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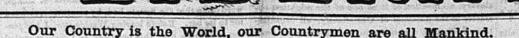
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the when of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, En-KIND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with bell!

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables 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

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

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

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

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and

Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1532.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

VOL. XXX. NO. 18.

MONSTROUS DECISION ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Charleston Mercury publishes in full the monstrops decision of Judge McGrath, of the U.S. Circuit Court for South Carolina, in the case o Capt. Corrie, of the yacht 'Wanderer,' charged with landing slaves on the coast of Georgia. This decision occupies more than four columns in that paper. Judge McGrath denies that importing Africans into this country, who were not free in Afri-ca, is an offence against the Act of 1820, under which Capt C, was arrested, and therefore punishable as piracy. The Act, as construed by Judge McGrath, only condemns as piracy the seizure and importation of persons who are free. Upon this point the Judge remarks as follows:—

The whole scope of the Act of 1820, in regard to the 4th and 5th sections, is not perceived unless the 3d section of the same Act is also considered. The 3d, 4th and 5th sections embrace all the cases in which robbery may be committed, and whether that robbery relates to the rights of property or the nghts of persons. As in the 3d section, whatever may be the subject of the property, if stolen, is declared piracy, for which, upon conviction, the effender shall suffer death; so in the 4th and 5th sections, the right of personal freedom is protected, and he who violates it by force or fraud, in whatever stage of the transaction he is detected, is a pifate, and, upon conviction, shall suffer death. Such crimes are piracies, because robberies. Robberies, because by force, fraud, or indirect piracies, they deprive the negro or mulatto of his right to m-that right to freedom being a presumption upon which the Court is to act, when the serrecognized by the Constitution and laws of the United States are not to exist in the particular case. But if that presumption is repelled by proof

antecedent servitude, then the intent to make a ave, or rob him of his right to freedom, cannot sustained, for he cannot be robbed of that which he id not possesses. And the possession of the negro mulatto, under such circumstances, would be a iolation, according to the circumstances, of some of the laws passed for the suppression of the slave trade, but it is not a piracy, nor a violation of the

I have said that the object of the law was to proteet in his right to freedom a negro or mulatto, by force or fraud taken with the intent to make him slave. And that every one of the offences mentioned in the 4th and 5th sections, which are but successive stages in the same transaction, relate to the negro or mulatto so taken. If this is not sof the several offences, as set forth in the 4th and ctions, relate only to a negro or mulatto not held to servitude by laws of either of the States or Territories of the United States, and have no reference to the mode in which the possession of such a negro or mulatto was acquird, then the master of a vessel who purchases a negro or mulatto in Bratil or Cuba, and lands him upon the shores of the United States, or upon another part of the coast of Brazil or Cuba, with intent to sell him again, is a pirate. If it could be necessary to show that this was not the piracy which the Act contemplated, it is our necessary to bear in mind that if a passenger shall land, with intent to sell, one hundred negrous analysis and purchased by him in Cuba, he subject to fine and imprisonment. But if the capture of the vessel purchases but one, and lands him with the same intent, he would be considered a pirate, and must suffer death. The piracy would, one, not consist in the wrong done to the negro or mulatto, nor in the landing or selling him; but in the fact that in the latter case, it was done by the master, or one of the crew of the vessel. Surely, the statement of such a consequence would be of itself sufficient to show that the consequetion which leads to it must be alike irrational and illegal But the Act itself shows that it is not merely landing with intent to sell the negro or mulatto, which is an of-fence declared by it to be piracy; for one of the offences specially described is transferring or delivering ever to any other ship or vessel such negro or mu-latte, with intent to make him a slave. This, done by the crew or ship's company, or any one or more of them, is declared piracy; but it is nowhere de-clared by this Act that anything done on board the vessel to which the negro or mulatto is transferred is piracy; nor will it do to say that the crime is as much in the vessel to which the negro or mulatto

CHEEVER MEETING IN GLASGOW. The people of Glasgow, Scotland, held a large the 19th ult., in the Merchant's Hall. in the day time, to express sympathy with Dr. Cheever of New York, and raise funds for his sup-

Bailie Blackie presided, and on the platform, among others, were the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, the Rev. Dr. Smyth, the Rev. Dr. Robson, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Larimer, the Rev. Mr. Russell, the Rev. Mr. Knox, the Rev. Duncan M'Gregor, the Rev. Mr. Batch-

elor, the Rev. Alex. Fraser, the Rev. A. G. Forbes, and the Rev. D. M'Crae. Rev. Dr. Buchanan proceeded to deliver one of the most read. the most extraordinary speeches we have ever read. Instead of imitating the example of Christ and his disciples, to whom he refers, instead of pausing to think that precisely what the Apostles did, the Christian people of this country are doing, he in-volves the whole American Church in the deepest sin, as if they were sinners above all men.

It there is any fact well established beyond all doubt, it is this: that the work of emancipation has been arrested, and the evils of slavery have been vastly augmented, in consequence of this crusade. indoning the very practice and precepts which Dr. Buchanan recommends, the anti-slavery senti-ment was arrested in the slaveholding States. The reaction then began, and has grown ever since, and all the pro-slavery feeling at the North, and much It at the South, is relerable to the measures of en like Cheever, and Garrison, and Phillips, who have no more love for the colored people, no more philanthropy, no more piety, no more prudence than the host of good men who give their time and tadaey to the promotion of Christ's kingdom in the earth. The leading abolitionists of this country are infidels; they despise the Bible, and care not a jot for the example of the Apostles which Dr. Buchanan commends. We are well aware that our statements will make no impression on the minds of Dr. Bu-chanan and his associates, but it is our solemn duty to assure them that they are acting under totally erroneous information respecting the state of things here. ere: they are doing immense injury to Christianily nd philanthropy, they are upholding the hands of the corst enemies of the slave in America, and although their own conscience acquits them, and their judg-ment approves the course they are taking, we will not be true to our trust if we do not tell them emphatically that they are doing a great wrong, for which God will hardly allow ignorance to be an adequate apology.

cherish good feeling between British and American devastated our new and feeble country, slew our citi Christians, it is high time our brethren over the zens, and harassed the people of the colonies with water both knew and felt this great truth, that the seven years of relentless war, now, that the might speeches of such men as Candlish and Gathrie, of foreign arms is known to be vain against the Buchanan and Smyth, are fast wearing out the links prowess of our united strength, sends his gloomy of love that bound the hearts of the two people voice of doom across the ocean to inflame us to the together. We mean to love them still, for we are madness of intestine and fratricidal war? What is bound to love our enemies; but no American with a his purpose, his object, his hope? What the purtrue heart in his bosom can feel that Drs. Candlish and Guthrie are his friends, until they repent them. weeks ago.

of a claim on any one outside of its own walls; and ful chaos of violent national disruption. and Smyth, and Candlish, and Guthrie treat with quire!' contempt the testimony of the wisest and best men in the world, who love Christ and every suffering son and daughter of Adam; when our Scotch brethourselves if indeed it can be possible that these men Guthrie. Says that paper:
have been left to believe a lie! Are there no men whose evidence they will receive? Let them ask Dr. Edgar of Belfast, or Dr. Cunningham of Edinburgh, and learn who are the true friends of humanity here? We assure them that the men they applaud are the last men in America who will do anything to ameliorate the condition of a slave .-New York Observer.

DETTER OF REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

The Foston Post publishes the following extract of a letter from 'a great and good man,' (?', commenting upon one written by Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Scotland, to the Philadelphia Presbyterian, in reply to says, may these things come! Shaine, shame, shame some severe strictures upon his recent speech con- He must have been ignorant of what he was saying, demnatory of American slavery :-

Have you happened to see the letter of Dr. Guthrie, a clergyman of Scotland, to the editor of the *Presbyterian*, a newspaper printed in Philadel-phia? If not, you can find it in the number of that ble and conservative journal of March 24th, and also, in the same number, a reply to the letter, conseived in a spirit of noble Christian patriotism.

The letter of Dr. Guthrie is full of significance In connexion with the object out of which it springs, (the raising of material aid for Dr. Cheever,) and in connexion with the teachings of the pulpit in the Northern and Northwestern States, it is suggestive of impending calamities. It, in effect, justifies the John Brown invasion. It calls down upon our we change fundamentally our present system of governmental organization. It makes no allusion to the fact that negro servitude was introduced into our Colonies 'by British power and British cupidity,' and against earnest remonstrances by the colonists or the other fact that the present generation, with-out knowing how to divest themselves of it, are dealing with an institution entailed upon them, for good or for evil, by the mother country. I say, without knowing how to divest themselves of it, because, although Abolitionism thunders its anathemas against slavery, human wisdom, on neither side of the Atlantic, has not yet been able to suggest a plan for the emancipation of the negro race in the Southern States, any just minded man can pronounce practicable; any plan which can be carried out with safety or advantage to the two races. And yet hear the doom which this professed teacher of the doctrines of the Prince of Peace fulminates against us! He

Let me say, in conclusion, that no lasting peace of true prosperity can be yours till the evil thing ("domestic servitude") is put away."

But how is it to be 'put way'? Only by a fun-damental change in our present confederated system. himself. He is said to belong to the master whose But this learned Scotch Divine makes no reference property he is; and as the laws by which he is He must know that our Union is to stand, upon the compact under which we live, and which recognises the institution planted here by his ancestors, or that it is to fall. Indeed, Dr. Gulbrie description. the institution planted here by his ancestors, or that it is to fall. Indeed, Dr. Guthrie does not pause to It has possession through its wealth consentration to fail. Indeed, Dr. Guthrie does not pause to it has possession through its wearth, concentration consider the fact that there are, with us, existing and hereditary prestige of the whole social system constitutional obligations; nor does it seem to occur in the slave States. Through political privileges, to him that there is, in the United States, such a by itself forced into the national Constitution, and thing as a written and signed compact under which by its unity of interest, it has hitherto managed to we enjoy our multiplied blessings. Or, if he does, he evidently relies upon recklessness, and gathering States, and greatly to embarrass the development of strength of sectional animosity, to push forward the free society in the whole country. doctrine of 'an irrepressible conflict' to a successful issue, and thus, under the semblance of constitutional authority, to trample out the Constitution enormity and crime that belongs to irresponsible itself. There is to be 'no lasting peace nor true tyranny, is exhibited in its past history and present prosperity,' we are told, until the works of Wash-state. It began in the invasion of an unoffending INGTON, and his companions in arms, and of Mapi-

MARSES

COLMEN

CATTLE

and Guthrie are his friends, until they repent them of their speeches in the Edinburgh meeting a few all the branches of the Federal Government combined, nor any majority of the people of the Federal We can tell our Scotch brethren that there are union, can rightfully 'put away' forever what he thousands of ministers in this country who are far more consistent abolitionists than the man whom meddle with it, until they have first 'put away' they are glorifying. It is a well known fact in this community, that Dr. Cheever has not denied the tion of his letter, what a dark destiny lies before us! statement, that he has long held a slaveholder in his We are to pass through the blood and chaos of dischurch, with whom he was on terms of social inti-macy, and to whom, with a full knowledge of all ing peace' and 'permanent prosperity' from the the facts, he gave a certificate of good standing in wreck of universal ruin ! Is this doom which Dr. his church and dismission to another. It is a well Guthrie, in language positive and oracular, pro-known fact that the distinction of color was main-nounces the suggestion of a wild and disordered imtained in his church until a few months ago, when agination, or is it an actual, a fearful thing, already a colored man was expelled from a seat in the body working out before our eyes it results of lost peace of the house. Dr. Cheever disavowed and de- and paralyzed prosperity, and advancing rapidly to nounced the act, but the fact then appeared that, up its insvitable consummation? One would fain beto that time, the same custom prevailed in his church, lieve the former; but, when we observe what is gowhich is common in the churches generally in this ing on around us, and listen to the ominous tones We presume that in Dr. Buchanan's of the pulpit and the press, with regard to a 'highchurch in Glasgow, the coachman does not sit with er law than that which guarantees our civil rights, his master: it may be so: if it is so, we will state as citizens of the sovereign States which compose the fact when we learn it. The lordly foreigner confederation, let us not be too sanguine, or include who went with his negro servant into Dr. Cheever's in childish hopefulness. Is there not some evidence church would not permit the servant to sit with of danger in the fact that the public pulse is barely him, but put him into a pew behind. When he quickened to-day, by declarations of disloyalty to was told that another seat would be provided for the Constitution, which, even twenty years ago, the servant, he left the house in disgust!—as if he would have startled the nation? How strangely had not been guilty of the very offence he resented would such a denunciation as that of Dr. Guthrie in others. The aristocrat would not allow a negro have fallen upon the ears of our countrymen to sit with him, but he thought a negro good enough during the first fifty years which succeeded the to sit with Dr. Cheever's people. This circumstance Declaration of Independence! If we cannot stay revealed the sentiment of the foreign abolitionist, this swelling tide of abolition fanaticism, and conse-and the inconsistency of the church on Union quent sectional rancor and frenzy, you and I, even Square. And now, when we hear that intelligent in our brief remaining years of earth, are likely, I Christian gentlemen in Scotland are holding meet- fear, to see—no! not to see, like far off spectators, ings of sympathy with a church that has no shadow but to mingle with all that is dear to us in the fearin such meetings are denouncing the American Bible shall survive, and come up from the ruins into the Society and the American Board of Foreign Missions 'parce' and 'prosperity' beyond, promised by Dr. beyond, promised by Dr. as guilty of enormous sins, that deserve the judg- Guthrie, Dr. Cheever, and their co-laborers on both ments of God: when such men as Drs. Buchanan, sides of the ocean, it does not matter much to en-

SCOTCH MINISTERS ON SLAVERY.

The utterance of Drs. Candish and Guthrie ren refuse to hear the truth, and pour out their against American slavery, contemporaneously with fierce invectives against men and institutions whom Mr. Spurgeon, is strongly condemned by the Christhe Holy Ghost is employing to work righteousness tian (!!) Intelligencer, (Dutch Raformed!!) particin the earth, we are filled with wonder, and we ask ularly the that alleged to have proceeded from Dr. We are strongly persuaded that both these men

are extensively ignorant of what slavery is in this country, how it stands connected with our civil institutions, and what the effects of immediate emancipation would necessarily be-worse to the slave even, than to the master. We extenuate in toast,—"The next negro insurrection, may it be successful!" O God! if the least one this way the horrible sentiment conveyed in the ful, who could have told its horrors? The scenes at Fulleghar and Delhi would have been only ordinary horrors, to those that would have been enacted And a minister of the Gospel in Scotland stands up in the presence of Christian men and women, and or of what the effect of his toast, could it be real ized, would be, or he could not have said any such Even Scotch prejudice and religious bigotry, wonderful as some of their developments made in past time have been, are not adequate to such a

SELECTIONS. .

THE HEROD OF AMERICA.

