EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

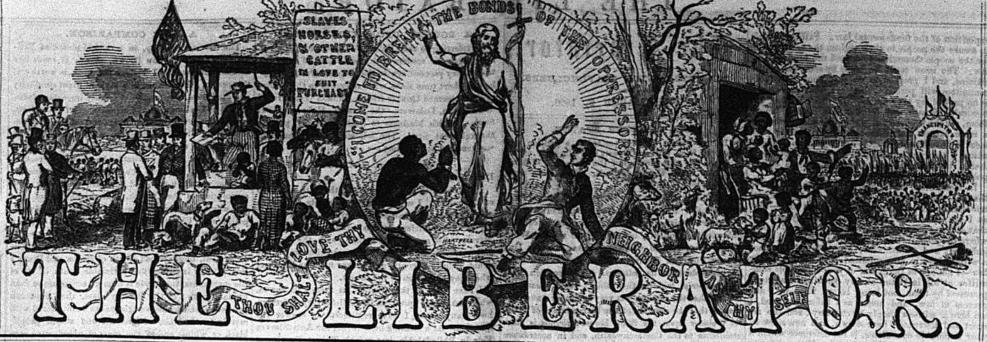
-AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

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IF The following gentlemen constitute the Financal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, Engrap Quincy, Samuel Philarick, and Wendell



death, and an agreement with hell. The free States are the guardians and case

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

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 PRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispossionately, 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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1523.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

RUNAWAY SLAVES, &c. THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE US. THOMAS GARRETT.

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, offered the following :-Whereas, at the 24th anniversary of the American Abolition Society, held in the City Assembly Rooms, in New York city, in May, 1857, a certain Francis Jackson, of Boston, Treasurer of the Society, reported that during the current year the receipts of the Society were \$19,200, and of the auxliary societies of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, \$18,856, making a total of \$38,162 from

Whereas, said American Abolition Society also received for the same year, as appears from said re-port, the further sum of \$158,750 from the Exeter Hall Emancipation Society, in the city of London, Great Britain, and both of said two sums make an aggregate of \$196,912; and

ereas, the London Times, a newspaper of high repute on all questions involving the policy of England towards this country, distinctly declares that this money was given as a bounty on slavese., to decoy them from their owners, and induce them to run away; and

Whereas, a certain Hiram K. Wilson, of Worester, in Massachusetts, did go into Canada, and take a census of all such runaway slaves during the einter of 1856, and reported their number at 35,-000, since augmented to 45,000; and

Whereas, a certain Thomas Garrett, of the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, did attend the anniversary meeting as aforesaid in the city of New York, in May, 1857, and did there show by his books of record and entry, where he had stolen 2,059 slaves, and forwarded them North, per under-

ground railroad; and Whereas, said Garrett did attend a meeting of Abolitionists held at the Assembly Buildings, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th December, 1859, whereat he stated, that by his books of entry and record he had stolen and conveyed North by the underground railroad, the further number of 386 slaves, since the report in May, 1857, making a total of 2,445 slaves stolen by said Garrett; and

Whereas, the said sum of \$196,912, bestowed upon said Garrett in May, 1857, and his large annual receipts per capita, for every slave he can so steal, have made him rich in wealth, and marked him as a wicked and base traitor to man and God;

Whereas, most of the slaves so stolen by said Garrett, belong to citizens of this State, whose rights of property the State is sacredly pledged to secure inviolate—therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer pay, upon the order of the Comptroller, the sum of -- to any person or perons who may secure said Thomas Garrett in some of the public jails in this State; and that the Governor of this State, on information of such fact, is hereby requested to employ the best legal ability of the State to prosecute said Garrett to conviction and

Mr. Jacobs then entered into a detailed explanain that vicinity. He dwelt at some length upon pedlars, their tricks of trade, and the insinuating way they have of ingratiating themselves into the good will of negroes. He was particularly hard on

Garrett, said he was a traitor, and should be hung.
About having slaves run off, Mr. Jacobs had experienced less from that cause. He now had a man Canada who often wrote home begging for money and to be shought back. The poor devil was nearly starves, but could not come back, although he wanted to do so. Mr. Jacobs verily believed he was run eff. by 'Old Brown.' Garrett, who sent his minions, the pedlars, throughout the country, pocketed the money for running them off. Mr. acobs denounced Garrett as an arch-traitor, a viliam, and guilty of every hazzed crime. There were men that he knew who could convict the scandrel, and he wanted him esugar. As a matresolutions of Mr. Jacobs lie over for another read-

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, asked a suspension of the rules, so as to call up his resolutions providing for the capture of Thomas Garrett, for running off tares from Maryland. The rules were suspended.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the blank in his resolutions for the capture of Garrett be filled with

Mr. McCleary moved to amend with \$500. Mr. Chaplain moved to amend the amendment by

Mr. Gordon thought it best first to change the resolution of Mr. Jacobs, so that the bounty would not be paid until Garrett was convicted. Dennis asked that if this man was in the

Siste, what could be done with him?

Mr. Jacobs. Hang him. (Laughter.)
Mr. Dennis, resumed. According to the gentleman's statement yesterday, Garrett was never in Maryland. If a citizen of another State receives slaves from Maryland, and forwards them to Canada or elsewhere, he cannot be touched for violating the soil of Maryland. The thing is out of the

Mr. Gordon, of Allegany, said that without an examination of the questions he was not prepared to coincide with the gentleman from Somerset. If a man stands on the Virginia bank of the Potomac, and shoots another in Maryland with a rifle, is h not amenable to the Maryland laws? Certainly. If by means of emissaries, he on the borders of another State steals a horse, and runs him off, is he not just as amendable to the laws of the State which he violates in that manner? And so it was

Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, replied that there was no analogy in the case. In the one instance, there is a direct violation of the soil of the State; in the other, it is asserted that a man in another State has gotten rich from the per capita of slaves run of, as the resolutions say, from this State. Allowing that it could be proved that they were run off from Maryland, he could not be harmed. He-had bever been in the State. We do not know that he had emissaries, and if he had, it is a question not

or decision by this House. Mr. Gordon rejoined. He said it was admitted that Garrett sent emissaries into the State; that he had publicly boasted of having, through their instrumentality, run off slaves from Maryland That gave the question another aspect, and it should be well considered. hould be well considered.

Mr. Jacobs said he had no doubt but that Thos

Carrett could be convicted, if taken. He cited several instances in which the fact that he ran of

reatleman had not gone before the Grand Jury and had him prosecuted, if these statements were so

Mr. Jacobs spoke warmly; denounced the Lon-don Times and the New York Courser, and declared

mittee. They were the creatures of the House, and after remonstrance above remonstrance against thes not by the body creating them.

Laughter.) After some debate as to the propriety of referring the matter, Mr. Jacobs consented to the reference.

The whole matter-resolutions and amendmentswas then referred.

SELECTIONS.

From the Essex (Eng.) Telegraph.

EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

The execution of Brown for the Harper's Ferry Plot is the sentence and doom of Negro Slavery in the United States. After the disclosures made on the trial, who will exchange his money for slaves who may at any moment start forth freemen, ' redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled,' by the sympathies of the free? What planter's wife or ughter can again sleep in consciousness of security? What but a mere imaginary line divides the Slave States from the Free? Should the Free States refuse any longer to lend their legislative powers to a fugitive slave law, how long would THE COLORED REFUGEES IN CANADA. powers to a dugitive slave law, how I share a To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald: majorities.' The Abolitionists as yet do not count most noses-but when their leaders devote themhuman freedom, and the fanaticism of the oppressor tution of the South.'

The message of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, 'breathes threatenings and slaughter' against the Abolitionists. He owns to the extent and intensity of the panic spread by the operations of the Liberators. He is very furious at sympathisers in the British provinces, where he alleges all the treason is hatched and the insurrections organized.

'There is a daily beauty in our life Which makes his ugly.'

He cannot bear the neighborhood of an empire whose law is that the mere touch of its soil invests and that there is a regular organization for this the fugitive with the panoply of freedom. He talks openly of a severance of the Free from the Slave neither of these impressions is correct. I mean Should a servile war at last end in the emancipation Canada, not one in a hundred has been enticed from tion of the resolution; of the manner in which slaves are stolen from Worcester and other counties would be the exodes from the South thither of three that no white man has ever tempted a slave from

> and commerce. What chance is there that the Southern States could continue to produce cotton if the slaves were emancipated—especially if they emancipated themselves by masterful liberation? If the domestic institution' were to break up, where would our Lancashire mills be? This is a question which it is vital to our interests that we should put and solve betimes. The friends of peace and freedom, providentially, have not been idle. The Quakers especially, whose benevolence and justice are as thrifty and useful as they are sterling and sincere. have been busy in forestalling the crisis. India has rapidly extended its production of cotton—its cul-Dr. Livingstone and his colleagues are doing won-ders with the natives of Africa in the neighborhood these I have narrated to slaveholders, and they have of the Portugese Settlements-and at Natal, the ex- justified their escape. I will not omit to say that ertions of the settlers promise to be rewarded by abundant crops. Miss Gurney, the Buxtons, Miss Coutts, are untiring laborers in this field of useful- these renders him successful in his efforts for their ness-but the martyrdom of the hero of Osawatomie rescue. This, then, is the secret of that wonderful is a great fact which ought to warn our Govern-institution called 'the underground railroad.' Next ment that we may ' waken one fine morning,' and we come to the condition of these people in Canada; nitely postponed, and our manufacturing districts care for themselves. I will reverse this order, and suddenly brought up all standing. Our domestic ask why can they not, with a proper start, provide for their own wants? Has slavery so dwarfed their very scriously endangered by any material defalcation in our supplies of cotton—and while we have devise means for relieving them from these disabili-Colonies capable, by encouragement, of filling up ties? It is not generally known to the world that the gap, to the extent of any possible deficiency, it full one-half of the arrivals from the South are chilry patriotism of private enterprise.

From the same. THE LONDON TIMES.

to a variety of sources—abroad it is believed to be indicated by the Leading Journal. On the Continent, in America, the Times is England. Whatever the Thunderer says, the Yankees believe that John Bull says. It is very important, therefore, that the Canada for writing a sad history, is not to be deand the wronged. That is England's own attitude on this subject—the loftiest, the most magnanimous

the aphorism that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.'
Is it right that such a country should be represented
to Slave owners as their apologist—that the venerable champion of the sacred cause of liberty should

that before he would have Maryland become secondary to the North, he would go in for a dissolation of the Union.

Mr. Long, of Somerset, moved to refer to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Jacobs. Will that kill it, or not? (Laugh-ter.)

Mr. Long. The resolutions embrace important of the Maryland become secondary to the North, he would go in for a dissolation of the Union.

Mr. Jacobs. Will that kill it, or not? (Laugh-ter.)

Mr. Long. The resolutions embrace important of considerations, and should be referred to the Committee on should be referred to the Committee on the lands of the Refuge Home Society to animals—might we not have hinted that a Slave was, at least, an animal? The planters take greater frauds committed upon them by the Canadians. I will give you but two cases out of multitudes that might be named, which will offset, all the spendent, on the Refuge Home lands of the Refuge Home Society to animals—might we not have hinted that a Slave was, at least, an animal? The planters take greater frauds committed upon them by the Canadians. I will give you but two cases out of multitudes that from the right of the cimate the septendent of the teighty families mentioned by your cortex.

The undersigned has received your letter of the 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21st of January 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21st of January 28th, and have been increased by the opinions of others, and have been increased by the opinions of others, and have been increased by the opinions of others, and immediately wrote dations on their neighbors, they do but re-enact the greater frauds committed upon them by the Canadians. I will give you but two cases out of multitudes that from the right of that crime by c dored persons against white ones.

4, 14 is affirmed that from the climate that from the right of the fellowing letter:

The Hon. J. M. Mason, &c.

The undersigned has received your letter of the 27th of January 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21st of January 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21s their action, therefore, could either be adopted or abominations, perilled and sacrificed his life to put an end to them, to be sneered at as a criminal Mr. Jacobs. You are Chairman of that Com- That is a tone that does not sit well on John Bull. mittee, ain't you? (Laughter.)

Mr. Long. No, sir. I am, however, on the Committee. Mr. Gordon is Chairman.

Mr. Jacobs Ah, well, I will trust it to him.

Is such a course beneficial even to the planters? Does it not induce them to postpone putting their house in order — to hug their prejudices—to put off the irksome, but necessary task of reformation? Will it check the enthusiasm and devotion of Abolitionists? It is our solemn conviction that nothing can prevent a disruption of the Union but a right earnest reform of the whole Slaveholding system. Even were it true that the negroes are an inferior race, and that they are incapable of self-government or self-civilization, that would be no reason whatever for leaving them without rights or protection, and subjecting them to the unbridled passions of their owners. If the Slave States require the Free States to help them in recovering and retaining. Slaves, it is surely the duty of the latter to stipulate that they shall not thereby be lending themselves to the permanence of cruelty and oppression. England must be set right before the world in this matter-and it affords us satisfaction to learn that a public demonstration is in progress, which will leave no doubt upon the subject.

A few days ago, my attention was called to the most noses—but when their leaders devote them voluminous report of your correspondent, commisselves as willing and serene martyrs to the cause of sioned to explore the condition of the colored people in Canada. Presuming that yourself and the readblunders into cruelty and vindictiveness against free ers of the Herald desire a 'more perfect knowledge' American citizens standing up for human rights, it of the facts in the case than your correspondent was is not difficult to see that we are approaching the able to collect in his brief visit, and knowing posibeginning of the end of the peculiar domestic institively that his informants have led him into great errors in many important particulars, I crave a hearing in your columns. You will the more readily grant my request when you are informed that. for eight years, my time has been almost exclusively devoted to the moral, intellectual and physical ele vation of these refugees. The things that I affirm, therefore, are things that I know.

And, first of all, let me correct an error not con-

fined to the *Herald*, respecting the Underground Railroad. North and South, the impression has gone abroad that the fugitives in Canada have been enticed away from their masters by abolitionists, and of a new federal union of the South. this: that, of the forty thousand colored persons in or four millions of able-bodied Negro settlers! the South, for it is well known that this has been In watching the vicissitudes of what Carlyle calls done. I know, personally, the son of a slaveholder the 'Nigger Question,' England has an interest who ferreted away nearly all of his father's slaves, scarcely second to that of America. Our Cotton then his uncle's, and then others. I could name Trade has become absolutely gigantic. At least one or two other cases; but these cases, like all five millions of our people in England, the West of other angels' visits, are few and far between. Nor Scotland, and the North of Ireland, depend directly do I mean to say that these fugitives are not fed, or indirectly upon that right arm of our industry and clothed, and sheltered, by abolitionists and and commerce. What chance is there that the anti-abolitionists, while on their way to Canada,

thrifty and useful as they are sterling and sincere, class run away to avoid being sold down South. a ture is being promoted in our West India Colonies. hundreds of cases from each of these classes that sometimes a man finds his way to Canada, leaving his wife or children behind, and that his love for find the production of cotton in America indefi- the means for their elevation, and their ability to ecomes the duty of the State no longer to leave dren of white fathers. Startling as this declaration such a contingency dependent upon the eleemosyna- may be, it is nevertheless true. And some of them are men known and distinguished in our national councils. Is it not a slander upon these illustrious sires to say they have begotten a race that cannot take care of themselves?

I have known whole families to arrive in Canada At home we look for the current of public opinion from the South, with scarcely a particle of African blood visible in their faces. The philosophy of the case is, therefore, clearly on the side of the runa-

Times should say right. We regret our contemponied; but it is ever to be remembered that these people are what slavery has made them. If they tyr. It is liable to grievous mis-interpretation at arrive in Canada with dwarfed or perverted moral Tammany Hall. We have paid twenty millions to natures, in profound ignorance and poverty, as buy the freedom of our Slaves. We have made most of them do, this is to be placed to the account caties with the nations to suppress the Slave Trade. of the school from which, after a protracted pupil-We keep large fleets, at great expense, in homage age, they have graduated. To cast the blame of to a moral sentiment—the protection of the helpless their condition at their door, is equivalent to depriving a man of bread, and then hanging him for being hungry. Now, while this much is true, I ever assumed by a people—the crowning glory of enter this complaint against your correspondent our State—the proclamation of our implicit faith in that he has committed the two-fold error of rendering too intense the dark side, and concealing the bright side of the picture.

I do not say this was intentional, for, from the be supposed to be regarded by Englishmen as a mere wretched, rash, intruding fool, mistaken for his betters? Should the New England sycophants of the South be patted on the back, and the Abolitionists of the States, who require all our aid and ensurement, find England arrayed on the side of formed by the former than by the latter, in proportion to their numbers. There are but few white brevity of his story, most of his information was sec-ond-handed. It is affirmed that they are too laxy trimmers and man-stealers? *Call you this backing of your friends? Should we not rather 'assume a virtue if we have it not '—and, for the mere credit of the country, stick to the text our Statesmen have been teaching for the last quarter of a century?

Even if the character of wisacre beseemed England on this occasion, surely some remonstrance at lier hands would have been seemly. We might have asked the planters to treat their negroes better—to There are also thieves among them, but these are exceptions to the general rule.

There is equal ground for complaint on the other

deliver at the Belle river depot two thousand cords old. Consumption is, therefore, not peculiar to deliver at the Belle river depot two thousand cords of wood. When the work was nearly accomplished the man 'broke down,' leaving his colored brethren unpaid—thus inflicting want and sorrow upon the families of a score of men who had assisted in get-time out the wood. A railroad contractor employed assisted to the wood a railroad contractor employed. came, he absconded with the money, leaving them to reflect upon the superior honesty of white men. All the year long, these people are coming to me

with similar complaints, only on a smaller scale, These cases do not prove the Canadians to be worse, but like the rest of mankind. I will not omit to say, however, that the majority of Canadians are entirely kind to these people, and do much to relieve the destitute.

Let us turn now to the means and outlays for shilling in their pockets, nor a blanket for the first night, ner shelter for their heads. Now, if people night, ner shelter for their heads. Now, if people We appeal to you, as children of a common Father, in such a plight are not proper subjects for charity, and believers in a crucified Redeemer. To-day we

people: Inches have just given to Father Chinagay, triends, we are exites, not that our lives accused of crime. In the relief of his little colony at Kankakee, many been stained with guilt, or our lives accused of crime. thousands of dollars. They have sent forty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers at Law-tisms and prayers, is, that in our veins flows the evangelizing Ireland. (I write from memory.)

Noble charity! May the dew of Heaven rest upon the donors! But neither of these classes were in a more needy condition than the fugitives on their arrival in Canada; and yet the sum expended.

In the very depth of the winter, we have left a genial climate of sunny skies, to be homeless strantheir arrival in Canada; and yet the sum expended on the few hundred sufferers at Lawrence exceeds all the money ever received for the relief of the stay with them was to place ourselves in a life-time forty thousand fugitives in Canada. In this state- of slavery. Some left dear companions; they were en ment, I do not include the lands of the Elgin colony, as the purchase money returns to the stock-holders; but I do include the lands of the Refuge Home Society, every dollar of whose funds is appropriated to the interests of the fugitives.

This Society, besides furnishing an outfit for new comers, has established and assisted several schools, and provided permanent homes for a large number

These families are most of them now independent

The statements and opinions of the Detroit Free The statements and opinions of the Detroit Free a warm and hearty welcome. For this, may the Press, concerning this society, are not reliable, as God of the fatherless ever defend and bless them! the editor of that sheet has but one eye, and that is

joice to return with them. This report was effectual upon the credulity of a single slaveholder, who had this sin.

three fine boys in Canada. He came all the way to three fine boys in Canada. He came all the way to Detroit, and, crossing the river, found the objects of hopeful pursuit. He filled their ears with flattering promises, but it was 'no go.' He was decoyed into a by-place by these same boys, seized, fastened, and plied with a hundred lashes from a slave whip. On being released from this salutary lesson he hustened to a harrister for redress, but lesson, he hastened to a barrister for redress, but the earth, and roll back and wash away this stain was politely informed that his designs for kidnapthe Queen's subjects were known, and that if he lingered longer in her Majesty's dominions, a severer ordeal would await him. Poor Mr. Paine

for its afflictive misrepresentations are still garnered in the troubled memory of its editor.

Of the Refuge Home Society, I have only to say that its officers and friends embrace most of the leading ministers, and some of the best men of Detroit and vicinity. Instead of being a land speculating concern, but one of its officers receives any pecuniary compensation; and during the past fall and winter one of its friends has spent months of unsuspended toil, walking from five to fifteen miles per day, soliciting aid for those people, and receiv-ing no other compensation than the consciousness of oing good.

