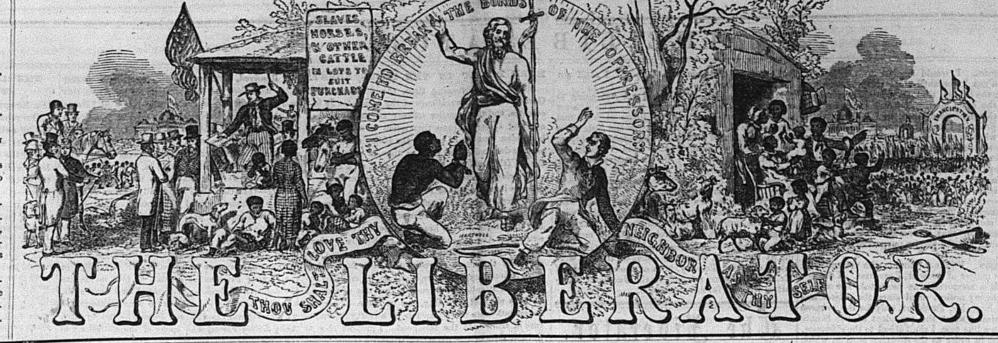
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17 The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, Ep-MUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



death, and an agreement with hell.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in FRANING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to beperpetuated, 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.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXX. NO. 17.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1531.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A CONSERVATIVE STAND.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcoral Church have safely emerged from the distracting slavery discussion which has occupied most of its time for several days. The exciting debate went over the whole ground of the slavery question, in its religious, moral, social and political bearings, from the earliest Biblical mention of domestic servitude, down to the present time. Everybody who could talk had an ample opportunity to present his particular views, and everybody who ald not, or who wisely concluded that there was nothing new to offer on such a threadbare topic, had plenty of time for reflection. The action of the Conference was therefore deliberate, and was the result of a very liberal and thorough interchange of views. And it was as follows:

The resolutions from the Eric Conference, asking the New York Conference to recommend the several Conferences to change the slavery rule so as to exclude all slaveholders without distinction from the Church, was lost by the overwhelming vote of 123 to 43. A substitute, designed to catch the votes of compromisers, limited the excommunication to those who hold slaves ' for mercenary or selfish purposes'; but even this was defeated by a vote of 91 to 89. Had the substitute been offered as an original resolution, and not as a compromise, it uld probably have received a much smaller vote. But, small as the majority was against this insidious resolution, it was enough to defeat it, and to secure the vote of New York in the next General Conference (to be held in Buffalo on the 1st of May)

for the Conservative side.
On Tuesday, a number of delegates who were absent the day previous, when the vote was taken on the Erie resolutions, or preferred not to vote at that time, recorded their votes as follows: Nays 21, yeas 2; making the entire expression of sentiment against abolitionizing the Church more than three to one .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A BOGUS SET OF MARTYRS.

The Black Republicans just now have several incipient martyrs who are anxious, in a small way, for somebody to hurt them. They are too arrant cowards to walk up to martyrdom as old John Brown did, so that their necks will be endangered, but they are nevertheless endeavoring to make peocause of freedom.

The first of these is Hyatt, who is now luxuriating in the Washington jail, because the Senate of the United States will not back down and acknowledge that he is right. The Senate, including nearly all the Black Republicans, think it easier for the contamacious Hyatt to come to them, than for them to go to him, and so he is left to vegetate within

the four stone walls of the prison.

The next is Sanborn, of Massachusetts, who furnished old Brown with money and means with which to invade a State of the Union, and commit marder and treason. The Senate wished him to tell about the affair, and accordingly despatched as officer to serve the summons. was frightened out of his five senses, and shoutad the and murder until a mob was collected, who rescued him from the hands of the officials. liges that he fears for his personal safety; and well he may, if his full connection with old Brown should come to the light, and the law be allowed

The third is Cassius M. Clay, who is lately out with a statement, that, his neighbors contemplated assumating him because he was a Black Republican. The Committee who were to do this fearful of publish a statement, be which they state that Mr. Clay has been most eraelly hoaxed. So far from any such design, his name has never been mentioned in a meeting of that Committee, except incidentally.' So he cannot be accommodated to

martyrdom just now.

The last is Booth of Wisconsin, who, like Hyatt, is luxuriating in jail, serving out a term for viola-tion of law. This martyr has just settled another little matter which has given him some trouble, and was likely to give him a good deal more. These are the set of men who are endeavoring to

foist themselves upon the public as sufferers and martyrs for Freedom's sake.—Detroit Free Press.

The colloquy between our Senator and Mr. Mason shows the former in no creditable light. In order to understand the matter fully, it is necessary to recar to the character of the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, presented to the Senate by Mr. Sumner, on the 10th inst. This memorial complained of what Mr. Sanborn called-as the telegraph reported it- a gross attempt to kidnap him, by persons claiming to act under the authority of the United States Senate.' for some time, in order to escape their efforts. his unwarranted arrest, and modestly asks redress at

the hands of the Senate.

This memorial was laid upon the table. Upon the recent reference of the warrant, with its return, and other documents in the same case, to the judi-ciary Committee, Mr. Sumner moved that this methe offensive and insulting language already report-

Mr. Mason, however, is mistaken in his remark that no arrest can be made in this case, owing to the judicial proceedings of the State of Massachusetts. The real question has not been tried. Sanborn was discharged by the Court, upon a point, in which it substantially adjudged that the warrant of the Sonate, or the action of its officer, was defective. We should regret very much to believe that Massachusetts had become, like White Friars of old, in London, an asylum and place of refuge for all such as defied the law, or had reason to evade it,—nor do THE MASK THROWN OFF.

WITH THE BROWN DISORGANIZERS.

have all along had the most vehement disavowals of sympathy with the leaders of the Harper's Ferry expedition, coupled with expressions of virtuous in-dignation that the Republican party should be even suspected of complicity with the revolutionary schemes of John Brown, or of extending to the ' poor Worth for circulating ' Helper's Crisis,' from which lunatic' any sort of aid or encouragement. But, we extract the following passage :at the same time these innocent and artful dodgers massacre perpetrated in the midst of a peaceful community, they zealously opposed the punishment of scenes. While firmly insisting that old Osawatomic Brown had no abettors in his treason, except such as took the field and actively co-operated with him, obstacles in the way at every step of its progress. Indeed, their solicitude in avoiding a full expose of the plot in all its ramifications was totally inconsistent with the theory of their innocence, and plain-sistent with the theory of their innocence, and plain-graph remarked, 'Enat trying a man accused of ly indicated that they were either active participants in or endorsers of it. Besides, at an early stage of that inquiry, the fact was established, from the terrier dog'; and he thinks that the chances of

of the world, affords an unerring test of Republican which 'twelve sad mm' from the vicinage will sincerity in this matter, and shows, beyond the pos-mete to him.—Boston Courier. sibility of a doubt, where that party stands, and what are its real sympathies in regard to the Virginia outrage. A leading member of its organiza-tion, who is known to have held a secret correspon-dence with John Brown at the time he was preparing for his descent upon Harper's Ferry, is summoned

ness that their skirts are pure and their hands unutterly to stifle investigation, and are not at all ral affinity; and, so far as the matter before the Senithers are unwrung.'-Boston Post.

MR. LOVEJOY'S TIRADE.

We have read with great disgust the speech deivered by Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, in the House of epresentatives, April 5th, on the wearisome and interminable Slavery Question. Disgust itself, how-ever, is an emotion that has distinctions and de-There is an active disgust and a passive disgust; a quick disgust and a dead disgust; a disgust that stirs and a disgust that paralyzes. The disgust that Mr. Lovejoy inspires is of the latter pugilistic authority, that 'the true British pugilist is the soul of manliness and honor.' A kind; for his speech is as stupid as it is brutal. Mr. Lovejoy is first a blockhead and then a ruffian. Mr. Lovejoy is first a blockhead and then a ruffian. Reading his speech is like sitting through a play Congress, we hear so much. It is difficult to decide which is so bitter bad that the desire to yawn and in which case the claim has most warrant. the desire to hiss keep up an 'irrepressible conflict' think there is a better chance of fair play among the in the muscles of one's face. The staple consists of pugilists; and they appear to have the advantage in the dreary, jaw-dislocating trash-the inane com- other respects. -the obvious moral truisms-the sentimental half-truths—which form the basis of pretty much every anti-slavery speech it was ever our bad fortune to read; embellished with fustian declamation of the dueling bully in Congress. He is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. But the dueling bully in Congress. He is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always there, and always anxious to show his quality. It is always anxious to show his quality. tion and tawdry rhetoric, such as it would be an courtesy, forbearance, and fair play. But the duel statesman; no recognition of the essential difficul-

Southern members, to arouse their evil passions, to provoke ill blood, to sow strife between the North and the South. And in this Christian, humane very well how to behave with civility in the presence in a grog-shop or a brothel.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS MAKE COMMON CAUSE bility. All their prosperity lies in the storm of recontempt, and they will go out like a tallow dip in From the Republican press of Massachusetts, we an exhausted receiver.—Boston Courier.

> TRIAL OF REV. DANIEL WORTH. A correspondent of the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard gives an account of the trial of Rev. Daniel

at the same time these innecent and artful dodgers . The court-room was densely crowded, and as have affected the utmost horror of the treason and Mr. Scott proceeded to read the bill of indictment in a clear and solemn tone of voice, indignation bethe traitors, as well as every means taken to detect and expose their confederates, who instigated the bloody drame, and asset their confederates, who instigated the and expose their confederates, who instigated the bloody drama, and neted their part in it behind the scenes. While firmly insisting that old Osawatomic convict, and thus encourage these abolition emissaries, it would not be long until our fair land would be deluged in blood. The darkness of midnight would be lighted up with our burning buildings to they have manifested the greatest reluctance to any would be lighted up with our burning buildings to investigation of the affair which might tend to throw see the missizered bodies of our wives and childlight upon its origin and history; and, though pre-light upon its origin and history; and, though pre-tending to ridicule the inquiry instituted by the U.S. Senate, as a bootless and frivolous undertaking. This eloquent touch electrified the court-room, and they have been industriously engaged in throwing brought down upon the prisoner such a torrent of

that inquiry, the fact was established, from the terrier dog'; and he thinks that the chances of mouth of their own partisans, that Brown's band of disorganizers had long been pensioners and hireling emissaries of the Republican party, and its willing instruments in chacting scenes equally bloody and diable allait-if faire dans cette galere? If a man and the dog,' But the hardship is one emissaries of the Republican party, and its willing which the 'circulator' brings upon himself. Que diable allait-if faire dans cette galere? If a man and the field will all allait-if faire dans cette galere? If a man revolutionary upon another field.

At last a crisis arrives which, in the face and eyes he must not expect any better measure than that will go among strangers and transgress their laws,

SELECTIONS.

BOSTON CONSERVATISM.

ing for his descent upon Harper's Ferry, is summoned to appear before the Investigating Committee, and refuses, compliance. The United States Senate, and belongs in the 14th rather than the 19th centual and only judicial alternative in such cases, sends its officers, with a requisition under the hand and seal of its President, to compel the latter than the 19th century of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, animated petrifications, dry-rotted fogies, and a right smart sprinkling of Custom latter than the 19th century of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of ancient fossils, an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union meeting,' made up of an example, look at our 'Union attendance of the contumacious witness, and they House Democrats, with some few poor forgotten are violently resisted in the discharge of their duty. Whigs, who had staid out in the cold so long that The Constitutional authority of the Federal Government is set at nought in Massachusetts, and the higher law of nullification reigns supreme. And while the champions of this higher law are exulting up politicians. What came of this vaunted Union's office of the masting of the reacheasted North in their triumph over the Constitution, and making affair? It was pitied by the free-hearted North, the welkin ring with their shouts of defiance to the viewed with utter contempt by the slave-drivers of authority of Congress, who but the Republican the South, and finally became the laughing stock party press and members of the Legislature, spon- and by-word of the whole country. It has had no taneously eatch up and re-echo the jubilant strain? more influence on public affairs than a mimic thun-Let the patriotic Union men of the country note der storm in some flish theatre. It afforded Caleb well the fact, that it is the so-called moderate Republicans of Massichusetts who heartily endorse the of big words, and his art in constructing long, todiaction of the Concord mob in resisting the execution our sentances. He showed all his rare agility in of a legal process to obtain information in regard to turning political summersetts, and the governing the Virginia massacre; that they enthusiastically principles of his life 'stuck out' in every para-applaud the determination of these abolition rioters, graph. What a career he has led, from the famous as expressed in their printed resolutions, to resist the shirt-tail letter until his last splurge in Connecticut! exercise of federal authority in compelling the at- How he has doubled on his own track, changed tendance of Mr. Sanborn, in every form and shape, front, boxed the compass, sworn that what was and to the last extremity; and that they are evident white one day was black the next, and dodged and by quite as much pleased at the perpetration of this whiffled incessantly, as his political interests dicta-cutrage, and the discomfiture of the Investigating ted! Caleb, with all his scholastic attainments, his Committee, as the most radical of their Garrisonian general knowledge of public men and affairs, his splendid gilts of oratory and powers of eloquence, Thus the real connection of the Republican party and his commanding physique, fails to impress the with the revolutionary movement at Harper's Ferry minds or touch the hearts or rouse the enthusiasm stands self-exposed in all the blackness of its hypoc-risy. While professing to deplore and condemn this that it is the cold. selfish, calculating head, and not nent, and calling on heaven and earth to wit- the warm, full heart, which is speaking; consequently, his rounded periods and his glowing imagery sullied from the blood of its victims, when challenged | fall lifeless. Whenever he speaks, the people, knowto the proof, they will have no witness; but seek ing his former slimy and serpentine course, are analyzing all he says, and estimating what forces of amscrupulous as to the means. They no longer stand bition, or spite, or sordid desire are prompting his aloof, or affect disinterestedness in the struggle, be- utterances. So apparent are his hollowness and hearttween Union conservatism and disunion fanaticism ; lessness, that all his speeches lack that magnetism, their active sympathies are rapidly developing them- that subtle influence, which enables great orators to selves on the side of the latter, which is their natu- sway the masses. Hence his brilliant efforts slide off from men like water from the roof of a house. ate Investigating Committee is concerned, they will Caleb is now on an electioneering tour in Connectinever again, in the face of recent events in Concord, cut; and though he draws crowded houses, yet he be able to say, 'Let the galled jade wince; our kindles no patriotic earnestness or noble feeling in the masses. His speeches abound in dazzling rhetoricand metaphor, yet they are levelled at the pocket, they breathe the close, stifling air of the counting-room, they smell of trade and barter, they are fuzzy with cotton all through, and they are fairly musty with grovelling self-interest .- Boston corr. of the Adams Transcript

MANNERS AT WASHINGTON.

In London, the other day, it was announced on

We are all likely to get a very accurate notion of insult to any sophomore to call sophomoric. There is in the whole speech no one token or sign of the gentleman is a coarse blackguard, who can sit in his seat and wantonly insult gentlemen by calling them ties of the question; no intimation of any prac- 'liars,' 'scoundrels,' and other vile names, and ties of the question, in the tremendous problems involved who studies to provoke quarrels, with men whose in the subject of slavery; there is no knowledge, culture and character do not allow them to imitate in the subject of slavery; there is no knowledge, no grasp, no moral thoughtfulness; it is, in short, from beginning to end, an eructation of bad manners, bad taste, and bad temper.

And Mr. Lovejoy's purpose and aim in making the speech were as bad as the speech itself. He had no other intent than to exasperate and inflame the Southern members, to arouse their evil passions, to the control of the most brutal pugilism has ever tolerated such unmanly and cowardly meanness as this.

The bully of the duello is usually very shy of any covered which really looks decreases. He knows

and patriotic object he appears, naturally enough, of such a danger. He strikes only at those who, in to have succeeded. In the course of his speech he his judgment, will not strike back. His cowardly was constantly interrupted; and the interruptions and ruffianly meanness comes out distinctly in his were expressed in language as intemperate and offensive as his own; and by the time he had got men who cannot adopt it without involving themthrough, the hall of the House of Representatives selves in social and political ruin. He could not do was the scene of passions not higher in dignity and decorum than those awakened by a drunken brawl he were not a bully, a blackguard, and a political. in a grog-shop or a brothel.