Extract from a very eloquent and forcible discourse, entitled 'Herod, John and Jesus, or American Slavery and its Christian Cure, preached in Division country war and the prostration of prosperity until Street Church, Albany, N. Y., by Rev. A. D. Mayo: What is Herod doing, and what does he propose

> Herod is the type of irresponsible despotism Every nation is, sooner or later, threatened by the tyranny that consists in the subjugation and use of the weak by the strong for their pleasure. A ma-jority of the governments of the world have been, and still are, only the few oppressing the many, under forms of society invented to perpetuate the original wrong. Our republic, like every previous republic, is menaced by this foe to human natureirresponsible despotism. Though partially seen in all directions, this tyranny culminates in the Slave Power of this Union, and with that institution as a lever seeks to upset the whole fabric of our national

> Our American Herod is the enslavement of four million colored laboring men and women by three This white aristocracy has reduced the slave race to the condition of property by the annihilation of almost every natural right that separates humanity from the brutes. The slave has no legal property, hold and administer the government of the United

American Slavery is a military despotism per-petuating itself through the forms of law. Every incoron, and his companions in arms, and of Manison, and his associates in convention, are shivered in atoms, or buried in dust. Ought it not to have occurred to the writer of that letter, that no country ever yet made such progress, in so brief a period of time; ever yet enjoyed such wide-spread and equally diffused prosperity, as that which has fallen began in the Old Dominion with a code of slave laws so barbarous that they were a scandal to hupeople, and their subjugation by sword, fire and to our own America; that no nation ever yet more laws so barbarous that they were a scandal to hufully realized the blessed peace of a common brother- man nature, fit precursor of Modern Virginia Jus-

the government. It breed it self into the Consti-tution of the United States by the same kind of threats with which it now holds the nation under its intolerant rule. Driven from seven States of the North, it seized nine others, far more extensive, fer-tile, and better situated for its purposes. It resisted the reseal of the slave trade as long as it evaled and better situated by the slave trade as long as it evaled as long the repeal of the slave trade as long as it could, and become the law in America. then continued it in defiance of law, and has now No wonder the Slave Power is driven to insanity, practically re-established it. It wrenched Missouri Baffled as by spirits at every turn; losing every from Freedom in 1820, by threats that were as treaconquest; its oldest State invaded by free emigrasonable as John Brown's carpet-bag constitution. Its newest rising into a free republic, what It drove the country into war with a neighboring can it do but fly to arms, and spend the money with power; conquered Texas, New Mexico and Utah, a which it ought to educate its people, to buy Sharp's territory fifteen times the size of New York, and doomed it all to slavery; and threatened to dissolve cocked hats and gold lace in New York, to shoot. the Union, because it could not thus curse Califor- whom? Does it want more of our blood? We nia, another vast province, three times as large as have ten thousand men, women and children, who New York, on the Pacific. It broke the most solemn will go to the scaffold, if need be, as cheerfully as compact ever made between the North and the martyrs ever went to the stake. What then? Can South, to subdue Kansas—another empire three it hang our literature? Can it bayonet our school? times the size of our State—to itself. It invaded Can it manacle our busy hand? Can it set a police Kansas with the sword, and it did not hide its con-over our growing corn, and wheat, and grass? Can stitution in a carpet-bag; but took it out, and put it shoot our immortal souls? Can it fight duels it on the people; and by the help of arms, stolen with the eloquence that peals through a thousand from a United States arsenal, fastened a slave government upon that territory, under which she yet lion slaves that storm the throne of God, and day groans. It slew more than a hundred men in that and night cry out: 'How long, oh Lord! how territory, and wasted tens of thousands of property. long? Can it empty its rail cars and hotels of It has now proclaimed, by its courts, that more than 1,000,000 square miles, including all the territory million hearts within its own homes; they are dividof the United States, is slave territory; and is ing its own soul in twain! about to assert its right, by the same court, of carrying slaves through every free State. It has practically re-established the slave trade, and by the connivance of the government, sends out its armed hordes to threaten neighboring States with whom truth of Senator Seward's 'irrepressible conflict' we are at peace. It is openly proposing to subvert doctrine, and his prediction that we must either the Constitution of our country, and change the have freedom for our whole country, or the whole United States from a republic to an oligarchy, in must be devoted to slavery. Never before were which the Slave Power shall rule by force and such gigantic strides made by the Slave Power, fraud, as surely as an aristocracy ever governed a towards universal rule, as since the Harper's Ferry

stake, hunted with dogs and guns; women violated, phancy of a degraded North.

men shot and scourged? The history of these enormities, within the last fifty years, would appal only over the North, but over its own favorite sons. the civilized world, could it be gathered in one book. A few weeks ago, the Tennessee Baptist was taking And now it has crowned its infamy by hanging a to task some of the religious journals of the North,

hich it has committed over and over again. And this is the bloody despotism, that now howls brough the land, against the noblest and purest men and women in America; calling them 'Trait-ors,' 'Agitators,' 'Infidels;' setting up its petti-of the Southern people,' to say whether he enterfogging lawyers to accuse them of treason, and its base journalists to offer a price for their life, and ts clergy to read them out of the church; plotting get eminent Northern men before its courts, to be sedition, and arming itself, not to resist us who never invaded it, but to subdue us into compliance with its demands. Treason! Why, the Slave Power, for the last forty years, has been organized treason against the existence of a republican govern-ment. Agitation! Why, the country has rocked to and fro, from the first day of its existence, with the struggles of this despotism for dominion. Mur-der! Summon the ghosts of the victims of slavery, and let them tell the tale! Violence! Who has late, on peril of death? What power is now threatening on the floor of Congress to dissolve the Union, if a President of a hostile party is elected?

Is it strange, in view of these cries, that the Slave Power thus boldly accuses Freedom of all mistigmatize the freemen of Europe as 'Heretics,' **Traitors,' * Enemies of God and social order,' so dignified and independent position. They have pubdoes our oligarchy maintain its rank among the world's oppressors, by persistent calumniation of all the friends of liberty. The Slave Power is the great liar of the western continent. It perverts history, poisons character, breaks faith, plots and underposition. Meanwhile, the house is placed in a false attitude, mines, bribes and circumvents here, just as every and is in danger of suffering wrongfully, on account tyrant does abroad—just as desposism always has done since Cain killed his brother, and lied to God lished in the Watchman and Reflector. No wonder about the evil deed. Thus while itself 'the sum of such an epistle should strike all pious men with all villanies,' the Slave Power lives by charging all amazement and disgust. A reckless fanatic, his the crimes of the decalogue on the freemen of the hands red with blood, visits Virginia, and under

There is a dreadful logic in tyranny that drives its down innocent men, white and black. with denying human rights to the negro; but it has such dent of the United States, as quick as a runaway who "Jives in his heart"! slave, if either really blocked its path. It would Mesers. Sheldon & Co. have nothing to do with the negro children in Mississippi, if this were necessary to secure its power. It would proclaim martial law in New York, and fill the cars of the Central Railroad with soldiers, as soon as in Virginia, if New York threatened to abolish it. Though good men are often found in a dominant aristocracy, despotism never yet stopped at any enormity. It swallowed the massacres of Rome, the horrors of a St. Bartholomew's day, the slaughters and confiscations of Napoleon. It is capable, in America, of all it ever has been, or now is capable elsewhere. It is as determined to put out Liberty here as in Ans-

Surely, if the American churches are worthy of the exalted eulogies pronounced upon them by the same lips that in the same breath reproach them thropists like the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, came and struck with the blackest guilt, they might be presumed to know something in reference to their duty towards four millions of people among whom they dwell.

And if, as Dr. Buchanan says, it is so desirable to the same breath reproach them thropists like the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, came and struck its bloody shield to summon the hosts of mischief to the dignitaries of that State now rave against the printing tria. Despotism and Freedom are foes from eternity, hour, unreasoning passion, stimulated by philan thropists like the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, came and struck its bloody shield to summon the hosts of mischief to the dignitaries of that State now rave against the printing tria. Despotism and Freedom are foes from eternity, hour, unreasoning passion, stimulated by philan thropists like the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, came and struck its bloody shield to summon the hosts of mischief to the dignitaries of that State now rave against the printing tria. Despotism and Freedom are foes from eternity, hour, unreasoning passion, stimulated by philan thropists like the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, came and struck its bloody shield to summon the hosts of mischief to the dignitaries of that State now rave against the printing tria. Despotism and Freedom are foes from eternity, hour, unreasoning passion, stimulated by philan that colony, very much as and to all eternities to come. One must die: the decalogue. What respect can we have for religion that teaches men to draw such a picture as the dignitaries of that State now rave against the printing tria. Despotism and Freedom are foes from eternity, only question in American the decalogue. What respect can we have for religion the decalogue. What respect can we have for religion to only question in American can be added to all eternities to come. One must die: the decalogue. What respect can we have for religion only qu

ESPIONAGE OF THE SOUTH.

We are in a fair way to learn by experience the subjugated people.

From the beginning, American Slavery has been practically the rule of the sword. It governs its slaves by a police and code, the most barbarous that exists in the civilized earth. It suppresses every terror, not to the crushed, oppressed, helpless African but to any nity marghants, the leady process. class that can disturb its possession; either by can, but to our city merchants, the lordly occusocial oppression, as the poor white, or by banishment and plunder, as the free black. It denies the just beginning to find that they have a master. A constitutional right of protection to any citizen of Southern journal offers to certify the soundness of the United States, supposed to be dangerous to it-self; and by the mob, the duel, the recreant court, ment of the small sum of fifty dollars each, at the defies all attempt to maintain the privileges of same time inserting a black list, warning Southern American freemen on slave soil. It claims the right merchants of certain houses suspected of Republi-to rob the United States mail, and insults the gov-ernment at every turn. Through the hands of its Forthwith there is a great fluttering; the firms on parasites, it has slain scores of men on free soil, for the black list are alarmed, and rush into print to no other crime than liberty. From the day when repel the foul slander, and to demonstrate their shot Lovejoy, in Illinois, for the crime of free hearty and unconditional submission to King Cotprinting, to the present hour, its whole career has ton; while the favored houses can think of nothing been one of unbridled insolence. It has half killed more expressive of their hearty fellowship, or betone Senator on the floor of Congress, and has just ter calculated to secure the patronage of slaveholdshot another in California; and has threatened ing Christendom, than to send on a few magnificent every eminent statesman and philanthropist of the bells for the ornamentation of temples prostituted United States with death. Who shall draw up this to the Moloch of Oppression, from whose spires, dreadful record of blood, and show the names of its Sabbath after Sabbath, they may sound the triumph victims, murdered under the lash, burned at the of Southern pride, and the ignominy and syco-

man on the charge of treason and murder, each of because they were unsound on the slave question; and sought to defend their wives and families from but now the editor, Mr. Pendleton, is himself sus pected, and pronounced by the Southwestern Baptist an unsafe man. Even Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, is of the Southern people, to say whether he enter-tains views like those of Mr. Pendleton.

With this reign of terror at the South, and such abject sycophancy at the North, we need not won-der that the slaveholding ministers and editors are lain by a jury or without a jury; accusing us of foaming with rage because they cannot lay hands on the youthful Spurgeon, who happens to reside in a country where the almighty power of the dollar is not recognized. But if they cannot reach Spur-geon, they fancy they can reach his publishers, and so are sending back his works to Messrs. Sheldon & Co., with clamorous demands that they should re-pudiate the sentiments of the hated abolitionist. No peace for them, so long as the bust of Spurgeor has a place in their front window. As an illustration of the spirit of slavery, we present our readers filled the land with mobs against free speech and liberty? Who, in 1856, forbade the people of fifteen States from voting for one presidential candilishers of Spurgeon's sermons, denounces his letters. Union, which, while professing to defend the publishers of Spurgeon's sermons, denounces his letters as an ebullition of folly and fanaticism, and vilifies John Brown with a bitterness of invective scarcely surpassed by the most violent partisan print. The

'Dear Brother,-For some years, Sheldon & Co. chievous and base things? It is the old trick of have devoted their energies most nobly to the cause despotism. Just as Francis Joseph and Pope Pius of Baptist literature, giving perfect satisfaction to stigmatize the freemen of Europe as 'Heretics,' the South as well as the North, and maintaining a

land.

It is the law of human affairs, that every despotism finally assails not a class, but human nature. ditti forth to commit treason and murder, and shoot supporters from point to point to the last result of murder of Mr. Turner was so shocking that his crime and blasphemy. The Slave Power set out loving mother became a lunatic, and has just died

other race and every sacred interest. To keep him down, it must keep everybody else down, and crush freedom everywhere. Herod began with the desire servants fight."

An ambassador of this Saviour, to play the king; he was driven from crime to commissioned to preach peace and to exemplify his crime, till he stole his brother's wife, beheaded John, and helped to crucify Jesus. When the Slave Power declares a negro no man, it declares you and me no better than a negro, if we stand in its way. It would kill a Senator of Massachusetts, a President of the United States we used as a preserve when the same and to exemplify his commissioned to preach peace and to exemplify his master's spirit, declares that an armed assassin, abusing the confidence of a neighborhood which treated him kindly, and discharging his rifle again and again into the bosoms of unoffending fathers. It would kill a Senator of Massachusetts, a President of the United States of the state of the senator of t

forbid the white children of Ohio to read as soon as this monstrons coullition of folly and fanaticism; the negro children in Mississippi, if this were nec-

shooting down innocent and unoffending fathers, husbands and brothers,' John Brown never raised his rifle, except in defence against an armed foe. Slaveholding clergymen are ready enough to calumniate John Brown, first as an infidel, and then as a cold-blooded murderer; but we never hear their voice lifted against the vindictive barbarism that burns and tortures negroes, imprisons or warns off, under pain of death, inoffensive white citizens, and raises armies to invade and plunder unoffending States upon our borders. Contrast with these heartless calumnies of an American doctor of divinity the frank, honest verdict of a Ruseian journal, the Northern Bee, published under the imperial eye, and enjoying, if rumor be correct, the especial favor of the Russian Government. Commenting on the correspondence between Victor Hugo and Gen. Henningsen, this journal says :-

'In one of the American newspapers, an official defender of slavery, we find a long letter in answer to one of Victor Hugo, on the condemnation of John Brown. To this voice of the poet, imploring the justice of the United States in favor of the unfortunate-to these words of fire, this tribute paid to the memory of a defender of a sacred cause, a reply is made by a fillibuster, one Gen. Henningsen, a zealous companion of Gen. Walker. Truly he is a fit advocate of such a cause. The juxtaposition of those two names has a high moral and philo-sophic signification. When one of the greatest cotemporaneous poets raises his voice in the defence of human liberty, there starts up as his adversary a man who, in spite of every right and every duty, invaded the territory of a people incapable of resistance—an adventurer who, in this age of civilization, recognizes only one principle—the right of the

Which is the barbarian, despotic Russia or Republican America?—American Baptist.

MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY. A letter addressed to the Cincinnati Commercial

of the 7th ult., by an eye-witness of what occurred there, reports :-Monday, the 26th of March, twenty-four men, armed, came to Berea, and commenced scouring the country and searching the houses for Mr. Hanson, who had returned to take care of his property. The mob first went to the residences of Messrs. Preston,

Bland and Huley. The most they did was to insult the wives of those gentlemen. At Mr. Wright's they threatened to take him out of his bed, and paint him. They then proceeded to Mr. Waters's, cuffed him, pulled his hair, drew pistols, talked inde-cently to his wife, and in various ways attempted to provoke him to fight. Thence they proceeded to Mr. West's, who was sick—in the last stages of consumption. He saw them coming, and requested broke down the door, searched The house, insulted his wife, and left, saying they would 'bring out a buck nigger for the benefit of his daughter. making other calls, they went to Mr. Burdit's, six miles from Berea-drew pistols on his wife and daughters-threw beds on the floor-said they held the women as much accountable as the men. They left, after making a thorough search, and returned Berea. The Bereans, in the meantime, rallied

further violence.

Fifteen men, armed as best they could, were on their way to Mr. West's, learning he had suffered great violence, when they were met by the mob. The mob called out to them in the following manner:—' What in hell are you doing with your-guns?' The Bereans replied, 'We are going to defend our families from violence.' The mob now bore down upon them in a full gallop, crying, 'Shoot, shoot!' A number of the Bereans made ready to fire. This made a halt in the mob. The leader of the Bereaus told them 'not to fire until it was necessary, and then to shoot for some purpose. Part of the mob dismounted, and making work of their horses, commenced the attack by firing fifteen or twenty shots. The Bereans made dy a second time; but obeying orders, did not Seeing that a fight was inevitable, twelve of the Bereans now moved a short distance to a high point of woodland, and determined to resist to the ast. Three remained, and as the mob came up, two fired, and then went to their comrades on the hill The mob fired several shots at the three as they retreated.

twenty-four men were not force enough to take fif-teen, returned to Richmond for a sufficient force, which, as they said, 'would come the next day, hang the Bereaus, and burn their houses.'

Two hundred and nineteen men, armed and equiped as mob law directs, came on Tuesday, tore th roof off and a log out of a dwelling-house, also the roof off a meat-house. They then proceeded to Hanson's mill, disposed of the roof, smashed up the castings, chopped the wood-work, injured the boiler, leveled the furnace and chimney. They fin-ished the work by breaking open his tool-chest and scattering the tools about scattering the tools about, altogether injuring property to the value of one thousand dollars or more. e mob left-and next in order was a meeting at

The card from the mob, published to-day, tells a lifferent story from this; but there are unmistakable proofs that these are the facts. Unroofed buildings, broken doors, and a good mill destroyed, speak

A PREACHER DRIVEN FROM HIS WORK. The Milford (Del.) News gives the following item Benjamin Brown, a colored Methodist preacher.

nt by the Conference to labor among the colored people of Milford and Slaughter Neck, was arrested on Friday last, at the instigation of some of the cit-izens of Slaughter Neck, for being a non-resident. He was taken before Esquire Revill, who was com-pelled by law to fine him \$50. He was also orderd to leave the State in five days, or again be subject to fine and imprisonment. It seems that, be preaching on Sundays, he had opened a school in which free colored children in great numbers were learning to read and write, and thus excited the opposition that was manifested in enforcing an inhu-man law. The preacher is said to be a quiet, peaceable, intelligent man. His work among the free ne-groes of this vicinity was elevating and improving groes of this vicinity was elevating and improving them: but this many whitemen are opposed to, never seeming, while they abuse the negroes for their im-moral and vicious practices, to consider that it is their ignorance and degradation that make them so, and to remove which, intelligence and moral cleva-tion are absolutely necessary. Ignorance is the mother of vice, and knowledge is the father of virtue among all classes of men. Many of our citizen among all classes of men. Many of our citizen

has been transferred, as to that from which he was

have signed a petition to the judge for this county for a permit to allow Brown to remain and attend to the duties to which he has been assigned by Bishop Scott; but the judge has not yet granted it. Brown was ordained a deacon in the Church by Bishop Waugh, late of Baltimore, and two elders' orders by Bishop Baker. A son of Brown was also engaged in teaching in Milford, but, on receiving notification, he left the town, and probably the State.
Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done
it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

ONLY A SCHOOLMASTER.

