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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. ()

VOL. XXX. NO. 26.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1540.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 6.

(Translated for the LIBERATOR.) MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH

When, four years ago, Mr. Charles Sumner was assulted with a cane in his senatorial seat, our pement in condemning the act of brutality to which he had fallen a victim. Our language then puts us completely at our case to-day in expressing fully our opinion of the speech with which, oh Monday last, the Senator from Massachusetts signalized his return to the congressional arena.

This speech is not one which can be analyzed, for

it presents no comprehensible arguments nor tangible conclusions. The orator had no intention of proving or of discussing anything; he occupied himself solely in heaping upon the South all the specious grievances, the hasty accusations and all the unmeasured invectives which the most extreme hats of the present and the most irritating remembrances of the past have been able to furn h him. If one could assign absolutely a politi spect to would be, that Mr. Sumner wishes to put the South to cast out of the confederation all the Slave States, s so many members irremediably gangrened. If

the picture which he has drawn could anything else than the extravagant work of a pencil steeped in gall, the South would be at once the moral shame, the political scourge and the physical speer of the American Republic. Spoken ardently, in the course of one of those

rehement discussions which sometimes carry over-excited men beyond the limits of debate, we might till find some excuse for a speech like this in the digressions of extemporaneous speaking, and the unguarded heat of the moment. But in this case there is no such palliation to plead. The work of Mr. Sumner has been prepared coully, in the silence of the study, with the laborious patience of an at-terney-general elaborating an address to the court. Each of the virulent phrases that it contains has been re-read and corrected, every one of his oratorical gestures calculated with extended arm, and, il necessary, studied before the glass, like a theat-rical recitation. The orator was here only an actor epeating in public a part assumed and prepared

Thus premeditated, thus previously measured in the extent of each of its effects, the speech of Monday becomes a mischievous performance. Mischievjustice, it makes the scape-goat of all the iniquities of the Union, it is equally mischievous with regard to the North, whose every passion and bitterness is excites; it is, in short, mischievous towards the ommon country,—towards the Union, which it

pout in imminent peril.

In almost every country, the law punishes as dangerous to society the incitement of one class of citizens to hatred and contempt of another. Mr. Summer has done nothing else; only he has done it on a larger scale; he has attempted to embitter one entire half of the confederacy against the other. Without doubt, the excess, even, in which he has indulged, will contribute towards extenuating the evil of his speech. Already we see the most advanced journals of the Republican party, frightened at the consequences of such a bloody provocation, express regrets which are almost equivalent to a But the effect, doubtless, will not be entirely effaced. The time has past when the walls of Congress could tolerate with impunity the harmof Congress could tolerate with impanity are unrin-less thunderbolts of a showy eloquence, or the flashes of a transitory passion. The drop of water falling continually on the same place, hollows the stone and makes a basin in it. So many irritating words, imprudently thrown away during many years, have finished in bringing down a blow; the next day comes, but does not bring upon its wings forgetfulness of the provocations of yesterday. They remain, they accumulate, and some day,—a day not far off, perhaps,—the short-sighted will be appalled at seeing the configuration provides the

pernales,—the short-signifed will be appaired at seeing the conflagration spring up from what they believed to be only scattered sparks.

Even the calmness with which the Southern representatives received the philippic of Mr. Sumner is not without significance. During four hours, the Senator from Massachusetts poured out his interminable recease. minable speech, in which, every moment, the accu-ations were equivalent to an insult, without any to being raised to protest against or interrupt him. This silence is all the more remarkable as it was a singular provocation to those upon whom it was imposed. One could judge of this when, as the speech terminated, Mr. Chestnut (of South Carolina) rose to flagellate Mr. Sumner with one of the most bitter retorts that has ever been pronounced in a legislative assembly. The South Carolinian Senator clearly understood that a correction, similar to that of Mr. Preston Brooks, would not chastise this new tirade of calumnies and impostures addressed to the Sanata but the blow was the large starters and the Senate, but the blow was not less apparent, and

will make itself well remembered. Putting aside the general aspect of the affair, to come down to the question of party, the speech of Mr. Sumner is still a grand mistake, for which Republicanism will dearly pay the costs. It has in effect annihilated, at a single blow, all the efforts made during the last three months by the Republican leaders, to remove from the presidential arona the phantom of abolitionism; creating thus new embarrassments for his political friends, and for remove the political friends. nishing a powerful weapon to their adversaries. In every point of view, and as regards everybody—himself to begin with—the Senator from Massachusetts should have been prompted ten times over to

MORE SUMNER-ISM.

Notwithstanding the eastigation Brooks administered to the back of the notorious Charles Samner, and the general contempt, entertained for his pusillanimity throughout the country for a ribald speech, he had the audacity to inflict upon the Samste very lately a rehash of his former tirade against the South and more continued against South Caroline South, and more particularly against South Carolisouth, and more particularly against South Carolia. His school-boy whimpering over the flagellation—his affected reception of serious spinal injuries
from it—his protracted absence from Senatorial
duty, while drawing pay for services not rendered—
all merited, as they received, the reprobation of enlightened public optnion. His mendacity is only
equalities that the Aminimum and the services and the services
qualities that the Aminimum and the services are the services. palities that the American people can never hold a respect, however loud the praises of kindred pirits and the praises of kindred in respect, however loud the praises of kindred spirits, and the braying voices of a corrupt, public-spirits, and the braying voices of a corrupt, public-spirits, and the braying voices of a corrupt, public-spirits, and the braying voices of the spirits of the

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

| Decessary: but we suppose it was impulsive, and therefore irrestrainable.
| Referring to this subject, the Washington correspondent of the Columbian South Carolinian says:

idea of resistance to the election of a Black Republiman cannot exist, and that there is no sanction un-lican President. This is the paramount question of der any ordinance of Nature or of Nature's God by the present time, and it will be the greatest misfor- which a brother lays violent hands upon a brother. tune conceivable, if they were to be divided on To this the Post replies:—

The Southern States must be united, for resisting the danger of a Black Republican President. This should be the firm resolve of a subject; why one a magistrate and another a simple the South. In comparison with this great question citizen; why some men are rich and others poor of existence, how small and insignificant are the why some should lead a life of ease and tuxury, and

Mr. Sumner is so completely a useless and worthless piece of Senatorial timber, that it was hardly Providence for the good of society. They are either worth the time of any Senator to engage in a controversy with him at this date of the world's his dained by political communities for their protection.

Winchester, Va., and unanimously the popular will, however misguided, meeting at Winchester, Va., and unadopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sincorely deplore the agita-

Resolved, That any such use of our common pub-

lishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, &c., as pre-cludes our people from the benefits of thera, while they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the Union, but are faithful to its covenants, is an abuse

this was the conclusion of the subject, and when answered in the affirmative he said: God grant ple of the United States to the continuance of the that it may be, world without end! emphasizing it Republic.

Every magistrate of the United States, whatever the whole characteristics.

and immensely evil effects—ovil to the Church, to a governor and a senator, and the power of one set the colored people, and to the country. No man of men to make slaves of another set of men. The the colored people, and to the country. No man of men to make slaves of another set of men. The can lay his hand on any good result of the agitation lawful, regulated rule of the magistrate over the that would not have been far better accomplished people who elected him to the office, and who agree that would not have been far better accomplished

bargh adopted a resolution that is eminently worthy of wise and good men, conveying also a decided rebuke of the doctrine, that the Gospel must not be preached to slaveholders. A memorial was presented to the Assembly to instruct the Church Exsister for tension Committee to extend no aid to churches the effect of his speech will be deep, damning and tension Committee to extend no aid to churches.

jost in these three conventions of Christians, hope-ial indications of the prevalence of a more scrip-tural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the meetings of many previous ecclesiastical bodies.

New York Observer.

SELECTIONS.

THE POST'S DEMOCRACY.

I wish every Southern man could have heard this speech; they would be ready for revolution in the event of Mr. Sumner's party getting possession of the federal government. And yet, this malignant wretch, it is said, will be sent as Minister to Great Britain.

It is to be hoped that a spirit of wisdom may possess to the countries of the Democratic party of New England. We have rarely, if ever, seen the worst doctrines of despots to be hoped that a spirit of wisdom may possess the countries of th Britain.

It is to be hoped that a spirit of wisdom may perside over the councils of the South, so that all extract from one of the Post's articles on this the Southern States may be united on the great speech. Mr. Summer had said that property in the Southern States may be united on the great speech. Mr. Summer had said that property in the Southern States may be united on the great speech.

party contests now going on over miserable political others be doomed to a life of unremitting toil?—and platforms! "—Carolina Spartan. parity in their conditions. Such social distinctions are the lot of mankind, and doubtless permitted by troversy with him at this date of the world's history. His own political friends will take care that be does not again encumber the Senate, after the expiration of his present term of office.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Sumper's speech occupied twelve columns. He intended to have it large enough to cover his his actual qualifications, has a right to rebel against the Mr. Sumper's speech occupied tweive columns. He intended to have it large enough to cover his sorce.—Boston Post.

BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Baltimore Conference of the (Northern)

Mathodist Eniscopal Church lately held its annual chusetts Senator's own case as in any other. But i a potentate, it can, by virtue of similar constitutional Resolved, That we sincorely deplore the agita-tion of the slavery question, both in the Church and tion of the sacred proprieties and ordinances of na-State, and earnestly hope and ferrently pray that ture to reduce one man to slavery without personal this discreditable and disastrous strife may speedily blame, than to exalt another to power without per-

cease.

Resolved, That this Conference disclaims having the least sympathy with abolitionism. On the contrary, we are determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that makes non-slave-holding a condition of membership in the Church, and that we are opposed to any inquisition upon the motives underlying the relation of master and slave.

Resolved, That the subject of slavery should be committed exclusively to the jurisdiction of the respective Conference in which it may be found to exist.

Resolved, That no action of the General Conference can influence us to violate our principles and practices, as indicated in the foregoing declaraand practices, as indicated in the foregoing declara-the Revolution, 'permitted by Providence.' Did tions; but that we will stand by the rights and in-that prevent the patriots of 1776 from seeking to terests of our people to the last extremity.

Resolved, That our mission, as ministers of the and orators of that day argue as the Post argues Resolved, That our mission, as ministers of the New Testament, is to preach the Gospel of the Son of God both to master and to slave, and to devote ourselves wholly to our appropriate work of winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That we solemnly remonstrate against trine of 1776 was stated thus: All men are created that the control of the slavery with core Resolved, That we solemnly remonstrate against the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery question in the newspapers and periodicals of the Church.

The solemnly remonstrate against the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, and the pursuit of happiness. Church.

Resolved, That the publishing funds and establishments of the Church are common property, held in trust by the General Conference for our common and equal use.

and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these regime, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. The men of the Revolution held that the existing relation between the Colonies and England was subversive of their rights, and they proceeded to dis-solve it. The consent of the governed; this was the key-note of the demand for human rights which Jefferson and his compeers made. They did not pretend to interfere with the social relations which the Post pretends to class with the institution of BISHOP MORRIS'S WISH.

When the final vote on the slavery question was taken in the General Conference of the Methodists relation tolerable. The people of England consent at Buffalo, the President, Bishop Morris, asked if to the continuance of the monarchy; the people of the monarchy; the people of the monarchy is the people of the monarchy.

by a heavy stroke of the garel.

In this prayer, the whole church ought to join the tenure of his office, holds his place by consent, with a long and loud Agen. The subject has thus for a longer or shorter period. Yet the Post sees far, in Church and State, been agitated with no good, no difference between the power of a people to elect can lay his hand on any good result of the agistation that would not have been far better accomplished without it, and the mischief, past, present and prospective, is too frightful to be contemplated. If the would see with Bishop Morris' the end of the subject,' we might bless God and take courage.

At the Old School Presbyterian Assembly in Rochester, when the resolution was introduced declaring that no further expression of opinion was called for, the Moderator asked if the House was ready for the question. They were all ready. Not a man had anything to say—except, that when the question was put, three hundred men, from every section of the Church and country said, Arx, and that was the end of the subject.' This was unity, decision and principle. Let all the churches take the same ground, and a great step will be taken toward the restoration of peace and harmony to our distracted country.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly at Pittsburgh adopted a resolution that is eminerally worthy of wise and good men, conveying also a decided.

The Southern newscasse of another act of men. The lawful required to the magistrate over the people who elected him to the office, and who agree that he shall remain in office, is, in the estimation of the Southern persuits in the Southern persuits of the this organ of modern Democracy, to be classed with that we shall remain in office, in the that he shall remain in office, and who agree that he shall remain in office, and when a subject to the earlier which one m

sented to the Assembly to instruct the Church Extension Committee to extend no aid to churches having one slaveholder or more in their communion. The blindness and sin of fanaticism could scarcely make a clearer exhibition of isself, than in such a petition. Because these memorialists believe slaveholding a great sin, therefore they would have the sinners deprived of the Gospel !!! 'No Gospel for sinners' is the motto of these Christians. The Assembly answered, wisely and righteously, granting there are slaveholders in the Church, and that these man are sinners, 'we do not see that this affords sufficient reason for withholding from them the Bread of Life.' Of course not. And this ought to be the end of the greater the sin, the greater need of the Gospel. Let us all enite on this ground. Give the Bible and the greater the sin, the greater the lift liment of the Divine law, sud the illa that earth is her to will disappear just as fast as individual sinners are brought to Christians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of Christians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters of chiestians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters of chiestians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters of chiestians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters of chiestians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters of chiestians, lepp-lul indications of the prevalence of a more scriptural, national and patriotic spirit than has marked the sections of characters are sections.

