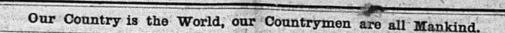
TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollags, if payment be made in advance. [3" All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

be directed, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent, Advertisements making less than one square inserted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. If The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-MEND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1860.

SLAVES

dorse s

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

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 ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essen-

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1518.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXX. NO. 4.

The Joint Resolutions on the subject of Federal Relations, introduced by Mr. Jamison, passed the State Senate on yesterday with only one dissenting voice. No one, at all acquainted with the politics of Alabama, can doubt for a moment that the resoations truly reflect the sentiments of an ' irrepressi ble maj rity of the people of this great and gallant State. These Joint Resolutions will now, doubtless, juss the House with the same unanimity that they have passed the Senate, and will serve as a guide to the Democratic State Convention which is to as-semble in this city to-day.—Montgomery Adv.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assemby conrened, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Territories belonging to the United States are the common property of the people of the States; and that, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the slaveholding States have the right to hold and enjoy their property in slaves in said Territories, so long as the said Territories continue such; and that no law enacted by such Territories can deprive them of that right, or impair the same.
Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That with the right

to hold slaves in the common Territories so conferred by the Constitution, are also conferred the means necessary to enjoy that right, without which it would be nugatory and worthless, and practically case to exist: bence, there is a correlative solemi duty imposed on the Federal Government to provide all the means necessary for the protection and en-

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the people of the Southern States should, as one man, denounce any Administration and any party, which denies to them this vital right to protection of their prophis antecedents may be, should be supported for President of the United States, who would leave this fundamental right of property and its protec-

tion dependent on Territorial legislation.
Sec. 4. Be it further Resolved, That the people of the Southern States should not, either through political Conventions or otherwise, commit themdoes not, in unequivocal terms, concede to the South the rights claimed in the foregoing resolutions; and that it would be a dangerous, if not suicidal, policy for them to submit those vital rights to the arbitrament of a Convention, a majority of whose members are from the non-slaveholding States, without first demanding a distinct admission of those constitational rights as a condition precedent to being bound by the action of any such Convention.

ABUSE OF THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

Wendell Phillips, by invitation of the Albany Young Men's Association, will deliver his lecture on sussaint L'Ouverture in that city on the evening

How much longer are Young Men's Associations at the North to lend themselves to the dissemina-tion of the abominable opinions this man Phillips habitually gives atterance to? It is no oredit to the country that so large a proportion of the ' lectures' delivered before the associations in question are replete with infidel or unpatriotic sentiments; and it would be far better that the whole lecturing system should come to an end, than that the presen course should be continued. The country showed its good sense when it compelled the exclusion of Theodore Parker from the Lyceum platform; and it is to be hoped that the good work will be con-tinued until such men as Phillips, Cheever, Beecher, Bellows, Emerson, and other agitators of the same school, shall be utterly silenced, so far as our Young Men's Associations are concerned. If they must give vent to their profane or unpatriotic ribaldry, let it fall upon the ears of their particular admirers ealy, and not upon those of an insulted commu-These associations, we fear, are much to blame in this respect. A desire to secure large recapts has induced many of them to pander to deprired tastes, and in this way the public conscience been blighted by the insidious and persistent inculcation of pernicious principles, moral, political and social. If your Young Men's Associations canbut be sustained except at such sacrifices as these, it then cease altogether. Let well-disposed persons everywhere set their faces against this shameful postitution of one of the otherwise beneficent institations of the day .- N. Y. Express.

PRUITS OF ABOLITIONISM.

1. The Abolitionists have retarded the extinction of slavery for half a century at least.

2. They have caused many deaths by violence, and sent distress into thousands of families in the

states, 3. They have, or will have, caused the free negoes to be expelled from most of those States,

greatly to their injury or distress. 4. They have caused the slaves throughout the Southern States to be more vigilantly guarded, and

here severely dealt with in case of insubordination. have tied up the hands of anti-slavery men in the slaveholding States, and caused many o them to be expelled or imprisoned, including abolition lecturers, preachers, book peddlers, &c. Or, if time of them have not been expelled, they doubtless ton will be. Many innocent persons are greatly mannenieneed, through unfounded suspicion. A issionary of the Southern Aid Society writes as Only the light of eternity can reveal the that of suffering caused to innocent thousands by that wretched affair at Harper's Ferry. May God instore peace to our country, and prosperity to his Chapelin in 11.

6. They have greatly damaged the merchants, manufacturers, and, in fact, the whole population of the North, by checking the interchange of comhodities with the South, heretofore advantageous is all

7. They have exposed our nation to the direct caies, which none but God can wholly avert. 8. They have shown themselves to be without manon discernment, or else reckless of consequenis to everybody but themselves. Who, after this, sould be an Abolitionist?—Journal of Commerce.

The Daily Southern Confederacy is the title of orgia journal, which thus fraternally refers to Union-saving efforts of our merchants, and to or lavish diffusion of the copies of the publicahas here, abounding in spread-eagle and masonic-pp illustrations of Northern devotion to Southern

It is to the interest of New-York City to court adly relations with the South. If it was not to interest, the population, taken as a whole, not do it. There are good and true men in Set York City; but, like angels' visits, "they are for and far between." That city is a miniature world of rascals, cut-throats and windlers. Sodom, and Gomorrah, in the heyday of their wickedness;

were Heaven-born places to New-York City. That of this place, intending to arm the negroes here city is capable of any act of perfidy, of venality, and commence and of deception. The people seek to delude the war upon the slaveholders in the State; but how tricts, who had no other people to remove us from the State; and that if we superhuman loyalty to any person could be so credulous as to believe such Union. And this same an extravagant story, is alone with the wicked plotthe Constitution and the Union. And this same mercantile, interest gets up for distribution in the ters that destroyed my office to conceive. Slave States, in most elegant pamphlet form, labeled with Union-loving and high-sounding titles, and decorated with hands in fraternal grips, the Union harangues of hired puppets and maudling pennyaliners. Some of the parties engaged in this enterprise of hoodwinking the South, (for it is usually an enterprise to retain patronage,) are honest and conscientious; but the majority are human fiends, that gape to devour the very vitals of the South.'

Some hundreds of people lie bleeding, crushed, dying, in the market-places and under the roof of the City Hall of Lawrence. Writhing in torture, they eed the kind offices of that sex which has been vouchsafed to soothe our hours of anguish. Why is it, then, that we do not hear of the presence of Lydia Maria Child at this scene of woe? It is true that she would find no horse-thieves there upon whom to lavish her maternal fondness. Nor could she clasp in a chaste, sisterly embrace the coldblooded murderers of gray-haired and defenceless men. It is possible that there were not even traitors taken red-handed in the act of inciting to civil and servile war, among the victims of this appalling catastrophe. Perhaps not even a fragment, lectual, ideal Negro. Can she not for once forget her partialities, and bear with the afflicted, whose only fault to her is their white complexion?—

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM WM. S. BAILEY, EDITOR OF THE FREE SOUTH, NEWPORT, KY. Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky, and Friends of the

Liberty of the Press : the ungallant attacks made upon me and my printing office by certain individuals in our city, has surrections about to take place in discussion of the control of the contr noved many of my friends, and the friends of com-

mon justice, to inquire into the cause of such an unlawful procedure.

The cause, so far as made known to me on Friday night, October 25th, when they carried off the inside forms and destroyed them, was, that they wanted a charter for a Bank in Newport, and that unlawful procedure. the Legislature would not grant them one while my paper was printed here. But it is hardly likely that the Kentucky Legislature will grant a bank But it is hardly likely charter to a party of house-breakers and sackers, to strengthen them in such fearful acts of violence.

Not a word was spoken to me on the subject until

the first night of attack,-the combination being a ad secret, unknown to me or any of my friends The next day (Saturday 29th) no excuse was offered, but a demand made to enter my office again, to carry off the remainder of my printing material I expostulated with them; told them it would be an injury to their own standing as men, a disgrace to the city of Newport, and no credit to the cause espoused, viz. : slavery. But all the pleadings of myself and family were in vain. They procured him as a tool to aid in crushing me. He should a heavy plank, and battered in the door with the first publish his arguments against me at home, end of it, entered, and took out all they could get

out, and left the house a perfect wreck. out, and left the house a perfect wreck.

The heart-rending sorrow of my family, working so many years, night and day, so long as our physical strength would allow, and being harassed by the law for debt, (after the destruction of my former office and machine shop by incendiarism,) sued for slander because I published the truth upon a man who had acted unjustly in his official capacity as sheriff,-wading through all these trials and troubles of six years duration, and beginning to be able to live a little more comfortable, are now

It is well known by the citizens of Newport that I have been among the foremost in the encourage-ment of all our public improvements, and have spent much time and money to that end.

I never was a pro-slavery man, as some have re ported since this last outrage upon me, and voted with the Democratic party until I saw it was acting with and encouraging the extension of slavery, and then, as a working man, I left it. Slavery never formed any part of my democracy, and I trust it never will. I believe in liberty,—the freedom of speech and of the press. These my de-

stroyers oppose. The presses that were arrayed against me here, favoring the institution of slavery, and denouncing me in the bitterest language, were suffered to die for the want of support. Mine, that could live, the same unrelenting spirit that tried to write me

dossen, destroys again by violence.

The money spoken of by my persecutors as having seen raised by the people of Newport to aid me when I was burnt out, came not from the mob party, as they infer, but from those who were in layor of the freedom of the press, to whom I ever felt and ever shall feel thankful, notwithstanding

stroyed. Oh, tyranny! Thou with boasted 'in-tellect,' wide-spread 'influence' and wealth, why tellect,' wide-spread 'influence' and wealth, why tremble for thy oppression before the untaught pen of a humble mechanic? Can you not withstand his simple truths, so inelegantly told? Are your 'well-stored Christian minds' inadequate to fashion laws to defend a system you claim to be Divine? and must you imitate the savage, grasp the she hopes that to-night I will vindicate the great pistol and howis knife and hold the liess of me. vine? and must you imitate the savage, grasp the pistol and bowie-knife, and hold the lives of unrmed citizens in your hands, while you sack and uses and destroy the printing press o gain your 'holy 'ends? Shame upon the cowardly and ungallant action! The presses arrayed against me here with vindictive scorn and persecution, have long since sunk to an ignominious grave; and you that have destroyed The Free South printing press must fall, alike dishonored and con-

The stories told about me as having correspondthere with Brown at Harper's Ferry, and the officers there having a letter from me to him, are without foundation or truth. I never saw, Mr. Brown-never wrote to, or received a line from him in my life, nor knew anything about his movements until

and over his own name, instead of Eclais, to hide his shame. One of his circulars was sent to the Journal. Winelester, Ind., for publication, but the editor, knowing it to be a tissue of lies and slander, sent bits a letter, which, if be will publish in Cincinnati, with his lying circular, he his character fairly before the people he is trying to mislead, and will be estimated according to his I desire my friends, when writing to me, to address * Wm. Shreve Bailey, Covington, Kentucky, instead of Newport. The reason of this is, that fallen upon us again, and our whole means of sub-the Postmaster at Newport, John Quarry Actives sistence destroyed. To stand by and behold these Foster, took an active part in the mobile destroying ravages filled the hearts of my family with irre-my printing office; and I am satisfied the Postmaster at Newport. master at Covington, though a political opponent, would scorn to be found in a meh, putting down be

ers of my paper in Kentucky, and it is not likely that either of these classes desire any portion of the

citizens of Newport to be their judges as to what

they shall read or not read.

If we, Kentuckians, cannot discuss the merits or

demerits of our own institutions upon our own soil

and in our own way, there is no use in talking

bject of my friends and myself is to organ-

about liberty or law upon Kentucky soil. It is a

ize a Republican party in Kentucky, and to cast our

vote for the Republican Presidential candidate in

nothing but our constitutional rights as free men,

and that right we shall ever contend for.

On the first night of attack, a pocket-book containing one hundred and fifty dollars, which I handed to my wife, and which she lost in the con-

My loss in printing material and damage to the

the State, are understood as the product of a guilty

intend to do so; but I ask protection from lawless violence in the legitimate publication of my paper.

but, for the righteousness of my cause, the dignity of my State, and the honor of my people, I shall

maintain my position, and labor, and I ask the

friends of true American liberty to aid me. The

spirit of freedom and true greatness is beginning to

be planted upon Kentucky soil, and it illy becomes

freedom of speech and of the press to be trampled

under foot, to stifle that liberty which tyrants in all

printed circulars to the country press, filled with

ies and slander from beginning to end against me.

that cannot but be despised, even by those who use

ages have sought to overthrow

e legal authorities to stand aloof, and suffer the

I have transgressed no law of Kentucky, nor do I

conscience to show cause for shameful action.

I dislike the taking up of arms, even in self-de

fusion, has not been heard of since.

house is about three thousand dollars.

violence what the party cannot sustain by principle iz. : a printing press Respectfully and faithfully your friend. WM. SHREVE BAULEY.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAT.

The telegraph has already announced that this bold champion of emancipation recently made a speech at Frankfort, Ky., in defence of the principles of the Republican party. We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of Jan. 11, the following interesting account of this speech :

An announcement, though from mouth to mouth only, that C. M. Clay would speak somewhere in Frankfort to-night, detained a large number of the Democratic State Convention delegates, and filled the streets at an early hour. It was numored that he would be attacked if he persisted in speaking during the present excitement, but beyond shutting him out of the State House, no indignities were o fered. He said : 'Kentuckians, the profoundest of historians, Gibbon, said, that of the virtues, courthat money has been refunded to the parties in cash, in job printing, and in the subscription of my pa-in job printing, and in the subscription of my pa-per, excepting two friends, to the best of my knowl-as one of the worst faults of a class of my fellowedge;—to all of whom I have returned in my power to do so.

The mob party has proclaimed that my paper has not a subscriber in the Tenth Congressional District, and in the next breath say that Republican Clubs are being organized throughout Kentucky, John Brown intimidated Virginia, I intended to Clubs are being organized throughout Kentucky, John Brown intimidated Virginia, I intended to Clubs are being organized throughout Kentucky, and for this reason it would be considered. edge:—to all of whom I have returned favors when citizens; but the circumstances of to-night justify me in alluding to the proverbial courage of Kenbest to silence me altogether. You know courage is a sufficient rebuke to this.

cause. I deny the charge that a personal con was intended by the announcement, that on the 10th of January, I would reply to passages of the inaugural of Gov. Magofin and the speech of Vice-President Breckinridge. They are brave and hon-orable men, but they are fallible. Humble as I am, —not so much as allowed the people's hall to speak in,—I am still a citizen, and shall exercise the rights one. Whatever has been said against me, you believe I think what I speak. I am an Emancipationist. He is not dangerous who avows his senti-

Mr. Clay alluded to the expulsion of John G. Fee foundation or truth. I never saw, Mr. Brown—
never wrote to, or received a line from him in my
life, nor knew anything about his movements until
the slifficulty was published in the newspapers.

"Falsehoods have been thrown into circulation here by persons professing the most frantic terror at the horrible thing I was about to do; that I constemplated the canture of the United States Berrache.

Mr. Clay alloded to the expulsion of John G. Fee and some interest of the country, and declared Fee a pure and upright man, though he (Clay) did not agree with him in his assumption of the limit of the lim templated the capture of the United States Barracks Fee and his associates had preached no new god,

condemn their expulsion. Fee had no Sharpe's ten days, they should expel us by force.

We were charged with the violation of no law, but was a peaceable and devoted Christian preacher.

But told that the spread of Anti-Slavery sentiments were controlled to the controlled the spread of the controlled the spread of the controlled the spread of the controlled the con

portion of the a, e sside of the mob faction, sanctions the lawler a rage upon The Free South. It is a slander upon the liberal sentiments of our peo-ple, and on their behalf, as a body, I deny that there is any truth in the declaration. Slaveholders, as well as non-slaveholders, are readacknowledgment of an overruling Providence and the eternal supremacy of divine law, that every statesman and good citizen acknowledged in other terms. Mr. Clay was impressively eloquent in this part. He next proceeded to defend Seward's expression in regard to the 'irrepressible conflict,' and showed that the Representatives of South Carolina and other Slave States, and the editor of the law is discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions.

By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that the Representatives of South Carolina and other Slave States, and the editor of the law is discretion which is especially needed by those who hold unpopular opinions.

By the testimony of slaveholders, many of whom we reckon among our personal friends and well-wishers, our presence and labors had so changed that the Representatives of South Carolina and other Slave States, and the editor of the

question that belongs to the South, rather than to lina and other Slave States, and the editor of the Louisville Courier, to-day so jubilant over Guthrie's triumph, had announced the 'irrepressible conflict,' in more offensive terms. There was an 'irrepressible conflict,' and it became his hearers to examine well before they chose their side; there were hundreds in Frankfort to-night, and tens of thousands in Kentucky, who, if they dared to speak their thoughts, would proclaim opposition not only to a slave code in the Territories, but to slavery here at home.