Are not such things humiliating? Are they not degrading? Shall we never live to see the end of them? Will the North never cease to send to kill somebody. And the art of the duellist usually Washington such shallow, vulgar brawlers as Mr. consists in contriving to do all this, without getting Lovejoy? Will the South never learn the true way hurt. Northern men in Congress cannot adopt the of dealing with them, in case they should be sent? same line of conduct with any hope of a re-election.

These men would be nothing, if the South would Their constituents would not sanction it. Hence

but lay aside their unwise sensitiveness and irasci- the duelling bullies deem it perfectly safe to insult. If it were known at home how much suffering of rights, wish to know how I regard my rights, they have a reputation for this kind could be relieved by placing a small sum need but come here, and lay their hands on me to en-

erate them in doing so, they would give their chal- at their own expense. lengers not mock duels, but hostile encounters of the bloodiest kind. But those who feel in this way have hot blood and swift anger. There is nothing to be gained by sinking to the level of insolent blackguardism. A little reflection will convince any reasonable man that it is not worth while for him to become a savage and barbarian, because some bully's 'code of honor' requires it. These attacks have soldom been met so nobly and success fully as by Senator Wilson, who has raised himself so far above the men who make them, that they cannot now touch him. He has set an example which others might follow with advantage. And, sale ' to secure himself from capture in this section during the present session, it has given us pleasure of the State. Besides his own stalwart arm, he has to see Mr. Hickman silence such assailants by a hosts of friends who would make this region too hot brave and dignified declaration of scorn and con- to hold the man-hunters who would venture on such tempt for their 'code.' That effective declaration an errand as the old lady hints at in her somewhat took him out of their reach, and made their bully- singular epistle. Her lamentations about the old

those which are disgraceful to civilized men, and therefore unfit for national use. But, if they will not do so, if they will insist on making their own customs and manners the rule for all other men. their arrogant pretensions should be treated as they their arrogant pretensions should be treated as they deserve,—as self-respecting manhood will know how to treat them,—and when this is done faithfully, we shall hear much less of bad manners in Congress, and much more of that dignity and courtesy as common. I write you these lines to let you gress, and much more of that dignity and courtesy throw the situation we are in —partly in conseof behavior which ought to prevail there .- Worcester Spy.

A GENEROUS AND TIMELY DEED. Washington, April 10th, 1860. Editors of the Boston Traveller:

We have just had a case brought to our knowledge which shows how nearly we are affected by the pecu-The following are the details:

a New Belford friend, enclosing a letter from an Annapolis (M1.) lawyer, in which it was stated that and you may rest assured that the time is not far a negro name! Alexander Scarborough was imprisdistant when things will be changed with you. a negro name! Alexander Scarborough was imprisoned in the jail of that place, on suspicion of being
a runaway slave, and that unless the contrary was
proved, he would before long be sold to pay his jail
fees and fines. The letter was directed to a brother
of the prisoner, a negro of some property who has
long resided in New Bedford, and by him was put
in train to come to the official notice of his representative in Congress. On the receipt of this letter,
Mr. Elight took the first opportunity to visit Annapoand if the blind lead the blind, what will the conthe magistrate on whose order Scarborough had leave him to go with any body.

SARAH LOGUE. after posting himself thoroughly on the facts and the law, returned to his post here. The result of the matter was, that he found that the law wa against the poor fellow, and that all that could be done must be done by conciliation and by money. So he sent a gentleman to Annapolis, who, by proper representation, procured the remission of the fines, and at last procured the prisoner's release on the payment of \$60 in hard cash, which included a fee as you say, 'as well as common.' What that of one-third of the amount to the lawyer who had means, I don't know. I wish you had said more written the letter above referred to, and who had done other things of moment. The man was then clothed and brought up to this city, where he remained until Tuesday morning, when, as I said be- telling him you sold his only remaining brother and

Mr. Eliot's brother. Scarborough got into the jail in a singular way. oned, to stay in jail until claimed by his owner or and sister! It I were to send you mo New Bedford, written to, begging their assistance. was nearly successful; for the sheriff had determined to release his prisoner, and told him so, when Scar- the slaveholders and tyrants under heaven. borough declared he was an American citizen, and that he was born and brought up in New Bedford; so, of course, that plan for his enlargement failed.

How many poor fellows are dragged into slavery powerful influences were at work to release the boy, on you!

But, by the way, where is your husband? You

bear the whole cost, he will be apt in future, like mutual and reciprocal, and if you take my liberty many others, to say when such cases are brought and life, you forfeit your own liberty and life? Beto their knowledge—I am deeply pained by such fore God and high heaven, is there a law for one man things,—but I can't help them, so I am sorry to which is not a law for every other man?

them on all occasions, and seek a reputation for this kind could be relieved by placing a small sum bravery by challenging them to fight duels. South-ern chivalry indeed! Faugh! take it away! at the disposal of our M, C's, or if there was any fund they could draw upon, or any society to which How to meet properly this annoying insolence has been a serious question among Northern men.

Some long to chastise it with its own warrant. Some long to chastise it with its own weapons; and, ing citizens to enable our Congressmen, in whom if the sentiments of their constituents would tol-

> From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard. LETTER TO REV. J. W. LOGUEN, FROM HIS OLD MISTRESS.

The following letter was received a day or two since by Rev. Mr. Loguen, of this city, from his old mistress 'way down in Tennessee.' The old lady is evidently 'hard up,' financially, and attempts to frighten her former servant into the payment of \$1,000 as 'hush money.' We imagine she sent to the wrong man, as Mr. Loguen needs no 'bill of ing utterly powerless.

Southern men should see the propriety of keeping all their peculiar institutions at home, especially directly to the escape of 'Jarm.' But here is her letter :

> MAURY COUNTY, State of Tennessee, Feb. 20, 1860. To JARM :- I now take my pen to write you a

know the situation we are in,—partly in conse-quence of your running away and stealing Old Rock, our fine mare. Though we got the mare back, she never was worth much after you took her ;-and, as I now stand in need of some funds, I have determined to sell you, and I have had an offer for you, but did not see fit to take it. If you will send me one thousand dollars, and pay for the old mare, I will give up all claim I have to you. Write to me liar institution, in which slavery is brought home as soon as you get these lines, and let me know if to us. This morning Hon, T. D. Eliot sent a negro you will accept my proposition. In consequence of to New Bulford in charge of his brother (who hap-pened here very opportunely) whom he had just res-mand twelve acres of land; and I want you to send caed from jail, and almost certain slavery for life.

The following are the details: A short time ag), Mr. Eliot received a letter from send you your bill of sale. If you do not comply

Mr. Eliot took the first opportunity to visit Annapo- and, if the blind lead the blind, what will the conragged, and wratched condition, imprisoned in a more at present. A word to the wise is sufficient. small cell, destitute of clothes, and reduced to a most You know where the liar has his part. You pitiable plight in body and mind also. He seemed know that we reared you as we reared our own chilsuffering under a nervous affection, doubtless brought dren; that you was never abused, and that shortly on by the horid prospect before him. In fact, he before you ran away, when your master asked you seemed to have the St. Vitus's dance. Mr. Eliot saw if you, would like to be sold, you said you would not

MR. LOGUEN'S REPLY.

Syracuse, (N. Y.) March 28, 1860. MRS. SARAH LOGUE: Yours of the 20th of February is duly received, and I thank you for it. It is a long time since I heard from my poor old mother, and I am glad to know that she is yet alive, and,

fore, he was sent home to New Bedford in charge of sister, because he put himself beyond your power

to convert him into money.
You sold my brother and sister, Abe and Ann, Searchorough got into the jair in a singular way. It is a seafaring man, and took leave of his vessel and twelve acres of land, you say, because I ran at Biltimore, and determined to walk from thence away. Now you have the unutterable meanness to to Washington, a distance of some forty miles, ask me to return and be your miserable chattel, or, When near Annapolis, he was arrested on charge of in lieu thereof, send you \$1000 to enable you to rebeing a runaway slave, and on examination impris- deem the land, but not to redeem my poor brother some powerful friends, or till the time should elapse be to get my brother and sister, and not that you after which he could be legally sold to pay his jail should get land. You say you are a cripple, and

fees. Of course, he made every effort to obtain his liberty. He procured counsel, and had his brother and sister, both of whom are living comfortably in from the bottom of my heart. Nevertheless, I am indigiant beyond the power of words to express, New Bedford, written to, begging their assistance. The result of the letter was a demand from a British that you should be so sunken and cruel as to tear Consul for Scarborough's release, on the ground that the hearts I love so much all in pieces; that you his father was a British subject, and that the prison- should be willing to impale and crucify us all, out er was also. This was evidently a ruse on the part of compassion for your poor foot or leg. Wretched of the prisoner's friends, they preferring to trust their brother to the paws of the British Lion than to dom, to say nothing of my mother, brothers and the talons of the American Eagle. And the ruse sisters, more than your whole body; more, indeed, than my own life; more than all the lives of all

You say you have offers to buy me, and that you shall sell me if I do not send you \$1000, and in the same breath and almost in the same sentence, you The next plan, the application to Mr. Eliot, was successful.

How many poor fellows are dragged into slavery for the market? Did you raise them for the whip-How many poor fellows are dragged into slavery through such means, it is impossible to tell. No doubt the number is large. Now in this case, the fines, &c., were remitted on the application of an M. C. Had no such powerful friend appeared, the fees and fines would have amounted to at least \$200, kicked and cuffed, and whipped, and to groan and disc, and where no kin can hear their groans or atand would have increased in geometrical progression die; and where no kin can hear their groans, or attill he would have been sold to have paid them. So it was with the negro whom poor Hyatt released, their funeral? Wretched woman! Do you say you it was with the negro whom poor Hyatt released. their funeral? Wretched woman? Do you say you When the case was first inquired into, it was evident did not do it? Then I reply, your husband did, and that to satisfy all the demands would require between \$200 and \$300; but when it was found what me shows that your heart approves it all. Shame

his fees, then the magistrate remitted the fines, and don't speak of him. I infer, therefore, that he is the jailor his fees, till finally the boy was released dead; that he has gone to his great account, with the payment by Mr. Hyatt of \$45—less than a all his sins against my poor family upon his head. if the payment by Mr. Hyatt of \$45—less than a little state my poor taken in the special state of the special stat

reimbursed. This I hope will be the case. It is not mare along with me. Have you got to learn that right to place men in a position where they must I had a better right to the old mare, as you call right to place men in a position where they must I and a better right to the old mare, as you can either suffer in pocket or sise in conscience—must her, than Mannasseth Logue had to me? Is it a greater sin for me to steal his horse, than it was for them at the expense of taking so much from their him to rob my mother's cradle, and steal me? If family comforts. In the present case, Mr. Eliot followed the dictates of his own kind heart, without shall not I infer that I forfeit all my rights to you, lowed the cost. But should be be suffered to me? Have you got to learn that human rights are

slave me. Did you think to terrify me by presenting the alternative to give my money to you, or give my body to slavery? Then let me say to you, that I meet the proposition with unutterable scorn and contempt. The proposition is an outrage and an insult. I will not budge one hair's breadth. I will not breathe a shorter breath, even to save me from your persecutions. I stand among a free people, who, I thank God, sympathize with my rights, and the rights of mankind; and if your emissaries and venders come here to re-enslave me, and escape the un-shrinking vigor of my own right arm, I trust my strong and brave friends, in this city and State, will be my rescaersand avengers.

Yours, &c.,

THE INHERENT INIQUITY OF SLAVERY. Extract from a very able and cogent speech delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, March 26, by the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of New York. Slavery stands wholly upon the law of violence

and superior force. It finds no support in equity, in justice, in right, in Christianity. It begins by inciting to cruel war by the basest means; pro-ceeds, through bloodshed and rapine, to the sale of captives to brutal traders and pirates; through the prrors of the slave ship and the middle passage, to sales to Christian masters. Every step is marked with ferocity and blood. Slavery is at war with every sentiment of justice and humanity, and with every principle of that higher law whose scat is the bosom of God, and whose voice is the harmony of the world.'

I speak deliberately, Mr. Chairman, when I say, for myself, that no forms of constitution or law, however solemnly agreed upon, or whatever high claims they may have to authority, intended to recognize, or authorize, or guarantee, any such system of outrage and violence upon human rights, has any the least efficacy to bind the conscience or control the action of any citizen of any Government under heaven. It is clear usurpation and tyranny, and not law. It stands, I say, wholly upon the law of force. Its most eloquent and able dvocate upon this floor admitted in debate, the other day, that there was not even the form of law in any of the slave States upon which it could re-It is wholly without support, except upon the tyrannous doctrine of superior force. by, some Annus or Spartacus will rise up in their midst, and contest with the masters this question of superior force.

Now, sir, this controversy arose between the colnizationists and the emancipationists. So long as emancipation was sought by colonization, discussion was lawful and proper—the church doors flew open, and the public peace was not endangered; but when it was sought to be proved that colonization meant further guaranties for eternal bondage, and was the deadliest foe to emancipation-the end pretended to be sought-and that immediate freedom was the right of the slave, discussion became all at once criminal; the church stood aghast, and feared it as the devil does holy water. Commerce, sir, was shocked, and went down upon its knees to this throned monarch, cotton. The attempt everywhere, North and South, was to suppress discussion of the question by violence and unlawful measures. In the North, freedom of speech and of the press was put down by mobs. Garrison was assailed, and dragged about the streets of Boston with a halter about his neck. In Utica, New York, a convention was driven out of the city by a mob, headed by judges, and lawyers, and merchants, and the first citizens. In Alton, Lovejoy's press was destroyed, and he was cruelly murdered. Violent denunciatory meetings were held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and in all our commercial cities. The Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Everett, recommended proceedings by indictment against Abolitionists at common law, as disturbers of the public peace. Governor Marcy, of my own State, recommended a special statute to meet the case. Wm. Sullivan, a noted lawyer of Boston, published a tract in Massachusetts, recommending the same enactment there. Dr. Beecher-a name which may have been heard by my friends upon the other side -and his associates, in Lane Seminary, Ohio, peremptorily forbade discussion there, and eighty young

free sentiments in the North. In the South, the same violence was exhibited The Georgia Legislature offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and delivery of Garrison for trial in that State. In New Orleans, \$20,000 was offered for Tappan. Birney was expelled by violence from Kentucky, and his presses were destroyed in Cincin nati. The mails were violated by the seizure and destruction of incendiary documents. We have seen recently the extraordinary spectacle of a Post naster-General officially advising his deputies in reference to the construction of a State law for rob-bing the mails—that they should not do it by wholeale, but they should call a jury of the neighbors, if they could read, and try, or rather should themselves pass upon, each individual paper by itself. In a word, the same system of violence and terror was then established, North and South, which is now attempted to be revived at the South. have the same effect upon the North, which they mean to terrify by threats, and upon the non-slave-holding whites of the South, whom they mean to keep down by ignorance. Southern presses and statesmen talk of non-intercourse and Southern direct trade. They forget that several elements are necessary for prosperous commercial cities: among which are, healthy locations, established courses of trade, following which are accumulations of capital with banks and insurance offices, and expensive structures in docks and warehouses; that safety is indispensable, of life, liberty, and property, and freedom of opinion; and that merchants are mot apt to congregate where without trial an irresponsible mob may confiscate their property, drive them without notice from their homes and business, and even take their lives for non-conformity to the established faith on the subject of slavery. They forget that trade cannot prosper where the mercantile traveller cannot exhibit his samples, unless he goes under a passport, and his soundness in the faith is endorsed by members of Congress.

The despotism which utterly excludes any free-

en were driven from that institution, to spread

dom of opinion or speech; the dishonesty which violates, without compunction, contracts with teachers in schools, with public lecturers, because of their

birthplace, or a chance literary connection with a proscribed newspaper, is not friendly to commercial prosperity and independence.

Great ingenuity was exerted to make the fugitive slave bill as bad and as villainous as possible. Men who would cheerfully acquiesce in it might be relied to the prosperity of the process of the would sall the upon to buy and sell-nay, they would sell the issue of their own loins, or send their mothers into

Very few disputed the right of reclaiming slaves under the Constitution, or would have resisted any decently humane law for their rendition, although no law could ever be of any practical value. But no law can be found upon the statute books of any If you or any other speculator on my body and | civilized nation, having so many cruel and dis

MR. SUMNER --- MUCH THE SAME.

