be transmitted to us for a respectable interment.

We need not, Sir, argue to you, with your keep the gallows are the gallows. in violent contortions for several minutes. They were and carried back to jail. They will be interred tomorrow on the spot where the gallows stand, but
there is a party of medical students here from Win.*

or and carried back to jail. They will be interred tomorrow on the spot where the gallows stand, but
there is a party of medical students here from Win.*

or and or a respectable interment.

We need not, Sir, argue to you, with your keen
sense of the sympathy of the human heart, and of the
pure, undying love inherent and peculiar alone to our
chester, who will doubtless not allow them.

EXECUTION OF COOK AND COPPIE.

The bodies of the two negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, notice was given to Cook and Coppie that their time was approaching,—only one hour more being allowed them. The military movements similar to those at the first execution were repeated; and the wagon, with two more coffins, was standing at the door at half-past twelve o'clock. The same military door at half-past twelve o'clock. The same military escort was in readiness, whilst the closing religious ceremonies were progressing in the cell. Since the failure of their escape last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given away, and they now looked at their fate with the full conviction to fit as a sum of the same of its angle established. They were reserved and rathful conviction of the same of its angle established in the color of the same of its angle established. They were reserved and rathful conviction of the same of its angle established in the color of the same military charged against them in the indictment of the Counter charged against them in the indictment of the charged against them in the indictme of its awful certainty. They were reserved and rather quiet, but fervently joined in the religious ceremonies, conducted by Messrs. North, Lehr and Waugh. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm and quietly while their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the jail, were When you remember, sir, that all these things may quietly while their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the jail, were helped into the wagon, and took seats on their coffins. Their appearance was rather of hopeless despair than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession moved slowly on to the field of death. The wagon reached the scaffold at thirteen minutes before one o'clock, and the prisoners ascended the scaffold with a determined firmness that was scarcely surpassed by Captain Brown. A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the roue was adjusted, the cap drawn, and both were size change of determination on this subject, we in-

by Coppie. After hanging for about half an hour, both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coffins, prepared for them. That of Cook was placed in a poplar box, labelled and directed as follows:—'Ashnel P. Willard and Robert Crowley, 104 William street, New York, care of Adams' Express. Coppie's body was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother, in Iowa.

A letter at Charlestown, Va., thus describes the parting between Cook and his sisters:— When Capt. Avis, the jailor, opened the door, Mrs. Crowley rushed into the cell, screaming— Brother! oh, brother! I never thought or expected to see you thus, throwing herself in his arms and sobbing hysterically for many minutes. Capt. Avis says he could not stand it, and had to leave the cell. It was the duty of Sheriff Campbell to remain and be a witness to the distressing inter-view, and it required all the fortitude of which he is possessed to keep from shedding tears. When the time for parting came—they remained with Cook about three hours—Capt. Avis came to the door to let them out. He informs me that the scene was now realy and truly heart-rending; such a picture of wo and extreme sorrow he has never seen.

On approaching the scaffold, Cook shook hands with a large number of persons and bowed politely to Mayor

Various surmises were indulged in to-day in regard to the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie. It was said that Cook refused to tell how he came by the knife, and also that he had the countersign whereby he would have been enabled to pass the sentinels. This, however, needs confirmation, and is hardly reliable. Much indignation was expressed by some of the headstrong in reference to the officials of the jail but a large majority of our citizens express confidence in them, and spurn the idea that they were bribed by the friends of Cook. The hole made in the wall was of march, and at half-past nine o'clock were in the positions assigned them in the field. Those companies detailed for except duty took up their positions in front of the jail, awaiting orders.

The prisoners Cook and Coppie were visited by thought he had done nothing to regret, so far as principles of the prisoners of the pris

> The following letter, says a correspondent of the Baltimore American, was handed to me this evening. It is written in a beautiful style of penmanship, and is a curiosity, coming from a man who was in a few hours to suffer death :-

> CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 16, 1859. Having been called upon to make a fair statement Having been called upon to make a fair statement in regard to the ways and means of our breaking jail. I have agreed to do so from a sense of duty to the Sheriff of our county, our jailor, and the jail guard. We do not wish that any one should be unjustly censured on our account,
> The principal implements with which we opened

passage through the wall of the jail were a barlow knife and a screw which we took out of the bed-

The knife was borrowed from one of the jail guards to cut a lemon with. We did not return it to He had no idea of any intention on our part to break out, neither did the Sheriff, jailor, or any of the guard, have any knowledge of our plans. We received no aid from any person or person

whatever. We had, as we supposed, removed all the brick except the last tier, several days ago, but on the evening previous to our breaking out, we found our We had intended to go cut on the evening that my sister and brother-in-law were here, but I knew that it would reflect on them, and we postponed it; but I

urged Coppie to go, and I would remain, but he re-fused. We then concluded to wait. I got a knife blade from Shields Green, and with that made some teeth in the barlow knife, with which we sawed off our shackles. We had them all off the we sawed on our shackles. We that then and outnight previous to our getting out. Coppie went out
first, and I followed. We then got up on the wall,
when I was discovered and shot at. The guard outside the wall immediately came up to the wall.

We saw there was no chance to escape, and as i was discovered that we had broken jail, we walked in deliberately and gave ourselves up to the Sheriff, Capt. Avis, and the jail guard. There was no per-son or persons who aided us in our escape. This is

JOHN E. COOK.

There will be about four hundred troops kept her

AGES OF THE PRISONERS. John E. Cook was 29 years of age, having been

born in Haddam, Conn., in the year 1830. He was about 5 feet 74 inches high, with light hair and fair

brown hair and dark complexion. He had a stupid look, but was undoubtedly of good intellect, and rather intelligent.

age, and looked younger than Green.

Stevens and Hazlitt will not be tried until the May

term of the court.

It is understood there will be a civic gazard kept ider arms, but that the military force nowhere will

prospect of an early return to their homes, and our citizens are rejoicing that civic authority will in future be the ruling power of our usually quiet town.

REQUEST TO GOV. WISE TO GET THE BODIES OF THE two minutes more, the wagon stopped at the foot of the gallows, and whilst the prisoners were alighting, the companies forming the escort moved off to the position assigned them on the field.

REQUEST TO GOV. WISE TO GET THE BODIES OF THE COLORED MEN TO BE EXECUTED TO DAY. The following letter has been sent to Gov. Wise by a committee representing the wines of a meeting of colored persons to gove the position assigned them on the field. sons recently held in Philadelphia :-

Рипарителия, Dec. 2. 1859.

After a brief prayer by the clergyman, the caps were drawn over their heads, and the ropes affixed around their necks.

During the few moments they thus stood, Copeland remained quiet, but Green was engaged in earnest prayer up to the time the trap was drawn, when they were both launched into eternity.

To His Excellency, Gov. Wise of Virginia — Dear Si: — Having learned with great satisfaction of your generous and humane conduct, in granting the bodies of the unfortunate, misguided men who fell at Harper's Ferry, to their friends in their respective. States, for burial, has created within us the flattering hope, were both launched into eternity.