The Democratic press have sneered at Mr. San born for presuming to resist an illegal arrest, and to memorial to the United States Senate, be cause he is 'only a schoolmaster.' This expression shows, in a striking manner, the degeneracy of the modern democracy. Once the Democratic party of America was the champion of the rights of all men No one was too weak, or too humble, to be deprived of his just and equal legal rights. No one was to be oppressed on account of poverty, or lowliness of station. Peasant and philosopher, scholar and schoolmaster, were equal in rights, and alike entitled to remonstrate against any infringement of them; but as the party was drawn under the control of the pro-slavery policy, its tone changed The cry of equal rights, once uttered in all sincerity became only a lure to entice the simple into its were denied and annihilated, on account of the ac cident of color. Any outrage was excusable, if the sufferer was 'only a nigger.' Now the rights of white men are attacked. Already, in one-half the Union, they are proscribed for their opinions, their lives are endangered if they express them, and they are expelled with violence from their homes for believing that slavery is an evil. At the North, too, we are beginning to feel the effects of this policy. The United States Senate usurps a jurisdiction to which it has no legal right; one which, if allowed, would turn it into a star chamber, worse than ever degraded England; its warrant is attempted to be executed in an outrageous, and, as the Supreme Court decides, an illegal manner. The injured individual appeals to the Senate, and the whole Democratic press, from the Boston Post to the New Bedford Times, join in the cry that he is a lawless and impertinent person, because he is

only a country schoolmaster.

This is the inevitable consequence of admitting the rightfulness of slavery. The denial of political equality to one portion of the community will lead to the extension of the doctrine to another. Equal rights will be denied to the many, and peculiar privileges claimed by the few. Let this usurpation be resisted, and those who oppose it will be thought entitled to no redress because they are only 'schoolmasters,' perhaps only 'tailors,' or some other oc-cupation deemed degrading by the privileged class. Should any of these unfortunate individuals, howerting an honest occupation, labor to advance such a party, and receive the usual reward of party services, they will be the very ones who will look down with the greatest contempt on their former fellows, the noisiest in their party yelpings, and the most servile in their obsequiousness to those who, while they use, must despise them .- New Bed-ford Republican Standard.

MR. LOVEJOY'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Lovejoy, in his recent speech in the House of Representatives, said slavery was not an institution, but a practice-an obvious truth, as applied to slaveholding in the aggregate. But he should have made an exception in favor of Louisiana, as he doubtless would, if he had been in possession of the New Orleans Courier, of the 14th inst., containing the following advertisement of public property by the Governor of that State:

> STATE OF LOUISIANA, ? EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

WHEREAS, at the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, an act was passed, and approved March 15th, 1860, entitled, 'An Act providing for the sale of the Slaves belonging to the Internal Improvement Department of the State, which act makes it the duty of the Governor to cause to be sold, in the city of New Orleans, for cash, to the highest bidder, after sixty days' notice, and under such regulations and restrictions as he may prescribe, all the slaves belonging to the Internal Im-Provement Department of the State, except eight.

Now, therefore, I hereby appoint, authorize and direct CAMILLE E. GIRARDEY, Auctioneer, to

sell, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of June, 1860, a auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the abovementioned Slaves. The said Slaves will be warranted only as to title, and no slave will be delivered to the purchaser, or act of sale passed, until the purchase noney shall be deposited in the Louisiana State

Bank to my order.

The Slaves will be in New Orleans during the week preceding the sale, subject to the inspection of buyers. A list of the Slaves to be sold is appended

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State this fourth day of April, A. D. 1860, and of the Inde pendence of the United States of America the eighty-fourth.

THOMAS O. MOORE. PARAL.) Governor of the State of Louisians

Darlow, Bill Evans, Dan Griffin, Dan Wadkins, (telerable angineer,) Frank Johnston, Fountain, Geo. Carey, Ike Woodburn, Dick Richardson, John Smith, (rough blacksmith, John Read, Joe Younger, (crippled in one hand, that good,) Jake Reuben, Simon Saul Erwin, (pilot,) Saul Marsbeck, (fiddler,) Sam Richardson, Tom Tillman, (mate of boat,) Hawkins, (carpenter,) Wait, (cook,) Henry Dungannon, Buck, (Billy,) Charles Williams, Churchill, Major, (fiddler and fisherman,) Sam Johnston, (rough carpenter, George Washington, (Pilot,) George Thomas, Lind-Wilson, (engineer and blacksmith,) James Cros-Ned Randall, Armstead, Joe Kinney, Anthony Terrell, Riasprater, Larkin, Isaac Keller, Jeff Juliet Preston, Andrew, Orange, Tom, (pilot,) Dick Griffin George Read, (mate boat,) Molton, Anderson Henderson, Choctaw, Lee, Robert, Wesley, Joe, (galley,) Old Frank, (blacksmith,) Frank Green, Judge b Polk, London, Levi, Tom Hooper, Commodore Joe Croighton, (cook,) Edmunds, Pleasant Green John Lewis, (carpenter,) Johnson, Anthony Wil-liams, John Williams, Joe Jackson, Sterling, Frank Mingo, (runaway—blacksmith.) Frank Code, (runaway.) Dick Glover, (runaway.) Peter Wade, Tom Allen, Tom Robertson, Tom McCoy, Collins Bur-

Total, 79 engineers, blacksmiths, pilots, carpen ters, cooks, laborers, etc., including our old friends Dick Richardson and John Smith, both of whom were expected to be at the Charleston Convention early next/week. Verily, slaveholding is an institution, as well as a practice, in Louisiana. It has risen from the skulking protection of local law and municipal regulations to the dignity of State patronage, being just as much an institution there, as the inois and Michigan Canal here. The State buys Dick Richardson and John Smith: the State flos and pickles Dick Richardson and John Smith, as often as it chooses; the State works Dick Richard-son and John Smith on the levees and public build-ings; the State sells Dick Richardson and John Smith at public auction, and guarantees title to the purchasers; the State holds up Dick Richardsor and John Smith, to the total confusion of Mr. Lovejoy and all who believe that slavery is a practice, not an institution .- Chicago Tribune.

A SLAVE AUCTION.

Here are some of the horrors of the slave traffic as exhibited in Richmond, Va., and communicated to the N. Y. Evening Post, by one of its correspon-

The city of Richmond is one of the most beautiful in all the South. The streets are wide, well lined with trees, and the houses are generally surrounder with pleasant grounds, and some few are very costly egant. The State House is ordinary, com pared with the improvements of the city generally. The Governor's mansion is on the square with the State House, and is a respectable building compared

But who can describe the slave market? Within sound of the debates in the legislature, where liberty is called more valuable than life; in the sight of the State House square, and within three streets of the equestrian statue of Washington and the tall bronze form of Patrick Henry, with his arms exhe said, 'Give me liberty, or give me death,' is the slave market, where, daily, human beings are sold like cattle. I will describe one day's transactions. In the morning, I took two of the ladies of my part, to the slave auction, that they might see the vile institution as it is. In five minutes, the sight to the n was so crushing that I was obliged to remove the n at once. I determined to see it through, and returned to witness the hellish sight. The sale

proceeded in this way: The auctioneer had the appearance of a Methodist parson, black clothes, white cravat, and otherwise had the appearance of a respectable man, until you thought of his occupa-

called Major, whose business was to order the ne-

pen. Major, in a stern voice, ordered him on to the block; then Major took off his shoes and stockthe block; then Major took off his shoes and stockings, then rolled up his pants to his body; then rolled his shirt sleeves up to his shoulders, then Nothing more emphatically shows the depth of corcame up the buyers—the most coarse, bloated, bru-ruption and the callousness of conscience generated came up the buyers—the most coarse, monted, the tall men that can be imagined—one would feel of by the teaching of the American clergy, than the fact Tom's arms, another of his legs, another of his toes, &c. In the mean time, the auctioneer is cry-ting— \$1,150, '\$1,200.' 'He is a fine fellow.' 'Tom, tell them you are sound, and can do a good day's work,' &c. Then a buyer in the crowd calls meet at one of the chief centres of the slave trade in day's work,' &c. day's work, '&c. Then a buyer in the crowd calls meet at one of the chief centres of the slave trade in Tom to him, and seizing his upper jaw with one hand, and his lower with the other, drags open his mouth to its utmost extent, and there holds it while he counts Tom's teeth, and calls two or three more, to see if they all agree upon Tom's age. Then they tell Tom to walk fast some hundred feet the membership of slaveholders, are freely admitted up and down, and then listen to see if his wind is in all these Associations; but all objection against sound. Then Tom is questioned, to ascertain if it slavery, all mention of it as one of the mightiest ob-

Tom's wife, with one child at the breast and two these meetings (as from the revival prayer-meetings more clinging at her feet, and she looking as crushed all over the country) as 'controverted topics'!

A minister of the Gornel Law speaking before

Second-Then a fine looking girl, nearly white, was taken out of the pen. She was about eighteen, and felt her degraded condition. Major ordered her tian principle, the perpetrators of which had apon to the block, and the bidding commenced. Then plied to him for religious instruction. But Dr

these diabolical scenes were enacted.

Then this poor creature was called down, while the bid was standing at 1,200, and her mouth stretched open in the same way, to see that she was really young and had no throat disease, then she was made to walk and almost run up and down, in order that the buyers could discover any concealed lameness or defect, if any existed.

There were some twenty more sold at this auction; all equally brutal and aggravating as those I have described.

Here this scene is going on every day—until the people of Richmond have become so much infernalized by its influences that they cease to regard

Then there is a slave trade between Richmond, Mobile and New Orleans. The slaves are all herded like cattle till they are ready for shipment; and in the atmosphere, filled with such a moral poison, are educated the children of Richmond. Well may we 'tremble, when we remember that God is just.' Never can I hear Richmond mentioned, without seeing this slave auction; the poor crushed victims, parents and children, torn asunder like dogs, with no eye to pity, no sympathizing tear. Who can estimate such wrong, or sufficiently condemn the clergyman who refuses to raise his voice against wrong and robbery?

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, MAY 4, 1860.

REMOVAL.

The office of the Massachuserts Anti-Slavery Society, and also that of the Liberator, have been removed from 21 Cornhill to the Washington Building, 221 Washington Street, directly opposite Franklin Street-third story. The change of position is a very desirable one, and the accommodations are more spacious and agreeable.

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

tions, and dealing impartially with them all, this Society continues to pursue its grand distinctive object, or recognizes the institution of slavery. THE IMMEDIATE AND TOTAL ABOLITION OF AMERICAN of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such SLAVERY, without regard to geographical boundaries, terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to by moral instrumentalities alone-animated by a Spain, at the earliest practicable moment. spirit which seeks the safety, happiness and prosperity of every section of our widely-extended country, knowing no East, no West, no North, no South, as such. Its 'treason' is embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and its 'fanaticism' in the Golden Rule. Declaring that man cannot be the property of man, it measures men, parties and institutions by this 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 power to secure the passage of some present time. The nation is just entering into the construction of a Pacific Kailroad from the Misanother Presidential election, which will probably be sissippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest unparalleled on the score of popular excitement, and practicable moment. 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-HOLDERS!

In behalf of the Executive Committee. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries. C. C. BURLEIGH.

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME.

The arrangements for the Anniversary meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society for 1860 are not yet completed, but they will not vary much, probably, from the following programme :-

Tuesday morning, May 8th, 10 o'clock, [in the Cooper Institute.] The President, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, in the chair. Speakers-WM. LLOYD GARRISON; Rev. foreign born. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.; ROBERT PURVIS, Esq., of Byberry, Pa.; Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, of in a military, commercial and postal point of view, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

Tuesday Afternoon, 3 o'clock .- Meeting of the Society for business, not for public addresses, in the Committee Room, rear of the platform, in the Cooper In-

Tuesday Evening, 74 o'clock, [in the Cooper Institute.]-Addresses by Rev. W. H. FURNESS, D. D. Philadelphia; Rev. BERIAH GREEN, of Whitesboro'. N. Y.; Rev. ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, of Newcastle. Pa.; Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of New York.

Wednesday Morning, 10 o'clock, fin the Cooper In stitute.] Speakers-Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES, of Salem, Ohio; Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse; EDMUND QUINCY, of Boston; Rev. GEORGE F. follow. Reconciliation seems impracticable. Noves, of New York.

Wednesday Afternoon, 3 o'clock, [in the Cooper In stitute.]-Speakers-WM. WELLS BROWN; Rev. M. D. Conway, of Cincinnati, and others.

[We repeat, that the programme is liable to be changed in some of its details, to suit the convenience of speakers, or for other imperative reasons. We have of whose attendance we are not sure.]

NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

DR. KIRK ON 'LIBERTY.'

Association, (so called,) taking for his subject . Lib-This auctioneer was assisted by a negro man erty.' This subject (even apart from Dr. Kirk's pretensions of being an opposer of slavery) would have groes up on the block, to strip them naked to show led a true minister of the Gospel to show the Association the buyers, &c., &c.

First, a negro man, Tom, was brought out of the ing delegates to express their fraternal union with is certain he is sound, and can do a good day's stacles to the diffusion of Christianity, all organiza-In sight of all this fiendish brutality sits tion of efforts in opposition to it, are excluded from

A minister of the Gospel, I say, speaking before such body, on such a subject, would necessarily have made reference to this systematic violation of Christhe brutal buyers came around, and not content with asking her every indelicate question, they directed Major to strip first one part of her person, and then another, until I wondered the thunder-bolts of Heaven did not pierce the building in which these diabelies scenes were energed. Then plied to him for religious instruction. But Dr. Kirk pursued his usual custom of speaking smooth things, likely to be acceptable to the audience before him. So he blazed away against the Romish clergy and the Socialists, (not one adherent of whom, probathese diabelies) scenes were energed. bly, was within the sound of his voice,) and then, with amazing hardihood, told those who had just been recognizing the New Orleans slaveholders as Christians that-American freedom is founded on Christ, on Chris tianity, and the Bible! And while ministers preach this doctrine, the country is safe! - C. K. W.

> DERED BY 'THE IRREPRESSIBLE CON-FLICT' ... SOUTHERN SECESSION !!

The National Democratic Convention which asser bled at Charleston, S. C. on the 23d ult. for the pur pose of nominating a Presidential candidate, has proved to be little better than Pandemonium itselffor ten days presenting scenes of the hottest contention and the wildest excitement, in consequence of the attempt of the Southern wing to dragoon the party into an endorsement of all that the South demands for the support, extension and protection of slavery and the slave trade, and the Northern (Douglas) wing resisting. Here are the conflicting propositions: Resolutions introduced by Mr. Bigler.

First-Affirming the Cincinnati platform.

Second—That all citizens have a right to settle in the Territories, without their rights of person or property being impaired, either by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Third—That the Democratic party stands pledged

o the doctrine, that it is the duty of the government o maintain all Constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the territories, and to enforce decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions are the third, fourth, fifth and sixth of those reported by the majority.

THE MAJORITY [SOUTHERN] REPORT. The following is the majority report:-

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Demo-cratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the folwing explanatory resolutions :-

First-That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and tem-porary, and during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the federal govern-

ment, in all its departments, to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, hav-

of New York, at the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday ing an adequate population, form a State Constitution, and Wednesday, May 8th and 9th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Independent of all religious and political organization and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into

> Resolved. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pa-

cific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their

THE MINORITY [DOUGLAS] REPORT. The report of the minority is as follows :-

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted, and declared as a platform of principle, by the Democratic that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as our only further resolutons the

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of

slavery within the Territories—

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by
the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Ter-Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States

to afford ample and complete prorection to all its citizens, at home or abroad, and whether native or

is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional enactment as will insure the tion of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor

of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain,
Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave

law are hostile in character, subversive of the Consti-

tution, and revolutionary in their effect.