Before closing this article, I will correct a few niscellaneous statements.

1. In reference to the depreciation of property in Western Railroad, real estate ran up in this town by the colored people than are the tides.

ouse of Lords; but the colored people found justiswelling the vote of his competitor. On taking his seat, this 'fine old English gentleman,' under various inspirations, took occasion to make reprisals for this vote by a speech reflecting severely upon the colored people, and this was the only speech made in Parliament on that side of the question. So much for the threatened action of the government. Now for the sequel. On the first ay of last August, the Colonel threw open his beautiful groves in Sandwich, and invited the colored people to hold there their anniversary celebration; and there, in the presence of congregated thousands, he revoked his Parliament speech, affirming that the papers had not correctly reported him; that he did not wish to be held responsible for things ut-tered in the heat of debate; and that he wished to live in friendship with the colored people. It might be uncharitable to say that the Colonel was induced to this retruction by the presence of a noble to the Honorable Senate of the United States, now heir in his family, whose future elevation to his Session at Washington: heir in his lamily, whose tuture elevation to his father's honors may require the votes of the people whose friendship is thus wooed.

3. Of all misrepresentations of these people, the most cruel and untruthful is the charge that 'no white woman is safe from their assault.' Were I at the charge that 'no what would be safe from their assault.

ting out the wood. A railroad contractor employed speakable blessing to Africa, to the West Indies, a large number of colored men, and when pay-day and to their brethren yet to be emancipated in the

General Agent of the Refuge Home Society.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS THROUGH OUT THE WORLD.

In consequence of a law passed by the Legislature of Arkansas, compelling the free colored people either to leave the State or to be enslaved, we, a number of exiles driven out by this inhuman statute, who their elevation. On their arrival in Canada, not reached Ohio on the 4th of January, 1860, feeling one in a hundred can read a word; they have not a a deep sense of the wrong done us, make this Appeal to the Christian world.

How princely are the charities of the American the scenes of our youth, and the burial places of our popule! They have just given to Father Chiniquy, friends. We are exiles, not that our hands have rence. They have sent fifty thousand dollars for blood of an outcast race; a race oppressed by power,

gers in the regions of the icy North Some of the exiles have left children, who were very dear; but ta slaved, and we had no other alternative than slavery or exile. We were weak; our oppressors were strong. We were a feeble, scattered people; they, being powerful, placed before us slavery or banishment. We chose the latter. Poverty, trials, and all the cares incident to a life of freedom, are better,

far better than slavery.

From this terrible injustice, we appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. We turn to the free North, but even here oppression tracks our steps. livers. They have supplanted the native forests by cornfields, meadows, orchards and gardens. Many admission to her private homes. Oregon refuses us cornfields, meadows, orchards and gardens. Many of them have a cow or two, a yoke of oxen, or horses, pigs, poultry, and other domestic comforts. The most of them are constantly, though grad-nalls improving in condition. tality opened her doors, generous hands reached out

And now, Christians, we appeal to you, as near of the same heritage, and children of the same Father, to protest against this gross and inhuman outrage, which has been committed beneath the wing of the misery of the fugitives in Canada, that if their masters would come for them, hundreds would repity, and the mercy, in the religion of Jesus Christ, that you will raise your voices and protest against

Christian mothers, by our plundered gradles and child-bereft hearts, we appeal to you, and ask your

(our adventurer) returned to the South a wiser, if not a better man.

Christian latners, by all the sacred association and that cluster around the name father, we appeal to you to swell the tide of indignation against our shameful wrongs.
We appeal to the church of Christ among all na-

tions, kindreds, tongues, and people, to protest against the inhumanity that has driven us from our homes and our kindred Members of all political parties, we ask you

test, in the name of common humanity, against this cruel act of despotism.

Christian Ministers, we appeal to you, in the

name of Him who came 'to preach good tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted; to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound,' to lay before your congregations the injustice done us; and the wickedness of a system that tramples on the feeble, and crushes out the rights of the helpless.

And we appeal to the God of the fatherless, and Windsor. Soon after the completion of the Great the Judge of the widow, that He will remember his word, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the to find the presence of the colored population, until will move the hearts of His children everywhere to the great financial revolution rolled over the West; unite their testimony against this unequalled iniquithen everything went down, and has been down ty that writes 'property' on man; that chattelizes ever since. But this change was no more affected the immortal mind; and makes merchandize of the by the colored people than are the tides.

2. Report has gone abroad that the Canadian government threaten action for the exclusion of these people. What are the facts? A few years ago, Colonel Prince was elected to the Canadian

E. A. WEST, Redfork, Desha Co., Ark

E. A. WEST, Redfork, Desha Co., Ark. AGNES WEST. LANDY WAGGONER. " " RACHAEL LOVE, Napoleon, "
Ww. H. NEWCOMB, " HENRY McGRATH, ST. BURNING POLLY TAYLOR, Little Rock, "CAROLINE PARKER, "CA

MR. F. B. SANBORN'S PETITION TO THE SENATE. To the President of the Senate of the United States

Sir,-I have the honor to submit to you, for the consideration of the Senate, the following remonstrance and petition :-

Session at Washington:
The petition of F. B. Sanborn of Concord, in the

State of Massachusetts, respectfully showeth, that he was summoned by a Select Committee of your to that 'no honorable body to appear before them on the 24th Were I at day of January last, to testify in relation to the side of the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry, to which sumwhite woman is safe from their assault. Were I at liberty to lift the curtain on the other side of the question, facts would be revealed that would mantle the cheeks of their traducers with hame and confusion. This is only saying that unprincipled men find a home in, as well as out of Canada. For years I have attended the assizes for Essex county, and never have I known or heard of a trial for rape in that county, where the parties were black opposed to white; and I will venture the affirmation, that a search of the records of the Court of Queen's Bench for that county, for a period of

The undersigned has received your letter of the 27th, in answer to his petition of the 21-t of January last, and now begs leave to say, that since the date of that petition, grave doubts have arisen in his mind, and have been increased by the opinions of others, more learned in the law than himself, as to the power of the honorable Senate to summon and examine witnesses in such a matter as is now pending before your Committee. He must therefore decline altogether obeying your summons, unless upon compul-sion, and will throw himself upon the Courts, rather than the Legislature of his country, for protection in those rights of a citizen which existed before your honorable body was established, and which he re-spectfully denies your right to subvert or diminish. He would further object that the form of your inves-He would further object that the form of your investigation; being secret and requiring the presence from remote places, for an indefinite period, of persons known to you chiefly by vague report, or by the false or exaggerated rumors of a licentious press, recalls to his memory/the odious forms of a pretended justice in vogue here while these States were Colonies, and the still more hateful powers and mysteries of the Star Chamber Courts of Charles I., both of which our ancestors disayowed, and the good sense of Engrancestors disayowed. our ancestors disavowed, and the good sense of Eng-

land has overthrown. And further: that while he gives full faith and eredit to your assurance that witnesses shall be proected, so far as your power may reach, he is too familiar with a recent outrage on the person of a Sen-ator, and the privileges of your honorable body, (committed in May, 1856,) to feel any confidence that the Senate will extend to an injured witness more ample justice than a member of your own body, and the sacred deputy of a sovereign State.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant, F. B. SANBORN.

Seeing, however, that your Committee disregarded similar objections to their authority, made by a wit-ness before them, your petitioner did not send the above letter, but chose to await the reference of the matter to your honorable body, trusting to you to refuse your sanction to the unconstitutional and oppressive action of your Committee. But now learnng that an order for his arrest has been passed without debate by the Senate, he desires to present his remonstrance against its enforcement, and to be allowed to show cause why it ought to be recalled. He would therefore object to the action of your. Committee, and of the Senate, on these grounds:

I. That the Senate, when its Committee was appointed, was not legally a branch of the XXXVIth Congress for the purpose of legislation, the other branch necessary to constitute such a Congress not yet having been organized; in consequence of which, only Executive business could properly come before your honorable body, which the appointment of this Committee was not.

II. That the Senate has no power under the Constitution to examine judicially, or for judicial purposes; nor power to examine at all under con ion, except where the privileges of the Senate are concerned; to which this investigation in no man-

III. That the secresy and mystery of the examination before your Committee are contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of our laws, and may easily be abused for purposes of injustice or op-

IV. That to summon witnesses from remote parts of the country, for indefinite times, in a period of great public exasperation, is an inconvenience and hardship in no way necessary to the public safety, nor compensated by the fees received, since it may interrupt for a long time the regular occupations of industrious citizens, or even, as in the case of your petitioner, ruin their private business altogether; and that the same power of summons, now honestly used, may be hereafter perverted to the most unjust

purposes of public or private animosity.

V. That, notwithstanding the protection offered by your Committee, under which, were their investigation legal and necessary, he would cheerfully incur the risks of insult and assassination threatened by residents or visitors in Washington to all persons holding the opinions which your petitioner is known to entertain. Notwithstanding this protection, your petitioner cannot think himself bound to appear in city where citizens are arrested and assaulted for free speech (which your petitioner is in all places wont to use); where members of the Federal Legislature, in either branch, are threatened and attacked for words spoken in debate; and where the solemn deliberations of the National Councils are interrupted by blows and the unlawful use of deadly weapons
—events too well known to your honorable body,
and which testify to the world either the unwillingness or the inability of the Federal Government to protect its own members, and the citizens residing under its peculiar jurisdiction.

VI. That the statute of 1857, compelling witnesses on a Congressional investigation to testify to their own disgrace or inculpation, is contrary to the principles of the common law, and destroys one of the chief safeguards of an accused citizen; while, on the other hand, the immunity promised by said statute, if in any respect valid, is an unconstitutional interference with the powers of the State and the Federal judiciaries; for both which reasons the aforesaid statute is unconstitutional and oppressive.

Said statute is unconstitutional and oppressive.

Your petitioner would respectfully ask your careful attention to these six points; all of which he is informed have been presented in your honorable body, or in the House of Representatives, by members of the same, when, from time to time, the questions involved have been under discussion; and which ought not, therefore, to be slighted as the carping objections of a factious individual. He believes them to be the well-considered opinions of a large number of his countrymen. Yet, if they were peculiar to himself, he would urge them with the same carnestness, since the protection of individual freedom is the highest object of a free Government.

Furthermore, he would beg leave to say that to him, much considering the present state of public affairs and the tone of public sentiment, there appear many and dangerous indications of a great

pear many and dangerous indications of a great change and perversion of the form of our Government; since he sees the States encroaching on the powers of the Federal Government in one direction, and the Federal Government encroaching on the States in another; while the Executive claims power States in another, while the Beceutive Judiciary in-not granted by the Constitution, the Judiciary in-rades the province of the Legislature, and the Legis-lature has assumed Judicial authority—a mixture of powers carefully guarded against by our Constitu-tion, and always hurtful to freedom and justice.— Besides which, he notices in the National Legisla-ture alarming tokens of a still greater change, when sworn officers of the Government declare their, pur-pose to destroy the same, in a contingency not un-likely to occur, and talk openly of standing armies and martial law as proper to supersede the peaceful supremacy of the civil power; when a member of your honorable body has, in debate, spoken with contemps of trial by jury—the oldest and dearest right of our countrymen; when another member has prophesied, and seemed to court, a bloody strife in your own chamber, and threats of hanging have been uttered and repeated in a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, against other members of your

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onorable body.

In view of these things, your petitioner would think himself wanting to his country's freedom and salety, if he allowed usurpations of power against himself in matters however unimportant; for it is the custom in all political revolutions, to proceed from unlawful authority allowed in lesser things the create the country of purpose the country of the to great stretches of usurped power, whose begin-nings he is determined to withstand. Therefore he would renew his declaration, that his refusal to ap-pear before your Honorable Committee is not in the Senate, but because he believes his rights and those of his fellow-citizens to be im-periled by the action of your honorable body: and that it is his duty to pray you to reverse such ac-tion, and for himself to maintain these rights as God shall give him the means.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will everyay, &c. F. B. SANBORN.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, U. S. SENATE, & Washington, Feb. 14, 1860.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. : Sir-I am directed by the committee of the Senate stances attending the recent invasion at Harper's Ferry, to notify you that the committee will meet on Friday morning next, the 17th inst., at their room in the Capitol, when and where your presence is deemed desirable. Respectfully yours,

D. F. MURPHY, Clerk to Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1860. To THE HON. J. M. MASON, Chairman of the Senat Select Committee:

Sir-I am in receipt of a communication from the Clerk of your Honorable body, to the effect that my presence is this day desired. I would not presume on a courtesy that has already laid me under obligations, but considerations that, if explained would commend my motives to the generous regard of your honorable committee, embolden me to solicit a further indulgence. An extension of time within such range as not to embarrass the action of your honorable committee would be regarded by me, under present circumstances, as a peculiar favor. It is proper for me to add, in this connection, that I all claim to the ordinary per diem allowance of witnesses.

> Your very obliged and obedient servant, THADDEUS HYATT.

SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, U. S. SENATE,) Washington, Feb. 17, 1860. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. :

Sir-Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Select Commit tee, has received your note, and in response thereto desires me to say that the committee will meet on Monday morning next, the 20th inst., at eleven o'clock, when the committee will expect to meet you without fail. Very respectfully yours,

D. F. MURPHY, Clerk to Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1860. To THE HON. J. M. MASON, Chairman of the Senate

Sir—I am in receipt of your honorable commit-tee's peremptory demand for my appearance, despite my very respectful, urgent and reasonable request for delay. I find myself at present subject to one of the following contingencies, viz.: either, first, to testify under protest, or, secondly, to testify without protest; or, thirdly, to not testify at all. To avoid an immature and rash decision here, I respectfully submit, requires time. Were I influenced only by a regard to my own convenience, or were I merely a contumacious witness, I should not seek, as I should not need, delay; for in the first event, I could testify either with or without protest, and go my way, while in the last I could maintain a resolute defiance, and take the consequences, which, indeed would be of no great account; since the age of martyrdom has been again inaugurated, and since men are brought to consider anew the utter worth-lessness of a merely mortal life in a crisis of great principles, and in the presence of a sublimer and better life to come; for by the death of one man has the race been taught afresh the great lesson that life's great end is life. I desire to impress your honorable committee with the fact-and I urge it upon them with the force its truth demands-that I am in their power, a witness by courtesy. I was under no obligation to heed the summons served upon me, had the committee even possessed the right to issue process in a case like the present, for the summons was itself 'informal,' its genuineness not being certified to by any one. This point I state, not of myself, but being so advised by counsel.

Such being the honorable nature of the position

which I hold before your honorable committee I which I hold before your honorable committee, I maintain that, by every principle of fair and manly reciprocity, I was entitled to receive from them at least an equal amount of courtesy; instead of which, to my utter amazement, I find that your committee have assumed toward me an attitude that, were it constitutional even, could not be justified under percumstances such as I have herein set forth. Powor exerted for the legitimate ends of power, freemen gan tolerate, especially where they are themselves its recognized and only source; but when the agents of a free people fail to comprehend their own limited functions as the mere and temporary repositories of delegated trusts, and get to regard themselves as sources of power, then it is not as repositories alone, but, as ministers of government, their very functions become distasteful and hateful to the people; for no man wan respects himself can for an instant be forced to leed the power of intolerance and arrogance, without at the same moment finding within himself the protest of an indignant and manly resistance. Power, to be respected, must first ve respect. Every abuse of it, every indecent exhibition of it, every encroachment of it upon the rights of the citizens, every curtailment, and every attempted ourtailment of the people's rights, privi-leges and immunities, tends to insubordination, breeds anarchies, and begets confusion. This gov-ernment, republican in form and name though it be, must maintain something more than its forms, and retain something better than its name, if it would keep the affections of the people. Nor can its ministers long betray their trusts by becoming the executors of an irresponsible will, without er gendering conspiracies, treasons, insurrections, and every other fierce spirit of the fell brood that incubates where hate within the shadows of tyranny sits moodily fostering despair. The laws of the human heart are forever the same, universal, confined to no peoples and bounded by no zones. The power which pises man is in turn by man despised. A power which is feared, but not respected, is but the cloudbarrier to the lightning. How vain is the barrier in the rift of the gleaming! Every sentiment hath its counter sentiment—resistance to tyranny is reverence for law. Antagonisms and attractions are equal. The man who hates oppression is the man ho loves liberty. The man who respects his own rights, respects the rights of all. To honor the lav is to maintain the law. To maintain the law is to maintain the right to law; to maintain the right to law is to resist subversions, and attempted subversions of it, come they from whatsoever quarters they may. And whether the attempt at subversions come from within or from without the government affects not the criminality of the design, save that they are the worst conspirators, and they are the most to be feared, who, without pikes or ' provision-

makes the ruler, the people make the law.

Say to your honorable committee, Mr. Chairman, that I mean them no disrespect. I have sought no concealments, and availed myself of no disguises. I am here at the seat of their power to look this n in the face. If I am wrong, I will recede; question in the lace. It I am wrong, I will receue; but if the committee are wrong, and if the Senate who created a committee with such powers are wrong, they ought to recede from such unconstitutional assumptions; but if the ministers of the peo-ple's power will not recede, if the plainest provisions of the Constitution can be thus trampled downof the Constitution can be thus trampled downprovisions explicit and exact—provisions inserted asamendments to the Constitution for the express purpose of shielding the citizen from just such inquisitorial processes and persecutions as are involved in
the powers of this Investigating Committee—the
hour has surely come for action of some kind. By
our constitutional method of righting wrong, the
first course would seem to be to get an authoritative

CHARLES SUMNER.

The Frederick Southgate Brown who has petitioned to the Louisiana Legislature for a change of
name on account of "the undying stigms attached to
'e name of Brown," is a native of Portland, Me., and
printer by trade. His father still lives in Portland.

In the voice of Massachusetts—of her free sons and
daughters—

Deep calling unto deep aloud—the sound of many
waters!

Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power
shall stand?

No fetters in the Boy State! no slave upon her land!

al' treason, sap the foundation of government at

its source, under guise of its functions, as the minis-

ters of its power organize the magazine, lay the train and the fuse, and then, by acts of tyranny and coercive legislation, strike from the hearts of an

indiguant people the fatal sparks. Before the ruler is the law; before the law are the people. Law

exposition of the fundamental law. Failing by this to secure the people in their rights, the next step is for the people themselves to amend the fundamental law. The issue must be made by some one of the citizens, and I propose to do it. Your honorable committee will perceive, therefore, that contumacy is no part of my programme. My hope is, that the honorable Senate will, on the case coming before them, see the propriety of giving this whole question a more earnest and thorough attention than they seem to have bestowed upon it. Owing to indisposition, I have not been able to prepare myself as I desire, in order to meet the requirements of my position. exposition of the fundamental law. Failing by this

position.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I beg to observe that, as your honorable committee is not a judicial tribunal in law, whatever it may be in fact—that as I am not before it charged with any crimethat as I am not a witness here in a case of crime where the constitutional ends of 'indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, are proposed, thus not a witness here in any criminal case known to the law—I am not in the power of your honorable com-mittee at all in virtue of any constitutional right possessed by them, not being before them by 'due process of law,' and hence, as I before observed, I am here a witness simply by courtesy; and the re-spect and deference I have shown, and now show to your honorable committee, is the deference which a law-abiding citizen is bound to manifest, wherever forms of government exist, and which are also de-manded alike by the rules of civility and the instincts of manliness and politeness. Finally, Mr. Chairman, please say to your honorable committee that, in my present condition of health, I do not see that I can ask your indulgence for a less time than ten I have the honor to be

Yours, very respectfully, THADDEUS HYATT.

SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, UNITED STATES SENATE, Feb. 20, 1860. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. :

Sir-I have just received your communication of this date, and have only to say that the committee meet at eleven o'clock, the present hour, and I presume will be in session as late as twelve. If you do not appear before their adjournment, I shall ask for process to compel your appearance.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON. Chairman, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1860. Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman Select Committee:

Sir-Your favor of yesterday, in immediate response to mine of same date, informs me that you will ask process to 'compel' my appearance. Were this a personal matter, I could not but take offence at the executionary manner in which I find myself disposed of; but being aware that with your hon-orable committee the duty is a mere judicial one, it would argue in me the weakness of a man were I with this affair, is the circumstance that there seems to be no way of arousing the honorable Senate to a full and searching discussion of a question involving so deeply the happiness of freemen—involving, indeed, I may say, the essentials of liberty itself. But I venture to hope that a day, not distant, will come, when the liberty of a Northern white man will awaken not less attention than the enslavement of a Southern black one. Your favor, sir, of yesterday, suggests to me that perhaps a State Court at the North might possibly take some interest in a free-born citizen who claims the benefit moval of the statue; and it is true that the commit-As your honorable committee have seen proper to it is inexpedient to take any action thereon. But this disregard my prayer for a ten days' delay, I am now of Article 4 of the amendments to the Constitution. tee, to whom these were referred, have reported that constrained to ask their indulgence while I test the constitutionality of this question elsewhere. Having availed myself of no concealments, and pro- months, John Brown and Harper's Ferry have been posing none now, I take this occasion to say to your the absorbing objects of public interest and sympathy, honorable committee that, within the week, I will so as to divert attention from the committee that the committee apprise them by letter where any further process of theirs may reach me, whether at New York or

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS HYATT. Mr. Hyatt failing to appear before the committee yesterday, as requested by Mr. Mason, the latter brought the subject before the open Senate to-day, the bitterness of death is past; nevertheless, his fate, and asked for process to compel Hyatt's attendance, in the sequel, is to be 'hewn in pieces.' So Dagon is which was granted by a vote of forty-three yeas to to fall to the earth upon his face before the ark of the which was granted by a vote of forty-three years to twelve nays. Those who opposed granting the power were Messrs. Pugh, Toombs and Chestnut, democrats; and Hale, Sumner, Wilkinson, Wade, Bingham, Hamlin, Clark, Durkee and Wilson. Among the republicans who voted for the proposi-tion of Mr. Mason were Messrs. Seward, Collamer, frustrated in the most signal manner,) is yet to be Fessenden, Trumbull, Harlan, Dixon, Foster, Foot, taken down, and banished from the soil which it now Grimes, Ten Eyek and Doolittle. All the republi- desecrates. For this is no party variance, no personal can Presidential candidates, except Hale and Wade, yoted for the proposition of Mr. Mason. Mr. King was absent. Mr. Douglas left the Senate when the moral significance, and closely related to the honor question was opened, and took refuge in the House.

Mr. Chandler, not voting, was approached by a setts. No stultification can surpass that of a people, waggish Senator from New England to know it he who, while professing an intense and growing abhorwas also a candidate for the Presidency. After the vote, Mr. Hyatt's letter, of this date, in reply to Mr. Mason, was placed in the hands of the latter, informing him where a process will reach Hyatt. It is the purpose of the latter to test the whole derided their conscientious scruples as 'prejudices' some extent, the interest of the Brown raid will be transferred for a time from the political to the commercial metropolis of the nation

D. R. McNair, Esq. Sergeant-at-Arms, U.S. Senate.

Boston, Feb. 24, 1860. SIR-By a resolution of the Honorable Senate of the United States, of the 21st inst., as reported in the statue of Mr. Webster on the ground that he ad-The Congressional Globe of the 22d inst., I perceive that it is made your duty to take into custody the

I am, Str, yours very respectfully, THADDEUS HYATT.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860. To the Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman Select Senate

Sin - Having obtained, beneath the sheltering ther process that may await me. The process of the honorable Senate will reach me on application to my counsel, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., No. 46 Washington street, Boston. It is proper for me to add, for 'any man could perform an agreeable duty'commands of the honorable Senate, should not his duty have been earlier discharged.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient THADDEUS HYATT.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER. The following letter was written by Senator Sumner in answer to an invitation to be present at a celebration on Washington's Birthday, in Philadelphia, by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Philadelphia, an association which was incorporated total prohibition of slave-hunting in this Common

SENATE CHAMBER, 21st Feb., 1860.

Dear Sir: It would be a pleasure to be with you at your celebration of the Birthday of Washington, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. But other duties constrain me to foreforth, and he is shown in his real character, ever him who counselled an opposite course of conduct. wise, firm, and true, teaching two commanding lessons: first, by the achievements and trials of a seven sons: first, by the achievements and trials of a seven years' war, that his fellow-countrymen should not be willing to be slaves; and secondly, by the repeated declarations of his life, and especially by his great example in his last Will and Testament, that his fellow-countrymen should not be willing to be slave
guiltiness. Between allowing the seizure of human masters. I do not know for which he is to be most

Accept my thanks for the personal kindness of your letter, and believe me, dear sir, Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1860.

THE WEBSTER STATUE. 'In the Senate (State), yesterday, a petition was presented from William Bassett and fifty-four others of Lynn, for the removal of the statue of Webster from the State House grounds, which was, very

This is not from the 'Democratic' Boston Post out from the 'Republican' Atlas and Bee of Tuesday -a paper which, under the management of Col. Schouler, is frequently indicating that the old Whig spirit,—especially in whatever relates to 'rnn Dr-PENDER' OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, -is still in the ascendant in its columns. 'The petition was, very properly, laid on the table' :- that means, of course, that the petition was very improper; and that means, that the erection of the brazen image of Daniel Webster upon the State House grounds is most creditable to the Commonwealth, and in accordance with the wishes of the people. From this opinion we beg leave to dissent. If the proposition had been submitted to a general vote, it would have been voted down by a large majority, beyond a doubt. It was not a spontaneous act of the people, but a contrivance of the Webster State street clique, represented by Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop. It was not done with deliberation, but hurried through the Legislature, at the heel of the session, without debate, and when but few members were presenttaking the Commonwealth by surprise, and rendering it impossible to elicit a popular expression before the deed was done. Its projectors had in view not merely the exaltation of Mr. Webster, but also the humiliation of Massachusetts as an Anti-Slavery and Republican State. Their object was personally idolatrous on the one hand, and contemptuously and maliciously pro-slavery on the other. Their success must have been to themselves as unexpected as it was gratifying; and it was wholly owing to Gov. Banks, who, since his elevation to his present position, has seemed to be studying how best to strengthen the heartless conservatism of State street, and thus to cause the much dreaded anti-slavery 'agitation' to subside. Had he done his duty in the premises, no such device could have succeeded, and Massachusetts would have been saved from the shame and disgrace inflicted upon her thereby; for it was in his power to have 'nipped it in the bud.' When the overture was made to him, by the Committee of One Hundred, to disturbed by the treatment designed only for the be submitted to the Legislature for its ratification citizen. To me, the most painful fact connected for the erection of the statue aforesaid, he should have treated it as an insult to the Commonwealth; and in communicating it to that body, should have urged its indignant rejection. Instead, however, of discharging his duty to the cause of Freedom and Humanity in this manuer, he exerted all his influ-

> present session of the Legislature, asking for the reis not the settlement of the question, nor any evidence of the real sentiment of the people. For the last four so as to divert attention from any local struggle, (more or (css,) though not from the tremendous question at issue before the country. Before the solemnity of that world-thrilling tragedy, everything else had to give way, for the time being. The result of it is to be seen in more efficient action of every kind, hereafter. Lord. In other words, the statue of the man whose last years were spent in actively subserving the evil purposes of the Southern slave oligarchy, in order to further his own ambitious designs, (which Heaven the erection, in front of their own State House, of the statue of one who scoffed at their humane sympathies. the courts of New York; so that, to which they were bound to 'conquer,' and defended the right of slave-hunting without molestation on their own soil.

ence to crown the plot with success; and upon him

It is true, but few petitions have been sent to the

mainly and most heavily rests the responsibility.

It may be said, that, so long as Massachusetts holds herself under a constitutional, and therefore binding obligation to return fugitive slaves taking refuge within her limits, she cannot very consistently remove vocated obedience to the odious Fugitive Slave Bill of body of Thaddeus Hyatt, wherever found, &c. I have great pleasure in being able to say to you that on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, I shall be in Washington, Deo volente, and at your service.

1850. There is some force in the objection. 'Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege?' Yet, there is this difference between the parties : - Mr. Webster became more and more recreant to the cause of liberty and justice, more and more callous to the cries of the hunted and perishing; while the people of Massachusetts have been more and more changing their views and feelings in favor of the right, and growing more and more hostile to wing of a sovereign State, that opportunity to main-tain my rights which was denied to me at the seat ed its bounds, and there is a general moral insurrecthe presence of slave-hunters, till endurance has passof Federal power, I beg to inform your honorable tion against allowing any fugitive slave to be arrested Committee that I am prepared to receive any fur- on their soil, by any process whatever. Hence it was that Mr. Webster administered to them his reproofs, and called upon them to 'conquer their prejudices,' that I have apprised your honorable Senate's Sertus indicating his consciousness of a growing moral geant-at-Arms, that I shall be in Washington on divergence between them and himself. Still, the hu-Wednesday, the 7th of March, to there receive the miliating fact remains, that while they privately miliating fact remains, that, while they privately extend sympathy and aid to those who escape hither from the Southern house of bondage, they have not yet proclaimed, BY STATUTE, their determination to hide the outcast,' and to forbid his arrest and trial within their domains. It is not owing, however, to an unwillingness on their part to take such action; as their numerous petitions presented at the last and at the present session of the Legislature, asking for a wealth, clearly indicate. The difference in the number of signatures to these petitions, and those relating to the removal of the Webster statue, shows that the former, as an act of moral consistency, take the precedence in their judgment. The first step is, not to go it. It is always a delight to listen to the praise of Washington, particularly when his full life is set unto us; and the next, to take down the image of

We presume that, in the course of a few days, the joint committee having this matter in trust will make beings here and on the coast of Africa, in order to reduce them to slavery, there is no moral difference whatever. In each case it is a piratical act. No people, claiming to be Christian or civilized, ought to tolerate it for one moment.

e to station this on devel support

A BOUNTY UPON KIDNAPPING.

By referring to the 'Refuge of Oppression," on our first page, our readers will find a report of some ex- path's Memoir of John Brown, says- It reads like traordinary proceedings in the Legislature of Mary- an abolition tract.' I believe the book is worthy of land, a short time since, with reference to the seizure this praise. It gives us, in a style of great simplicity of our esteemed Quaker friend, Thomas Garnery, of and directness, a narrative of highly important facts, Wilmington, Delaware—the Isaac T. Hoppen of that with a just estimate of the significance of those facts, State-for his kindness to fugitive slaves passing and of that condition of manners and morals, that dethrough that city! The following letter from him pravity in Church and State, which gave birth to was received at that time :-

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Jan. 24th, 1860.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: I shall be with you, in spirit, on the 26th and 27th of this month. I would rejoice to be able to be with you in person, in these days of turning and overturning of the politicians of this country, on account of Slavery. To meet, at this time, with the pioneers and veterans of immediate emancipation would, no doubt, help to strengthen the inner man, and to meet

what may be hidden in the future. I have been in the practice, as thee well knows, when asked the question in Anti-Slavery meetings, how many slaves I have registered, to answer the question. At a meeting held during the Anti-Slavery Fair in Philadelphia, last month, Robert Purvis put the question, 'How many slaves have you now on your list?' My answer was, 2,245. The slaveholders of Maryland have added to that 199 more, making the number 2,444. One Jacobs, a member of the Legislature of Maryland, last week, offered a resolution to the Legislature, that they offer a reward of from two to five thousand dollars to any one who will have me placed in any jail in Maryland! Another member proposed that the sum be paid on conviction; but Jacobs insisted on his original motion, that the money be paid, provided I was put in prison in the State, whether convicted or not; in plain English, to any one who would kidnap me. They have the hardihood to publish, that I have received, mostly falsehood they have told.

slave interest, took the liberty to inform the public can be made available; that it is owing to the corthat I had left for parts unknown! I do not feel ruption of manners and morals naturally engendered much uneasy, but some of my friends are sauly so. by a slaveholding Church and State, and by the labors Not knowing what may happen, I think it best to of clergymen and legislators in behalf of slavery, that pay another year's subscription for the Liberator. I so little active interference in aid of the slaves has yet really do not know when my year is up. I enclose been attempted; that it is becoming more and more five dollars; one half to pay for the Liberator, the manifest that such interference is demanded, not only other for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Francis Jackson, Wendell Phillips, C. C. Burleigh, er; and that it should be remembered, whenever slaves and Parker Pillsbury. I remain, as ever, thy friend, and the friend of hu-

THOS. GARRETT. manity the world over, In a subsequent letter, this noble-hearted philan-

thropist, who was once stripped of all his property service. for succoring fugitives, meets the malicious allegations brought against him as follows :-

In order to disabuse the public mind, I will state Jacobs are false. In the first place, I am charged with having acknowledged that I had stolen over the laws of justice and of love, this book possesses the two thousand slaves from their masters, from whom, with the large receipts from Great Britain and other takes the stand-point which history, the judgment of sources, amounted to the handsome sum of one hun- the wise and good, and (after these) popular opinion dred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and itself, must ultimately take. After slavery shall have twelve dollars, which had made me rich in wealth, been abolished, the flimsy defences now patched up and marked me as a wicked and base traitor to God for it by priests and politicians will utterly disappear; and man. If there was truth in the above statement, the arguments of abolitionists, now called fanatical I ought to be rich at any rate. I will now give the by slaveholders and their Northern tools, will appear facts respecting the above statement, and those who manifest truisms, the obvious voice of common sense, know me, I feel confident, will put implicit confi- humanity, justice and religion; and the wonder will dence in what I say: those who do not know me be that a popular opinion and a national custom admay doubt my veracity; that I cannot help, and verse to them could have existed in the nineteenth shall give myself no concern about it. As to the century, after the declaration, by the ancestors of that stealing of slaves, I utterly deny the charge. I never, same people, in the eighteenth, that the inalienable since I came to the State of Delaware, thirty-seven freedom of all men was a self-evident truth. years ago, asked or persuaded a slave to leave his never denied. And if I found a slaveholder in dis- rectly, in his behalf .- c. K. W. him; but should be very apt to let him know, before we parted, that I looked upon slaveholding as the ven- MR. GARRISON: erable John Wesley did, as the sum of all villanies.

I will now state what I solemnly affirm to be true, that I have expended in clothing and in different your many readers what a 'rich treat' we Pokeepways, for the comfort and assistance of colored peo- sians enjoyed, on the 23d and 24th of last month? poor, and in addition to the above sum, which I that time; and the deep interest and attention mani-

have at different times expended. sheriff attorney and myself, that the father, mother to the hearts of their listeners. and four younger children were free. It was raining insisted on taking them all with one horse, and I told him, before he left, if he took the father and two small children; and to this day I never paid him Judge Taney to fix the value on the whole lot, and must be tested in the Great Refiner's crucible. the jury awarded, as their value, \$1,900 more, makmistress lived nearly twenty miles from the family, dren after they were old enough to become valuable. convicted, and fined \$500 each, when I had no more true-hearted men and women still live to bless hu to do with aiding by law than Judge Taney himself, or James A. Bayard, the protecuting attorney.

From the above statement of facts, the public may see how much truth there is in the statement of my vention, of which I wish to speak ere closing this of slaves to escape. THOMAS GARRETT.

A JUST COMPARISON. The Atlantic Monthly, in a critical notice of Red-

them. It is a great and rare advantage to have a book (which must inevitably be so widely read as this) entirely free from the detestable cant which is popularly written and read in regard to slavery; the assumption of the Church, that the holding of men and women as property is approved by God, and compatible with Christianity; of the State, that this is a practice which may properly be enforced by a white majority against a black minority; of the Republicans, that, however bad North of Mason and Dixon's line, slavery is sacred and inviolable South of it; of the merchants, that trade is of more consequence than human rights; of the literary class, that Southern gentlemen and scholars ought not to be interfered with merely for the sake of ignorant and stupid people, black or white; and of the mass of unreflecting men and women, that whatever is established is, of course, to be supported and perpetuated. It is much, I say, to have a popular book free from these enormous and pernicious popular errors. But the merit of Mr. Redpath's book is not merely

of this negative kind. It teaches, by implication, positively just and right sentiments upon the momentous subject of slavery. It everywhere takes for granted these great truths—that freedom is the natural right, and the inalienable right, of every human being; that infringement upon that freedom, except for the sake of crime, is itself a crime; that the relation of slaveholder to slave gives no rights to the former, and imposes no obligations upon the latter; that freedom is the right of every slave, and that his now basking in wealth! Well, that is not the first duty and interest alike call upon him to assume this right whenever practicable; that humanity and Christianity alike require the interference of others for the evening. Before I got back, one of our papers, in the for the help of the slaves, but to prevent the rights Please remember me to all true friends of the of white citizens of the North being entirely swallowcause who may inquire for me, more particularly to ed up by the increasing incursions of the Slave Poware aided on the soil where they have spent their lives in enforced labor without wages, that, as a general rule, the movable property found in possession of the slaveholder rightfully belongs to the slave, and may properly be used, by himself or his agent, in his

Being thus free from the prejudices naturally existing among the less intelligent people in a slaveholding nation, (because directly fostered and perfew facts to show that the charges made by said petuated by their leaders in Church and State,) and being founded on a high morality and a pure religion, further resemblance to 'an abolition tract,' that it When we know, in addition to the above, that My

master or mistress, neither have I, in a single in- Redpath's book possesses the quality (not enjoyed by stance, sent a pedlar, or any other human being, to all 'abolition tracts') of being extremely interpersuade, entice, or bring away a slave, much as I esting, and that it finds, in consequence, an extensive detest slavery; but I have made it an invariable rule, sale and an increasing number of readers, we may if called on for advice or assistance by a slave, or any hope that it will sow the seeds of many enterprises one in distress, to render such assistance and give for the help of the slave, and waken many hearts to such advice as I thought they needed. This I have inquire what they can do, directly as well as indi-

CONVENTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Will you permit a stranger friend to occupy a small space in your columns for the purpose of informing ple voluntarily, several thousand dollars, and that I Our anti-slavery friends, Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. have never received from Great Britain, and all other Anthony, Aaron M. Powell and Marius R. Robinson, sources together, one thousand dollars, to assist God's held a Convention in Concert Hall, Pokeepsie City, at fested by the people present were heart-cheering to Some years since, I took a family of colored peo- those who have to wait and labor so long for ' the good ple out of Newcastle jail, by habeas corpus, before time coming.' The speakers, as you well know, were Judge Booth, Chief Justice of Delaware, who, in con- of the highest order of talent and ability, and their sequence of the commitment being defective, re- discussions of the Slavery question, in all its varied leased them all. The parents admitted their two aspects, were characterized by a clearness of insight, eldest children were slaves, but assured the judge, and an earnestness of purpose, that carried conviction

The resolutions offered by Parker Pillsbury, and at the time; the family wished to go to Wilmington; defended by himself and Mr. Robinson, were of the a hack was hired, at my suggestion, to take the mother most radical and revolutionary type, in both language and four small children to Wilmington. I forbade the and sentiment; yet no one ventured to question their hackman to take the father and two eldest boys. He truthfulness and expediency, for the people are too thoroughly tired of this lukewarm opposition to slavery in the Territories, while they are fostering and sons, he must look to them for pay, as I would only cherishing it at home, by carrying out the requirepay the price agreed upon for taking the mother and ments of this slaveholding and slavery-protecting government. It is a noticeable fact, and one worthy of more than the price agreed upon. One of them was remark, that the great Northern heart is every where eight months, the other three years old, a cripple with beating with a more steady and healthful pulsation, white swelling, that could not walk a step. Suit since witnessing that noble and godlike sacrifice to was brought against me, first under the law of 1793, principle, made by John Brown and his associates, where the fine was \$500 each for aiding a slave; and upon that Virginia scaffold, in November last; and, then, after being fined by Judge Taney, before whom although the lesson has been dearly learned, still it I was tried, \$3,500, suit was brought by the slave- is not without its cheering results already; for it has holder's attorney, James A. Bayard, for the value of shown us what manly courage, heroic fortitude, and the slaves; and the agent of the mistress of the true Christian love, such firm reliance on God can mother and four young children was called on by give, when the trying hour shall come, when all gold

The hall in which this Convention was held was ing \$5,400 fine in all. I think he admitted that the large one, and the several sessions quite fully attended, mistress of the woman had offered to sell her time to considering how literally flooded the city has been her husband, several years before, for \$100, but said with all kinds of lectures, thus far, through the she was worth \$300 to sell to the traders. If I am winter. There was a certain restiveness of spirit maninot wrong in my recollection, he also stated that the fested by the pitiful apologists of the slave oligarchy, during the last evening, while the deeply probing and that the father had maintained the four young artillery of Pillsbury's argument was pouring directly children from their birth, and that the mother had into the enemy's camp at its most vulnerable point, not lived with her mistress for about ten years, but he showing them their utter recklessness to all the great stated the mistress always intended to claim the chil- interests of humanity, by their blind devotion to the Union and Constitution. Yet, notwithstanding this There was no charge of crime against me but the little outbreak, the meeting was a perfect success, and hiring a conveyance to bring them from Newcastle the friends of freedom have great cause for rejoicing to Wilmington. I was tried for aiding the two eldest at the gradual spread of the true Abolition doctrine. while I was sick in bed, in consequence of which my The occasion was truly one in which the soul pours attorney declined defending me, and of course I was itself out in silent thankfulness to God, that such manity by their noble efforts in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed.