Green died very easy, his neck being broken by the fall. The motion of his body was very slight. Copeland seemed to suffer very much, and his body writhed erly manifested, would secure to us from you a similar favor.

We, therefore, humbly ask that you will grant to

there is a party of medical students here from Win-chester, who will doubtless not allow them to remain race; we need not, we repeat, offer to you anything chester, who will doubtless not allow them to remain in extenuation of our presumption in making this re-

We plead further, dear Sir, the intervention of your executive influence in behalf of these poor, miserably misguided men. Whatever may have been the impulses that moved them to this desperate act of self-destruction, it must be remembered that they are one, in identity of interest, complexion, and of national proscription, with the men whose liberty they sough

Sir, when you remember that for two of the count

driven to desperation by proscriptive claws, which your own manhood would never tolerate or submit to, if applied to your own race, and that even your own

Hon. H. A. Wise, Richmond, Va.

J. P. CAMPBELL, JEREMIAH ASHER.

Miss FOURS ON THE SHOOTING OF THEMPSON. The St. Louis Republican has received and published the following letter from Miss Fouke, of Harper's Ferry, a lady whose name has been widely published in con-nection with the killing of the insurgent Thompson HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 27, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—I anticipate your surprise when your eye shall rest on the signature attached to this sheet; but that surprise will vanish when you learn the why and wherefore I have taken the liberty of writing you a few lines. I have learned from the Daily Missouri a few lines. I have learned from the Daily Missouri Republican, that you were under the impression that I saved the life of Thompson, the insurgent, when he was taken captive. He was brought into the public parlor of the hotel, sometime before I knew he and Stephens had been captured. When I first saw Thompson, he was a lin an arm-chair, with his hands tied behind his back, guarded by some of the

Very soon after, Mr. Beckham, one of our most eseemed citizens, was shot down unarmed as he was. went into the parlor, and heard one of the guard ask Garder Centre | Satur'y and Sun- | December 24. Thompson if he were a married man; his answer was that he had been married six months only.

That he had been married six months only.

Tuesday, Rutland, Wednesday,

him:--'Mr. Thompson, you had much better have staid at home, and taken care of your wife, and pur-sued some honest calling, instead of coming here to murder our citizens and steal our property; that their first act was to kill a free colored man, because he would not join them in their wicked schemes. He said I spoke truly ; but they had been basely deceived Whilst I was talking to Thompson, several of the friends of Mr. Beekham, who were justly enraged at his cold-blooded murder, came in, with the avowed determination to kill Thompson on the spot. As they appeared with leveled rifles, I stood before T. they appeared with leveled rines, I stood before I.
and protected him, for three powerful reasons: first,
my sister-in-law was lying in the adjoining room very
ill, under the influence of a nervous chill, from sheer
fright, and if they had carried out their design, it would have proved fatal to her without doubt. In the second place, I considered it a great outrage to kill the man in the house, however much he deserved Thirdly, I am emphatically a law and order woman, and wanted the self-condemned man to live, that he might be disposed of by the law. I simply shielded the terribly frightened man, without touching him, until Col. Moor (I think it was) came in and

assured me, on his honor, that he should not be shot in the house. That was all I desired. The result

everybody knows. Respectfully yours, C. C. Fours.

A HEROINE UNCROWNING HERSELF. The cowardly barbarism of Virginia character, as developed by the Harper's Ferry tragedy, was for a moment relieved by what appeared to be a deed of generous heroism on the part of a woman. All honrable men, and all kind and generous-hearted women, have felt a thrill of admiration on reading the account of the effort of Miss Fouke to save young Thompson from the fury of his brutal murderers. It was a small oasis in the frightful desert of Virginia ferocity. But it was a deceptive and unreal oasis, and Miss Fouke hastened to dissipate the illusion, and to place herself along side of the common herd of Virginia savages. She writes a letter to the Virginia Republican, to say that her greatest reason for shielding Thompson was, not that she wanted to save his life, but that she wanted to save the nerves of her frightened sister, by preventing the shooting of Thompson in the house; and that when she was assured that he would not be killed in the house, 'this was all she wanted,' and she gave him up to the mob. Well, let Miss Fouke go. Ehe enjoyed a momentary reputation for womanly pity and womanly heroism, which she neither deserved not appreciated, and she has now sunk back to her place on the dead level of Virginia cruelty. She makes the whole scene at Harper's Ferry complete again in the gloomy symmetry of its barbarity, without a single instance of magnanimity or generosity to relieve its savageness. By writing such a letter, Miss Fouke has cast from her a bright crown of womanly glory, and has blotched over that page in history, which would have been illustrated by what appeared to be a deed of heroic

THE DISTURBANCES AT THE JOHN BROWN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

pity on her part, honorable to her sex, and to the

heart of womanhood. Let her go .- Frederick Doug-

A persistent and determined effort seems to have been made to oreak up the meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of adding to the fund in aid of John Brown's family. The firmness and address of the police only family. The firmness and address of the police only prevented the meeting breaking up in a row. The difficulty appears to have been commenced when Rev. Dr. Cheever, who was the first speaker, began his ss, and it continued to the The Tribune describes the scene as follows : · Dr. Cheever had hardly begun his discourse be-

fore it became apparent that there would be an attempt made to break up the meeting. Hisses were given in different parts of the house, but they were mostly drowned with applause. This was repeated severa times, when the police, having discovered who the disturbers were, began at once to arrest and remove the noisy persons. Several were thus ejected amid great confusion, interrupting the remarks of Dr. Cheever for some minutes. Among the disturbers wers Paddy Byrnes, a Custom House occupant, and several members of Fernando Wood's old police. Scated among them was Charles H. Haswell, for many years Engineer-in-Chief of the U. S. Navy, and Ex-President of the Board of Councilmen, who asserted that the men had a right to remain, they having paid that the men had a right to remain, they having pard their money. It is said, too, that Supervisor Bell was also present among them, lending the countenance of his presence at least to rioters. But General Super-intendent Pillsbury and Deputy Superintendent Car-penter appeared, and by the promptness of their acts the motocrats were one after another excluded. Po-lice Comprissioner, Bailey, was a small property of the conlice Commissioner Bailey went among one portion of the rowdies, and directed the acts of the officers there. Paddy Byrnes was, with difficulty, put out, and others followed in quick succession. Among others was a well dressed, middle-aged man, who came round directly in front of the platform, and, shaking a cane in Dr. Cheever's face, vociferated, 'Stop that, sir; stop that.' This he uttered several times, and was then seized by the officers and put out. At last the whole of the gang gravitated to the northwest co ner of the room, and for several minutes they indulged in unlimited yells. Groans for John Brown, cheer for Gov. Wise, cheers for the slave States, &c. Has well was still among them, and encouraging them on were from fifteen to twenty well-dressed men. But were from intent to the years and not number fifty, all told. Owing to the arrangements of the seats, however, it was found difficult for the police to ge; at the crowd and remove the rowdies, and the confusion continued. Superintendent Pillsbury went into the crowd. He called upon the rowdies to desist, but several ambitious orators attempted to speak, one or two of whom quickly deserted their extemporized rostrums and were put out. Still the rowdies had the upper hand, and Deputy Carpenter appeared upon the platform, and said that if the audience would not keep quiet, they had a sufficient force to preserve order. This announcement was received with applause and cheers, but hardly had this subsided below the sails and fore the crowd were seen surging down the aisle, and were in close contiguity to the ladies, yelling, howlwere in close contiguity to the ladies, yelling, howling and screaming like a pack of devils. The ladies, in terror, ran from the place to other parts of the room, and on the platform, though but few left the room, resolutely remaining to exhibit by their presence their sense of the outrage.