The Douglas platform being adopted by the Con vention, some half a dozen of the extreme Southern States bolted, and nearly all the others will doubtless

We copy from the Anglo-African, (see last page,) a report of the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in New York by the colored people of that city, in opposition to the new scheme of APRICAN CIVILIZATION. It appears to have elicited so much feeling, pro and con, that the meeting broke up in confusion, making deliberate action impossible. One not announced the name of any speaker who is not thing, however, is certain, that the free colored popupositively expected to be present, while we have for- lation of the United States have good reason to be borne to mention several whom we hope to see, but jealous of any scheme which seeks their removal to Africa, or any considerable portion of them, no matter on what pretence; and that the idea of effecting Anniversary on Wednesday Evening, 74 o'clock, fin their colonization by their own consent is utterly chithe Cooper Institute.]-Speakers-Thronour Tilton, merical. This is their native land, and they will cling to it forever.

A WORD FROM WASHINGTON JAIL.

But in answer to the following question which has been put to me, viz.: 'Why did you not test this matter before a State court?' I reply by pointing to the attempted kidnapping of Sanborn at Concord.

The sallow-citizens, I have exhausted all the means you offer me of constitutional resistance; my duty as a citizen is done; and since my incarceration wakens no such feeling as it should, I shall, in my best judgment. the attempted kidnapping of Sanborn at Concord. While I was at Boston, my counsel, Hon. S. E. Sewall, called on this same Freeman, (the Marshal,) who was subsequently engaged in the Concord outrage, and desired some assurance from him that I should have an opportunity of testing the matter before the State court, in case he should be ordered to serve a precept on me. But Freeman would give no such assurance; so I found myself liable to be seized at any moment on the departure of the cars South, and hurried to Washington. In this condition of things, word came that the Senate had, by resolution, ordered word came that the Senate had, by resolution, ordered preciation of your service to liberty. me to its bar. Before leaving Washington, I had reason to suppose that this privilege, as I then regarded it, would not be accorded me. But on its being ordered, my counsel, Messrs. Sewall and Andrew, with good are with me, though the politicians are not. I the concurrence and earnest recommendation of the add but one more letter of sympathy, as it is short venerable Judge Fletcher, formerly of the Supreme and to the point :-Court of Massachusetts, advised me to obey the sum-Court of Massachusetts, advised me to obey the summons, proceed to Washington, and appear before the United States Senate; they and I supposing that this august body had inadvertently fallen into error, and in the circumstances of your incarceration. There is the circumstances of your incarceration. There is the circumstances of your incarceration. that a respectful argument would be cheerfully listened to by them. I followed my counsel's advice; and deprive a jail of its gloom. Thank God, there but on getting to the bar of the Senate, I there enuments are men who can defy them both for the sake of humanity and right. The principle you represent is a countered an effort to entirely prevent the argument correct one, and in vindicating it, you command the from being heard; and when, mainly through the admiration and respect of every lover of liberty and exertions of those noble and true men, Charles Sumner and John P. Hale, this outrage was prevented, another equally as abominable and much more sneaking was committed. The men who were to pass judgment, and who have actually sentenced me to this pathies of the wise and good are with you.

Yours, for the truth and right,

ALEX. M. GOW. away until after my defence was read, and then came in and passed sentence upon me ! and the partisan papers of the country, to a large extent, have gloated over this exhibition of irresponsible power!!

Suppose that, instead of this sentence being upon it might as well be, and suppose that, instead of taking away my liberty, they had taken away my lifeand the Senate have the same power over one as the other-what then? Suppose the Senate had brought to the block 200 citizens for alleged contempt of their authority! The principle would have been precisely Hon. Owen LOVENOY: the same. Is the country prepared for this?

The following letters, which are a few of many received, are my best vindication :-

JAY HOMESTEAD, Katonah, N. Y., April 12, 1860. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—I received this evening your note of the 10th April, and cheerfully accede to your request that I will act as one of the Committee to decide the question of the best legal essay for which you have offered a prize, in connection with either Messrs. Andrew and Scwall of Boston, or Messrs. Evarts and Barney of New York. I gladly take this opportunity of expressing the warm interest my family and myself have taken in your manly and disinterested resistance to what seems to me a very dangerous assumption of power on the part of the Senate. We have begun to learn at home what we might have been taught by the history of other nations, how easy it is in the name of Democracy to drift into Despotism. I think the importance of the principle involved in your case can hardly be overestimated. Your imprisonment for the maintenance of your rights as a citizen will compel the attention of the people to the ques-tion of their common law liberties and their constitu-

tional guaranties; and, in common with thousands of ir countrymen, I beg you to accept my thanks.

I am, sir. very respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN JAY. New York, April 12, 1860. number if desirable. Thanking you for your request, for a prosperous issue to the contest in which you are engaged, I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq.

WEST MEDPORD, Mass., March 19, 1850. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. :-

SIR: I am personally a stranger to you, which is to to be and had the not come to every man, nor to any man more than the name of Thaddeus Hyatt associated with theirs have sat on thrones or in Senate halls. I say, my dear Sir, I envy you your good fortune. If you will of addressing to the Chairman of the Senate's Inquioan, more than most people suppose of doing evil, even practising deception, that good did not dare maintain them. And now being infeeling of 'genuine shame,' it will be profoundly ashamed of itself, and wish, but wish 'too late,' to prison walls to know, that you enjoy the reverence to moral heroism. . Very cordially yours, JNO. PIERPONT.

make no spology, in face of the very ungenerous and these United States, to establish justice, and to secure untruthful one of a Washington letter-writer, pub- the blessings of liberty, and to provide for the generlished in the New York Tribune, of the 16th March, al welfare, and to secure the natural rights of every without editorial 'note or comment.' I had supposed myself entitled to different treatment in the Tribune, in the District of Columbia, do ordain and establish though I did not look for it in the N. Y. Times or this Constitution.' This makes it equally ridiculous. N. Y. Herald. Dr. Geo. B. Cheever writes as follows, under date struction of the Constitution to-day? You express

of April 4 :-

ness, and in behalf of multitudes of freemen insulted sport this fungus of slavery, because it is beyond my in your person, I thank you for the integrity and reach. Yet you say, 'I took the oath to support the nobleness with which you have thrown yourself into the breach against the despotism of the United

Ever most truly and respectfully yours, GEO. B.-CHEEVER.

Wendell Phillips, under date of April 3d, says :-

CARD FROM WASHINGTON JAIL.

OARD FROM THADDEUS HYATT.

To the Friends of Constitutional Liberty of all Parties:

FRIENDS: This night closes the fifth week of my incarceration in the common jail at Washington. I have thus far refrained from uttering any complaint, or from entering into any defence of my motives, or into any explanation of the reasons that have governed my actions. I do not propose to do so now.

But in answer to the following question which has Believe me faithfully yours, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The above are sufficient to show that the great and

Dixon, Lee Co., Ill., April 1, 1860.

From the above it may be seen that God's compen sations are sufficient for all the crises of life. In answer to those of my friends who desire to know what is to be the issue of this matter, I can only say that one man, it were upon a hundred or a thousand, and at present this is not within the 'counsels' of my THADDEUS HYATT.

WASHINGTON JAIL, 16th April, 1860.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND SLAVERY CAMBRIDGE, April 28th, 1860.

Sir,-With few exceptions, your speech in the House on the 5th inst. is all that true freedom can demand. But these exceptions are of such a nature as to greatly impair its merits, if they do not corrupt its whole character; therefore they should be faithfully pointed out.

After denouncing slavery in the boldest language as 'worse than robbery, than piracy, than polygamymore criminal, more injurious to man, and consequent ly more offensive to God,' as having nothing else to excuse or justify its continuance, you come to the plea that the Constitution guarantees slavery.' You say:

'I deny it. In no article, in no section, in no line, in no word, in no syllable can there be any recognition or sanction of human slavery found in the Constitution of the United States. It is not there. It always recognizes human beings as persons, and never as property. It does not use the word "slave" or "sla-It is as well known as any historical fact can be known, that the framers of the Constitution so worded it, that it never should recognize the idea of slave property from the beginning to the end of it.' Of course, then, whatever the Constitution provides

and quarantees for one man, it does for every other, without any exception on the unconstitutional plea of any person being a slave. If it guarantees natural liberty to one, it guarantees it to all who come within DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 10th inst. reached me this morning. I appreciate the importance of the subject in which you have invited a public competition, and which will receive, I doubt not, a thorough on the unrecognized place of slavery. If it implies and able discussion under such auspices. I regret to on the unrecognized plea of slavery. If it implies think that my professional engagements will not per- any protection to one man against the most flagrant mit me to undertake this service. The other gentle-men you have named are entirely competent, and I same protection to every other, without recard to the same protection to every other, without regard to the assumed rights of the perpetrator on the ground that number if desirable. Thanking you for your request, and begging you to receive my sympathy in the persecution which you now suffer, and my best wishes natural rights, any protection, any favor, in any way, to any body, it does not allow these guarantees to be nullified on the unconstitutional claims of the slave-

Now, then, what are some of the most clearly expressed and prominent guarantees of the Constitution? 1st. The preamble, which you quote, declares who are its subjects, and what are its objects :- 'We, the me a matter of regret, for, when speaking of you, I are its subjects, and what are its objects:—'We, the should regard it as an honor to be able to say, 'He is people of these United States.' 'The people' of a an acquaintance, or, He is a friend of mine. But country is a phrase in common usage, and always the man, his spirit, all that makes the man, I see— means all the people, when standing unqualified as in and, may I say, admire. My dear sir, I thank you; means all the people, when standing unqualified as in I congratulate you; I envy you. Would God I were the preamble of the Constitution. And you say, 'It good fortune to be in your always recognizes human beings as persons. Perstead, in Washington jail, for the same cause for which you are there! Well, such opportunities do that all human beings, then in the United States, were age. John Bunyan, John Hamp- included in this phrase- 'The people.' 'We, [all] the den, and other worthies, friends of religious liberty, people of these United States, to establish justice and and martyrs in the cause thereof, will hereafter see to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, and to provide for the general welfare, by the muse of history, while she is entering upon her everlasting tablets the names of those to whom do ordain this Constitution. You add another clause the world is indebted for whatever is left to it of free- of your own, which may mean something fatally imdom from the clutch of tyrants, whether the tyrants portant, or may be simple tautological nonsense, viz., and to secure the natural rights of every human bebelieve me. I did for a moment entertain the thought ing within its exclusive jurisdiction.' Justice and the blessings of liberty cover all natural rights. - These it sitorial Committee an anonymous letter, telling him is the express object of the Constitution to secure to that if he would summon an old and early preacher of Abolitionism in West Medford, near Boston, by the name of John Pierpont, who was known to have whole extent of which, the Constitution declares itbeen in Kansas about the time that Dr. Howe was self to be the Supreme Law of the land, anything in there, it was possible that something might be got the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. But if your phrase, within its was in him. But considering that such a step might induce more expense than I was able to bear, and exclusive jurisdiction, does not mean where it is the considering, moreover, that I disapproved of anony- Supreme Law-and it is everywhere such-it means mous letters, and that I have never attained the grace simply within the territories, the forts and arsenals, the District of Columbia, &c.; there only to secure I did hope that some one would have the spirit, who could afford the means to resist the tyranny before ple, all the people of these United States, were much which so many good men were bending, either bemore particular to secure the natural rights of every more particular to secure the natural rights of every know their rights, or, knowing, human being in the then unpeopled territories, and formed that you have the pluck to fight the battle, the forts and arsenals, and the little District of Columwhile I envy you the crown of this martyrdom, I bia, than in all the thirteen States where they themcheerfully concede it to you, only saying, 'Felix opportunitate!' The world, whose eyes are upon you, will know you, and the time is coming, and even now is near at hand, when the Senate of the United to which you belong—that party which, to-day, can States, [not a judicial, not a fegislative, but only a do much more for human rights in these territories fractional part of a legislative body,] if up to the fractional part of a legislative body,] if up to the where they do not live, than at home where are their feeling of 'genuine shame,' it will be profoundly wives and families—that party which pledges itself take your place, as a refuge from the storm of public to fight slavery where it does not exist, but to let it indignation and contempt. So, my good Sir, never alone where it does exist, so long as it remains quiet, say die; but continue to command, and in your and they are not called upon to go and reduce it to which is the voluntary tribute that the world pays submission. Your language is susceptible of no other meaning than that here given, unless the phrase, within its exclusive jurisdiction,' modifies the whole For publishing the above letter, laudstory as it is, I sentence, and makes it mean, 'We, the people of human being in the territories, forts and arsenals, and I ask you if this is not the actual Republican con-

ly admit this yourself, when you say, As a federal

law-maker, I concede that the States have a right to

Constitution, because my heart is loval to it; every

part, and parcel and portion of it I believe in; I al-

iberty'!

ways defended the Constitution, because it was for

No doubt you detest slavery, which you so vivily describe and boldly denounce; and you are doubling describe and boundy affirm that the Constitution a fasincere when you are for slavery. But you are in the liberty, and no where Policy, equivocal pastire, Republican party, whose policy, equivocal pastire, Republican party, hypocrisy, and eager desire for success, distract as confuse every effort you make.

You could not fail to see that a Constitution, u. dained expressly to protect the just rights of the merce upon the sea and land, and to secure the suc. ral rights of property, which in no line or syllig countenanced or sanctioned piracy and robbers, and not only not place these evils beyond the reach of those sworn to sustain that Constitution, but it would obligate all such to apply all proper means, opening those therein recognized, to put down piracy and mi

But you seem to be ready here to reiterate the tiers. But you seem to holders' doctrine, adopted by the Republican, of State Rights. You have adopted it, so far a the State Rights. lates to holding slaves; and I know of home who practically apply it to any thing else. Adming this, you contradict all you say about the Coast tion being every where for freedom, no where for it. very. If the Constitution guarantees State Right, and 'State Rights' involve the right to hold slave, then the Constitution sanctions and sustains siture,

Were you once out of the mists of Republication you would see clearly that this doctrine of 'Sain Rights, -fatal to freedom, neutralizing the power of the Constitution to effect its specific and expressed object, - is no where recognized by the Constitution, True, the State governments are all recognized, but only as subordinate to this Supreme Law of the land. What the Republicans have adopted this absurd slaveholders' doctrine for, unless it be to excuse them from the responsibility of doing any thing for freedom in the States where slavery exists, and to lift them into power, it is difficult to see.

But, leaving this fatal inconsistency, you say of the slaves, they are 'men as much entitled to freedom as you and L . . The argument that proves my right to my personal liberty, proves the right of every haman being to his. The argument that proves my right to my children, gives the same title, the same sacred claim, to every father. They, as I, get it from their God, and no human enactment can annul the claim. No, sir, never ! Therefore, every slave has a right to his freedom, in spite of your slave laws ... And I insist that any laws for enslaving men hire just the same moral force as the arrangement among robbers and pirates for distributing their spells." [then, there be any thing in the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of any State, to sanction sigvery, how can such laws remove it beyond your mach, and give the slaveholders therein 'a right to sportin' Who in the least respects 'the arrangement smarg pirates and robbers'

You say, also, the men now in slavery in the State not only have the same natural rights that you have but the Constitution, recognizing them no where u property, but every where as persons, ordained by their fathers-who were a part of 'the people'-tose cure to them the blessings of liberty, guarantes to them every thing it guarantees to you. What are some of these guarantees?

1st. That the privilege of the writ of habeas or pus-which in England made slavery impossible, and does so among us for every person to whom its privilege extends-shall not be suspended.