There is yet one other cheering feature of this Confriend Jacobs, that I had become rich by the aiding communication, and that is, the numbers and intelligence of the colored people who attended its several essions. Their number was proportionably large to De On Friday forenoon, Robert Morris, Esq., Rev. that of the white people; and the interest and strict J. Sella Martin, Dr. John S. Rock, and Wm. C. Nell attention they manifested, joined to their quiet, orably and eloquently addressed the Committee on Fed- derly deportment, cannot help to reflect great credit eral Relations, in favor of striking out the word white to this much despised class of our citizens. Many of from the Militia Law. The Committee have since them are respected, and justly so, among us, as honunanimously reported in favor of the amendment. est, upright business men and women; and it does

not seem possible that we should much longer tole, not seem possions decision, that declares that rach as these *have no rights that we, as God's children are bound to respect.' Nor can we longer believ are bound to respect that institution to be beneficent, of Ged's ordaining and for the best interests of both the black and white and for the best interest and white races, that so effectually blots out the manhood as womanhood of over 4,000,000 of our brothers and is. ters, and converts them into chattels personal. Truly yours for the right,

LIZZIE DE GARMO. Poughkeepsie, Feb. 1, 1860.

SPEECH OF DR. JOHN S. ROCK.

Before the Committee on Federal Relations in the Hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Feb. 24th, on behalf of a Petition to strike out the and WHITE 's in the Militia Law of the State.

MR, CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE It seems to argue but little for the boasted proma of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and is the supposed liberal ideas embodied in the pelisentiment and the statutes of this Commonwealth that there is a necessity for us to come here, to-day to argue that human rights are not a property of the skin, but an attribute of the soul, and that mes vit black skins have the same rights in common with men with white skins, and that the sublime principle laid down in the Declaration of Independence in sterling truths, and not 'glittering generalities'

It is true that the African negro came to this contry ignorant and degraded, with but little knowledge of man, and knowing nothing of civilized society and that, in such a condition, he did not predispose in his favor a people who desired only to rob him of the blessings and comforts which are dear to man, sad to extract from him by forced labor the gold which ru to aggrandize his oppressor, and which could be used as a means to reduce him still lower in the sale of humanity.

The unfortunate position which both the bend ad the free colored people have been forced to occur a this country, has not been favorable to the develop ment of our higher faculties; and, as a muse of course, we are not what we would have been take more favorable circumstances. Our enemies have ken every advantage of our unhappy situation, and a tempt to prove that, because we are unfortunate, we are necessarily an inferior race, incapable of enjoying to a full extent the privileges of citizenship Its very unjust method of comparing the highest mile of Anglo-American intellect with the lowest form of negro sensuality is resorted to, to prove our inferiorit, and that the blessings of citizenship have been upcially reserved by our Heavenly Parent for those beg who have white skins and straight hair!

Of course, I have neither the time nor the disposition to attempt to refute the assertions of such silv men, who do not hesitate to blow hot and cold with the same breath; who, while arguing that we wan created inferior, on purpose to be oppressed, at the same time insist on making the most severe law, punishing us as creatures of the highest intelligence This method of disposing of us reminds me of Loren Dow's reply, when asked to define Calvinism, E

You will and you won't, You'll be damned if you do, And you'll be damned if you don't.

This is the position of the colored man. You say to him, you shall be free here in this old Puritan Commonwealth; but the moment he begins to walk about as though he would exercise those God-given right which he feels are common to this country and to humanity, you (surprised at his impudence) say, · You can't go there.' You give us the right of citzenship in this Commonwealth, and yet the juryboxes are closed against us; and when we ask for the right to take up arms to defend a Commonwealth which professes to protect us, you 'won't.' Let us be wise or ignorant, brutes or men, our color is our crime, and oppression the penalty.

Now, it is on this theory of the supposed inferiority of our race to yours, that it is argued that the colored man has been denied a citizenship in this country. Of course, this opens a wide range for discussion; but, when viewed in its proper light, it is not difficult to see that it is a more subterfuge, which is resorted to to bolster up the infamous treatment which green the colored man everywhere in this slavery-cared land, where to us patriotism produces no honor, good-

ness no merit, and intellectual industry no regard In claiming for the colored citizen of this Commonwealth the right to bear arms, I am not one of those who believe that the colored man alone will be benefitted by it. I believe that the real benefit will full upon you. To withhold from us a single right is to oppress us; and to do this on account of our coint, and because you know that we have neither the nunbers nor the means to resist it, is not only outnight us, but degrading yourselves.

.Gentlemen, you too well know that the opposite of the blacks in this country has done more to be grade this nation in the eyes of the civilized world than all other causes combined. There is no Amercan gentleman who has spent six months in Europe and not felt that his nation is regarded as a band of conspirators who have openly, in the face of civilistion and Christianity, sought to degrade and rob a people, who, from their services and position, were eminently entitled to your sympathies and protec-

This is the only civilized and enlightened satisfied in the world that denies the black man's citizenship Even Brazil, with her four million slaves, gires the free-born colored man and the emancipated slave equal privileges with others, and opens to him every avenue to wealth and fame. This country alone, I repeat it, forms a solitary exception to the civilized world, in withholding from men their Ged-gires rights, simply because they are colored. I tell you gentlemen, it is to your interests to sipe out this stain.

If you will not do it for yourselves, then we ask you to do it for your posterity. Their interests demand it of you, and the whole civilized world is holding you responsible for quietly submitting to that infimous decision of a court of Supreme Ignoramuses, who have decided that men who have a different complexion from yourselves have no rights. The king of Dahomey would pluck out his tongue somer than render such a decision. I appeal to you, gentlemen, in the name of your own interests, for the honor of your posterity, and for the credit of your country, wipe from the statutes of this Commonwealth the

last relie of a barbarous age.

The rights and interests of the colored was get here; this is our native State; our families, friends and property are here; and we ask that we may have the privilege of training in the art which touches how to protect them with our lives and our send honors. Colored men have always been parried. We would, in case of war, be an important world this country. We number a third more than the the tire population of this country at the time of the Revolution. Will you continue to deny us out rights. and force us to become enemies to our naive com try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the miored people when I say, that we love our county, and desire to see it prosper, and would not he little it mingle our blood in common with yours in defeat of our common rights. But, of course, one miles of hardy, brave and disaffected men smoof you might not, under our present circumstances, see the nen sity for taking up arms to defend or strengths government which never loses an opportunity to a press them. I have heard white men say, that will not fight; and we are often insulted with the remark, that if we had the courage of the lading the white man, we would not submit to be slave. ask, if Indians and white men have never been stars. I ask, if there are not Indians and white men who

I tell you, gentlemen, we have both physical and moral courage. I believe in the equality of my race. will not admit, for a moment, that we are inferior to you. We have always proved ourselves your equals, when placed in juxtaposition with you. ere the only oppressed people that advance in the country of their oppression. Look at the sand-hillers of South Carolina, the peasants and mendicants of Ireland, the beggars of the two Sicilies, the gipsy race that infest almost all Europe, the peasants of Hungary, and the serfs of Russia! These peoples, though possessing superior advantages to the negro. do not advance in the country of their oppression. Not so with the negro; his godlike intellect surmounts the difficulties which surround him, and he stands forth a man. This is certainly not a very strong argument in favor of our depravity. This is the kind of material which makes true soldiers; and the day may not be far distant, when you will need

In 1703, the blacks took up arms for the defence of Guadaloupe, and were more useful than all the rest of the French troops; at the same time, they defended Martinico against the English.

Borros found the negroes preferable to Swiss sol-

At the siege of Carthagena, all the troops were rerulsed at the attack of Fort Bochacique. The negross brought from St. Domingo attacked it with such impetuosity, that the besieged were forced to

In a speech delivered before the New York Legislature a few years since, by a gentleman whose name I do not now remember, but whose language I give with some precision, he said, 'In the Revolution, calored men fought side by side with you in your straggles for liberty, and there is not a battle-field from Maine to Georgia that has not been crimsoned with our blood, and whitened by our bones.' In 1814, a bill passed the Legislature of New York, ncenting the services of two thousand colored volunters. Many black sailors served under Commodore McDonough, when he conquered on Lake Champlain. Many were in the battles of Plattsburgh and Sekett's Harbor; and Gen. Jackson called out edged troops from Louisiana and Alabama, and, in s solemn proclamation, attested to their fidelity and

Gentlemen, we propose to make this hearing a short ene. I do not deem it necessary to attempt to argue the legal points in this question, because my friend, Mr. Morris, has certainly done this part well, and convinced you, I hope, that you will not be violating either the spirit or the letter of the laws or Constitution of this Commonwealth, by striking the word white' from the militia law. I know that certain professed friends have tried to

prejudice our cause, and that it is argued that, on account of the near approach of the presidential election, it would not be wise to report in favor of your petitioners. But I have too much confidence by such influences, or that they would disregard the rights of the humblest of your petitioners for the sake of political capital; and on the strength of this conviction of the impartiality and justice of your honorable body, I have appeared before you to ask you to resommend to the Legislature an act, striking to the gallows! They thought to silence him-so out the word 'white' from the militia law; and I have none to, because I believe that both the interests of the micerity and of the majority demand it; because the givilization and humanity of the age require it; and bleause it is but rendering justice to an outnged and rejured people.

THOUGHTS ABOUT COLOR.

We cannot be too profoundin grateful to Gov. Banks, for the promptness with which he interposed the executive veto, and saved that all-important werd, 'schite,' from being expunged from the revised

The amount of our indebtedness to the executive of our beloved Commonwealth for his patriotic action in this matter cannot be estimated duly, until we first consider, seriously, some of the calamities that must have befallen the country, if the Governor had allowed that piece of rash legislation to be consummated.

In the first place, as a certain and almost immediate consequence of dropping that word from the statute book, our happy, peaceful and glorious Union would tertainly have been dissolved, and we should have presented to the world the sad spectacle of dissolved States, rioting in anarchy, and swimming in fratrieldal blood; and, after having become weary of such unnatural slaughter, and having patched up a temporary peace, and drawn the lines of nationality between the North and South, then we should have begun, in some degree, to realize what we had lost by our rashness and folly; for, instead of that unre-Erained liberty of travel, liberty of speech and of the press, which, by the very terms of our glorious Constitutions nd theory of government, we now enjoy over all the extent of our vast and happily united country, we should in all probability have had to submit, in all the southern country at least, to innumerable obstructions in travel, and hindrances in trade-gagging of speech and press; from all of which, hitherto, as it is well known, we have been most happily ex-

But, secondly, if, as by miracle, the superhuman efforts of patriotic and devoted men could have sucteeded in barely saving the Union in such a case, as they have on many other occasions when it has been in great peril; who could calculate the sum of local mischief that must, beyond a peradventure, have folloved in the old Bay State, when once that word, white, had clean gone from the statute book of the Commonwealth? Think you that the white citizen soldier would have consented to occupy the field of flory and of peril, on days of annual review, on equal terms with the colored soldier? By no means.

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Should a company of colored soldiers be marched on to the parade with their white brethren in arms, such a scattering would take place of the latter as has but been witnessed since Shay's men dispersed, when the field-piece was levelled upon them by the troops of the Government at Springfield, in the day of that inbellion; our military train-bands would all be abanconed; the right arm of our defence would be broken, and there would not be left even a 'Sims'

brigade' to enforce our constitutional obligations. These are among the prominent evils we have escaped by the intrepid and prompt action of our dis-

ge slaves now? You tested the Indian's courage In the midst of my rejoicing, in view of troubles thus they are called or assembled. They may be useful. averted, there arise forebodings of other afflictions for aught I know, as signs of the times-symptoms of yet to come. The discussions and action upon this the condition of the body politic-indications that the question by the functionaries of Government cannot patient is not dead, but only sleepeth; who, at the fail to set affoat the inquiry in the public mind, as to startling word, 'awake, arise, or be forever lost,' turns who are, and who are not, white men-a most formi- slowly towards you, rubs his half-opened eyes, yawns, dable question, inasmuch as there is no authorized le- and, in half-articulate words, begs you not to disturb gal standard by which it can be determined.

> travelling out of the record? Having no 'precedent' death. on which to base a decision, and being debarred by the conservative instincts of its eminently grave Judges from looking at it in the light of an original sibly, there is something in the very atmosphere of a investigation, that solemn bench of ermined wisdom cannot help the matter. It is a fact that, in all our tending to political and spiritual death. Or, worse cities and most of our towns, there are persons called than all, and most to be deplored, as human nature's white, who are very much darker than some of their deepest, foulest blot,' may it not generate and nourfellow citizens who pass for persons of color. How ish the demoniacal spirit of slavery, which refuses to are such cases to be legally disposed of? Shall we add another branch to our State government, and call thou come hither to torment us before the time? it the Board of Color, to determine such cases? Or Depart from us; what have we to do with thee?' shall we, borrowing legislative wisdom from the State of Ohio, provide by statute that all persons, of whatever hue, having more than a certain fixed amount of shaking among the dry bones of that region, and African blood, shall be deemed colored, and all oth- flesh to come upon them; may he breathe into them ers white? Such a statute would be of little avail; anew the breath of life! May the foul and maligfor, owing to the peculiar social practices of the patri- nant demons of intemperance, and slavery, and war, archs of the 'peculiar institution,' many of our citi- receive his sternest rebukes, even though the peace zens, who came from the South, or who have de- of the community should be temporarily disturbed; scended from those who have been slaves, would find yea, though ecclesiastical and political revolution it not only difficult, but impossible, to trace their ensue! Agitation is the necessary antecedent, the

tion of such vast importance. In whatever direction I look for light to guide my mind in solving this per- I am not come, said Jesus, to bring peace on earth, plexing question, I am baffled. I am, however, not but rather division. altogether without hope that abler minds will yet solve the difficulty, in time to preserve our Commonfrom disruption, on account of the formidable question of the living present.' of color, in this last phase in which it has now presented itself. I hope that the distinguished orator

LETTER TO DR. JAMES WHITTEMORE. Атнов, Feb. 5, 1860.

SPRINGFIELD.

brought to an early, peaceful and happy issue.

DR. JAMES WHITTEMORE:

My DEAR SIR-From the stirring conversation which I had with you, on my last visit at your house, I feel assured that you have little sympathy with the late Union-saving meeting of your place; especially, on the conditions at present indicated by the democratic leaders South, or by their whig coadjutors

Doubtless there is an 'impending crisis.' We know that, in the very nature of things, there must be an red, yellow, white. Provided he is strong enough, irrepressible conflict between the lovers of freedom on one side, and the defenders of slavery on the other.

What stirring events are every day transpiring! What villanous schemes are every day concocted! What transcendent villanies are every day brought an absurdity. to light, with here and there a deed, and now and then a life of heroism! In this struggle was developed the heroic charac-

rarely seen. He devoted his life to the cause of freedom; not for himself alone, nor for his kindred, but for a poor and despised race, who are every day rob- pose the black race should claim property in the bed of their dearest rights; nay, every right, and white. Which should have its way? Neither, I say: even of themselves. They were his brethren of the for neither claim is just. What then? Shall they human family, children of the same Father, and fight it out, and the one which is strongest and most were, therefore, entitled to justice, to sympathy, and numerous, the most cunning and persistent, the most to every token of humane and compassionate regard. He died as he had lived, devoted to their welfare. He died upon the gallows. What then? Is he, out consulting their wishes, their interests, or their therefore, infamous? Nay; with such a character, rights? he sanctifies the gallows. What a commentary it is Thus only has slavery been established: thus only upon the civilization (should I not rather say the barbarism) of our country, when, in accordance with the stronger party over the weaker. It is, in its very in the intelligence and honor of the gentlemen of this the forms of law, such a man must be hanged !- nature, the creature of force. It exists, and can only Committee, to believe them capable of being swayed laws enacted and sanctioned by the people, the expression of the people's will; laws sustained and executed by men commissioned by the people to do the people's bidding.

ness it was, in those Virginian Wise-men to send him the conspiracy, the personal defiance, the combina

They took him from his prison-cell, And led him forth to die, Like a felon on the scaffold

Which they had reared full high, That he might be a spectacle

To all the passers by. Escaped his earthly prison-house, He's evermore set free. Henceforth to traverse earth or air, From the Blue Ridge to the sen

His earnest spirit is not quelled, Or silenced for an hour; 'His purposes shall ripen fast,'

By large access of power.

Yea, the lightnings are his messengers, the sleepless press is the swift herald of his name and fame, the pulpit is his platform. At his name and deeds, each pulpit-occupant's tongue is loosed, and he hascaptive, and the opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound.'

In alliance with the pulpit and press, the chainless winds, and steam that would be free, lend him their States. aid. Ministers of his, 'they post o'er land and sea,' bearing, in his name, 'glad tidings of great joy'freedom to the slave.

heroic words, and the story of his no less heroic be called sectional; and a general conflict of races, deeds, shall become known-not to a few only, but which may be called national. to as many as can read or hear. They shall fly from mouth to mouth, and from heart to heart. They shall mingling of elements, how or when the conflict will be repeated, by the fireside and in the church; by end, or what will be the result; what will be the fate the wayside and in the market-place. They shall be or fortune, or, in the grand scheme of Providence. delivered down from admiring sire to wondering son; the function of the negro race, or its relation to and shall thus circulate from mind to mind, till they the white, none can tell; none but the Omniscient can pervade and warm and animate the nation. Then know, shall the end come. Then shall the gigantic evils, The times demand the wisdom and direction of th against which he contended, be done away; the grosser despotisms of the South shall cease; society shall take on new forms, and Humanity, on this continent, at least, will have taken a step forward. Already have the name and spirit of John Brown

reached Brighton; and have awakened so much sympathy with him-so much hostility to slavery and the cently been held in Hubbardston, at which the quesslave system, that your easy, brainless gentlemen of tion was freely debated by the citizens of the town leisure, like Mr. J. Dutton Russell, think it neces- whether Massachusetts ought, by law, to prohibit slave sary to counteract their influence. So they call a hunting, at once and forever, upon her soil. The ques-Union-saving meeting, and put forth resolutions, de- tion had a special interest in the place, growing out claring that, as a nation, we have a 'name without of the fact that the representative of the town in the a spot'; that we should treat the matter of slavery last Legislature, had voted against the enactment of in such a manner, that it may prove a blessing to Liberty law, and that, too, after himself signing s both masters and slaves; with other things equally petition asking for such a law! As that gentleman foolish and untrue. Then they import orators, like and his friends evidently scented a coming censure or David H. Mason of Newton, and George S. Hillard his course, they used their utmost endeavors to defend of Boston, to manufacture and 'circulate the latent him, and ward of the well-merited rebuke. At the views of the North among the people of the South,' second meeting, which was held on Monday evening and so assure them that there is not much anti-slavery last, as we learn from a correspondent, the larges here, after all, and therefore no occasion for alarm.

What a sickly demonstration was that Union-saving discussion upon the petitions to prohibit the taking meeting in your town! How stupid, 'stale, flat and of slaves from Massachusetts. After a three-laours unprofitable,' are all such demonstrations! They are debute they resolved, by a majority of more than ter stupid, because they attempt to agitate for the pur-pose of suppressing and preventing agitation. As an PROHIBIT SLAVE-HUNTING at once, and foradaptation of means to ends, they are not merely fu- ever, upon her soil." tile-they are utterly suicidal; for they discuss and agitate, with great violence, the very subject which, in the judgment of the movers, should be vigorously hour, and repudiate, so emphatically, their misrepre-"squished executive! But the end, I fear, is not yet let alone. They defeat the very purpose for which centative.

his slumbers, but that he may be allowed to sink How can our Supreme Court decide it, without again into what you know will prove the sleep of

It may be that yours is emphatically a contented, happy, peace-loving, union-saving community. Posslaughter-house, which brings on this moral torpor, be cast out, and to the exorcist crieth evermore, Art

God grant that your new minister may go forth in the spirit and power of his Master! May he cause a pedigree with sufficient accuracy to determine a ques- means, and I believe the only means, of purification. 'First pure, then peaceable,' says the Apostle James.