Interest of the upright conduct of its inhabitants, as it once had been for horse-racing and intemperance. We had founded a Literary Institution, which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Berea was increasing in numbers and importance, when, at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcements, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky; at home. the North, and non-slaveholders should be the last men to raise a hand in defence of a system that brings pecuniary want and degradation upon them. 1860; and to this end it will be seen we had adopted the Republican platform of 1856, and published it in The Free South, October 21st, 1859. We desire

or four squares were his audience. From the National Era.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY. No discreet friend of the Republican cause will, No discreet friend of the Republican cause will, in advance, attempt to prejudice the claims of any possible candidate of the party. Such is not the way of justice and fair play; and, of consequence, not the way of success.

While I have the highest respect for the character of Mr. Bates of Missouri, and would cheerfully support him if nominated by a Republican Convention, I cannot allow that his claims are to be put up as to address to you a few words. We do not desire to

peers, the great people of the Republican party of other persons who in various ways are the victims of the system of Slavery.

There are still out-spoken Anti-Slavery men and will ever get it. I trust the Republicans will never becoming a burden too heavy to be borne. commit the gross folly, the crime, and what an

or our leaders.

I have witnessed with the deepest indignation the attempt of Southern bullies of the Slave Democracy to degrade the distinguished Senator of New-York by slander and denunciation, and the first true of many of the benevolent assometical forms of the same is true of many of the benevolent assometical forms.

r as the 'irrepressible conflict' between Free and Men at the North, then, have something to do Slave Labor, or between Freedom and Slavery, is concerned, it is so plainly true that I had not support to it by donations and associations. Let posed that all the habitual impudence and hypocrisy them bring forth fruits meet for repentance by uso far as any man of our party is concerned, if he is of his poor. ol enough not to see it, or coward enough to avow , he can never have my support for any office. inction of Slavery, by their aspirations, their laws, away, and it falls.

In their Constitution. It is not the fault of the Let the Federal Government be put into the Republicans if the old barbarian relic of the dark hands of tried and true friends of freedom; then ages, Slavery, should refuse to die a quiet death, Federal offices in the South will be filled with men resence of the nations, and not upon a dung-hill! of justice.
of ar as all those boyish threats of dissolution are The pres presence of the nations, and not upon a dung-hill! of justice.

So far as all those boyish threats of dissolution are concerned, upon the contingency of the election of a Republican President, they will perhaps frighten these who only see the lion's skin; but to us, behind aspires to play the 'general' in such cause, as some avalanches, irresistible.

of their friends intimate, and which I am unwilling This foreseen fact but of their friends intimate, and which I am unwilling to believe, they will turn out abler strategists than they have proven themselves statesmen, if they manage to keep their necks out of a halter! In a word, the Republicans, when they constitute the numbers, the wealth, the intelligence, the worth of the country, will rule the country; and if war is the consequence—inevitable—I say, with Henry, 'Let it come!'

This foreseen fact but increases our desire to return and preach the gospel of love to all, that the people may be saved from violence. In all instances where a gospel of love has been fully proclaimed, slavery has quietly passed away; but wherever this gospel has been rejected, it has gone out in blood.

The call, then, is not for protection of the colored man alone. That would be sufficient to enlist the zeal of all good men. But the call is that you

If there is any such intention as is imputed to the ational Committee, I am ignorant of it. If they so National Committee, I am ignorant of it. If they so far forget what is due to the trust confided to them as to play the partisan of any man, or set of men, there is time enough yet to undo their work.

C. M. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY. as to play the partisan of any man, or set of men, there is time enough yet to undo their work. C. M. CLAY.

APPEAL OF THE KENTUCKY EXILES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. The attention of Christians and all lovers of librty is respectfully called to the following facts and

we, the undersigned, residents of Berca, Madi son County, Ky., on the 23d day of December, 1859, were waited upon by sixty-two of the most

night the neglected youth of the mountain dis-informed us that they had been appointed by the tricts, who had no other teachers and no other people to remove us from the State; and that if we friends, as the reports in your State archives attest, were found within its borders at the expiration of

Mr. Clay had written these facts to the Madison (which we held) endangered their institutions. We Mr. Clay had written these facts to the Madison (which we held) endangered their institutions. We county papers and to the Cincinnati papers, but the letters had not been allowed to reach their destination in time so disabuse the popular mind, and the most useful teachers and workers in Madison county were driven forth.

(which we held) endangered their institutions. We were engaged as farmers, artisans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry, (two of us are ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association.) with no heated zeal for any 'ism,' but endeavoring country is a support from the American Missionary Association.) were driven forth.

Senator Breckinridge has alluded to the position of Senator Seward in terms that require a protest from me. Elsewhere the statesman of New York occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that Slavery was a moral and state to declare when the occasion demanded that the occasion demanded that the occasion demanded that the occasion demanded that the occasion demanded from me. Elsewhere the statesman of New York will vindicate himself; but here in Kentucky, social evil, which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set ourselves against the spirit of not universal, he has a right to expect defence at my hands.' Mr. Clay proceeded to show that by 'higher law' Seward intended the same reverent acknowledgment of an overruling Providence and the eternal supremacy of divine law, that every that wise discretion which is especially needed by

After these opening remarks, Mr. Clay proceeded to an elaborate argument in viridication of the principles of the Republican party against the aspersions of Breekingidge and Magoffin. The george in that a box of Sharp's rifles, directed to one of our sions of Breckinridge and Magoffin. The scene in noxious because of its influence in favor of freedom. the State House yard was striking. Scores of can- Honorable men, many of them slaveholders, and the darkness and showed the heavy frame, the white posed this tide, but were unable to diminish its hair, and the flashing eye of Clay, as he stood in relief against the gray pillars of the capitol. A large number of influential slaveholders were present, but the majority were non-slaveholders, and none knew where they came from. His voice rung feet manimity advised us to retire, for a time, become four squares were his audience. yield to the united request of our friends, whose counsels had the greater weight from the fact that our departure would be to their pecuniary disadvantage, and learning from various reliable sources that a rabble, beyond the control of the Committee who waited upon us, were purposing to take the

ort him if nominated by a Republican Convention, I cannot allow that his claims are to be put up as superior to those of the fathers of the party. We stir up your anger against our persecutors, for we allow him an equality—no more. I know not by what authority the 'Republican leaders' at Washington (if such be the truth, which I disbelieve) in our behalf, but rather that you consider your leads of providers to that multipude. centure to dictate a choice of candidates to their duty as Christians and patriots, to that multitude

ts success was such, I think, as not to invite a re- churches in the South, like ourselves, unprotected ewal! They will, of course, have such weight in by law. They, as well as ourselves, have in vain newal! They will, of course, have such weight in the Convention as their individual worth, intelligence, and public service will entitle them to, and no more. So far as William H. Seward is concerned, I have never been his partizan; but I know nothing in his personal or political life which would not as Slavery, because of that incubus which rests upon them, entitle him to Cld-Line Which support much entitle him to 'Old-Line Whig' support them by reason of the support given to the system as Mr. Bates, unless it be his Republicanism. by the Church and State. We ask you, if you And if that disqualifies him for their support, then care for freedom of speech, or Christ in the person I hope that neither he nor any other Republican of his poor, to remove this incubus, which is fast

It is a humiliating fact that even yet, minent statesman thought worse—the blunder—of North, some of the largest denominations of Chrisallowing our enemies to choose either our platform tians are in actual complicity with this system of

by slander and denunciation, and to frighten, by ciations. If all churchs and associations would threats of treason, weak and timid men from his treat slaveholding as they do other gross immoralisupport.

It is natural that tyrants should fear and hate their most potent foe. But I am not yet ready to believe that he will lose the confidence and manly support of a single Republican on that account. So far as the 'irrepressible conflict' between Free and

support to it by donatons and repentance by ussosed that all the habitual impudence and hypocrisy
of the Slave propaganda would venture to deny or
onceal it! All I care to say on that head is, that,
one remain silent. Christ is in bonds in the person

Our fathers, in forming a mixed Government, were not so silly as to suppose that self-government and the despotic principle of Slavery could forever coexist—they therefore looked and prepared for the exstatutory protection. Let this protection be taken another potent instrumentality-political action.

and be buried decently, but venture upon an 'irre- who will aid the cause of liberty, and give facili-pressible conflict,' where it will be kicked out of the

he scenes, the ass is too plain for proper stage effect. thousands will then speak out the true impulses of know not what others may intend, but for myself, their natures. Their voice will be like the voice of Mr. Wise, or Mr. Jeff. Davis, or any other man, many waters, and their movements, like mountain

the zeal of all good men. But the call is that you should so act as to give protection to the white m

and politically, lost privileges will be secured to us, freedom to the slave, security to the master, and prosperity to all.

J. A. R. ROCKES, A. G. W. PARKER, A. H. TONEY, JOHN SMITH, E. T. HAYES, J. F. BOUGHTON, SWINELHURST LIFE, C. E. GRIFFIN. Cincinnati, Jan. 6th. 1860.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

HON. MR. MONROE'S REPORT On the Bill to Prevent the People of Ohio from Invading the Slave States.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee to which was referred Senate bill No. 1, being a bill to prohibit the people of Ohio from engaging in military expeditions against neighboring States, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave respectfully to submit the following

REPORT :

1. The bill is unnecessary. It is unnecessary, in

After the most careful reflection, I find myself, for the following reasons, unable to recommend the passage of the bill :

the first place, because the offence which it proposes to punish with confinement in the Penitentiary for period of time not exceeding ten years, is an offence which never has existed, does not exist, and never will exist, in the State of Ohio. Phere is no tendency among our people to engage in military expeditions among other States. I have seen no man, I have heard of no man, who proposes anything of the sort. I am not aware that a single human being in the State is even suspected of any such purpose. And although, not long since, Gov. Chase, Gov. Dennison, the whole Republican ticket, and the whole Republican party, were charged with being implicated in an invasion of Virginia, I must be permitted to regard this as a piece of political pleasantry, attended with no evil result except some increased alarm to the people of that commonwealth. Ohio would probably be the very last member of the Union to engage in hostile raids against other States. Union to engage in nostile raids against other States. There is no State which has recently endured so many insults from the slave power of the cauntry, without complaining, as Ohio. The fact itself, that with these outrages upon the liberty of our people fresh in memory, and without having uttered one word of indignation against them, we are now engaged in the unnecessary work of discussing a law to prevent our people from organizing military invasions against slaveholding communities; this very fact, I say, affords evidence of a meekness, a humil-ity and a self-abnegation on our part, which must assign us a very high rank in the cultivation of the milder graces, and ought to give an everlasting guaranty to the world that we shall never wage war pon any other State. Undoubtedly two or three persons who were at Harper's Ferry had formerly resided in Ohio, but not one of them went directly from Ohio to engage in the raid; not one of them formed in Ohio his purpose of so doing; and Ohio is no more responsible for their conduct, than is Canada or Virginia or any other territory in which they may have temporarily remained. Let us then attend to the protection of the invaded liberty of our own citizens—to questions of internal economy at home, and defer legislation of this sort until it shall be needed.

In the meantime, should any portion of our cititens find themselves unexpectedly engaged in mili-tary operations such as have been mentioned, they will have difficulties enough to encounter. The will have difficulties enough to encounter. Governor of Ohio, as the highest peace-officer of the State, would aid in arresting and confining them, as he would any other rioters—a course which Gov. Chase would certainly have pursued, on a recent occasion, had there been anybody to arrest. Or should any such person succeed in escaping from Ohio and alarming some country village in Virginia, there would be no lack of governments to assume urisdiction of their case, of courts to try or of ropes o hang them. In the affair at Harper's Ferry, two mighty sovereignties contended for the luxury of strangling an old man and his two negro allies—I mean the Federal Government and the State of Virnia-the Federal Government, however, with that facile urbanity which distinguishes its intercourse with slaveholders, soon conceding the business to Virginia, which took care that it should be dispatched with vigor and promptness. Thus we see that citizens of Obio, of belligerant propensities, have already every facility for being arrested, imprisoned, tried and choked, without our passing a v to give them in addition, ten years co

in the Penitentiary.

But such a law as the one proposed is not only nnecessary as a law, but it is unnecessary even as a letter of condolence and sympathy—as an assurince of peaceable intentions to the people of Vir-ginia. Such an assurance they have already received in the letter of Gov. Chase to Gov. Wise. Such assurances they have received from every newspaper of the State—whether Republican or Democratic, commercial or religious. It is not necessary, therefore, to express here, in the form of a solemn enactment, those sentiments of loyalty and patriotism which are an excellent thing in their place, but which more commonly get vent in resolutions, platforms, stump speeches and Fourth of July orations.

2. I am further opposed to this bill, not only because it is, in all points of view, unnecessary, but also because, if passed, it will do a positive injury. It will make an impression altogether different from what its friends intend. If we pass this bill, we shall be regarded as assuming that there is a necessity for it in the character of our people. In the Slave States, the natural inference will be that there is a considerable tendency among our citizens to set on foot hostile expeditions against their territories. on foot hostile expeditions against their territories. The slaveholders of Virginia and Kentucky will say, these people have told us, all along, that there is no sympathy among them for these armed assaults upon our institutions, but now they have been compelled to admit that there is such sympathy by passing laws for its suppression. The passage of this bill, therefore, will increase rather than allay the alarm of our southern neighbors, and it will injure rather than improve our reputable standing in the great confederacy of which we form a part. I will never, by voting for this bill, virtually proclaim to the whole nation, that the people of Ohio can be re-strained from assaulting their neighbors in other States only by laws providing the severest penalties. than improve our reputable standing in the great On the other hand, our own citizens, knowing, very well, that no hostile demonstrations among them selves have given occasion for such a bill as this, selves have given occasion for such a oill as this, will be apt to see in it what its author certainly never intended, a piece of gratuitous servility to the slave power. That is a sort of thing of which the people are becoming tired, and the less occasion we e them to charge it upon us as a legislative body, be better it will be for

he better it will be for our reputation.

I object again to this bill, because, should it become a law, it will be made the occasion of harassing and persecuting innocent men. Political feeling on the subject of slavery runs high in the State, and may continue to do so for many years. Experience has shown that warm anti-slavery men will be surrounded by those by whom they will be wrongfully suspected and watched. Prejudice, folly, party rancor and personal enmity will torture innocent words or acts into evidences of plotted rebellion or treason. Then should some new John Brown disturb the peace of Virginia, the man who had ever given him a night's lodging, or, for any purpose, had paid him money, or had sold him a gun or a pitch-fork, or had dared, like Gov. Wise, to pronounce him 'brave, honest, and truthful,' would excite suspicion in minds to which suspicion is congenial, and might in

tures them.

I find another objection to this bill in the peculiar circumstances in which we are at present placed, in our relations to the Southern States. The past year our relations to the first the aggressions of slavery circumstances in which we are at present past year our relations to the Southern States. The past year has been remarkable for the aggressions of slavery upon the rights of the people of Ohio and other free States. A few months since, several of our most intelligent and peaceful citizens, guilty of the violation of no law, State or National, were taken from their homes, shut up in prison during the most unhealthy season of the year, and finally discharged without trial upon a nolle of their indictments. During the year, peaceable inhabitants of our State have been decoyed by falsehood from the scenes of their useful industry, into the hands of violent and armed men, who, scarcely giving time for even the mockery of an investigation, have hurried them into perpetual slavery. Within a few days, thirty-six citizens of Kentucky—a part of them natives, and until recently residents of Ohio—persons whom some of us knew and esteemed—were driven from their of us knew and esteemed—were driven from their little property, and compelled to flee for their lives within our borders. They were charged with no offence but that of holding anti-slavery views. The amplest testimony is borne to their good conduct in Kentucky by slaveholders themselves. They inter-fered in no case with the relation of master and slave. They everywhere inculcated submission to law. Wisely, kindly, nobly, were they laboring to promote the common prosperity. The value of real estate had quadrupled in the neighborhood where they had settled. They built saw-mills, school-houses, churches, established Sunday schools, and preached the Gospel. And yet, the men who had done this excellent work, with their frail wives and tender little ones, were ordered from their homes in the midst of one of the bleakest Decembers that Kentucky ever saw, by sixty-five armed and mount-ed men, who informed them that, if they did not leave the State in ten days, they should receive another visit which should be one of war, and not of peace. Applying to Gov. Magoffin for protection for their property and their lives, they were told with the most refined irony, that he could do nothing for them, but they must seek redress in the courts of justice! Citizens of the North residing at the South—mechanics, merchants, artists, touchers, clergymen—men who are contributing in various ways to the natural and intellectual development of ways to the natural and interior from their adopted the slave States, are now driven from their adopted homes with the grossest indignities, and frequently with cruel bodily tortures. These sufferers are not generally Abolitionists. They are, for the most part, persons who have been in the habit, when visiting us at the North, of apologizing for slavery as a patriarchal institution attended with many comforts and blessings. What effect their recent experiences may have had upon their views of this subject. I cannot say

ject, I cannot say.