We have each that Mr. Sunner's was doubles a strong and forcible speech; and yet we wish he had made it on some other bill thuse that providing for the Admission of Kansas. For we—in common, we trust, with all Republicans—are exceedingly antious that this bill should paw at the present ession, so as to allow the new State to vote for Lincoln and Hamilin next November, as she is known to be ready and anxious to do. But her immediate desting is likewise known to be in the hands of her enemies in the Senate—that is, of shows who would rather she were kept out than let in at present, because they are certain to lose relative weight by her adaptison. We fear that such speeches as Mr. Summer's made on this bill will afford a pretext, though no reason, for voting or managing so as to defeat her admission this season—a result which we are sure Mr. Summer would deplore as heartily as we should. We shall be most happy to learn that our apprehensions are not well grounded; but Mr. Chestant's abusive retort is not calculated to dispat them.—N. X. Tribuse.

LETTER FROM MRS. L. MARIA CHILD.

WATLAND, May 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New York Bas:

LETTER FROM MRS. L. MARIA CHILD.

I am very much obliged to you for the friendly remarks in your paper of the 19th, prefacing the story you copied from a Georgia paper, concerning destinate daughter of mine. In reply, it will be conclusive to my that I never head either son or daughter. Moreover, I never heard of any one oconnected with me, or bearing my name, who was ill, or in suffering circumstances, in any of the law of heart proposed as the story made its first appearance last January, in the New Orleans Picagune, written by a correspondent, who pretended to here heard it from respondent, who pretended to here heard it from respondent and the American colors were hoisted. No soner did the Crossder's beat leave her side than the bark hearded down the French colors, and, as we subsequently learned, threw them and the Portugues papers overboard together; so that, we shall be a

it was true: accordingly I wrote to him the same statement I have now written to you. I seldom see that paper, but I have been recently told that my answer was published in it. Two other requests from editors of newspapers I also answered, but in all cases very briefly. I make it a rule never to talk to the public about myself. First, because I suppose they have, or ought to have, something

Democratic papers of the North. I presume many of the editors know it to be untrue. But falsehood diligently circulated often serves the purposes of politicians. Those who defend a system so bad as slavery have no great choice of weapons at their command. They betray the weakness of their cause by answering to facts and arguments with noisy

threatenings and indiscriminate personal abuse.
Yours, respectfully,
L. MARIA CHILD.

From the Northern (Methodist) Independent. LETTER FROM DR. ROWEN.

object of all church movements; but whether the great North will consent to lie down under such inof all villanies

strings and eaching. None of Oleone's philippies surpass one passages in the Parthring of Slavery.

And what makes it worse for the Archerism of Slavery.

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I HET MEGROES IN CANADA.

THE MEG

slaveholding States.

The story made its first appearance last January, in the New Orleans Picayune, written by a correspondent, who pretended to have heard it from some Southern lady. As the editor sent it to me marked, I supposed he wished to ascertain whether it was true; accordingly I wrote to him the same it was true; accordingly I wrote to him the same I saldom see

suppose they have, or ought to have, something bark, and the officer in charge sprang on deck, with more interesting to occupy their attention. See ondly, I consider it a better employment of my from below, and out burst hundreds, the self-out of the start of the s ondly, I consider it a better employment of my time and energies to defend principles of truth and freedom, than to defend myself. I always admired Lamartine's saying: 'Lot our names perish, so that our principles remain.'

In addition to my own statement, the story has been contradicted by saveral editors. But it still continues to be copied by Southern papers, and by Damogratic papers of the North. I presume many acciamations of delight. They denced and leaped, and waved their arms in the air, and screamed, and yelled in a discordant but pathetic concert. There was one thing, however, even more touching than all this outery of barbaric rejoicing. My attention was attracted to a group consisting of somewhat more than a hundred women, withdrawn apart from the shouting and noisy men. Their behavior was in strong contrast with that of the others, and was characteristic of their sex. Entirely nude, but in-nocently unabashed, they sat or knelt in tearful and silent thankfulness. Several of them held in-

So, Mr. Editor, the anti-slavery farce at Buffalo has played out. 'A mountain has labored, and brought forth a mouse.' The old chapter on elavery, which contained a little law, and a little penalty, has been changed, by a sort of homosopathic dilution, to an infinitesimal sugar-pill advice!

Well, they have saved the Border, which for a long time has sound to constitute the paramount object of all church movements; but whether the great North will concent to lie down under such inrest North will consent to lie down under such inidious and disgraceful action, and allow 'the sum
f all villanies' to continue among them unmosted, remains to be seen. Had we not witnessed
then running about eating, drinking dancing, and
the betrayal of our cause by delegates of high preensions to the anti-slavervism many times before, we

vidious and disgraceful action, and allow the sum of all villanies to continue among them unmored and villanies to continue among them unmored and the continue among them unmored and the continue among them unmored the continue among the c

national lands not being put into market at a definite price. Of the first statement I have to say, I know your education, convictions, and sympathics are not in favor of a military government. You are Republican. A government of the kind may call its citizens from the culture of the soil in the juture, as it has done in the past. Such a government was absolutely necessary to drive from this country its tyrants; but it may tend to oppression after people are rid of their tyrants. However, the fault will be yours, if the evils, to you, of a military government shall long continue in Hayti, since her 700. republican brothers to become common owners of the country bought with their fathers' hearts' blood, and to aid them to shape its destiny. Of the second suggestion I remark, in view of the false political and so-called religious ideas of the world, as indicating the black man's natural inferiority to the white man, and the white man's right to control and enslave him, oppression is to be feared from white men with such power, and revolution as the result of it. I cannot forget, however, that Hay-tiens have a just and world-wide fame for their slaughter of tyrants, even among the priesthood. But an extensive emigration would prevent such an evil. Of the third remark, I will add, it is not to be expected that you will sell your estates and come to this country, while it is uncertain what lands you can buy, and the price of land is indefinite. I make that remark, however, with the honest con-viction that both government and private land-owners will do in the case what is reasonable and

Allow me now to say : 1. That Hayti is unsur-

passed by any country in the world for beauty of scenery, for salubrity of climate, and for richness of soil. 2. Hayti is the only country on this continent

that makes men of African descent the white man's peer—deny it who dare, dread it who may. Hence it is the only suitable home for him in America. 3. God has given to men of the African race in America this government, as a home that they should live in, and take care of it. For men do better by their own, and their own by them, than will by another's, or another's by them. thank God, colored men can complain no more for thank God, colored men can complain no more for the want of a government of their own in this hem-isphere. And I hope they are not so ignoble as to want others to do for them what they will not do for themselves. At God and oppression have made Hayti impregnable to an invading foe. Her moun-tains, her harbors, and her munitions of war, dely the enemies of the colored race. Such a government as Hayti will be, will be needed in the tropics to put an end to the black man's bondage in America.

5. If Hayti has not the pious, literary, and scientific institutions of England now, she will have them, for she has an increasing number of them, and they are progressing. 6. Hayti's national religion is called Roman Catholic, but it tolerates all the religions of the world, and approves of Christianity. What country, of our world, does more in the state of the state What country, of our world, does more? ulation; hence, her arms are open to embrace you, as agriculturalists, manufacturers and capitalists, and I can assure you that he who cultivates extensively Haytien soil, will be an Edenie nobl and can have no peer outside of his profession. He must have for his dependents the military gentleman, the merchant prince, and the honorable civilian. If God has so made man that he must not only have a place to live. in, but also: the means of living, believe me, when I tell you both of these are found in the military Republic of Hayti. And, 8. I may add, any parties navigating Haytien waters with small, passenger, trading and towing steamers, will bless their race, and enrich themselves. They who will manufacture Haytien timber into furniture, and her logwood into extract, will be benefac-tors of Hayti, and heirs to her honors and riches. And they who cultivate and manufacture Haytien cotton and sugar, raise rice, grow corn, &c., will reduce the price of the American slave to a mere cipher, save millions of dollars to Hayti, and will or controllers of her finances and her commercial cods. Is cotton king? He reigns here. 9. Let not a pamphlet, published by an unknown, and, of ourse, unresponsible person, and printed by T. B. Pogh of Philadelphia, 1860, mislead any of you. The author does thus much at least : (1), he signders Hayti, by trying to degrade the mass of her citizens, especially her black ones; (2), his statement is false in regard to the prejudice of the blacks and mulatoes against each other—the preju-lice is for place more than color. I do not believe it to be greater here than it is in the United States and Canadas among the same kind of people; (3), he shows that he is an old wolf dyed in the wool, for he tries hard to convince the world that the negro is naturally inferior to the white man; (4), he is fearful that the Raytha. fearful that the Haytien government will be a dangerous element on this continent, if the free blacks come here in mass; bence, he wants them still to degrade themselves by remaining in the United States; (5), he wants Hayti to alter her Constitution, and to allow her enemies to own real property in the country, in order to their becoming our masters. We challenge the author of that book to give his name to the public. 10. Such are my convictions, after having seen the principal parts of Hayti, and examined comewhat into the physical, intellectual and moral condition of the people, the working of the government, the quality and productions of the soil, and the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the country. With the government's exemptions to emigrants which I have sent you, I doubt whether even the objections I have mentioned will militate against Christian colonies; hence, my edvice to you, if you come here, is, ist, To have a definite arrangement with government and private land-owners, before you come, about lands; 2d, Then to charter vessels, and come independent of the government aid, or pay it back if you have to take it, and settle in colonies of not less than 100 families such; and, 3d, As duties to you, when you come, will be free, bring with you all the farming mechanical and manufacturing articles you need, salt provisions for six months, mostly light clothing, bedding, furniture, grape cuttings, truit seeds, hand griss mills, portable sawnills, cotton gins, &c. The government will let you have things about in your own way in your colonies, and will give you ands for cohools and chapsis.

W. P. NEWMAN.

Port aus Prince, May 11, 1850.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have received the following amurances from the government:

1. Not only adult immigrants, but all their fearful that the Hayten government will be a dan-gerous element on this continent, if the free blacks

ment:

1. Not only adult immigrants, but all their oblides not born in Hayti, shall be except from military service.

2. The government is ready to sell lands at low rates to immigrants, and in many cases on a credit of from five to fee years.

3. Applications may be used in person, by deputations of companies intending to remove to Hayti, or through B. D. Clark, Eq., Haytim Cousel, Boston, Mass.

4. The government will defeat in a

Mr. Moutgomery, of Pennsylvania; desired that the present mode of furnishing tickets should be changed. They were given to others than delegates, and he couldn't obtain his through a third party when it was known that he did not communicate personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets should be given to Mr. Cassidy, of the Pennsylvania delegation, for distribution, and half to the chairman.

While Mr. Moutgomery was speaking, Mr. Randall, of Penn., approached as near to him as possible, exclaiming excitedly, "It's faise—it's a base falsehood."

Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Randall, suid-That old man —
Cries of order; confusion and excitement. Mr.
Montgomery exclaimed—'Am I to be protected from
these insults?'
Fifty delegates rose to their feet crowding forward.

A son of Mr. Randall struggled hard to approach Mr. Montgomery.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Daw-

Alter several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson arose and said: 'Mr. President, if you will
give me the floor, I'll get order.' (Laughter.)
The noise then partially subsided.
Mr. Dawson said he had used every personal effort
to distribute tickets to members. A boy applied
for Mr. Montgomery's ticket, and he didn't choose
to give it to any one but a delegate himself.
A Voice—'That's right!'

A Voice- That's right! Mr. Dawson, continuing, pronounced the insinua-tion of Mr. Montgomery untrue in every particular, (Applause and confusion.)
Mr. Montgomery arose excitedly, but his voice

was drowned by cries of order, several members en-deavoring to address the Chair. All of the Pennsyl-vania delegates and half the Convention were on the floor, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. Montgom-ery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie ! and the man who utters it is a base ecoundrel! Intense excitement continued, but or-der was finally restored, and a vote taken by States on the motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

as the Convention adjourned, Mr. Dawson left the Hall with friends, Mr. Montgomery remaining behind. Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son, proceeding down Jay street to the corner of Fayette street, and was standing there, when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by friends. Robert Randall left his father, and confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back and covering his face with blood. Mr. Montgomery restriking Mr. Randall on the ear, and knocking him down. He was about to kick him when they were separated. Young Randall was not hurt, but proceeded up the street with his father, who

displayed much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery is large and heavy; Mr. Randall is small and of slight build. Some say the fegmer draw at pistal, but, this is not confirmed. The colliaion caused great excitement, the streets being

G. M. Henry, of Pennsylvania, is bearer of a hostile message so Mr. Montgomery from Hon. Samuel Randall, another son and ex-State Senator. Mr. Montgomery has recently been defeated in a struggle nomination to Congress.

During the confusion in the Convention, Geo. M Henry, of Pennsylvania, went to Mr. Montgomery saying, 'I've a message for you. Mr. Randall, Jr. desires to know if the remarks just made were in tended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson.' Mr. Montgomery- Tell Mr. Randall to go to

Mr. Henry-I conveyed the message, presuming that you were a gentleman, but I discover that you are not one. I denounce you as low and vulgar, and unworthy of notice. If I had known that you were a blackguard, I would not have conveyed the

Mr. Montgomery made no reply.

This led to the assault by Robert E. Randali. At the fight, Mr. Bryan, of Texas, offered young Randall a revolver, but the parties did not come together again.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald. BALTIMORE, June 24th.

The National Democratic Convention has adjourned sine die, after placing in nomination STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, for President, and BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, for Vice President, which was done unanimously, after the fire-enters of the South and the dirt-eaters of Massachusetts had left

the Convention. When Butler and his squad of Massachusetts bolters retired from the Convention, there was an universal shout and hurrah to see them leave, and they made their exit amid the jeers and scoffs of every-body, well deserving a kick at the same time.