The claim of these persons was a just one, and the attempt was to arrest Mr. Sanborn for refusing to obey the summons of the Senate,-he having notoriously evaded the officers and kent school by proxy. proceeds to allege that he rightfully resisted the summons of the Senate, complains of what he terms

morial be also so referred, and Mr. Mason moved that it be rejected. Thereupon Mr. Sumner used ed, and unfit to be employed by any person worthy of such a place. We need not argue that Mr. Sanborn's memorial was impertment, considering his condition as a recusant witness, and that its prepara-tion and presentation both show an obliquity of mind common only to the general abolition set. They always make a stir about their own so-called rights, which they consider infringed, whenever they contempt with which Mr. Mason was disposed to treat the document, was justly due to its insolence, or ignorance of the common principles of propriety, and the same comment is equally applicable to the conduct of Mr. Sumner in presenting such a paper. His language upon the question of reference needs no comment whatever, except that those who chose him have good reason to blush for his want of man-

we believe that any serious difficulty could ensue, upon a proper effort to make any arrest in the State.

—Beston Courier.

, upon the mere suggestion of apprehended dan-In my judgment, it is unconstitutional in this:
rst, that it is not within the power of legislation ranted to Congress; second, it creates judicial flicers, courts, not in compliance with the requirehents of the Constitution. I know it is contended hat the commissioners referred to in this act have o right to try, do not act as judges; but that they re only ministerial officers, and their only office is o return persons to the place from which they fled, there; and we are gravely assured that ustice always prevails in Southern tribunals. The roceedings under this act are likened to those for he return of persons accused of crime. But the nanifest distinction between them is overlookedhat the alleged criminal is formally demanded by he Executive of one State from the Executive of mother; that he will neither be demanded nor surendered by such magistrates, unless responsibly charged, by indictment found, or on a case otherwise satisfactorily established, with a crime generally acknowledged as a felony; and when surrendered, he is put into the charge and keeping of the law and its officers for trial only, and is to be taken to the particular State and county where charged with crime, to be tried by jury, and in an open, fair, and legal mode, before punishment can be inflicted; while, in the other case, a citizen may be claimed by some base speculator, who has bought a negro running, and may prove a general description by deposition of straw-heeled witnesses whom nobody has ever seen, before some obscure judge whom nobody has ever heard of, and make an unimpeachable record under this law, which would be a respectable record for a justice's court; and the man seized under such proceedings is beyoud the relief of habeas corpus, and is given upnot, as in the other case, to the officers, and under the protection of the law as an accused citizen, with an acknowledged right to a public trial, but surrendered as property to a master, who, in-stead of returning where either are known, may sell him to hopeless bondage in the nearest slave mart. The trial, or mockery of trial, before the commissioner, is therefore final, and his judgment conclusive, and subject to no appeal or review. Is he not, then, to all intents a judge, exercising most im-

We do not propose the repeal of this law; let it stand, a fit monument of the folly and madness of the times; but is it not enough to try the temper as well as the faith of the believer in human progress, that such a law could be passed by an enlightened Republic, in the nineteenth century, and that it is made not only the test of the citizen's loyalty to his country, but of the Christian's to his God? It must have been expected-I believe it was intended that such a law should produce counter legislation in the free States-that personal liberty bills would be passed as they have been—though not half as stringent as they ought to be—to discharge the duty which every independent State owes to each of its citizens, however humble-I mean protection to their personal liberty.

It must have been expected that so infamous

portant judicial functions?

law would have been evaded by underground rail-roads, and by all other honorable methods. And let me assure gentlemen that they deceive themselves if they suppose that there is any real difference in sentiment among Northern people in rela tion to this law. All parties wink at its evasion, and all sympathy is with the fugitive who proves, coessful flight, that there is enough man in him to make an earnest effort for freedom. He who can suppress such sympathy, and on the requisition marshal, under the fifth section, attempts to show that he is a good citizen by 'aiding and assisting in the prompt and efficient execution of this law whenever his services are required,' ought himself to be a slave. I am not, sir, a believer in the doctrine that a

bad, inlamous, and unconstitutional enactmentcannot call it lac-should be obeyed until it is nopealed. I have not so learned the true spirit and theory of free and democratic government. No citwould ever be sustained in any factious resistnace to just and equal laws, upon any light and trivial ground of inconvenience, or even unavoidable and unintentional hardship; but where a real ourstion of personal and civil right and liberty is invalved, or the rights of conscience are invaded, it is the dary of the citizen to resist. In a question of right and conscience, the individual citizen is the final judge, and not the Government, or any branch thereof, Executive Jadicial; or Legislative. If the encroachments of the Government are generally tyrannous and oppressive, so that they become intolerable, there is the well-established remedy in the people—the right of revolution. If the tyranny does not reach the whole State, nor call for that last resort of an oppressed people, but only is directed at a sect, a class, or even an individual, there is the caually clear and indisputable right of peaceful resistance short of revolution. So the Friend resists the law compelling him to bear arms, and the Catholic the test oaths. By suffering the penalties of an unjust and wicked law, public attention is called to its injustice, and the wholesome lesson is taught, that

· Firm endurance wins at last

And so I contend that no citizen in a Republic discharges his duty, who fails to bring an infamous law into public odium and disgrace, and steadfastly to resist its encroachments. So old Eleazer taught when he refused to cat the flesh abhorred by his con science and his religion, or even to seem to eat it and rather than submit to the law which demande it, went manfully to the torment, lest he should bring reproach upon his gray hairs and the excelof his ancient and honorable years; and so he died, leaving a notable example of courage, not to young men only, but to all generations. This was the teaching of Milton, and Hampden, and Sidney; and in our own age and land, of Otis, and Adams and the patriots and martyrs of the Revolution And I regard it as a sign of the degeneracy of the times, that the test of good citizenship in a free Government has come to be blind and unresisting submission to judicial or legislative, any more than to executive tyranny; and 'if this be treason, make

SENATORS MASON AND SUMNER.

We copy from the Congressional Globe a verbating report of that portion of the discussion on the reception of the Sanborn petition, which passed between Senators Sumner and Mason - as follows :-

After reading the papers connected with the at tempt to arrest Mr. Sanborn, including the return of officer Carleton, who was deputised by Mr. McNair, the Sergeant at-Arms, to make the arrest and the judgment of the Supreme Court, Mr. Maso

Mr. Mason. I move to refer these two warrants, with the papers connected with them, to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report whether any, and what, further proceeding may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Senate, and to effect the arrest of the witnesses named in the warrants.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Sumper. I move that the memorial of Mr Sanborn, and the accompanying papers that are already on the table, be taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary also.

vided, and the question first put on taking up. I have no objection to taking up the paper, as I told the Senator. The Vice President. The question is susceptible

Mr. Mason. I ask that that motion may be di-

of division. The Chair will first put the question on taking up the memorial and papers.

The motion was agreed to. The Vice President. The question now is on the second branch of the motion, to refer the papers to the Committee on the Judiciary.

last before the Sepate, that there is another memorial from the same man, which was presented here some considerable time since, and laid upon the said that Rhadamanthus, the judge of hell, had what I did not know until since this question was hesitate to quote it. some considerable time since, and laid upon the said that Rhadamanthus, the judge of hell, had table. I presume I was absent from the Senate at the time when it was presented. I did not know there was such a memorial until it was brought to my notice a few days ago. I suggest to the Senate taken that precedent. I did not undertake to lecture that both reverse he taken up at the same time. that both papers be taken up at the same time.

both memorials are now before the Senate. I remember that there was a memorial from guage of that sort in the circles in which I move. Mr. Sanborn, but the precise purport of it is not in

Mr. Mason. I did not examine who presented it; nor is it a matter of moment, I presume. I did not know such a memorial was presented, nor was it brought to my notice, until since the subject was last up. Now, Mr. President, only for the purpose of determining what the precedent of the Senate shall be in a like case, I shall object to the reference, or if it be in order as the superior motion, which the Chair will decide, I shall move that both memorials be rejected, upon the ground that the memorialist, by the statements contained in them, shows, in both instances, that he is in contempt of the authority of the Senate, and refuses to obey it; and by analogy (and I think a very proper analogy) to proceedings in a court of law, where a witness is in contempt, as it is called—usually a technical contempt-where he denies or disobeys contumaciously the authority of the judiciary, as in this case—I suggest this person has denied and disobeyed the authority of the Senate-he is not allowed to come before the tribunal, except for the purpose of purg-ing himself from the contempt. I move, therefore, that both memorials be rejected, if that be the su-

perior motion. The Vice President-The Chair will state to the Senator from Virginia that these memorials have been received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mason. I am perfectly aware that I cannot move that the memorials be not received, because by moral instrumentalities alone—animated by a they have already been received; but they have spirit which seeks the safety, happiness and prosperity only been received as a presentation, a pending of every section of our widely-extended country. question before the Senate; and the question would then be: 'What disposition is to be made of the papers?' In my judgment, a motion to reject is by such. Its 'treason' is embodied in the Declaration receive. We cannot know the contents of a paper Rule. Declaring that man cannot be the property of until it is presented; and it is on the presentation man, it measures men, parties and institutions by this of these memorials that I move to reject them both. Perhaps it is necessary that the memorials be read, that we may know what their contents are. I ask,

therefore, that they may be read.

The Vice President. If there be no objection, the memorials will be read. Mr. Mason. I will suggest, and I suppose the

Senator from Massachusetts will concur, that, as both are before the Senate, the one first offered be Mr. Sumner. I know nothing about the one first unparalleled on the score of popular excitement, and the first read in continuity.

Mr. Mason. As you please, sir. Mr. Sumner. My own motion was, that the memorial offered by myself, in which Mr. Sanborn complains of an outrage perpetrated upon him by certain persons pretending to act in the name of the be taken up and referred to the Committee

on the Judiciary.

The Vice President. This is the only memorial before the Senate at this time.

Mr. Mason. Let it be read. Mr. Hale. I thought the Senator from Virginia moved that the first memorial be taken up.

The Vice President. The Chair has no recollec-

tion of that motion. Mr. Mason. I avill not press it. I did move that it also be taken up, and understood it to meet the assent of the Senator from Massachusetts that they should be considered together; but I do not press the motion. Let the last one be taken up.

The Vice President. Does the Senator ask for

the reading of the memorial presented by the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. Mason. Yes, sir.
The Vice President. The Secretary will read it. After the memorial had been read, Mr. Mason

Mr. Mason. I did not hear whether the Chair had finally decided that a motion to reject took precedence of a motion to refer. The Vice President. The Chair thinks not,

Mr. Mason. With all respect to the Chair, I presume that the decision is founded upon the fact a proper precedent before the Senate, and that de-

draw any opposition to the reference. The Vice President. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that this memorial, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on

Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, I think that I ought not to listen to such a proposition as has been trates, Teachers, Clergymen, Missionaries, and Eman ade by the Senator from Virginia, with reference to this petition, without one word in reply. Here is a petition from a gentleman of perfect respectability, charged with no crime, presumed to be innocent, complaining of a gross outrage at the hands of certain persons pretending to act in the name of the from 1840 to 1859. The facts are set forth in his petition. They are authenticated also by documents now of record. The Senator moves—without any reference to a committee, without giving the petitioner the decency of a hearing, according to the ordinary forms of this body-that it be 'rejected;' and he such a case. I feel it my duty to establish a precedent also in this case, by entering my open, unequivocal protest against such a suggestion. Sir, it was said in antiquity of one of the judges of hell, that he punished first, and heard alterwards—cas-

from that court.
Mr. Mason. The Senator from Massachusetts, i seems to me, makes an opportunity to use language in the Senate Chamber which, so far as my intercourse with the world goes, is not usual out of the have a right to take as personally offensive to my-The Senate is the proper judge and arbiter of to reply in the language which he had used, to a which, for the reasons I statedpurely of the regularity of proceedings-I had with-drawn. Sir, I can have no personal feeling in this

I mean, in the arrest of this man.

My motion was simply, not that I would establish the precedent of the Senate, but to submit to what precedent should be established. I acquiesced very cheerfully in the decision of the Chair, that it could not be done now, because of reject would not be in order. My design was not to prejudge in the slightest degree anything connected with it; but the petitioner here alleges that he has received injury, insult, and oppression at the hands by the Sergeant-at- mocracy. of those who were deputed Arms of the Senate, and asks the Senate to inquire into it, and to redress his grievance, so far as I comprehend the petition, and declares that he had diso comes from the Committee on the Judiciary, it will be full time to ascertain whether the authority was

Mr. Summer. Only one word. I presented a petition to this body, setting forth an outrage. The Senator from Virginia moved its rejection. I characterized that rejection as I thought I was authorized to do, and I referred to a precedent in anticolar to the corresponding to the control of the corresponding to the correspondin tiquity, and that was all; and that is the occasion for a lecture from the Senator to me as to the manner in which one should conduct on this floor. From the heights of his self-confidence, he addresses Cushing, of Massachusetts, with admirable fitness be-

me. Sir, I wish to say simply in reply, that when an outrage comes before this body, I shall denounce it in plain terms; and if a precedent from a very

Mr. Mason. I would suggest to the Senate, bad place should seem to be in point, I shall not

ture that Senator, of all others, upon the subject Mr. Sumner. I have no objection.

Mr. Mason. It will be understood, then, that sively, but, for my own convenience, I should consider it time thrown away. All that I said was, sider it time thrown away. All that I said was, that I was not accustomed, in my intercourse with that I was not accustomed, in my intercourse with of manners or propriety. I do not mean it offen-Mr. Sumner. The first memorial was not pre-that I was not accustomed, in my intercourse with sented by me, and I have no distinct recollection of the world outside of this Chamber, to hear lan-

THE

The consideration of the memorial was still pendng at this point, when the orders of the day taken up. On Tuesday, both of the memorials of Mr. Sanborn were referred to the Judiciary Com-

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, APRIL 27, 1860.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in the city of New York, at the Cooper Institute, on Tursmay and Wednesday, May 8th and 9th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Independent of all religious and political organiza tions, and dealing impartially with them all, this Society continues to pursue its grand distinctive object, THE IMMEDIATE AND TOTAL ABOLITION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY, without regard to geographical boundaries, of every section of our widely-extended country, knowing no East, no West, no North, no South, as means an equivalent motion to a motion not to of Independence, and its 'fanaticism' in the Golden simple and unerring test, and will not yield to any compromise, or consent to any postponement of the claims of justice and humanity.

We trust it is needless to remind the members and friends of the Society, that never were greater vigilance and activity demanded on their part than at the present time. The nation is just entering into another Presidential election, which will probably be which will present a powerful temptation to many to swerve from the strict line of rectitude, by lowering the Anti-Slavery standard for the sake of party success. 'Let the dead bury their dead.' Let us eschew all compromises and compromisers, and be faithful to our rallying-cry, 'No Union with Slave-

Among those who are relied upon to be among the speakers at this anniversary are the following :-WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Beriah Green, Edmund Quincy, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, ROBERT PURVIS, Esq., Rev. Dr. Funness, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, Rev. S. J. MAY, Rev. G. F. Noves, of New York, Rev. A. B. BRADFORD, of Pennsylvania, WM. WELLS BROWN, and others.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD' GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries. C. C. BURLEIGH,

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. THE RIGHT WAY THE SAPE WAY-proved by Eman-

cipation in the British West Indies, and elsewhere. By L. MARIA CHILD. New York: Published and for sale at 5 Beekman Street. 1860.

To the immense service which Mrs. Child long since rendered to the Anti-Slavery, cause by her valuable that the petition has already been received and laid writings, she has recently added much by her Corupon the table as a pending question, and that a respondence with Gov. Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Virmotion to reject would be equivalent to a motion ginia, and now by this elaborate and reliable work, not to receive. I do not mean to appeal at all from triumphantly refuting the malicious statements of a quotation from Mr. Garrison, on which the Independ- storm that try the strength of the ship. Some one the decision of the Chair, or to express any opinion adverse to it; but my desire was only to maintain pro-slavery press respecting the results of West India would show that the petition had advanced are, in view of all the circumstances, in the highest too far to make the objection. I therefore with- degree encouraging. It makes a neat pamphlet of 95 pages, divided into the following chapters :-

Chapt. I. The West Indies before the abolition of slavery.

Chapt. II. Antigua, after immediate, unconditional emancipation-Testimony of Planters, Magiscipated Slaves.