The last N. Y. Independent, one of the most solid and reliable of the religious newspapers, contains the story of an Irishman who had been at work upon the State House at Columbia, South Carolina. He was a conservative man, and it was his boast that he had always voted the Democratic ticket. But happening to say one day, that he thought slavery rather unfavorable to the prosperity of the poor white man, he was seized, insulted, dragged through the mud, imprisoned, tarred and feathered, tarred and cottoned, and whipped by a negro, 30 lashes upon the bare back, every one drawing blood. He admits that his experiences have somewhat modified

his political views.

Such are some of the courtesies and amenities to which citizens of the North, and especially of Ohio, have been treated during the past year. They have not produced in us a good frame of mind for apology and explanation. With the mold of the prison gy and explanation. With the mold of the prison still on our limbs, with the cries of our neighbors who have been dragged into slavery even now ringing in our ears, and with the sting of the whip still on our backs, we feel much more inclined something to protect our invaded liberties and in-sulted honor, than to pass laws to punish our persecuted fellow-citizens for offences which they have never thought of committing. Self-respect forbids that we should select this time, the most unsuitable of all, to extend to our Southern neighbors assurances of regard which they do not need, and which, under the circumstances, I fear, will secure for us

nothing but contempt.
When the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia shall manifest the slightest disposition to repair the wrongs which they are daily inflicting upon natives of Ohio in injury to their persons and the destruc-tion of their property, there will be time enough for us to pass laws to protect them from our own peaceand industrious citizens. If a man kicks me violently on the street for something which his folly or his madness leads him to suppose I have done, or his magness leads him to suppose I have done, I shall not take the moment when I am smarting with the blow, to express my regards and my regrets. Our Southern neighbors have many noble qualities. They have energy, devotion to an idea, -though bad one, -- and courage. We shall stand the higher in their esteem, and shall the sooner come to a good understanding with them, by exhibiting somewhat

of these qualities ourselves.

We have thus seen that the bill under consideration is, in all respects, unnecessary; that, if passed, it would produce an erroneous and injurious impresion; that it would be used as a means of persec ing innocent men; and that its passage, under existing circumstances, would be inconsistent with a

proper self-respect.

I therefore recommend that the bill be not passed JAMES MONROE.

LEEDS YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Music Hall, on Thursday the 221 ult, and an additional interest was given to the proceedings by the presence of Mr. Frederick Douglass and Miss a free-born colored lady. Edward Baines, Esq., M. P., presided, and in addition to the names already mentioned, there were also in the orchestra the Rev. Dr. Crofts, Huddersfield; Rev. Dr. Brewer, Leeds; Rev. J. Mather, Joseph Richardson, Esq., W. Armistead, Esq., Joseph Lupton, Esq., Messrs. J. Andrew, W. H. Pullen, Walker, &c. Sir Peter Fairbairn, the Rev. J. Blomefield, and the Rev. S. Hulme, had also been announced amongst the list of speakers, but were unable to be present, though ex-

pressing their sympathy with the meeting.

The Chairman, on rising to open the meeting, was received with loud applause. He said they were met there to renew the expression of their deep disapprobation of the sin and crime of Slavery, wherever it existed. Were he to indulge merely in his own wishes, or to consult merely their gratification, he should at once call upon Mr. Douglass and Miss Remond to address them; but they must remember the special object for which they were assembled, namely, as far as they could to discharge the duty which they owed to those on the other side of the Atlantic, to exercise some influence, as a meeting of Englishmen assembled in this large and important brough, upon the moral sense, opinious, and convictions of the inhabitants of the United States. They must not, therefore, merely consult their own feelings and wishes, but express their opinious upon this subject, in order that they might go across the At-lantic, and produce whatever influence they might be entitled to there.

After Frederick Douglass and several prominent gentlemen had spoken with great earnestness

Miss Remond then addressed the meeting in re marks characterized by great impressiveness and elo-quence. She said she stood there to represent a race deprived of every privilege, and even of hope. The American law had declared that black men and women had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. To her, that was a solemn and a sad hour. Every letter she received from across the Atlantic brought her tidings of the excitement rocking that land from its centre to its circumfer-ence, and she was constantly told— Old John Brown sleeps to night in a martyr's grave. She had no took to carry out his great idea. She had the hon-or of being identified with the ultra, the fanatical, the Garrisonian abolitionists of America, and having watched them from childhood's hour, sh thought they now occupied a more sublime position than they had ever before realized. What was the condition of America, enfolding within her warmest sympathies and encircling by her strong influence a system so foul and hideous that it called forth the system so foul and hideous that it called forth the executive, the judicial, the political, or the religious of that land, they found that, so far as the

majority was concerned, they were wedded to Slavery. American politics have sunk to a depth of degradation which she could not describe, and all the best men in America, with few exceptions, were outside the political arena. Even the Republican party had never dared to go beyond seeking to prevent the extension of Slavery, and they had not yet laid the axe at the root of the tree. Every word of sympathy from English lips would tell in favor of the slave, and she asked them to send their moral the slave, and she asked them to send their moral protest across the Atlantic against the obligarchy which was crushing her brethren and sisters, and reducing them to the lowest degradation. She referred to the support given to Slavery by the religious and moral sentiment of America, and asserted that if this sentiment was really and truly opposed to Slavery, that curse would go down at once. The elegrations of the States did moral to carry on the Fugitive-Slave Law than any other portion of the community, and as a body they had much to answer for in this respect. Miss Remond concluded by an eloquent tribute to the memory of John Brown.

From the N. Y. Independent.

AN EXILE FROM ALABAMA. Every day fresh instances of banishment are oc curring in all parts of the South. Northern men are coming away in armies—driven out of sixteen States, and made exiles in their own country. A purser on one of the Southern Steamers which arrived a few days ago in this city said, 'We are having crowds of passengers, for we are bringing home all the abolitionists.' The men who are driven away are not generally abolitionists until they become so after their expulsion. A peaceable workman in South Carolina, who never has had a thought about slavery until a mob tars and feathers him, and sends him to New York, becomes very naturally a strong abolitionist by the time he reaches Sandy Hook. In this way, South

Since our last issue, we have been called upon at our office by a fresh exile, who was recently driven away, in a very elegant and polite style, from a very aristocratic circle of society in Alabama. The manner of the expulsion was so dainty and chivalrous that we cannot forbear to relate the circumstances.

Dr. Meigs Case, an intelligent and educated gentleman, formerly of Otsego county, in this State, went to Salem, Alabama, in September last, to take charge of the Alabama Female College. This institution, which had formerly been prosperous, had for some years past been running down under the inefficient management of Southern teachers. Dr. Case, on arriving at Salem, found himself welcomed by the most intelligent part of the community, who said to pendent. We did not mean to imply that he had demost intelligent part of the community, who said to him, 'We have to look to the North for teachers, not too lazy to teach a school!' Dr. C. found that tracts we made from his soul-stirring praductions for we never yet have found a Southern man who was the old 'field-school,' or the 'ten-hour' system was in vogue in that town, as in many other parts of the State. According to this system, the scholars and teachers go to school at daylight, and stay all day in or around the school-buildings. Each scholar cites, not in a class with others, but by himself. After his lesson is over, he roams about the grounds and indulges himself in a pleasing variety of idle phrases as . the rash and bloody hand, . the guilty amusements. This constitutes, in Alabama, 'a day's schooling.'
Dr. C., after receiving assurances of aid from the

chief citizens of the place, agreed, to undertake the management of the institution. He immediately began making arrangements for the thorough reorganization of the establishment. His design was to begin the first term with the beginning of the New Year. To this end, he wrote to the North, and engaged the services of assistant teachers, ordered from Northern publishers the necessary school-books, and sent for other members of his family. But while the teachers, the books, and the family were just on the point of starting for the South, he was waited on by Committee on the safety of the Union,' who politely informed him that public opinion, during the last few months, had undergone such remarkable changes, that it was now no longer expedient to permit the residence of a Northern man in a Southern community. The time had come, they said, when Southern men must be watchful of their in-stitutions, and must rid themselves promptly of all persons whose influence was likely to be cast, in owever faint a degree, against the system of slavery Dr. C. had never made any expression of views on either side of the question; but the fact that he was a Northern man was a sufficient pretext for his ban-ishment. The gentlemen who had given him the most cordial welcome to the place were now the most gretted to compel him to leave, but apologized by adding that the state of the times demanded prompt expulsion. They concluded their interview ging him to quit the place at once, intimating that they could not be responsible for his safety if he re-mained longer than twenty-four hours. A leading physician in the town, who had professed great friend-

At this time a bill was before the lower house of qualification to any Northern man who had not resided ten years within the State, and who was, more-

over, not an owner of slave property!

Dr. Case, perceiving that to attempt to carry out time. He is now in this city, where he is in negotiation with several institutions of learning from which he has had application since his return.

If Southern men shall succeed in banishing all

Northern teachers, the next generation of the chivalry will searcely know how to read and write.

From the Chester County Times. IS THE UNION OF THESE STATES PRAC-TICALLY DISSOLVED P

That is a question for our debating schools. Let it be considered. The Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. And that the freedom of speech or of the press shall not be abridged; and that the people, in their persons, houses, papers and effects, shall be se-

In all the slave States, a perfect despotism reigns Speech is not free, the press is not free. No Northern man can go South, and be free to utter his thoughts, much less write a word against slavery. He is at once mobbed, and by violence driven away

Persons and papers are not secure. Every petty postmaster through all the South is constituted a sort out papers and legislator, to rifle the mails and sort out papers and letters which he may think in-cendiary, and destroy them! Passports are now actually demanded for a Northern man to travel South free from insult, and a personal surveillance than that of the Police minions of Austrian Tyr-

In 1856 no citizen in a Southern State dare avow his preference for Fremont for President. And now rson is free to avow his preference for the Republican party. If he does, he is denounced as an Abolitionist, and ordered to leave by a mob. The slaveholding obligarchy exercise a terrible despotism which strikes down all freedom of thought, of the press, of the person, and all security to his private correspondence. What Union can there be with such a people, who, in defiance of all constitutional right, strangle liberty and uphold a despotism worse than is to be found under the most despotic government in Europe? Let our debaters discuss it.

0. P. Q. THEY DON'T THANK YOU FOR IT. The New Orleans Delta thus discourses about Union Meetings at the North

'Here is a fact-a great fact-a fact worth study ing about. And are the people of the South to be cajoled into a happy security, because a few hundred merchants, anxious to retain their Southern trade have, by lavish expenditure of money and other needhave, by lavish expenditure of money and other need-ful appliances, got together a large public meeting, and passed divers and sundry decent resolutions? We hope not.

With such indisputable facts as these before them,

we doubt whether the sensible and intelligent and

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JANUARY 27, 1860.

ment for the same be previously sent in.

REMEMBER THE TERMS. To our Susscribers. Those of our subscribers who have not paid for the current year,-that is, from January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1860,-are reminded of the standing rule by which their papers will be discontinued after February 1st, 1860, unless pay-

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 exten of procuring each one an additional name for our list

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU SETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 26th and 27th. The day meetings (morning and afternoon) will be held in the Meio-NAON, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. The evening meetings will be held in the TREMONT TEMPLE, commencing at 7.

Among the speakers confidently expected to b resent are the following:

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ED Carolina is now doing more to make genuine anti-slavery men than all the North together! WM. Wells Brown, Andrew T. Foss, Theodore TILTON, Esq., of New York, Rev. J. SELLA MARTIN, T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton, Rev. FREDERICK FROTRINGHAM, Dr. Rock.

In behalf of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

JUSTICE TO JOHN BROWN.

Our and John G. Whittier (see his letter on ot last point of our criticism, respecting his poetical effusion upon Brown of parted from his peace principles, in the various exbut only that, in his references to Bunker Hill, and Lexington, and Yorktown, &c. &c., he recognized whatever was noble in the spirit and conduct of our revolutionary fathers, without passing any condemnation upon them in juxtaposition with his commendations, as in the case of John Brown. We find no such means, the folly that seeks through evil good, 'the raid of midnight terror,' 'the outlaw's pride of daring,' &c., but thrilling appeals in the loftiest etrains of heroic appreciation-

· By every shrine of patriot blood, From Moultrie's wall and Jasper's well;
By storied hill and hallowed grot,
By mossy wood and marshy glen,
Whenes rang of old the rifle-shot And hurrying shout of Marion's men;
And by each spot of haunted ground,
Where Fxeedom weeps her children's fall—
By Plymouth's Rock, and Bunker's mound—
By Griswold's stained and shattered wall—
By Watten's ghost—by Langdon's shade By Warren's ghost-by Langdon's shade-By all the memories of our dead!

What we desired to suggest to our friend Whittier,-to whom the cause of impartial liberty is so immensely indebted for his efforts in its behalf,-was, that, in every point of view, Harper's Ferry deserves as honorable a reference in song as 'Moultrie's wall' and Jasper's well,' or as 'Eutau's haunted wood' and Bunker's mound '-

. Where rolled the storm of Freedom's war! and that John Brown, in perilling-ay, and in losing

his life to deliver the slaves of Virginia from their active in procuring his summary dismissal. They thraldom, ought (to say the least) to take rank with stated, with true chivalric politeness, that they re- Warren's ghost and Langdon's shade.' That's all! Warren's ghost and Langdon's shade.' That's all!

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK. A series of Anti-Slavery Conventions is now in pro-

gress in the State of New York. They are attended by AARON M. POWELL and SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of ship for Dr. Case, said to him, in parting, 'If you had been introduced to care all a parting, 'If you had been introduced to care all the parting, 'If you had been introduced to care all the parting, 'If you had been introduced to care all the parting, 'If you had been introduced to care all the parting, the parting of had been introduced to our citizens by the Governor of the State, and were as stanch a Democrat as any and faithful advocates of the cause. The first conin Alabama, you still could not be sustained amid vention was held at Lockport, Jan. 5th and 6th, Rev. the excitement that now pervades all classes of the Mr. Judson presiding. A correspondent says, 'The people listen with an unusually thoughtful attention, and with more hearty expressions of approval than I the Legislature, entailing a fine of \$500 on any school commissioner who should give a certificate of have before known, in response to the most ultra disunion sentiments of the speakers.'

The second convention was held in Buffalo, January 10th and 11th. It opened with a meeting of four hundred persons, and continued to be well attended his projected enterprise would not only be useless hundred persons, and continued to be well attended but hazardous, determined to take the most prudent to the close. And this, notwithstanding the Express, course, which was to leave the State within the recould in the way of the convention, and on Wednesday morning gave a very discouraging and mendacious notice of the first day's meetings. The results were highly auspicious for the progress of the cause.

The third convention was in Rochester, and wa also, as we learn, well attended and successful.

The fourth and fifth conventions, at Auburn and Utica, are well spoken of by our correspondent A. M. Powell. From other sources, also, we hear glowing accounts of the bold and evoquent atterances of the speakers, and of the very deep and protracted attention of the audiences.

The sixth convention,-and latest of which we have and any report,-was held in Syracuse. We learn that Messrs. May, Loguen, and others of that city, ay that so powerful and stirring a meeting, on the subject of slavery, has not been held in Syracuse for many years. At the closing meeting, the large Hall was filled with a very intelligent and attentive audience till nearly eleven o'clock.

From various sources we learn that Messrs, Pillsbu ry, Robinson and Powell have most ably spoken.

ALBANY, THE CITY OF CONVENTIONS. It will b seen by the advertisements of the New York State A. S. Society, and Woman's Rights Conventions, that the first week of February is to be, most decidedly, a week of Conventions in ALBANY.

The strong array of the names of our very best speakers gives promise of a rare treat to all who shall ttend.

Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Cutler, though not widely known here in the East, are, all of them, able speakers. Phillips, Pillsbury, Gibbs, Powell, Antoinette Brown, &c. need no word from us For the benefit of our country friends we would

ay, that in addition to speaking at both the Anti-Slavery and Woman's Rights Conventions, Mr. Phillips is to give his lecture on 'Toussaint l' Ouverture, before the Young Men's Association, on Thursday evening, Feb. 2d. Is it not a 'golden' week?