We are in the midst of a revolution. I cannot look on, I do not wish to look on, with indifference. wealth from destruction, and our happy confederacy God grant that I may think and feel and act worthily

The conflict between liberty and slavery is, in its very nature, inevitable; for slavery is involuntary; it and patriot, who has plead so eloquently and success- is the compulsory, forced subjection of the will and fully for the Union, and for the sacredness of Mount faculties of one human being to the will and power Vernon, and who is now laboring to preserve the in- of another. The desire of liberty and the right to tegrity of Mystic Pond, may, as soon as his duties to liberty are innate, and therefore 'inalienable;' and his aqueous client will permit, be prevailed upon to whenever, or wherever, they are consciously violated take this in hand; and, calling to his aid the band of or encroached upon, incipient rebellion ensues. It devoted patriots whose wisdom illuminates the col- may be concealed, smothered for a time, but it canumns of the Boston Courier, be enabled to devise some not be extinguished. It only waits an opportunity to plan by which this portentous question shall be break forth-a reasonable, nay, sometimes a very unreasonable, prospect of success; and it will assert and vindicate their claims to the respect of those who disregard and trample them in the dust.

Assuming that negroes are men, we must conced to them all the natural rights which we claim for our selves, and should be no less mindful of their right than of our own. We claim the right to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' So do they; and should have their claims allowed. We claim the right to property, as a means of happiness. So do they; and should have their claims allowed. For, if we deny their right to hold property, we virtually deny our own. The right is human, and belongs equally to every individual of the human family,-black, brown, the black man may as rightfully hold the white man a slave, as the white the black man. Can property hold property? The slave codes say no. I say no. It is preposterous. The idea of human chattelhood is

The black race and the white stand, side by side upon the green earth, with the blue heavens above. Sun, moon and stars are, alike, the ministers of them ter of John Brown; and such a hero the world has all. God reigns; and His will shall yet be done, on earth as it is done in heaven.'

The white race claims property in the black. Supwayward and overbearing, crush and trample upon the weaker, and forever dictate their condition, with-

can it be maintained. It is the selfish domination and unhallowed power on the one side, and of un-willing submission on the other. The authority of the master is a usurpation, and is felt to be such. What a mistake, what folly, as well as wicked- Hence the restlessness, the treachery, the plotting, tion, the ever-threatening, ever-dreaded outburst of the suspicions, the wrath, the revenge, which are felt, and the cruelties and torments which are inflicted by the masters. The relation of master and slave implies perpetual warfare.

There is, indeed, an 'irrepressible conflict,' not merely between the slave and the slave-owner, for the people of the Free States are the Constitutional allies of the slave-owners. Some of them, it is true, revolt at this. The Republicans, for example, in words, at least. Hence it is, in part, a sectional con-

The Democrats, even of the nominally Free States true to their selfish instincts, and their supposed Constitutional obligations, still adhere to their ancient allies, and are ready and zealous to maintain and extens to proclaim, as best he may, 'deliverance to the tend the slaveholders' domain. Meanwhile, to the free negro, the right of citizenship is denied. He is expelled from the Slave States; and even where Re publicans bear sway, he is excluded from the Free

There is, therefore, a three-fold conflict:-A per sonal conflict, as between master and slave; a conflict of principle, as between the slave-owners of the Thus shall his name be sounded, far and near; his South and the Republicans of the North, which may

With such a combination of forces, and such

wisest and best. May they be forthcoming. Very respectfully, your friend and brother, H. W. CARTER.

NO SLAVE-HUNTING.

Two large and very interesting meetings have re hall in town was filled to overflowing, to hear the

It was very gratifying to see many of the oldest and most reliable citizens of the town remain till a late

FROM A DEVOTED FRIEND OF THE CAUSE. EAST BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 19, 1860.

to hear, it would be that great event. I took pains duties for some time. then to tell my neighbors that Mr. Foss would undoubtedly speak on that subject. And how many, do you think, turned out that pleasant evening to hear? On the 20th of September last, the institution ceased Well, I will not say how many; for I am ashamed to

do so. And this unparalleled apathy is backed up, pensation in money to owners, many of whom, however, refused to take it, while others took it, and on one side of me, by the 'Lord's new church,' and made it over to the emancipated slaves themselves. on the other by the cotton-gin business-both of which are in direct trade with the South. I shall be rejoiced if my friend Foss can get on

when Lucy Stone had a 'book of worship' hurled at her head, and Parker Pillsbury was insulted in variher head, and Parker Pillsbury was insulted in vari-ous ways, have passed away, and nothing is left but was a smart, active boy, the sen of a wealthy planter, a trackless, gloomy desert, with not a single Oasis to who lives way down in Tennessee. cheer the weary traveller in his journey to the land of After the 1st of April, strangers visiting Hayti must promise. In those good old times to which I have be provided with passports, as necessary in the continental nations of Europe our little village. A few friends were willing to work a little while; but when they had time to count the cost, they left our ranks, and now seem to be beyoud hope of resurrection.

We have a great many discouragements to meet in our struggle at the North. In my opinion, nothing is more true than the words uttered by that noble philanthropist and seer, Parker Pillsbury, when he said, We are not troubled at all with your Cushings, your Received, on account of 28th Anti-Slavery Choates, or your Everetts; but what shall we do against the influence of your Beechers and your Cheevers?' Well, sure enough, what can we do against the pro-slavery influence of Henry Ward Beecher at the present time? Six months ago, I had some hope of help from Plymouth Church. Where is the ground for hope now? The last flickering ray of hope from that quarter has fled! And even Theodore Tilton. after his masterly anti-slavery speech in reply to Beecher-will he continue in that Church, and pay his money to that band of hypocrites in 'Pemberton Square'? And Henry Ward Beecher! There he stands, in Plymouth Church, a mighty power in himself, swaying the multitudes who flock to hear him,

Well, we must exert the more strength ourselves. find many discouragements in our cause; but when Howard DEGRASSE and Mrs. AMANDA Scott Dut I see such men as Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, and a TON. host of kindred spirits, sacrificing their popularity | There will be exhibited a Gonley, which belonged

And there is another thing that nerves me on t And there is another thing that nerves me on to make what feeble effort I can to emancipate the slave.

Also, a painting of the SCENE IN STATE STREET; and the FLAG presented by Governor It is a selfish one, perhaps. I have two little grandsons-little sprightly, active, chattering boys. My in the Revolutionary War; together with other relies heart is bound up in them; and when I take them into my arms, I cannot help thinking what a rage I should be in, if any one should claim them as his field street; of S. S. Hanscom, 74 Cambridge street, property! They are both white, to be sure; but is and at the door on the evening.

Doors open at 6—exercises to commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Immediately after the meeting, a PROMENADE most degraded slave loves his or her offspring as well as the most enlightened New England father or mother. And the question is not, whether the slave-mother. And the question is not, whether the slave-mother. ry of the African shall be perpetuated or not, but whether the laborer shall be owned or hired; and every child who is born without a silver spoon in his mouth is liable to be made a slave, whenever the time

arrives that it can be done. a 'white-cravated miscreant' (to borrow a Southern learn that twenty men, armed with rifles and revolv-phrase,) who was peering in at the door. He said to ber of Indian scalps they obtain, as proof of the me, 'Who is that speaking?' I said, 'Don't you know Wm. Lloyd Garrison?' 'No; I never saw him before, and I never heard a man curse the Constitution of their being friends or enemies; and during which time, they have massacred over four hundred which time, they have massacred over four hundred so explained before, I said. 'Well,' said he, 'he oners, and that there are now one thousand four ought to be hung with John Brown.' I said, 'Yes, hundred held as captives in the County (Mendiconi) as much as Washington ought to be.' He said, 'That in which these horrors have been perpetratedwas before the Constitution was made. Now that man would enslave me, and my children, if he could. rebellion among the slaves. Hence, also, the terrors, Talk about Southern slaveholders! They are not to be mentioned in the same book for meanness and cowardice with their abettors in the North, even in to convene at MUSIC HALL, on Monday Evening, old Puritan Boston!

Yours, for the 'Irrepressible Conflict.' JACOB LEONARD.

Conventions in the State of New York. The second series of Anti-Slavery Conventions in New York opened very auspiciously at Port Byron, last week. The Convention there was fully attended. continuing two days. We learn, through a correspondent, that the Hall there was never so well filled, and the interest, as well as the numbers, fully equal to the best Conventions in the fine series of winter meetings recently held in that State. Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony were among the speakers.

To Correspondents. A letter was sent to S. B. ANTHONY, at Rochester, by S. M., Jr., to which an early reply is desired.

PARKER PILLSBURY will find a letter at Senece Falls P. O.

Connection. The donation to the Anti-Slavery Tract Fund, announced in last week's paper, was made by Rev. John B. Wight, (not Wright,) of Way-

ABATING NUISANCES IN KENTUCKY .- Kentucky pro-slavery mobs and Kentucky pro-slavery justice are synonymous. Here is the latest illustration: The Grand Jury of Campbell county found bills against about a score of persons for a riot, in the destruction of W. S. Bailey's paper, the Free South. The State's Attorney hearing of this, argued the matter before them, taking the ground that it was the law that where a nuisance existed which could not be reached by law, the people had a right to abate it. The jury sought the opinion of Judge Moor on the question, and he told them that it was the law; whereupon they reconsidered and quashed the indictments. So the law is in Kentucky that anything that is not in violation of law, a newspaper for instance, may be destroyed by anybody who will declare it a nuisance. 'A Daniel come to judgment!' is that Judge Moor.

The Senate's investigating inquisition contin-tes to extract a large amount of nothing from the witnesses it examines concerning Mr. Brown's foray into Virginis. Why don't it summon Gov. Wise? He declares that he knows something terrible about the affair, which he wouldn't tell for 'rubies.' Wisdom is above rubies, and he ought to be pressed until he shall have yielded some of it. The gleanings of Wise might be found better than the vintage of all

the other witnesses. - Traveller.

MORE OF SOUTHERN RUFFIANISM. The Lynchbur East Bridgewater, Feb. 19, 1860.

My Dhar Friend: — I see that I am credited with five dollars, instead of two, at the Subscription Festival. Would to God it could have been five hundred dollars! My will is better than my ability, to give:

The cane has a heavy silver head, upon which is entered to the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, as an appreciation of his conduct in 'switching' John Hickman, in the streets of Washington, the other day. or, rather, to pay much more of what I owe to the graved, 'To Hon. H. A. Edmundson, the man who cause so near to my heart; but I must be content to whipped one of the eighteen million.'"

cause so near to my heart; but I must be content to cause so near to my heart; but I must be content to throw in my 'mite.'

I was surprised to hear that Mr. Poss was coming here again so soon. The last time he was here, was to return on Monday last, but his indisposition was in the midst of the Harper's Ferry excitement, when, it would seem, if anything would bring out the people to hear, it would be that great event. I took pairs that he will not be able to resume his Congressional

The Dutch Government has swept away the

U. G. R. R.-The last Ravenna Democrat says :-The Underground Railroad is doing an active busi I shall be rejoiced if my friend Foss can get one ness just now. A full freighted car passed through new subscriber to the *Liberator*. Those good old times on Wednesday, loaded with passengers from Old Tennessee. They stopped long enough to wood and water, changed conductors, and were off to Canada,

To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Mrs. Mary May, Boston, Andrew M. Howland, Boston, Richard P. Hallowell, " \$50 00 [The above pledges, given at Annual Meeting, wer

tion-Anniversary. A friend,

Mrs. E. Smith, NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE, MARCH 5. 1770.

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING AT THE MEIONAON

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1860. The exercises of the evening will consist of speeche self, swaying the multitudes who flock to hear him, as sea-weed is swayed by the waves of the Atlantic. What is it that has dimmed his moral vision, that he should forsake us in the most trying emergency of the anti-slavery struggle?

Well, we must exert the more strength ourselves. Choice selections on the piano forte, by Mrs. C.

and all that most people hold dear, in behalf of this cause, I take courage.

And there is no behalf of this cause, I take courage.

And there is no behalf of this as a runaway from Framingham.

of early Continental History.

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at the Anti-

Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill: of Bela Marsh, 14 Brom-

CALL FOR A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE INDIANS.

The undersigned having heard or read, with sham and regret, of the outrages committed by our border When I was leaving the Tremont Temple, at our late meeting in Boston, as I had to do, while Mr. Garrison was speaking against the Constitution, I met New York Daily Tribune of Feb. 11th, by which we men, women and children, and taken six hundred pris-

> proceedings, and of the suffering induced among the Indian tribes, but believing that the high moral sense March 5th, at 8 o'clock, to reconsider or ratify the resolutions upon the subject, proposed at a meeting held in Faneuil Hall, in October last, and to adopt such other means as the case demands.

H. W. Longfellow, John Pryor, John R. Manley, Sylvanus Cobb, W. L. Garrison.

To pay expenses, an admission fee of 10 cents

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK. PARKER PILLSBURY, AARON M. POWELL and SU Seneca Palls, Monday and Tuesday, March 5, 6. Canandaigua, Thursday and Friday,

Sessions at 2 and 7 o'clock, afternoon and evening. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa. chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Barre, Petersham, Tuesday, " 6. Thursday, " 8. Athol, Athol depot, South Gardner, Friday, Sunday, Gardner Centre, Tuesday, Hubbardston, Thursday, Westminster. Sunday,

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

Sunday, " 6. Tuesday, " 7. Wednesday, " 7. W. Brewster, Brewster, Orleans,

RONGO DE LEO.

This is to inform those correspondents in Illinois, who have inquired of me concerning Rongo de Leo and his history, that I have no recollection of any such person.

WM. C. NELL. CARD-SUSAN R. CAPEN, M. D., Physician

and Accoucheur, 57 Bartlett street, Charlestown (for several years a successful practitioner in Sharon, offers her services to treat the diseases of Women and Children; and is ready to attend Midwifery cases.

the other witnesses. — Traveller.

EF A lady, whose husband lies awake nights to save the Union, says it seems to her the Union is a good deal like her choice preserves—it has to be scalded over once in four years to prevent its souring.

IF The Publishers of Redpath's life of John Brown state that they are printing 2,000 copies per day, and yet are unable to supply the demand. Over 30,000 copies were sold in advance of publication.

IF Stevens and Harlett have been sentenced to be hung publicly on Friday, the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

IF Hon. Judge Mason, of Iows, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country, while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with Munn & Go., at the Scientific American office, New York.

DIED—In Nashua, (N. H.) Jan. 3, CHARLES TAYLOR, aged 60.

The friends of humanity deeply lament the decease of our noble brother. Though once within the precincts of the Church, he soon outgrew it, and came up to that higher light of recognizing all mankind as brothers; and not only believing it, but living it—making it part of his life to give his money and indusence to the despised reforms of the day: and not only was our brother a stanch reformer, but an affectionate husband, kind father, and good citizen. And now, while we mourn the loss, let us take courage by his calm and peaceful end, and renew our labors in the great cause of humanity.—[Com.

In Cambridge, Feb. 17, Mrs. Hannar T. Repoint Gale, aged 26; also, Feb. 20, Mrs. Diana Lewis Daymaon, aged 53.

In Brookline, Feb. 17, Mrs. Mary W. Ashry, aged 89 years, relict of the late Wx. Ashry, senior, of Salem, Mass. DIED-In Nashua, (N. H.) Jan. 3, CHARLES TAY

30th THOUSAND NOW READY!

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

LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

With an Auto-Biography of his Childhood and

IT 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,

by the best artist in America, from a deguerrectype, entirely different from the photographs, and being the only authentic likeness of the PHILANTHROPIST and

At the extremely Low Price of One Dollar,

Comprising an account of his early life in youth Comprising an account of his early life in youth and manhood up to the period of his going to Kansas; together with an intensely interesting narrative of his career in that Territory, giving authentic accounts of his famous battles, with all the details of his last attempt to liberate slaves at Harper's Ferry, Va., including his entire prison correspondence, and the PRIVATE LETTERS TO HIS PAMILY, NOT RITHERTO

ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE BY CAPT. BROWN HIMSELF.

This important document has not, and will not, ap-pear in the public press, as it is the desire of the friends who contribute that it should appear exclusively in our Publication, FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS FAMILY, and any re-printing of it will be prosecuted as an infringement of copyright. Of this autobiography it is sufficient to say that nothing of the kind, since the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been published, which is at once so characteri

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

NORTH ELBA, (N. Y.) January, 1860. We, the undersigned, members of the family, and relatives of the late Capt. John Brown, desire to express our approval and endorsement of the Biography of our honored and revered relative, written by James Redpath, and recently published by Thayer & Eldridge, of Boston, Mass. We think the work the best that can be produced on the subject at the present time, and in all matters of fact it is essentially correct, while it is written with an enthusiasm and eloquence which we thoroughly appreciate and admire.

The Publishers have issued the work in a style which recommends itself to all lovers of a handsome book, in regard to engraving, paper, printing and binding; and the friends of John Brown who wish to procure and preserve a memorial of his life and deeds will do well to provide themselves with a copy

MARY A. BROWN, SALMON BROWN, ISABELL BROWN, ABBIE C. BROWN, HENRY THOMPSON, SARAH BROWN.

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

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

Nov. 4.

The Nat Turner Insurrection.

A FULL and reliable account. Copies sent to any address on the receipt of Five Cents.

Address THOS. HAMILTON, P. O. Box 1212, New York. March 4.

PHRENOLOGY.

By urgent request, Prof. N. WHEELER, well has opened rooms at 99 Court street, corner of Hanover, Boston, where he will make Phrenological Examinations, give written delineations of Character, and furnish Charts; heal the sick, impart instructions relative to health and habits, and the management of children. ment of children.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Surrolk, ss. To the next of kin, and all other persons interested in the person of ELLEN STARR, of Boston, in said county, a minor.

WHERBAS, application has been made to me by LEWIS HOWARD, and NANCY HOWARD, wife of

Lewis Howard, and Nancy Howard, wife of said Lewis, of said Boston, to adopt said minor; you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, at 10 o'clock, before noon, to show

cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

They, the said Lewis and Nanoy, are hereby directed to give public notice thereof three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston.
Given under my hand, this twenty-seventh day of

February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency. IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam CARTERUX) would inform her kind and liberal patrons and the public, that she has removed to 233 Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dycing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or out of town.

Out of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cities of Boston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your-

Service of the service of the

From the Atlantic Monthly. BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US. The time for toil is past, and night has come,-The last and saddest of the harvest-eves; Worn out with labor long and wearisome, Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home, Rach laden with his sheaves.

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain, Lord of the harvest, and my spirit grieves That I am burdened not so much with grain As with a heaviness of heart and brain;-Master, behold my sheaves!

Few, light, and worthless-yet their trifling weight Through all my frame a weary aching leaves; For long I struggled with my hapless fate, And staid and toiled till it was dark and late,-

· Yet these are all my sheaves. Full well I know I have more tares than wheat .-Brambles and flowers, dry stalks, and withered leaves;

Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet I kneel down reverently, and repeat, Master, behold my sheaves!

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily With evening dew upon their folded leaves, Can claim no value nor utility,-Therefore shall fragrancy and beauty be

The glory of my sheaves. So do I gather strength and hope anew; For well I know thy patient love perceives Not what I did, but what I strove to do,-And though the full ripe ears be sadly few. Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

> From the Worcester Spy. 'MISERERE, DOMINE.' Miserere, Domine!

Tolling bells make mournful wail. Heart is sick and check is nale: Truth and justice seem to fail! Lord, our only prayer shall be, 'Miserere, Domine!'

'Miserere, Domine!' Thick the air with death and sin! Days of wrath are ushered in! Doom and judgment now begin! Thou our Rock, our Refuge be, Miserere, Domine!

· Miserere, Domine! Heroes' blood against us cries: On our souls the dark stain lies; Our hands bound the sacrifice. From our eyil set us free! · Miserere, Domine!

'Miserere, Domine!" One man for the people dies, Seeing, with prophetic eyes, Only thus Thy Truth can rise. Help us, Lord, that truth to see ; 'Miserere, Domine!'

' Miserere, Domine !' We must reap as we have sown! Thoughtless, heartless, faithless grown; Seeking self, and self alone. In this day Thy wrath we see, Miserere, Domine!

· Miserere. Domine! Tolling bell, with dreary sound! Martial tramp along the ground! Shuddering thousands gather'd round ! Bitter shall the harvest be ! 'Miserere, Domine!'

Miserere, Domine!' May we, 'neath the gallows' shade, Sacred now and holy made, Learn the law this Saint obeyed. For our faithlessness to Thee, 'Miserere, Domine!

'Miserere, Domine!' On our hearts that gallows weighs; But its wood, in coming days, Well may set the land ablaze. Give us. Lord, that light to see ! · Miserere. Domine !"

'Miserere, Domine!' Darker grows the hateful stain ; Meavier weighs the cursed chain; Bitterer for thy children's pain. Lord, their cry ascends to Thee, Miserere. Domine!