When Cushing gave up the Chair, there was tremendous applause at the prospect of getting rid of the presiding incubus. His successor, Gov. Todd, of Ohio, in assuming the President's chair, was greeted with rousing cheers, the whole Convention

As soon as the nominations were made and the business of the Convention finished, eloquent speeches endorsing the nominations were made by several

who had previously opposed Douglas.

There was an immense Ratification Meeting in

Monument Square last evening, the large space being densely packed with the friends of Douglas and Fitspatrick, who manifested the most intense en-The Bolters' ratification meeting last night was a

complete fixie, the assembly being composed princi-pally of 'Plug-Uglies.' They were addressed by somebody from Texas, who adjocated the election of Sam Houston to the Presidential chair. Mosers. Cushing, Butler and Whitney are de

nounced here in the severest manner, as they will be by the people of Massachusetts and of New England. They have proved themselves traitors of the blackpersons for Yancey to do his dirty work, while he has about as much regard for them as he would have for the niggers on his plantation. They have disgraced the people who have lifted them into stations which they have proved unworthy to fill.

From the New York Herald. THE DYING AGONIES OF THE DEMOC-RACY AT BALTIMORE.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." We refer the inquiring reader to our re-ports of yesterday's proceedings in the Baltimore Convention. They were unique, and in every point of view they are full of instruction. They betray the character of the materials of which these national party conventions are composed, and par-ticularly the predominating element of ruffamism, to the full game of the world. We perceive, too, in these scenes of brutal violence, where all should be harmony and conciliation, that the days of this demoralized Democratic party are numbered, and that it is in the agonies of death.

It is in the agenies of death.

Upon the question of the contested Southern delegations, the New Yorkers asked another night's reflection. They besitate between the alternative of sacrificing the party for the take of Douglas, and the expedient of dropping Douglas to save them-selves. They fear that, in dropping Douglas, they will array the solid Northwest against the Albany Regency, and they see that, in adhering to him, they only precipitate the inevitable explosion. For once, the wily, plotting Dean Richmond is in water beyond his depth. He finds that all his beautiful arrangements, perfected at Syracuse last September for dictating the candidate of this Convention, fall necessition of the case. But he and his delegation do not yet despair, or they would not have asked another night for the purposes of a

treaty of peges.

We can tell Master Richmond, however, and Mr. Church, his henchman, that they may as well abandon at once all their delusive hopes of the spoils and plunder of the next administration. They are lost. The Democratic party is destroyed. Ther is not the remotest visible ghost of contingency for is not the remotest visible ghost of contingency for the remoin of the belligerent elements of this revo-lutionary convention. The moral consequences of what they have already done render it superfluous to speculate more what they late upon what they may do to-day or to

morrow.

Assuming that these fighting factions, cliques and sections may still agree to bury the histories, and units upon a compromise tickets, it will avail them nothing. The party is broken to pieces, and, with one, two or three takets, it must be superiseded. It is too badly out up, too seriously crippled, and has too many hones broken, to be healed and put upon its lags again in a single day or a unsuperiseded, it is precisally dissolved and disbanded, whatever may be the remedies attempted by this.

His protest sgainst our great manonal imquity. Lot saffections, both toward God and toward man, to long, and another the minister of my choice. Assuming that these fighting factions are sure, he ought to be the minister of my choice. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island.

Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of

OF ANOTHER MEETING OF THE SATIONAL

and his Regericy delegation. They are but tinkers, and it is this dirty linkering that has runed their party.

TREES SPEECH IN KENTUCKT.

Cassins M. Clay won another viotory for free speech, at Richmond, Ky, the county seat of Madison county, on the 4th inst. This was the day of the opening of the county court, and a large number of people were of course present from the surrounding country. Mr. Clay had publicly an nounced through both the papers published at Richmond, that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets. The more violent portion of the revolutionary committee, we learn, was for silencing him. At one o'clock, P. M., the large court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Clay took up the Republican platform and rend it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles laid down in that platform. Finding him prudent enough to avoid any mention of the mob, one of the most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should be 'shot through the head.' Mr. Clay should the same equal rights as were allowed other. most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should be 'shot through the head.' Mr. Clay said he claimed the same equal rights as were allowed other parties, and that he would 'stand or fall there!? The clamar against him continued, but the great mass cried 'Go on!' Mr. Clay then said: 'Gentlemen, I see what you are after. If nothing but a fight will do you, we are ready for you. Now try it. Shall I speak, citizens, or not?' 'Xee, yes; go on! was the response from the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out, 'No! no! To which Mr. Clay replied, 'Then go out! (great applause.) if you don't want to hear!' And they went out, completely folled in their feeble attempt at! (great

The Liberator.

at assassination. Mr. Clay made a strong speech which told with great effect upon his large audience

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1860.

THE INSURRECTION OF 17761

The eighty-fifth anniversary of this great American triumph will be celebrated by a grand MASS MEETING, in the handsome and commodious Grove in FRAMINGHAM, on Wednesday, July 4th. Turning with abhorrence from the mockery of commemorating the achievements of Freedom by servility to Slavery, let all who hate despotism in the garb of Democracy and Republicanism as well as of Monarchy, and would overthrow it by every weapon that may be legitimately wielded against it, assemble to consider the solemn and pregnant issues of the hour-how we may best preserve the principles of the Revolution, and carry them forward to a speedy and enduring triumph.

Eloquent Addresses from distinguished speakers. with Songs and such Recreation as this attractive ers expected are, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL WRIGHT, W. W. BROWN, E. H. HEYWOOD, H. FORD Douglass, Rev. J. S. Martin, and others.

Special trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Millbury, Milford, and Northboro'.

Leave Boston and Worcester at 9.15, A. M., stopping at way stations; Millbury at 8.80; Milford, 7.15 or 10; Northboro' at 7 or 9.40.

PARES AS POLLOWS :

Boston, to the Grove and back, Worcester, "" " | 70 ets. for adults. Millbury, " " children Milford, Milford Branch, Northboro', Marlboro', Na-

tick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', to the Grove and back, 50 cts. for adults, 25 cts. for children. Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 cts., chil-

dren 30 cts. Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those

not coming by the care, adults 10 cts., children Those who come by railroad, admitted free. The House at the Grove will be open for Re

freshments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in WAVERLEY HALL, opposite the Rail Road Depot at South Framingham.

FRANCIS JACKSON WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD, HENRY O. STONE. CHARLES A. HOVEY,

GEO. W. STACY.

Arrangements.

THE AMERICAN INSURRECTIONS. requested to meet at NORTH ELBA, Essex Co., N the wisdom of that time-honored policy. The survivors of the family of Capt. John Brown

will attend the celebration. John Brown, Jr., the eldest son of Capt. John

on the Mount. The following persons have been invited to be pres

ent and speak : Rev. Highland Garnett, of New York : Thos. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.; Miss Ellen Frances Watkins, of Philadelphia; Thaddeus Hyatt, late of Washington Jail, D. C.;

Richard J. Hinton, of Kansas; Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. George B. Cheever, of Rochester, N. Y.; Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord, Mass.; Judge W. M. P. Arny, of Kanesa; and many others.

It is confidently expected that the majority of thes speakers will attend. By request, JAMES REDPATH. Boston, June 26, 1860.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Wednesday is the anniversary of American spects himself, despises cant, abhors hypotrisy, and loves impartial liberty, be carried not to give any and opinions; but, so long as Mr. Parker is the min-sanction or countenance to any hollow observance of later, who most enlightens my understanding, quickthe day, but endeavor, in some way or other, to bear his protest against our great national iniquity. Let affections, both toward God and toward man, so long as many as possibly can rally at the Framingham I am sure, he ought to be the minister of my choice.

Convention. In brief, the National Convention of the Democratic party, having become degraded to the base condition of Tammany Hall. in its worst days of rullanism, is only suffering the fate of Tammany Hall.—discords, divisions, rebellion, defeat and disgrace.

Were tiers no other drawback to the resulton of the broken fragments of the party, the fact that this disgraceln! Baltimore Convention represents the party will be expital enough for the Republicans. A milracle, and only a miracle, can now the distracted, divided and distorted Democracy from a terrible.

ANOTHER MEMETING OF THE MATIONAL DEMOCRACY.—ANOTHER SECTIONAL DEMOCRACY.

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was then put, and passed smid a hurricane of applause -and Stephen Arnold Douglas was declared the nominee for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention. Banners were unrolled, promis ing 40,000 majority for Douglas in Pennsylvania, and the band played . Hail to the Chief."

On the second ballot for President, the following vote was cast for Mr. Douglas : Maine 7, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetta 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3 1-2, New York 31, New Jersey 2 1-2 Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 2 1-2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 1, Alabama 9, Arkaness 1 1-2, Missouri 4 1-2, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 3, Ohio 23, Indiana 18, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, and Minne-

sotal 4. For Mr. Breckinridge, Pennsylvania 10, Connecti cut one-half a vote.

For Mr. Guthrie, Pennsylvania 2 1-2, and Kentucky 1 1-2. Seven of the Pennsylvania delegates declined voting. It will thus be seen that New England, New York,

and the Northwest were nearly unanimous for Mr. Douglas. A two-thirds vote would have been 202. Mr. Douglas received 180 1-2, or 21 1-2 short of that

Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, received the vote of the Convention for the Vice Presidency. Declining the nomination, Hon. Herschel V. A. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated in his stead, and has signified his willingness to stand. He endorses the platform, and declares that the South will sustain its principles. The breach, however, is complete.

THEODORE PARKER. Mrs. CHILD writes to us thus:-

A friend of mine, a most excellent, religious-minded, and learned lady, littlemnore than seven years ago, place affords, will occupy the day. Among the speak-received a letter of expostulation from one of her neighbors, who thought she exerted an injudicious, if PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, C. L. REMOND, H. C. not dangerous influence, by expressing her hearty approbation of Theodore Parker's preaching. She replied as follows :-

'In defence of my Parkerism, I refer you to that strong sense of justice, which phrenologists find bumped on my cranium. Mr. Parker was a total stranger to me, until his Unitarian brethren so bitterly attacked an ordination sermon, which he preached at South Boston. Every word of that sermon I slowly read to our friend P-, who, with me, cordially stimired the whole of it, and conceded that its boldest assertions admitted of a highly favorable construction. This was a year ago; and from that day to this, the persecution and denunciation of Mr. Parker, on the part of the brethren of his own denomination, have not ceased. While, at this very time, the venerable Dr. Beecher visits him so often, and is so fond of his society, that Henry Ward Beecher laughingly says his father is about to adopt him as a son. And row, the slave, the pauper, the unfortunate woman, the the first notice is the awful roar of the Storm King. a most respectable descon of one of the orthodox churches in Worcester declared, the other day, that he wished there were fifty Theodore Parkers in the city of Boston. My sense of justice has been roused in his behalf, by finding that the Unitarians have practised toward him every act of which they themselves most bitterly complained sgainst the Orthodox; refusing him their pulpits, branding him as an infidel, and withholding from him the common courtesies of society. And this in atter violation of their own boasted liberty of judgment; while the Orthodox justly plead their conscience in all similar acts, guided as they were by a stern, uncompromising ereed. So much for the beginning of my interest in Mr. Parker. Its continuance is due to the rare excellence of the The believers in the doctrines of the Declaration of man himself. My jest about his big ideas as food for Independence, and of that Method of proclaiming my big brain I find has misled you into the supposithem inaugurated by Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, tion that he is one of those who deify the intellect and continued by Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry, are at the expense of the other faculties of the soul. But so far from it, he invariably subordinates the under Y., on the Fourth or July next, to re-affirm, over standing to the moral and spiritual powers. His hear the grave of THE MARTYR OF VIRGINIA, their ere are not gathered out of the most refined and cu unabated faith in the truth of those principles, and tivated classes, but chiefly consist of the common people, as did those of one greater than he. I dare say scoffers and infidels are sometimes found among them, allured by the stigmas so industriously cast upon him; but they either soon leave him, or cease to Brown, will read the Declaration of Independence; be scoffers and infidels. Those who constitute his and Solomon, his youngest son, will read the Sermon regular society consist, I firmly believe, of as exemplary persons as are to be found in any Christian church whatsoever. You ask if I would be willing to leave young people to his influence. I would wish all, whether young or old, to preserve an independent judgment, and call no man master. Butil know of no more admirable, high-principled, consistent young people, than some who recognize in him their only religious teacher. A lady, no longer young, has resided for years in his family. She is a leader in all good words and works; one of those real saints, who unite the suffrages of all denominations of Christians in testimony of their unmistakable excellence; and to her Mr. Parker is a spiritual father. His occasion al severity I dislike, but his untiring philanthro py commands my reverence. No hiding-place of neglected poverty is so obscure as to escape his no tice. His house is the constant resort of needy foreigners, in want of succor and encouragement in a strange land; and victims flying from the wicked alave-law never appeal to him in vain. It is my honest belief, that no four Unitarian ministers perform Independence. The wisest, best, most suitable cele-bration of that great historic event will be that which of him at the tables of the rich and fashionable; but has direct reference to the emancipation of the en-slaved millions in our land, whose cries for deliver-ance from their galling fetters should be heard on that day above the clang of bells, the roar of cannon, and his passion ; and the green fields and wooded hills of the shouts of the multitude. Let every one who remother earth open to him a paradise of enjoyment. I never attempt to prosclyte any one to my taste and opinions; but, so long as Mr. Parker is the min-

LETTER FROM A. T. POSS.

retised as even; and its suihor (p. 202) makes similar claims five it. The Daily Appertises says that there are only a few insidents of the boyheod of Gov. Bashe in it,—not enough to give it, we infer a right scale this of a fiction founded on fact. This pretenes, then, of its reverend author, is a no. Wim. M. Theyer, its author, is a designant, we are told; and yet we thus find him guilty of an extended falsehood to promote the sale of his book?