Notice. The Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature of Massachusetts, have appointed Wednesday, Feb. 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., as the time for hearing the Petitioners for a Law prohibiting Slave-Hunting within the borders of Massachusetts Let every effort be made to get all the petiions in before that time.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER-No. CCXVII-for reflecting among the Southern people will care much January, 1860, made its appearance promptly. The about the grand 'Union meetings' lately held in following is its table of contents:—I. The Women of about the grand 'Union meetings' lately held in the cities named. Powerless patriotism is of no earthly value, and when the chances are that the powerless patriotism is stimulated by a selfish motive—by a desire to retain an endangered trade, it becomes—well, no matter what, as we are not in the babit of white hard, and the selfish motive of white hard, as we are not in the lately and the selfish and the selfish motive. The selfish motive is a selfish motive babit of white hard, as we are not in the lately and the selfish motive. The selfish motive is to be selfish motive and the selfish motive is to be selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive. The selfish motive is the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the selfish motive in the selfish motive is the selfish motive in the Literature. New Publications received.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virginia. New York: Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. 1860.

This Correspondence has already attracted the attention of the country by the publicity which has been given to it through the press; and the verdict, as between the parties concerned, has been unanimously, that Mrs. Child has 'pulverized' Governor Wise, who is none the less foolish on account of his name, and thoroughly 'used up' Mrs. Mason, whose assurance is equalled only by her folly. There are thousands of persons who will be glad to get this neatly printed tract; and they can do so very easily, as it is to be obtained at the Anti-Slavery offices in New York and Boston, at the low rate of five cents a copy, fifty cents a dozen, or three dollars and a half by the hundred. We wish a copy of it could find an entrance into every household throughout the North; for it would do much towards effecting that change in public sentiment on the subject of slavery, which will not be sent back into their providential position of Slavery!

Yea, we must, as far as it is possible, become slave-holders ourselves, upon the same principle that we should become members of Churches, Bible Societies, and benevolent fraternities, so as to discharge all our Christian duties. This is sober logic. If we admit the "divinences" of Slavery, we thereby enforce the duty of doing all in our power to extend it. The South is right here.

But why is Slavery called divine? I have already shown that it is not because it makes man divine; not because it enables man, and aids him in becoming more like the Deity,—for its tendency is the very opposite—to make him more and more like a brute. By what reasoning, then, is this blasphemy justified? It is called divine: 1st. By that convenient philosophy when the very is in divine, say state whatever is, is divine. Surpped of all its false coverings. But that spoils itself in this case, by proving a great deal too much. Whatever is, is di for it would do much towards effecting that change vine, in public sentiment on the subject of slavery, which This argument is good for nothing, therefore, towill work the overthrow of the slave system by the

asking leave to perform a mission of humanity in and there is no use in trying to remove it. I hold shall of the wounded Brown. 2. Reply of Gov. him to this fact: that Slavery is not older than Satan. behalf of the wounded Brown. 2. Reply of Gov. Wise,—an attempt at civility, but an unsuccessful nor has it figured more extensively in history, yet one, and intimating that, while he would do his best to protect Mrs. C. she had better not make the exto protect Mrs. C., she had better not make the experiment. 3. Mrs. Child's rejoinder. 4. Explanatory letter of Mrs. Child to the Editor of the New York Tribune. 5. Mrs. Child to John Brown. 6. Reply of John Brown. 7. Mrs. Mason to Mrs. Child. 8. Reply of Mrs. Child.

These letters furnish texts for a volume of com ments. The first, by Mrs. Child, was written without the slightest idea of its getting into print, or drawing upon herself any public observation or personal criticism. 'My proposal,' she says, 'to go and nurse that brave and generous old man, who so willingly gives his life a sacrifice for God's oppressed poor, originated in a very simple and unmeritorious impulse of kindness. Of course, at that time, she was not aware that Mrs. Brown was living, upon whom the care of the suffering martyr would naturally devolve. She frankly tells Gov. Wise that she has been 'for years an uncompromising abolitionist'; and that, while she is a believer in peace principles, she also believes that the enslaved every where are best entitled to take up the sword to achieve their freedom, if fighting be justified by our religion'; but she pledges her word of honor, which was never broken,' that she will use the permission asked for solely and simply for the purpose of nursing the prisoner, and for no other purpose what-

For this proffered act of Christian kindness on the part of this gifted and noble woman, she has been ridiculed and vilified in the most shameful manner, not only by the Southern press generally, but by not only by the Southern press generally, but by ities the institution is ordained to serve, and has in many Northern journals, ('Democratic,' of course,) ities the institution is ordained to serve, and has in itself no sanctity at all, save by virtue of its accordanimated by a like fiendish spirit. See one of these malignant articles in the 'Refuge of Oppression' this week, from the Worcester Bay State-the author of Introductory Lecture before the New England which reveals himself as a blackguard of no common stamp. Besides all this, Mrs. Child has had letters sent to her from all parts of the South, couched in the most indecent, profane and abusive language, -all indicating how frightful is the demoralization engendered by the slave system, in the sphere of which all virtue dies and all manhood disappears, or our nation is doomed.

NEGRO SLAVERY UNJUSTIPIABLE. A Discours (presched in 1802) by the late Rev. Alexander McLeod, D. D., Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York. Tenth Edition. New York: Published by Alexander McLeod, 85 Broad and 43 South William Street. 1860.

early period at which it was delivered, nearly sixty years ago. Its teachings were never more applicable, to be compared with any other business, nor and impiously defended and gloried in by the whole body of Southern men-stealers, 'whose damnation is cine has the same indirectly: the doctor of medijust,' and for whom there is nothing in the future but | direct. a fearful looking for of judgment and flery indignation.' Dr. McLeod lays down, and sustains with consummate ability, the following proposition : - 'The practice of buying, HOLDING, or selling our unoffending fellow-creatures as slaves is immoral.' It is 'an attempt to reduce a moral agent to a mere machine, whose motions are to be regulated by external force. It is 'opposed to the general tenor of the Sacred by the qualifying phrase, 'To hold any of our fellowmen in PERPETUAL slavery is sinful '-as if it were a question of time, and not a malum in se! But Dr. pamphlet extensively at the West. Its motto is pe-McLeod, by that phrase, does not spparently mean to connive at individual slaveholding as such for an hour, Rockford, which was dressed in mourning, with the but only to assert the authority of government as | national flag at half mast :against heinous transgressors. Thus, he says-'A man, by the abuse of his powers, to the injury of society, may deserve slavery, in the fullest sense of the word, in order that his punishment may be a should mourn. sanction to the law-may be an example to othersand may compensate, as much as possible, for the injuries done to society.' But 'slavery, in the fullest sense of the word, Dr. McLeod being witness, 'is an attempt to reduce a moral agent to a mere machine." and therefore outrages all his faculties and powers. What body of men, or what government, on any pretence, has a right to perpetrate such a deed? With this exception, this discourse is worthy of all acceptation. We shall make some extracts from it hereafter.

A SERMON ON THE 'IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.' Preached by Rev. N. A. Staples, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24th, 1859, and published by request. Milwaukce: Strickland & Co., 1859.

We are truly gratified at the increasing number of able, eloquent and cogent sermons in opposition to the great distinguishing sin of our land, because it is a sure indication of a growing and wide-spread sentiment at the North, favorable to the cause of universal emancipation. Mr. Staples is an acute reasoner and an earnest advocate. As a specimen of his sermon, we subjoin the following extract:-

'Slavery is now called a "Divine Institution" men in the South are persuaded that men at condition of the Negro; that it is justified by the sanction of God's revealed, as well as natural law; that it is an instrument of Providence in workization; and that it is a wise, salutary, and beneficial institution of Christian (?) society."

These great discoveries, it declares, are the fruits of

abolition agitation! How grateful Virginia ought to feel to the abolitionists! What a convenient blessing to find out that she has been piously serving God all this time, in holding slaves, whereas she had only this time, in holding slaves, whereas she had on made up her mind to hold slaves "whether or no" Perhaps it is in gratitude to the abolitionists, for thes favors received, that she has set apart the 2d day of December next, for the purpose of solemnly enrolling among hero martyrs the name of John Brown!

This great change in the defence of Slavery has imposed new duties upon its votaries. Slavery is now and at seven o'clock the

of the Sacraments of American Christianity. It not only to be tolerated, but it must be loved, as the normal condition of the descendants of Ham, and as being in full harmony with their relation to the Father of us all! For if it is such a blessing, then it must be a Christian duty to extend it to all the posterity of Ham. We must open the slave trade, and take up contributions in our churches on communion days, not to send out missionaries, but to fit out slave. days, not to send out missionsries, but to fit out slave

will work the overthrow of the slave system by the msjesty of moral power, without the aid of invasion or insurrection.

The following letters are contained in this correspondence:—1. Letter of Mrs. Child to Gov. Wise, pondence:—1. Letter of Mrs. Child to Gov. Wise, pondence in the same thing. It is to no purpose that the objector repeats this old plea: Slavery always has been permitted; it is one of the oldest of institutions; it always will be permitted, and it is therefore divine, and the same than the same than

MAN BETTER THAN A SHEEP. A Sermon preached Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 24th, 1859, by Joshua Young, Minister of the Unitarian Church, Burling ton, Vt. Published by request. Burlington : E. A. Fuller, Bookseller and Stationer,

The author of this excellent discourse is the worthy minister who travelled more than forty miles, under circumstances of considerable peril and difficulty, to be present at the burial of the body of John Brown at North Elba, and who, by his remarks, added much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

In this discourse, he takes rational, and we believe scriptural views of the Sabbath question, such as were entertained by Luther, Calvin, Belsham, Bunyan, Roger Williams, Whitby, Paley, &c., &c. We have room but for a single paragraph, but shall try to publish it entire ere long :-

* The Sabbath was made for Man, and not Man for the Sabbath: therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of

· Behold, my friends, the greatness that Jesus asserted for man! Man is not "a secondary appendage to this system of things, but its centre and prime object." He is Lord of the Sabbath. He is Lord of any Institution, or Constitution, or Government, or State. What man makes, man can unmake. He is Lord of all this lower world, and heir to heaven. "Jesus struck not at a day, but at a principle." He simed his blow not at some mere over-scrupulous observance, but at a false and mischievous Idea. There is no intrinsic sacredness in any institution. All the sacredness there is, is in the nature of Man, whose necessiance with that nature.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE-delivered at the opening of the Term of 1859-60, by MARIE E. ZAKE-ZEWSKA, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

A very sensible, instructive lecture, showing the progress of medical science, and the necessity of the highest qualifications in the physician, by one who, and the overthrow of which must be speedily effected, by her medical proficiency and noble perseverance in her broad sphere of humanity, as well as her many fine qualities, is deserving of warm commendation. We congratulate the Female Medical College upon her connection with it, not doubting that its usefulness and reputation will thereby be enhanced. In concluding her lecture, she says-

· Conscientiousness is, perhaps, the most important and 43 South William Street. 1860.

This is a remarkable discourse—first, on account of its moral force and logical reasoning—and next, with reference to its uncompromising character, and the reference to its uncompromising character, and the closest examination before his conscience. To become a physician is a great undertaking; it is not and never more needed, than at the present time, other profession. The doctor of divinity who adminsiters to the soul, the doctor of laws who cures the
when the sum of all villanies is now audaciously
real estate, may have an influence upon the lives of

> TRIBUTE OF RESPECT, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE WORTH AND SERVICE OF JOHN BROWN, OF OSAWATOMIE.

This is a full report of the speeches made and the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Cleveland, at a meeting held in the Melodeon, on the evening of the day on which John Brown was sacrificed by the Commonwealth of Virginia; together with a Sermon Scriptures.' This proposition is afterward weakened preached by Rev. A. Crooks, on Sunday, Dec. 4-the whole making a pamphlet of 62 pages.

Pains should be taken to circulate this valuable culiarly well chosen, taken from the Liberty Pole in

When our citizens are hanged for attempting to carry out the principles of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and the freedom of speech at the Capital of the Republic is suppressed, it is mete that the people

We can only briefly state what was done at Cleve land, on the day alluded to. The bell of the Second Baptist Church was tolled from half past 10 to 11 o'clock; the bells of all the other churches were silent. Across Superior street, from the Bennet House to Rouse's Block, was stretched a banner, deeply bordered with black, with the words of Brown. I do not think I can better honor the cause I love than to die for it.' Several places of business in the city were closed during the day. Melodeon Hall was draped in mourning for the meeting held there in the evening. The stage was hung with heavy folds of crape, caught up with white rosettes. Around the gallery were folds and festoons of crape, with white resettes. Festoons of crape hung from the walls, the girders, and the chandeliers, while the pillars were wound with the insignia of mourning.

Over the centre of the stage hung a large and fine photograph of the Hero of Harper's Ferry, in gilt frame encircled with a wreath. Above this was the motto,-

AMERICUS HUMANIS GENERIS.

On the left of the picture was,- John Brown, the Hero of 1859,' and on the right- 'He being dead, It is now thought to be good and beautiful in itself. the Hero of 1859,' and on the right—'He being dead, "Now," says the Richmond Enquirer, "all thinking yet speaketh.' Still further to the right were the men in the South are persuaded that Slavery is the following: 'The end crowns the work'—'If I had following: 'The end crowns the work'- If I had interfered in behalf of the great, the wealthy and the wise, no one would have blamed me.' - John Brown to the Court of Virginia :- and on the left were the following : 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them '- His noble spirit makes despots quail, and Freedom triumphs.'

The whole was arranged with fine effect, and showed that the ladies had been in no wise inattentive. The number of persons present, and the character of the meeting, are stated as follows by the Cleve-

As early as half-past six o'clock, the dense throng crowding into the Melodeon testified to the universal interest felt in the nature and objects of the meeting, and at seven o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the hall, and the standing-places were all occupied. There were not less than 1400 persons in the hall, about one-third of whom were ladies. The strictest attention was given to the exercises throughout-deep, earnest attention.

J. H. W. Tooner called the meeting to order, and introduced the Rev. Mr. BREWSTER, of the Wesleyan Church, who read the following passages of Scripships, and bid them catch, buy or steal as many of the sons of Ham as can be crowded into the "middle ture—Epistle of James, 5: 1st to 18. First Timothy, passage." And not only so, but the poor, benighted 4: 10th to 18th. First Corinthians, 15: 19th to 34th.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Crooks. Mr. J. H.

W. Toohey presented the following Resolutions :-Whereas. The 'peculiar institution' has this day made strikingly manifest its baneful influence upon the 'rights of man,' by inflicting the death penalty at Charlestown, in Virginia, upon John Brown, of Osawatomie, for a conscientious observance of the law of brotherhood, as inculcated by Jesus Christ, and the law of freedom as taught by Thomas Jeffer.

Resolved, That the system of negro slavery, as it now exists in some of the States of the American Confederacy, is but the 'experiment of despotism,' which lives upon concessions, and becomes lusty upon conciliations and compromises. It is, in the words of Wesley, 'the sum of all villanies,' and can only be subdued by giving it, in the Southern parlance, 'war to the knife, with the knife to the hilt.'

Resolved, That the State of Virginia, under the lead of Henry A. Wise, is a contemptible caricature of the 'Old Dominion' in the days of George Washington and George Mason. She was once aptir called

of the 'Old Dominion. In the days in Groupe wash, ington and George Mason. She was once aptly called 'The Mother of Presidents.' She may now, with *The Mother of Presidents. She may how, with equal propriety, be termed 'The Mother of Slave,' She is afflicted with frightful visions of armed invad. ers, and with a luxuriantly guilty conscience, her chivalry fiee when pursued by shadows. They are ready to cry out with the 'Humpback'

· By the Apostle Paul, shadows to-night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than could the substance of ten thousand soldiers

Resolved, That, for their conduct in the Harper's Ferry war, when 'one man chased a thousand,' and in the sequel to that war, when 'ten thousand' put the 'one man' to death, the spurs should be backed from the heels of the chivalry of Virginia; the bear ings on their State Shield reversed; and, instead of the prostrate despot with his broken manacles, and the spirit-stirring motto, 'Sie Semper Tyranni,' their heraldic devices should be fetters, handcuff, and bow. strings, with a 'Son of Liberty' on a gibbet, bearing the significant inscription, - Degeneres Animos Tin

Arquit.'
Resolved, That it was in exact keeping with the character and conduct of the citizens of South Cam-lina, who had furnished a bully to beat down Free-dom's Champion in the Senate Chamber, to famile a halter to hang Freedom's Champion at Harper's Ferry. The people of the North have 'food for te-

Resolved, that we fully agree in sentiment with those fathers of the Republic, who, before the adop-tion of the Constitution, and while that instrument was undergoing examination, patriotically exclaimed. However desirable a union of these States may be the preservation of our liberties is still more desirable. We have, by force of circumstances, become convinced that the 'irrepressible conflict' is upon u, and that it will never terminate until . Pr Slavery go to the wall.' In such a contest, and under such a dire necessity, we say, 'without fear and without reproach,' let Freedom stand, though the Union be dissolved!