Matters had proceeded thus far, when a detachment from the Fifteenth Precinct, under Capt. Dilke, which had been sent for, arrived, and took their places in the

the room, and their presence kept the turbalant in sufficient check for the rest of the evening to enable the programme to be carried out.'
Wendell Phillips followed Dr. Cheever. His re-

tinent and insulting questions, and hisses and groans, but he managed to conclude his address without serious difficulty.

The above pamphlet asserts and sustains the right

HELPER'S 'IMPENDING CRISIS.' A Washington HELPER'S 'IMPENDING CRISIS.' A Washington letter-writer says;—'It is reported here on good authority, that James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald, bought the copyright of the Helper book before he commenced his humbug attack on the book. If so, it was a very shrewd move, for tens of thousands of copies have been and will be sold, in consequence of the Congressional advertisement which Bennett has secured for it. It is stated that 10,000 copies have been colored for the Sauthern market.

for Virginia's violated law) that you grant to us, their friends and brethren, the privilege of paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of men who have recklessly torn themselves from home and friends, to die friendless, and the reproach even of an ealightened Christian community.

Humbly and hopefully awaiting your reply, we subscribe ourselves, severally, your obedient, humble servants,

A. M. GREEN,

J. P. CAMPRELL.

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.

gathering at Forefathers' Rock will take place on Saturday, Dec. 31st, 1859, and January 1st, 1850.

Meetings will be held in Davis's Hall, Plymouth, commencing on Saturday evening, and continuing through the day and evening of Sunday, Jan. 1st.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, CHARLES L. REMOND, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

nd other speakers, are expected to be present.

The annual meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held in connection with the above. And all persons are invited to attend. BOURNE SPOONER, President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec.

TO ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massa usetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Princeton, Thursday, Holden,

LF A MEETING will be held at Lyceum Hall, Dorchester, on Saturday evening, Dec. 24, in aid of the Families of JOHN BROWN and his Associates. All who sympathize with these Families in their bereavement and destitution, who believe in the Ir-repressible Conflict between Right and Wrong,—beween Freedom and Slavery,-are heartily urged to

e present.
The meeting will be addressed by WENDELL PRIL Lirs and others, and an opportunity will be given to all to contribute such material aid as they may feel Inclined to offer.

The doors will be open at 7 o'clock. The meeting

will be called to order at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets of admission, at twenty-five cents each, may be had of EBENEZER CLAPP, Jr., 184 Washing a street, Boston. Any not previously sold may be had at the door on the evening of the meeting.

[Signed by] John J. May, Franklin King, Henry Humphries, John H. Robinson, D. C. Holder, T. C. Wales, Richard Urann, Fred. W. G. May, Edw. King, Wm. E. Coffin, Fred. W. G. May, Edw. King, Wm. E. Coffin, Fred. W. Urann, William Pope, Jr., J. B. Lindsley, Ebenezer Ciapp, Jr., Charles E. Jenkins, Henry G. Denny, A. H. Sumner, Fr. Weis, J. H. Carter, H. W. Blanchard, Charles E. Hodges, Richard Clap, Semuel S. Dray. Samuel S. Drew. Dorchester, Dec. 17, 1859.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF ANTI SLAVERY LECTURES.

Fourth Lecture of this series will be given by Rev. Willard Spaulding, of Newburyport, on Sun-day evening next, Dec. 25th, in Lyceum Hall. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. Single admis-CAROLINE BALCH,

Rec. Sec. Salem Female A. S. Society. Salem, Dec. 23. CHARLES LENOX REMOND, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lec-

ture as follows:-Fall River, New Bedford. Tuesday, Fairhaven, " 29. " 31. Saturday, Plymouth.

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ever before published, which is the most characteristic and interesting production of the kind since the Autobiography of Franklin. No reprint of it will be allowed. This work will not be put in the bookstores, and must be procured of the publishers. Agents. A liberal per centage on each copy sold is secured by contract to the family of Capt. Brown.

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A. B. BURDICK, Publisher,
D23 3: No. 145 Nassau st., New York. Resistance to Slaveholders

THIS day published, a pamphlet of 36 pages, en-

THE NATICK RESOLUTION; OR, Resistance to Slaveholders the Right and Duty of the Southern Slave and Northern Freemen.

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BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The above pamphlet asserts and sustains the right and duty of treason, resistance and insurrection against slaveholders, and all constitutions, enactments, against slaveholders, and all constitutions, enactments, creeds and religions that sanction their marauding, piratical assaults upon human beings to enslave them, on the part of the slaves, of the free blacks and whites of the South, and of the people of the North. The one paramount duty of the slaves, of the Republicans, and of the people of the North, is treason, insursection against slaveholders, in thought, feeling, word and deed. The interior and exterior life of every man and woman should be in a state of rebellion and resistance unto death against slave-breeders and slave-hunters—each one to manifest his resistcopies have been ordered for the Southern market.

The book is sold here by stealth, but can be easily obtained. The advertising of this book was the most short-sighted operation ever engaged in by the Democrats, and they will find it so in the end.*

every man and woman should be in a state of rebellion and resistance unto death against slave-breeders and slave-hunters—each one to manifest his resistance as he would if he, his wife and children, were subject to the outrages, the raps and rapine of slave-holders.

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

ing complaints: —
SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUP-TIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PINPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RREUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROFSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULDUREUX,
DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the
whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY

whole class of complaints arising from interfered of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruntons. many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vittated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and aluggish 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 or overthrown. or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the restat-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-Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputaarations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or

any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Ex-tract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these 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 expressions with imposition and cheat. 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 #. And we 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 to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

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

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

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

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

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

Price, 25 cents per Eox; Five boxes for \$1.00.

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

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

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

All our Remedies are for sale by

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

H. H. HAY, Portland; J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every where. 6m May 7

Portrait of John Brown.

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

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

322 WASHINGTON STREET,

which the old hero ever sat.

A liberal portion of the profits will be given to the family of Captain Brown. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of

For sale by Williams & Everett, 234 Washington street; Elliot & White, 322 Washington street; Wm. C. Nell, 21 Cornhill; and by printsellers generally.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR: OR, LOW WAGES AND HARD WORK.

THREE Lectures by Mrs. C. H. Dall, as fol-I. Death or Dishonor. II. Verify your Credentials.
III. 'The Opening of the Gates.'