· Miserere, Domine !" Tolling bells accuse again, lole wores our prayers, and vain, While our hands Thy work disdain, Work to see our brethren free.

estisevers. Domine! · Miserere, Domine! Make us instruments to save ! May we, o'er a hero's grave, Learn the lesson of the brave.

We, in weakness, come to Thee, · Miserere, Domine! 'Miserere, Domine!' From the darkness of this hour.

When the clouds of evil lower, May the dawn break forth in power! Answered then our prayer shall be, * Miserere, Domine ! Worcester, Dec. 1, 1859.

VERSES WRITTEN BY JOHN E. COOK. One of Cook's last acts in this world was to write an affectionate letter to his wife and child, enclosing the following verses :-

If upon this earth we're parted, Never more to meet below, Meet me, O thou broken-hearted ! In that world to which I go.

In that world where time unending Sweeps in glory bright along, Where no shadows there are blending. And no discord in the song.

Where the Savior's flocks are resting By the river bright and fair, And immortal glory cresting Every head that enters there

Where the anthem loud is pealing Songs of praise to Him alone; Where the scraph bands are kneeling 'Mid the radiance of the Throne.

There at last I hope to meet thee, Never, never more to part : In those happy bowers to greet thee, Where no farewell tears shall start.

And again in heaven united. "Mid those fair Elysian bowers, We'll perfect the love we plighted In this darkened world of ours

Then look forward to that meeting, Which shall know no blight or wo-That eternal joyous greeting, 'Mid Elysium's endless flow.

THE FAMILY. The family is like a book-The children are the leaves The parents are the cover, that Protective beauty gives.

THE LIBERATOR.

CONVENTION. The New York State Woman's Rights Convention assembled in Albany, at Association Hall, on Friday,

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS

At half-past 2 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Susan B. Anthony, who submitted the following organization :-President-MARTHA C. WRIGHT, Auburn.

Vice Presidents-Lydia Morr, Albany; Lucy C. Secretaries-Elizabeth M. Powell, Ghent; Chlor

A. PECKHAM, Easton. Business Committee-Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, New York; Frances D. Gage, St. Louis; Wen-

dell Phillips, Boston; J. Elizabeth Jones, Ohio; Aaron M. Powell, Ghent. Finance Committee-Susan B. Anthony, Rochester

Lucy N. Coleman, do. SUBAN B. ANTHONY first addressed the Convention making a statement of the facts in relation to a series of Conventions which has recently been held in about forty counties of our State, and of which this is the close. There is much to encourage in the interest which has been manifested by the people, not only in the meetings, but also in the Woman's Rights ning. publications.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, from the Committee of Business, reported the following reso-

1. Resolved, Either that women have no rights which men are bound to respect, or that they have all rights which men claim for themselves.

whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' is to apply to the women of the and religious equality with men.

of all human beings.

4. Resolved, That if there are acts which are right and necessary for the full development of individual character and the protection of human rights, but leaves upon the race. which are unbecoming, unlady-like, or not consistent with feminine propriety, and if the Deity has made such acts so necessary, and has given women the desire and the ability for them, we urge women to do them, and leave the responsibility with Him.

5. Resolved, That as representation and protection have always been inseparable in every government, and that as not one example can be found in history where an unrepresented class has ever been a protected class, and as the unrepresented women of this country are not an exception to this rule, therefore, Resolved, that we demand of this government, State and national, that women be allowed by law to represent, and thus to protect themselves, by the exercise of all the franchises of American citizens.

6. Resolved, That while we would not undervalue other methods, the right of suffrage for women is in our opinion the corner-stone of this enterprise, since we bility of the position to closest study and intense acdo not seek to protect woman, but rather to place tion, and thereby gained success. Thus responsibiliher in a position to protect herself.

7. Resolved, That as the men of the nation have made laws to disfranchise the women-to subject draw man with her into the depths of sin. Fill up them to taxation without representation-to reduce the heart with noble aims, and you crowd the bad the wives to legal pauperism-compelling them to angels out. Purify the foundations of woman's soul be dependent upon their husbands for a support, and by opening colleges and all honorable avocations, by rendering them incapable of earning a farthing for yielding to her the ballot-box, and only healthful wathemselves, and taking from the mothers the custody ters will flow therefrom. of their children-therefore, 8. Resolved, That we declare women to be as cul-

pable in passively submitting to this injustice, as men are in being thus actively unjust. 9. Resolved, That it is not only the right, but the

imperative duty of every woman, to ask a full guaranty of her rights, and to earnestly demand it of all who would withhold the same. Not simply that she may have the means of securing her own life, liberty and happiness, but that she may have the power more completely to obey the Scripture injunction to deliver the soul that is drawn unto death,' to remember those in bonds as bound with them, to give a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple to the least of the children of God, that she may aid in delivering the weak from the lures of temptation furnished by license system, which creates nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism of the Commonwealth.

10. Resolved. That the fact that, without represen tation, woman is not only powerless to resist governmental oppression and tyranny, but is compelled to assist in binding, as chattel slaves, four millions of human beings in enforcing by law immorality and ignorance, in laying the heaviest curse of slavery upon women, in making every slave mother entail her own social condition upon her child, should arouse every woman to resistance against such oppression.

11. Resolved. That as educated minds are the only safe basis of republican government; and as the right to labor in all channels carries with it the right to a fitting preparation for work; therefore, we claim that all the higher institutions of education, academic, collegiate and professional, ought to be thrown open to women, endowed and supported as they have been, in most instances, by public funds, and bound in

Mrs. Blackwell then spoke of the application of the Golden Rule to woman. Women should feel the responsibilities of life. They oppose this movement because it is fashionable to be idle. They are educated to it, however, and since we are all wrong together. there should be united effort to change society. Woman's highest, holiest duties are at home, and let her be faithful first to these, but not think that charity ends at home. As warmth takes the temper from steel, so the heated air of our modern houses has taken the temper out of women, and they are ashamed to see one of their number attempt to speak an earnest word. Jesus forgot himself in the truth which he taught; let woman also rise above self, in disinterested, faithful effort to elevate humanity.

Mrs. H. M. TRACY CUTLER, of Illinois, followed. The right of suffrage is the stumbling-block. The education of woman granted, it is found to be economical. The blessings of education are returned four-fold through her children to society. Her advance in the medical profession has been rapid. It is admitted that the sacred desk is not profaned by woman. The best men acknowledge that women would aid in the Temperance cause. What woman would place power in the hands of a man who would permit or assist in the degradation of her husband or sons? So far as her labors are for others, they are now approved. Then by what law of justice should she be prevented from advancing her own interestsfrom protecting herself? The power of self-protection must be secured by the ballot-box.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAOE, of St. Louis, considered the 8th and 9th resolutions. All are made responsible under this federal government, either by the tariff or by direct taxation. Woman's money is used to sustain a government in which she can have no choice. There is no way in which to even protest against such enactments as the recent decree of the Missouri Legislature, (vetoed by the Governor,) that all free colored people should leave the State. There are many women in St. Louis who have labored for years to obtain their freedom, and they must look. not to themselves, but to man, for security. Slaveholders say that the women of the South rejoice in will help to overthrow slavery.

portant. During the last ten years, there has been an entire change in the property laws of some States. It remains to be seen how you will get along without The question of the equality of the sexes does not us. You will probably find that fanaticism is not an

refer to the ultimate claim before American law. Have en evidences of logical discipline in the arguments of women quite equal to those found in any legislative body. It was once believed that a man could sell his wife, and it has taken three hundred years to acknowledge that woman has a soul. America has gone ahead of Europe, but we must ask for one step more—the use of the ballot-box. Our fathers did not think it necessary to prove the usefulness of demanded rights, and no one has a right to ask this proof of woman. The right of property is sacred, and she must have power to maintain it. Women are hung, although the fundamental principle of this government is, that no native is bound by law unless he has assented to it. You say she has authorized her husband to assent for her. You must prove it. There s an 'irrepressible conflict' between Jewish and American law. In the old civilization, the husband was punished for the misdemeanors of his wife. Now he consents for her, but does not suffer for her. If vomen know right from wrong, they know enough to vote. Society rests on two bases-property and civil rights. Who makes the money? The husband lays up that which would have been the wages of the wife, had she labored in the relation of house-keeper. Law says that he may dispose of it as he will. The wife should have the same right over it.

After further remarks by Mr. Phillips, the Convention adjourned to half-past 7 o'clock in the eve-EVENING. MARTHA C. WRIGHT in the chair.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY called attention to the Wo-

man's Rights publications, and spoke of the rights secured to women in Kansas. Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES. The world must be

nade to elevate woman to the position which man occupies. The Pagan slave's philosophy, Because 2. Resolved, That if the Golden Rule, 'All things I am a man, I am interested in humanity,' should be adopted in this late period. We demand for woman the highest culture. What knowledge can be given race, that then we demand their entire social, civil to man, that would not benefit her? But the highest institutions of learning are closed against her, and 3. Resolved, That we believe in the equal rights the world does not require that she should know much. If superior advantages should be allowed to one human being more than to another, they should be granted to the mother, because of the impress she Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL spoke of

natural rights, and of the impossibility of one class of human beings to represent another. Woman cannot expect justice in the courts, for she appeals not to her peers, but to the peers of those from whom she suffers wrongs. Man needs in every place a coworker. He has tried to labor alone in the political world, and has failed to accomplish the proposed end. The influence of man and woman over each other, or the plane of humanity, is always for good. Nature has implanted in woman the principle of action.

WENDELL PHILLIPS again addressed the Conven-

God gives all things to unfold the human soul. When Daniel Webster was called upon to plead his first case, he was stimulated by the great responsity is always God's Normal School. So long as woman has not its discipline, she must go down, and

Adjourned to Saturday P. M. SATURDAY.

Convention reassembled at half-past 2, P. M. MARTHA C. WRIGHT in the chair.

Mrs. WRIGHT read a very interesting letter from REBECCA L. RICE, of Ohio. The resolutions were again read.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY spoke briefly of the various vocations in which woman is engaged. The basis of individual freedom is an independent livelihood. We need a public sentiment which will make it as neces-

sary for girls as for boys to have active employment.

FRANCES D. GAGE called attention to the fourth resolution. She said, every young woman who feels power within her, for a special work, should be true herself, and be the 'Ouverture,' Dr. Elizabeti Blackwell has conquered prejudice in this country and in England, and henceforth there will not be tithe of difficulty, compared with the past. Let those who have mechanical genius improve the gift. In great emergency, women have guided ships safely through a threatening storm. If thus powerful in emergencies, she can nerve herself to do great thing n common life. The girls in the Pemberton mil have evinced concentration for any purpose.

Mrs. Lucy C. Mayo, of Albany, related an incident proving the efficiency of woman in circumstance which require her best efforts. A woman accompa nied her husband, a captain, on a voyage to sea, and, to occupy her time, she studied navigation. One day while her husband was lying intoxicated in the cab in, a violent storm came on, and she called the sailor about her, and said to them-'Trust me, and I will every instance to serve and protect the public of the guide the ship safely.' They obeyed her orders, and no harm came to them.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Curlen addressed the Con vention on the industrial pursuits of women.

The Convention then adjourned to half-past

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. WRIGHT in the chair. The PRESIDENT read the Memorial addressed to the several State Legislatures; also, a letter in relation thereto from Georgia.

The Secretary then read the following letter from Hon. J. J. ORMOND, of Alabama, addressed to Susan B. Anthony :-

Tuscaloosa, 26th Dec., 1859. MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY:

MADAM-In redemption of my promise to you to inform you of the fate of the 'Woman's Rights Petition' to our Legislature, I have the honor to inform you that it was virtually rejected, being laid on the table I interested a distinguished member of our Senate in its presentation, and, in addition, wrote a letter which, under ordinary circumstances, would have insured its respectful consideration, having expunged the word black' from the petition; as no one, I apprehend, would suppose that the Legislature of State in which slavery was established by law would, for a moment, tolerate a petition based upon the supposition that the African race had equal political rights with the white race. But, after your petition was forwarded, came the treasonable and murderous invasion of John Brown. The atrocity of this act, countenanced as it manifestly was by a great party at the North, as shown by the sympathy felt for him and the honors paid to his memory, has extinguished the last spark of fraternal feeling for the peo ple of the North. We now look upon you as our worst enemies. Whilst we are all living under a Constitution which secures to us our right to our slaves, the results of which in truth are more beneficial to the whole North, and especially to the New England States, than to us, you are secretly plotting murderous inroads into our peaceful country, and endeavoring to incite our slaves to cut the throats of our wives and children. Can you believe that this state of things can last? We now look upon you as our worst ene mies, and are now ready to separate from you this movement, because they see in it a power which Measures are now in progress as far as possible to es tablish non-intercourse with you, and to proscribe all WENDELL PHILLIPS said, no question is more im- articles of Northern manufacture or origin, including New England teachers. We can live without you

element of national wealth, or conducive to the happiness or comfort of the people.

In conclusion, let me assure you this is written more in sorrow than in anger. I am not a politician, of the Union. I am now in favor of a separation, unless you immediately retrace your steps, and give the necessary guarantees, by the passage of appropricent son, a man was thrown into prison until he ate laws, that you will faithfully abide by the com- could pay a fine of \$200. A statement of the case promises of the Constitution, by which alone the slave- showed it to be one of peculiar cruelty, and the Presholding States can with safety or honor remain in the Union. But that this will be done, I have very little hope, as 'madness seems to rule the hour'; and as you have thus constituted yourselves our enemies, lington, and not pardoned till after sixty days' conyou must not be surprised at finding that we are J. J. ORMOND. Mrs. J. E. Jones then read to the Convention a very

ably written address on the political position of woman in America. Mrs. F. D. Gage and Mrs. TRACY CUTLER follow ed, making effective closing speeches.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After brief remarks by Susan B. Anthony, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

MARTHA C. WRIGHT, President. BLIZABETH M. POWELL, Secretaries.

The lady Secretaries above will please accept the thanks of the Printers of the Liberator for the methodical, plain and legible manner in which they prepared the manuscript of these proceedings for the press. Why! they have done quite as well as even men could do !]

From the New York Tribune. BRACKETT'S BUST OF JOHN BROWN.

The best things of this world never obtrude themselves on public notice. Walking up Washington street, one may see plenty of rich jewelry sparkling in the windows, graceful statuettes, and vases moulded into every form of beauty. But the gem of gems, the thing most worth seeing in all the city, is in an artist's studio, up two flights of stairs, No. 24 Tremont-row,

There those who visit Boston can see Brackett's wonderful bust of John Brown. That the whole press has not lauded it, with one universal chorus of praise, is merely because the name of John Brown is, at this time, an apple of discord. Those who knew the martyred hero well, pro

nounce it an admirable likeness. Such is the written testimony of Sennott, the lawver who was with him during his trial. The artist labored under the disadvantage of not being allowed to enter the prison when he went to Virginia for the purpose of making this bust. But a friend took accurate measurements for him, and he had enlarged photographs to guide him. It is also a fortunate circumstance that he chanced to meet John Brown in the streets of Boston several months before his brave bearing at Harper's Ferry had made him world-famous. The expression a sculptor.' He looked after him earnestly, and went back in order to pass him again. Upon inquiring who it was, he was told, 'That is old John Brown of Kansas.' The strong impression then made on his mind had much to do with his subsequent desire of going to Virginia for the purpose of modeling his head. The Virginians refused to grant opportunities for this work, partly because they suspected he and continues it in her right. 2nd. It also secure was secretly employed to make a plan of the jail with property belonging to a woman already married, a view to rescue, and partly because they wanted the rents, profits, &c., of it to her, the same as if view to rescue, and partly because they wanted John Brown to die, and there to be 'an end of him." as some of them expressed it; a wish which does not band's debts; and it releases the husband from liaseem to be in a very fair way of fulfillment.

When the artist returned, his soul was so con pletely absorbed in his work that John Brown was continually before him, in the dreams of the night and the mental visions of the day. He read attenuvely all his writings and sayings, in order to bepermits her husband to use her property in busicome thoroughly imbued with his character. With
ness, said property shall be liable for his debts contraordinary that he should be traordinary that he should have produced an excellent likeness. But it required genius to make it so alive. It is this that makes it impress me more deeply than anything I have seen of modern sculpture. There are many statues with graceful outline, and their time and to profits of their labor, earnings ways wanting. In Brackett's Bust of Brown, the while the marital relation exists. the man looks through the features won derfully. Any good judge that examines it, without knowing whom it was intended to portray, would and makes married women eligible to such position. say, 'There is a man of strong will and lofty courage; kindly of heart, and religious to the very core of his being.'

A Boston gentleman, who had lived much in Angelo's Moses!' Other visitors have also observed this resemblance. But Mr. Brackett has never seen which connects the two in the imagination of the spectator. This is not surprising, when we reflect that Michael Angelo had for his ideal the ancient hero who led his brethren out of bondage at the command of Jehovah, and Brackett sought to embody the modern hero, whose soul was filled with the same

That the effect produced on my mind is not peculiar, I will prove by two witnesses, whose prejudices ics. The sculptor's conservative friends were, of course, not pleased with the object of his visit to Virginia. One of them, meeting him in State street a short time ago, said, 'What are you doing now, Brackett?' 'I have just finished my bust of John Brown,' was the reply. Ah, I was sorry to hear of you,' said the Conservative. The sculptor replied, An artist must seek materials where he can find A few days afterward, the Hunker gentleman called to see the bust of Choate. As he stood before it, he glanced furtively, from time to time, at the head of John Brown, which stood near by. It seemed to attract him powerfully; for he soon turned and gazed straint to which she is now subjected, and would upon it. At last, he asked, 'Is that a good likeness? Those who know John Brown well, agree in telling me so,' replied the Sculptor. The Hunker looked at to think it was a fancy sketch.' In the presence of that calm, strong, reverential head, he could not repeat the words, 'An old murderer.' An artist who was extremely hostile to John Brown after looking at this magnificent head, exclaimed,

The old curse! He ought to be ashamed of himself, for making all the rest of us look so mean ! This remarkable bust is ordered in marble. There are also many orders for copies in plaster. Admira-

ble photographs of it are for sale; but, of course, the best of photographs can never do entire justice to Should this head be dug up, after lying buried for centuries, and there should be no clue to its history,

it would at once take conspicuous rank in galleries o Art, and men would say to each other, 'It might be a head of Jupiter, were there not something so Christian in its character.' L. MARIA CHILD. RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. A bill is now before the Legislature of New York, and will probably be

passed, exempting the earnings of a married woman from attachment for the debts of her husband, and giving her the exclusive control of her earnings, as she now has of the property which she possessed at sm is not an the time of her marriage.

Mr. Garrison-The 'humane deed' mentioned in the last Liberator, for which some one is anxious President Buchanan should 'have due credit,' when and have always until now been a strenuous friend fully stated and viewed in its connections, reflects anything but 'credit.'

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

It is stated that, for harboring his own finne ident at once pardoned him.'

I suppose reference is made to the case of Manuel Moran, who was imprisoned for this offence in Wash-A father does what God and nature suggest an

enjoin, and what no law can forbid; and for performing this duty, he is cruelly imprisoned to pay a fine of \$200 in the capital of this Republic! And the President, being informed that it is a case of 'pecu liar cruelty,' and humbly petitioned after sixty days, orders the prison-door to be opened. Blessed Christianity, 'to open the prison-door, and let the opressed go free'! Proclaim it to the world as 'a triumph of the gospel in America'! Had such a thing been done to one of our native-born Americans by a savage tribe, how much bloodshed might have been caused! But when performed by our enlightened Christian government, led off by our eminently pious President, all is so quiet that the left hand scarcely knows what the right hand does.

It was but few days ago that our good Christian President made another series of prompt and feeling visits to one of these little ones' in a Washington prison; yet it all went off so quietly that no one would have again thought of the fact, had not the lessed results appeared, of late, in the 'serious' bearing of this subject of these benign visits. But, in this case of Manuel Moran, we, the people,

should have some 'credit.' It was in our capital, where our laws are enforced, that this father was fined and imprisoned sixty days for doing what God and nature would frown on him for not doing. But he was one of those 'who (in this country) have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.' Besides, his son was a slave, and we have nothing to do with slavery where it exists.' The son was the property ' of one of 'our Southern brethren,' which the Constitution binds us to protect. These constitutional rights' must be sacredly preserved-human rights, a father's duty, a mother's affection, 'selfevident truths,' to the contrary notwithstanding. We are a law-abiding and Bible-loving people,' and conquer all these prejudices. J. H. F. Boston, Feb. 25, 1860.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN, &c. Senator Parish, of the Huron and Eric district, has introduced a bill in the Senate, to define the rights, of married women in relation to holding prop-Ferry had made him world-famous. The expression erty, &c., and the bill occupied the attention of the of the face and the carriage of the head attracted his Senate in Committee of the Whole, on Monday. artistic eye. He said to himself, 'There's a head for As the matter is one which interests a large class of readers of both sexes, we clip as follows from the official reports :-Mr. Jones moved to strike out all after the enact-

ing clause.

she were single, excepting in so far as the property may already have become liable for her husbility for the debts of the wife, whether contracted before or after marriage.