But this is not why we doen. The Bobbin Boy worthy of a notice. It is the author's false chies, rather than his false pretenes, that deserve to be promptly gibbeted.

The back of the book bears a gilded symbol of its spirits. It represents a boy at the foot of a ladder, at the top of which is—the State Hessel! This is our modern Nat's ladder, which a clergyman offers to our that a New Englandes behold for the first time with

modern Nat's ladder, which a clergyman offers to our that a New Englander beholds for the first time wi children as a substitute for the ancient Jacob's! Be bewildering, grateful amazement.

Frue, and you will yet see singula ascending and deBut now, in June, that these is scending, and the third heavens opened to receive are covered with wild prairie flowers, and with wheat you—this, the old scriptural teaching, has been done and corn, and herds of cattle, no tongue, or pen, or away with, and a very different command, with a far pencil, can convey an adequate idea of their mag-

different promise, has been instituted for it. Be industrious, teaches Thayer, and you may yet be-GovNever was the prospect better for an abunda Never was the prospect better for an abundant ernor of Massachusetts! or if not that, then, 'agent harvest than now, all the way through Michigan and of one of the wealthiest and most relebrated manu- Illinois, and, so far as I have seen and heard, in all facturing companies of New England, commanding a the West. I know not how to express the emotions calary of THREE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED DOL- I feel as I gaze upon these almost boundless fields of Lans! (The small capitals are the author's own.) , wheat and corn, dark, vigorous and luxuriant, L The spirit of the book cannot better be illustrated

than by quoting its closing paragraph :-And Nat-what and where is he? He is now hnown to fame as His Excellence, the Governor of —, the best State in the Union, which is only one remove from the Presidency of the best country in the world. By his own diligence, industry, perse-the world. By his own diligence, industry, perse-verance and self-reliance, he has fully carned the con-fidence of his constituents. No lucky stars, no chance game or accident, can make a governor out of a bobbin boy; but the noble qualities named can, as if by the power of magic, schieve the wonderful trans-condition. Oh, what an amount of human happi-

all distinguished men,"The heights by great men reached and kept Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

And now, ere the youthful reader closes this volume, let him stop and resolve to imitate the bright example of him whom we never more shall dare to call Nat. His business now is so different from that of carrying bobbins, and his position and character so far removed from that of student-boy in his father's attic, that we can only call him His Excellency, as we reverently tip our hat! But the leading characteristics of his youth are worthy of your imitation, whether you desire to pursue the path of knowledge or any other poorer than hundreds of the boys who think that poverty stands in the way of their success. Are your advantages to acquire an education small? So were So was he; and if ever a lad could be excused from effort on this plee, it was he who tolled and I burn not? God fourteen hours per day in a factory to earn his bread. who always keep cool!

There is no excuse for non-exertion that will stand If there is any provin before the Bobbin Boy's example—not one. Imitate it, then, by cultivating those traits of proved the elements of his success."

Success! There it is! The worship of success is the religion of the book. Gain position, (not character,) is the lesson it inculcates.
Old people, well instructed, will smile at this effort

eration; but no attempt of the kind on the plastic mind of the future State should be merely laughed at by any of us. It is misfortune enough to have sixteen miles. I can assure you the half has never such a person as Mr. Banks our Governor, instead of having him exhibited as a model man to our children also. If Christianity is worth anything at all, why should our children be taught to imitate Gov. Banks? why should we reverently tip our hat when we meet him'? What noble cause has he ever been the champion of? what lesson of self-sacrifice does his history teach? Who is better for his having lived? What real services to the world has this man rendered? or are in joyful glee, with visiting neighbors, when Not one. By bobbin' round' he has gained place, and what bats call power; but if he should die to-morage, would feel no loss whatever. Of course, I speak of him as a public man; of his private character I

know nothing whatever. The true lesson of Gov. Banks's career is this: that with talent, industry, tact, a plausible address, pliability and perseverance a poor Massachusetts boy may become the Governor of the State. Well, what of that ? What is it to be a Governor? It is no longer to be a ruler of men, as in ages past, but simply to be the chief recording clerk of a community. Mr. Theyer speaks of Mr. Banks's ' distinguished services.' The distinguished services of a politician are of vastly a mechanic or an agricultural laborer. There is not a good farmer in this State who is not of more real importance to it than 'His Excellency' Gov. Banks. not for the sake of external reward attaching to cultruth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth; and yet who does not know that he oftener uses language for the purpose of concealing his thought than in or-

der to proclaim it? Upon the whole, I prefer the Sermon on the Mount to Poor Richard's Almanack; the success that led John Brown to a Virginia acassold to the success that conducted Gov. Banks to conly one remove from the Presidency'; and I would infinitely rather 'tip my hat reverently to Mother Moses, a poor uneducated remove it when Gov. Banks passed by me. Tip our hat reverently to Gov. Banks! Ye gods! if never nap comes from it except when it is tipped as a demagogue passes by, never while the everlasting mountains stand, or the billows of the great deep heave, will we expend another dollar or run up another bill at our respectable hatter's l

Bring the tongs! Bridget! and fling the Bobbin Boy' into the dust bin! Like to like! No boy of The clergy, as usual, are trying to make some cap mine shall ever be polluted by its teachings. KJ.R.

addressed until further notice.

as very appropriately read and sung at the com-aemorative services in Music Hall, on the 17th inst. Commotion. In the Treasurer's report last week, " Cunningham, Mass., read Cummington, Mass.

But now, in June, that these mighty land-ocean

think, of course, of the great white loaves of sweet, nutritious bread in relation to personal want and pleasure, and am comforted. I think, too, of the equal pleasure and happiness which will come to the great masses of hungry humanity, and I feel a strong emotion of joy. Then I think of the great relief by the power of magic, schieve the wonderful trans. condition. Oh, what an amount of human nappt-formation. It is true of him, as the poet has said of ness is bound up in this great crop! Not one hungry mouth in all the land need be unsatisfied; and I ar filled with worshipful gratitude to the Father and Mother of all our mercies. But then I think, too, of the villany and cupidity of soulless speculators, who, to fill their own pockets, would willingly waste this bread of life, and leave millions to starve. Then, that millions of bushels of this heaven-and-earth-sent bounty will be worse than destroyed by the infernal process of the distillation destroying all its life-giving power, and perverting it to the work of destruction and death. When I think of the manhood destroyed of the domestic wretchedness engendered, of weeping, heart-broken wives, and suffering, depraved chil dren, all the fruit of this devilish work of turning these golden grains of mercy into scalding drops of wrath, I am exceeding mad-I burn with indignaof wrath, I am exceeding mad—I burn with indignahis; smaller than the opportunities of many youth
who become dishestened because they are early deprived of school. Are you obliged to labor for a livelihood, so that your odd moments are few and far befor Paul said, with fervent heat, 'Who is offended, for Paul said, with fervent heat, Who is offended, and I burn not?' God have mercy on those souls

If there is any province on earth for statute law, it is to stop the infernal practice, of distilling the bread of life into the burning, damning liquid of death, and to put an eternal stop to the enslaving of human beings. Neither of these has it ever done. But both has it protected, and now protects and upholds; and, with a few noble exceptions, priests and people love to to set up Gov. Banks as a model for the rising gen- have it so, or at least seem content with this state of

You have read much of the effects of the recent tor nado, the track of which I have traced for about been told, nor can it ever be. Think of the hardy pioneer who has toiled for years till he has erected a comfortable roof over his head, built him barns, and reared him fences, planted him fruit trees and shade trees, and convenience and comfort at last crown his toil. Just at the close of the day, in the calm of a Sunday eve, the family are sitting in quiet repose, singular appearance of the clouds, or, as in other cases, cause of reform, every really noble movement of the Those who have earliest learned its appearance betake majority remain unprotected, and hence the fearful destruction of human life.

Scarcely was the warning given till the crash came. The house flies in a million pieces over their heads, and its inhabitants are borne away with it Stoves, furniture, beds, everything is scattered, torn into shreds. Barns, sheds, fruit and shade trees are destroyed; the very bark blown off clean from top to root; fences and farming tools, even heavy strong wheels, torn in pieces, tearing the spokes from the hubs. In three minutes' time, homes of heauty and less value to the country than the honest services of comfort are gone—the desolation has passed over them, and they are not. And, most fearful of all was the destruction of human life. I saw one ruin. and picked up a part of a child's dress, where nine Our children should be taught this truth; not advised were slain. I saw one little girl of air years of to emulate the tortuous escensions of a politician to sge, whose father and mother were both killed. One place. They should be taught to cultivate many of of her own feet was smashed, and I learn was yesterthe very virtues which would forever debar them day amputated. She remembers distinctly the whole from rising as Gov. Banks has risen; and above all, seeue. She was blown some eighty rods from her they should early learn that it is for their own sake, home. She remembers to have seen her mother when her head struck against a fence post. She says, ture, that we should develop every faculty that God L was close to her. I spoke to her, but she did n't has given us. Has Gov. Banks done all this? God answer me, and then I knew she was dead. And gave him, undoubtedly, the power of uttering the the poor little child tried to hobble away on her smashed foot to some people she saw in the distance. One little boy, of perhaps nine years, was carried for a quarter of a mile over the tops of forest trees, and came to the earth unburt. He said he struck the tops of these trees, as he passed over and that just before him he saw a feather bed, but he couldn't overtake it. You have read of limbs torn from human bodies, of one poor infant's head torn from its body and found alons of a child found the next day in the mud, where it lay all night; and negress, but the liberator of two hundred slaves, than was yet alive, and is now well. This is all true, but ah! how little of the tale of horrors! I saw Caman che, a beautiful village on the Mississippi, all torn to pieces, the ruine so covering the streets that it was almost impossible to tell where the places were. In this village that was; forty-three new graves show where the remains of the victims lie. But there are others missing, who were doubtless blown into the river.

ital out of the whirlwind. They are telling the peo ple of the wrath of a great and terrible God, instead J. R. ple of the wrath of a great and terrible God, instead of trying to awaken sympathy and kindness in behalf of the suffering. To my apprehension, a little girl only two years of age, whom I had the pleasure of ciety, having seriously impaired his health by his long-continued and valuable services in the cause, has been compelled to take a respite from his labors during the sampler. We trust it will prove of great services in the matter. She said, 'The neighty Hurricane stept his foot on our house, and broke it all to pieces.' One the summer. We trust it will prove of great service to of the clergy of Chicago—Rev. Mr. Potter—denounce to the both body and mind. Mr. B. H. Hzrwoon will act as General Agent pro test, to whom letters abould be forces as 'an insult to the whole religious community, because it was on the same night of the praver NEARER, MY God, To Take I. The beautiful and meetings of the churches. He exhorted his people not to attend. Oh! what an utter curse is a sector! "NEARE, AT Gon, to THER! The outstand in the state of the late Theorem Parker, and therefore, orite of the late Theorem Parker, and therefore, or the late Theorem Parker and the comwasting the life of humanity. But even this is be ginning to pass away before the genial rays of the sun

One good, great and blessed effect has come of this We are desired also to say that the \$6 received in disaster. It has unsealed the fountains of human nation; The Mission of Little Children; Our contington should have been credited to Hiram sympathy, and many for the moment forget their tions to the Departed; The Voices of the Deal; My creds and sects, and in the spirit of a genuine, noble tery and Faith. The volume is handsomely Printed.

humanity, are doing all in their power to comfort and relieve their suffering neighbors. The interwants of the sufferers—so far as human power can do it-are abundantly supplied.

One incident of my journey out I think worth necording. I ad a battle with a Southern slaveholder, three hundred and fifty miles long. He exhausted three hundred and constitutional argument in support of the Bible and constitutional argument in support of slavery, and finding that would neither satisfy himself nor anybody on board, he resorted to the final and conclusive argument of the slaveholder, 'A d-d sigger is fit for nothing but a slave.' This is exactly the sugment of Northern Lord D. D. and other D. D. is who shaded alayery, only the statement of the Research defend slavery, only the statement of the Revends is vestly the most profane and dangerous. These smooth and sanctimonious amen of God, with length. ened face and pious tone, tell you that the true on. dition of the colored man-as indicated by the penidence of God-is that of a servant. Our discussion drew the attention of all in the

car, and as the platform was entirely free, nearly all present took part. Your own name was frequent ly pronounced, and I will not conceal the fact that o widely varying opinions were expressed in regard to your work and deserts. One very clerical looking young man took occasion to protest against such a debate in a public car. He was informed that if it displeased him, he could relieve him-self by changing cars, as pro-slavery men do sometimes by changing churches. He said he did not apeak for himself but for the 'ladies,' Now the ladies I had noticed were the most attentive and interested listeners, and often the most effective speaker too in the cause of the right. I saked, Have the ladies authorized you to speak for them, or is your gallantry wholly spontaneous?' The laugh of derision that came to his ear from the lips of these soble women silenced the young prelate for the hour. No doubt he found his tongue 'next Sunday.' I have put that down as one of my best anti-slavery meetinge in this tour.

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I am now with our excellent friends, C. B. and Phoebe Campbell: they are doing an excellent work in the West.

To-morrow we go to Cambridge, Illinois, where the friends of reform are to have another Free Convention. It is not the best season of the year for labor, vet there is more demand for my labor than I can

There is very little excitement as yet on political matters. I almost doubt whether it will rise very high. Sure I am, there is little except the spoils of office to awaken enthusiasm. But, then, I do not forget that the great debauch is not yet fairly open. Yours, truly, A. T. FOSS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE 'IRRE PRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

NORTHERN ECTPTIAN LINE, Ill., June 14, 1860. Mn. EDITOR-I find the following passage in the Anti-Slavery Convention speech of Wendell Phillips, as reported in your paper of the 8th inst. :- He (Lincoln) had never said, he had never even condescended b consider whether there is an irrepressible conflict.