Forming a thorough examination,-with abundant and interesting 'Pacts and Figures,'-of the whole question of Woman's labor. 1 vol. 16mo. Paper, 50 cents: cloth, 63 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Just published, by WALKER, WISE & CO., 245 Just published, 5, Washington street, Boston.

2wis.

JOHN BROWN. N excellent likeness of the 'Hero of Harper's

A N excellent likeness of the 'Hero of harper's Ferry,' with his Autograph,—replies to questions propounded to him by Senator Mason and others, at the time of his capture,—and his inimitable address to the Virginia Court when about to receive his sentence of death:—may be had at this office. REDDING & CO., State street, wholesale agents.

Price, 15 cents—\$10 per hundred.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next Term of this Institution will comme on Wednesday Jan. 4, 1860, and continue Fif-teen weeks. For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, to be had by addressing W. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

The Thinker;

B EING the 5th volume of the 'GREAT HARMONIA,'
by A. J. Davis, is just published and ready for
delivery. Price One Dollar. Single copies sent by
mail, postage free, on receipt of the price. The usual
discount on wholesale prices.
Address BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street,
llosters, Dec. 15.

Boston, Dec. 16.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE MARTYR OF DECEMBER 2d, 1859. THE LIBERATOR.

BROWN.

On Friday, Dec. 2d, the day of the martyrdom o

John Brown in Virginia, a large meeting assembled

in the Town Hall, at Northampton, to give expression

to such sentiments as the occasion demanded, and to

order by Hon. Channey Clark, and, on motion of H. K. Starkweather, Jr., William H. Stoddard, Esq.,

was chosen President. Seth Hunt and D. W. Bond

he felt a thrill of sympathy for the martyr, and a

Rev. H. F. Morse, of the Methodist church, can

forward on invitation of the President, and offered a

C. C. Burleigh then presented and read the follow

we have come together, is one in which we feel a deep and painful interest; one which ought to arrest the attention of all who revere light, and love freedom.

Harper's Ferry, is no common execution of a com-mon criminal; is no needful vindication of a righteous

hav against a bloody-minded transgressor, an enemy of society and of man; no solemn re-affirmation of the fundamental principles of just government and

ion of the temporary ascendancy of brute force al-

Virginia or elsewhere, or stir up servile insurrection,

required duty.

4. Resolved, That whatever charge may be sus-

an enlightened conscience, they are not guilty of the

crimes alleged against them; and that, in the deeds for which they are doomed to die, however much

5. Resolved, That they were not guilty of treason

against Virginia, for they owed her no allegiance, and, moreover, did no act necessarily involving hostility to her government or to herself as a State:

That they were not guilty of murder, for they did not set from malice, which is essential to that crime,

however misdirected philanthropy, a profound rever-

ence for God and his law:
That they were not guilty of exciting slaves to in-

their grave and lamentable error, as the noble and devoted martyrs of a grand idea, whose mistakes will

or what they deemed such, their courage in danger, their quiet dignity and manly bearing in disaster,

John Brown and his associates ought not to die the

death, and leave behind them the memory, of murder-

10. Resolved, That the Virginians, in the wanton

murder of one prisoner, unarmed and bound, and in the indecent and cruel haste with which they urged

severe wounds, and unable even to sit up in court.

giving them no time to prepare for their defence or obtain counsel of their own choice, and in whom they

had confidence, have added another to the many il-

lustrations already witnessed of the barbarizing in-

could an invasion by a score of men create such in-tense and wide-spread alarm as the South now be-

and places under it a mine of perilously explosive el-

Harper's Ferry to the serious consideration of the

next Convention of Southern fire-eaters, or the next

stump orator boiling over with zeal for Southern rights to do wrong, who shall threaten to dissolve

letter and the smallest dot the arrogant behests of the

naturally ask-and the best men the most urgently-

whole affair, we have yet reason to rejoice with grat-itude to Him who overrules all events to the promo-

tion of the highest good at last, that, by the sympa-

thy it awakens for the martyr spirits it has rendered so brightly conspicuous; by the fresh revelation it makes of the barbarity, weakness and wickedness of

eral agitation of the slave question it arouses all over

the country, it cannot fail to help on the cause of right

Brown and the companions of his enterprise, all must agree that their bereaved families, left in poverty and

deep affliction, are entitled to our cordial sympathy and humane assistance in their distress, and that we

proceed at once to give substantial expression to the compassion we feel for them, by a contribution in their behalf.

mittee of five to take up a collection immediately, and

to receive hereafter such contributions as any not

present to-day may wish to make; and that they be instructed to report through the Gazette and Courier the amount received, and the channel of transmission

C. C. BURLEIGH, after some delay, said that he wa

hoping to hear something from persons residing in

that place, but as none had stepped forward, he would

occupy a little time in making a few remarks upon

the minds of slaveholders; and by the gen-

the Union, and set up a slaveholding confederacy the South, if the North refuses to obey to the la

12. Resolved, That we commend the lesson of

fluence of slavery on a people's character.

11. Resolved, That only in a slaveholding region

ers and traitors.

Slave Power.

slavery; by the increa

eminently laudable end.

try had ever produced. (Applause.)

ing resolutions :-

Ay! let the bells toll mournfully, mournfully an For 'tis a day for sorrow, a day for tears and wos; And never since our nation's birth hath such a deed

been done. And never martyr on her page hath nobler record

We deem it glorious, great, to blie upon the field o And, 'mid the murderous strife of war, to win

deathless name: And we raise the marble column to the heroes wh

have died. By Victory crowned with laurels, in their manhood' strength and pride.

But death upon the scaffold-death in its darkes form.

To meet it with no friend to cheer, unaided as

With lowering brows around us, and foemen by ou No loving eye to cheer us, but looks of scorn an

What can sustain the sinking frame in that last trial hour ?

and cherish sentiments of humanity; and on which it behoves all such to speak calmly, earnestly and plainly the thoughts and feelings which it awakens. 2. Resolved, That the putting to death of John Brown for the deeds done in his late expedition to Think you that human strength alone can give th soul such power? No! 'tis the consciousness of Right-a strong and holy faith

That, looking upward for its rest, can calmly meet such death. Oh! sure it is a blessed thing to die for Truth and

Right! And can there ever be on earth a more inspiring

sight

Than this, to see a brave man stand with calm, un troubled brow. Thus with his life-blood sealing at Freedom's shrin

its vow ! Ah, Slavery ! foul and fearful are the deeds that thou

Like thine, there is no other crime 'neath the all-be holding sun;

Humanity is crushed to earth beneath thine iron heel In vain to thee for justice thy brother doth appeal. And now a deeper, deadlier stain thy gory bann

Behold, amid its darkening folds, another spot ap-And never can it be effaced, or time remove the

A fearful thing to look upon-there it must still re-

main. A man came out before the world, a brave and fear less soul:

His brothers' wrongs his heart had stirred-fear could not him control; He came to lead the bondman forth, to dwell amid

And give for chains and fetters the boon of Liberty. But ye, by your unholy laws, had made such deeds a crime;

But you ne'er can blight with infamy Brown's dear and honored name. Oh! tremble, proud Virginians! for thy doom

drawing near, And every freeman's heart shall thrill as his story they shall hear.