We further say, that any religion that sanctions or

apologizes for a government that authorizes human Slavery and legalizes murder, is barbarous in spirit, evil in tendency, and in virtual fellowship with the sum of all villanies.'
Resolved, That John Brown, who, in his life, was

a thorn in the side of the oppressor, has, in his death, become to the Slave Power 'more terrible than an army with banners.' His eulogy is best spoken by his executioner. He possesses the greatest interity, truthfulness and courage that I ever met.

Resolved, That, however much we may lamen the death of the devoted Brown, we are satisfed that his

execution will bring confusion upon his enemies, and do more to overthrow the bulwarks of Slavery than a long life of philanthropic deeds, with a pere-ful exit. We honor his memory! Posterity will give him a monument as indestructible as their appra-tions for FREEDOM. Judge Tilden moved that the Resolutions be ser-

erally read and acted upon. In accordance with this motion, the first resolution was read, and carried without dissention. The second was carried with one dissenting vote.

The third resolution was carried with the disent of two or three votes in the gallery. The fourth, fifth, sixth; seventh and eighth resolu-

tions were adopted by votes equally unanimous. A. G. Riddle, Esq., was then elected Chairman for

the evening. The meeting was then tersely and eloquently addressed by Judge Spaulding, Judge Tilden, Rer. W. H. Brewster, C. H. Langston, J. W. H. Tochey, Mr. Riddle, and Rev. James C. White.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN AU-BURN.

DEAR LIBERATOR :

Three of the New York Conventions you have advertised have been successfully held,-at Lockport, Buffalo and Auburn. The sessions of these Conventions have been well attended, some of them crowded. At Auburn, the intelligent audiences received ful earnestness in harmony with the importance of the cause and its principles. One feature of this Convention I wish could be more common. Its officers were competent,-and women. Mrs. Martha C. Wright of Auburn presided, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, of Seneca Falls, discharged the duties of Secretary. The quiet, earnest, immovable fidelity to the slaveto principle, which characterized the Convention, seemed to me not more the result of the speeches delivered, than of that silent, yet, to the audience, sppreciative moral power which emanated from the women of the platform and the audience. Their words were few-too few-yet were they all werds fitly spoken. As a presiding officer, Mrs. Wright would give high character to any deliberative tody.

The papers of Auburn treated the Convention in a manner which contrasts honorably with that of the Republican press of Buffalo, which, in addition to its misrepresentation and abuse, added extortion, for the little advertising service it rendered. Both of the daily papers of Auburn published the resolutions, which were of the most uncompromising character, and with their forcible diction, terse logic, and clear moral truth, went straight to the consciences of those who heard; and no more valuable moments of the Convention were spent than in their reading, which was

repeatedly called for.

The impudent proposition of Governor Letcher to send . Virginia Statesmen '-their hands reeking with the fresh blood of Northern citizens-to tamper with Northern legislation, gave rise to some earnest words, and awakened indignation, alike in speakers and hear-

As we were walking to the depot, after the slose of the Convention, a Democrat who had been a constant attendant thereon, crossed over the street to aslute us, and to say, that - Long enough he with other Northern Democrats had combined with siarcholders to crush out freedom. The party was doing nothing else. They were sick of it. It was now high time for them to join the Abolitionists, and crush out the slaveholders.

Such declarations, to which we frequently listen, would afford a significant hint to the Republican party, but it seems too dull to heed it. If, now, it would make a palpable, real issue with the Democrats, it might make thousands of converts from their ranks. But it will not do it, unless the Washington Investigating Committee conclude to follow Bennett's programme, and hang all the Republican candidates for the Presidency. Like Greeley, the party will probably be entirely satisfied with John Boll, the Tennessee slaveholder; and, if so, it will deserve defeat, and a Whig death. For myself, I must confess that the contemplation of such an even awakens in me no spirit of prayer that justice should be either averted or delayed. Honest Democrata who prepare to leave their party, do it that they may alvance to a better. Certainly they cannot be expected to stultify themselves by affirming any practical difference, in favor of freedom, between Bell and Buchanan. And, as an abolitionist, I cannot see that it would be any more disagreeable to be hung by Marshal Rynders than by Marshal Tom Corwin, the volunteer headsman; for it is not at all likely that, in case of Bell's Republican success, the larges toadies that hop in the puddle can hope for any high

er reward than the U. S. Marshalship.
Yours.

Yours.

The following constitute the series of Resolution Second at the recent Anti-Slavery Conventions held Bafalo, Aubutn, Utica, &c., at which Parker Benaio, Marius R. Robinson, Aaron M. Powell, as Sasan B. Anthony were present. Let the nation

Resolved, That the American slave system is "the in of all rillanies' - a compound of all cruelties and int, robbery, adultery, piracy and murder, and platerer else is impure, unholy and accursed.

Resolved. That slaveholders, as such, have no gets which any human being is bound to respect, of eren to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happinessist, while remaining in purpose and practice slavehider, they should be regarded as criminals and outhas sgainst humanity, whom Gen. Lafayette, Capt. John Brown, or any other righteous deliverer who bebers in forcible resistance to tyrants, may lawfully and justly compel to release their prey.

Resolved, That our governmental union with such distribulders is a sin and a crime, an atheistic rebelhe sgainst every principle of justice, and every law grature and of God; which no possible circum guess could have warranted in its formation, and mely no conceivable conditions justify in its longer

Resolved, That the first threat of disunion from the South should have been hailed with general joy by all the friends of the enslaved, inasmuch as the as the salarance for the continuance of slavery is in the support it derives from the Union and alliance with

Resolved, That the so-called governments of the size States are but organized bands of thieves and bers, living by plunder and piracy on the avails of unpaid and unpitted toil; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperious duty of the Senators and Representatives of the non-slaveholding States and Territories to return at once to their respective constituencies, and to take immediate measures for the formation of a New Northern Republic, which shall indeed be Free; an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; uncursed by the presence of slaveholders, unstained by the blood of slaves. Resolved, That the Church of the slaveholding States, that permits and practises the breeding, buying and selling of God's own image like cattle, the trampling down of marriage and the whole family relation, forbidding its own Bible and all other books to the enslaved, is most emphatically the 'Synagogue of Satan'; and every church and minister in the North who does not so regard and treat it, is false to the Christian name and trust, and therefore unworthy of countenance, fellowship or support.

Resolved, That, cheered and encouraged by the experiences of the last year, in our efforts to secure the enetment of a Personal Liberty Law, to protect our State from the presence and ravages of the slavehunter and kidnapper, we will persevere in petitioning the Legislature, until our object, at once so just and needful, shall be accomplished.

Whereas, by recent disclosures of the Postmaster General, Northern newspapers have, in several insinces, been excluded from the mails and postoffices of the slave States, on the charge of publish is and circulating ' abolition sentiments,' dangerous to the security of slavery and the general safety

Resolved. That we congratulate the friends of the eslaved everywhere, that in the New York Herald they have found a safe and zealous medium for the transmission throughout the South of the most powerful and eloquent utterances against the slave system, of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Dr. Cheever, and many other champions of liberty in both hemispheres.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Abo litionists generally are due to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for so earnestly espousing their cause in this hour of their trial and persecution by the Government. How can we refrain from expressing our admiration at the almost superhuman skill with which he is able to freight his columns, week after week, with what are called the 'most treasonable, murderous, incendiary, inflammatory and insurrectionary doctrines,' and pour them all over the South, as if they were sermons on the 'Fall of Man,' by our safest and soundest Doctors of Divinity, or the pubations of the American Tract Sc

Resolved. That whatever other public journal shall be prescribed, we trust the New York Herald will be allowed the most uninterrupted circulation possible throughout the Slave States, carrying, as it does, all the arguments of Helper against slavery-all imaginary encouragement to the slaves to rebel against their tyrant masters, in the spirit of our own Revolution of 1776; and assuring them at the same time, (though in that assurance we are compelled to differ from this most veracious journal,) that the North is filled with men like General Lafayette and Captain John Brown, anxiously and impatiently waiting to come

Resolved, That we have read without surprise the Message of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, to the Legislature of that State, in which he insciently and lasultingly recommends that 'two most experienced statesmen be appointed to visit the Legislatures of those States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act, and insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional re-

Resolved. That we trust our Legislature will deem such a threat from such a source, a strong reason for astening the greatment of a law which will preserve the State of New York effectually and forever from the prowling ravages of the kidnapper and slave-

Resolved, That when Thomas Jefferson declared

'Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that the slaves are to be free; nor is it less-tertain that the two forms of society cannot be per-petuated under the same government ';—

And Henry Clay, that *Until universal darkness shall prevail, it will be possible to repress the sympathies and the efforts freemen in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race who are doomed to bondage '

And the Richmond Enquirer, that The two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way, and cease to exist—the other

And William H. Seward, that 'The collision between the two systems of la-bor in the United States is an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces" '—

they did but echo the voice and decree of the Eternal God, that between Slavery and Liberty there can be and shall be no concord; but everlasting separation, wide as the difference between heaven and

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in denying that doctrine, only asserts its own daring depravity and downright atheism-and the Republican party, when ever it shrinks from it, in a loyal homage rendered to Slavery under the demands of the Constitution, and especially when it selects its most compromising and conservative men as candidates for office, on the ground of availability, and in deference to their slavebreeding ullies at the South, proves itself also unequal to th , great conflict of the age, incapable of com-

dom, and, consequently, like the Democratic party, atterly unworthy of support. Resolved, That we rejoice in the discovery at last made by the South, that even their Northern Demotratic allies, with all their Union-saving and other demonstrations, are wearied with Slavery, and dis-

rehauting or contesting the great struggle for free-

clared the Northern Democracy to be 'fundamentally wrong on the great principle of slavery, that, with the Black Republican party, they denounce it does but justice in those declarations to that growing abhorrence of slavery, among the sober and reflecting of all classes and parties, which will ere long hurl it the form of the question, for the purpose of enlightento destruction, at whatever cost to Constitution or

LETTER FROM REV. HIRAM WILSON. Fr. CATHARINES, C. W. Jan. 19, 1860.

RESPECTED FRIEND, WM. I. GABRISON,-It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to inform you that the interest, felt in this quarter in favor of wronged and crushed humanity, is increasing. Fugitives from the land of slavery and barbarism are coming to us occasionally. Their presence is well adapted to remind us of the horrible prison-house from which they have fled, and to excite fresh and lively sympathy in favor of the millions left behind, in the place of torments.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., a well-appearing young man came, who made the sub-marine passage, recently, from Norfolk, Va. to New York, and was amusingly noticed by the Tribune as hailing from New Hampshire, when questioned at the Police Court. He was here long enough to rejoice in the dawn of British freedom, to enjoy ample hospitality, and spend a Sabbath; since which he has gone to Toronto, in hope of finding some of his old companions in tribulation. Within the last twenty-four years, I have had the unspeakable satisfaction of taking by the hand some thousands of this class, and of ministering to their wants. With few exceptions, they constitute a vigorous and highly useful element of the Canadian population, and are getting on encouragingly. Contradictory statements have been made respecting them. The pro-slavery version is, that they are miserably poor and wretched, because lazy and vicious. Partial observers have represented them as a people virtuous, vigorous, industrious, prosperous all,-quite independent, and in need of no aid or sympathy! Truth says, they are a people, in respect to character and condition, good, bad and indif-

It is certain that they have been educated in the South, in a very bad school, in view of which it is matter of pleasing wonderment that there is so much of industry, integrity, intelligence and manliness as is found among them. While large numbers of them become useful and worthy citizens, and are respected for their manly virtues, others are vicious, indolent and ungrateful. It would be strange if it were otherwise. Though less provident than industrious, they are generally very capable of taking care of themselves, as is well proved by the large rewards offered by slave-hunters to induce their arrest, when escaping, and return again to slavery. If capable of being profitable to slave masters in the South, it follows that they are capable of being profitable to themselves in the North. There is much to be done, however, to elevate them in the scale of being to that position which they ought, as a people, to occupy; and yet their present condition, social, civil, intellectual and moral, is a paradise compared with slavery.

The barbarous and fiendish severity of the Slave Power, as manifested in the executions of the illustrious and noble-hearted John Brown and his brave comrades, has convulsed the nation to its extremities, and kindled up fires all over the land that will never go out till the revolting system of slavery shall be no

It is evident that the 'irrepressible conflict' is waxing more and more virulent, and it is amusingly wonderful that Helper is getting so much help from slaveholders in the way of giving publicity to his book. They surely do not intend doing the cause of

signs of the Almighty! Jefferson, uttered in view of the awful wrong and sin treme north, and dropped down in that precise place, of slavery !- I tremble for my country, when I re- ages back, to be strong and silent sentinels in guardmember that God is just, and that his justice will not ing the grave of the youthful martyr. Never, while sleep forever. For one, I believe in the principle of memory holds a place in my soul, shall I forget that retributive justice, which must, sooner or later, be scene. It was a spectacle I would to God the entire developed, and cannot possibly be averted but by North had witnessed. I feel assured they would have timely and sincere repentance, and the putting away returned from it sadder and better men.
of sin and crime. Sometimes the retribution quickly

I am certain the oath of young Hannibal and the assailant of Sumner! In his case, a coroner's jury spot or blemish.

tion of God'!

Although they style it John Brown's raid, It made Virginia sore afraid.

of flagrant outrages upon the innocent, but recently tion of hell? chronicled-the painful suspense which stupifies with Thine for the downfall of tyrants, and the redemp horror, and asks, what next?-the dreadful forebod- tion of the slave, ings of coming wrath-the conscious insecurity to person or property-the mad call of the South for dissolution-the folly and confusion which pervade the national councils,-these are all, apparently, the

Please accept my sincere thanks for the Liberator and my best wishes for your success in promoting the cause of universal freedom. Very respectfully,

Yours in the cause of philanthropy, HIRAM WILSON.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR

1860. H. Greeley & Co., New York. This is both a closely and neatly printed pamphlet of 80 pages, crowded with useful and valuable information on a great variety of subjects, both with special reference to governmental affairs, the political classification of Congress, rates of postage domestic and foreign, lands for the landless, the foreign slave trade, a historical sketch of Kansas, the late war in Italy, governments of Europe, election returns of the President in 1848, 1852 and 1856, list of States, Capitals, Governors, Times of Legislative Meetings; Holding of Elections, &c. The labor of preparing such an Almanac must be very great; and afforded as it is at the low price of 13 cents single, \$1 per dozen, or \$7 per hundred, it ought to have a very large circulations in all largest of the country alarge circulations are supposed to have anything further to do with his operations.

When alartery in the clastes which he slave by the sword. Army wanted to know he reconciled that with his Quaker peace principles which he held when he first knew him more than twenty years ago. Brown said that the aggressions of slavery, the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself and members of his family, and violations of law by Atchison and others in Kansas from 1853 to that time slavery, the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself and members of his family, and violations of law by Atchison and others in Kansas from 1853 to that time slavery the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself and members of his family, and violations of law by Atchison and others in Kansas from 1855 to that time slavery the murders and robberies perpetrated upon himself This is both a closely and neatly printed pamfusted with their degrading service of it; and we or \$7 per hundred, it ought to have a very large cirbeg to assure Senator Iverson, of Georgia, (as well as culation in all parts of the country, always excepting there who have spoken like him,) that when he de-

WHAT IS ABOLITIONISM? WHO ARE ABOLITIONISTS

MR. EDITOR: We had the pleasure, last evening. as a great moral wrong and social evil,' that 'not a of participating in the discussion of the question, single Democratic Senator from the North recognizes by the 'Mercantile Library Association' of this city the right of the Southern people to their slaves, he - Has Garrisonian Abolitionism been of any practical service to the cause of freedom ?" Will you allow us space for a brief criticism upor

ing the minds of the gentlemen who tried to sustain the negative, upon a fundamental principle involved, and, at the same time, answering the question which we have placed at the head of this communication? It is very palpable that the question supposes the existence of more than one kind of Abolitionism, and that yours, sir, is one (and a peculiar kind) among the varieties. Now, the criticism which we wish to submit is this, viz.; that there is-contrary to what is assumed by the form of the question-only one kind of abolitionism, and that is the kind which proposes to abolish slavery. From this as a premise, (and who can show that this is not correct, and the only one based on a sound philosophy?) we insist upon it that Garrisonian Abolitionism is the only Abolitionism existing in this country, inasmuch as it proposes the only principles, which, acted upon, will overthrow or abolish that gigantic system of wrong which is the bane of every good, whether in Church or State, wherever it is permitted to exist?