Mr. Phillips here speaks with more confidence than correctness. Mr. Lincoln did enunciale the same doctrine four months earlier than the distinguished Senator from New York. In his first speech of the campaign of '58, made before the Springfield Convention in this State on the 16th of June, he said :-A house divided against itself cannot stand. I

believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the op-ponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall benew-North as well as South. On the 25th of October of the same year, Mr.

Seward delivered his Rochester speech, enunciating the same doctrine. Thus Mr. Lincoln takes precedence of Mr. Seward just where Mr. Phillips would place him lowest.

I may add, that Mr. Lincoln has defended and fought the doctrine through, without flinching or qualification. I do not understand even Mr. Seward to have done as much. Most men thought his last speech very mild.

I enclose the proceedings of our convention, containing the entire speech, to which I beg leave to call Mr. Phillips A REPUBLICAN. Truly yours,

THE LITTLE MUSICAL WONDER FROM ESSEX. OUT readers will observe, by an advertisement in another column, that Miss Story, the little girl of three years whose amazing precocity as a performer upon the melodeon and piano-forte has attracted so much at-

tention in Salem and other parts of Essex county, is soon to visit Boston. We doubt not that her entertainments will be attended by large number of appreciating listeners. As the Daily Bee, of this city. truly remarks :-· A child of three years playing not merely the sir of a tune, but the complete harmony, base accompasi-ment, &c., and doing this without seeming conscious of the elightest effort, being able to play equally with the dark or blindfolded, is a parallel to anything to porded of Mozart in music, or Zerah Colbura, a young Sefford in mathematics. And, what is the

more singular, we are informed that the performa do not appear to task the brain of the child in the

least degree, any more than if she were an submator. Those who have seen her say she is remarkably welldeveloped and healthy.' ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY .- The following is the table of contents, together with nearly all the authors :- Meteorology, by D. W. Bloodgood, New York : Treasure-Trove, by Leonard Case, Jr.; Alagend of Maryland, by E. G. Squire; The Caule to the Poet; More Words About Shelley, by William Dowe; Clarian's Picture, by Edward Spencer; Spring; Rufus Choate, by Horatio Woodman; To the Cal Bird; The Professor's Story; Galleries of Art, by James Jackson Davis, Florence, Italy; Darwin to the Origin of Species, by Prof. A. Gray; Vanity, by Aubrey de Vere, London; Reviews and Literary

QUARER QUIDDITIES; or Friends in Council: A Colloquy, Boston : Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co.

The author of this little volume believes that Quakerism, to be saved, must 'show its right to s distinctive place in the world's civilization, by some thing more significant and progressive than a formless method in its meetings, and a uniform costume. It must in some way grapple with the world, and show its potency by helping the world on wird. This opinion is set forth in a Colleguy in blank verte, very creditably written, and very sensibly argued.

THE CROWN OF THORNS. A Token for the Sorre ing. By E. H. Chapin. Boston: Poblished by L. Tompkins, 38 and 40, Cornhill. 1860.

To the sorrowing, this little volume is tendered with the author's sympathy and affection. Upon in pages he has poured out some of the sentiment of his own heartfelt experience, knowing that they ell fee a response in theirs, and hoping that the book may be a work of consolation and of healing. Sad and sent bereavement is every where and of daily occurr and we commend these eloquent and sympathetic decourses to those who have already suffered, or who may be called to suffer, by the sundering of the desest ties of life. The following is the list of tops liscussed :- The Three Tabernacles; The Shadow a intment; Life a Tale; The Christian View d Sorrow; Christian Consolation in Lonelines; Rest nation; The Mission of Little Children; Our Rela-

stance, several times repeats sistance, several times repeats—
sistance, several times repeats—
The pretension that man can hold property inThe pretension that man can hold property instream was carefully, scrupulously and completely exsize was carefully, scrupulously and completely exsize and the constitution, so that it has no semcled from the Constitution, so that it has no semcled from the constitution, so that it has no semsize of support in that sacred text; nor is this preless that the constitution, so the two summers and the two srguments, one in the name of Popular
state equality, and the other in the name of Popular
state equality, and the other in the name of Popular
state true principle, which are properly put aside.
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The savescalared at Chicago. rif, the convention there assembled has explicitly mounted freedom to be the normal condition of all the Territories of the United States, and has ex-Territories the authority of Congress, of a territo-ity denied the authority of Congress, of a territo-legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal legislature, or of any Territory of the United-grace to starery in any Territory of the United IL as is here asserted, slavery has no semb

report in that sacred text, what sence is there in the phrase, the irresistible PREPORDERANCE of Freethe parate the Constitution ' . Can one thing be said to have a preponderance over another, where that to have a no semblance of existence? Again: what other as in there in this favorite phrase, . Preedom as nossi, and Slavery sectional ? In Preedom national in fact. Go into any one of the filteen Slave States, and see if you find even the semblance of freedom there. Is the black man free there? No; four mil hoes of these wear chains. By what power? parsonal, which struck down John Brown. Is the fre in any one of the seventern other States? , Go to (sade, and sak him, where) Who put the courthouse, the very arsenal of liberty, of Mr. Sumner's evn city, in chains, and stifled free speech in the Athens of America? The nation. What free State s there in this Union not disgraced by the indictments or imprisonment of white men for speaking against and resisting national tyranny? How can herty be sustained in the freest of all the free States! Only by mob lase! Ask Sanborn, of Concord, if it is not so. And where is even the mob in he National District—the place where the Federal foremment becomes the direct legislature-where s even the mob of Freedom at the National Capital? Ask Hyatt, whom the highest legislative body in the nation have made a stave, as far as it is possible for ant human power to do it. And is he the only naonal slave ! Is ' Freedom national, and Slavery sec tions, in fact? No; in fact Slavery is national, and Freedom only fractional. Freedom is not even sec tional in this assentey. But how is it in principle i All nature, principles are, of course, universal. They are not national in any proper sense of that term, unies they are nationally sustained. According to the Chicago 'true principle,' each State is perfectly free to have slaves or not. Pifteen States choose slavery under the same national sanction that seventeen States choose freedom. And if that true principle accepts the fugitive slave law, then the notion rather inclines to slavery, there being naturally more slavery in the 'free States' than freedom in the slave States, s the class doomed to slavery are nationally free no where. Hence, in principle, (i. e., according to the true principle,') as well as in fact, Freedom is less national than Slavery; certainly not more national. The Republican interpretation of this favorite motto, as ever maintained by that party, and as distinctly announced at Chicago, is, -Slavery in all the States that prefer it, but Liberty in the Territories; Liberty there, however, for none whom the States may doom to Slavery. Slavery in the nation proper, Liberty catalde the nation proper; and really not even Liberty there, so long as any State chooses to doom any portion of its citizens to Slavery, and the Federal scent is keen enough to track the fugitive. How can slavery be even sectional in principle, ex-

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cept it be constitutional? How constitutional, if it has no semblance of support in that sacred text'? According to Mr. Sumner's 'true principle' announced at Chicago, which 'makes Freedom national and Slavery sectional, 'each State has the right to order and control its own domestic institutions accordthe to its own judgment exclusively -that is, each State has the right to establish and perpetuate Slavery, if it choose to do so. What right has it? Has a natural right? Has it a constitutional right? Where, then, is the sanction of this pretention, by which a brother lays violent hands upon a brother? To ask these questions is humiliating. But it is clear there can be but one response. There is no sanction for such a pretension; no ordinance for it, or title. The pretension is as much without foundation in the Constitution as it is without foundation in nature." Ah, here it is! 'STATE RIGHTS!' State rights to do what the Constitution forbids-what natural justice forbids! But Mr. Sumner says, State equality is properly put aside. How?

'Assuming the pretension of property in man under the Constitution, you also in the face the whole theory of State equality; for you disclose a gigantic inequality between the slave States and the free States. And, assuming the equality of the States in the House as elsewhere, you slap in the face the whole pretension of property in man under the Constitution.

So, 'State equality is properly put aside' to make room for the pretension of property in man'! But, then, that Chicago 'true principle' restores State correignty, by which every just claim of the slave States is harmonized . . . under the Constitution, . . not questioning the exclusive right of each State to establish and perpetuate alavery ! '-though, 'it is not too much to say that there is not in the Constitution one sentence, phrase or word-not a single suggestion, hint, or equivocation, even-out of which any such pretension can be justified; while great national acts and important contemporaneous declarations in the Convention which framed the Constitution, in different forms of language, and also controlling rules of interpretation, render this pretension impossible" If the right of property in man is equally repugnant to nature and to the Constitution, as Mr. Sumner claims, where do any people of any State obtain the right to exercise this prerogative, if they choose

Looking juridically for one moment at this ques-Looking juridically for one moment at this question, we shall be brought to the conclusion, according to the admission of the courts and jurists, first in Europe, and then in our own country, that slavery can be derived from no doubtful word or mere pretension, but only from clear and special recognition. "The state of slavery," said Lord Mansfield, pronouncing judgment in the great case of Somersett, "is of such a nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any season would be redicted. troduced on any reasons, moral or political, but only by positive law. It is so odious, that nothing can be suffered to support it but positive law. That is, express words of a written text; and this principle, which commends itself to the enlightened reason, has been adopted by several courts in the slave States.

There being no such positive low in the Constitution, by what principle can there exist any slavery under it? 'The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' Both the people and the States are autiject to the Constitution

at all in a legal sense. All State laws are subordinate ascribes the me to the Pederal Constitution, as much so as are all into the Pederal Constitution, as much so as are all in-dividual or corporation laws in each State subordinate ntion. Individuals or corp to the State Constitution. Individuals or corporation cannot do what the State Constitution does not sand tion, and what cannot be done without that sanction No man can in any State do what cannot be done without the sanction of the Pederal Constitution, except that sanction be given; as to establish or con-

ly prohibit slavery, but slavery was of such a hastere that nothing could be suffered to support it but this supreme positive law. Of course, this could not, for God's law of natural right cannot be set aside by positive or expressed human law; but we are dealing with Mr. Summer and the admitted principles of a Christian prople, and cannot sak them to come up

to a standard they ignore.

The Somersett decision was a statement of English common law, then (1772) as much in force here as there. By it slavery was there abolished a was it not equally so here? All the Colonies should a not be repugnant, or contrary to, but, as nearly as circumstances would allow, comformable to the laws, statutes and rights of our Kingdom of Begland. (See Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Chap. Hi.) Had slavery any legal existence in 1776, the Declaration of Independence would have abolished it; for that was virtually, the constitutional law of the people. But Independence would have abolished it; for that was, virtually, the constitutional law of the people. But alayery has never had the sanction of positive law in any State of this Union. Calhoun so stated; Senstor Mason in 1850, in the Senste, so declared; and Mr. Senstor of Mason Mason in 1860, in the Senste, so declared; and Mr. Sedgwick, of New York, in his late speech in the House, said the same had been repeated a day or two previous. It is a fact of which Mr. Sumner cannot be ignorant. There being, then, no positive law for be ignorant. There being then, no positive law for slavery in the Pederal or State Constitutions, where is the right of each State to establish or continue it? No where. The Republican party, at Chicago, knew it was recognizing a base falsehood, and betraying the dearest interests of humanity, when it asserted that right. Mr. Sumner knows it, and states it in this speech, when he goes out of his way to endorse that Chicago platform. He repeats it as follows:---

· Claiming for all the largest liberty of a true civilization, it [the Constitution] compresses all within the constraints of Justice; nor does it allow any man to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

It may be that this fanguage is meant to apply only to the Territorial question, and not to the Constitution of the United States proper. But if the Constitution does not permit any man in the Territories to do what he pleases, except when he pleases to do right, how does it permit any body of men in the capacity of a State to do what they please, except they please to do right? It emphatically declares itself to be the supreme law of the States, no matter what TRIBUTE OF COLORED CITIZENS TO SUMmay be their will, constitutionally or otherwise expressed. There is no decent evasion of the fact, that whatever the Constitution of the United States, 'the of Boston was held in the Joy-Street Church on supreme law of the land, makes impossible in the Monday evening, June 18th, 1860, which was organ-The same is true of the law of natural right. It is CHARLES P. TATLOR as Secretary. also true of the natural law and the Constitution together. The sphere of the natural law is universal be an expression of thought and sentiment with refnumanity; the sphere of the Federal Constitution erence to the recent speech in Congress of their illustwo laws are supreme. The Constitution declares troduced William C. Nell, who submitted the followitself the supreme law in the States ; it cannot be any ing resolutions :more than supreme in the Territories; therefore, I Resolved, That true to those impulses for freedom selves. But neither Congress for a Territory, nor for ate June 4th, 1860. a State, nor any State legislature, can pass any law, Resolved, That our past and every-day experience or make any provision contrary to the Federal Consti- both as enslaved and nominally free colored Ameri tution. What that forbids Congress to do for a Ter- cans, confirms the graphic truthfulness of said speech ritory, it forbids a legislature or any other body to do _the barbarism of slavery. But passing by the facts for a State. The same is true of the prohibitions of of Southern slavery, so abundantly cited by him in

the common law of nature.

sional or local, in the Territories, then, for the same ishment of colored citizens as a prospective feature in abolition, even by local authority, in the States them—their party programme; and the Executive of our reason, it must be beyond the reach of prohibition or abolition, even by local authority, in the States themselves; and just so long as the Constitution continuous beloved Massachusetts interposes a second gratuues unchanged, Territories and States must alike be itous veto against our exercise of rights freely enjoyed open to all its blasting influences."