For the Liberator.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. When, in the future, one shall ask of men, Where are their names who shrank in silence A man was made a slave, and Church and State Joined hands to bar more close his prison gate?" Echo shall answer, 'Where?'-But if he ask, · Where are their names to whom the hardest task, And loss, and e'en a death of oblequy Were welcome, so that all men might be free?" Each child of God, with grateful starting tear, And hand upon his heart, shall answer, 'Here!' M. A. T.

THE MONTHLY RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE is now edited by Rev. EDMUND H. SEARS and RUFUS ELLIS. In the December number, we find the following striking of Independence. lines, undoubtedly by Mr. Sears:-

'OLD JOHN BROWN.' Not any spot six feet by two Will hold a man like thee; John Brown will tramp the shaking earth,

From Blue Ridge to the see, Till the strong angel come at last, And opes each dungeon door, And God's Great Charter' holds and waves O'er all his humble poor.

And then the humble poor will come In that far-distant day, And from the felon's nameless grave They'll brush the leaves away; And gray old men will point the spot Beneath the pine-tree shade, As children ask with streaming eyes

Where 'Old John Brown' is laid.

THE TOUCHSTONE.

BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAME. A man there came, whence none could tell. Bearing a touchstone in his hand, And tested all things in the land By its unerring spell.

A thousand transformations rare, From fair to foul, from foul to fair; The golden crown he did not share, Nor scorn the beggar's clothes.

Of heirloom jewels, prized so much, Were many changed to chips and clods, And even statues of the gods Crumbled beneath its touch.

Then angrily the people cried, . The loss outweighs the profit far, Our goods suffice us as they are, We will not have them tried.

But since they could not so avail To check his unrelenting quest, They seized him, saying, 'Let him test How real is our jail.'

But though they slew him with their swords, And in the fire the touchstone burned, Its doings could not be o'erturned, Its undoings restored.

And when, to stop all future harm, They strewed his ashes to the breeze, . They little guessed each grain of these Conveyed the perfect charm.

JOHN BROWN. Hang Truth's mighty champion ? Let them ; While the ruthless Southrons rave, Smooth his silvery hair, and lay him Very gently in the grave. Death has not a single shadow For the old man's resting place; Recking little how it cometh He can meet it, face to face. For they cannot touch the Spirit That no threat ning ordeal swerved ;

Neither lay a blighting fingers

On the noble cause he served.

the event which has called us together. I have endeavored to set forth in the resolution the opinions which to me seem fit to be expressed; fit to be expressed in regard to the men of whom we ty, will but make more terrible the doom which

are all thinking to-day; fit to be expressed in regard to the institution which is justly charge events we now deplore, and multitudes of evils re-MEETING TO SYMPATRIZE WITH JOHN

greater than these. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the neaspres which these men took. I am not a believe in the use of force to overthrow evil, but I am speak ing to those who do believe in using the sword; and to them I can say with confidence, that if the heroes make contributions in aid of the families of the mar- of the Revolution and their foreign helpers deserve tyr and his companions. The meeting was called to the praise which they receive, then the men who perilled their lives in behalf of the cause of the downtrodden bondmen of Virginia are worthy of applaus and not of nunishment. They are not to be regarded were appointed Secretaries. The President, on taking as traitors and murderers. I say that the people of the chair, said that as he heard the bell toll to-day, Virginia are really the wrong-doers in this case. They are waging an aggressive war against the rights thrill of hatred against a system which was the means of human nature. It is a war not merely against a of sacrificing one of the noblest men that this coun- few black men in Virginia, but against you and me, and against all humanity; and John Brown has but come to the help of the assailed party. As Emerson said the other day in Boston, John Brown believed in two things, the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. He believed that all men have rights, inalienable, God-given,-and that it is the duty of Government to protect those rights. He believed that every man should do to others as he would that they should do unto him. This belief he wrote out at Harper's Ferry; -in blood, it is true, but so plainly that Virginia cannot successfully pervert his meaning. In the method he employed, he acted out his faith, not yours nor mine. He was educated in the faith of the old Puritans, in the faith of Oliver Cromwell, whose motto was to 'trust in God, and keep your powder dry.' Shall this man be denominated a traitor and a murderer? What does the Governor of Virginia testify of his character? He has pronounced him one of the bravest men he ever lied with iniquity and oppression, and a cowardly knew; one of the most truthful, frank and sincere. confession of fear that this ascendancy is to be of short duration, and that a day of retribution to the timony. And no man here doubts that John Brown timony. And no man here doubts that John Brown 3. Resolved, That we believe John Brown when he is at le st as good a man as any man within the bordeclares that the purpose of his expedition was sim-ply to liberate slaves, and was not to disturb the public peace, or subvert government or social order in aren John Brown's neck, and strangling the life or destroy human life, except in necessary self-de-fence, while doing what he regarded as his divinely-moral worth to any other man in the State? How will that read in history? The time is coming when Virginia will be glad to tear out, if possible, that page tained against him and his associates by the techni-calities and rules of construction of Virginia law, we of her history. You may say that Brown is a fanatic believe that, in the eye of God and the judgment of Doubtless Virginia will say so to-day; but will she

say so hereafter, when slavery no longer perverts her judgment? What has he done but put into act the they erred as to means and method, they were actu-ated by noble and generous motives, and aimed at an Constitution of Virginia affirms the could and inalienable rights of all men; and her official seal expresses the sentiment that it is right to put down oppression by force, if need be. That sentiment Henry A. Wise has expressed in setting that seal of Virginia to the very document which puts the railroads of the State under the control of his subordinates, to be but rather from feelings incompatible with it;—a State under the control of his subordinates, to be high sense of duty, a strong love of right, a sincere, used in collecting the host of Virginia militia, with its multitudes of captains and colonels, to aid in putting that man to death. But if he was a fanatic, i That they were not guilty of exciting slaves to insurrection, for the express denial of any such intent
by Brown, whose truthfulness is generally conceded and we have no reason to doubt, is in no manner or degree discredited by any proof which has yet
a man of clear, strong intellect,—competent, if free 6. Resolved, That as between John Brown and his from mental aberration, to reason justly and judge companions on the one side, and the people and au- correctly. If all this can be said of him, we are thorities of Virginia on the other, we regard the lat- driven to the conclusion that if he felt that he was ter as the real criminals, and the former, in spite of doing his duty to the slave and the slaveholder, in acts really so atrocious as to be worthy of death, thereafter be leniently judged, while their heroism, then he was so warped in his intellect as to be no their disinterested self-devotion at the call of duty, subject of penal visitation. I think we cannot get away from this conclusion, if we concede the premi ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit their quiet dignity and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity, and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity and the near prospect of death, will be ses. At all events, it will not read well for the credit captivity and the near prospect of death as her wherever men can appreciate the qualities which ennoble manhood.