Sec. 3 Allows married women to take by inher-

itance, devise, &c., and to sell, &c., any property, the same as an unmarried woman, and it shall be from her husband's authority-provided, that if she

Sec. 4 Enables married women to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead, &c., as if they were sin-gle, except as to their husbands. No such proceedings to abate by marriage.

Sec. 5 Allows women during coverture, right to exquisitely cut; but the soul, that made the marble &c .- provided, husband and wife shall be jointly exquisitely cut; but the soul, that made the marble and severally bound for the support, &c., of their seem to breathe in ancient sculpture, is almost allowed and severally bound for the support, &c., of their own children and for their own mutual support

before marriage, to act in that capacity afterwards Sec. 7 Contracts between persons in contempla tion of marriage, to remain in force after marriage.

Mr. Parish expatiated upon the evils of the ex isting laws in relation to women, and advocated A Boston gentleman, who had lived much in revolution in the premises. He was in favor of sc-Europe, exclaimed, 'It is singularly like Michael curing to women the fullest legal rights compatible with their natural rights. He said the first three sections of the bill are almost verbatim the law now on the statute books of New York. He did not Michael Angelo's Moses, nor any representation of it. claim that the measure is altogether a new thing, In fact, the similarity is merely in character. It is although it is new here. He submitted that ar the sublime expression, the air of moral grandeur, equalization of the rights of men and women would contribute to the welfare of society. Among other reforms he thought it would be apt to effect, would be a reduction of divorce cases, and he was opposed to laws which require women to go out of legal ex-

istence upon entering the marriage condition.

Mr. Cox was not satisfied with the arguments of the gentlemen for his bill. He recognized progress in society, but did not regard the making the direction of the interests of husbands and wives morand more several, in the right line of progress. He regarded it wise legislation to protect and make would have predisposed them to be unfavorable crit- more sacred the family relation. The bill before the committee would not do this, as it makes distinctions and interests which should be united. The true policy is to protect the personal independence of the wife, but make the interests of husbands and wives joint, and closely united as possible.

Mr. Jones thought that the existing statute meets the necessities of the case, if men and their wiver your going to Virginia. It will be a great injury to would live together as they should do. He thought infidelity increased in proportion to the legislation which makes separate the interests of husband and them; and rarely can such material be found as the our being. It is declaring that man and his wife wife, in contravention of a law of the author of head of John Brown. You had better come and see it.' 'Not I. The old murderer!' was the abrupt like the partnership interest alluded to by the genanswer. 'Then come and look at the bust of Choate; the completed that also,' said Mr. Brackett, such as is contemplated by marriage, it was but a Mr. Parish thought the progress contemplated by the bill would not affect the sanctity of the mar-

riage relation, but would produce happy results. He thought it just to relieve the wife from the reromote the objects of marriage.

Mr. Monroe objected to the bill, because he did

not believe in the philosophy which underlies legislation to protect the rights of married women. it thoughtfully, and said, 'I would give a good deal happiness of the family will be best promoted, the nearer you can come to perfect unity. Hence he was opposed to legislation that tends to make husband and wife separate powers. Just in proportion as unity is promoted you increase the family and as unity is promoted you increase the family and social happiness. He deemed it indispensable to the happiness of a couple, that one or the other should go as nearly out of legal existence as possible, and ald not discover the evils resulting from it which his friend from Erie seemed to deprecate. He thought the worst off family in the world, is the family without a head; and the natural tender bills like this is apt to destroy that headship in the amily and promote discord.

Mr. Key would not support the bill of the Senator from Erie, but he was fully of the opinion that

there should be further legislation in Ohio for the protection of the property and carnings of married women. Separate property and the right to receive their own carnings, would afford greater security against bad treatment. The slow progress of legislative reform on this subject was attributable to the fact that General Assemblies were composed chiefly of married men; and it was apparent that the great body of this class of citizens were dethere should be further legislation in Ohio for the the great body of this class of citizens were de-termined not only to possess wives, but also to ap-propriate to themselves everything which their

Mr. Cuppy concurred with Mr. Key. The motion to strike out all after the enacting use was carried .- Ohio Paper.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

YOURSELF.

To the Ed's of Evangelist:—My age is fully. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been quite thin. About the lat of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Peter. On. I, seconding to the directions, and have the circumstance of the same compared three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My lair is now almost restored to its original color, and the last appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SERE TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly advantage to one who was in dease. DYE, BUT OFERALES COOK THE SERE.
TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly a
advantage to one who was in danger of because
bald. Rev. M. THACHER Rev. M. THACHER Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 184

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union Union Casterna

Murfreesooro , zennesono ime last mare . Madam—I would state, that some time last mare I concluded ... I found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to Exchange a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Rese. en, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced with a er, &c., and give it a trial. but very irregularly; but notwindstanding the me, ularity, I found that its influence was defined to ularity, I found that its influence was defined to ble, the falling off of hale class, and my let, ble, the fall were quite gray, were given ble, The Falling or quite GRAY, WERE CRISED to which before were quite GRAY, WERE CRISED to which before were quite stated to be a seen of its BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it right trial, but, from what I have seen of its effect in by own case, I have reason to believe that it is enable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz, right of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz, right. VENT THE HAIR PROM PALLING OFF, and to know GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK

Editor ' Ladies' Repository, Cincinnet I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zrinklan

mum with much satisfaction in dressing my wand children's hair. After trying various article manfactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation is reco mending yours as the best I have ever used. It the thair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains a any position desired. Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Ales

cate, Buffalo, N. Y. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the les

I have ever known. It has restored my har to a Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sc. Angua and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

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

· Having used numerous specifies to little pupes, I discarded all, believing them to be of no rules, & I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zibba samum, yet personal friends prévailed on me to m effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bei

nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but ha me gained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holinen, beis . Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, fast among our other advertisements, we insert from atual experiment. That it promotes the growth dis-hair where baldness had commenced, we have the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify his good effects."

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

I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Heir Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glary' which belongs to old men to the original hae of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to done tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it will the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as invaluable dressing for the hair.'

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Present, Laurentier, England.

Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marrely After was restored to its natural color,-not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dat I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy it answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

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

HAYTI. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parife street,

Brooklyn. I am happy to bear testimony to the value at efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the ms. literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the st

of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wi-

· It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till st know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunit and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Al len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres, Sec. Board of Es

weation R. D. Church, 337 Broadeny, N. I., ad New Baltimore, Greene county, N. I. 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 presented the fallist of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its

original glossy and beautiful black! Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamus have produced all the effects described in her aden

tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully reconnend it to those whose hair may either begin in the in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y.

"I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev. M. C. KLING Lescistown, Pennsylvania. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and can

ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it a your directions require. Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. E.

We think very highly of your preparations, is have no doubt, if you had an agent in this uning a large quantity might be disposed of. Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Minima) to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in storess island, her hair and scalp were in a very unless condition. condition. After trying various articles with writes to the Admin of the writes to the Admin of writes to the American Baptist, - I beet dense much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Alm. World's Hair Restorer and Zylobaismum: I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but sent. any thing that so materially and permanently bested me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

We think that if these fail to convisce, with tess than a trial will. Some few dealers try to solution on which they make more profit than on these; shed INSIST on having these.

These are the only preparations experied is an Quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the los

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to a bottle. Balsam, \$\frac{7}{2}\$ cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, \$\frac{3}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to Broome Street, New York.

The Genusia has the S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to outside strapes and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottlesses other is genuine. Signing the name by other is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim is offence.

DO TE num, in a pollars, IF All relating to be directe D' Ad erted thro The The Pennsylva LIBERATOR

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To Th dal Comm cebta of UND QUE PRILLIPS.

WM. VOI

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SOLD BY EVERY DRUG AND FANCE GOOD DESIGNATION OF LA

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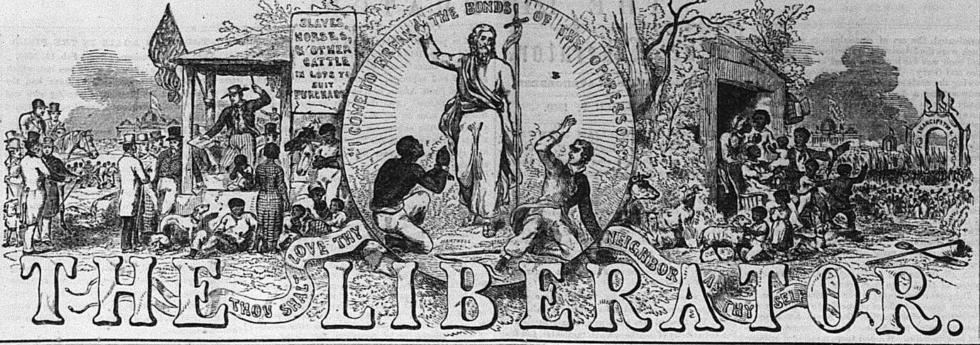
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the this of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-ON QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL



WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

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

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

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

VOL. XXX. NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1524.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. IN THE U. S. SENATE, FEB. 29,

On the Admission of Kansas into the Union. The first portion of this speech is a condensed histerical sketch of the progress of events in this country. The more important portion is the following :-

The choice party and the Republican party. Its principles and policy are, therefore, justly and even pressarily examined. I know of only one policy which it has adopted or avowed-namely, the saving of the Territories of the United States, it possible, by constitutional and lawful means, from being homes for slavery and polygamy. Who, that considers where this nation exists, of what races it composed, in what age of the world it acts its part on the public stage, and what are its predomastitutions, customs, habits and sentiments, doubts that the Republican party can and will, if unwaveringly faithful to that policy, and just and loyal in all beside, carry it into triumphal success? To doubt is to be uncertain whether civilization can improve or Christianity save mankind.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

I may, perhaps, infer from the necessity of the case, that it will, in all courts and places, stand by the freedom of speech and of the press, and the constitutional rights of freemen everywhere; that will favor the speedy improvement of the public domain by homestead laws, and will encourage mining, manufacture and internal commerce, with pedial connections between the Atlantic and Patile States-for all these are important interests of redom. For all the rest, the national emergenes, not individual influences, must determine, as sciety goes on, the policy and character of the Republican party. Already bearing its part in legis-lation and in treaties, it feels the necessity of being practical in its care of the national health and life, while it leaves metaphysical speculation to those whose duty it is to cultivate the ennobling science of political philosophy.

WHAT IT ENCOUNTERS.

But in the midst of these subjects, or rather, beore fully reaching them, the Republican party encounters, unexpectedly, a new and potential issueme prior, and therefore paramount to all others, national life and death. Just as if so much had not been already conceded; nay, just as if nothing at all had ever been conceded, to the interet of capital invested in men, we hear menaces of disunion, louder, more distinct, more emphatic than ever, with the condition annexed, that they shall be executed the moment that a Republican Administration, though constitutionally elected, thill assume the Government.

I do not certainly know that the people are pre-

pared to call such an Administration to power. only, that through a succession of floods which never greatly excite, and ebbs which never ism rises continually higher and higher. They are probably wise, whose apprehensions admonish them that it is already strong enough for effect.

HAS IT PLUCK ?

Hitherto the Mepublican party has been content with one self-intercognitory—how many votes it can east? These threats enforce another—has it determination specific to east them? This latter question touches its spirit and its pride. I am quite sure, however, Sant as it has hitherto practised self-denial in so many other forms, it will, in this Esther with all ambition, and will consider these attracedinary declamations sectionsly, and with a met moderation. It would be a waste of words to demonstrate that they are unconstitutional, and equally idle to show that the responsibility for dismion, altempted or effected, must not rest with those who in the exercise of constitutionar authority maintain the government, but with those who unonstitutionally engage in the mad work of sub-

What are the excuses for these menaces? They resolve themselves into this, that the Republican party in the North is hostile to the South. But it dready is proved to be a majority in the North; it is, therefore, practically the people of the North.
Will it not still be the same North that has forborne with you so long, and conceded to you so much? Can you justly assume that affection which has oplying, can all at once change to hatred intense and inexorable?
You say that the Republican party is a sectional

one. Is the Democratic party less sectional? Is it easier for us to bear your sectional sway, than for you to bear ours? Is it unreasonable that for once e should alternate? But is the Republican party sectional? Not unless the Democratic party is.

The Republican party prevails in the House of Representatives so Representatives sometimes; the Democratic party in the Senate always. Which of the two is the most proscriptive? Come, if you will, into the ates, into the State of New York, anywhere from Lake Erie to Sag Harbor, among my neigh-bors in the Owasco valley, hold your conventions, nominate your candidates, address the people, submit to them, fully, earnestly, cloquently, all your complaints and grievances of northern disloyalty, oppression, perfidy; keep nothing back, speak just as freely and as loudly there as you do here; you will have hospitable welcomes, and appreciating audiences with ballet here as you for all the votes. andiences, with ballot-boxes open for all the votes you can win. Are you less sectional than this? axtend to us the same privileges, and I will engage that you will very soon have in the South as many Republicans as we have Democrats in the North. There is, however, a better test of nationality than the accidental location of parties. Our policy of labor in the Territories was not sectional, in the first borty years of the Republic. Its nature inhere. It will be national again, during the third forty years, and forever afterwards. It is not wise eneficent for us alone or injurious to you alone. Its effects are equal, and the same for us all.

THAT THE REPUBLICANS ARE ACCUSED OF.

You accuse the Republican party of ulterior and cret designs. How can a party that counts its totes in this land of free speech and free press by the hundreds of thousands, have any secret designs? Who is the conjuror, and where are the hidden springs by which he can control its uncongregated and with and widely-dispersed masses, and direct them to objets unseen and purposes unavowed? But what are these hidden purposes? You name only one. That one is to introduce negro equality among you.

Suppose we had the power to change your social rystem: what warrant have you for supposing that we would carry negro equality among you? We know, and we will show you, if you will only give leed, that what our system of labor works out, wherever it works out anything, is the equality of white men. The laborer in the free States, no matter how homely a his account in the free States, no matter how homely a his account in the free States, no matter how homely a his account in the free States, no matter how homely a his account in the free States.

veloped and perfected among them all, is wiser and better than any foreign State I know. Is it, then, in any, and in which of the States I have named.

We will not suffer ourselves here to dwell on any his skin exhaled contagion, answer. You find him petuate alienation. always in the State where labor is ever free. Did Washington, Jefferson, and Henry, when they implored you to relinquish your system and accept the one we have adopted, propose to sink you down to the level of the African, or was it their desire to. exalt all white men to a common political elevation?

our system on you. We are excluded justly, wisely, and contentedly, from all political power and re-sponsibility in your capital States. You are sovereign on the subject of slavery within your own borders, as we are on the same sabject within our borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. We are not distrustful of the result. We have wisely, as we think, exercised ours to protect and perfect the manhood of the members of the State. The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns, within the Union is divided between us by unmistakable boundaries. You have your fifteen distinct parts; we eighteen parts, equally distinct. Each must be maintained in order that the whole may be preserved. If ours should be assailed, within or without, by any enemy, or for any cause, and we shall have need, we shall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be so assailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equiva-lent of our own. We cannot, indeed, accept your system of capital or its ethics. That would be to surrender and subvert our own, which we esteem to be better. Besides, if we could, what need for any division into States at all? You are equally at liberty to reject our system and its ethics, and to maintain the superiority of your own by all the forces of persuasion and argument. We must, inand future States growing up in the great public pose in Virginia by invasion, involving servile domain. Discussion, then, being unavoidable, what could be more wise than to conduct it with mutual toleration and in a fraternal spirit?

You complain that Republicans discourse too boldly and directly, when they express with confidence their belief that the system of labor will, in perience of the beneficent working of our system the end, be universally accepted by the capital as we have enjoyed, we have had these new illusentirely discourage me, the volume of RepublicanStates, acting for themselves, and in conformity trations in Kansas and Virginia, of the existence
among us of a class of men so misguided and so too unreservedly books designed to advocate eman-desperate as to seek to enforce their peculiar principation. But, surely, you can hardly expect the ciples by the sword, drawing after it a need for the Federal Government, or the political parties of the further illustration, by their punishment, of that nation, to maintain a censorship of the press or of great moral truth, especially applicable in a Redebate. The theory of our system is, that error of public, that they who take up the sword as a opinion may in all cases safely be tolerated where weapon of controversy shall perish by the sword. are exhibited on your side of the great argument the more lamentable because they were innocent than our own? lessons and the example. Thomas Jefferson ad-dressed Dr. Price, an Englishman, concerning his their judgment to the real nature of their criminal

> rity ready to adopt it in practice; a minority which, for weight and worth of character, preponderates tacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression tacle of justice in conflict where the sacred side is gaining daily the offenders.
>
> —a conflict where the sacred side is gaining daily the offenders.
>
> Posterity will decide in all the recent cases. new recruits from the influx into office of young men, grown and growing up. * * * Be not, then, discouraged. What you have written will do a great deal of good; and could you still trouble yourself about our welfare, no man is more able to help the laboring side.'

> very anywhere, we must follow southern guides. that period of tyranny and terror has been acbut we, whose nativity, reckoned under the North Star, has rendered us somewhat superstitious, must be excused for constancy in following the guidance of those who framed the national ship, and gave us the chart for its noble voyage.

SOMETHING FURTHER ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY Vice President of the United States has induced me to weigh carefully the testimony he has given on the subject of the hostility against the South imputed to the Republican party, as derived from the relations of the representatives of the two parties relations of the representatives of the two parties at this capital. He says that he has seen here, in the representatives of the lower Southern States, a most resolute and earnest spirit of resolute and earnest spiri most resolute and earnest spirit of resistance to the servitude, as wanting that power, which is the root Republican party; that he perceives a sensible loss and source of all liberty, to dispose of and economize of that spirit of brotherhood and that feeling of in the land which God hath given them, as members loyalty, together with that love for a common country, which are at last the surest cement of the Union; so that, in the present unhappy condition of affairs, he is almost tempted to exclaim, that we due esteem, be thought no better than slaves and vasile bearing high their heads, they can, in due esteem, be thought no better than slaves and vasile bearing high their heads, they can, in due esteem, be thought no better than slaves and vasile bearing high their heads, they can, in the land which God nath given them, as members of family in their own home and free inheritance. are dissolving, week by week and month by month; sals born in the tenure and occupation of another inthat the threads are gradually fretting themselves as under; and a stranger might suppose that the Executive of the United States was the President as a free government. of two hostile Republics. It is not for me to gaise The Republican party knows, as the whole coun a doubt upon the correctness of this dark picture, try will ultimately come to understand, that the a dot upon the contents of this dark picture, in oblest objects of national life must perish, if that concerned; but I must be indulged in the opinion life itself shall be lost, and therefore it will accept that I can pronounce as accurately concerning the the issue tendered. It will take up the word Unio Northern or Republican representatives here as any which others are so willing to renounce, and, comone. I know their public haunts and their private bining it with that other glorious thought, Liberty, one. I know their public haunts and their private ways. We are not a hostile Republic, or representatives of one. We confer together, but only as the organs of every party do, and must do, in a political system which obliges us to act sometimes as partisans, while it requires us always to be patriots and statesmen. Differences of opinion, even on the subject of slavery, with us are political, not social or personal differences. There is not one dispartly for there is no other. Will the Democratic party, for there is no other. Will the Democratic party, for there is no other.

teen of our thirty-three States are free-labor States, been more patient, and never loved the representa-There they are: Maine, New Hampshire, Massa-tives of other sections more, than now. We bear chusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Concecticut, New Hes ame testimony for the people around us here, York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, California and Oregon. I do not array them in contrast with the capital States. I am no assailant of the same testimony for all the districts and the same testimony for all the same testimony for the people around us here. States. All of the States are parcels of my own states we represent. The people of the North are country—the best of them not so wise and great as not enemies, but friends and brethren of the South, I am sure it will hereafter be; the State least defaithful and true as in the days when death has

that negro equality offends the white man's pride? evidences of a different temper in the South; but Throughout the wide world, where is the State we shall be content with expressing our belief that where class and caste are so utterly extinguished as hostility that is not designedly provoked, and that they are in each and every one of them? Let the cannot provoke retaliation, is an anomaly that must European immigrant, who avoids the African as if be traced to casual excitements, which cannot per-

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

A canvass for a presidential election, in some remored you to reiniquish your system and accept the me we have adopted, propose to sink you down to he level of the African, or was it their desire to a common political elevation?