hibited by the Constitution as to place it beyond the portrays and denounces the outrages of Southern power of Constitutional or local law to establish it in slavery, but is redolent with recognitions of our manthe Territories, then, for the same reason, it must be hood and citizenship—our 'equality before the law'-beyond the power of establishment, or continuance a speech, though too radical for politicians and pareven, by local authority of the States themselves. If ties, is loyal to humanity and God; for all of which the Constitution, being pro-slavery, carries slavery we tender to Hon. Charles Sumner the grateful homwherever it goes, then, being opposed to slavery, and age of our hearts, in favor of freedom, it necessarily carries freedom Mr. Nell said,—From these resolutions, compli in favor of freedom, it necessarily carries freedom wherever it goes, whether into States or Territories.

per as his " true principle," has explicitly decied the tribute to a recently departed friend, who, if now in authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or the fiesh, would have promptly enunciated from lips of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery of glowing rhetoric an earnest commendation of Mr. in any Territory of the United States'; and Mr. Sumner's speech; and he would, therefore, submit in any Territory of the United States'; and Mr. Summer adds, Thus the normal condition of the for endorsement of the meeting a resolution relative Territories is confirmed by the Constitution, which, to the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER: when it is extended over them, RENDERS SLAVERT IN-POSSIBLE, while it writes upon the soil and engraves upon the rock everywhere the law of impartial free- noble-hearted friend. Independent of his multifaridom, without distinction of color or race. If the ous offerings for the good of mankind, we remember Constitution confirms the natural law or condition of specially, (for how can we forget?) his Herculean and a Territory, and makes slavery impossible there; if complicated services in the trial-hours of 1850, 51 neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, nor and 54, when the Fugitive Slave Law established any individuals, can give legal existence to slavery in reign of terror in Boston and throughout the country. Territory, being prohibited by the laws of Natural try. As President of the Boston Vigilance Commit-Justice and by the Constitution of the United States; tec, he was as watchful as Argus with his hundred how can a State, which grows up out of such Terri- eyes, and as executive as was Briereus with as many tory, solely by virtue of these two ordinances, Nature hands. The scenes consequent upon the hunting o and the Constitution, do that thing? And what be- William and Ellen Craft—the rendition of Thomse comes of the slavery established in all those new Sims and Anthony Burns—his words and deeds at States which were once Territories of the United Paneuil Hall, Music Hall, United States Court House, States which were once ferritories of the chief and states? What becomes of the other part of this co.:—in the highways and byways of the city and true principle, that each State has a right to establish slavery at its own option exclusively? And house, in times of imminent personal peril. Indeed, when, as Mr. Sumner well knows, and indirectly after the voice or hand could assist those who firms, slavery had no legal existence in any one of the would escape, or foil the attempt of those who would thirteen original States when the Constitution was betray, there was he sure to be found, abundant in adopted, how could it, under such a Constitution and recourses, there was he sure to be round, abundant in adopted, how could it, under such a Constitution and recourses, and ready for any emergency. His letter from Rome, in approval of the purposes of John Brown and party at Harper's Ferry, completed a public record, the recognition of the right of each State to establish it, or to continue it, is a base surrender of man and the black; and am I to suffer the liberties the natural and constitutional rights of a large class of America to be trod under the hoof of slaveholder

He knows that those safeguards are all practically to encourage all who would be faithful in the battle struck down by the government of which he is a high member, and to which he has repeatedly voted supplies. Why, in behalf of the four millions in bonds, John S. Rock, and Rev. J. Sells Martin addressed has he never demanded their restoration? Can he the meeting in support of the resolutions—when, on has he never demanded their restoration? Can he think of nothing, can be do nothing, to restore those natural and constitutional rights? Can he do no more than make such specakes as this, inconsistent and confused, and ending with endorsing, as the 'true principle,' States rights to perpetuate the sum of all rillaules' as long as they choose? Then let him resign his seat to some one who has the ability to process more measure for the removal of this city and elsewhere.

Charles P. Tation, Secretary. pose some measure for the removal of this curse, which is 'experienced by nothing,' or who has the dozen toke of mean, and several spans of horses, remeanness to submit to it with some show of concently passed through Keckuk, lowe, bound for Madi-

I would say much in relation to the merits of Mr. Sumner's great argument of June 6th, but even a brief note from an obsence source will stand little chance enough for being inserted, smill the press of

matter.

When we consider what Senator Summer has endured in his own person from the embodiment of the malice of the Blave Power, one cannot but wonder at the entire absence in the tone of his speech of any

fied, by which the picture of slavery is so truthfully and faithfully executed, combine a degree of ability and high moral courage possessed by no other mem-

ber of the present Congress.

It was eminently fitting that Mr. Summer should portray the barbarism of slavery; and yet one could not infer from his speech that he had ever been personally involved in the consequences of the barbarism of that system. Impelled by a love of truth and by a high-toned philanthropy, his speech was made the pure manifestation of a sense of the barbarism of slavery, brought home to him by years of terrible physi-

al prostration.

This speech, under the circumstances, is the proest laurel that could be placed on the brow of mortal man, and will secure for Mr. Sumner the highest eulogium of posterity. It will be the text-book of statesmen in coming ages.
A. HOGEBOOM:

SHEDS CORNERS, N. Y., June 22d, 1860.

NEB AND PARKER.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the colored citizen Cerritories, it makes equally impossible in the States. ized by choice of John J. Sm.rn as Chairman, and

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to s the whole country. In these two spheres, these trious Senator, Hon. Charles Sumner. He then in

repeat, what the Constitution prohibits in the Terri- which were the choice inheritance of Hon. Charles tories, it also prohibits in the States. The only con- Sumner, its characteristic fruits blossomed out in his stitutional difference between a Territory and a State efforts for equal school rights of the colored children is, that, in the former, * Congress may make all need- of Boston, and through many other channels of be ful rules, while in the latter it can make those only nevolence and reform, here in his native city; else which come within the special expressed provisions of where, and in Congress, culminating in that eloquent the Constitution ; others being left to the States them- and noble speech delivered in the United States Sen-

illustration, the speech has a special significance for us at the mesent time, inasmuch as prominent Sena-If the Barbarism of Slavery, in all its five-fold tors and Representatives from Northern States, claim-tors and Representatives from Northern States, claiming in Republican majorities, are directly sustaining the to be beyond the reach of prohibition, either Congressional or local in the Territories, then, for the same by all other citizens, native and adopted; while this This rule is two-edged. If slavery is really so progreat speech of our distinguished Senator not only

mentary to the living orator, he felt that it would not Now, the Chicago platform, endorsed by Mr. Sum- be deemed an inappropriate transition to award a brief

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Theodore Parker, we mourn the loss of an ever-vigilant, devoted of the citizens of this Republic. and slave-drivers? These doings and sayings now Mr. Sumner says, 'It (the Constitution) surrounds well up to the surface of our memories, invoking the all persons with the highest safeguards of a citizen.' tribute due to him, who, though dead, yet speaketh

A procession of nine wagons, one carriage. people and the States are subject to the Constitution and the laws passed in conformity therewith; consequently, neither the people nor the State under the Constitution can establish slavery.

That which is not included in positive law, cannot be

Richmond (Va.) correspondent sends the following account of the sale of a slave, just returned to that city from New York, under the Fugitive Slave Law;

'At Sullivan & Co's auction rooms I noticed an univality intelligent appearing darkey swaiting his turn to come under the auctioneer's hammer, and upon inquiry I was informed that he was a fugitive just returned from New York, and was the property of Mr. Christopher Satchell, of Accomac. His owner was present, and upon being introduced to him, he informed me that Jim' was one of thirty in his family,' and is the only one that ever descried him. It is seems that he, unbeknown to his master, could read and write well, and that he had for some time been in forrespondence with a free colored woman in New York, with whom he had arranged to make his escape to Canada: The old man discovered Jim's absence, learned he had fied, and, exceeding wroth, pursued him to New York, easily and quietly recaptured him and returned with him in care of a U. S. Marshal to Richmond. Runkways being small prices generally, but Jim was knocked down for \$1,330, and he now goes to Tennessee. Satchell is a man well advanced in years, of large wealth, has no family or near relatively, and intends, as he told me, at his death to free all of his slaves, and give each sufficient to start himself in the world.

THE CAPTURE OF SLAVERS. Our steamers stationed off the coast of Cuba have lately been doing an active business in the line of capturing slavers. In the months of April and May, the following captures were made: in a Bark Wildfire 25 od # 619 negross

The \$100 and \$200 Prizes!!

Total, 1669

This certainly indicates that the slave trade in Cubs is in a very flourishing condition, for it is not to be supposed that these espures form any large proportion to the steady current of importation. At the same time, well informed men agree in saying that the fitting out of alavers in the port of New York is now going forward with unusual activity. The following distinguished gentlemen have actional bearings and remedial measures, in reference to this monstrous traffic, was never more urgent than at the present time. The subject has no sectional bearings. ures, in reference to this monstrous traffic, was never more urgent than at the present time. The subject has no sectional bearings, but involves the interests and the good name of the whole country. If indifference on the part of Congress should be shown much longer, the evil may intrench and extend itself entirely beyond control, and the full re-opening of the traffic in this country become inevitable.

PREEDOM OF SPEECH SOUTH.—A straggling fellow, passing himself off as a white man, but believed to be a free negro, was soundly whipped at Kingaville, yesterday, between two and three o'clock, in the afterboon, by Mr. B: Franklin Cole; from the firm of Strous, Hartman, Hofflin & Co., of Baltimore.

Mr. Cole overheard Hare say that Maryland was an Abolition State, in a boastfol way. He immediately gave it the lie, and made toward him. Some words ensued, during which the true-hearted (1) Baltimorean mainfully stood his ground, and the straggler gave abundant evidence of his being an Abolitionist of the most low and dirty character. Soon it was anspicioned that he was but an impudent free negro, from some Northeen locality. This he schoowledged, upon being pushed up a little. Mr. Cole then took him saide, into an apartment of the Kingaville Hotel, made him into an apartment of the Kingsville Hotel, made him peel off, and gave him the limit of the law, wall filled. pressed down and shaken together, upon his bare back .- Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, May 7th J.

Dr On the 25th ult. Lord Brougham visited the Free Library Building in Liverpool. The clerk of the works having intimated to Lord Brougham that he, perhaps, could present to his Lordship an instance of the results of his Lordship's labors on the slave-trade which very likely he had not seen before, the noble Lord said that he should be much gratified in availing himself of the opportunity, whereupon Mr. Cririe introduced to his Lordship an intelligent African, who,
many years ago, was released from blavery, and, coming over to this country, eventually served a seven
years apprenticeship to a bricklayer, and was now
employed in the building as an intelligent and active
arisan in that capacity. Lord Brougham warmly
shook the man by the hand, and entered into an animated conversation with him, expressing the delight
and gratification it afforded him to see him as a free
attiaan from Africa among English laborers. He
again cordially shook the man by the hand, and made
him a present in money. The latter ruplied in simple
but exceedingly grateful terms, stating that had it not
been for the exertions of his Lordship, he should very
likely not have been in his present position.

ANOTHER ARCTIC SEARCH. Mr. William P. Snow ANOTHER ARCTIC SEARCH. Mr. William P. Snow, an Englishman, announces his intention to make a summer search for further evidence as to the fate of the Franklin expedition. He wishes to find what became of those who landed under Crozier's command. He has much encouragement, many offers of nesistance, and several voluniteers. His plan is to go round the Cape of Good Hope, thence by way of Unina, and on his return to come through Baffin's Bay, and so carry the British flag round the globe by the Arctic route.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTER IN VINOINIA. The Washington Constitution gives currency to a statement that a vigilance committee, composed of one hundred and fifty persons, has been formed in Orange county of certain disreputable characters who are suspected of various crimes, the principal being dealing with slaves, and intiting the latter to steal. Several of the suspected persons were streeted has week, and ordered to leave. One of them was first publicly whipped.

The Japanese, when in Baltiment of the publicly whipped.

The Japanese, when in Baltiment of the publicly whipped.

alayes, and inciting the latter to steal. Several of the suspected persons were streated has week, and ordered to leave. One of them was first publicly whipped.

EF The Japanese, when in Baltimore, were radely treated by the mob of rowdies who rule that city. They were assailed with cries of 'Nigger,' that being a term which in Baltimore embodies more contempt than any other. The Embassadors drev the curtains of their carriages to shut out the vulgar abuse of the crowd. At the fire engine display they were having of their carriages to shut out the vulgar abuse of the crowd. At the fire engine display they were have they could not see. While they were at the firewards in the evening, two avords were stolen from the rooms of the Embassy. These bore the insigns of the Embassy. These bore the insigns of the Thomps, corner weakington and School streets; at the evening, two avords were stolen from the rooms of the owners on the scabbard, and the loss of them tadanges the life of the owners on the insigns of the Things of the Japanese. In Maryland, said Mr. Butler, in his speech at the Charleston Convention; "see cannot root their settliments without feet of the pintor and bludgeon." The only freedom ullowed there is the speech at the Charleston Convention; "see cannot have been been published. Price only 15 cts. Important the stimule of the salary had just been burned as he stale, in Goograph From the distants factletignesse we learn the property of content of the appares. The religion of the paper maned a loss stale, in Goograph From the distants factletignesse we learn the property of the appares. In Maryland, said Mr. Butler, in his sales of the affair, which of themselves, however, one take the distants factletignesses we learn the property of the stale of the affair, which of the major the property of the stale of the affair, which of the major the property of the stale of the affair, which of the paper maned is suggestive. After anyling that i'Mr. Butler, the major whe devil the area of the paper maned is sugge

ONE TROUBAND DOLLARS is required for this purpose. Such friends of freedom as desire to share with me the pleasure of this undertaking, may enclose their subscriptions to my friend, the Hon. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, No. 46 Washington street, Boston. THADDRUS HYATT.

wandows in TIMB EXTENDED. In stall of ore

tions, viz. :

1. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to course witnesses for information to merely aid legislation?

nesses for information to merely sid legislation?