2d. That no person shall be deprived of life or liberty, except by due process of law. What due process of law has there ever been to deprive these four million people of the United States of their liberty? None whatever. Senator Mason himself, in 185%, stated in the Senate, that there existed in no State even the form of a statute establishing slavery. Erery body knows, or ought to know, that there is not a particle of constitutional law in the country for the establishment of slavery. There never has been any, nor has there ever been even the form of a 'due pe-

cess of law. Many other guarantees, making slavery impossible, might be cited, but these are enough. These are direct and explicit. They are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of my State to the contrary notwithstanding.' There can be no possible 'State Rights' to supersede these etpress provisions of the Constitution. They are obligstory on every man sworn to support the Constitution. It is incumbent on you, as a federal law-maker to so legislate in Congress as to apply these provision to every human being in the land. Instead of placing the slave in the States beyond your reach, the Constitution, according to your own claims, brings him within your reach.. I charge you with perjuty, and criminal recklessness to human liberty, if, believing as you do that the Constitution makes these guarantee without exception, you do not demand the practical application of them in behalf of the slaves in the slave

You say -- Sir, I am going to invoke the aid of the General Government to protect me, as an American citizen, in my rights as an American citizen. I clan the privilege of going any where and every where within the limits of this American Republic, as a fire

citizen, unmolested.' Now, Sir, what rights can you claim under the Constitution that any other native-born citizen may not claim? You demand of the General Government protection as an American citizen, in your rights a such, in your right to go everywhere, within the limits of this republic, as a free citizen unmelested. And will you not concede this to the black man of the South, whom you confess to be, under the Constilltion, a free citizen equal to yourself? Will yea her-

itate longer to claim this right for him? You say he has a natural right to his liberty equito your own. Natural rights are always implied parts of every Constitution, unless expressly alregated. This right of every man to liberty is not abrogated, but reaffirmed, in the Constitution, and without any qualification or exception, as you state. The right is declared, in the Declaration of Independents the Constitution of the country previous to the preent, to be self-evident. Is not all self-evident truth an implied part of every Constitution? You will admit, then, that by the strongest implication, by the expressed objects stated in the Constitution, and by expressed provisions of the instrument itself, the slive is as much entitled to his freedom as you are, and that you can have no shadow of an excuse, and feleral law-maker,' for not seeking by everymeans to extend to him these blessings by the privilege of the habeas corpus ' which the Constitution puts into four

You say, . Long enough has the nation crouched and cowered in the presence of this supendeer wrong. Here and now I-break the spell, and datachant the republic from the incantation of this ascursed sorceress.' Was this an idle boast of yours, or did you utte

this while you lay, back-broken, as you confessed when you said, 'It is beyond my reach'? Who has erouched and cowered before this stupendous arous Not the Democratic party. That party is the beld advocate and supporter of the wrong. It has been the part of the Republican party to creuch and coner-that party in which you are held, spell-hound, confessing slavery beyond your reach. Yes, yes are spell-bound, even while you utter that stremendous philippie,' boasting to break the spell when you had already confessed that it had broken your own back See how you cower: 'I conclude the States have right to sport this fungus of slavery.' . I deny no one their rights. The slave States are equal to the free States. It is a poor, pitiful and paltry patriotism that cannot take in the entire extent of its country; but I do deny that slavery has the same rights as freedom in this country.' You had already said, (I say it has no right upon earth'; but you proceed, beserchingly, · I tell you of the slave States, you must emancipalt

your slaves. It belongs to you, not to us. You must

transform them from slaves into serfs. We shall not

push you. If you want a quarter of a century, you can

have it; if you want half a century, you can have it.

This was said after you had broken the spell. How

say the slave has as much right to his liberty as you

or I, and confess that the Constitution guarantees it

or 1, and obligates you to see that he has it, say to

You say, 'My honest conviction is, that all these

force that rules among pirates have for the distribu-

tion of their booty, that regulations of robbers have

robbery, slaveholding is worse-more criminal, more

injurious to man ; consequently, more offensive to

God.' Now, imagine yourself before a band of pirates

and robbers, uttering these bold words: 'States le-

galizing and protecting piracy and robbery are equal

to States which forbid these evils, and refuse to par-

ticipate in them! As a federal law-maker, I concede

that the States have a right to sport these fungi of

piracy and robbery. And, as a Republican, I will

protect you in it there, but you must not extend the

area of this iniquity. We shall not molest you

where it now is. I deny no one his rights. It is

a poor, pitiful and paltry patriotism that cannot take

in the entire extent of its country. But I do not de-

ny that piracy and robbery have the same rights as

houest trade and productive labor. I tell you, you must get rid of it. It belongs to you, not to us. You

must transform your piracy and robbery into gam-

bling and respectable cheating. We shall not push

you. If you want a quarter or even half a century, you

can have it. The nation has cowered to you long

And Mr. Garrison says, 'This is the boldest anti-

slavery speech ever delivered in Congress.' The

constitutional rights, so long and so extensively tram-

pled down in our country ! This surprised even Re-

publicans, and caused the boldest of them to rejoice,

while the weakest trembled! This made the tyrants

rave furiously! What must they have had hitherto?

There have been Hale, and Giddings, and Sumner,

and Seward, and an army of others, and not one of

them has come up to this, which, on examination,

proves to be a mere sham fire of noise and smoke!-

a blank cartridge pointed to the territories where there

is no one to hit, though it threatens the slaveholder,

Such is the very best thing, you Republicans pledged

to support slavery where it is, can do for us! How

long, O pretended defenders of Liberty, will you

abuse our patience? How long will you continue to

consume our energies in baffling our efforts, and dis-

tracting our counsels for liberty? How long must we

tolerate you in this abuse of trust? Shall the poor

slave never have one true friend to fearlessly and

justly plead his cause, and demand his rights, in the

ouncils of the nation? Sir, you feel the blood of a

brother, murdered by slaveholders, calling out to you

from the ground ! The late martyrdom of brave, no-

ble men at Harper's Ferry, appeals to you! Four

million slaves, as much entitled to liberty as you, hold

'THE GARRISONIAN ULTRAS.'

Your paper of the 9th inst. has an article headed,

nition of my presence in the city from the pen of this

Mr. Pryne. Not the most rabid Democratic paper in

New York could have been more indifferent to a

And now, as soon as I am out of the city and out of

Permit me now to say, that it is absolutely false

that I ever 'advocated a Personal Liberty Law, and

at the same time advised my hearers not to vote."

Equally false is it, and, if possible, more diabolical, to

say that, when asked to explain my position, I 'inti-

All winter, we have advocated a Personal Liberty

Law-and always before the election, everywhere, I

for one urged the importance of electing to the Legis-

As to the Federal Government, we have made the

Resolved, That the so-called governments of the

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative

slave States are but organized bands of robbers, living by plunder on the avails of unpaid and unpitied toil.

duty of Northern Senators and Representatives to re-

turn at once to their respective constituencies, and take immediate measures for the formation of a new North-

era Republic, that shall be indeed PREE an asylum for the oppressed of all nations: uncursed by tread

for the oppressed of all nations; uncursed by tread of slaveholder, unstained by blood of slaves.

Our nen-voting theory is this: -Mr. Seward, in

his late speech in Congress, admits and defends all the

Constitutional Compromises for slavery ever claimed

by Calhoun or endorsed by Webster. We Garrisoni-

ans accept that interpretation of the Constitution, and

have for many years. But we do not mean to observe

it-to swear to observe it; or to elect Mr. Seward or

any other Pederal officer to do these evil, immoral

deeds. Consequently, we stand outside the Federal

Government, and demand its overthrow, as a sin

My private position is this, when any party will

construct this platform:-Immediate and uncondi-

tional Emancipation, or immediate dissolution of the

Union, I will be among the first upon it; would even

Presidential candidate.
PARKER PILLSBURY.

Concord, N. H., April 15, 1860.

against justice and God.

following resolutions our text, in probably twenty

meetings, and advocated their doctrines in every one

discussion of the claims of the slave in your midst.

your wide circulation and influence.

mated that the questioner was a fool."

lature only such men as would favor it.

we have held through the campaign :-

To the Editors of the Rochester American :

J. H. FOWLER.

yet do this, we beseechingly pray.

for Republicans falsely to assail."

their statement or defence.

lar shelter in Canada.

should he go there.

enough; here and now I break the spell!

you. You can have fifty years, if you want it."

The unequalled success that has attended the ap-

plication of this medicine in Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

Bronchial Affection, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,

Incipient Consumption, has induced many physicians

of high standing to employ it in their practice, many

of whom advise us of the fact under their own signa-

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

S. W. Fowle & Co: Sins-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.

MANSFIELD, Tioga Co., Pa., Aug., 1858.

BROWNVILLE, N. Y., July 18, 1858.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-

VENTION.

The TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-

On behalf of the Central Committee, E. CADY STANTON, President.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa

Manchester, N. H., Sunday, May 6.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will fecture in the

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, an Agent

of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on Sunday next, at Montsernat, (Beverly.) in the after-

HOPEDALE

HOME SCHOOL.

THE next (Summer) Term of this Institution will

commence on Wednesday, May 2, 1860, and con-tinue Ten weeks. Applications for admission should

be made at as early a date as practicable. For par-

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

WEST NEWTON

For particulars, inquire of the Principal,

English and Classical School.

THE Summer quarter will begin on Wednesday,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

Hygienic Establishment.

THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for

boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House

offers superior inducements, as the location is very

desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the

Astor House. Accommodations and table, excellent, and at one half the price charged at the Hotels.

Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D.,

April 20. Physician and sole Proprietor.

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of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c.; Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

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AURURN, Sept. 6, 1858.

H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

ture:

ECHOES OF HARPER'S FERRY.

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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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274 Canal street, New York.

FUGITIVE SLAVE RESCUE IN TROY. Running Fight with the Officers-Recapture ar

Vesterday afternoon, the streets of this city and West Troy were made the scenes of unexampled excitement. For the first time since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, an attempt was made here to carry its provisions into execution, and the result was a terrific encounter between the officers and the prisoner's friends, the triumph of mob law, and the final rescue of the fugitive. Our city was thrown into a grand state of turmoil, and for a time every other topic was forgotten, to give place to this new excitations which he was standing. Conductor Disoner's friends, the triumph of mob law, and the final rescue of the fugitive. Our city was thrown into a grand state of turmoil, and for a time every other.

The deceased was a native of Salem, and was a province of Charles Allen Browne and A. G. Browne, clear it looks! Despotic Russia says her serfs have a right to freedom, and must have it. You of the Republican liberty party of democratic America, who the slaveholder, 'Make him a serf -we shall not push grand state of turmoil, and for a time every other topic was forgotten, to give place to this new excitement. People did not think last evening to ask who was nominated at Charleston, or whether the news of the Heenan and Sayers battle had arrived—every the Heenan and Sayers battle had arrived—every mate friend of Charles Sumner. He resided on Kingslaveholding laws have the same moral power and thing was merged in the fugitive slave case, of which ton street, and had an office at No. 19 Court street for the division of their spoils. Than piracy, than

thing was merged in the fugitive slave case, of which it seems the end is not yet.

Charles Nalle, the fugitive, who was the cause of all this excitement, was a slave on the plantation of B. W. Hansborough, in Culpepper county, Virginia, till the 19th of October, 1858, when he made his estable to street, and had an office at No. 19 Court street, having a good business, and was in comfortable circumstances. Formerly he resided in Lynn, but for the past twelve years has had an office in this city.

His friends can hardly conceive of there being a cause why he should have committed this act. He wife and five children of his are residing there now.
Not long since, he came to Sandlake, in this county,
and resided in the family of Mr. Crosby until about
three weeks ago. Since that time, he has been employed as coachman by Uri Gilbert, Esq., of this
city. He is about thirty years of age, tall and quite
light-complexioned, and good-looking. He is said to
have been an excellent and faithful servant.

At Sandlake, we understand that Nalle was often
seen by one H. F. Averill, formally connected with

seen by one H. F. Averill, formally connected with one of the papers of this city, who communicated with his reputed owner in Virginia, and gave the information that led to a knowledge of the whereabouts of the fugitive. Averill wrote letters for him, and

boldest plea ever there made for social, natural, and

Nalle to Virginia. The necessary papers were made

watch of those stairs, and you will have a sight.

A number of women kept shouting, crying, and by loud appeals exciting the colored persons assembled.

Still the crowd grew in numbers. Wagons halted

in front of the locality, and were soon piled with spectators. An alarm of fire was sounded, and hose carriages dashed through the ranks of men, women and boys; but they closed again, and kept looking with expectant eyes at the window where the negro was visible. Meanwhile, angry discussions commenced. Some persons agitated a rescue, and others favored law and order. Mr. Brockway, a lawyer, had his coat torn for expressing his sentiments, and other melees kept the interest alive.

All at once there was a wild hullon, and every eye

out their bleeding, wounded hands, beseeching you, was turned up to see the legs and part of the body of in their behalf, to be just and true! God and the dearthe prisoner protruding from the second story win-dow, at which he was endeavoring to escape. Then est interests of your country call upon you to be faithful! The oath you have taken to support an antiarose such a shout! 'Drop him!' 'Catch him!' slavery, liberty-favoring Constitution, obligates you to move forward with practical measures towards direct and immediate emancipation! That you may 'The Garrisonian Ultras,' which does vast injustice to a class of persons, that, in the present attitude of the Anti-Slavery cause, it is bad taste and worse economy on Holmes. Very injudiciously, the officers proceed-ed at once to Judge Gould's office, although it was The great fight took place ed at once to Judge Gould's office, although it was evident they would have to pass through an excited, tunreasoning crowd. As soon as the officers and their fight lasted two hours and six minutes. In the first prisoner emerged from the door an old near the fight lasted two hours and six minutes. In the first Your authority in the case is very questionable, in the first place. Frederick Douglass's Paper, were its owner at his post, would never have been the vehicle

of so vile accusations; for though Mr. Douglass has views on several questions, and I mine, widely difrush at the party. fering, there has never, to my knowledge, been anything between us requiring any misrepresentation in Since, by the ungodly tyranny of this slaveholding nation, he has been most cruelly exiled from his native land, his paper has been edited by a certain Mr. During the past winter, I have spoken in Rochester ten or twelve times, if not more; and have several times forme testimony to the many excellencies of Frederick Douglass, and man of enviable talents, and an abolitionist in his owneway. And since his flight to England, I have written my friends there in approval of his course in thus escaping, while censuring in the strongest terms I could command, Dr. Howe, a white gentleman, and one of the wealthy and influential leaders of the Republican party, for seeking simias far as Dock street. All this time there was a con-tinual melee. Many of the officers were hurt—among All winter, I looked in vain for one word of recogthem Mr. Upham, whose object was solely to do his duty by taking Nalle before Judge Gould in accord-

drawn and chisels used. the State, this pro tempore editor has opened upon me a volley of representations worthy only of the New York Herald or its co-worker in sin, the New York Observer. And you, gentlemen, have (as I trust lower ferry, where there was a skiff lying the main point:unwittingly) given the mischief all the advantage of ready to start. The fugitive was put in, the ferryman rowed off, and amid the shouts of hundreds who lined

second floor of the corner building near the ferry.

steam ferry-boat, which carried over about 400 persons, and left as many more—a few of the latter being in West Troy, there, sure enough, was the prisoner

Not a moment was lost. Up stairs went a score or more of resolute men—the rest 'piling in' promiscuously, shouting and execrating the officers. Soon a stone flew against the door-then another-and bang, bang! went off a couple of pistols, but the of-ficers who fired them took good care to aim pretty high. The assailants were forced to retreat for a mosued. At last the door was pulled open by an immense negro, and in a moment he was felled by a hatchet in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Morrison; but the body of the fallen man blocked up the door so that it could not be shut, and a friend of the pris

and hauling, the iron had cut his arms, which were bleeding profusely, and he could hardly walk, owing He has since arrived safely in Canada.

FUGITIVES REMANDED TO SLAVERT.—New York, May 1.—Two fugitive slaves, from Maryland, were arrested in this city yesterday, and, after an examinaarrested in this city yesterday, and, after an examina-tion before Commissioner Botts, were ordered to be sent back to their owners, in Liberty (!) district, Md. They are now on their way there. There was no dis-turbance—[doubtless because the affair was managed with the secrecy of kidnapping.]

Sad Occurrence. This morning, Mr. John W. Browne, a lawyer of this city, took the Fall River train, for the purpose of going to Middleboro, to attend the Probate Court. On the way, he appears to have changed his mind, and got from the train at the East and West Bridgewater station. He took the next train of cars for Boaton, but, at a few minutes before 10 colocity when the train was coming from

The intelligence of the death of Mr. BROWNE will occasion wide-spread sorrow, as he was greatly beloved and admired for his many estimable qualities thus obtained an acquaintance with his history. Mr. of head and heart. His reflective faculties were large Hansborough sent on an agent, Henry J. Wall, by and active; his conversational powers uncommon; whom the necessary papers were got out to arrest the his daily life a pattern of beauty and excellence: his Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Charles culture esthetic and refined. With a conscience Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, Charles Nalle was sent to procure some bread for the family by whom he was employed. He failed to return. At the baker's, he was arrested by deputy United States Marshal J. W. Holmes, and immediately taken before United States Commissioner Miles Beach. The son of Mr. Gilbert, thinking it strange that he did not come back, sent to the house of William Henry, on Division street, where he boarded, and his whereabouts was discovered. whereabouts was discovered.