It is admitted by every one, that the Democrats do not intend nor wish to abolish slavery; hence, Democracy is not Abolitionism.

It is equally clear that the American party does no intend to touch slavery with so much as one of its fingers, where it exists under the sanction of law; hence, Americanism is not Abolitionism.

And it is no less palpable that the Republican party has never intended to interfere with slavery in the Slave States of this Union. It has always, and every where, emphatically disavowed any such design; hence, Republicanism is not Abolitionism.

Now, what other party is there which has any claim either pretended er real, to be regarded as Abolition? There is now, de rair, as every intelligent man and woman is awa ... ex pt that which is known as the Garrisonian; and hat is the only one which has ever enunciated, and still continues to do so, principles which will purge this country of its greatest curse, and make it what it boasts it is, (but never has been) the land of the free, and the home of the brave. Hence, Garrisonian Abolitionism is the only Abolitionism, proper, there is in the country. That it is, alone, which proposes to cure the sick, by eradicating or abolishing the disease from the system of which it is fast working the death, while every other mode of treating the patient proposes either to let him entirely alone,-keeping the windows darkened, and the doors all closed, to prevent the light of freedom shining upon his benighted mind, and its life-giving air fanning his feverish brow, (see 'Americanism' or 'Republicanism,') or to add to his anguish, and hasten his demise, by the repeated administration of the most fatal potations, in the guise of medicine, 'to save the Union.' See 'popular Democracy.'

Hence, we answer the questions which we have placed as the 'caption' of this communication, by asserting, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no Abolitionism in this country, except what s embodied in the fundamental principles advocated by Mr. Garrison and his associates; and he only is an Abolitionist, who practically endorses those principles. Should any one feel like taking issue with us upon what we here assert, we shall cheerfully meet the attack whenever the enemy shall have fairly opened fire upon us. Yours, for the Truth, JUSTITIA. Boston, Jan. 17th, 1860.

FUNERAL OF COPPOCK. SALEM, (Ohio,) Dec. 31st, 1859.

My DEAR FRIEND,-I have just returned from the freedom such signal service, but there is a Divinity second sepulture of that noble martyr, Enwin Corthat sees the end from the beginning, and can turn rock. His body was removed from New Garden to even the wrath of man to good account, in bringing Salem, and interred in the Salem cemetery on the 30th to pass his gracious designs in the deliverance of the instant-(Mr. Jacon Heaton, to whom it belongs enslaved, and the elevation of the lowly. An om- generously giving a beautiful lot). An immense crowd nipotent hand of matchless skill, that 'doeth all of people were present. He was buried in a grav things well, will, in due time, and with absolute eight feet deep. The strong metallic coffin in which certainty, adjust everything that relates to human his manly form was placed, was put within a thick affairs; but woe to those selfish, self-conceited and self- oaken box, and the lid spiked down with strong stultified mortals, whether in or out of Congress, spikes; and then, on top of that, were placed some who undertake to thwart the benevolent anti-slavery eight heavy boulders, as mute guardians of his sleep-As if predestined in the annals of eternity How significant were those ominous words of Thos. they were borne by the mighty icebergs from the ex-

follows the commission of crime. For instance, one terrible devotion of Virginius would have beenof the greatest crimes ever committed in Boston 'Resolved, ETERNAL ROSTILITY TO SLAVERY - the against God or man was the giving up of Sims to monster devoted to the infernal gods. His youthful the slave-hunter to be borne away upon the Acorn to form, as it lay there stiffened in death-him hands a southern hell, (i. e., place of torment)-and what white as Parian marble-his face blackened by the followed? Why, forty-eight hours had not elapsed hangman's halter-his mute tongue and still lipe, were till the wrath of Heaven seemed to lower upon the more eloquent than living ones could be, though whole New England coast, which was then swept with touched by live coals from off the altar of Heaven. such an awful storm as was seldom ever known. Just He is truly a martyr, immolated to appease the borrimark the rapid retribution that overtook the brutal ble dragon of slavory-in his youthful prime, without

might have brought in a verdict of death by visita- Shall these things longer continue? Shall wrong ever be on the throne, and right always on the scaf-The Harper's Ferry affair was a legitimate sequence fold? Shall the vilest villains rule; and the most to the reign of barbarism and federative despotism in worthy be slain? God forbid! There is such a thing Kansas. It had the effect to strike terror to the heart as nations filling up the cup of their iniquity. More pertinently and powerfully would the prophetic Jesus exclaim, if he were here now, of this slave-cursed land, 'The cup of your iniquity is full. Upon you How conscious of guilt, and how void of peace, is shall come all the righteous blood shed-from the the whole South! 'There is no peace, saith my God, blood of the innocent victims slain in the cotton melds, to the wicked.' The fearful condition of things now to the blood of John Brown, Edwin Coppeck, and his prevalent in the Slave States-the frightful trepida- fellow-martyrs, whom ye hung at Charlestown. Ye tion of the guilty oppressor, and the rapid succession serpents, ye vipers, how shall ye escape the damna-

The publication of the above letter has been accidentally delayed.]-Ed. Lib.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- (Herald Washington corre I hope that the approaching anniversary meetings in Boston, in behalf of the slave, may exceed in interest all that have ever been held. With regard to John Brown's movements in 1858. With regard to John Brown's movements in 1858,
Arny says that he (Brown) proposed to locate somewhere and run off slaves from the South, so as to
make that kind of property insecure. Arny testified
that he opposed this mode of interference with slavery.
Brown said he disliked the 'do nothing' policy of the
Abolitionists East, and said they never would effect
anything by their milk and water principles.

As to the Republicans, Brown thought they were
of no account, for they were opposed to carrying the
war into Africa. They were opposed to ameddling

war into Africa. They were opposed to meddling with slavery in the States where it existed. Brown said his doctrine was to free the slave by the sword.

neing the intention to invade Virginia, it is sup nouncing the intention to invade virginis, it is sup-posed by some persons that he was the author of it. One thing is considered certain, that the persistent representations to President Pierce in 1856 by Arny. Hyatt, Gen. Pomeroy and others, of the danger of civil war growing out of the invasion of Kansas by Missourians, which invasion received the countenance of the Federal authorities of the Territory, induced

into some of the Southern States for the purpose of liberating alaves, and that he would use money furnished him by parties in Massachusetts, for his Kansas work, to aid him in his new project, and that in his (Wilson's) opinion it was madness in Brown to attempt such a thing, and that he (Howe) must withdraw all means furnished him or intended to be furnished. nished him for services in Kansas, if they were to be misapplied in the manner indicated by Forbes.

misapplied in the manner indicated by Forbes.

Realf testified that Howe sent a copy of Wilson's letter to Brown, informing the latter that the arms and money which had been furnished him for the protection of the settlers of Kansas would be withdrawn, in consequence of the regions made by Forbes, through Wilson; that Brown became smaged, and abandoned his plan for awhile; but some time subsequently busined.

abandoned his plan for awhile; but some time subsequently pursued some pro-slavery men into Missouri, and carried back with him several slaves.

Senator Wilson was notified to-day by Senator Mason, that Realf had alluded to him in his testimony, and that he could be present on Monday and read the testimony of Realf, concerning his (Wilson's) correspondence with Howe, and make such explanation as he pleased. B. B. Newton, a member of the Naas he pleased. B. B. Newton, a member of the Na-tional Kaneas Aid Committee, referred to in Arny's testimony, arrived here to-day, and will be the next witness after Realf and Wilson. Realf will not implicate any member of the Republican party in New England, although there are persons who belong to other organizations who may be slightly compromised.

New York, Jan. 24.

No testimony has been given before the Committee of Investigation in any way implicating Republicans with John Brown's raid. Mr. Realf states emphatically that the movement was known to but few per-sons, as Brown was a secretive man and kept his own counsels. None who accompanied him to Harper's Ferry but Kagi, was informed of the plan, which die not contemplate insurrection, but running off ne-groes. He says, also, that Brown and those in his confidence were radical abolitionists, who denounced the Republicans. When Senator Wilson made his speech in Lawrence, they assailed him for failing to approach their standard of duty. Mr. Wilson ap-peared before the committee, and stated he had writen to Dr. Howe of Boston for the original letter

That letter was written in May, 1858, and substantially tells Dr. Howe that information has reached him to the effect that Brown intended using arms furnished him for Kansas, by the Massachusetts Aid Society, in a manner not contemplated, and advise.

Tuesday P. M. furnished him for kansas, by the Massachusetts And Society, in a manner not contemplated, and advises that they should be withdrawn from him. Mr. Blair of Collinsville, Ct., who manufactured the pikes which figured at Harper's Ferry, states that they protection. Mr. Callender, Cashier of the Bank ERTY LAW. at Hartford, proves that Brown had funds there which were drawn to furnish supplies for Kansas. Neither had the remotest idea of the movement in Virginia till it was published. - Tribune's Corres-

Realf concluded his testlmony before the committee to-day. It was a detailed account of the Brown Provisional Government in Canada, which has already een published. He testified that he went to England in 1858, and knew nothing about Brown's ope-rations after that time. He was requested to examin certain letters found in Brown's bag to see if he could identify them, but testified that he knew nothing about Brown's corespondence, or the authorship of the letters. It is evident that some members of the committee have been disappointed in Realf's testi-mony, he having testified that he knew nothing of any importance that was not before in evidence.

any importance that was not before in evidence.

Mr. B. B. Newton, the member of the National Mr. B. B. Newton, the member of the National Kansas Committee, and previously the leader of a colony at Mapleton, Bourbon Co., Kansas, confirmed the testimony of Mr. Arny concerning the refusal of the National Committee to furnish arms to Brown in the National Commenced testifying in relation to the invasion of Kansas by armed bodies of men, he was stopped .- Herald's Correspondent.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE .- Dr. Hoice and Others Summoned. A summons for Dr. S. G. Howe to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee, at Washington, was yesterday left at the residence of that gentleman. Dr. Howe had exhibition by the blind pupils of the Perkins Asylum. of obtaining sign James Jackson, an uncle of J. Merriam, to whom, must be no delay.

F. E. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., has also been summoned to Washington to testify before the com-

A Double Catastrophe in Memphis.—A Negro Market and a Newspaper Office in Ruins. On the 13th inst. the negro mart of Mesers. Forest, Jones & Co., in Memphis, Tenn., fell, burying beneath its ruins six valuable negro men, as the Bulletin expresses it. Soon after this easualty, the ruins caught fire. Fortunately it was soon extinguished, and the negroes were exhumed, when it was found that two of them.

valued at \$1800 each, were killed. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and cost, when first erected, \$4000. Had not the fire been put out, bills of sale of negroes, amounting in the aggregate to \$400,000, would have been destroyed.

Almost simultaneously with this disaster, the walls of a new building in process of erection for the Ap-peal fell, part of them crushing a one story brick structure, and seriously injuring the machinery and

structure, and seriously injuring the machinery and steam press recently purchased and stored there by the proprietor of that newspaper. Three persons were in the main building when it fell, but only one of them, a carpenter, was buried in the debris. He was rescued, eventually, with but slight injuries.

The total loss of the publishers of the Appeal will amount to \$4000—the injury to the building, which was of brick, and three stories in height, being estimated at \$3000 and that to the machinery at \$1000. timated at \$3000, and that to the machinery at \$1000.

SERIOUS RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- A Bride Killed and Tuelte Persons Injured. A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad on the 18th inst., between the Hudson River Railroad on the 18th inst., between the afternoon express train from Albany and the Sing Sing train, both going one way. The rear of the express train was smashed. Ten or twelve passengers were more or less injured, and one, Mrs. Thomas W. were more or less injured, and one, Mrs. I homas wi-Field, was killed. Mrs. Field, late Miss Anna Tut-tle, late principal of one of the public schools in Brooklyn, was married only the day before, at her sister's house, in Kingston, Ulster county, and had just started on her bridal tour to the South. Mr. James Horton, who was conversing with Mrs. Field at the moment of the accident, was thrown over the slightly injured. Bishop McClosky of Albany is among the seriously injured. Eight of the injured were left at Tarrytown, and the remainder brought to New York. Of the latter, Mrs. Thompson, wife of the publisher of the Bank Note List, had both her legs broken. Mrs. Shirwer, of Wellett street, had her head badly hurt. Mr. Dell Irwin, of Fulton street, was badly injured. Mrs. Irwin, wife of above, slightly hurt. Mrs. Killey of Troy, was seriously injured in the breast.

A VIRGINIA DEMONSTRATION. Mr. Merringer was escorted to the Capitol by the military, the National and Virginian flags waving over the building. He spoke four hours to an immense crowd. He de-scribed the steady inroads of the North upon the rights of the South, and the rise and progress of abo-litionism. He drew a dreary picture of their present relations with the North, and showed that the guarantees of the Constitution were powerless to protect the South. The South must make a demand for new guarantees if the Union is to be preserved, or else make concession after concession, till they lose all influence and right in the confederacy. He urged a Convention of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North West Month of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North West Month of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North West Month of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North of the Nort relations with the North. Mr. Merringer was listened to with intense interest throughout his long discourse

though weak, is perfectly sane; talks freely on all the great events which have transpired; sleeps well, and has a good appetite; rides and walks every day, but avoids reading and writing, and does not receive company at present, because his strength fa not equal to it. He is, however, round the village as usual, ministering to the wants of the sick and poor. His temporary alienation of mind, his physicians declare to have been caused solely by physical disease, in which acute dyspepsia was most apparent, and his complete restoration to full vigor of mind and body is considered a certainty. complete restoration to

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

One thing is considered certain, that the persistent representations to President Pierce in 1856 by Arny, Hyatt, Gen. Pomeroy and others, of the danger of civil war growing out of the invasion of Kansas by Missourians, which invasion received the countenance of the Federal authorities of the Territory, induced the President to appoint Gov. Geary, who restored peace to a considerable extent in the West, and saved the country from a bloody contest.

New York, Jan. 22.—(From the New York Herold's correspondent.)—Mr. Realf has been before the Senate Brown Raid Investigating Committee to-day. He testified that Senator Wilson wrote a letter to Dr. Howe in 1857 or 1858, stating that he learned from Col. Porbes that Brown was about to make a raid into some of the Southern States for the purpose of liberating slaves, and that he would use money furnished him by parties in Massachusetts, for his Kansas work, to aid him in his new project, and that in his (Wilson's) opinion it was madness in Brown to attempt such a thing, and that he (Howe) must withdraw all means furnished him or intended to be furnished him for aversies in Kansas if they were to be furnished him for aversies in Kansas i

ABINGTON ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR AND LEVEE.

The Anti-Slavery friends of Abington and vicinity will hold a Fair and Levee at Union Hall, North Abington, on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, January 31st, when they will offer for sale a variety of useful and fancy articles, together with refreshments, and sundry amusements to render the occasion plessant and profitable to those who may favor them

with their presence.

In the course of the evening there will be speaking by W. L. Garrison and others, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

On Wednesday evening. February 1st, there will

be a Social Dancing Party, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock, for which good music has been engaged.

Tickets for admission to the Fair and Levee, 25 cts.; for the Dance, 50 cts. All are invited to attend. North Abington, Jan. 17, 1860.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A series of Anti-Slavery Conventions will be held in the State of New York, as follows:-

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Troy, The Conventions will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, Marius R. Robinson, Suan B. Anthony, and others.

The sessions will commence at 2 and 7 o'clock

NEW YORK STATE ANNUAL ANTI-SLA VERY CONVENTION will be held in Association Hall, ALBANY, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 31st and Feb. 1st and 2d.

Sist and Feb. 1st and Zd.

Speakers—Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury,
Marius R. Robinson, Leonard Gibbs, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Susan B. Anthony, and

Let every county in the State be represented.