2. In what, if any, cases, does the Constitution permit the Senate of the United States to seize and force witnesses from their States to merely aid legislated. ation to the line of any cases, does the Constitution

permit the Senate of the United States to investigate alleged crime to merely aid legislation?

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sau street, New York.

Bach Essay to be submitted with a motto attached The name and address of the writer to be in a seal washington Jall, June 5, 1860.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. RECEIPTS.

Wendell Phillips, for pledge of May, 1859, and
also for pledge of May, 1860—\$100 each, \$200 00
Francis Jackson, for pledge of May, 1860, 200 00
PRANCIS JACKSON, Tressurer.

MILFORD. H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Milford, (Mass.) Sunday, July 1st.

MILFORD, N. H .- PARKER PILLSBURY and H. day, July 8, but a yours out anoth

VERMONT. WM. WELLS BROWN is now on a lecturing tour in the State of Vermont, where he intends remaining, and will visit the principal towns. Friends of the cause, wishing him to lecture in their localities, can write to Rev. N. R. Johnston, Topsham, Orange Co., Vt.

Miss SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the lower Town Hall, at ANDOVER, on Sunday, July 8th, at half-past 1 and at half-past 5, P. M. HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Dods-

worth Hall. New York city, on Sunday next, July lat. He will also lecture in Millrond, Mass., on Sunday, July 8things supported another

Eighth Congregational Society at Music Hall, Sunday foreneon, July 1.

F All letters, &c., for the undersigned, should be addressed to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

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POBTRY.

For the Liberator. THE SLAVE-DRIVER TO HIS SLAVES. NE MEY. J. P. POWERS. Work, ye slaves I from night till morning, Goeded by our rod ; We may kill you without warning ; Where now is your God !

Work, ye slaves! obey your masters; Work while ye can stand; Curres on ye, all disasters, In this slave-tilled land !

Work! or, on your backs still falling, Stripes shall bring the gore; Think not while on God ye're calling, Blood shall flow no more!

What to us are God and Heaven? What are shows like these? What care we for sins forgiven? We do as we please!

Work, ye slaves I aye, work on faster; Serve our royal will; Bow the neck; behold the master; He's the power to kill !

Night is come; leave off till morning; Be here at break of day; Hear us now; we give fair warning; See that ye obey ! Carliale, Mass.

For the Liberator TO THEODORE PARKER. Bervant of the Lord, well done ! Thou hast uttered life's last prayer! Thou the Christian race hast won! Rest from earthly toil and care!

Thou a brother and a friend Wast to all the human race,-Thy great influence didst lend Rach to make an heir of grace.

Thou a mighty work hast wrought,-Taught the world what it should know,-Stirred the human mind to thought,-Made things dark with light to glow. Nobly thou life's storms hast braved,

· Borne the cross, the shame despised'; Many an erring soul hast saved-Bigotry's strong hold surprised. Scribes and Pharisees have scorned. As their fathers did of yore : But a brighter day has dawned,

And is 'shining more and more.

Though thou sleepest far away, Thou art speaking to us still,-Urging us, in wisdom's way, Life's great duties to fulfil. Boston, June, 1860.

From the Boston Traveller. THEODORE PARKER'S LAST THOUGHTS · God knows I'm not afraid to die,' The sage of Nature sighs, As waning life bedims his eye, And wafts him to the skies.

My work on earth seems but half done, My talents half employed; And yet, before this setting sun, Life will be null and void.

· I've asked my conscience what to do, And what to leave undone; That, I've endeavored to pursue, While this, I've tried to shun. ·Of course, I've erred. And who has not?

Say-Christian, Jew. or Turk! Our faults are of one common lot-Around each one they lurk. · They're of the head, not of the heart :--

My love to God and man Has made my sim, my earthly part, To end as I began.

· My body leave upon these shores, This ancient, classic land, Which from its ample, liberal stores Has reared a mighty band.

. To Heaven my soul its way will wend, Whence it received its birth, And came with this frail frame to blend, This organ built of earth.

Let no procession tramp behind My soul-deserted vase : Humility best suits my mind; A pageant's out of place.

May no carved monolith uprear Its crest o'er my remains; A culogy may no one hear Propounced in fulsome strains. Read at my grave the promises To meek, pure hearts alone ; Only my name and age inscribe ? Upon the grey, plain stone.

And now, my friends, adjeu! adjeu! Remember me to all the true, The loving and the loved ! My mind in mission will complete Beyond the ocean wave;
'Twill hover o'er the old retreat

Por that there is no graye. 7. Then, give them all my last farewell. Till we can meet again, a de

Where there can be no femeral knell. No sorrow, tears nor pain. MEARER, MY. GOD, TO THEE!

Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee I That raiseth mo; Built all my song shall be. Har. Nearer, my God, to Thee,

Mearer to Thosi from wil Though, like the wanderer, .MTOW Darkness be over me, 1950 Work

GUOSTE Yet in my dreams Pd boud Silvicing Nearer my God, to Thee;-ZWAL MV Newer to Thee Iso HOTTANA There lot the way appear

. dood site to Steps unto heaven, many restrict In mercy given; Angels to becken me Mearer, my God, to Thee .auth restrois Nearer to Thee! Then with my waking thoughts,

Bright with Thy praise, Out of my atony griefs, Bethels I'll raise:

THE LIBERATOR.

TORR BROWN'S MES. Boston, Mass., June 1, 1860.

DEAR SIR—In a back number of the Asti-Sleery Standard may be found, in a letter from Philadel-phia, these words, written in relation to John Brown's men,—those heroic hearts that comed to phia, these words, written in relation to John Brown's men,—those herois hearts that council to best at Harper's Ferry:—What an extraordinary group of men was that of which that still more extraordinary man, John Brown, was the centre! The more we hear and know of them, the more we find in these people to admire. Each one was a here in himself, and worthy of a special chapter in the great Anderson if he was come back to give half. Very half, and worthy of a special chapter in the great Anderson if he was come back to give half. record which history will make up of this transce. was the reply, 'but I do not believe you will like tion.' We were forcibly struck with the truth of the the kind'—at the same time pulling out a Sharp's above, having just turned from the perusal of the let-rific cartridge, and exhibiting it to the Federal offi-ters and papers of one of the best and bravest of that cial. It is almost needless to say, respect for authoribrave band, viz: JERRELAE GOLDSETTE ANDERSON. ty was very little about that time. Anderson was There was so much of striking and original matter in one of the five to whom, under Capt, Montgomery, the composition of this young soul, it seemed that a is due the honor of first firing upon Federal troops, few gleanings from letters, to might not be uninter- while employed in the service of slavery.

known in the course of gathering up the biographical and that nothing but his principles, and the necessity materials of our noble friends and comrades, and that of self-defence, drove him to take up arms. Like is, that but one of the seventeen white men who fought or fell at Harper's Ferry, Va., was of alien birth or parentage.

Stewart Taylor was that exception. Born in Canada West, Oct. 29th, 1836, killed on the 18th of the same month, 1859; he was therefore not quite 28 years tempted, But for the friendly feeling of a couple of of age. He went to Iows in '53, and Kansas in '55. This young man was the only one of the party, black or white, who was not born in the United States. All of the whites, so far as we have been able to trace their parentage, were of revolutionary stock. Many of the grandparents were soldiers and actors in the American struggle. Several of them were of South-

J. G. ANDERSON, who fell by the side of Capt. Brown, was born April 17th, 1833, in Putnam Co., Indiana, and was therefore twenty-six years and six months old when he died fighting for human freedom. He was the fourth in command at Harper's Ferry, the slave. He was Capt. Brown's attendant through and had charge of the bridge when the train was stopped on the night of the sixteenth.

This young man seems to have possessed rare qualities of both head and heart. Said Capt. Brown, last summer, while staying with a noble man, in response to a remark made to him about Anderson, who was travelling with him: "My friend, sir! my friend! he's more than a friend, sir! he's a brother!-and more than a brother!' Capt. Montgomery, under whom Anderson served through all the later troubles, said, a short time since- Anderson was one of the bravest of my men, and modest as brave. Sincere, truthful and coursgeous, no man in camp inspired more respect, or won more quickly the confidence of his comrades.' These are proud words for so young a man to win from men like Capts. Brown and Mont-The maternal grandfather of J. G. Anderson was

Col. Jacob Westfall, of Tygert's Valley, Virginia. some exception-I except Harrison's ague. I am no He held that rank in the State militia, and has left the records of brave service, during that struggle, behind him. After the war was over, he removed to Harden county, Ky. Here his second daughter, Anna, married John Anderson, the father of our Kero. The father of John Anderson was a slaveholder, but his son did not like the contagion of the sum of all villanies,' and after living on the ' dark and bloody ground' till eight children were born unto him, he removed to Putnam county, Indiana. At the same removed to Putnam county, Indiana. At the same time, he persuaded his father to liberate his alaves, and follow him to free soil. Jeremiah Goldsmith, his sixth son, was born after the removal. He was the youngest son. The family again removed to what was then called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family again removed to what was the called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family again removed to what was the called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family again removed to what was the called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family again removed to what was the called Black Hawk Territory, of which Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa formed portions. The family again removed to what was the bettered of work by that time, and I shall visit my relatives and friends in Iowa, if I can get leave of the continue in the same cause for which I left was the continu

Eddyville, Iowa. The father of Anderson died in 1847. The Rev. D. G. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, residing in Kossuth, Iowa, says in a letter to the writer, of the Anderson family : In '43, I left the M. E. Church, and joined the Wesleyans. I travelled two years more in the same rly called.) and all their children, sympathized with the Wesleyan movement, being decidedly anti-slavery. They were of the Old Guard-belonged to the Birney school Their house still continued to be my home, and a kinder family I have never met in my itinerant life. In '45, I moved into the neighborhood of the Andersons, where we lived several years. I found them to be kind neighbors and good citizens, and although their anti-slavery sentiments were unpopular at the time, yet their character for truthfulness, uprightness and purity of intention was never called in question."

Such were the home influences which surrounded our youthful soldier of freedom. Is it any wonder that the descendant of the Virginia ' Marion' and the Kentucky Abolitionist should have begun manhood in defence of the same principles in Kansas, and that he should fall fighting for liberty in Virginia, the soil which his maternal grandfather aided to free from British tyranny? The wonder is, rather, that barely eighty years elapse before the grandson of a revolutionary here should be hung in that soldier's native State, for endeavoring practically to carry out the principles of distinguished Virginia revolutionists.

Jeremiah G. Anderson, with his brother Harrison attended ' Academy' at Galesburg, Illinois, for some time. The Seminary being under the direction of the Presbyterians, Jeremiah induced his mother to let him attend a Universalist Institute in the same place. The health of the two brothers failing, they returned to Kossuth, Iowa, where Jeremiah attended a Presbyterien Assembly for some time longer. An incident occurred at the close of the term which illustrates the moral courage and mental vigor of this youth, then about eighteen years of age. He was chosen to deliver a valedictory address at the public and Equality shake to its centre. examination. The religious sentiment of the community was generally in accordance with that of the Presbyterian teachers. Jeremiah, having reasoned on these subjects, had become a liberal on matters of religion, and was a decided believer in the doctrines of Universal Salvation. In the address, he took bold ground in favor of his views. The boldness of his sentiments were such as to cause the principal of the school to come forward, after the delivery of the address, and, while complimenting the author, to disayow any fellowship with his views, declaring Mr. Anderson alone responsible for them; to which the young student, sitting on the platform in the face of atmost pl a large sudience, audibly responded . Amen I Anderson left school, and embarked in various pur-suits; farming, peddling, and running a steam to have been pre-emineualy successful.

In 1857, Anderson went to Kansa, settling on the Little Orage, Reaction namely, is the month of August of that year. He took a claim in the very heart of what has since been the scene of Montgomery's defensive operation. It is very evident that Jeromials went to the Territory with no intention to take part in any discussioners. Like all with a love of freedom and patred of oppression, who have gone to that Western land, this young man found himself entired so take arms for the defence of himself and insphilors.

The Southern Kauses difficulties broke out in the fall of 1857. Anderson living neighbor to Mr. Stone, the man who was first attached, was early drawn into In 1857, Anderson went to Kansas, settling on the

employed with Capt. Montgomery, seting in the es-pacity of Lieuteness in that leader's corps. Ander-

Throughout this exciting period, it is on reco One rather remarkable circumstance has become that Anderson was destrous of avoiding difficulties, peaceable men generally, he used them effectually when compelled to. During a period of six months, Anderson was twice imprisoned in Fort Scott, in all about ten weeks. Several times, during that imprisonment, were his and his fellow-prisoners' lives at-Free State Dragoons, these attempts would have been successful. Nearly all the Federal soldiers were recruits from Buford's ruffians. Anderson, worn down by sickness contracte

through exposure, left Kansas for Iows, in the summer of '58, where he stayed till fall. He returned to the South, and again was compelled to take arms. He was one of the party which, under Capt. John Brown and Asron D. Stevens, first opened the cycle of Anti-Slavery warfare, by marching into Missouri, and foreibly emancipating eleven of God's poor children. From that time, Anderson devoted himself to all the months that followed. He visited the East with his martyred leader-was in Boston, New York and Ohio during the summer of '59. During this time, he corresponded with his mother and brother in Iowa, though he did not tell them of the objects for which he was laboring. His last letter to his brother is here inserted. It gave that brother the first inkling of the plans entertained which he had received. The document is a remarkable one. It fully substantiates the statement of their plans set forth in the 'Public Life of Capt. John Brown. By the date it will be seen it was written eighteen days before the Harper's Ferry outbreak.