The examination before Commissioner Beach was his death, there can be no doubt that it was wholly brief. The evidence of Averill and the agent unpremeditated. Abandoning his contemplated jourwas taken, and the Commissioner decided to remand ney midway because of ill health, and returning to the city by the earliest train, he was unquestionably thrown from the platform of the car while seeking By this time it was two o clock, and the fact began to be noised abroad that there was a fugitive slave in Mr. Beach's office, corner of State and First streets. the time, and he losing his balance through weakness

> THE LATE HOMICIDE IN KANSAS. The telegraph, a few days since, announced the shooting of Deputy U. S. Marshal Arms, at Topeka, Kansas, by a man named John Ritchie, whom he was attempting to ar-rest. The full particulars of the affair have come to hand, in an extra from the office of the State Record; published at Topeka, which gives the evidence adduced before the coroner's jury and the justice of the peace before whom Mr. Ritchie was examined. The Record states that the crime with which Mr. Ritchie stood charged was that of mail robbery—a false charge trumped up during the troubles of 1855-6, in order to punish him for his active efforts in the Free State cause during that period, which had rendered him very obnoxious to the administration officials.

> From the testimony adduced before the coroner's jury and the court, it clearly appeared that Arms was under the influence of liquor when he started to ar-rest Ritchie; that he had no writ or other official authority for the arrest, and tacitly admitted the fact; that when Ritchie refused to be arrested, he swore that he should be, and drawing a pistot, followed him into his house; that when Ritchie displayed a pistol, and declared he would not be taken alive, Arms said that if he (Ritchie) took his (Arm's) life first, he would have to shoot quickest; and that Arms con-tinuing to advance upon Ritchie, with his pistol cocked, the latter fired, shooting Arms through the neck, and killing him instantly. After hearing the evidence and the arguments in the case, the Justice (Miller) decided that the case was one of Justinable homicide, and discharged the prisoner.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT .- NEW YORK, April 28th.

prisoner emerged from the door, an old negro, who had been standing at the bottom of the stairs, shouted, 'Here they come,' and the crowd made a terrific fered much. Thirty-seven rounds were fought, when when it the party. the people rushed i

Both men went to grass on the last round. Sayers

century ! 'Let dogs delight,' &c.]

A SLAVE CASE DECISION. A decision has recently been given in the U. S. Circuit Court of Alabama upon a slave case of the United States vs. Horatio N. Gould. This case involved the question of a purchaser's right of property in negroes illegally brought to this country, and then sold to him. Stripped of its legal phraseology, the charge was simply this: That the defendant, without any participation in the illegal importation, did, within the said District, hold, sell, or otherwise dispose of, as a slave, a negro who had been previously imported by some other person. The question then was, whether this was an indictable offence against the laws of the United States. The court decided it was not, and the following in

· Slaves being by the Constitution placed on precisely the same footing as all other property, Messrs. Armistead & Boyles argued, the federal juristiction extends over them in precisely the same manner and the same extent, but no more than all other property broken bulk, the federal jurisdiction extends over it, but as soon as the cargo is broken and the merered it his duty to arrest him. He did so, and took thim in a wagon to the office of Justice Stewart, on the can only be reached by process of the State courts. Hence, whatever laws Congress may enact against the original importer of African slaves, they cannot be When the crowd on the Troy bank had seen Nalle safely landed, it was suggested that he might be recaptured. Then there was another rush made for the dividual State.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE DECISION .- On the 22d of January, 1859, Charles Fisher, held to service or labor in the State of Kentucky, was arrested in Kansas Territory, by the legal guardian of the persons and property of two infant children named Hutchinson, from whom he had escaped. A rescue was thereupon at tempted, and the Leavenworth Herald publishes the decision of Judge Pettit, of the 1st District Court of the United States for Kansas Territory, in the case of the United States vs. Lewis L. Weld, on an indictment for assisting in the escape thus attempted. The Judge takes the position that there was no legal ground for ment. 'They've got pistols,' said one. 'Who prosecution, inasmuch as the regitive Slave Law does cares?' was the reply, 'they can only kill a dozen of not authorize a pursuit and reclamation by a guardian.

us—come on.' More stones and more pistol shots en-Provision for reclaiming fugitive slaves the property of minors, he maintains, has been entirely omitted from the law.

INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS IN MARYLAND .- The Kent County Conservator says that his Honor Judge Car-michael has decided that it is not necessary for postmasters to inspect each issue of a newspaper to see if incendiary sentiments are contained therein; that if the general reputation of a paper is of that character, a postmaster is justified in withholding such paper; and that any postmaster delivering such paper, knowing its character or tendency, renders himself liable to all the penalties enacted for circulating incendiary locuments. He also directed the Grand Jury to no tify each postmaster in the county of this de-The several postmasters, we learn, in pursuance of this decision, were directed to refuse all applications for the New York Tribane, the jury deeming that

BRUTALITIES IN KENTUCKY. Cassius M. Clay, at DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERthe Republican State Convention of Kentucky, stated, that on his death bed, West, one of the Bereaus, informed him that while his daughter was watching by him with filial devotion, she saw horsemen leaping the fence into the yard, surrounding the house, and sprang to the door and closed it. She then closed the back door, when it was knocked down, and herself with it, hy one of the ruffigns, who walked over self with it, by one of the ruffians, who walked over the door with her under it, injuring her person. One of them, with a pistol at the dying man's breast, demanded all the information he had about the Be-reans, and the daughter was forced against the cupboard with a pistol, the same demand being made of her. Two Delegates that 'Prepared' for the Convention.—An altercation occurred and a fight ensued between two delegates to the Charleston Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday last, which resulted in

GENTLEMEN-Having used in my practice, the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, ing it, when they were separated, both parties having broken arms. Both were lawyers and residents of Knoxville, and named respectively Spencer and Graham. Notwithstanding their severe injuries, both exwith great success. I most cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthpressed their determination to attend the Convention. THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.—The Charleston cor-CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 17, 1858.

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 medirespondent of the New York Herald says that an in-teresting episode in the serenade of the Gilmore Band, in that city was the suppression, by order of the police authorities, of the drums—bass and tenor—it being against the law to have such music in the streets cines, and take great pleasure in recommending it the afflicted. W. H. WEBB, M. D. of Charleston after ten o'clock at night. The roll of the drum is to be the signal to arms in case of a ser-GENTS—Having sold Wistar's for two years past, and having used the same myself with great success. I cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with Asthma or Consumption.

A. A. GIBBS. vile insurrection at night. What a sensation the drum corps would create in Charleston at midnight!

one of the parties having his arm broken with a stick in the hands of the other, whereupon the maimed man stepped back and drew a pistol, and shot his ad-versary, the ball taking effect in one arm and break-

Northern Democrats must feel highly complimented by the remarks of Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas in the Charleston Convention, last Saturday. 'He considered them worse than the Black Republicans' He did not care whether the Black Republicans whipped them, or they whipped the Black Republi cans. Of the two, he considered the Black Republicans as the most open and manly foe of the South.

A CARGO OF SLAVES LANDED IN TEXAS .- The GOV. ernment has received reliable information that a cargo TION will be held in COOPER UNION, New York, on Thursday and Friday, May 10th and 11th. Sessions of Africans has been successfully landed upon the coast of Texas very recently, and a secret agent from the Land Office has been dispatched to that quarter at half-past 10, A. M., and half-past 7, evening. Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernes-tine L. Rose, J. Elizabeth Jones, Rev. Antoinette for more definite information.

A negro named Frank Buckner undertook to Brown Blackwell and others will address the Consell two of his own children into slavery a few days since. Instead of accomplishing this profitable little trade, he got into prison, and is likely to serve the State for the present.

Slave Trader Acquitted .- Capt. Land, the mate, and supercargo of the brig Virginia, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, were acquitted on Tuesday last, in the United States District Court at Norfolk. Of course!

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Calhoun exploded her boiler at Columbus, Ga., on Tuesday, killing six negro deck hands, mortally wounding acting Capt. Crawford, and seriously injuring two passengers and Hugh Atkins, engineer.

Advices by the steamer Star of the West state hat a fire occurred on the 19th of March in the valley of Trinidad, extending along the valley. All the standing cane on the sugar estates for eighteen miles was swept down. Loss estimated at a million and a half. It is estimated that it will reduce the production of sugar on the island over eight thousand hogs-

The dwelling-house of a man named Hobbs was burned at Orange, New York, yesterday afternoon, and four children of Mr. H. perished in the flames. Mr. Hobbs and two of his children were rescued, badly burned. Hobbs set the building on fire himself, and is under arrest.

THE NEW TRACTS. Packages of these Tracts, especially of 'The New Reign of Terror in the Slaveholding States,' were sent out last week to the following places, and we shall be glad to learn that they reached their destination safely :- To Lydia Mott, Albany; Samuel J. May, Syracuse; Susan B. Anthony, Rochester; Alonzo J. Grover, Earlville, Ill.; J. B. Campbell, Clinton, Iowa; T. Chandler, Adrian, Michigan; William Crow, Grinnell, Iowa; Rev. N. T. Johnston, Topsham, Vt. ; Rev. John E. Palmer. Lower Waterford, Vt. Larger packages were previously sent to New York City, Philadelphia, and Salem, Ohio. Friends, wanting these publications, will please address SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 221 Washington street, Boston.

The General Agent of the Liberator acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers in Scotland, forwarded by Andrew Paton, Esq. of Glasgow :-

\$4 80 I the reception of patients and boarders. The Doc-9 60 tor brings to his aid eight years' experience in the 3 00 Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in James Whittet, Perth. to Jan. 1st. 1860. Mrs. Nichol, Glasgow, Wm. Caird, Port Glasgow, " " 1860, Wm. Roberts, Glasgow, " 1861, 3 00 saying that he has the largest out-door practice of 6 00 any 'Water Cure' Physician in the country. To Andrew Paton, "Boston, April 27, 1860.

RECEIPTS Into the Treasury of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, from April 1, to May 1, 1860. Samuel May, to redeem pledge,

Charles Mitchell, Boston, donation, Friend in Maine, 1 00 Collections by A. T. Foss. Westminster, over expenses, 59c, Leominster, do, 9, 0 68 Mr. Forbush, for tracts, 25c; S. Gardner, \$2 25, 2 50 A. A. Burt, 1; Samuel Burt, 1; Fitchburg,

Kingston, 4 80; Jonathan Buxton, 4; Essex, Mass., 5 29, Manchester, 1 82; Fall River, 10, Henry Dyer, Pembroke, 1; Hanson, 2 18, Harwich, 6 89, Orthodox churches, 2 12; East Dennis, 4 26, 6 38 North Dennis, 10 04; Centreville, 1 06; Os-

terville 2, 13 10 Nathan Colman 2; Hyannis, 3; Groveland, 3, 8 00 Collections by C. L. Remond. At Dennis, 3; Groveland, 4 33; Duxbury, 5 17,

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer. Boston, May 1, 1860. PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The eighth Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will convene at Longwood, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on First Day, the 3d of the Sixth month [June,] 1860.

[June,] 1860.

This is a Religious Society, bound together by no ecclesiastical ligatures, but by a common tie of brother-hood and a common love of Truth, Purity, and Progress. It embraces men and women differing widely in theological opinion, but agreeing in the one great central doctrine and practice of thus religion, which is love to man. It imposes is love to God exhibited in love to man. It impose on its members no farther test of membership than a desire to lead a life of greater personal purity, of more wide-spread practical beneficence, and of more ennobling and comforting religious aspirations. It seeks to inculcate a religion that shall prove its Divine character by bringing illumination to the mind, and inspiring it with a confident and cheering hope of a future life, and that shall, at the same time, prove its fitness for the regulation of human conduct by giving to men an enlarged idea of the dignity of human nature, of the sacredness of liberty, and of every human being to a free and uninherited growth toward the pure pattern and ideal of Lesus of Nazatoward the pure pattern and ideal of Jesus of Naza-reth. Its annual assemblies are for the purpose of mutual quickening and culture of a religious life, for the enjoyment and profit of social intercourse, and for the furtherance of all moral reforms whose object is the promotion of Truth, Purity, and Freedom. It accordingly gives a cordial and hearty invitation, in view of its coming re-union, to all persons, of what-ever sect or creed, of whatever color or condition, who may feel attracted to such a meeting for such a

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, MARY A. W. JOHNSON, ELIZABETH JACKSON, MARY F. SMITH. OLIVER JOHNSON, WILLIAM BARNARD, ISAAC MENDENHALL, MARY P. WILSON, JOHN G. JACKSON,

MARY L. BARNARD, MIRIAM C. WORRELL, MARTHA KIMBER,

Rights, Slaves, as such, owe no Duties. An Answer to a Letter from Hon. Henry Wilson, touching Resistance to Slaveholders being the Right and Duty of the Slaves, and of the people and States of the North.'

For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street, and at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price EUSEBIUS BARNARD,

SARAH MARSH BARNARD, DINAH MENDENHALL,

RUTH DUDDALE, DINAR MENDENHALL,
ALICE JACKSON, J. WILLIAM COX,
THOMAS WORRELL, CORA WILSUEN,
ANNIE M. STAMBACH, M. D.

Communications for the meeting may be addressed to JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Hamorton, Chester County,
Pa., or to OLIVER JOHNSON, Anti-Slavery Office, New
York. ment of children.

PHRENOLOGY.

A. J. DAVIS & CO., Publishers,

cape, and went to live in Columbia, Pennsylvania. A was in rather poor health, having overworked him-wife and five children of his are residing there now. self in his profession, and for the last two weeks has

out and given to the marshal.

By this time it was two o'clock, and the fact began

Mr. Beach's office, corner of State and First street. People in knots of ten or twelve collected near the entrance, looking at Nalle, who could be seen at an upper window. William Henry, a colored man, with whom Nalle boarded, commenced talking from the loss of a gifted and beloved friend.—[Ed. Lib. curb-stone in a loud voice to the crowd. He uttered such sentences as 'There is a fugitive slave in that office-pretty soon you will see him come forth. He is going to be taken down South, and you will have a chance to see him. He is to be taken to the depot, to go to Virginia in the first train. Keep

But the attempt was a fruitless one, for somebody in the office pulled Nalle back again, amid the shouts of a hundred pair of lungs. The crowd at this time numbered nearly a thousand persons. Many of them were black, and a good share were of They blocked up State street from First street to the alley, and kept surging to and fro. Martin I. Townsend, Esq., who acted as counsel for the fugitive, did not arrive in the Commissioner's office until a decision had been rendered. He immedi-ately went before Jude Gould, of the Supreme Court, and procured a writ of habeas corpus in the usual __The Vanderbilt arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock. form, returning immediately. This was given to She left Southampton at 61, P. M., on the 18th, hav-Deputy Sheriff Nathaniel Upham, who at once proceeded to Commissioner Beach's office, and served it notwithstanding westerly winds part of the passage,

From the office of Commissioner Beach, in the Mutual Building, to that of Judge Gould, in Congress desist from fighting by the referee. Mutual Building, to that of Judge Gould, in Congress street, is less than two blocks, but it was made a regular battle-field. The moment the prisoner emerged from the doorway, in custody of Deputy Sheriff Upham, Chief of Police Quin, Officers Cleveland and Holmes, the crowd made one grand charge, and those nearest the prisoner seized him violently, with the intention of pulling him away from the officers; but they were foiled, and down First to Congress street, and up the latter in front of Judge Gould's chambers, were the present to present the presen the prisoner the other way, and there was a grand rush towards the West, past First and River streets,

ance with the writ of habeas corpus. A number in the crowd were more or less hurt, and it is a wonder that these were not badly injured, as pistols were The battle had raged as far as the corner of Dock and Congress streets, and the victory remained with the rescuers at last. The officers were completely worn out with their exertions, and it was impossible to continue their hold upon him any longer. Nalle was at liberty. His friends rushed him down Dock

the banks of the river, Nalle was carried into Albany As the skiff landed in West Troy, a negro sympathiser waded up to the waist, and pulled Nalle out of the boat. He went up the hill alone, however, and Thus, so long as unbroken merchandize arrive there who should be meet but constable Becker? The latter official seeing a man with manacles on, consid-

oused in their efforts to get on the bost. On landing locked up in a strong office, protected by officers Becker, Brown and Morrison, and the door barricaded.

oner pulled him out. Poor fellow! he might well say, 'Save me from my friends.' Amid the pulling

be, in the absence of better men [or women] its first

From the Troy Whig, April 28.

went the surging mass. Exactly what did go on in lasted twenty minutes, ended in Heenan going down. the crowd, it is impossible to say, but the pulling. The seventh round lasted thirteen minutes. hauling, mauling and shouting, gave evidences of ful skill was displayed on both sides, but Tom was frantic efforts on the part of the rescuers, and a stern easily knocked off his pins. It is not known whether resistance from the conservators of the law. In front of Judge Gould's office the combat was at its height. lic was divided as to who was the better man. [The No stones or other missiles were used; the battle was better man, forsooth!—what low brutality! what a fist to fist. We believe an order was given to take terrible satire upon the civilization of the nineteenth

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THREE EPOCHS IN ENGLAND'S HISTORY. SERFDOM.