Chapt, III. The Windward Islands during the Apprenticeship-Testimony of Planters, &c., &c. Chapt. IV. Testimony concerning the West Indies

Chapt. V. Jamaica. |The population of Jamaica at the time of emancipation, was 37,000 whites; 311,692 slaves : 55,000 free colored people.1

Mrs. Child has chosen for her motto the words o Dr. Davy-'The world is beginning to understand does this with a view to establish a precedent in that injuring one class, for the immediate benefit of another, is ultimately injurious to that other; and that to secure prosperity to a community, all interests must be consulted.' This is most clearly proved by this admirable compilation of facts and testimonies, that he punished list, and heard alter which deserves the widest circulation and the most from Virginia, on this occasion, takes a precedent thorough perusal.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION. On Thursday evening, 11th inst., a mass meeting of

the colored citizens of New York was held in Zion's Senate Chamber. There is nothing in it that I Church, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the African Civilization Society. The church was the decorum of its own proceedings. I have said closely packed by a large audience. Revs. H. H. that the Senator makes occasion, because he chose Garnet and J. Sella Martin defended the Society, while George T. Downing, Wm. H. Leonard, and others, opposed it. The debate was very exciting between Messrs. Garnet and Downing, and the confumatter, and, if I were to attempt, I could not work myself into any personal feeling connected with it—

I mean in the condition of the condit bring the meeting to a close. Next week we shall try to find room for an extended report of the proceedings, as published in the Anglo-African.

BASE AND UNNATURAL PROSCRIPTION. Frederick Douglass having been refused a passport to enable him the preceding decision of the Chair that the paper to visit Paris, by Mr. Dallas, the American minister had been received, and that therefore the motion to at London, on the ground that they do not recognize persons of color as citizens, the required permission was furnished by the French consul at Newcastle !-A fresh cause for European jeers at American De-

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES B. SEDOWICK. One of the ablest speeches yet made in Congress, in opposibeyed the mandate of the Senate, so that he might tion to the claims of the Slave Power, was recently try the question in a different tribunal. Thus he delivered by Hon Charles B. Sedewick, of Syracuse. delivered by Hon, Charles B. Sedgwick, of Syracuse was certainly, within the legal meaning of the term, He N. Y., who stands in the forefront of his profession had appealed to other tribunals; and to those tri- as a lawyer. The extract we have made from it in bunals it would seem to me he should be left for another column is a specimen of its force and directredress, and not to the Senate. When the report ness. In the course of his speech, Mr. Sedgwick made honorable mention of our humble labors for the abolition of slavery-the first instance, we believe properly deputed, and, if there be an occasion for it, whether it was properly exercised, and what was Congress having had the courage and justice to al-

> ate conclave, the National Democratic, alias Satanic Convention, assembled at Charleston, S. C. on Monday last, to nominate a Presidential ticket-Caleb

Since, with advancing time, the purity of Mr. and nearer when the final struggle for liberty in this Garrison's life, the excellence of the principles he in- land shall be made, and when the forces of Liberty culcates, and the superior efficacy of his method of and the forces of Slavery shall be arrayed openly and assailing slavery impress themselves on a constantly without disguise, each on its own side, it becomes increasing number of people, the policy of the Inde- more and more important that the anti-slavery men pendent demands, from time to time, a repetition of and women of the land keep themselves rigidly and the old falsehood that he is 'an Infidel, of a most de- in all respects from participation in, or corruption by, ent, and who do not see, hear or read Mr. Garrison. or ecclesiastical, to pro-slavery men and compro-But since those who do hear him lecture, or read his misers. writings in the Liberator, or pass an hour in conver- The resolutions were spoken to by Mr. May, who sation with him, find that they have been grossly de- urged the Abolitionists to maintain their ground withceived by the above representation, the Independent out any concession or compromise, and especially, in finds it necessary to add sophistry to its calumny, to the coming Presidential contest, to give no heed to divert the attention of its readers from the unadorned the delusion of choosing the least of two moral evils, lie by a show of reasoning, and to make its present by either of which we consent to wrong, though (as statements seem more plausible by a crafty intermix- we may suppose) in different degrees; - and by Mrs. ture of truth with the falsehood. I propose now to Abby Kelley Foster, who spoke of the complicity of untwist some of the deceptive windings (there is not the churches with slavery, and criticised a sermon room for all) in its last week's comment upon my crit- lately preached in the Church of the Unity, in Woricism in the previous week's Liberator.

and a fragment from the end! Both these passages any foreign country. are strictly fragmentary, being not only pieces de- Mr. Addison P. Brown offered the following resotached from the building, but pieces broken off from lution :two separate bricks, and laid side by side, as if giving Resolved. That the exigencies of the cause of Libso much of a continuous statement by me. In reali- erty demand the formation of a Brotherhood, with ty, its readers get about as much of the meaning of the avowed object of securing to every person in the my article as one would of the meaning of the Bible Union, and especially in the Commonwealth of Maswho should hear the following read from it:

· And Judas departed, and went and hanged him-· Go thou, and do likewise."

So much for the Independent's honesty in quotation. Let us now look at its ingenuity in the suggestion of falsehood. Here is one of its paragraphs :-

Larroque, in his recent work, De L'Esclavage ches les Nations Chretiennes, disowns the divine origin of Christianity, because, as he alleges, the Bible does not condemn slavery, which is contrary to the law of nature. Larroque charges the Evangelists with contradictions, and the Mosaic code with immoralities. But he frankly avows that he is not a Christian, nor a believer in any religion, past or present. Yet he asserts that he believes in God, in the immortality of the soul, and in the glorious destiny of the soul of our entire humanity, however this has been degraded and disinherited in the present life. He acknowledges also the general purity and elevation of the teachings

of Jesus, but believes in a 'religion of the future,' yet to be evoked. Does Mr. Garrison go any farther than this? But Mons, Larroque says of himself that he is no Christian. What villany could be greater than the putting of these two names together thus? Yet the Editors of the Independent know (since that paper exchanges with the Liberator) that which every reader of the

latter of course knows, that such a parallel is grossly calumnious to Mr. Garrison, alike upon the positive and the negative side. The Reverend gentlemen of whom we are speaking mean to misrepresent him. This is the necessary pre-requisite of vilifying him. So, again, after I had stated certain opinions of my own, respecting some portions of some of the thirtynine books of the Hebrew Scriptures, and had pointed out certain resemblances between these portions

and the Koran, (which, as the Independent acutely remarks, was written long afterwards,) that paper makes the following ingenious interrogative sugges-Does Mr. Garrison then believe, &c. &c.

statement of his views,' &c. &c.

throw no light upon the misrepresentation.

Independent's reply to me shall be my last quotation : tian minister do.

Our criticism had no reference to Mr. Garrison's man do not rest upon the Bible alone.'

ent's whole article, asserting his Infidelity, is founded. said to-day that this meeting is small. An Anti-Emancipation, and demonstrating that those results It is this, forming part of a notice of Dr. Cheever's Slavery meeting is never small to me; it is the rep-'Dr. Cheever has here met the pro-slavery argu-

acumen, scholarly ability and irresistible power. commend this work to all who profess to revere the whatever.

As to the former declaration, that this charge against erties of both free men and slaves, was needed. Mr. Garrison had no reference to his ' personal charac- Mr. Higginson also thought such an organization ter, let us look at it. When we remember that the needed, and spoke of several places where, as he unpolicy of the Independent has always been to make derstood, such organizations already existed. Mr. the term Infidel as opprobrious as the term Pickpock. Sanborn's safety, in Concord, was not, however, he et, and to cause men to fear, avoid and detest the admitted, secured by such an organization. Mr. H. former of these quite as much as the latter-when we gave a very interesting account of the manner in which remember that the Reverend Editors of that paper Mr. Sanborn was saved from his kidnappers,-for they have tried to deepen even this stigma, by calling Mr. were nothing better in action or purpose. Garrison 'an Infidel of a most degraded class,' and S. S. Fosten thought the time for talking was endthat, though repeatedly urged to retract this slander ed: now we must act, and not on the defensive only, by friends of their own, solicitous for the credit of but on the aggressive. their paper, they have never done it-and when we Adjourned to 7, P. M. remember that, from that time to the present, they EVENING. The resolutions having been read again, have been constantly making occasions to hoot at Mr. May said he had not been convinced by the afterthat gentleman 'Infidel! Infidel!'-he, meanwhile, noon's remarks that any new organization was needed quietly going on with his work of calling upon them, for the protection of our liberties. Wherever the and the churches, and the nation, to take their feet off spirit of freedom truly lived, there would be men, the neck of the slave-it will plainly appear that yes, and women too, ready to act whenever freedom they might as well say of one after whom they had is assailed. In that new and greater revolution, been shouting 'Pickpocket! Stop thief!'-that they towards which we are rapidly moving, as in the Rev-

MEETING AT WORCESTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County South ples, and faithful to their testimonies. Division Anti-Slavery Society was held in Washburn | Charles L. Remond agreed in the view, just ex met with in the death of its late President, EFFING- preaching was never more needed than now. HAM L. CAPRON. Prayer was offered by a colored friend, whose name we failed to learn. SAMUEL PARKER PILLSBURY next occupied the platform, in from the 23d chapter of Jeremiah.

A committee of seven was nominated by the chair to report a list of officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Samuel May, Jr., James A. Whipple, Sarah E. Wall, Adams Foster, Alfred Wyman, Ezek Pitts, and Isaac Mr. May offered the following resolutions for the

consideration of the meeting :-

1. Resolved, That we renew our protest against those men and associations, untruly called Christian ministers and Christian churches, who, in this city, this county, this State, and this nation, take upon that name, claim large powers and privileges, and the publications which the times and the cause now remost sacred rights, for themselves, while they refuse quire. Call for them-send for them-circulate to bear his cross, reject the claims of his most needy and oppressed brethren, and prove themselves recre. No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child ant to his spirit and commandments by their indifference and hostility to the subject of American slavery. 2. Resolved, That, on the eve of another contest

between the political parties for the possession of the Presidential office and the control of the National Government, we feel bound to declare our conviction No. 3. An Account of some of the Principal Slave Inthat no one of the men who has been proposed or is likely to be nominated for the next Presidency is worthy of the confidence or support of those who have, from principle, arrayed themselves on the side of freedom, and of equal and impartial justice to all men, and especially of such as mean to be true to the great work of the overthrow of American slavery.

MORE DECEIT IN THE INDEPENDENT. 3. Resolved, That as the time approaches nearer graded class.' The simple lie would answer the pur- those things which are offered to the bloody idol of pose (as it has in tens of thousands of cases already) Slavery—that they shall refuse all manner of comwith people who place implicit trust in the Independ- promise with slavery, and all support, political, moral

cester, by a former minister of that Society, who had The Independent quotes from my article, actually eulogized the liberties of America, and extolled this giving to its readers a fragment from the beginning country as immeasurably superior, in that respect, to

sachusetts, those inalienable rights of personal liberty which the American Government hypocritically boasts of securing, but does not; a Brotherhood bound to protect the rights of man against all decisions of all courts, State or Federal, by such means as each feels at liberty to use in his own defence.

Adjourned to the afternoon. AFTERNOON. The Society re-assembled, with in-

creased numbers, at Washburn Hall. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee to nomi

nate officers of the Society, reported the following President-Josian Henshaw, of West Brookfield.

Vice Presidents-Adin Ballou, Milford; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; Adeline H. Howland, Worcester;

Clark Aldrich, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford; Adams Foster, Holden; James A. Whipple, Worcester. Treasurer-Sarah E. Wall, Worcester ..

Auditor-Alfred Wyman, Worcester;

Secretary-Joseph A. Howland, Worcester. Executive Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Sarah F. Earle, Sarah M. Whipple, Isaac Mason, Worcester; Abijah Allen, Esek Pitts, Millbury; E. D. Draper, Milford; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Maria P. Fairbanks, Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Syl-

The report was accepted, and the officers named were declared elected.

Mr. Henshaw thanked the Society for their confidence in him, and the honor conferred upon him, but felt that because of his age, he ought not to accept it. Being urged, however, not to decline the post, but to accept in compliance with the unanimous wishes of the Society, he forbore to press the point.

PARKER PILLSBURY addressed the meeting-bearing testimony to the high character and long and faithful · If Mr. Garrison is willing to accept this as the services of the late E. L. Capron. · When I last saw him presiding here,' said Mr. P., 'he seemed young; Every reader of my article would see that these and I believe he is young now, for the like of him views had no more to do with Mr. Garrison than with never die and never grow old.' He spoke of the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. But it suited the preacher of the discourse, upon which Mrs. Foster Independent's purpose to mis-state me, and its quota- had commented in the morning, as one who had never tions from my article were so carefully selected as to been known as an anti-slavery man. George Fox once said a true Quaker would shake the earth for twenty The following double-barreled falsehood from the miles around; so, said Mr. P., would a faithful Chris-

I believe, said Mr. P., in the perseverance of the personal character; nor to the opinion that the rights saints, and do not think much of those abolitionists who are such for a few years, and then fall. It is the To show that the latter of these two statements is hour of temptation that tries the true abolitionist. directly and absolutely false, I need only repeat the Any bark can sail a fair sea, but it is the tempest and resentative of truth, and cannot be small. Anti-Siavery is not counted, but weighed. Of any hundred violable, inalienable, live in friendship and union with ment drawn from the Bible with consummate logical men, let me make sure of ten, whom I could select, the man who crushes that freedom, and violently We and I am sure of the other ninety.

A. P. Brown, at Mr. Foster's request, explained the ing the rights of man to depend upon any parchment object of his resolution. He said he had no definite plan, but felt that an organization, to protect the lib-

had 'no reference to his personal character' !- c. x. w. olution of 1775, it will be found that the 'minute men' will spring up on every hand, provided the friends of liberty now continue true to their princi-

Hall, Worcester, on Sunday, April 2d, 1860. The pressed, concerning the proposed organization. He meeting was called to order by Josian Henshaw, of looked to the Anti-Slavery Society as a sufficient or-West Brookfield, one of the Vice Presidents, who ganization. He did not think, with Mr. Foster, that spoke in feeling terms of the loss the Society had the time for preaching the truth was past. Such

Mr. Remond made a stirring and able speech. MAY, Jr., read an appropriate passage of Scripture a speech of great power and interest. He liked, he said, the tone and temper of the meeting. He went into a candid and critical examination of Seward's last speech, comparing it with the Buffalo Platform,

the Declaration of Independence, &c. The meeting was well attended, and great interest was manifested by the audience. JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

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WM. A. WILSON, Sec'y.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY ON NORTHERN YOUNG MEN

Our minds have recently been turned to this subject by seeing a letter from an old school-mate, since a graduate of Williams College, and now a teacher in one of the Southern States. A few extracts from his letter will serve as a fitting introduction to a brief train of thoughts which it has suggested. He says:-

. The great source of trouble between North and South (setting aside the ambition of political men) is, that the people do not understand each other, do not and Southerners, instead of going to Europe, would make a tour of their own country, their influence would be in favor of conciliation. The system of sinseen but little that could be called slavery. What better could be done with the slaves? I do not know, If you can do better by them, and by the whites too, then do it. But if freedom is to put the negro in the same position as the free negro of the North to land him, where he ought always to have been kept, in Africa, I would not lift my finger to free all the in Africa, I would not fit my anger to free all the negro slaves I have seen since. I think the most cru-el and inhuman act would be to deprive them of the

protection of their masters, and send them forth to take care of themselves. I honestly believe that the negroes are the happiest class of human beings on earth. They have no ambition to rise, and are contented; they have no care for themselves, but are well taken care of, if sick. Very many of the slaves are pious, truly so, I think:

Date of the series of the seri

at least they are very happy in thinking themselves so. They have just as good opportunities to attend church as the whites, and you may be assured they avail themselves of the privilege. "Sunday is nigger's The mass of slaves are better off than they would be if free; they are not in need of the sympa-thy of the pious, misguided fanatics of the North They despise an abolitionist.

After reading these passages, and some others of a like nature, our first instinctive exclamation was, Who is it that writes this? Is it some young aristocrat, who was reared on a princely estate, surrounded by vassals to do his bidding, taught from infancy that the blood in his veins was of a superior quality, that the negro was only fit to occupy the superdinate position of a servant, having no rights he was bound to respect, and that labor was disgraceful to the white man. Such a person we could pity; for him there might be the semblance of an excuse; his habits of life, his social condition, his religious training, his education, all would have tended to blur his moral sense, and make him dead to these great crimes. But such is not the case. The above monstrous sentiments were indicted by one who was born and educated in New England. They are the utterances of both a traitorous and a rotten heart. After having enjoyed the benefits of freedom, its free schools, its colleges, its social equality and refinement, its diffusive intelligence, this young recreant impudently tells us that the reason why we do not love the tyrant is because we do not know him ; that the great source of trouble, between North and South, is, that the people do not vester C. Fay, Southboro'; William Doane, Charlunderstand each other.' If we, poor deluded New Englanders, only knew the blessings of slavery, we should say no more against it. Verily, our young friend illustrates the truth of his own words.