This, surely, is the hour for the friends of Freedom to rally at the Capital, that our rulers may feel the

united voice of the Empire State for a Personal Lin-NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS

CONVENTION will be held in Association Hall, ALBANY, Feb. 3d and 4th, commencing at half-past 2 o'clock, Friday P. M.
Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Lucy Cutler, J. Elizabeth Jones, Frances D. Gage, and others.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Bux-ton's New Hall at SOUTH WEARE, N. H., on Sunday next, Jan. 29th; also, on Monday evening, 30th and in that neighborhood, during the week. WM. WELLS BROWN intends spending a

week in Western Massachusetts, and will lecture at Northampton, Florence, Cummington, and some of the surrounding towns.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES SPEAR will preach in Boylston Hall next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject: The Parlor and the Dungeon. The friends of Geo. W. Caleff (so say the

dailies) are about giving him a benefi in the Meions-on, Tremont Temple. Gilmore's Band (seven pieces) is to assist. Eminent speakers. To take place Feb-

THE PETITIONS. Our friends, to whose care the petitions were committed, are requested to forward them to the Legislature as soon as the work just left for Canada, to fulfil an engagement for an of obtaining signatures can be completed. There

as it appeared by certain documents, he had sent money, was also yesterday summoned before the same Legislature; or, if preferred, send it to the care of Give the petition to your representative in the SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

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The only Genuine and Reliable Biography, authorized by, and for the Benefit of the Family.

THE LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

With an Auto-Biography of his Childhood and Youth.

In one elegant volume of 408 pages, printed on superb paper, and handsomely bound in gilt cloth, fully illustrated, and embellished with a MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAIT

OF THE GLORIOUS OLD MAN.

A large per centage on every copy sold is secured by contract to the family of John Brown, and this work is published under their sanction and approval, as may be seen by the following letters :-Extract from a letter of Mary A. Brown, widow of Capt. John Brown.

NORTH ELBA, December, 1859. MESSES. THAYER & ELDRIDGE:

DEAR FRIENDS—I am satisfied that Mr. Redpath is THE man to write the life of my beloved husband, as he was personally acquainted with him, and I thinkwill do him justice.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY A. BROWN.

Letter from Salmon Brown, son of Capt. John Brown

Copies of this book will be furnished to any address, postage paid, on the remittance of \$1, and 21 cents in stamps.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS, 114 and 116, Washington street, Boston.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous;

kidneys, brain, and, indeed, or an the organs, areas from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where pre-vailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive and the rescue of the consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, St. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OF ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROFSY, DYSPETSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS DYSPETSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL CONFLEXING ARBINO FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in constituted experiently thous.

Aver's Cathartic Pills, FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIO.

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their pen-etrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate etrating properties search, and cleanse, and etrating properties the human organism, correcting its every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities.

diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Boicels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE BAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

vanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

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Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, -Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Men-delssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; B.-F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock. Nov. 4. *6m

Resistance to Slaveholders!

THIS day published, a pamphlet of 36 pages, en-THE NATICK RESOLUTION:

Besistance to Slaveholders the Right and Duty of the Southern Slave and Northern Freemen. BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SISTANCE TO TIBLATS IS OSEDIENCE TO GOD." Price, 10 cents. To be had at Bela Marsh's, 14's Bromfield street, Boston, and at the Liberator office,

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POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE OF CUSTOM. God help the man who cannot think a thought ! Or whose thought-making patent has been bought By gold or favor to do others' work; Whose soul in Custom's rigorous cord is bound Whose downcast eyes demurely trace the round The orthodox majority have broke; Who dares not look into Truth's shining face, For fear she dazzle out unseemly tears, And make him stumble from the public grace, And stand convicted : Slave these many years! By whom Devotion's high enchusiasm. That throws itself into the vawning chasm To save another, is but looked upon With bland abhorrence, or with polite scorn ;-Who, if he raise the fallen, acts as though He stretched a pole to keep himself unsoiled; And hesitates to aid a drowning friend, Lest the calm waters of the lake be roiled. Sure, a swift whirlwind from God's wrathful eyes Will sometime shake his curs'd propriotics! M. A. T.

For the Liberator. WEBSTER'S STATUE America, thou wilt not have An aristocracy of Birth, Like Europe; but thou mayest have An aristocracy of Worth. Displace that statue which recals

That dark page on thy statute book : Freedom and Justice it appals-Love bows the head, and will not look. Tenterden, (England.) JANE ASHBY.

From the Halifax Sun.

THE DRAGON AND THE KNIGHT. SUGGESTED BY THE LATE TRACEDY IN VIRGINIA. In regions by the sunset bounded, A lovely Land of Promise lay, But by an atmosphere surrounded That shut the light of Heaven away. For there a Dragon held dominion, And filled the air with poisoning breath,

Darkened the land with shadowing pinion,

And doomed it to a living death. For with demoniac cunning dire, It spared the bodies of its prey ; It left the human form entire, And sucked instead the soul away.

More pitiless than cruel Circe, Who, by a less malignant art, Transforming men to beasts, in mercy Still left them the diviner part-

This subtle monster, unsuspected, Sacked by degrees the sacred shrine, And with its beastliness infected And filled the human form divine.

Though by a vile abuse of power, Which, ah! the strong not always scorn, The weak were given it to devour, The unprotected and forlorn.

As evil deeds upon the deer Recoil inevitably true, The cruel caterers, self-secure, Became th' unconscious victims too.

Their souls fell into brute confusion, They could not tell the false from true, And the 'peculiar institution' At last unto an idol grew.

They made to it their yearly offerings, They fattened on its baleful breath, They wore its mark upon their foreheads, And hunted heretics to death.

Yet by the nation's boundary Norward. Beyond the pestilential air, An uncontaminate few were forward A loftier worship to declare.

The monster, all his might uprearing, Hissed its foul venom forth in vain. They still possessed their souls unfearing, Of the sick land the only sane.

No words, but deeds alone could tell. And of a progress grown impatient, So almost imperceptible-

Armed by a pure life of probation Against the all-pervading taint, Long used to self-renunciation, With heart of hero, soul of saint-The monster fearlessly confronted

Obedient to a heavenly call, Almost alone, and all undaunted, Resolved that it or he should fall

All pale and paralyzed with terror, Back fell the multitude amazed, And never having known a hero, With stare unrecognizing gazed.

The manhood from his fallen brothers Departed, nerved his every limb: The soul that had gone out from others, Seemed all concentrated in him.

And for a time he stood the centre Of an inviolate charmed ring; The palsied people feared to enter, The cowering Dragon dared not spring.

O reader! turn from romance pages! O nations! pause in your disputes! Lo! this sublime deed of the ages! One man against a million brutes!

Not for his own gain, but for others, Not for the 'so-called great' and wise; But for ' the least of these,' Christ's brothers, Whose rights and wrongs few recognize.

And he, with mercy more than human, To save the weak, yet spare the strong, In darkened minds to reillumine The heavenly spark extinct so long,

How was at last his advent greeted? Did they his march with garlands deck? And what his touch had consecrated Wear for an amulet round the neck?

Alas! their failing, narrowed vision Had long been given to things so small, This here and his earnest mission They could not even discern at all;

But with a blind, embruted fury They rushed-on what they did not know; And mock machines of judge and jury Condemned to death a fancied foe.

But he had hurled, the Dragon piercing, One barbed, insinuating dart; Its fierce convulsions since confessing How close it rankles at its heart.

When, in the coming conflict, glorious . It totters to its final fall, His name will nerve the arm victorious, And echo as the rallying call.

THE MORAL PIONEER. Happy he whose inward ear Angel-comfortings can hear O'er the rabble's laughter; And, while Hatred's faggots burn, Glimpses through the smoke discern Of the good hereafter.

THE LIBERATOR.

PIOUS FRAUD. DEAR MR. GARRISON:

You, far more than most persons, are aware of the tinue the Choctaw mission; and the same is hereb carful extent to which, and of the deliberate and discontinued." [Annual Report for 1859, p. 145.] fearful extent to which, and of the deliberate and systematic manner in which, the class of newspapers called "religious" are accustomed to use direct falsehood, in defence of their own theological system, and and embarrassments, as having occa in this city, and one of the chief representatives here fore the vote just quoted, as follows: of that popular American religion which has usurped the venerable name of Christianity,) while it speaks freely against those aspects of slavery in which the Church is not obviously implicated, yet incessantthe Church is not obviously implicated, yet incessantly strives, both by reservation of truth and by direct falsehood, to conceal the complicity of the Church with this sin, and manifestly hates an Anti-Slavery any diminution of our receipts would recover that with this sin, and manifestly hates an Anti-Slavery which exposes the sins of that Church, more intensely than it hates slavery itself. One of the proofs of this characteristic of the Congregationalist is its relathis characteristic of the Congregationalities its reaction to the American Board of Commissioners for peace and quiet which have prevalled among your Foreign Missions, a body which is one of the most people for the last two years. The fact is easily explained. The Board has been free from agitation efficient supporters, both of the credit of this people during this period, and so you have felt no disturbing tion to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a body which is one of the most lar religion and of the credit of slavery. For the sake of the former trait, the Congregationalist not on its present footing, neither you nor see can rely on this exemption hereafter. —[Ib., p. 145.] sistent lies in defence of the Board, and refuses to admit to its columns the contradiction of those lies, even from the official documents of the Board itself. the following article, which has been refused insertion in the Congregationalist.

THE AMERICAN BOARD AND ITS INDIAN MISSIONS.

To the Editor of the Congregationalist :

DEAR SIR-I find it currently reported in many papers that the American Board has relinquished its In dian Missions on ACCOUNT OF THEIR CONNECTION WITH SLAVERY; thus combining two errors in one brief

I especially regret to find that your own statement of this matter (Congregationalist, Oct. 14,) does not Grew's tract, entitled 'The Sabbath,' and Archbish give it with entire correctness. The 'Abstract of the Annual Report' which you copy, (and for which the to his Essay 'On the Abolition of the Law' (of Secretaries, not you, are responsible,) treats the sub. Moses). She confessed to me that it was unanswerject in the evasive style in which those functionaries ably proved, in those documents, that neither the Old are accustomed to 'wrap up' troublesome matters; nor the New Testament makes the slightest requisition giving as the reasons for the discontinuance of the for the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath, and that, Choctaw mission (it is to be noted that the equally as far as Christianity is defined by the contents of slaveholding Cherokee mission has not been discontinued or interfered with) only these two, namely that an opinion had been expressed at Detroit in favor of the discontinuance, and that a correspondence had been held on the subject. Whose opinion that Bible, and to give her money and influence to the was, and what grounds were alleged for it-and schat support of those ministers, and those Tract and Miscorrespondence was held, showing error on which side-the 'Abstract' leaves to our conjecture; an omission especially noteworthy, as this very matter absolutely false. was one in which the Christian public were most deeply interested.

Your editorial article (in the same paper) on 'The Meeting of the A. B. C. F. M., speaking of the action of the Board in approving the discontinuance of the Choctaw mission by the Prudential Committee, contains the following passage:-

That decision was judicious. On the one hand, members wished to retain the missions, and leave them still involved in slavery. On the other, members wished to retain them, and carry out an impos-sible course of discipline. The Board ended the otherwise endless quarrel by cutting off the missions on the simple statement of the missionaries that they would not follow the previous instructions of the Board.

I have italicised two expressions in the above, to respectful inquiry.

1. Why, dear Sir, do you call it impossible to ap-Choctaw churches, to the sins involved in slaveholding?

2. Where do you find a statement of the Choc- class of 'infidel reformers.' taw missionaries that they would not follow the This transaction gives one small illustration of scould not follow!

sion, occupies pp. 137 to 146, inclusive. The part of out comment. And when a third person exposes the structions, is not there. Where do you find it?

rect conflict with your allegation. One on the part pass, in thousands of families, for a truth ; and uses of the missionaries, saying that they have always his editorial function not only to ber out all correction obeyed instructions, in this very document, p. 142 of it, but to exclude from as readen even the knowlof the Annual Report for 1859; and one on the part of the Prudential Committee, declaring that they have given no instructions to the missionaries in relation to slavery, p. 72 of the Annual Report for 1849.

Here are these statements. The Prudential Committee said in 1849, respecting their correspondence with the Choctaw mission-(the italics are those of the Report)-

'The letter sent by Mr. Treat to the mission had not that authoritative character which some have attributed to it. It expresses opinions, then and still entertained by the Committee; but not in a form which made those opinions decisions or instrucions. The Committee have given no instructions the missionaries in relation to slavery. They say expressly that they address their brethren "with sucpressly that they audiess their ofetilies and arguments." The distinction between suggestions, opinions and arguments, on the one hand, and decisions, rules and instructions on the other, though necessarily familiar to the conductors of missions, seems to be overlooked by some who have written on the subject.' p. 72.

'This distinction is vital to the proper understanding of Mr. Treat's letter to the Choctaw mission; and, for want of attention to it, very erroneous structions have been put upon that letter.'-ib.

The missionaries now declare that their course, from the beginning to the present time, has been uniform with that which formerly received the express, full and unanimous approbation of the Board; as follows :-

'In regard to our course above mentioned, [" our position and course in regard to slavery," we would remark, that it is the same as has been uniformly practised by the mission from its commencement, mittee for more than five-and-twenty years, and was finally approved with perfect unanimity by the Board at Brooklyn in 1845.

This passage (p. 142 of the Ann. Rep. for 1859) occurs in a letter signed, . In behalf of the Choctaw Mission, C. KINGSBURY, Chairman, C. C. COPELAND, Clerk'

In conclusion, I respectfully request you to give, in correction of the errors in question, and for the information of your readers, the following passages from the reply of the Prudential Committee to the letter of the Choctaw Mission last mentioned, containing the official vote of discontinuance of that Mission, and the real reasons for it, signed, 'In behalf of the Pru- dent, thou hast, unintentionally, I am sure, done m dential Committee, S. B. TREAT, Secretary.

First, the vote : . It is the recorded judgment of the Board, that it

" Resolved, 1. That, in view of the embarrass "Resolved, 1. That, in view of the camera the connected with the missionary work among the Choctawa, which affect injuriously as well the labors of the brethren in that field as the relations sutained by the Board to its friends and patrons, it is incumbent on the Prudential Committee to disconnections of the same is hereby

Next, the real reasons: The above statement refers vaguely to 'difficulties in opposition to all conflicting systems, and especially continuance of the Choctaw mission, but, fortunately in opposition to Anti-Slavery. You know that the for us, it refers also to 'the reasons already set forth.' Congregationalist, (edited by an Orthodox clergyman These reasons we find on the same page, a little be-

> any diminution of our receipts would prove a seriou calamity. On the other hand, continued discussion can hardly fail, as it seems to the Committee, to em arrass your labors.
>
> 'We do not forget what you say in regard to the

It thus appears that the Choctaw Mission was discontinued, not because the missionaries had refused to obey 'instructions,' nor because the Board object-As one illustration among many of the state of ed to the slaveholding of the mission churches-but. things above alleged, I request you to put on record by their own admission, because the discussion, the 'agitation,' produced among the churches here by the Board's continued allowance of slaveholding in their mission churches, injuriously affected, and threatened still more injuriously to affect, the IN-COME of the Board.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE. 233 Shawmut Avenue

Boston, Dec. 6, 1859.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

DES AR. GARRISON,-I once put into the hands of andid and intelligent orthodox lady, Rev. Henry Whately's elaborate note on the Sabbath, sppende those two books, it includes no Sabbatical observance whatever. Nevertheless, such was the influence of the church upon her mind, that she continued to follow its traditions and customs in opposition to the sionary Societies, which were maintaining the Sabbatical doctrine by assertions which she knew to be

If the church can thus carry her points in opposi tion to the Bible, even with the candid and intelligent among her members, how strong must be her influence with that great majority of them who possess neither of these qualities; and how difficult must it be to convey to them the light of Scripture and of truth when they are guarded from both in this three-fold manner, namely: by the assertion of things absolutely false, by their ministers, in the pulpit, and in the 'religious' newspapers which they edit-by their refusal to give the correction of those falsehoods (in either of those places) when it is brought to them for that purpose-and by their manufacture of calumnious statements to deter their readers and hearers from seeking other and truer sources of information! I send you herewith (to be inserted in the Liberat

designate the points in regard to which I wish to make if you think fit) an article which has just been refused insertion in the Congregationalist of this city, and which illustrates the first and second of the above ply the discipline of a Christian church, or of the specifications, while another article in the same num ber of that paper below commented on illustrates the third point, by designating yourself, by name, in the

instructions of the Board respecting slavery? And conspiracy against light and truth, against reason and upon what particular point were the 'instructions' religion, which is perpetually active in the quarter regiven, which you say the missionaries stated that they ferred to. The 'regular correspondent' defends the theological system of the paper for which he writes, The Annual Report of the Board for 1859 now lies by a statement absolutely false. The clerical editor before me. The part of it entitled 'Choctaw Mis- lets the false statement (favoring his side) pass withthis, entitled 'Discontinuance of the Mission,' occuries false statement, or asks a question, the answer to which pp. 140 to 146, inclusive. Here, if any where, one will necessarily expose it, the clerical editor quietly would naturally look to find the Board's reasons for declines either to answer the question, or to admit to discontinuing the Mission; and here I do find them, the paper a communication setting the matter right, But the allegation which you make, above, of a state- or to correct the false statement in his own words, or ment of the missionaries that they would not obey in even to print the question, which might set some of his readers to tracing out the true answer for them-On the other hand, I find two statements in di- selves! He lets the falsehood have free course, and edge, or the suspicion, that is a fassehood.