But we do not seek to force, or even to intrude, no party could cast more than a plurality of votes.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRAGEDY.

The gloom of the late tragedy in Virginia rested on the Capitol from the day when Congress assembled. While the two great political parties were peacefully, lawfully and constitutionally, though zealously, conducting the great national issue between free labor and capital labor for the Territories to its popular solution, through the trials of the ballot, operating directly or indirectly on the various departments of the Government, a band of excep-tional men, contemptuous equally of that great question and of the parties to the controversy, and impatient of the constitutional system which con-fines the citizens of every State to political action by suffrage in organized parties within their own borders, inspired by an enthusiasm peculiar to themselves, and exasperated by grievances and wrongs that some of them had suffered by inroads of armed propagandists of slavery in Kansas, unlawful as their own retaliation was, attempted to subvert slavery in Virginia by conspiracy, ambush, invasion and force. The method we have adopted, of appealing to the reason and judgment of the people, to be pronounced by suffrage, is the only one by which free government can be maintained anywhere, and the only one, as yet devised, which is in harmony with the spirit of the Christian re-ligion. While generous and charitable natures will probably concede that John Brown and his assodeed, mutually discuss both systems. All the ciates acted on earnest though fatally erroneous world discusses all systems. Especially must we discuss them since we have to decide, as a nation, discuss them since we have to decide, as a nation, agree that this attempt to execute an unlawful puragree that this attempt to execute an unlawful puragree that this attempt to execute an unlawful puragree that the same of the control of the contr was an act of sedition and treason, and criminal in just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human happiness and human life.

· · ITS ACTORS. It is a painful reflection that, after so long an exreason is left free to combat it. Will it be claimed In the latter case, the lamented deaths of so many that more of moderation and tenderness in debate citizens, slain from an ambush and by surprise—all We all learned our polemics, as victims of a frenzy kindled without their agency in well as our principles, from a common master, far distant fires—the deaths even of the offenders
We are sure that we do not, on our side, exceed his themselves, pithable, although necessary and just, treatise on emancipation in America, in this fashion: (enterprise; the alarm and consternation naturally Southward of the Chesapeake, your book will find moment the fear that our whole system, with all its but few readers concurring with it in sentiment, on the subject of slavery. From the mouth to the head of the Chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake, the bulk of the people will apole the chesapeake. leading event lent an air of probability : surely all these constituted a sum of public misery which for weight and worth of character, prependerates against the greater number who have not the courage ought to have satisfied the most morbid appetite for to divest their families of a property which, however, social horrors. But, as in the case of the gunto divest their families of a property which, however, social horrors. But, as in the case of the gun-keeps their consciences unquiet. Northward of the powder plot, and the Salem witcheraft, and the keeps their consciences unquiet. Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find here and there an opponent to your doctrine, as you may find here and there a actors were swiftly followed by another and kinrobber or a murderer; but in no greater number. dred class, who sought to prolong and widen the which we may turn our eyes for the interesting spec-tacle of justice in conflict with avarice and oppression less equally of complicity and of sympathy with

where political responsibility for public disasters must fall; and posterity will give little heed to our instructions. It was not until the gloomy reign of Domitian had ended, and liberty and virtue ound assured refuge under the sway of the milder You see, sir, that when we go for or against sla- Nerva, that the historian arose whose narrative of

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE UNION PARTY.

The Republican party being thus vindicated against the charge of hostility to the South, which has been offered in excuse for the menaces of unconstitutional resistance in the event of its success, feel well assured that it will sustain me in meeting A profound respect and friendly regard for the them in the spirit of the defender of the English Commonwealth:

Surely, they that shall boast as we do to be a free nation, and having the power, shall not also have the

social or personal differences. There is not one dis- party, for there is no other. Will the Democratic unionist or disloyalist among us all. We are alto- party take up the assault? The menaces of disunion be how humble his occupation, is a white man, and gether unconscious of any process of dissolution are made, though not in its name, yet in its behalf.

The how humble his occupation, is a white man, and gether unconscious of any process of dissolution are made, though not in its name, yet in its behalf. It must avow or disavow them. Its silence thus

far, is portentous, but is not alarming. The effect and spinners of Massachusetts, the stevedores of of its intimidation, if successful, would be to continue the rule of the Democratic party, though a Peak, and California, the wheat-growers of Indiana, minority, by terror. It certainly ought to need no the cotton and sugar planters on the Mississippi, more than this to secure the success of the Republiamong the voluntary citizens from every other land can party. If, indeed, the time has come when the not less than the native born, the Christian and the their challenge to the combat was always the war-ery of victory. But, if it shall prove otherwise, then the world will all the sooner know that every party in this country must stand on Union ground; on the altar of the country; that, although a party may have never so much of prestige, and never such traditional merit, yet, if it be lacking in the one virtue of loyalty to the Union, all its advantages will be unavailing; and then obnoxious as, through long cherished and obstinate prejudices, the Republican party is in the capital State, yet even there it will advance like an army with banners, winning

THE UNION TERROR EXCITORS.

Those who seek to awaken the terrors of disunion seem to me to have too hastily considered the conditions under which they are to make their attempt. Who believes that a Republican administration and Congress could practice tyranny under a Constitution which imposes so many checks as ours? Yet that tyranny must not only be practised, but must be intolerable, and there must be no remaining hope for constitutional relief, before forcible resistance can find ground to stand on anywhere.

The people of the United States, acting in contribunal to try and determine all political issues. They are as competent to decide the issues of today, as they have been heretofore to decide the issues of other days. They can reconsider hereafter, and reverse, if need be, the judgment they shall pronounce to day, as they have more than once reconsidered and reversed their judgments in former

Nor is any new or special cause for revolution likely to occur under a Republican administration. We are engaged in no new transaction, not even the North American continent, and reflect the rays country becomes calm once more; and then we find of the sun throughout his whole passage from one to the other of the great oceans. They erected thirteen of its colums all at once. These are standors added twenty more; even we who are here have shaped and elevated three of that twenty, and all these are as firm and steadfast as the first thirteen; and more will yet be necessary, when we shall have rested from our labors. Some among us prefer for these columns a composite material; others, the pure, white marble. Our fathers and predecessors differed in the same way, and on the same point. What execuations should we not all unite in pronouncing on any statesman who heretofore, from mere disappointment and disgust at being overruled in his choice of materials for any column then to be quarried, should have laid violent hands on the imperfect structure, and brought it down to the earth, there to remain a wreck, instead of a citadel of a world's best hopes

THE FOLLY OF DISUNION THREATS.

I remain now in the opinion I have uniformly tpressed here and elsewhere, that these hasty threats of disunion are so unnatural that they will find no hand to execute them. We are of one race, language, liberty, and faith; engaged, indeed, in varied industry; but even that industry, so diversineous, and though living under a consolidated Gov-turned against you, so that ernment, ever maintained. We languish through-aims may yet be attained. out, if one joint of our Federal frame is smitten; while it is certain that a part dissevered must compact, and that a breach, by one of the States or

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS MECHANISM.

that surpassed all previous understanding among judging from analogy, it is presumed he will have men, adapted it to these inherent elements of human to die. There were people of good feeling and benature. He strangely, blindly misunderstands the nevolence in Charlestown and vicinity, who, after consent and renewal, without which it must cease. No, go where you will, and to what class you may, with commissions for your fatal service in one hand, and your bounty counted by the hundred or the thousand pieces of silver in the other, a thousand registers will rise up for every recruit you can engage. On the banks equally of the St. Lawrence and of the Rio Grande, on the Atlantic and on the Pacific coasts, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and in the dells of the Rocky Mountains, among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland, the waves

Democratic party must rule by terror, instead of Jew, among the Indians on the prairies, the conturuling through conceded public confidence, then it macious Mormon in the Desert, the Africans free, is quite certain that it cannot be dismissed from the Africans in bondage, the inmates of hospitals is quite certain that it cannot be dismissed from power too soon. Ruling on that odious principle, it cannot long save either the Constitution or public liberty. But I shall not believe the Democratic party will consent to stand in this position, though it does through the action of its representatives seem to cover and sustain those who threaten disunion. I know the Democracy of the North. I know them now in their wasing strength. I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they possible disunionist among them all. I believe they will be as faithful to the Union now as they were in the bygone days when their ranks were full, and glorious than this? And by these simple interro-

more free, more gentle, more beneficeat, or more glorious than this? And by these simple interrogations you will be silenced and confounded.

Mr. President, we are perpetually forgetting this subtle and complex, yet obvious and natural mechanism of our Constitution, and because we do forget ism of our Constitution; and because we do forget it, we are continually wondering how it is that a that the American people will sustain no party that it, we are continually wondering how it is that a is not capable of making a sacrifice of its ambition Confederacy of thirty and more States, covering regions so vast, and regulating interests so various of so many millions of men, constituted and conditioned so diversely, works right on. We are continually looking to see it stop and stand still, or fall suddenly into pieces. But, in truth, it will not stop; it cannot stop; it was made not to stop, but to keep in motion—in motion always, and without force. For my own part, as this wonderful mathe favor of the whole people, and it will be armed with the national confidence and support, when it shall be found the only party that defends and maintains the integrity of the Union.

foree. For my own part, as this wonderful matchine, when it had newly come from the bands of the salmost divine inventors, was the admiration of my earlier years, although it was then but imperfectly known abroad, so now, when it forms the tectly known abroad, so now, when it forms the central figure in the economy of the world's civiliza-tion, and the best sympathies of mankind favor its continuance, I expect that it will stand and work right on until men shall fear its failure no more than we now apprehend that the sun will cease to hold its eternal place in the heavens.

Nevertheless, I do not expect to see this purely

popular, though majestic, system always working on unattended by the presence and exhibition of human temper and human passions. That would be to expect to enjoy rewards, benefits and blessings, without labor, care and watchfulness, an expectation contrary to divine appointment. These are with the Constitution, are the supreme the discipline of the American citizen, and he must to try and determine all political issues. fastened upon the country through its doubts and fears, confirmed by its habits and strengthened by personal interests and ambitions, is to be relaxed and changed, in order that the nation may have its just and natural and free development, then, indeed, all the winds of controversy are let loose upon times. It needs no revolution to correct any error, or prevent any danger under any circumstances. us from all points of the political compass, and we see objects and men only through hazes, mists, and doubtful and lurid lights.

The earth seems to be heaving under our feet,

and the pillars of the noble fabric that protects us in a new dispute. Our fathers undertook a great to be trembling before our eyes. But the appointed work for themselves, for us, and for our successors end of all this agitation comes at last, and always to erect a Federal empire, whose arches shall span seasonably; the tumults of the people subside; the they have betrayed us. The earth is firm as always ing now, the admiration of mankind. Their suc- we have feared so anxiously, now more firmly fixed before, and the wonderful structure, for whose safety than ever, still stands unmoved, enduring and im-

LETTER FROM THE MOTHER OF COPPIC TO GOV. LETCHER. Springdale, Iowa, 2d Mo., 2d, 1860.

GOVERNOR LETCHER-It is under circumstances of a very painful and afflicting nature that I am now induced to address thee, although personally a stranger. Some time last summer two of my sons, Edwin and Barclay, left home without informing me of their destination or designs. On hearing of the unlawful outbreak at Harper's Ferry, we learned, with great surprise and horror, that Edwin was engaged there, in an action so unlike his previous course of conduct. At first, our sympathies were enlisted on your side, feeling that you rights had been invaded. Had you let common law and justice take its course, and only punished the intruders according to their deserts, th thies of the world might still have been with you But since you have suffered yourselves to run wile fied, brings us into more intimate relations with with rage and insane revenge, which you are still each other than any other people, however homoge- endeavoring to carry to the utmost, the tide has turned against you, so that John Brown's highest Was there ever such a farce acted in a professedly

Christian nation? 'We have a law, and by our perish. You may refine as you please about the law he ought to die,' seems to have been the ruling structure of the Government, and say that it is a principle of that pretended court of justice. Fifteen northern men have been murdered, in one way by Congress, of any one article, absolves all the or another, in revenge for the five killed by them in members from allegiance, and that the States may self-defence. (If they killed more than five, you separate when they have, or fancy they have cause have not told us of it.) Poor old Brown, knocked But once try to subvert it, and you will down after he had surrendered, and then knocked find that it is a Government of the whole people- after he was down, in a most cowardly manner as individuals, as well as a compact of States-that Two were killed after they had surrendered; two every individual member of the body politic is con-seious of his interest and power in it, and knows open street; another was literally riddled with balls, that he will be helpless, powerless, hopeless, when on the bridge. One of the principal actors in this it shall have gone down. Mankind have a natural bloody deed had the audacity to boast of it in open right, a natural instinct, and a natural capacity for court. All this is contrary to the laws of war, as elf-government; and when, as here, they are suffi- well as most inhuman. Five more, after being inciently ripened by culture, they will and must have sulted by a farcical representation of the forms of self-government, and no other. termined. Two more you are probably reserving for the same fate; although one, whom you call The framers of our Constitution, with a wisdom Hazlett, no one has been found to recognize; yet

anatomy of the great system, who thinks that its getting acquainted with Edwin, finding him to be a only bonds, or even its strongest ligaments, are pleasant and benevolent man, joined their efforts the written compact, or even the multiplied and with those of his numerous friends in other parts of thoroughly ramified roads and thoroughfares of the United States, to try to have his sentence mititrade, commerce and social intercourse. These are strong indeed, but its chiefest instruments of cohesion public, of all those shameful charges cast upon him, —those which render it inseparable and indivisible— yet what was the result? Why, he must be stranare the millions of fibers of millions of contented, gled to death; and for what? To gratify a revengehappy human hearts, binding by their affections, ful feeling, so prevalent in Southern brains, when a their ambitions, and their best hopes, equally the spark of ignited combustion rarifies them. This high and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the unwise, the learned and the untutored, 'I will' for its motto, with so little specific gravity and the low, the rich and the poor, the wise and the unwise, the learned and the untutored, even the good and the bad, to a Government, the first, the last, and the only such one that has ever existed, which takes equal heed always of their wants; their wishes, and their opinions; and appeals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in peals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in the shape of true Christian dignity, is what every one's good sound sense ridicules, and God abhors. You have hanged five of your fellow-creatures, up between the heavens and the earth, for endeavoring to put into practical form the great variations of the breakened of man promulgated wants, there wishes, and their opinions; and appeals to them all, individually, once in a year, or in endeavoring to put into practical form the great two years, or at least in four years, for their expressed principles of the brotherhood of man, promulgated consent and renewal, without which it must cease.

No, go where you will, and to what class you may, and the basis of the Christian Church: thereby

Brown; but who really never signed any Constitution or pledge of allegiance to Brown; nor was he in Virginia at the time of the Harper's Ferry affair, neither has he, at any time, injured any of you.
Yet you are chasing him with biped bloodhounds
and big bloated marshals, secret patrols and spies,
and, most inhuman of all, the thousand dollars reward for him, dead or alive, to encourage the offscouring of creation to murder him, if an opportunity should offer. Some of these things I could scarcely credit, until a requisition sent from thyself to our Governor capped the climax. We all con-sidered this an insult to the Governor, as well as to the State of Iowa. Could you get Barelay, what would you have? It reminds me of Æsop's fable of the mountain in labor, which brought forth a mouse; and of David's appeal to Saul- After whom is the King of Israel come out? After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog? After a dost thou pursue? After a dead dog? After a flea?' My son is just recovering from a severe attack of asthma, so bad that he could not lie down, nor scarcely breathe; yet, all the while, rumors were after that an officer or a mob were coming to take him. Would Virginia mothers like to be placed in my situation? Our Northern Bibles say, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you'; 'Visit the widow and fatherless, and them that have none to help them.' You say, 'Hang the fatherless, chase them for a prey shoot them down. fatherless, chase them for a prey, shoot them down, let their mother's gray hairs go down to the grave with sorrow.' I would not write thus, did not facts stare me in the face. My spirit grieves for you, and my soul is in mourning for my country. Although the plans and schemes of the wicked have been confounded, and my poor consumptive boy has thus far been preserved, through all his suffering by cold and starvation in the mountains, and from the clutches of rapacious men, yet I would be willing to give up this son, also, with the addition of my own life, if, thereby, the distressed bondsmen might be liberated, and their masters purged of their sins. You hang men for murder, while, at the same time, you are encouraging it by your rewards. You are hanging men for treason, when thou thyself hath uttered treasonable sentiments in thy inaugural message, and when Southern members of Congress are continually obtruding it before the people. you want to leave the Union so badly, why don't you go? Who forbids you? Where is the Northerner who would not count it a good riddance to be clear of helping you to hold four millions of hu-man beings in slavery? Who among them would not like to see the pinions of the American Eagle stretch from Maine to California, north of Mason and Dixon's line, over a great and enlightened Republic, where free vegetation springs up and expands under the dews and rains of Heaven, and not under the tears and blood of the slave? where the cultivators of the soil are free to think and speak, and free to perform their whole duty to God and man; where the man-bunter and kidnapper is practically unknown; where honest Irishmen do not get abused and insulted, merely for saying that free labor is better than slave labor, and for trying to obtain their just dues; where respectable citizens are not driven from their homes because they hold unpopular opinions; where worthy school teachers are not sent off, at an hour's notice, for a trifling remark; where the backs of ministers of the gospel are not scored by the merciless lash; and where the jails are not filled with honest men? But if you separate, do so peaceably, and see how long you can hold your slaves without us.

Since writing the foregoing, information has been received that the second requisition has been sent from thee to Gov. Kirkwood, (the first having failed through informality.) Still pressing thy hostilities against a poor old Quaker woman and her innocent son, who never hurt a hair of thy head, nor that of the Virginians! But go the length of your chain. You are making radical abolitionists faster than scores of Northern lecturers could do it. Did it never occur to your minds that a few thousand of these might pay you a hostile visit? You seem to be giving them such strong in-vitations in your rash conduct, that it is quite uncertain what they may do. Many of them have neither the peace principles of the Society of Friends, nor the cool heads of the Republicans. Their visit, therefore, might be as unwelcome as that of the nineteen, and rather more dangerous. In conclusion, I would say, that the times appear

to be awfully portentous, and seem to predict some great calamity. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' I fear that our nation is involved in clouds and thick darkness, even that which may be felt. Has not the impress of blood been reflected from the future, glaring down upon us from our American skies? Yes, the old men have seen visions, and the young ones have dreamed dreams, reminding us of the ones have dreamed dreams, reminding us of the ancient Jews, who received signs, wonders and prophecies, that their nation should be destroyed, if they did not repent of their wickedness. But they still continued in their self-sufficiency and boasted exaltation, until, according to Josephus, their general, the Almighty left them to be destroyed. It is said that eleven hundred thousand of them miserably perished within and around the walls of Jerusalem, and the remnant were scattered among the nations of the earth. The resitive comamong the nations of the earth. The positive commands of the Creator of the universe disobeyed with impunity, although justice may have told us that they tremble for their country, because of the wicked and dangerous character of some of its institutions. The eyes of Europe are upon us; the civilized world condemns us; the Chfistian is mourning our departure from the paths of true Christian love. Thy friend,

N. B. As thou seems so very anxious to have Barclay visit you, if he chooses to go, I shall ex-pect him to receive that kind hospitality at thy house that one of thy sons would receive from me. Perhaps a few months in the genial climate of Virginia might prove beneficial to his health. I think you would soon become attached to him, as he is a pleasant boy, and loves dry jokes.

A. L. B.

COL. FORBES.

Col. Forbes, of the Harper's Ferry ' disclosures' Col. Forces, of the Harper's Ferry disclosures notoriety, quitted New York for Liverpool in the early part of November last. He left in the ship John Bright, under an assumed name, wearing a false beard and moustache, and otherwise disguised. false beard and moustache, and otherwise disguised, and gave out that he was going to Canada. His assigned reasons for recrossing the Atlantic were, first, an apprehension that he might receive a not-to-be disputed requisition for his presence in Washington; second, that his personal safety, and even existence, were endangered by the enmity and apprehensions of the persons implicated by his 'disclosures;' third, a disgust for all 'humanitarians' and Yankees. He proposes remaining in London. and Yankees. He proposes remaining in London, there to await an opportunity for resuming his former avocation of amateur Italian patriot and

The bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, which was vetoed by Gov. Medary, has been passed, over is veto, by a vote of 30 to 7.