But his condition is not peculiar. It is almost invariably the case with young men who go South to engage in business. They leave home, believing that freedom is right and slavery wrong. But, on reaching the land of sunshine, they are met with the allurements of unbounded wealth; they see the splendor of a lordly estate; the planter and his family living in idleness, luxury, and exercising unlimited power; they know that such means will secure them good situations, if the favors of their possessors can be won ; selfishness begins to look on the bright side, and seek for excuses, and all at once they discover that the slave is the happiest being on earth; that the planter is the most benevolent man living, and that all our prejudice against the 'peculiar institution' results from our ignorance of it. But, young man, is it possible that you think you can thus deceive people? Ah! is it possible that you think you can thus deceive yourself? You cannot, You know better, and you insult us by sending back such false, such demoralizing representations of the most accursed system of bondage which ever existed under the sun. You tell us that the main cause of discord between North and South is ignorance of each other, But, we ask you, can opposites agree? Can the man who believes that all men are by nature free and equal, that the rights of every human takes away those rights? Will not the thought of an oppressive institution arouse the indignation of his soul? Do not tell us that slavery needs but to be seen to be loved. The more we see of it, the more we hate it. Whenever its features are portrayed to our view, an 'irrepressible conflict' rises between them and every liberty-loving soul. And had your soul drunk in the spirit of freedom; had it not been tainted with selfishness and avarice and pride, you would never thus disgrace the homes of your childhood.

But again, you tell us that you know of no better way to treat the slave than to keep him where he is, in bondage. Young man, the better instincts of your soul set the seal of eternal falsehood upon that declaration the moment it is uttered. You know it would be treating him better to acknowledge his manhood, to give him power over his own soul and body, to compensate him for his labors, to educate and enlighten him, to teach him a lesson of conjugal fidelity by preventing the sundering of family ties, and by laying upon him duties and obligations, setting before him hopes and motives which would call into action and strengthen his native faculties, and fit him for a higher sphere of life. You say, 'The slaves are happy; that you would not set them free if you could; that it would be cruel to deprive them of the protection of their masters,' But are their enjoyments such as properly pertain to human beings or to brutes? If theirs is so blessed a condition, why do you not plunge into it? Why do you not send for your mother and sisters, and introduce them to its delights? Would you love to see them upon the auction-stand? torn from your embrace? prostituted to the unbridled lust of gross and unprincipled men? doomed to servile toil, to be whipped and hunted like beasts of burden and prey? Stop and think, young man, before you talk to free and intelligent minds of the happiness of slaves! Think how you are commending ignorance, sensuality, and the lowest form of life! Think how you are taking sides with the enemies of mankind, and throwing hindrances in the way of human progress!

And do you realize that you are casting contempt upon all religion, when you talk of the party of slares !-In what does their piety consist? Does not every female slave live in a state of perpetual summenbinage Are not husbands and wives made and separated at the master's will? Do not slaves steal and lie and drink? Are they not the creatures of passion and blind credulity? Can they be otherwise while slaves? And are such people pious? Yes, after the fashion of the slave system, but not in the Christian, the true sense. Nine-tenths of all the religious instruction they receive is addressed to them in the form of exhortations to obedience to their masters and of appeals to their fears; and yet you would make us believe that beings who are governed by such low motives are pious_truly so!

No intelligent mind can be duped with such pretensions, and those young men who think to deceive people in this way make themselves objects of contempt. Let the young man who wishes to maintain his integrity, and at the same time to succeed in business, seek a more promising field than the slave States. If he goes into them, he must either be a slave himself to their popular opinions, or be driven away in disgrace. 'What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

F. S. BLISS.

stause of the slave kindred with hers, me to our renders as a touching expresyour sentiments and feelings. RED RIDGE HOUSE, Bristol, Eng.,)

CHAPMAN, -I cannot allow another without expressing to you, and through our fellow-workers in the great cause, my athy in the loss you have sustained in the beloved and revered Mrs. Folley, so we bid farewell to one after another of faithful band who have fought the good they are summoned away to the counthere are no more wars or fightings, and et Love subdues all things to itself. ed do we feel as they leave us in the cat warfare, bereft of their loved presence, limitation, and help, and animating spirit. cornel. But the Lord of Hosts knows he tried soldiers of Christ He wants here. he will summon there to join the cloud of she surround us. We must not murmur, and God and take courage, filling her place tatic as well as our own. Those who are do more for us than those who are below. be the first to meet the martyred Brown, him how his very failure and his death resty hindled a spirit throughout the land of and will bear more fruit than any apparent

stabile viewing her removal from a distant stand-point we may even rejoice at it, still, the flesh, we cannot but deeply grieve to be d from those to whom we are bound by no ties, who have shared with us a friendship st holy, because scaled with the blood of sufaddiens; and so I would beg you to express warm friendly sympathy to your sis-Mr. Garrison, Mr. May, and to others whom, not personally known to me, I greatly honor; usily will you convey it to her son, for I ow deep and tender a tie bound them to-

elf had the privilege of knowing and loving personal intercourse under the same roof, alliearned to esteem and honor her from her and from correspondence. She was universeemed and respected in England, both for her He and as the biographer of her noble husband. vere inseparably connected in our minds, as and they should be. Almost at the very time was so bereaved of the partner of her life, de of mine was called away from us, leaving my soul which will never be filled on earth. was an especially deep feeling of sympathy us, for she revered my father, as I did her . Thus, when I heard of her death, sepawe have been for many years by the ocean, erented as I have been by my own very abwork from interchanging written communialmost seemed as if she were nearer to me, ejoiced with her freed spirit, now joined foror the long separation, to him she loved, and, mediate presence of the Father and the Son, of by the blessed ones who have gone beforeored parents, Channing, Tuckerman, the Wares, ters too numerous to mention.

ey bear me up, O Father, unto Thee, That blessed angel band;
y bear me up, till I shall come to Thee,
in Thine own Better Land!

sy bear me up, O Father! Bright I see Those much-loved, long-loved forms, sugh hid from mortal view, full clear to me,

s because their life is hid with Thee, and Thou art in my soul, at thus their angel-presence is with me,

While sorrows round me roll. rewell, dear Mrs. Chapman! May each removal ase our faith and ardor, and may you ever feel

gth from on high in your great work. Selieve me always yours, truly, MARY CARPENTER.

MARTINEAU, in one of her admirable tax he Anti-Slavery Standard, pays the followone to the memory of Mrs. Follow, and that

basented husband, Dr. Follen:-Wire. Follen's many friends in England, the of her death was not the less sad for not being stor. At her years, we knew we should not be sent; and I especially, who was intimate her a quarter of accentumy ago, was aware that curse quest be nearly run; but her fidelity and or in regard to the Anti-Sianery cause were so iste and so glowing, that the seeme of your loss wird as if she had been in the prime of life. event is the more touching as it revives the sense ar former loss, in the death of her husband. We feel it an almost unendurable calamity-the loss art a man, in such a way, at such a period of country's history. The pair will henceforth be embered together in the immortal sense in which note and confessors are remembered in the history their country and time. Their fidelity and dede a never were and never can be exceeded, on ocasion and in any cause. They did all that it possible for them to do. They sacrificed whatever clause required; and they would have sacrificed to their very lives, if so called upon by the duty which they had dedicated themselves. There has orn, as was natural, a strongly marked individuality none more conspicuously than in the Follens. His warh German cast of mind and manners, and her American characteristics, seemed to work together for e good of the cause, as for the happiness of their is; but these qualities were not the less distinctive t being harmonious. Of the many good men and tree whom I saw stand up in the day of danger, to estend for the right and suffer wrong, no two resmiled each other in their mode of asserting their ommorf question, in public or in private; and no as of them will be remembered longer or more vividthan Dr. Pollen, with his holy serenity and cheersizess, his clear convictions, and earnest and simple way of presenting them, both to willing and unwilhearers. Of course, there must have been a high said under this screnity, to sustain his unflinching preverance; and that spirit came flashing out now and then with excellent effect as regarded insolent and cowardly fees. I am thinking at this moment parcountly of the pleadings of the Abelitionists against Southern requisitions, in March, 1836, before a Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, when the Chairman of that Committee acted like no other pubis functionary whom I or perhaps any other English Person of our century ever saw. I seem to hear again Dr. Follen's gentle and musical utterance, and to see his flushed face as one insolent interruption followed another; and I well remember the comfort of finding that he was amused in the midst of it all. - When he was showing how mobs had come to pass, and was tidely desired to be respectful to the Committee, he archly inquired, 'Am I, then, to understand that in speaking ill of mobs, I am disrespectful to the Comhinee?' and the delight of the audience at this questien was the most signal of many mortifications which the day produced to the ruffian chairman. These are old stories-familiar for a quarter of a century; but

they have a new spirit and meaning now that they

have became sanctified as history by the death of more

and more of those who spoke and wrought in the

Cause. For all the rest of her long life, Mrs. Follen

spoke and wrought unflinchingly, unremittingly, and

with a steadiness of purpose and composed ardor of manner which testified to the depth and soundness of her convictions. Impetuous in character, and un-

some wondering pleasure was in those days expressed by some friend that she bore so cheerfully and patient-ly with ignorant gabble and saucy contradiction about ly with ignorant gabble and saucy contradiction about some anti-slavery matter, she replied, 'It is because I feel it so deeply that on this subject I am calm'; and this was precisely the truth. She brought her later than the same of eloquence to the cause, because she brought to it all her gifts; but it never became of lower quality from its abundance, or from the stimulus which instigated tain the tradition of the devotion of the Follens to

JOHN BROWN MEETING IN ALBANY-

A public meeting to respond to the address of the people of Hayti to the citizens of Albany, in token of approbation for their demonstrations of respect to the memory of John Brown, on the 2d of December, 1859, prominent among which were those one hundred guns, was held on Tuesday evening, April 3, 1850, in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Hamiltonstreet, Elihu Smith, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Rev. T. Doughty Miller, Secretary. The Chairman, in taking his seat, made a few appropriate remarks, reviewing the progress of the cause, and the favorable reviewing the progress of the cause, and the favorable signs of the times. The address of the people of Hayti was then read, as follows :--

commemorate the death of John Brown has re-echoed in the hearts of the Haytians and of the strangers of our land, and reverberates through our fields and cities. Your energetic protest against an act of barbarity does you the greatest honor, as it evidently proves that there exist in the American Republic courageous men devoted to the holy cause of freedom of the blacks. Receive, then, the sincere thanks of the citizens of the Republic of Hayti, a Republic that its enemies on another continent represent as always in ruin. Albanians, the Haytians are without prejudice; they receive without hexitation all who come to join them. It is by our conduct, and by that alone.

Albany, as follows :-

To the People of Albany. Its words are eloquent—its sentiments are true. John Brown still lives in our hearts. His spirit animates our souls. Its words are eloquent—its sentiments are true. John Brown still legal consultation, and he is informed that under the Personal Liberty Act, this is a clear case of kidnaplives in our hearts. His spirit animates our souls. The day of his death will long be remembered. It was a gloomy hour in Albany when the solemn echoes of the minute guns, reverberating among our adjation that the spirit of Brown was ent hills, announced that the spirit of Brown was but he was persuaded to do so, and her mother gave the was persuaded to do so, and her mother gave lows in Virginia.

This is the capital city of the greatest State in America. Here the first Congress of the Colonies met in devotion to Liberty. It was fitting that this ancient city should take notice of an event so significant as that of the death of John Brown—a martyr to the cause for which our fathers suffered so much. We rejoice that the fires of Liberty burn so brightly details :-

on your beautiful island. We hear with unfeigned

Mr. Miller made a short address, followed by a fervial off the follow's chance of rounding the Cape. Seeing and telling speech from Mr. Lekins, (who escaped his chance thus lost, he stood her directly on to the telling speech from slavery, and who said, in rocks of the Cape.

Two years since from slavery, and who said, in Just before sundown, the Portuguese gave him the concluding, with intense warmness, 'He would lose be a slave,') and Stephen Myers.

rising, en masse, in its favor, without a single excep-

Albany, April 5, 1860.

CAPTURE OF THE MEXICAN VESSELS. I have felt too deeply for expression the late act of our squauron in the harbor of vera Ctuz. My ren-timents on that subject have that depth that nothing but action, nothing but the execution of stern retri-butive justice can express or appease them. But then I reflect, that if one suffers his spirit to be perturbed by every high-handed violence or villanous fraud and above all, the order issued, without reference to the constitutional war-making power, for our forces but he did. Yesterday morning, the darkey arrived at the Louto enter Mexican territory in pretended, but if real,
unlawful, pursuit of Cortinas, are designed to Polk
us into another war of robbery against poor weak and

Xesterday morning, the darkey arrived at the Louisville jail, in custody of an officer from Seymour,
Indiana, where he was literally 'eaught in a bad box.'
Alex. says he met a white man in Nashville, on Mon-· Be it thy course to busy giddy minds

With foreign quarrels.

But I have departed from the purpose that I sat precedent, demonstrative of the law of nations on a point which never before caused a difficulty, and could not now cause a moment's hesitation in the mind of any honest man; viz., whether the circumstance of the Spanish or Mexican steamers not showing their colors is a justification of our keeping possession of them, imprisoning their officers and crews. and sending the whole to the United States for ad-

series, vol. 2, p. 399. Date of the transaction de-

reserved in the manifestation of her keen sensibilities, of 12 guns, being chased by a French brig and schooner, the one of 18 and the other of 14 guns, had the address to separate the hostile vessels, after which he engaged and carried the schooner.

DECISION OF THE LEMMON CASE. The New York Court of Appeals, at the term just concluded at Albany, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of it. It was always worthy of the great occasion—for she felt that every occasion of pleading such a cause was great. Dr. Follen saw by faith that the right would triumph: his wife lived to see the opening of more than one seal, and to obtain glimpses of the new earth that your country will be whenever slavery is abolished—a new earth wherein righteousness will dwell—or a state of morals righteous in comparison with what you have now. Those who survive to with what you have now. Those who survive to work out the change have sorely missed, and long will sorely miss, such fellow-workers as the Follens; but it will be forever a cause for joy and thankfulness that such comrades were in the midst of them, in the hardest days of the cause. I saw with pleasure the remarks made on the appearance of the name of Wilremarks made on the appearance of the name of Wilremarks and control of the property of the purpose of remaining here, but of passing on to the purpose of remaining here, but of passing on to such as a saw State. The Supreme Court first, and liam Lloyd Garrison, Junior. It is a comiost to remaining nere, but of passing on to another slave State. The Supreme Court first, and member that you have also a Charles Follen, to sus-The case, however, is to go up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and there are grounds of apprehension as to what the decision there may be. Since the Dred Scott case, there is hardly any extravagance in JOHN BROWN MEETING IN ALBANY.
RESPONSE TO HAYTI.

A public meeting to respond to the address of the

Novel Rescue Case in New Bedford. On Thursday of last week the ship Sylvia, Capt. Swasey, arrived at New Bedford from the Sandwich Islands, the emmemorate the death of John Brown has re-echoed captain having with him a girl, ten or twelve years of in ruin. Allanians, the Haytians are without projective; they receive without hesitation all who come to join them. It is by our conduct, and by that alone, that you can find arguments capable of refuting the that you can find arguments capable of refuting the that you can find arguments capable of refuting the theorem of those enemies of humanity who decry use assertions of those enemies of humanity who decry use a large of the refusion to the first and succeeded in obtaining the first of Capt. Swasey Then followed the reading of an address in response to the people of Hayti, from the citizens of and his sister to prevent it. The girl was subsequently removed out of town, where she will probaquently removed out of town, where she will probably remain till she begins her journey to Canada, or

cent hills, announced that the spirit of John and the was persuaded to do so, and the legal guardian. He does not much care for her loss, and the clouds dropped tears of sympathy for the fate legal guardian. He does not much care for her loss, and the clouds dropped tears of sympathy for the late legal guardian. He does not much care for her loss, of the sainted martyr. The people assembled in the but as she was taken from him in such a way, he shall of the sainted martyr. The people assembled in the churches to express their sorrow, and the streets were vocal with the cry of 'Give me liberty or give me death.' Our rich men and our poor men, those in high public station and those in humble life, joined solemnly but heartly in the demonstrations of respect for the noble life that was going out on the galciferously commanded him to regard the 'peace of

> HORRIBLE FATE OF A CARGO OF SLAVES. The New York Herald has a letter from Loando, west coast of Africa, dated Feb. 15, giving the following horrible

"The principal bit of news I have to offer this time on your beautiful island. We hear with untergred pleasure of your prosperity and steady progress in improvement and civilization. Humanity is one. We need your sympathies. The enemies of Freedom in our country are strongly entrenched, and the battle our country are strongly entrenched, and the battle as her Majesty's steamer Gioucester was clusing to the southward of Cape Lopez, they made a sail to for freedom we know will be long, but not uncertain.