7. Resolved, That if the Harper's Ferry inroad had been as insurrectionary and bloody in purpose as panic-stricken Virginia in her fright imagines it, she would herself be justly held responsible for it; first, as having provoked it by waging war on the rights of human nature in the persons of her slaves; second, as virtually instigating and instifcting it event. ord, as virtually instigating and justifying it every sary to hang him. No; it is her own violation of time she uses her official seal, with its emblematic the laws of God and the rights of humanity; it figure of Liberty, completely armed, trampling upon slavery which makes the life of such a man danger 8. Resolved. That slavery, throughout its whole existence in these United States, is none other than the most barbarous, unprovoked and unjustfiable war of one portion of the citizens against another portion, the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment and honeless servitude or absolute extensions. ous to her; which causes the panic spreading from it belongs. We charge it b tion, in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set forth in our Declaration show the character of slavery. It shows its disreshow the character of slavery. It shows its disre olved, That if our Revolutionary fathers gard of all the laws of humanity, and all principle deserve the praises they receive, and if Lafayete and of justice and sound policy, by which all civilized Pulaski. De Kalb and Steuben, are worthy to be remembered with grateful and reverent admiration, then responsibility be placed where it belongs. It is not responsibility be placed where it belongs. It is not anti-slavery agitation at the North; it is not the declaration of a distinguished Northern citizen that there is an 'irrepressible conflict' between slavery

and freedom, but it is the fact which he affirmed the fact that where slewery comes in conflict with freedom, there is an 'irrepressible conflict;' this i is which makes the danger of the Bouth. Slavery i itself a state of war-war upon the slave and his rights. You know that the only reason why he is not in arms asserting his rights, is because he dare no do it. He is known and felt to be an enemy, waiting but the power and means of active hostilities. It is trays; and its possibility there is a striking proof the slave system, then, which occuses Virginia to that slavery is a source of weakness and danger; that it places the social fabric on a false foundation, struck, and to feel herself in peril as long as Brown lives : and which is therefore responsible for the event we deplore, as well as for that which has been deplored since the 19th of October. We think that the deed of to-day is not done for nought, and that its results will be far different from what its authors anticipate. We have not yet lost our faith in God or our faith in man. The example of one who has

shown such a courage and fidelity to principle as to 13. Resolved, That in view of the noble qualities which Brown has displayed in his captivity, the eviclaim the respect of all, even his enemies will not be lost. And I trust as the story of his doom has gon dent sincerity and earnestness of his conviction that he has but done an imperative religious duty, and the calm composure and firm trust in God with which he bides its consequences, all thoughtful men will through the land, it has every where excited, not admiration only, but emulation of his noble spirit, and deeper abhorrence for the atrocious system which is consequences, all thoughtful men will responsible for his death. Mr. President, you spoke what must be that state of society which requires, as the condition of its safety, that such a man shall die but the feelings of multitudes when you said that at the tolling of the bell to-day, you felt your hear felon's death? what must be the nature of that institution to which his continuance in life is deemed a glow with a feeling of sympathy for the sufferer, and also a deeper hatred against that institution on acdeadly peril?

14. Resolved, That, and as are many aspects of this

count of which this wrong is to-day perpetrated. It will not be in vain. Let not Virginia imagine that in the blood of John Brown she can drown the spirit of freedom; for the time is coming when she will acknowledge its indesed sense of insecurity it pro- structible vitality and its resistless power. Virginiathe South-is not always to be cursed with slavery and the event of to-day will hasten the removal of and freedom to its final and inevitable triumph.

15. Resolved, That whatever may be thought of tempt to stifle her with blood. As ever heretofore that curse. Freedom will gain strength from the atso now, the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church.' Ever has it been that death endured for noble cause has drawn new votaries to its standard,

and inspired the old with new zeal and deeper earnestness. We shall not see here an exception to the universal rule. God has made man so; has so constituted the human soul, that nothing more powerfully impresses it in favor of a great principle o right, than the faithfulness, unto death, of its upholders. I know not what form the spirit of liber will take in coming years for its extension, but I am sure that if slavery does not consent to die peaceful death, under the influence of moral agita tion, and an enlightened and just moral sentiment it must go down in blood; and that when that time does come, -the day of retribution to the oppressor,-

every sacrifice which he has made of right and hu

manity upon the altar of oppression, every drop o

martyr blood which he has shed to uphold his iniqui

awaits him and his evil institution. Most heartily do he expected nothing better than he received. What deprecate the submission of this great question to circum the sword. Most carnestly do I desire that the slave- grasp of the tyrant infuriated by an assault upon his holder may profit in time by the warnings he re-ceives, and that the victory of the right may be a victory of moral power,—a victory which shall bless the character of tyranny would expect decent treatthe vanquished champions of despotism, no less than the victorious legions of Freedom's host. (Applause.) we can judge of them for ourselves. A man wound-

THE LIBERATOR .:

n earnest and effective manner. CHARLES EASTMAN, of South Hadley, offered the

following resolutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That Capt. John Brown, by his heroic derotion to, and sacrifices in, the cause of Liberty, has well earned and deserves the appellation of the

second Brutus.

Resolved, That his daring and successful adventure from Kansas to the land of practical freedom, with a small band of human chattels, so called, with the enemy before, behind, and on every side, was an act of heroism entitling him to the honorable distinc-

act of heroism entitling him to the henorable distinc-tion of the American Xenophon.

Resolved, That his manly bearing and noble speech in the presence of that organization which claimed the right to decree his death—his Christian character developed by his whole life of sacrifices and benevolence—at the practical application of that most perfect rule, Do unto others as ye would that they should even do unto you, having been the cause of his condemnation; therefore, by that act of cruelty of his condemnation; therefore, by that act of cruelty and tyranny the government of Virginia, by sentenc-ing him to death, has entitled his memory to be asso-ciated with that of the martyr John Rogers. H. S. GERE read an original autograph letter from

John Brown. written while in prison, to a son of Thom-The following is a copy of this letter :-

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Va., Nov. 17, 1859.
My Dran Young Friend: I have just received My Dean Young Friend: I have just received, your most kind and welcome letter of the 15th inst., but did not get any other from you. I am under many obligations to you, and to your father, for all the kindness you have shown me, especially since my the kindness you have shown me, especially since my consciences be disaster. May God and your own consciences your rewarders! Tell your father that I am quite cheerful—that I do not feel myself in the least decheerful—that I do not feel myself in the least degraded by my imprisonment, my chain, or the near
prospect of the gallows. Men cannot imprison, or
chain, or hang the soul. I go joyfully in behalf of
millions that have no rights that this great and
cipled sheet, the Herald? Certainly, it is the most that 'have no rights' that this 'great and 'this Christian Republic' is 'bound to respect.' Strange change in morals, political as well as Christian, since 1776! I look forward to other changes to take place in God's good time, fully be-lieving that the 'fashion of this world passeth away.'

Farewell! May God abundantly bless you all! Your friend, JOHN BROWN.