We talk of 'Merrie England,' 'Good Old Times,' Of chivalry, fair dames, barons, and knights; Of tournaments, and feests, and such delights, As this were all; and that no hideous crimes. Crimes born of Slavery, cursed not our land. Oh England! serf-tilled England! Freedom the Thy infant Freedom, nursed by merchants' hand, Struggled with kingly tyrants, cruel men, Who held the poor man had no right to live, But for their kingly pleasure. From the crown

The taint of tyranny spread quickly down, Till baron, knight, squire, yeoman, deemed to give Their toil-worn serfs a hut, coarse, scanty food, Was all that duty claimed, and self-acquitted stood.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

The morning dawns, and infant Liberty, Like the young oak, battling with wind and storms Takes firmer root: and England's soil is free From serfdom's withering curse. Tardy reforms Heal the diseased State, by slavery blighted; Tardily, one by one, deep wrongs are righted: Still many a tyranny the law deforms; fany a cruel wrong is unrequited. Released from serfdom, Commerce spreads her sails roughout the wide world, north, south, west and

Art, Science flourish; but o'er all prevails The wicked art of war: and, not the least Of England's sins, from Afric's coast she bore The helpless negro slave to her New England shore.

He is a slave who calls a man ' My slave.' As youthful Liberty grew daily stronger From struggles with injustice, wise as brave, She saw the giant evil, and no longer O'er pining Slavery her flag may wave. Oh what a day for England! With a bound, As if a weary chain had held her long, Or as if pressed beneath a burthen strong, England sprang forward to untrodden ground. Not in the arts of War she glory found,

· Subdue my earth, O man! make its wealth thine, Is not for States where slaves in bondage pine, But for Free States, where freemen upright stand.

But nobler arts of Peace. The great command,

JANE ASHBY. Tenterden, (Eng.)

> For the Liberator. IMPARTIAL LOVE.

. Whose hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? .—I. John, 3: 17.

Turn not away empty the man who is poor, Though what you may give he may never restore: We all have one Father, and pleased will he be When our love for each other in deeds he shall see.

Turn not away empty the child of the soil. The red man, whom long we have labored to spoil; With him at the judgment ere long we must stand, To say why we've robbed him of houses and land.

Turn not away empty the child of the sea, But give him the pittance he asketh of thee; O, list to his tale, and relieve, if you can, For he is thy brother-he, too, is a man.

Turn not away empty the man with dark skin, For he is thy brother-a heart beats within; God regards not his color, and neither shouldst thou; In prayer to the same common Father we bow.

Turn not away empty the man who would flee From oppression, to dwell in the midst of the free; But help him, and bid him a hearty God-speed; Thou shalt feel thou art bless'd e'en while doing the

Turn not away empty the child of the wars, Who may come to thee covered all over with scars; But speak of the time when earth's tumults shall

When love shall prevail, and all men live in peace. Turn not away empty the man who has been But speak to him kindly-sweet hope it may give-Perchance 'twill incite him a true life to live.

Turn not away empty the least thou canst bless, But keep thy heart open to all in distress : Thus thou'lt hasten the time when God's kingdom shall come.

And many, through thee, find in heaven a home. Boston, April 14, 1860.

> THE TIPE GUAGE. They err who mensure life by years, With false or thoughtless tongue; Some hearts grow old before their iime;

Others are niways young. 'his not the number of the lines On Life's fast-filling page; 'Tis not the pulse's added throbs, Which constitute their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free. While others nobly thrive; They stand just where their fathers stood-Dead, even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart, and sense-Theirs the mysterious power To live in thrills of joy or woe, A twelvemonth in an hour!

Seize, then, the minutes as they pass-The woof of life is Thought! Warm up the colors-let them glow, With fire or fancy fraught.

Live to some purpose-make thy life A gift of use to thee! A joy, a good, a golden hope, A heavenly argosy !

MUSIC OF SPRING. Then May recrossed the southern hill, Her heralds thronged the elms and eaves; And Nature, with a sudden thrill,

Burst all her buds to leaves. Loud o'er the slope a streamlet flung Fresh music from its mountain springs, As if a thousand birds there sung, And flashed their azure wings.

' Flow on,' the maiden sang, ' and whirl, Sweet stream, your music o'er the hill. And touch with your light foot of pearl The wheel of yonder mill!

It touched the wheel, and in the vale Died from the ear, and passed from view, Like a singing bird that is seen to sail Into the distant blue :

Died where the river shone below, Where white sails through the vapor glowed, Like great archangels moving slow On some celestial road.

ALL WELL. No dread of wasting sickness, No thought of ache or pain; No fretting hours of weakness, Shall mar our peace again: No death our homes o'ershading, Shall e'er our harps unstring, For all is life unfading, In presence of our King.

THE LIBERATOR.

DR. BROOKE ON NON-RESISTANCE. It seems to me that my friend Dr. Brooke has for once been misled by an erroneous first impression, in his comments (April 27th) upon my article on 'The Non-Resistance Principle,' in the Liberator of April 6, ard by which the rightfulness or wrongfulness of an act is to be judged, than authority; whether a text of Scrip-He claims a better basis for the rule of life, or the standture, or the precept of a teacher, or the mandate of a lawgiver or a legislative body. I think a second read- have numbered between 1,000 and 1,200 persons, all ing of my article would show him that I have taken apparently of the highest respectability, and until no ground at variance with this. When Dr. Mann eight o'clock an ominous calm pervaded it, such as declined to take Scripture as authority, I understood always precedes a storm. At that hour Rev. H. H. him to protest against the prevailing superstition of Garnet, accompanied by Rev. J. Sells Martin, entered, assuming the whole contents of the Hebrew and Chris- and was greeted with a round of applause. The gentian Scriptures to be infallibly inspired of God, so tlemen took their seats in a front pew in the middle that a passage from any part of either should be con- sisle, directly facing the reporters, who had their by no means understood him to reject every thing were also congregated the getters up of the meeting, that is contained in those books, or to refuse assent to Messrs, Downing, Pennington, Simons, Wake, Givens, true and just ideas when such are found there, and Powers, and others. because they are found there. In writing, I kept in Mr. George T. Downing called the meeting to or the Scriptures. Choosing what, in my judgment, was held at the Cooper Institute. This meeting had con On the contrary, finding these best things-the state- certain agents of this society were in Europe, repre ment of a rule of life better adapted than any pre- senting that the endorsement of the free colored peo viously given to secure the happiness, welfare and ple of this country had been given to this movement progressive improvement of our whole race-among This meeting had been called to ask an expression the sayings of Jesus of Nazareth, commonly called from the people of approbation or disapprobation to Christ, and finding the accordance of his life with this proceeding. In a conference it had been agree these precepts to be so uniform, under all circum- that certain gentlemen should act as officers of the stances, as to show that he actually meant what he meeting, and they had prepared also a number of by the fact that a long series of generations of priests, ers. He then moved the adoption of the regulations Catholic and Protestant, have attempted to fix this and the list of officers. name upon their theological and dogmatic systems; as an instrument to provide their subsistence and for- night-that is all we ask. (Applause.) tify their ill-gotten power. I think it is due to that much-abused personage to call the Non-Resistance principle by his name; and if the name 'Christian' has been so perverted by priests as to have become We wish to take no advantage of any individual. plained and vindicated, as a matter of justice to him. I repeat it: in my article on Non-Resistance, I

quoted nothing from the Bible as binding because it minutes each. This is a meeting of the public, and was there; but, finding the best things there, I took them, and gave credit to their author, undeterred by any priestly misrepresentations or popular misconceptions of that author, and undeterred also by the fact that somebody-I know not who-has taken the liberty to bind in the same volume with these best things many others which are not best, and some which are not even good.

If-in choosing the Christian rule for my own rule, conceive of-I have given 'no demonstration of authority inherent in the standard chosen, this is an only one possible. All I can do is to choose, among those which have come to my knowledge, that which seems to me best, to report to others what I understand to be its merits, and to hold myself in readiness to receive a better, if any such shall appear. Indeed, it disposes me to be very well satisfied with my statement, that so intelligent a critic as Dr. Brooke says of it-'It seems scarcely possible to doubt that the practice, universally, of what he inculcates as human duty, would work that change in society, which, imagined and prefigured ages ago, is anticipated as a coming Millennium.' If any system, Non-Resistance, Christianity, or any other, fairly tried, will constantly tend the fact that Christianity remains inknown to and tain persons to speak; but that was the arrangement all prejudices its claim to be regarded as the best sysmajorities; and the best rule is no less the best because few have chosen to follow it. Neither does the which you will hear read, do not reflect upon mo disagreement existing among those who pretend or profess' to be Christians as to the essential characteristics of Christianity, or as to the ultimate reasons for it, affect the soundness or the satisfactoriness of the rule I have stated. In fact, in referring (as to a rule preferable to that which I have stated) to the

nearly or quite as small as mine. In short, my impression is that, however different forms of expression may have seemed to put our views asunder, nothing in my article will be found really discordant with the true, pre-existing social, mental, moral, affectional and religious laws, which necessarily preceded all speculations of men concerning them, and to which Dr. Brooke refers as ' Natural or Divine laws.' Conformity to these I understand to be conformity to God's system-c. k. w.

they have been ' taught by observation and experience'

in regard to 'certain immutable properties which in-

here in matter and pertain to mind '-I rather think

that Dr. Brooke has taken his stand with a minority

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF NEW YORK AND THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION BO-

An overwhelming audience assembled in Zion church, on Thursday evening, 12th inst., in response to the following call, appended to which are the names of many of our most respectable citizens opposed to the African Civilization Society :-

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

The colored people of New York and vicinity are called upon to pass judgment on the African Civilization Society, at a public meeting to be held at Zion church, on Thursday evening, April 12th, 1860, and a July shower. Here might have been seen the gento declare openly whether they approve of or con-demn that society. The undersigned believe that in its operations and influence it is of kin to the old hence a co-worker in the ranks of our enemies. Fellow-citizens, we want a verdict from you! The old society having failed to drive us away from the country, shall this, its child, succeed in coaxing us from our homes under the pretence of our becoming legisle tors in Africa, and of raising cotton for English capitalists? The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock, and will be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. W. C. Pennington, Chas. L. Reason, Rev. Samuel T. Gray, John V. Givens, Geo. T. Downing, Rev. Jeremiah V. Thomas Ransom F. Wake, J. J. Simons, and Jeremiah Powers.

Rev. S. T. Gray, Miller Pierce, Jeremiah Powers, Wm. A. Tyson, Lewis H. Nelson, Geo. T. Downing, Peter P. Simons, Daniel Tilghman, Rev. Chas. B. Ray, John L. Hudson, William Leonard. Ransom F. Wake, William J. Hodges, Rev. J. V. Thomas, John V. Givens, Dr. J. W. C. Pennington, Chas. L. Reason.

The following handbills were extensively circulated, and were highly instrumental in swelling the immense throng :-

COLORED MEN, READ! go to Africa! A new society has been formed to tions which could not be heard.

send us there! It is collecting money for this pur-pose. Shall this be? Come out! Will you be shipped off? A public meeting to oppose the same is to be held on Thursday evening, the 12th of April, at Zion Church, Church street. It will be addressed by many speakers. Let nothing prevent you, come out, crowd old Zion! Admittance free.

THE

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET And Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Boston, will defend the

At a quarter before 8 o'clock, the audience mus ceded to overcome all opposing considerations; but I places assigned them inside the altar railings, where

mind his limitation, and claimed no value for any der, and remarked that it was known that there had principle, or any expression, because I had found it in been a meeting of the African Civilization Society best, from the whole circle of ethical and religious vinced them that the said society is but a new edition literature known to me, I never thought of rejecting of the old Colonization Society. A letter from Herany idea or any expression because it was in the Bible! riet Martineau had been received, setting forth that said, I rejoice to give him the honor of calling this resolutions which they would offer for its considerasystem the Christian system; and I am not in the tion. They had also agreed to limit the speakers to slightest degree deterred from doing him this justice fifteen minutes, as there would be a number of speak-

Mr. Garnet-I object to this proceeding. I hope to pervert it from the maintenance of freedom and citizens will not allow a padlock to be put upon their love to that of despotic bigotry; and to use it mainly lips. Let us have a fair field and open fight here to-

Mr. Downing-We have come here to-night as united people; at least that is my mind, and I think that is the mind of those with whom I am associated well-nigh unintelligible in its true meaning, so much The arrangements we proposed we thought were best the more should that true meaning be upheld, ex- to subserve the end we had in view. You know there are several announced to speak, who would take an hour and a half if they should all speak but fifteen we do not want two or three to monopolize the time,

Rev. Mr. Garnet-This is a public meeting. 'Here gentlemen come and make their arrangements-all done in the dark and in secret places-and then come up here and tell us that these gentlemen whom they have appointed are to speak, and then allow us to get an opportunity if we can. I will pledge myself, if this meeting is conducted on the plan that meetings ought to be conducted, and shall be conducted, in merely because it is the best I can find or conceive the city of New York-(applause)-if gentlemen will of, and in proposing to others to govern themselves meet us fairly upon the question, we will wait until by whatever may be the best rule they can find or they have fairly made their statements, and we will pledge ourselves that but two persons in the audience will take the trouble to reply to them. But I stand omission which I am unable to supply. I have nei. here as a citizen of New York, invited as one of the ther the constitution of mind nor the extent of know public to take a part in this meeting, to oppose this ledge necessary for the organizing of a system, or the plan, got up in secret places, and dished up in the demonstration that a given system is the best or the form of a public meeting. Let the meeting take its course. That is all we ask. (Cheering.)

Prof. Reason-Is not the question on the adoption of the officers?

Mr. Garnet-There is the trick of the matter. The ules and the election of officers come together, so that if we swallow the one, we must gulp down the other. (Laughter and cheering.)

The gentlemen on either side, as well as of the audience, gave their coats an extra hitch upon their shoulders, in preparation for the squall which was

plainly visible at no great distance. Mr. Downing-We do not come here to take ad vantage of any one. I am in a sacred place. We are toward this, and will accomplish this whenever uni- very sorry indeed, by the way, that there were twenty versally adopted, could we have better grounds for or thirty of us who were associated, and every thing urging its universal adoption? Is not this actual con- which was done in this secret conclave has been set formity to Dr. Brooke's first specification in regard to forth here to-night. The arrangements were simply a true standard of morality, namely, that it must what we thought the best for all parties interested. be 'adopted to influence the actual condition and con- I for one am perfectly willing to throw open the duct of the whole human race'? I do not see that | meeting, and have it open, instead of selecting cerunheard-of by the larger proportion of mankind, at we agreed in conference to ask you to adopt, and if it is not your pleasure, you will vote it down. Bear tem extant. Surely, truth is not dependent upon in mind who was the party first to charge motives. We have not charged motives. Our resolutions, tives. We have simply come here honestly to ask your verdict, and the reverend gentleman comes here to charge motives. (Great disorder, with applause and hisses.) .

Rev. Mr. Garnet-I move to amend the motion, so that the gentlemen nominated as President, Vice agreement of 'all intelligent persons' in ideas which Presidents and Secretaries be voted into office; I have no opposition to them. I do not want to hinder the organization of this meeting; but every body who knows me in New York knows that I never will sit still to see any such dark-lantern concern as that. Mr. Robert Hamilton called for the reading of the

call for the meeting, before taking any vote. Mr. Ransom F. Wake-I object to the reading of any documents before the organization of the meeting.

Mr. Garnet insisted that both of the calls should be read.

Several persons objected to the reading of the hand bill without signatures, as it was anonymous. After several attempts on the part of Mr. Downing to speak, amid loud and repeated cries for the call, the Secretary, Mr. J. V. Givens, came forward, much excited, and proceeded to read the call, with occasional comments, which gave much dissatisfaction to the audience as well as to the Committee. He was frequently interrupted by cries of 'Go on ! go on ! Read ! read ! '

The respectability of the names attached to this call seemed to exercise a soothing effect on the audience, who apparently hailed with joy this resurrection, they being so well, so long, and so favorably THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, OTHERWISE THE known to this community. The reading through with, Mr. Garnet requested that the other call be read.

tleman of feline appendages, the cat-o'-nine-tails, (Mr. Jeremiah Powers,) switching the air in hopeless ization scheme-a supporter of prejudice-and rage, whilst Mesers. Wake and Downing flew about in the vain endeavor to discipline the force. All this while, the audience were vociferous in their demands for the other call.

The Secretary-It is not a call. (More cries o Read it, ' read that call.' 'It shan't be read.') Mr. Downing-I will read it. Before I read it, rant to make a little explanation. ('No,' 'no, Read that call,' and great confusion.) Mr. Downing attempted to read, but could not be

eard in the confusion which prevailed. Mr. Garnet-Let the Secretary read it. The Secretary took it to read. (Great cheering.)