Free citizens of Hayti! accept our hearty thanks leward. They immediately put her before the wind for your remembrance of the widows and the father-to give chase, which manceuvre the fellow observing, the immediately followed suit, with a view of roundless. Remember also those in bonds, and the spirit he immediately followed suit, with a view of roundless. less. Remember also those in bonds, and the spirit he immediately followed suit, with a view of roundof the great Hero we unitedly commemorate shall ing Cape Lopez, and probably escaping after nightwatch over you.

Able and impressive addresses were then delivered by Parker Pillsbury, Esq., of New Hampshire, and Aston M. Powell, Esq., of New York. On call, Rev. Mr. Miller made a short address, followed by a fervid Tagus hove in sight on the weather bow, thus cutting

his arm—yea, the last drop of his blood, rather than his foretopmast down, and, as it was blowing almost a gale of wind, his jibboom followed directly after On motion, the address was then adopted as the However, the fellow stopped for nothing, and, just voice of the people of Albany, the whole audience as night set in, drove her high on the rocks off Cape Lopez, the Portuguese steamer by that time being in close range, but the Gloucester was far behind. Those on board the other steamer, bowever, describe Oh motion, it was resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by its officers, with and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the poor misceedings of this meeting, signed by its omeers, with and was overwhelmed by the blacks, the poor into the address, be forwarded to La Progress, Hayti, for publication. A vote of thanks was then tendered heard even above the roaring of the hungry sea. Messis. Powell and Pillsbury, when the meeting adjourned.

Theo. Docoury Miller, Secretary.

Theo. Docoury Miller, Secretary.

Theo. Docoury Miller, Secretary.

Theo. Docoury Miller, Secretary. was strewn with corpses and the fragments of the wreck. Nothing was found, however, to reveal the name of the slaver, or any other information concerning her, save that to the practised seaman she proved I have felt too deeply for expression the late act of unimineipled and audacious aggression committed by our squadron in the harbor of Vera Cruz. My senfore she struck, and must have gained the shore, as a

A NEGRO IN A BAD BOX-ABORTIVE ATTEMPT. committed by the wretched tools of the slave oligarchy, he must needs be in a perpetual and wasting
the must need be in a perpetual and wasting that his slave Alex. had absconded, and was
form of indimension. Depend upon it, this cuttors fever of indignation. Depend upon it, this outrage, and the concentration of troops on the Rio Grande, made for the fugitive, but he was not found, and hence

us into another war of roppery against poor weak and day last, who proposed to assist him to escape into a distracted Mexico. That is the sort of antagonist free State. The slave acceded, and on Saturday the distracted Mexico. That is the sort of antagonist which the slave bullies delight to engage. Light combats and heavy booty is their motto. The veteran in Machiavelism and all conceivable and inconceivable and inconceivable corruption, who now acts as their agent at the White House, wishes to memorize his agency by new robbeties, as Polk did. But he has another object, as the property of the cars at Jeffersonville, with other packages, in charge of the usual messenger. At Seymour, the box was deposited on the platform at the depot for response to the cars at Jeffersonville, with other packages in charge of the usual messenger. At Seymour, the box was deposited on the platform at the depot for response to the cars at Jeffersonville. quite as dear, and a good deal more urgent, which is shipment to Cincinnati. It was standing on end, to merge in the paramount interest and excitement of down on it. The concursion burst of the purpose of lying to merge in the paramount interest and excitement of foreign massacre, pillage and plunder, the contempt, some sharp-eyed individual detected the white of the the discontent, and the scrutiny of committees at negro's eyes, which expanded to the size of a common plate—almost. He was hauled out from his place of concealment amidst the laughter and jeers of the crowd which assembled, returned to this city, and is

now in jail.

Alexander says he had a very bad time of it, and But I have departed from the purpose that I say that I was a mighty rough way to travel. Sometimes down for, which was to bring before your readers a he was on his heels, and part of the time of the transit he was standing on his head. He was badly cramped, and was without food or water for fourteen hours. The scoundrel who assisted him in his flight lie says, was on the train, which may or may not be, for the slave is, evidently, from the cut of his jib, i great rascal; doubtless a big liar. We think it high ly probable, from the prevarication of the slave, that the Nashvillians have now an abolitionist 'among them.'-Louisville Courier.

The precedent to which I refer is recorded in Hildreit's excellent History of the United States, second ted in Abington, Va. He only killed one of his fellow-students, vol. 2, p. 399. Date of the transaction deeries, vol. 2, p. 399. Date of the transaction de-icribed, November, 1800:—

'Lt. Charles Stewart, in the schooner Experiment der are to be thus treated?—Traveller.

A PUGITIVE SLAVE. A fugitive slave from Virgin- DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHER-A FUGITIVE SLAVE. A fugitive slave from Virginia was in this town on the 1st inst, on his way to the land of freedom. He went from Virginia to Boston, where the U. S. officers were put on his track, and came here via Worcester. At Worcester, the officers lost track of him, and were supposed to be watching for him on the railroads north of here, as he was trying to make his way to Canada East, where he had friends who had before left the home of the slave for the land of freedom. He was sent to Canada West via Syracuse, and is probably safe now from his pursuers. He was an intelligent young man, about 19 suers. He was an intelligent young man, about 19 years old, and worth from \$1200 to \$1500, according to the value of the article. He said he was treated kindly by his master, but his master had lost so many slaves by running away, lately, that he was making preparations to sell him and others South, and he thought it best to travel towards the North star.

—Greenfield Gaz.

. THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR.' We have received from the Anti-Slavery office, New York, a pamphlet of 144 pages, giving a reprint in tract form of the multiplied newspaper accounts of lynchings, murders, and mob raids of the Black Power of the Slave States within the past year. We are persuaded the history of the Reign of Terror in Paris during the first French Revolution would compare favorably with it. It is a book that ought to be in the hands of every 'national' man at least. No one who has a grain of soul or conscience could read it half through. grain of sout or conscience could read it has through, without inwardly groaning in spirit at the diabolism of Slavery: it is just the tract for the times. It is stitched cheaply together, and no doubt can be furnished by mail on the receipt of two dimes or a quarter. Address Anti-Slavery Office, New York.—Normalized. ristown Republican.

our party leaders seem determined to lower the tone nti-slavery feeling in our country.

This constant disavowal on the part of Northern men of any intention to interfere with slavery in the Slave States, while the slaveholders entirely disregard their constitutional obligations and seem determined to abolish the last vestiges of freedom, so far as Northern men are concerned, we look upon as absolutely cowardly, and unworthy a true manhood. Till the South take a different course, they are not entitled to any such consideration. On the other hand, let the North boldly avow the doctrine of reprisals—tell the South plainly that this is a game two could play at, and our word for it, there will soon be an end to such outrages.

The TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTIONAL WOMAN'S

Let our friends raise money and send for this work by hundreds. Maybe they can 'create a soul under the dead ribs' of some of our Congressmen.—Syra-On

A DOUGH-FACE'S MIRROR. The meaning of the cryof Disunion at the South is well illustrated in the following little extract from the speech of Mr. Wigfall, of Texas. We specially commend the last few lines to the members of the 'Constitutional Union party,'

. These Northern people, of all parties, are a mean, 'These Northern people, of all parties, are a mean, despicable set of starvelings, unable to see beyond a dollar, and caring for no consideration except money. Threaten them, and they will crouch at your feet like so many hounds. Only swear that you are going to dissolve the Union, and the timid creatures will get the Union and the timid creatures will get the time the timid creatures will get the time t down on all fours, bite the dust, and kiss the rod raised to chasten them.'

'THE RULING PASSION,' &c. A large crowd of Democrats assembled on Central wharf in this city to see the delegates off by the steamer S. R. Spaulding. Speeches were made by several—among others by Sidney Webster, who was Pierce's Private Secretary. In the conclusion, he hoped they would conduct themselves with propriety, and 'assure the Charleston people that we do not "extend our liquors" at home. He then gave this toast:—The New England Democracy-No matter who they nominate, and no matter what the platform, may they support it with alacrity, as we are sure they will .- Boston Traveller.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding will sail from here on Friday next 'with a valuable cargo,' bound to Charleston via Baltimore.-Post.

Assorted cargo for the Southern market, with the prospect of being 'sold' easily .- Journal.

IF Mr. Sumner's comparison of Mr. Mason to the we admit, and we hope Mr. Sumner will hereafter regard the feelings of that judge's whining friends. They are thinking of Satan, but the Senator thinking of Rhadamanthus.—Traveller.

speech concludes thus: 'Here the hammer fell.'
We should say it had been falling throughout the whole speech .- Ibid.

The difference between the two Pacific Railroads talked of is this: the one is to be the Railroad South, and the other the Railroad further South.

the public square, on the 24th ult. The punishment was inflicted by Sheriff Moore with seven switches. He was then immediately placed on the cars, and sent

A slave woman belonging to a planter near Columbus, Miss., has in the last twenty months given birth to five full-sized and healthy children—two at one, and three at the other birth. This is prolific and profitable.

The New York Republicans held a State Convention at Syracuse, on the 18th, and elected delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention. A resolution presenting the name of Mr. Seward to the Chi-cago Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, was reported, warmly received, and unanimously

Le A runaway negro at Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, made a gallant resistance to his pursuers, wounding one of them badly by a pistol shot, and, refusing to be taken alive, was shot dead at a loss of \$1800 to the afflicted patriarch to whom his 'labor' enly world. or service was due.'

Negro Sam, supposed to be 140 years old, died a short time since in Jones Co., Ga. He was 45 years old when stolen from Africa, and remained a slave

Two Virginia negroes were lately landed from an American ship, in Jeddo, the capital city of Japan.
They were objects of intense curiosity. The people thought them japanned, and endeavored to rub off the coloring, but couldn't manage it.

Mr. Irvin Scott, a colored gentleman, has been recently elected Supervisor of the road district adjoining Bellefontaine, Ohio. There is a young woman living in Alstead, N.

H., who weighs over 700 pounds, and who requires 20 yards of calico for a dress. A Terrible Bereauement.—At Lextonville, (Wis.) on the night of the 2d inst., the house of a Mrs. Rogan, while she was absent over night at a neighbor's, was burned to the ground, and six children perished in

the flames. The eldest was eleven years of age. They were all the children she had. Mrs. R. lost her husband about two months ago. IF A large number of the volumes of Helper's Impending Crisis were recently publicly burned at Greenville, S. C., and a young man named Harold Wyllys has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for putting them in circulation

In the Maryland Senate, recently, Dr. Lynch. of Baltimore county, offered an order appropriating \$500 to the Colonization Society, to send Henry Winter Davis to Liberia. He prefaced the order with a few remarks, to the effect that Mr. Davis's loss would not be felt, and that he might find a wide field of la-ber, immortalize his name, and live honored and re-

The unequalled success that has attended the application of this medicine in Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

Auburn, Sept. 6, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co: Sirs-I most cheerfully add my testimony in favor of the Balsam. We have used it in our family in Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remedy, and have recommended it in various complaints of this nature with invariably happy results.

W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

Manspield, Tioga Co., Pa., Aug., 1858.

Gentlemen-Having used in my practice, the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. with great success, I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asth-

H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

GENTLEMEN—After using Dr. Wistar's Balsam for a long time, I can say, from repeated observation, that I regard it as one of the best kind of Cough medicines, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted. W. H. WEBB, M. D. BROWNVILLE, N. Y., July 18, 1858.

BROWNVILLE, N. Y., July 18, 1898.

Gents—Having sold Wistar's for two years past, and having used the same myself with great success, work, and think it much needed at this time when I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Asthma or Consumption. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and

for sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. April 20.

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-VENTION.

The TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-Brown Blackwell and others will address the Con-

On behalf of the Central Committee, E. CADY STANTON, President. Susan B. Anthony, Sec'y.

The subscribers propose to throw open their rooms, over Boylston Market, Boylston street, on May Day. over Boylston Market, Boylston street, on May Day, Breakfast will be served from 7 to 9 in the morning. In the afternoon, an Exhibition of Paintings will be given for Sabbath Schools. In the evening, there will be a Social Gathering of the friends of the cause.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, expects to speak in the Free Church, in CUMMINGTON, Mass., on Sunday, April 29. He will probably remain in that vicinity several weeks, and will attend Anti-Slavery meetings in the neighboring towns, as the way open His Post-office address will be Cummington.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massahusetts A. S. Society, will lecture at Sunday, April 29.

Milford, N. H., Tuesday, May Amherst, " Manchester," Sunday,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Essex, Sunday, April 29, forenoon and afternoon. CHARLES SPEAR and wife will preach in

the Methodist Church in Somerville, next Sunday morning and evening. They will also give an exhibiclassical infernal judge is said by some persons to be tion of their Paintings with their original trioptric unfair. It was rather hard upon the classical judge, apparatus in the Vestry of the same Church, on Saturday evening previous.

OBITUARY.

In Salem, very suddenly, March 27, Miss Mary Warson, daughter of the late Nathaniel Watson.

In the exaltation of this excellent woman to a higher world, a numerous circle of sorrowing relatives and friends mourn beneath the weight of bereave-ment which they feel to be very heavy.

The privilege is sweet and great, of recurring at once for consolation, as they do, not only to that

heaven, now her home, where tears are unknown, and The Washington, (Ga.) Independent learns that a man by the name of Wood, who was taken up at Abbeville, (S. C.) last fall, for using unpalatable language to slavery men, and who received the sentence of thirty-nine lashes at the recent Spring Term of the Court at that place, suffered the penalty of the law, in the public square, on the 24th ult. The punishment bring tears of love and admiration to the eyes of those whose joy it was, and privilege, to be acquainted with the cheerful character of her mind and the beautiful habits of her life.

If there were some traits which distinguished the

departed more than others, they were her love of all forms of beauty in nature, and her hatred of American Slavery. Her life was spent in perfect sympathy with everything lovely in the Natural World. Hence her opposition to injustice and oppression, with her as the opposition of light to darkness, of right to wrong. For many happy years as school teacher, Miss Watson exerted the highest order of influence and example in this city. She was always beloved and honored by her pupils. With her other friends, they, with meladopted.

The State of Alabama is the only State in the Union without a telegraph; she has not a foot of line with needle and pen-her love of flowers-her exquisite taste in arranging the many colored weeds floating to her feet in her favorite walks, by old Ocean The New York Herald is informed that no less than six vessels have left that port for the African coast within the past fortnight, all of which expect to have negroes for their return cargoes Among these was a fine clipper ship and a fast-sailing brig.

The bill to prevent Americans from engaging when it seemed a hard and doubtful struggle between the new factor of the property o The bill to prevent Americans from engaging in the Coolie trade, which many regard as a sort of Asiatic slave trade, was reported to the House of Representatives, on the 16th, by Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts. An interesting report, giving a full and lucid history of the trade, accompanies the bill.

During the quarter ending March 31, the number of slaves that arrived in Texas was about 27,000, one-tenth of whom went to Galveston by

number of slaves that arrived in Iexas was about 27,000, one-tenth of whom went to Galveston by sea. These figures do not favor the views of those hopeful persons who expect to see Texas become a free-labor State.

was called, and in a moment, without a struggle, she went forth—the disunion of her clay and spirit thus unwarned. She has gone—leaving a venerable mother, brothers, sisters, and friends, looking through their tears very sorrowfully after her flight, overwhelmed with a grief which they may not blush to confess to God, from whose giorious promise to the bereaved they must derive their chief and only adequate con-

> HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next (Summer) Term of this Institution will

Commence on Wednesday, May 2, 1860, and continue Ten weeks. Applications for admission should be made at as early a date as practicable. For partienlars, address

WM. S. HAYWOOD,
ABBLE B. HAYWOOD,
Hopedale, (Milford, Mass.) April 3, 1860. WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School. THE Summer quarter will begin on Wednesday, 25th inst. For particulars, inquire of the Principal,

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.