Mr. Brown-he had been at his house fifteen or the Herald? twenty times since he had lived in this town; he do not believe that he would commit a wrong act, What, then, is to be the limit to the circulation he was thankful to God that he was yet alive. Men s not a man that he ever dealt with that could say that he had ever wronged him out of a single penny. I will say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that what-

ever he said, could be depended upon. (Applause.) The meeting was further addressed by Chauncey Clark, C. C. Burleigh, and G. M. Smith of South Hadley. Mr. Smith said he did not rise to make a speech, it was not his trade. He said he had come over on the invitation given out, that all who loved freedom should meet here to-day to manifest their sympathy for John Brown, and particularly with his family, and the families of those connected with him. I SOUTH CAROLINA'S OPINION OF NORTHleave the principles, I leave the man who has died today, in the hands of God land at his grave. I will not follow him through all the extent of his life. I knew him in life, somewhat, and his life was lovely, and I feel for him in death, but more do I feel for without him are in widowhood and are the so-called . Conservatives Does slavery trample upon the rights of men? Does demn them to death? It is they who are here to must be clothed. Let us to our work : let us raise

States shall be free. (Applause.) The Resolutions were then adopted without dissent

I have brought here to-day the words which John Brown spoke, when asked, according to the accustom- Gulf States-ther ed form, whether he had any thing to say why sen- just as it payed them. tence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

Doubtless you have all read it, and are familiar with it, but it will bear reading again. [Having read the speech, the speaker went on to

Here is a speech which will in coming ages be

grandeur of its sentiments, the terse eloquence, the loathsome brute, with contorted features, blear eyes, clearness, the vigorous simplicity and touching pathos a black skin, a long, forked tail, and claw-feet. of its expression. We may safely challenge all the recorded utterances of such occasions, for any thing brimstone and sulphur which equals this speech of John Brown. 'If it be necessary, he says, 'that I should forfeit my life for when the South has cried out with indignation and the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my protest against unconstitutional legislation and outblood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say let it be done.' Now this was the sentiment which has evidently actuated him all through this whole affair; this the spirit which has breathed through all his words and all his acts throughout his captivity.' Let me say a word here in regard to the treatment he has received in court. One of these resolutions charges indecent and cruel haste upon the court, in the pressing of the trials. But he says, Under all the circumstances, his treatment has been

more generous than he expected.' We honor the

magnanimity which dictates this acknowledgment.

Doubtless it is true, that, under all the circumstances,

CHAUNCEY CLARK then addressed the meeting in ed unto death for aught they knew, unable to sit up, brought into court and stretched upon his cot, denied the delay he needed to prepare for a legal defence, or obtain counsel whom he could trust ;- and when impartial men sit in judgment upon this proceeding with impartial feelings, with some regard for the rights of prisoners and the proprieties of judicia proceedings, they will say that it was indecent and cruel.

From the New York Tribune. INCENDIARISM. Who are the incendiaries? The Autocrat who

sides at the head of the Post-Office Department dares to pronounce upon the character of the mat-ter that shall be allowed to pass through the public ter that shall be allowed to pass through the public mail. He declares incendiary matter shall not be transmitted. But, leaving aside this monstrous pretension, we ask. What is incendiary matter? Who are the incendiaries against whom his despotic rule proposes to shield the slave States? Is it only the Republican journals that are to be stamped out in the South? A little reflection will convince Postmaster Holt that he has undertaken a more difficult. master Holt that he has undertaken a more difficult and comprehensive job than he imagined he was undertaking in thus outraging the common rights of every American citizen. Will Pestmaster Holt as Musgrave, of this town. The letter was preserved of every American citizen. Will Postmaster Holt permit the transmission of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the control of the proceedings of the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston, got up especially as the recent Union-saving meeting in Boston and the recent Union as the recent Uni cially to reassure the South, to sympathize with the slaveholders, to save the Union? Does not the presiding officer of that meeting declare that he is opposed to the spread of slavery, and desires its abolition? Did not its most eloquent orator expose the vital weakness of the South, by illustrating the dangers which encompass it, and the ease with which its patriarchal institution could be demolished? Is not this incendiary matter? Is it not just such ncendiary of all publications. It publishes Mr. Seward's Rochester speech once in six months at least. It prints Henry Ward Beecher's sermon with John Brown's comments. It publishes Wen-dell Phillips's rank Abolition speeches, and all the proceedings of the most furious Anti-Slavery assemplages that get together in this city and elsewhere This letter was received by the audience with much If any outrageously radical emancipation sentiment applause.

Mr. Musgrave, senior, was called up, and addressed the meeting, giving his testimony to the strict integrity and humane character of John Brown, he tegrity and humane character of John Brown, he are the strict in the strict integrity and humane character of John Brown, he tegrity and humane character of John Brown, he are the strict in the having had intimate business relations with him for matter all the time. How, then, can Postmaster many years. He said he was well acquainted with Holt, how can Virginia, permit the circulation of

The truth is, to the South, while holding her was also well acquainted with his family, and he present position, all matter that is not carefully was also well acquainted with his family, and he prepared with express reference to this institution would say that he was a perfectly honest man, and a of slavery, is 'incendiary.' Leading articles, para man of the most feeling that he ever met with. I graphs, reports of public meetings, speeches, goo do not believe—said Mr. Musgrave—that he would graphical and statistical information, every genuing take the life of anything without a just cause. I utterance of the human heart, every untrammeled have often seen him reprove his children for kil-ling flies, when I have been at his house. I is 'incendiary.' Thought itself is 'incendiary.'

knowing it to be such, any more than I believe that of printed matter in the South, if it is determined I shall die instantly. I never saw a man more up- to avoid and exclude every thing that bears against right in all his dealings than he was. I saw him after slavery? What but absolute suppression and exright in all his dealings than he was. I saw him after he had lost every dollar, and he remarked to me that The rule must be silence—perfect, utter, inexorable he was thankful to God that he was yet alive. Men silence; the silence of despotism, brutal, stolid were willing to trust every thing in his hands. There universal; the silence of the dungeon—of death And for every man who violates the rule, hanging is the only specific. Brown has been hung, Seward should be hung, howls out a Southern representative in Congress. He is an incendiary. Come, Mr. Postmaster Holt, if these are not your limitations say what they are. Let us know what is incendiary matter in your opinion. If you can tolerate the Herald, with John Brown's, Theodore Parker's, Lloyd Garrison's and Wendell Phillips's speeches, and deem it fit to circulate in the South, perhaps we can make up the Tribune so as to suit even you fastidious taste. Speak out, Mr. Holt!

ERN UNION SAVERS.