Rev. J. Sella Martin-I came to New York to hear -('The call,' the call.'), Just a word, if you please. 'The call,' Read the call'-great noise.) I want to say this. (Read it,' Read the call,' Order,' · Sit down.') Just wait a minute, if you please, ladies and gentlemen.

Cries of 'The call,' 'Read it,' and about a dozer and a half standing about the platform making ges-It is said we should be slaves ! It is said we should ticulations, and adding to the confusion by sugges-

Mr. Downing put the question upon the adoption of

Hall, Dorrell and Tilmon. Secretaries-Messrs. John V. Givens, - Marshall,

John W. Hunter, and John V. DeGrasse. The name of Rev. J. N. Gloucester having suggested for one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Garnet informed the audience that Mr. G. was in Troy.

is a public meeting. It has been understood that cerple, that we, as a body, in any number, do not intended to leave this, our home—that we intend to stay tain matters would be laid before this meeting, and I go in for every man implicated or concerned to speak here, and not to gag any man down. What principles I have within me, I am prepared to let the world know, and if I am opposed to any man's principles, I want to put him on a level platform to speak for the property of the property of the promise of the needful work to be done here—(applause and laughter)—that Africa needs no useful men, and that, in fact, judging from the recent reliable assembles converte therefore there are tain matters would be laid before this meeting, and I himself. [Applause.] Let us adhere like gentlemen, from the recent reliable accounts therefrom, there are like men prepared to do business. We have not come industry, intelligence, enterprise, and a morality true here to tear up and overthrow, but to deliberate upon of the country, which would put to the blush many here to tear up and overthrow, but to deliberate upon of those whom the Society would send there; which the subject, and whoever is in the wrong, let the would alike be true of very many of the dominant community know it. We can do nothing while the class of our countrymen.

Resolved, That we carnestly solicit the Rev. Messrs. meeting is in confusion. Please to hear us, and let the community judge.

Something like order being restored, upon taking the stand, Mr. Tyson said that he was in favor of a home-by breaking down caste in their churches, in fair hearing from all sides. At a meeting of this their schools, in their shops, in the matter of the eleccharacter, held in a church, it would be well to ask the presence and blessing of God. He would there-fore call upon the Rev. Mr. Pennington, who offered civilizing of Africans, to which prating they have a prayer, invoking God's presence, and imploring him to hasten the time when 'Ethiopia shall stretch forth having called at different times to its platform gentle-her hands unto God,' and again take her place among men who are not only friends of, but members and the nations of the earth.

The Chairman said that several letters had been received from men in whose long-tried friendship and Society, and our known opposition to and detestation services the colored people could not but have confi- of it; and inviting for itself the new name of De-

Mr. Wake then read letters from Gerrit Smith, John F. Waugh, Oliver Johnson, William Wells Brown, Robert Purvis, John C. Bowers, Ezra R. Johnson, William C. Nell, and Franklin Turner-all strongly in opposition to any and every scheme for the coloniention of the colored people in Africa, on any pretence whatever. The one from Gerrit Smith was loudly cheered, and that of Mr. John F. Waugh read and reread amid laughter and great applause.

The reading of the letters being concluded-Mr. Garnet said: I wish to hear the letter read o which these letters were in reply. I wish to know whether the statements were true which called forth

Mr. Downing-I stand here an American; I stand that Mr. Garnet was in an error. nere a colored man, feeling the consciousness of hav- Mr. Downing-Then he is a liar; Mr. Garnet stands Letter!' 'Letter!') What reason is there for cry- his own friend. g out ' Letter,' when an individual gets up, and you don't know but he is going to give that letter? (Let- net's eyes, but he made no resentment. Considerable ter, 'Letter.') I have the floor, and no letter shall murmuring among the audience indicated disapprobe read until my rights are respected. ('Letter, 'let- bation, and cries of 'Put him out!' ran through the ter.t) Fellow-citizens, it is out of place to read that house. Mr. Downing again attempted to speak, but letter now, because we have not decided whether was immediately interrupted. An effort by Mr. Garany more letters shall be read or not. There are net was equally unsuccessful; the greatest confusion more letters-

Mr. Garnet-I thought so. (Laughter.)

is out of place in calling for the letter, and he knows Anglo-Saxon, (here two extremes met,) and no one it. (' Letter, letter.') Gentlemen, the fact is-

The rest of the sentence was lost in the cry for the letter from male and female voices, from the floor and lent gesticulations, for their several opinions. from the gallery.

ist, and in league with slaveholding. Now I want down, 'Put him out,' &c. 'This state of things conthat letter read.

ther letters be deferred. (Hisses and tumult, and Downing.) ries of ' Read the letter ! ') The President called the meeting to order, and said (pointing to Mr. Garnet.) He bids you hear Mr. he hoped the colored men would have more respect for Downing. Slaves ! obey your master!

white men. (Laughter.) Mr. Gray-If there is a letter here, I say read it, tokened a representation of 'Donnybrook Fair.' Gen-

let it be what it may. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Downing-I want to explain the matter. ('The pantomimic performances, which would have com-

etter-read it first, and explain afterwards.") Mr. Downing stated that the letter was not in the house, but he could state every word in it: 'Dear order, Rev. Mr. Gray came forward and announced Sir-It has been reported in Europe'-

Mr. Garnet protested against any such proceedings. made a motion that the resolutions be tabled, put it to Gentlemen had read eight or ten letters denouncing vote, and it was carried. The meeting then dispersed him, and bringing charges against him, which, if amid loud cheers for Mr. Garnet. true, would render him worthy of an ignominious Thus ended one of the most unsatisfactory and undeath. He asked that the letter to which these eight happy demonstrations ever made in this city, and or ten letters were a reply should be read. (Great fairly illustrated the truthfulness of the suggestion confusion for several minutes.)

Mr. Downing at last succeeded in saying that Mr. a Civilization Society. Garnet's name was not mentioned in the letter. The Since the foregoing was written, we have received etter was as follows -- he would give his honor that he a copy of that letter, which reads as follows :-repeated it correctly : ' Dear Sir-It has been reported in Europe that the consent of the colored people in elsewhere, that the colored people of America are in the United States, and of the Abolitionists, has been favor of the movement known as the African Civiliobtained in behalf of the African Civilization Society. zation Society. Inis we believe this Society to be no other than an We ask you whether the colored people in your place auxiliary to the hateful American Colonization Socihave expressed any such sentiment or not?-whether ety. A demonstration to that effect is to be made, they approve of that Society or not?-whether they within ten days, in this city. We have been instructapprove of emigration? That is all that was said. to be read at that demonstration. We will publish the letter.

Mr. Garnet-It is extremely singular that gentlemen should have remembered to bring these eight or ten letters, and should forget to remember to bring this one. (Laughter.)

Amid much confusion, while Messrs. Downing, Garnet, and everybody else were trying to speak, Mr. nouncing the formation of an association, under the Samuel J. Howard gave notice, as a trustee of the title of church, that unless order was restored, the lights church, that unless order was restored, the lights pended, severally, as President, Secretary and would be put out and the house closed. Finally, Mr. Treasurer, and the name of Mr. J. D. Harris, as Downing succeeded in obtaining the attention of the house to the reading of the following resolutions:—

General Agent. Although this publication was made prematurely, it was not deemed of sufficient conse-

epresentations abroad and its workings here at home, time since to believe that besides misleading our own people, it taken or authorized by us, having that end in view. is regarded with favor by cur haters, the Colonizaonists, as a new name under which we can be induced, without suspicion, to deny our past hostility to their hated Society; therefore we consider it proper gon, A. White, R. Wilkinson, and others, that M their hated Society; therefore we consider it proper | gon, A. White, R. Wilkinson, and others, that Mr. to declare our views of the African Civilization Soci- J. D. Harris has been there, and at other places, maety by the following resolutions :-Resolved, That whereas Harriet Martineau has writ-

ten a letter to this country asking for information in relation to the African Civilization Society, in which she says that certain agents of that Society senting in Europe that ' the support of the Abolitionists and free people of color in the United States is obtained ' in its favor, we, in response thereto, do declare to the world our uncompromising condemnation of and opposition to said Society; we declare said agents' representations to be not founded in fact.

Resolved, That this condemnation of and opposi-

tion to' this Society is not because of any indifference on our part to the civilization of Africa, or any other part of God's earth that needs civilizing; it is not be cause we would not have a pure Christianity carried there; it is not because we would not have any man go anywhere to benefit his condition; it is not because we are opposed to the cultivation of cotton in Africa; but because we believe the African Civilizaciety to be no other than an auxiliary to the egro-hating American Colonization Society; (aplause, and cries of order;) and that both are anke ex-reising a depressing influence upon the welfare of e colored man in this country, and would have him

ave the same. Resolved, That both Societies partake of a like deeptive character; that we place as much confiden one as in the other when they assert, through Conitutions or otherwise, that they would colonize us ally with our own consent; we believe that our op-

The Secretary then commenced reading the apon- pressors-those supporting these Societies with their ymous call, and the confusion instantly ceased. The moneys, hiring colored men to advocate these interpaper having been read, was alternately hissed and use direct coercive measures to force us from our homes, whenever they should deem it

their policy so to do. Resolved, That 'as the Republican party is decepthe following list of officers for the meeting, and it tively advancing the ideas, for political ends, of 'shipping off the negro,' with the sole purpose of parrying off the charge of being 'negro-worshippers,' it is unfortunate that a Society with a colored man for its figure-head should exist favoring their ends.

Resolved, That is the Republican party is deception.

Resolved, That the existence of this African Civilnization Society is further deplorable, because it holds out to those who would have us out of the country, the idea that we may be induced to leave, and there-by feeds and gives strength to a prejudice existing against us; because it keeps needful deeds from be-ing done here for us, which might otherwise be done. Resolved, That we wish it to be firmly fixed in the Rev. Mr. Gray, [the pastor of Zion's Church] - This minds of our fellow-countrymen, the American peo-

Smith, Cuyler, McClintock, Hague, Bourne, Tyng and others, co-workers in behalf of the African Civilization Society, to do something for us here-here, at tive franchise, as an earnest of sincerity on their part in prating so loudly and so incessantly about their lately added the cultivation of cotton. Resolved, That . The African Civilization Society,

open defenders of . The American Colonization Society, has, by this course, shown a desire to break down the wall of separation between this last named ceptive Auxiliary to the American Colonization Soety, and we brand it as such. Resolved, That our hope for the emancipation of

the slave in this country does not rest either on the cultivation of cotton in Africa, nor on the building up a negro nationality there; but on the radical change public opinion here, to be brought about by a conued anti-slavery agitation.

Mr. Downing moved the acceptance of the resolutions. Mr. Garnet objected. Here again rose a scene of confusion beggaring description, Mr. Downing advanced towards Mr. Garnet, and a conference of several minutes' duration ensued.

Mr. Powers came forward, and moved that the speakers be restricted to fifteen minutes each.

Mr. Garnet (who all this time had his back to the these replies. I believe there were representations in parties) charged Mr. Downing with having instigait which could not be sustained. I call for the read- ted the motion for the purpose of shutting off debate. ing of that letter. (Cries of 'The letter! the letter!') Mr. Downing referred to Mr. Martin, who suggested

ng rights, and I stand up here in defence of my rights. here a convicted liar-convicted on the testimony of

Immediately a half-dozen fists shot from Mr. Garprevailed, amid which the trustees declared that they would put out the lights-the reporters escaped to Mr. Downing-I wish to state that the gentleman the pulpit, excepting those of the Express and the could be heard except a few in groups, which were to be seen all over the house, contending, with vio-

Mr. Downing-Fellow-citizens! for the first time Mr. Garnet-I ask that the letter be read. In that in my life, I sustain to you the relation of a slave. letter I have been charged with being a Colonization. (Cheers and groans.) Fellow-citizens-(cries of 'Sit tinued several minutes, when Mr. Garnet mounted Mr. Downing moved that the reading of all the a chair, and called upon the audience to hear Mr.

Mr. Wake-Slaves! slaves! obey your master

themselves than to copy after the rowdy meetings of | Canes and fists became very unsteady by this time, in the possession of their owners, and everything betlemen might be seen everywhere jumping around in pelled the Ravel family to yield the hat.

Finding it totally impossible to proceed further in the meeting closed, and at the same time Mr. Garnet

of one of our dailies, that there is much work here for

DEAR SIR-It has been reported in Europe and

Very respectfully, yours, &c. New York, April 3, 186

NOTICE-TO THE PUBLIC.

made through the 'Morning Ledger' of this city, an-'The Central American Land Company,' to which the names of the undersigned were at Whereas, The African Civilization Society, in its fered to pass. Circumstances at the time, or at any presentations abroad and its workings here at home, time since then, not favoring active measures for pursuing a policy calculated to build up anew the furthering the object of the Association, which object rtially-broken-down wall of prejudice which so was the purchase and sale of land in Central and ndered our elevation; and whereas, we have reason South America, no action was or has at any time been Recently, however, we have been informed by a gentleman from St. Louis, Mr. C. A. Roxborough, king collections of money, which he represented to be for promoting the object of said 'Land Compa-

> This information having reached us in this authentic shape, it becomes our duty, as well to ourselves as to those who may be misled by the unauthorized use of our names, to state, that Mr. J. D. Harris has not now, and never has had, authority from us to make collections of money as above charged, or for any other purpose; and that we entirely disclaim any connection with the alleged money operations, further than has come to us through the sources above indi-

We would further state, in justice to Mr. J. D. Harris, (to whom, while setting ourselves right, we desire to do no wrong,) that while in this city, on his return from St. Louis, he was asked by Mr. Justin Holland, upon the authority of a rumor that had preceded him here, whether he had been engaged in the collection of money as charged above, and that he answered, distinctly, that he had not. We deem it proper to add, that the 'Central Amer

ican Land Company,' herein referred to, has neve had any active existence; and that we now formally absolve ourselves from any and all connection with it or with any operation, by whomsoever, that may hereafter be carried on under that name JOSEPH WILSON.

J. HOLLAND, F. H. MORRIS, Cincinnati, April 16, 1860:

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

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

YOURSELF.

To the Ed's of Evangelist:—'My age is sity.
One year ago, my hair was very gray, and bad ban
gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been
quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the pressi
year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Relate
er,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have tentinued to apply a slight dressing of the same care
three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My have to YOURSELF. tinued to apply a sign treating to bed. My his three or four weeks, on retining to bed. My her a now almost restored to its original color, and the his appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED HEAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE My hair ceases to fall, which is secret. TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly a TIONS. My hair ceases to Iall, which is tertainly a advantage to one who was in danger of became bald.'

Rev. M. THACHER.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 185.

President J. I., EATON, LL. D., Union University Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Murfreeson, I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded to Echase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Resea er, &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it but very irregularly; but notwithstanding the irrebut very irregularly; out notwithstancing this ince, ularity, I found that its' influence was distinctly vaularity, I found that its manufactor was distinctly val-ble, the falling off of hair ceased, and my left, ble, THE FALLISH OF QUITE CHAT, WERE CHANCIP to BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fur what I have seen of its own what I have seen of its own. BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a for trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capalle of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz. rat. VENT THE HAIR PROM PALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR." Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK,

Editor * Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.

*I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa. mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and

mum with mater. After trying various articles many children's nair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recent mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives appearance, and bests to the property of the pro the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains any position desired. Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Adea

Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my har to us natural color, &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. America and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa.

cate, Buffalo, N. Y.

mum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations. Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor Christian Era,' Boston Mass. · Having used numerous specifics to little purpose,

discarded all, believing them to be of no value, S. I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal. samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good 16. I have done so for several months past with good effect and chitire satisfaction. I am now neither tail nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-gained the softness of my earlier years." Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have new the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects."

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

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

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

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

ue of our money.' GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire,

England. 'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect-marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color,-not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

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

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and

of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Presbyterian Wilness,' Cincinnati, Ohio. . It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till as know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mr. S. A. Al-

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of E4ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and

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

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. · I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fall

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. turned as black as when I was a young man.

. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.'

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

In consequence of her long residence imaforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she to the 'American Baptist,'- I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have

IP We think that if these fail to convince, nothing on which they make more profit than on there; also, less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell a

quantity to Europe. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced

Address all letters for information, &c., to

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York. The Genuine has Mrs. S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to describe the street of the st and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottlesother is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crim income,

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efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use

len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

In the month of June, 1859, a publication was in color or decrease in luxuriance.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years Missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

tried many other remedies for my hair, but nevel any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 66 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

SOLD BY EYERY DEUG AND FANCY GOOD DWEALER