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of 112 years. He possessed all his faculties to within
a few days of his death.

desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the
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and at one half the price charged at the Hotels.

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GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D.,
April 20.

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TO BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY,

ECHOES OF

HARPER'S FERRY.

By the rude bridge that arched the flood, By the rude bridge that arened the hood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world.'
R. W. EMERSON.

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declares it among 'incendiary documents.'

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viously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is

entirely different from all others.

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. For the Liberator. THE SLAVE'S SONG. To Canada, to Canada, resolutions were unanimously adopted :-To Canada the free, Where Slavery's sighs taint not the air-From whips and chains we flee!

Though, Canada, between us lie The river, swamp and brake, With cheerful hearts we'll face them all, For Liberty's dear sake. Father! who made both black and white,

POETRY.

Oh give us strength to flee! Give friends, to aid us on our way To Canada, the free! Oh Canada! fair Canada!

When our feet tread thy soil, Safe from the bloodhound's bay we sleep, And wake to willing toil, In Canada, dear Canada, Where only freemen dwell,

Our chains drop off, our limbs are free, Broken is Slavery's spell. Upon thy soil, free Canada, The poor slave's promised land, With frames, with limbs, with souls our own,

Our own, and God's, we'll stand.

In Canada, free Canada, The worship of the free, A grateful heart, toil-willing hands, Father! we'll offer thee. JANE ASHRY. Tenterden, (Eng.)

> For the Liberator. H. R. HELPER. AN ACROSTIC.

Helper! thou comest in a time of ncel, Repuking sinners for a damning deed: Howe'er unwilling they may be to hear, Entrenched in facts, their guilt thou makest clear. Loud, and more loud, doth Freedom's clarion sound Pressed hard by truth, the foe is losing ground; Each blow is telling with unwonted power,-Rejoice, rejoice !- draws near the final hour. JUSTITIA. Boston, April 14, 1860.

.See . The Impending Crisis."

From the Worcester Spy.

ON THE SCAFFOLD. BY ALBERT SUTLIFFE.

Arthur Maltravers, is this the end? A year ago this very day, Adown the lawn to the waving woods Twixt the buds and blossoms of May, We walked together; but where are you now And why does the multitude gaze at you, Who shrink or leer, as befits their mood? Are you good man and true?

Then you told me a tale of happy love; And the buds and blossoms heard either side You thought the roses less fair than your pearl; The stars, than the eyes of your bride. What! are you on the scaffold now? How'thin and pale! and would you speak? My eyes are dim, and I cannot see-I cannot hear, for your voice is weak.

You married a beautiful cousin of mine; They say they found her white and cold, Under the maple, before the door, But you were haughty and bold. Her tangled hair was across her face, And her bosom was stained with blood and dust: She was your wife, to love and protect, She was given in holy trust.

What! murmuring yet! and the crowd is still, To hear each word that you will say : Beyond you I see the deep blue sky, And the clouds that fade and fade away. Your mother died of grief that night, And you father went mad ere Christmas tide. e country-side, man and maid Wailed for your murdered bride.

Now the parson kneels down to pray; May God have mercy on your soul! Arthur Maltravers, I loved you well, And what return but this life-long dole! See, they adjust the cap and cord, One last look at the earth and sky : Arthur Mattravers, I shall go mad If I was to see you die!

ORIEF FOR THE DEAD. O, bearts that never cease to yearn! O, brimming tears that ne'er are dried! The dead, though they depart, return As if they had not died!

The living are the only dead; The dead live-nevermore to die: And often when we mourn them fled, They never were so nigh!

And though they lie beneath the waves, Or sleep within the churchyard dim-(Ah! through how many different graves God's children go to him !) Yet every grave gives up its dead

Ere it is overgrown with grass ! Then why should hopeless tears be shed, Or need we cry, alas! Or why should memory, veiled with gloom,

And like a sorrowing mourner craped, Sit weeping o'er an empty tomb, Whose captives have escaped!

'Tis but a mound-and will be mossed Whene'er the summer grass appears ;-The loved, though wept, are never lost; We only lose our tears.

Nay, hope may whisper with the dead, By bending forward where they are: But Memory, with a backward tread, Communes with them afar!

The joys we lose are but forecast, And we shall find them all once more ;-We look behind us for the Past, But, lo! 'tis all before!

BROTHERHOOD.

Even now a radiant angel goeth forth, A spirit that hath healing in its wings-And flieth east and west, and south and north, To do the bidding of the King of kings; Stirring men's hearts to compass better things, And teaching brotherhood as that sweet source Which holdeth in itself all blessed springs; And showeth how to guide its silver course, When it shall flood the world with deep, exulting force MRS. NORTON.

A BIRD'S NEST. Bright Spring ere long will braid the leafless vines With gem-like flowers, and write her magic name In golden daisies on the emerald turf; And you now naked oak shall gaily tosa Its green and fragrant tresses in the breeze; And feathered misers, in the clustered leaves, Will hide their jewel-baskets, brimmed with pearls Each round, white pearl filled with a little heart, That shall awake to life, to joy and song, When April sheds her last, sweet childish tears.

THE LIBERATOR.

At a meeting of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Socie-

able and active advocate, and a faithful laborer by the God's own children. It was in advocating the claims death of our much lamented friend and brother, John I. GAINES: therefore. Resolved, That we, the Ohio State Anti-Slavery

Society, do mourn his death; that the Society has lost a faithful and efficient member; and that we do, therefore, appoint John M. Landston to deliver a eulogy on his life and character, to be published with the proceedings of this meeting.

to the widow of our departed friend.

W. SHELTON, Chairman.

EULOGY ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JOHN I. GAINES.

Delivered at the first Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, by John M. Langston, at Xenia, Ohio, January 3d, 1860.

death of the great and good; not complaining at the on the legal condition of the colored inhabitants of decrees of an all-wise Providence, as indicated in the State. their decease, but in an humble and docile spirit-re- But John I. Gaines was not only an anti-slavery military leaders, the conduct of each is distinguished self back, and said, 'I abstain from principle.' by his peculiar genius. And herein is to be found whose manly virtues are the subject of my eulogy.

JOHN ISOM GAINES was born in the city of Cincinnati, on the 6th day of November, 1821, and died on the colored people of Ohio. But how shall this void the 28th day of November, 1859, being at the time of be filled? Upon whom has fallen the mantle of our his death 38 years of age. He was the oldest child of departed brother? Isom and Elizabeth Gaines. His father and mother were distinguished for their energy of character and ple set us in the life and character of John I. Gaines, practical common sense, their Christian deportment remembering the truthful and beautiful words of the and honesty of purpose. When he was but a boy, poet: he was called to mourn the loss of his father. This stroke of Providence placed him at once at the head of his father's family, and from that time he was compelled to act the threefold part of father, son, and

brother. In each character, he played his part well. His boyhood was spent, for the most part, in efforts to gain for his father's family a competent support, and as far as he had the opportunity, to fit himself by a rigid, intellectual and moral culture for the duties that awaited him in after life. Without the advantages afford by a well-ordered common school, academy, or college, he pursued that course of mental discipline, so well known to men who are called self-made men. Schooled in this manner-having bearing his part in the deliberations of that body coming Millennium. with remarkable propriety and success.

as his widow, unites with us in mourning the great terms 'Christianity.' There are objection loss we have sustained in the death of her husband, sumption in the case, both special and general; specand to whom we would offer the most tender words ial, because Dr. Mann, in the article replied to, ex of sympathy and condolence. As the fruit of their pressly excepts to any attempt to prove Non-Resistance marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gaines had four children. true by arguments derived from Scripture; general, John I. Gaines, Jr., a dear little son, was early called because, first, a standard of morality, to be true, must to bless and gladden the heart of their widowed cause among those by whom 'Christianity' is know

our deceased brother was ever anxious for the hap- questions remain unsettled :- 'If so, why is it so?' piness and welfare of his family. Indeed, I would 'How do you demonstrate the teachings of Christ are hold him up as a model, in this respect. His wife could never complain of neglect, and his children could still further objection to the assumption is to be found never do otherwise than praise the behavior of their in the fact, that, with very few exceptions, those wh

for his integrity, enterprise and promptness. His of Non-Resistance. engagements were always met and fulfilled according to appointment. I would commend his example, in this particular, to the imitation of all colored persons or standard of right, presented to them in the form o engaged in business.

As a citizen, he always exhibited a deep, active, the glorious success which crowned them.

As an orator, his style was natural, perspicuous, made him any other than an exponent of his own views, his own mental experience.

ity, profoundness of thought, and accuracy of expression. I need not speak of the great good he accomplished for mankind in the use of his oratorical best I can find or conceive of '-and offers no demonpowers, nor of the enviable distinction which he won stration of authority inherent in the standard chosen whenever he spoke. I may be allowed to refer in this after having said that 'each man must necessarily deconnection, however, to the able and powerful speech cide for himself the point, what shall be his rule.' I which he delivered in Cleveland, on the 1st of Aug., submit that he leaves the subject, so far as the reply 1856. Though greatly disabled by the disease then to Dr. Mann's questions is concerned, just where he preying upon his body, and of which he afterwards found it. His liberality in not demanding that the died, he stood up and presented one of the most acts of others shall be measured by his rule, unless effective arguments in favor of freedom, to which it they choose to adopt it, is admirably consistent, but has eyer been our good fortune to listen. He seemed his logic leaves the question submitted to him an open determined to spend his last energies in behalf of his one. If Non-Resistance be a principle which should greatly outraged race.

liever in the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood should do to you, do ye even so to them,' and reduced the adoption of a universal standard of morals, by

As a reformer, the life of our co-laborer was most to be the Divine Will, has proved utterly futile here interesting and beautiful. Ever active, laborious, and tofore. There is reason to believe it will be equally consistent, he was distinguished for his broad philan- fruitless in future. Unsuccess so signal in that directhropy, his catholicity of spirit, his manly toleration tion instructs us that we need the knowledge of of differences of opinion, his unyielding devotion to standard of morals, susceptible of a universal demon-

the right and the true, and his deep insight into the necessity and importance, the dignity and mission of the great moral enterprises of the world. Never fanatical nor over-enthusiastic, he was quick to re spond to the demands of truth-to march to the very ty, held in Xenia, January 3d, 1860, the following verge of duty. Hence, he was opposed to that stu pendous system of wrong which denies a portion of Whereas, the cause of the slave, the cause of God, the human family their natural and inherent rights; and the cause of Humanity, have lost a friend, an which makes merchandise of the souls and bodies of of the slave to freedom and its blessings, that he made his most powerful speeches, his most heart-

stirring appeals.

As an abolitionist, he demanded the immediate and inconditional abolition of slavery, denying that any constitution or statute could sanction such enormous wrong. Opposed to all schemes for expatriating the colored people of this land, he regarded the American Resolved, That a copy of the eulogy be forwarded Colonization Society as the enemy of his people; and all Civilization and Emigration Societies, whose aim is essentially the same, as impracticable, and of injurious tendency. And in this he represented the almost unanimous sentiment of the colored people of this country.

Of course, he was opposed to all caste. While he demanded freedom for the slave, he demanded social and legal equality for the half-free colored man of the North. Among the very last of his public efforts is My FRIENDS :- It is proper that we mourn the his able and truthful address to the people of Ohio,

membering that, in the death of a great and good reformer, he was an ardent defender of the temperman, humanity itself sustains a serious loss. It is ance cause. He would have liquor used for no other also appropriate and profitable that we read with be- than mechanical or medicinal purposes. It is related coming teachableness the lesson which we find in of him that, a few years ago, when Cassius M. Clay their life-record. As every mountain, every land- and he were invited to dine with Mr. Samuel Wilcox scape, every water-course, is marked by natural fea- of Cincinnati, he bore a manly testimony in favor of tures that stamp it with a distinct peculiarity and his temperance principles. Mr. Gaines sat opposite characteristic beauty; so, every man comes from the Mr. Clay at the table. In due season Mr. Wilcox, as plastic hand of his Creator, bearing an appropriate was his custom on such occasions, brought on his individuality; and if true to the convictions of his sparkling Catawba. He offered Mr. Clay a glass. own nature, his life and conduct will furnish the but did not offer one to Mr. Gaines. Mr. Clay deworld a record distinguished for its originality and manded an explanation. Mr. Wilcox replied, that freshness. Thus, while Shakspeare, Milton and 'Mr. Gaines never drinks.' Then, Mr. Clay taking Byron were all poets, the poetry of each bears the a glass, filled it, and handing it to Mr. Gaines, said, individuality of its author; and thus, too, while "I know, sir, you will take it from me, a pledged Washington, Bonaparte and Toussaint were all great friend of your people.' But Mr. Gaines drew him-

The world is better that John I. Gaines has lived the true secret of greatness. A great man is always His voice and his example have encouraged many s himself. It was this quality of character, which, in faltering heart. Although dying before he reached an eminent degree, distinguished the life of the man, his fortieth year, he was not called before he had accomplished numerous and arduous labors. Not only do the citizens of Cincinnati mourn his loss, but al

Let us, my friends, one and all, emulate the exam-· Lives of great men all remind us,

We may make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footprints on the sands of time: Pootprints, which, perhaps, another, Sailing o'er life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, shall take heart again. Let us, then, be up and doing. With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor, and to wait.

NON-RESISTANCE.

The reply of CHARLES K. WHIPPLE to the question to meet and surmount difficulties at a very early age, of Dr. Mann upon Non-Resistance, in the Liberator he soon learned self-reliance, the secret of success. has been anticipated with interest and expectation His boyhood was particularly distinguished for his and is worthy of most profound consideration. Grantindustry and perseverance, his keen insight into life ing the premises he assumes, and they are virtually and its responsibilities, his determination not to exist granted by all who make profession of the Christian merely, but to live, and to act a manly part in life. religion, his conclusions would seem to be natural and So it was that, at an early period in his life, we find irresistible. It seems scarcely possible to doubt that him standing up in the midst of men who were greatly the practice, universally, of what he inculcates as huhis superiors in age, experience and wisdom, in the man duty, would work that change in society, which, first colored men's convention held in Ohio, and imagined and prefigured ages ago, is anticipated as a

He assumes as his 'rule,' - by which he is under On the 19th day of June, 1845, John I. Gaines stood to mean the standard by which the rightfulness was married to Miss Louisa Martin, who this night, or wrongfulness of an act is to be judged, — what he by his Heavenly Father from the bosom of his earthly be adapted to influence the actual condition and con home to another and more glorious home in heaven. duct of the whole human race, which 'Christianity This dispensation of Providence Mr. Gaines bore with manifestly is not, being unknown to and unheard of Christian resignation. Three children are still left, by the larger proportion of mankind. Secondly, beto be the professed rule of faith of a portion of man-I need not tell you that, as a husband and a father, kind, with a large, if not the larger proportion, the more authoritative than any other opinions?' And a profess to receive 'Christianity' as their rule, under-As a man of business, Mr. Gaines was distinguished stand and teach that it guides into exactly the reverse

History teems with examples of the ease with which men may be induced to give verbal assent to a 'rule,' a command by an authority for whom they profess reverence, and afterwards utterly refuse to conform self-sacrificing interest in the welfare of the com- to it in their lives. Moses gave to the people, who acmunity in which he lived, and in the well-being of cepted his assertions for authority, the rule, 'Thou the State of which he was an inhabitant. Most con- shalt not kill.' Diligent search through the annals spicuous among his achievements for the public good of the world will be needed to find the record of a stands the common school system of Cincinnati, whose more sanguinary race than the people who professedly benefits and advantages the colored children are now accepted this as their rule. It is true, Moses nullified enjoying. It is conceded, I believe, on all hands, the effect of his general rule by licensing his followthat the honor of securing this great good belongs ers, in the name of the same Deity from whom the to our departed brother more than to any other command was said to emanate, to kill their fellows in individual. His conduct in behalf of the colored certain specified cases. Christ not only taught the youth of Cincinnati distinguishes him as a benefactor same rule without this inconsistency, but more: 'Love whose deeds should be recorded in granite, that pos- your neighbor as yourself,' 'Love even your enemies, terity may know of his benevolent endeavors, and Overcome evil with good,' are quoted by Mr. Whipple as his commands. But what effect have these injunctions had, or what have they now, in conanimated, and powerful. No training could have trolling the action of his professed followers? The practices of Christendom render highly pertinent and natural the objection of Dr. Mann to the efforts to

His productions are distinguished for their original- prove scripturally the truths of Non-Resistance. When Mr. Whipple says, 'I choose as my rule Christianity'- I choose this rule because it is the govern the conduct of Charles K. Whipple, it should He had an abiding faith in the living and true God, also control that of all other men; and this for reason and held fast to the belief that we are accountable to independent of verbal or written authority, which one Him as our moral Governor. He was a staunch be- may accept, while another innocently, nay, necessarily rejects it, because the evidence which satisfies the first of man. He held with all the tenacity of faith the of its validity, from the constitution of his mind, is Christian sentiment, Whatsoever ye would that men not evidence to him. The effort to bring men into inculcating that such is shown by written revelatio

dressed neither to their veneration nor their fears, but be overwhelming in her absence. But her resolution drawn from their own observation of facts which they and spirit were equal to the emergency, and she folcannot deny, and whose teachings they cannot pervert, lowed the defence with a determination which would however unwilling, through vitiated education, injuri- do credit even to her old friend and associate, Mrs. ous associations, and the force of habit, they may Burdell Cunningham. Miss Effic had evidently be to square their conduct with it. Let us exam- studied the case well, before she commenced it. She ine what evidence there may be that such a standard had duly weighed the character of her male friends, has been afforded us.

they are actually guides and instructors to those who dollars-the second gave her nothing. comprehend and obey them, into whatever amount of physical and mental health the individual enjoys. This portion of the subject is so well understood in general, there is no need to amplify by illustrations and examples, as the position assumed will doubtless

Towards an investigation of the relations which the human creature sustains to physical matter, great attention has been given, through ages, yet with scarcebeen subjected to a social law, as inexorable in its renature. In this direction, Veneration has been exalted into Superstition, and men generally have consented to accept the dictation of Moses, Jesus, Mahomet, or some other supposed authority, as having them, fixed their true social relations by a spoken or written command, and therefore have failed to discover that these were arranged as fixedly and determinately as were the physical laws, from the beginning of human existence. They have not perceived that those teachings of Jesus, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as upon us, not because they were spoken by him, but simply because they inculcate obedience to the preexisting true social law. When Newton demonstrated the existence of the law of gravitation, had he proclaimed it to be the duty of all men to yield obedience to it, and had his disciples taught the duty of obedience because of this command, we should have had a case analogous to the one under consideration. In either instance, the law existed, and influenced huby the other, as they have done since.