From the Charlestown Mercury of Dec. 9. The angry South must be appeased for the time protestations must be made, and somebody must make them. This part of the jobbing falls to the lot of fatherless. If we have sympathy for him, let us are a very useful 'institution' at the North. They manifest it in acts for those who were near to him, answer a very good purpose, and are an essential part and who were to suffer from his acts. It is one of the Northern policy. They are the very rear-guard of Abolitionism. The Republican army marches forther evils of this life, that great crimes bring the ward to the battle of Abolitionism, and the *Congreatest calamities upon the heads of innocent persorvatives' cover their progress by diversions, and sons. Is a man a drunkard? It is his wife and children who suffer. Does slavery chain down men? paradoxically, nor lightly, nor prejudicially. It is a very grave and momentous fact. We will illustrate very grave and momentous fact. We will illustrate our meaning. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Does slavery trample upon the rights of linear our meaning. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was the first gentleman who out reward? It is the mother who has had her child Robert C. Winthrop was the first gentleman who introduced Abolition petitions into the House of Retorn from her, who feels it most keenly. Does sla-introduced Abolition petitions into the House of Re-very take John Brown and his associates, and con-presentatives. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was ejected from his seat in the Senate, some few demn them to death? It is they who are here to ago, by such a thing as Charles Sumner. The Hon. weep in bitter memory, and with sorrowful hearts, Robert C. Winthrop declared in Fancuil Hall, in who feel it most. I do not ask that the name of John
1854, that his tongue would cleave to the roof of his
Brown may be made the rallying cry when armies of mouth, and his right hand be lopped from his body, men march to meet this evil and to gain the mastery.

before he would either vote for any measure, or set
God will take care of that. (Applause.) But to us
his hand to any bill, by which Slavery should be althere is a pressing want, a pressing demand; there is lowed to enter another loot of our control out of the Senlowed to enter another foot of our territories. The the mother to live, children to be educated, and they ate because he is too 'Conservative' a man. Mr. Everett, and many other distinguished gentlemen at this committee; let us appeal to our fellow-men, and the North, are quite as violent in their opposition let us attend to that in which we can directly have to Slavery as Mr. Winthrop. But Mr. Everett is nowhere—he is run over—left behind. These gentlemen are 'Conservatives.' They would not have John Brown & Co. march down on Virginia or Kentucky and create civil war, and insurrection, and discontent at the South. By no means-they have disand H. S. Gere, Joseph Marsh, G. M. Smith of South cretion; they are 'conservative' gentlemen. They would not make the South to restive under their plucking; they would not lose their golden eggs by were appointed a committee to receive contributions, and the sum of \$43.84 was immediately collected.

A contribution of two dollars was subsequently made.

While the Committee were taking up the collection, Mr. Clark read some stirring lines, entitled, 'The Virginia Scaffold.'

The Virginia Scaffold.'

The virginia Scaffold.'

States around you, and then pluck you ad libitum, until settlers from their own States had quietly.

occupied, by degrees, the border States—then they would push Slavery still further down toward the permit its continuance or not rence between the 'Conservatives' and the Republicans is just the difference between Lucifer and Satan. Lucifer is a very distingue looking individual of an indescribable age, with a handsome face, brilliant black eyes, a heavy mustache, a som-brero hat, a Spanish cloak, and a rapier at his side. He is a courtly gentleman, and never indulges in loud talk, and balderdash, and violence. He would printed in glowing characters for the use of the coun-try's youth; a speech which will be admired for the the mansions of the unhappy forever. Satan is a tan would seize you in his claws, drive his forked tail through you, and drag you to-, amid stench-

> At every crisis in the history of the Government, rage, there has immediately arisen a 'conservative demonstration at the North, but the 'Conservatives are always one day after the fair; and the 'Co vatives ' are always in a most convenient minority, ey are admirable skirmishers, and cover the retreat servatives of a bold sallying or marauding party with great

> It is not at all surprising, therefore, to find the same old game being played off now. They have got into a trick of it, and can't for the life of them, be lone with it. Besides, it is of serious now, that some palaver should be made for the bene now, that some painver should be made for the bene-fit of the South. It is a sugar-plum she always ex-pects after violence or legislative robbery. The an-gry temper of the South must be pacified—the Re-publicans have had their say over old John Brown— Abolitionism has possession of both branches of Con-gress—and it is a safe and capital move to make a

rousing, stunning diversion on one side to dray of the fire of the South. We accordingly hear of met. ings and rumors of meetings, 'demonstrations' and signs of demonstrations, by the 'Conservatives' the North against the poor old devil, John Emin particular, and the first cousin of the 'Cons in particular, and the first cousin of the 'Const. atives,' viz: the Abolitionists in general. We are to see great things and mighty resolutions, as of eld. A general 'glory hallelojahrum' for the progration of the glorious Union is to resond over the whole North. The mountain is to labor in grisson travail, and will bring for ha mole.

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Is there any virtne in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To THE ED'S OF EVANGELIST: -- My age is To the Ed's of Evangelist: My age is sing. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the prism year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Heats, er, 'No. 1, according to the directions, and have on tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same core in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair a now almost restored to its original color, and the was appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED TEM THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE.

THONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is tentally in the second of the same of the same and the second of the same of the TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is centally a advantage to one who was in danger of bald.' Rev. M. THACHER Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 183

President J. L. EATON, I.L. D., Union Unionty Murfreesboro', Tennessee. Mapan-I would state, that some time last prise

I found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to We chase a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Rest. er, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it er, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using in but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly tissable, the falling off of half ceases, and my lock, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHASED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it fair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is crable of accomplishing what it purports to do, ris. Fig. vent the half from falling off, and to express the centre of the fall that the control of the fall that the control of the fall that the control of the control of the fall that the control of the contro VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTOR Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK. Editor ' Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati,

I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobske mum with much satisfaction in dressing up out and children's hair. After trying various articles has. factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in reas-mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gos the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains any position desired. Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Ile

cate, Buffalo, N. Y.
'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the bat
I have ever known. It has restored my hair to in

natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobala mum have been used in my family with besetched effects; and I take pleasure in recommending then to such as have occasion to use such preparation Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor . Christian Era, Batha

· Having used numerous specifies to little purpose I discarded all, believing them to be of no rules. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zalobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bold nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but ha n-Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holinen, Boston

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, fond among our other advertisements, we insert from act-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the heir where baldness had commenced, we have now tne evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to in Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair la-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' whith belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. The was done by a single bottle used according to dis-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it win the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard an invaluable dressing for the hair.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletonen, Orange Ca.,

N. Y. My hair has greatly thickened upon my head und put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The sue is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD ESCOME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE WE are thankful to you, and feel that we have full raue of our money.

G REAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancaskin . Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray har was restored to its natural color,—not the war-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own saled color, which satisfies my mind that it is not adja. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy is answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

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

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parife treet, I am happy to lear testimony to the value sel

efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the not literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the se of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-

ness.' Cincinnati, Ohio. *It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till "

know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunit, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S.A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement,' &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of El-ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. I., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. I.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of jour , for the use of a relative;

and I am happy to say, that it prevented the filling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to a original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Paster Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. 8. 1

Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsans have produced all the effects described in her after tisement, in restoring the color and increasing is growth of the help of the color and increasing is growth of the hair; and I would chertfully men-mend it to those whose hair may either begin to in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man.

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and canyour directions require.'

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

We think that if these fail to convince. less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to bid mind on which it ey make more profit than as these; steps

These are the only preparations exported is all INSIST on having these. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest price quantity to Europe.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 a bottle. Balsam, 87 cents per bottle. Address all letters for information, &c., !

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 359.
Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has the S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside srape, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on buttles other is genuine. Signing the name by other is forgory, and will be prosecuted by us as a crimin offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOODS DEL October 14. 1yeop

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