> For the Congregationalist. TO THE LAW, AND TO THE TESTIMONY.

C. K. W.

To the Editor of the Congregationalist DEAR Sin,-In a letter (published Jan. 14th) from your regular Berlin Correspondent, I find the follow ing fragment of conversation. It suggests an inquiry which I should be glad to have answered :-

LADY.-Are you going to Patsdam to-morrow? Dr. -To-morrow is Sunday.

Lapr. -The very day to see things to the best ad-

vantage.

Dr.—But there is a little command in the Holy

The course of the conversation, both preceding and following this passage, shows that the lady was not very sensible. I am not concerned to defend her. But I am very desirous to know whether the Doctor was right. The Doctor speaks of 'a little command in the Holy Book' which should really prevent a visit to Potsdam, and a survey of its objects of interest, on Sunday, the first day of the week. He seems to have had in mind some one passage of the Bible : and your correspondent, who quotes him, seems ! recognize the existence of such a passage, and its sufficiency to prevent a Christian from visiting or travelling on Sunday, the first day of the week. I know that many people read the Bible carelessly enough to grant the correctness of such an assumption, and even to quote passages, in reply to such a question as mine. which, when examined, prove to have no such force, more than forty years ago. It had the full approbation of the Secretaries and of the Prudential Comtat book brings to my mind no command, little or meaning or intent. A tolerably accurate knowledge of great, which has such a force, meaning or intent, as the Doctor assumes. Will you have the kindness to tell your readers where, and what, that 'little command is, which interferes with their visiting Potsdam, or any other place, on Sunday, the first day of the week? INQUIRER. [C. K. WHIPPLE.]

> LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER. AMESBURY, 15th 1st mo., 1860. MY DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

In thy notice of my article on ' Brewn of Osawat. mie, published recently in the New York Indepen injustice. Apart from what thee so well knew of my life-long professions and principles, I need only call thy attention to the fact, that in almost every in-*It is the recorded judgment of the Board, that it should be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be relieved, as early as possible, from the diffishment of the lack, that in almost every inshould be lack, that it almost every inshould be lack, that in almost every inshould be lack, that in almost every inshould be lacked. lence in its behalf. In thy first quotation, the quali-

parts of the extract, are omitted :

'To Freedom's perilled altar bear The freeman's and the Christian's whole— Tongue, pen, and vote, and prayer!'

In the article from which thy second quotation made, the following significant stanza is the key-note · Up now for freedom !-not in strife

Like that your sterner fathers saw,
The awful waste of human life,
The glory and the guilt of war.
But break the chain, the yoke remove,
And smile to earth Oppression's rod
With those mild arms of Truth and Love,
Made mighty through the living God."

In the poem entitled 'Moral Warfare,' (the very title shows its character,) the lines quoted by thee ar contrasted with such as these : A moral warfare with the crime

folly of an evil time." And strong in Him whose cause is ours, In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapons He has given, The Light, and Truth, and Love of Heaven! The poem 'Yorktown' is simply a dramatic repre

sentation of the capture of Yorktown, and the rename of Liberty. No eulogy of war was intended or given-none can be so understood. But, enough of this merely personal explanation

No one who knows me, or who has read my writings, can be doubtful for a moment as to my positionutter abhorrence of war, and of slavery as in itself a state of war, where the violence is all on one side. The pledge which we gave to the world at Phila-

delphia, twenty-six years ago, when we signed the Declaration of Sentiments, fresh from thy pen, that we would reject ourselves, and entreat the oppressed to reject the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage; that we admitted the sovereignty of the States over the subject of slavery within their limits; and that we were under high moral obligations to use, for the promotion of our cause, moral and political action as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States,-we have since reiterated in a thousand forms, and on as many occasions. I have seen no reason to doubt the wisdom of that pledge. Slavery was just what it is now, neither better nor worse, when we made it. If it is right and proper now to use forcible means in behalf of the slave, it was right and proper then. If it be said that Old Testament Christians are not bound by our pledges, and that we are at liberty to applaud them in appeals to the sword, I can only say that I dare not encourage others who have not my scruples to do what I regard as morally wrong. On the contrary, I would use, even to the slaves, the language of thy own lines :-

'Not by the sword shall your deliverance be, Not by the shedding of your masters' blood, Not by rebellion, nor foul treachery Upspringing suddenly like swelling flood: Revenge and rapine ne'er did bring forth good. God's time is best, nor will it long delay :-Even now your barren cause begins to bud. And glorious shall the fruit be. Watch and pray!-For, lo! the kindling dawn that ushers in the day.

I am painfully sensible of many errors of feeling and judgment, but my conscience bears me witness that I desire I have as little doubt.

Very truly thy friend, J. G. WHITTIER.

LETTER FROM AARON M. POWELL. ROCHESTER, (N. Y.,) Jan. 15, 1860.

We are much gratified with the result of the three Conventions, thus far held in this State at Lockport, Buffalo, and Auburn, -especially the last. I have rarely, if ever, attended a better Convention than that at Auburn. MARTHA C. WRIGHT (sister of Lucretia Mott) presided; Mrs. STANTON, of Seneca Falls, Secretary. Rev. J. D. Long, (Methodist,) author of Pictures of Slavery,' &c., Dr. Hosmer, and others, were with us in the Convention; and there were good audiences throughout. Both daily papers gave respectful notices, and published the resolutions. I enclose with this the resolutions from the Auburn Daily Union. Not a hiss, nor a disrespectful word or look in or out of the Convention.

At Buffalo we had the reverse of this, so far as the press was concerned. Only one paper published the ity; while this laboring and producing class is robbed resolutions, or gave a decent and anything like a of the last cent of their earnings, and appropriated by Democratic journal, the Republic. The Express and other Republican (!) sheets were as unscrupulous and lying as though under the immediate management of no participation in the government, nor protection the 'Father of lies.' But the people are better than | the press, and we had, in spite of the adverse influences, a very valuable Convention.

I am now fully confirmed in the opinion that this movement, at this time, is most opportune for our

I am very glad of Mr. Garrison's article on WHIT-TIER. I sympathize fully with Mr. G's view of nonresistance, and am much gratified with his clear and unanswerable criticism upon the 'Quaker Poet,' and rank despotisms, deprived themselves, by the framealso ADIN BALLOU. I believe the complete and perfect triumph of freedom will be only when the method of peace and Christian love shall universally prevail; but, long ere that dispensation shall be realized, do I expect chattel slavery to be overthrown by the mutual labors of freedom-loving men and women, who are a unit in their convictions as to the ungodly claim of 'property' in man, but have a diversity of opinions as to the doctrines and measures of peace.

The sentiment of freedom is rapidly widening out beyond the limited circle of non-resistants, and I thank God that this is so,-small as is that circle, and limited as it inevitably will be for generations yet to come. Men and women enslaved, not nonresistants, and having a sacred right to freedom, as against their enslavers, have the right, and it is their duty to achieve their liberty by the strong right arm. To inveigh against John Brown, to rejoice in the defeat of liberty-loving insurgent slaves, while venerating the 'Heroes' of olden time, or accepting the responsibilities of citizenship under the government of the State or Nation, is, it seems to me, to discriminate in favor of the oppressor, and to lend one's influence to perpetuate, indefinitely, the bondage we deplore, and that by serious sacrifice of the vital principle of non-resistance. You will have learned from the Heyald's Albany

correspondence, that Personal Liberty petitions are being received in large numbers in the Legislature of New York. Yours truly, AARON M. POWELL.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AN ANTI-SLAV-

ERY INSTRUMENT. . The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government. — ABT. iv. Sec. iv. U. S. Constitution.

EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR :- From this text, taken from the American political Bible for a foundation, I propose some remarks on the standing motto at the head of the Liberator. I request their insertion in its columns, and you are at liberty to subjoin such re-

marks as you may think best. I am not vain enough to think that I am about to suggest a new idea; the same has been said many times in numerous forms.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, one of the Tribune candidates for the next Presidency, in a recent political manifesto, said, or is made to say by his spokesman, the St. Louis Evening News, Nov. 8th, that the Slave States have not Republican forms of government but are despotisms.' Still, he has the unaccounta ble, though fashionable inconsistency to say, that, were he President, he would sign a bill for the admission of a Slave State, without hesitation.

. The United States shall guarantee to every State in

fying lines which, in the original, connect the two this Union a Republican form of Government.' Have they done that? Far from it. This provision is dead letter in every Slave State. It is evidenced by their slavery forms of government. Who or what is to blame? Is it the Constitution of the United States? Not so. It is the States and people themselves who have baffled, thus far, the execution and enforcement of this salutary and peremptory provision of the work of the Fathers. Nay, we have been multiplying Slave States and slave governments, besides holding others in the Union with slave governments, instead of en forcing the guarantee. The Constitution is clear of

this enormity.

I need not insult any man's judgment or commo sense by saying that a Slave State cannot have a Re publican form of government; that Slavery and Republicanism are eternal antagonisms; that they cannot exist in one community; nor can slave and free labor work together. All know this without being told The strongest, blindest South-sider in Boston, in the Bay State, in the United States, dare not risk his reputation as a man of sense, and say that any Slave State in the Union has a Republican government Not one! So the question need not be argued, only affirmed. If anybody dare take the affirmative, let him commence. Would common law practice which belongs to

Republican government-courts, juries, sheriffs, jails or even scaffolds-hold a man in slavery? Not an hour! It is too slow a process. He must be an ab solute chattel personal, subject to the will of a master, who has, and must have, the power of life and death over him. 'The power of the master must be absolute to rer der the submission of the slave perfect. It would no

do to allow the rights of the master to be brought int discussion in the courts of justice. The slave, to remain a slave, must be sensible there is no appeal from his master.' (2 Devereaux's N. Carolina Rep. 263.) 'There is no law for negro slavery but that of th

overseer's whip.' (L. Lupington, Ib. p. 49 .- Good ell's Slave Code, pages 126, 127.) And I would here commend this work to all who are leaning toward the South side of this subject. It would be apt, if read attentively, to strengthen them up. No. There is no law for slavery but brute force

It has been a system of man-stealing, robbery and piracy from the time the notorious John Hawkins commenced it in Africa till now. If this provision of the Constitution had been an-

plied to the system, it would have overthrown it long ago. There are other provisions that would help materially, such as the equal rights of citizens of a State among all the States, the freedom of speech and of the press, &c. But had this primal provision been enforced, the chief

corner-stone of the whole structure, both the fugitive clause and the representative clause, which were mere temporary contingents, would have been obsolete: for there would be no slaves to run away, and non to represent. So, friend Garrison, I think you have got the sad-

dle on the wrong horse. It is not the Constitution of the United States that is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' but American slavery, which the 'States of this Union, and the people therehave, at least, honestly striven to be faithful alike to of, have suffered so long to curse and pollute the Freedom and Peace. That this is thy own earnest land, rendering that instrument a dead letter in the Slave States. No-we, their degenerate children, are to blame, not the Fathers; we have been recreant to our trust. They did the best they could, under the circumstances; they did well enough; they furnished the instrument with which to overthrow slavery, and we have failed to use it: and why? Simply because the Slave Power has always controlled the government, and shaped legislation to protect, extend and perpetuate slavery. The majority of the people and their representatives are willing to have it so; indeed, are aiding and abetting-flave laid their own sacrilegious hands to it-and are still doing so. The whole nation is corrupted by slavery. Neither the Fathers nor their work are worthy of such reproach.

· A Republican form of government is a govern ment of the people.' [Webster.] Will any man so stultify himself as to suppose that a portion of the people of a State can hold another portion as chattels, and call that a Republican government? And these chattels, forming the chief material power o the State, doing all its labor, when productive labor constitutes all private and public wealth and prosper-

are rendered by the process helpless and worthless drones, while the laboring and producing class have But, says an objector, these are not people. Who

says that? and by what authority but the law of the stronger, by whom they are crushed to the state of the brute?

But it is presumed that their pretended ownerwould not deny that themselves are a portion of the people; but they are not Republicans, under Republican governments; they are petty despots, under work of the institution, of the essential elements of Republicanism-of the freedom of speech and of the press-of the power of manumission, if they would Nor will it be denied that the non-slaveholding whites are people; still, by the workings of slavery, they are reduced, in their condition, to nearly a level with the slave-deprived of work and wages, as labor is degraded because the work is done without wagesshut out from the tree of knowledge, the free participation of the fruits of which is indispensable to the enjoyment of a Republican government-not allowed to speak, even, in the presence of slave-owners, only to bow assent to what they may say. [See Helper's Impending Crisis.]

But it is almost superfluous to quote authority, as almost every reading and thinking person is now familiar with the workings of the institution. The free people of color are no better off. Nor can it be successfully denied that the slave class

is a portion of the people. The instrument under review, the Constitution itself, declares this, and that is good enough authority for me and my purpose, and ought to be for every American. They are mentioned twice, in the representative clause, and in the fugitive clause, and in both instances are termed persons, and persons collectively are people-are inhabitants of a state or country. [See Walker.] What is the peaceable remedy? Why, enforce the

Constitution. Require every State in the Union to adopt a Republican form of government. As the Free States have done, so let the Slave States do-replace their slave government by a Republican form of gov-

It is no good reason, though many think so, that because the Free States have done this in their own time, the Slave States should never begin the work. They should be required to do it; and now is a good time to commence, while our Southern co-partners are plotting for a Slave Code for the Territories. The Federal Courts are bound, by the Constitution, to entertain all cases of law and equity. Which of the Northern or free members of the firm will begin? Will Massachusetts, and test the case through the Courts ?

Nor is it a good reason why the South should not be coerced, should they not voluntarily change their form of government, because they have been let alone so long. Wrong is never made right by age. C. ROBINSON.

Holley, N. Y. Dec. 2, 1859.

The population of Texas was -according to the census of 1850—154,034 whites, and 68,161 slaves. By the census of last year, it was 316,866 whites, and 136,792 slaves. The white population thus increased more than double, and the slave population nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. in right years:

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLENS WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

TO THE ED'S OF EVANGELIST:—'My age is sary.
One year age, 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 presure year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Rose, are, 'No. I, according to the directions, and have er.' No. I, according to the directions, and here at tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same one three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My has now almost restored to its original color, and now almost restored to its original color, My har a appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED TEAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SCELL TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certain a dvantage to one who was in danger of become bald.'

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, MI. President J. L. EATON, LL. D. Le.

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

Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Madam—I would state, that some time last spirit I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to Finch chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Rose. chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Reser-er, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced using a but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this may ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly va-ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CEASED, and my ledy, before were quite GRAY, WERE CHASED. ble, THE FALLING OFF OF RAIR CEASED, and my lock which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANED, BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it also trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in any own case, I have reason to believe that it is trable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., TR. VENT THE HAIR PROM FALLING OFF, and to RENTH GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK Editor ' Ladies' Repository, Cincinna 'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zriobala.

"I have been using airs. S. A. Alien's Zylobale, mum with much satisfaction in dressing my owind children's hair. After trying various articles man factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation is runmending yours as the best I have ever used. It fin the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Alia. cate, Buffalo, N. Y.

'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the ba

I have ever known. It has restored my hair to a

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Se. Anging and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobia. mum have been used in my family with besting effects; and I take pleaure in recommending then a such as have occasion to use such preparation

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era, Butn

* Having used numerous specifics to little purpose,
I discarded all, believing them to be of no value to
I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylotal. I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylon-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to us it. I have done so for several months past with god effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bell nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but he no gained the softness of my earlier years."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Bota Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, fond among our other advertisements, we insert from an ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have see the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to in good effects.'

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church,

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

HAVTI.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, 'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hit appearance produced by dyes, but to its own astural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not ady. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in

answering the queries of any you may refer to me. [The above clergyman is well known throughout Gred Britain, and to many in the United States.]

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use

of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-· It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till s

know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement, &c.

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

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

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mri. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recom-

mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. F. "I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. 'It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.' Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt; if you had an agent in this vicinity, have no doubt; if you had an agent it a large quantity might be disposed of.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionar) to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y. In consequence of her long residence in aforenance island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy

condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,' I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have

tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefited me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen. We think that if these fail to convince, nothin dealers try to sell estil tess than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell exist on which they make more profit than on these; along

INSIST on having therei These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.
One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.50
a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrapers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—nose other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCY GOOD DITALES. October 14. lycop