These and similar considerations appear to indicate, we may expect to discover a 'rule,' or standard, for consequence, enjoy, whilst the other, and infinitely most important part, has been left without any such guide, and allowed only the chance of receiving, comprehending and accepting an arbitrary revelation of prehending and accepting an arbitrary revelation of the standard against them like the winding of a shell on the for off seashore. — Warcester Sun.

When we study the relations which men have been created to sustain to each other, it becomes apparent that the interests of the whole race have been made one and indivisible. In the fact that no one can act in any direction, or omit action that is possible to him, and find the consequences of such action or omission confined to himself alone, we possess the demonstration of what is the true social law, and that it makes the interests of mankind a unit, inseparable and indivisible. Every attempt to have an interest selfish and exclusive to the individual is a viola- the tion of the law, and brings into operation immediately the peralty. By those who comprehend this, the wishad been a disposition on their part, through pruthe peralty. By those who comprehend this, the wisdom is highly apparent which taught, 'Thou shalt dence, to withdraw the church from any peril and love thyneighbor as thyself'--'Love your enemies'-- risk. And I need not tell you that any such consid-Do good to them that hate you,' because it teaches erations as that would have a peculiar tendency to conformity to natural law. While to such it is evi-dent that all which is inharmonious in our social reladent that all which is inharmonious in our social rela-tions, all that is unequal in human condition, all that to take all the proper risks that belong to right als all that is injurious and violent in the conduct of arouses my indignation, it is to see those who ar one towards another, are but the consequences, or pen-nearest and dearest to me refusing to uphold the alties, for deviations from obedience to the law; so also to them it is evident that any attempt to better ourselves by still further violations of it, by resisting Trustees of this church. I take back nothing I said wrong and violence by the same, is a mistaken effort of the sacredness of free speech, nor anything that I which cannot possibly lead back into harmony, said about the cowardice of a church that is afraid Whatever may be the conduct of others, obedience of exposing itself to unpopularity for the sake of as-Whatever may be the conduct of others, obedience serting the truth. And if I now supposed that the to the laws of our being is the best and wisest policy Trustees of this church had, in a spirit of worldly for us. We cannot violate the natural rights of for us. We cannot violate the natural rights of prudence, sacrificed that great principle that under another, whatever may be the character of his conduct towards us, without working to ourselves in- rights, I should not hesitate to reaffirm every word comparably more mischief than that other can possi- that I formerly uttered. bly inflict. Behold the immense influence wrought losophy in the life and death of Jesus Christ!

of Jesus, I would still desire not to make the mistake instability of principle among you, I would not of placing effects for cause. I would not teach men to pursue a course out of deference to authority, which they should adopt through the promptings of their own enlightened reason. A. BROOKE.

Marlboro', (Ohio,) April 16.

BREACH OF PROMISE. EFFIE C. CARSTANG VE. HENRY SHAW.

Common Pleas, St. Louis County, February Term, 1860. This case is decided. It has been prosecuted with a zeal never surpassed, and with a courage that never yielded. It was an adventure which could be underinspired counsel and client with a confidence that augured success; and it was only the omnipotence of wealth, and the talent that wealth commands, that would not have abandoned their suit long before half mind and heart, and, therefore, make

stration to the reason of individuals, by proofs ad- testimony could be given in her presence, it would and justly calculated their testimony. Between tell-Taught by observation and experience, all intelligent persons are agreed that certain immutable proper- where they could be found. She had lawyers, priests ties inhere in matter, and pertain to mind, constitu- and merchants, of the Key and Sickles school of reting unchangeable, yet perpetually active relations spectability, besides a motley host of others, on her between them. These relations are designated the side, earnest, active, and resolved to see her through. laws of matter and of mind, and their existence is There was but little sympathy for the venerable deperceived and acknowledged equally by those who fendant. It would hardly do to subject his deportdeny the existence of an Author or Creator of them, ment to the test of strict examination. But the eviand by those who believe in Him, and esteem these to dent object of the suit no one could mistake, and no be a manifestation of His will. For example-that right-thinking person could approve. Every one adrelation between different portions of matter which is mired the enterprise and spirit which prompted and termed the law of gravitation, and the consequences pro- carried it on, but all felt indifferent to its result, exduced by its operation, are as apparent to him who says cept as it should affect the public morals. It has cost there is no God, and its requirements as carefully con- the aged defendant a fortune amply sufficient to rear formed with, as by one who conceives that it and they and educate a numerous family, to disengage himself are immediate results of the will of a Supreme Intel- from the toils which had been deliberately set for ligence. Human existence, through the whole of its him, and in which he was so deeply entangled. It duration, is perpetually being influenced and modified is hardly probable that the world will ever hear much by these relations, which, for convenience in descrip- more of the brave and spirited plaintiff. Her case tion, are termed Natural or Divine laws. Obedience is extinguished, and she will disappear with her case. to the fulfilment of these laws, it may be perceived She has passed the summit of life, and her sattellites by all, is productive of health and enjoyment to the will depart with her attractions. Her case will not human being, considered both as a physical and men- soon be forgotten, not because there was any new tal existence. Violations of these relations, or laws, principle involved in it, but because the two verdicts as invariably produce suffering, graduated in propor- rendered in it, so widely different from each other, tion to the extent of their infraction. The inference will confirm, beyond any future controversy, that is unavoidable, that, whether these laws be accidental, everlasting truism-the glorious uncertainty of the or exist through the design of a Superior Intelligence, law.' The first jury gave her one hundred thousand

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

' For the last week, one has needed to read no books of history or romance—for the newspapers have told of heroism and daring adventure, of noble self-sacrifice and of Christian endurance, that are unsurpassed in the world's history. Read Mr. Hinton's account of Stevens and Hazlett; read the grave, tender, man-ly letters of Oliver and Watson Brown, and you will confess that never before was the world so rich ly a dim perception in the minds of such inquirers, to in heroic natures. In one of Watson Brown's last the fact, that in his relations with his fellows, he has letters to his wife, there are the following remarka ble words :- I can but commend you to yoursel quirements as are those which control his physical and your friends, if I should never see you again. Think of the tried strength and trust of the manly heart from which the words came! think how no ble the woman must be, to whom such words could be spoken! Truly might Whittier have said of · Life hath its regal natures yet,

True, tender, brave and sweet

Then, too, the daily papers have given us Wendell Phillips's magnificent speech at Brooklyn. It is good to read it so soon after Mr. Seward's great speech, good to compare the clear crystallization of Seward's intellect with the glow and fire of Philthyself'- Love your enemies,' &c., are obligatory lips's, and strange to see how unlike they are; with what different weapons they meet their common foe. Years ago, the great men who launched . The Republic,' took Satan on board as a passenger, with he agreement that he should stay in his narrow berth, and an understanding that he should have only a short sail, and then leave the ship. They for got his craftiness, or underrated his weight. He was a dangerous passenger; now he has possessed himself of all the state-rooms; he has bribed the state-rooms; he has bribed the captain, he himself furnishes a large portion of the either instance, the law existed, and influenced human conditions as powerfully before Jesus gave his opinion of what were the requirements of the one, and Newton taught what phenomena were produced by the other, as they have done since.

captain, he himself furnishes a large portion of the crew, and has so loaded the ship with his retinue and his personal property that she is in danger of sinking. Mr. Seward and Mr. Phillips both want to save her; but how? Mr. Seward proposes to urge Satan back again into narrow limits; to share power with him, until he can be persuaded to re-These and similar considerations appear to indicate, with some degree of clearness, the direction in which whelming force. Mr. Phillips sees no hope of that good time coming ; sees that the Past does not promtesting the rectitude of our social action. The physicise such a Future; and so proposes to throw Satan cal portion of man has but a transient existence, whilst overboard at once. What matter if he does rend cal portion of man has but a transient existence, whilst his mental and social nature is to endure eternally. The condition of the former, except as it influences the latter, has scarcely any importance, relatively. It is not therefore to be supposed that the one has been is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is built in compartments; there can be no wreck, is also not the control of the former. subjected to the operation of laws, the nature and and when the struggle is over, when the ship is clear scope of which his intellect can discover, so that he from stem to stern, from the upper deck to the hold, scope of which his intellect can discover, so that he can shape his life in accordance with them, and, as a then there is no crevice where oppression can lurk, then those on board will stand silent in their deepsadof a shell on the far off sea-shore.' - Worcester Spy

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher finds his speech to his church in general, and trustees in particular, was not quite correct in all particulars. He therefore ualifies, explains, retracts. In some remarks Sun-

day, before the morning sermon, he said: · I thought at that time, from information deriv een, through timidity, a disposition on the part of Trustees of this church to prevent any trouble is apparently antagonistic in the interests of individu- doing; and if there is anything which exceedingly

Now, I desire so far to retract the remarks of last

I need scarcely say that, while I cheerfully and bly inflict. Behold the immense induence wrought gladly make this retraction in behalf of those memupon human society by a single exhibition of this phibers of the Board of Trustees concerned, I would not, in any other respect, weaken a word that I said. I have already intimated agreement with the conclusions of C. K. W. in respect to the duty of living out the principles of Non-Resistance. Briefly and imperfectly, I have attempted to show the pathway by which I have reached them. Thankful for the decisively and faithfully with wrong-doing; and if I light cast upon the subject by the teachings and life should ever think that there was any wavering or itate to hew it as with an axe. But if in doing this I ever do it in haste, or under misapprehension or in any way by mistake, may my right hand forget her cunning, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I fail instantly, as soon as I am apprised that I am mistaken, to make a rectification just as openly, and if anything more vehemently, than I made the mistake. For that is Christian—that is right. Now, then, I will preach.'

12 According to Beecher, his very dear friend, Wendell Phillips, although a disunionist and an infidel, is one of the most moral and upright men in the Union, because he has the moral coclaim what he thinks to be true. Now this is another dangerous doctrine taught by this class of levellers taken by none but a dauntless spirit,—one that knew If a man only thinks he is right, and believes a no fear, and whose self-reliance no dauger could falsehood, he is worthy of the highest consideration, disturb. The unexampled success of the first trial and should be allowed the largest liberty. We do not see how any man's belief can alter or modify truth. Error is not converted into truth, or truth into error, because any man thinks it is; and a man wealth, and the talent that wealth commands, that has no particular claim on public attention because baffled their efforts. There are few women living who he believes a lie. It only shows the perversion of his of the defendant's depositions were taken for the last trial, or at least have personally withdrawn from witnessing the damaging testimony which every day seemed to accumulate against her. Yet she never who advocates dissolution of the Union and insurance of the defendant's depositions were taken for the last dangerous teacher. Ministers and congregations are not called upon to open their churches and pulpits to every sincere infidel, or to vindicate the free-dom of speech by listening admiringly to any man who advocates dissolution of the Union and insurance. faltered. Like an experienced tactician, she viewed rection in polished language, with chaste classical the whole ground, and rightly judged that if such illustrations.—Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative We can answer this question by saying that as have already seen persons who have derived beast from it. Persons personally known to us have come roluts.

rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became know St. Louis Presbyters MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE IN given universal satisfaction, wherever it has his used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a tray desirable article for the toilet."

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mess, MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. MRS. S. A. All STORER is worthy of confidence. Philadelphia Christian Chronick.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used. N. Y. Exangelist. All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. AL

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES has taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Hereld. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.

LEN's as the Hair Restorer.'

Knozeille Prezbyterian Wifnen

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

and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its rarrate YOUTRFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect. ual and yet not a dye-Mrs. S.A. ALLEX's WORLD's HATR RESTORER will do this.' U. S. Journel In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted is

the greatest discovery of the present day, it is; freshing to come across that which is what it res-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mr. 5

A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. As m.s. sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a mea by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessry loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harnless, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair. Saturday Evening Gazette, Beston,

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Ean RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretelers puduced for restoring and beautifying the hair, res SESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A DIL Philadelphia Mercury.

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allax's WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Why is this: Simply because it is a preparation of real ment, and he never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its propriswe begin to think that it is denominated most sp-propriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'

We have reason to be assured that Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wint circulation and immense sales it has achieved, buy demonstrate that its efficacy is generally apprecia-

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

From individual cases that have come under our out observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. Ai-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly mo ommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, we will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the bettee and use of those of our readers who need an-

medial agent of this character.'

St. Louis Leign.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hath Restoure - As we were travelling in Massachusetts a short tor since, we met a lady whose appearance infinitely that she had attained the age of sixty. So wen-that she had attained the age of sixty. So wen-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we shall have added several years. After some convenion she spoke of her hair, informing us that two year ngo, at least one half of it was grey, and that on had feared that before then the whole would last turned or fallen off. But our friend real the ppers, and acquainted herself with the vanous ren-dies for decaying hair, and at length detented to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, an applied it according to directions, and before a jest passed, she assured us that she had as have ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as were see was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood that were informed that it the same neighborhood were other instances where the same happ the signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune.

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inches to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hark Ristor all its inventor claims for it; and to deny it exer-lence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respect Rahway Advocate and Register. ble persons."

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hate Restores is the best preparation extant for the various diseases at dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to h store the hair and scaip, and is warrend to the hair and whiskers, however grey, to the natural color. It having been before the public many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invitation, in the state of the public property of hosts of persons throughout the country, has ice the manufacture of many worthless imities which have been successfully palmed of in authority ous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pr duced for restoring and beautifying the har-possesses none of the burning, cautering part of the old dyes, but gives the hair a health, rise appearance almost instantaneous. The Rosen is easily applied, and scill not stain the fixed has The effect is sure in every instance, if spring to cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia

We are satisfied that the statements made in sire tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allens World's Han RESTORER are correct. Boston Ohre Brack

Its remarkable success is satisfactory evidence.

Norfolk Argu.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can by

with success. It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader-We might swell this list, but if not continent TRY IT.

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

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the princip
wholesale and retail merchants in the U.S., Caba.

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Some dealers try to sell articles instead of the on which they make more rofit. Write to less for circular, terms and information. Genuine issued, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bey are of con-See next issue of this Paper for wreinform or send to Depot for Circulars.

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