SEPTEMBER 28th, 1859. DEAR BROTHER,—I received yours of September 8th to-day, and was extremely glad to hear from you once more, and hear that you were all well, and that our friends were doing well as far as you know, with surprised to hear they have it. It is very healthy here. You say you expect J. King to visit you this fall. I wrote him a letter a few days ago, and told him to write, but I fear I shall not get his answer, as

Our cooks are going to start back to Essex County, N. Y., in the morning. They are _____ 's daughter and daughter-in-law. The old man (Osawatomie) has gone to Philadelphia for a few more hands, and will be back in a few days, and then we will commence digging the precious metal, some time next week without doubt.

Our mining company will consist of between twen-Ily aettled in the village of Kossuth, Desmoines Co., Iowa.

An elder brother, John Q. Anderson, with the aged mother, now over seventy years of age, resides at Eddyville, Iowa. The father of Anderson died in the winers that will make the land of the property of the universe daily and hourly. Whose duty is it to the universe daily and hourly. Whose duty is it to help them? It is yours—is it mine? It is every man's! How few there are to help! But there are a few who dare to answer their calls, and answer them in a manner that will make this land of Liberty and Equality shake to its centre! If my life is sacri-fied, it cannot be lost in a better cause. Our motto is-We go in to win, at all hazards! So if you should hear of a failure, it will be after a desperate struggle, and loss of capital on both sides. But that is the last of our thoughts. Everything

neighborhood, (Desmoines county,) and Uncle John seems to work to our hands, and victory will surely perch upon our banner. The old man has had this operation in view for twenty years, and last winter was

operation in view for twenty years, and last water was just a hint and trial of what could be done.

Inclosed, I send you a picture which is a very good likeness. This (Harper's Ferry) is not a large place, but a precious one to Uncle Sam, as he has a great many tools here. I expect to when I start again travelling) start at this place, and go through the State of Virginia, and on South, just as circumstances require; mining and prospecting, and carrying the ore along with us. You can just imagine, while you are reading this, what we are doing, and see how near ou guess the truth when you see in your papers Great Excitement!—New Gold Discoveries in Virginia!
I judge the excitement will be so high that the slave-I judge the excitement will be so high that the save holders will have all the darkies out digging gold for themselves. I believe it. A hint to the wise is sufficient. I suppose this is the last letter I shall write before there is something in the wind. Whether I will have a chance of sending letters then, I do not know; but when I have an opportunity, I shall import the sending letters the sending let for we all must die sooner or later. See I your neigh-bors have dropped off, and I am still alive. I con-sider my life about as safe in one place as another. Parewell till you hear from me, or see me, and hope

Yours, for Liberty and Equality, J. Q. ANDERSON.

The use of certain terms in the above will be generally understood, as also the jubilant tone in which it is written. It argues, not that Anderson did not perceive the momentous and dangerous character of the enterprise, but rather that he wished to prevent friends from feeling too enxious.

The remainder of this story is well known. The blow was struck. The call of the poor was answered in a manner that did make this land of Liberty

J. G. Anderson, the young and brave, fell by his heroic leaders, side in the engine house. Fell, People of the North, by the hands of the hirolings you help to pay ! He was shot down in the assault by the U. S. marines. The following letter was written by Captain John Brown, in answer to one by John Q.

J. Q. Awderson, Bec.,
Mr. Duan Sin. — Your letter of the 23d inst. is ceived; but not withstanding it would afford me

do but sectors to plague the inventors. ble relative to the different members of the Hary Perry company. Persons having acquaintance with on possessing letters from any members of the party will confer a favor on us by sending such information to us, care of Mesers. Thayer & Rids

TAMES REDPATH.

IS THE GOVERNMENT 'DIVINE' I heard in this city a Fast Day sermon, on which a word should be said.

The morning papers had brought us the stirring news of a cowardly attempt, on the part of paid offipers of the Federal Government, to arrest and drag away our fellow-citizen Saysons.

I well knew how delicate the American pulpit is in

regard to touching any topic less than eighteen cen- the Slave Power, on suspicion of having done some turies old; how apt it is to enshrine a mummy from thing against their divine institution. the dead past, whose main business is to stand point- And I claim that for a professed Christian minister ing to the years beyond the flood ; but I thought to preach a sermon advocating such ideas as I have some one might at least allude to the stirring events of the times, and, possibly, discuss the new duties im- lation of words used in several senses, and in no sense posed on us as citizens of a State called sovereign by courtesy, and inhabitants of a country called the wholly uncalled for, and calculated to do no good, land of the free, and the home of the brave, only by a poetic license bordering on the bitterest irony. So I sat down in Mr. Richardson's church, and was

He alluded to the atrocious deed in Concord, read of rulers, and the right of a people to resist the govern- land is of a character no better than this, while very ment. He then proceeded to discuss the abstract much of it is even worse. right of the individual to rebel against the government, which was fully conceded, and then turned to a view of the question which may be stated in his own words, which were substantially these :-

But the great lesson to be taught always, and every ernment. Government is necessary to the welfare o men, and therefore divinely ordained of God.'

Our own form of government was pronounced 'ten times the divinest of all,' and he was very severe upon those who would assail it, and 'spit upon the Constitution.' He said, as a sort of capstone to this edifice of sophistry, after having referred to Garrison by name, 'These men who refuse to take a part in the government should not open their mouths against it," and Is 'if a man refuses to vote, and will not fight, he has no right to agitate'! Now, it is not what Mr. Richardson or any other

man says, that is of great moment. I have lived long enough to know that the religious, and even political leaders, as a class, say about that which the people will be glad to hear: they are merely prominent spots, sometimes, alas! only blotches, upon the current of the world's thought, convenient for looking at to help us judge which way and how fast the current is running; most of them counting success, not truth, as of the first importance. So I would treat Mr. Richardson merely as a repre-

sentative man; and while I would show the fallacy and folly of some special ideas in the discourse alluded to, I would disclaim all personal feeling, only having a desire to expose the unparalleled sophistry and the astonishing capacity for moral thimble-rigging practised in and exhibited by the best and most liberal pulpits in the land.

So I will address myself directly to him. You say, sir, that government, or the government is divine. I deny it. There is no sense and no degree in which this is true.

But you say-to illustrate your statement, and render it at once plausible and palatable- agriculture is divine. It is necessary for man to till the soil. He finds indispensable means of support in so doing; therefore, agriculture is divinely ordained, or of God, in the same sense that I claim the government to be." But this is not saying anything-it is only seeming

to do so; it is only a blinder for stupid people. Whether you consciously intended it so to be or not, ity in another direction. Commerce is 'divine'; it is a necessary means of human progress, in all except the savage state. Navigation is divine; it is necesthe savage state. Navigation is divine; it is neces-lary. Sleep is doubly divine—an institution of the that the irrepressible conflict visitation is both epiv: in this it takes precedence of commerce, navigation and agriculture combined: it even more 'divine' than any government.

Give us a sermon, some afternoon, on this, and illustrate it by the drowey hearers you would have; and any one of them can excuse himself on the double ground of the necessity [divinity ?] of sleep, and the unutterable folly and dulness of a sermon trying to

Fishing is divine; and he who goes out to fish merely for sport, can excuse his needless and cruel act in the same way that the pro-slavery Border Ruffian, with the government arms in his hands, can excuse his infernal deeds, because he acts in the name of law and order,' and under the sanction of a 'divine' institution-the Rev. Mr. Richardson being witness So, to speak of a government as being 'divine,' in this sense, is altogether stuff and nonsense."

I know you go on to say, But I am not claiming any particular form of government to be divine; only the substance or essence thereof is so.

This, again, is a second method of saying nothing, and teaching a falsehood at the same time. For what does your Border Ruffian know about government in the abstract, or government merely as a conscious ides? Government to him is the government with some corrupt Buchanan at the head, and some drunken Atchison at the tail. I do not wish to say you mean a falsehood; but you know, and I know, and the world knows, that whatever freight of idea leaves the storehouse of your mind, nine-tenths of your hearers will only receive what the Border Ruffian receives, the idea that 'law is law,' and 'order is order,' and that whatever claims to be the government an intolerably, unscrupulous and wicked lie. It has been uttered by the priest, and responded to by the king, till it is threadbare, and it is time to neil it to the wall forever.

ment? You are not an idiot-I am not vain enough to suppose further or faster than you. And you know better than I, that a last analysis of government gives you the naked, simple law of individual responsibility, by which one feels constrained to do certain things, only says, 'Obey,' and disdains slike to coax, argue, or scare. That indefinable something is divine,

I deny it. It is human, wholly and only human So far as you or I know anything or can feel anything in regard to it, it is a Ausses condition; an indispensable adjunct or inseparable part of human nature, and is not divine in any sense or degree that human feel-And all forms of government hitherto provalen

sees of gallows, jail, jury, source and the cumber-se mechinary of compulsory law? If not, where your confidence in the 'divine' authance of govent? Will you then rely on shadows, and

fet the substance go?

It is time to leave off such nonsense. At one man said of the idea of this sermon, so say I. Let us than here a decently respectable summa government; we have borne the 'divine' long enough.

The fact is, we are using words at random, and in a dishonest way. Anything thought to be specially worthy and plessent we call 'divine,' and this way of using the word makes every crime, curse and shame in the land 'divine,' for there is always somebody to think it a necessity. And, if such views are not esentially Pantheism, in the very worst form, I know nothing about it. Now, friend Richardson, you know that in this

ountry every seventh man is a slave-that 'respectable white' men are thrown into prison without 'due process of law '-that this ten times divine government (I hope you are sick of the term) is not strong enough to prevent a poor book-pedjer from being dipped in tax and burned to death at the nod of

mmented on maintaining his position by a manipuat all, however neatly and elaborately performed, is but harm ; to strengthen the chains of the slave, and hinder the general progress of the community toward individual self-government, the ultimate of democ-

And I claim that a large proportion of the relisopious selections of Scripture beating upon the duties gious teaching of this slavery-ridden, war-making

And I ask all men whom this may reach to take notice, carefully observe and weigh every thing in this direction that comes within the range of their observation, to see whether these claims are unfounded, hasty or unjust. Serious and severe I know they are; bitter in spirit I know they are not.

And, having borne the testimony of my convictions against what I conceive to be your errors, I can A. P. B. hear you again.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. LETTER TO A PRIEND

Knowing that you are much interested in whatever pertains to the irrepressible conflict, and not being entirely indifferent thereto myself, I take pleasure in giving you the earliest information of a new outbreak, in an unexpected quarter, of this vexatious visitation, which, like the frogs of Egypt, seems destined to overspread and affect everything in the land, coming up even into the very 'kneeding-troughs,'-that is, into the troughs needing it. Probably it is a long time since you have read that piece of ancient history which tells of the troubles that once befell the people whose land was watered by the Nile. Allow me, therefore, to suggest that you turn to it

at your earliest convenience, and read it. You will find that sundry plagues, including the frog visitation, were let loose upon that people on account of their slaveholding-because their ruler refused to let the slaves go free. You will also find that there are some striking coincidences between the state of things that then existed in Egypt, and those that obtain at the present time in this country. Now, who knows but that the whole thing is typical, and that the slaves of this Christian land will, ere long, go out free, taking with them much substance, including jewels of silver and gold borrowed of their oppressors? In regard to this visitation of ours, called the irrepressible conflict, under which a considerable portion of our people are now suffering, the moral doctors, I am told, differ as much as do the M. Ds. about the cattle disease; some claiming that it is contagious; others, that it is purely epidemical; and there is a right smart chance for much clever argument to be wasted on both sides, as is usual in such cases. There is one fact, however, that seems to give the epidemicals some advantage it is this-the conflict not unfrequently breaks out and have been the most stringent. But, without troubling you with my reasons for so doing, I will just say that dowed, is bound to spread; and all those who fear its approach, and wish to ' have it as lightly as possible," had better begin without delay ' to diet ' for it. Although it rages ofttimes in persons who have previously been inoculatated with a similar, but less virulent malady, still, when those who have not thus protected themselves come in contact with those who are laboring under the modified disease, if they become af facted therewith at all, they are sure to take and de-

velop the worst virus of the malady; and you will see in the information that follows, that which seems to confirm the truth of this statement. I am told by reliable persons, who assume to know whereof they affirm, that the irrepressible conflict is raging, at this present writing, in one of our city churches here in Springfield, -a church, which, from its location, necessarily takes a Southern view of the city, and by virtue of the instincts of most of its leading members, has hitherto taken a . South-side view of slavery. Not long since, one of its officers, who tive of 'J. B.,' commenced agitating the church on the subject of slavery, very much to the surprise,

has all along been a hunker Democrat, and is a relagrief and mortification of the solid members of the hurch : insisting, at their missionary meetings, on the impropriety and inconsistency of laboring for the heathen soroud, while professed Christians all around us consent to the forced heathenism of four millions of slaves in our very midst. This necessarily created no small stir, under th ordmunion cloth; the elders and minister, insisting that the sgitation must cease, and the refra member as resolutely insisting on being heard. Thu it appears the irrepressible conflict is fairly launched where little danger of that cort was apprehende

either by the profane without, or by the elect within and by an individual, too; who, until within a abor time ago, was supposed to be perfectly 'sound on the grose.' Circumstances, which I will not stop to negrets, had, more than a year since, somewhat predisposed this member to take the infection of antislavery into his system, under the influence of which, after a time, he gave up the New York, Observer and took the Independent instead, and from the mild and modified type of anti-slavery developed by that sheet, he is supposed; by some, to have caught what is feared, by others, may prove to be unmitigated Abolitionism.

I shall watch this speck of the irrepressible or

with interest, and if anything more, worthy of note transpires, will endeavor to keep you advised of the Yours, truly,

en pronounce.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLENS

WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a

BURGPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substan

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most dath.

guished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others. all others

· IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative

We can answer this question by saying the ve-have already seen persons who have derived bands from it. Persons personally known to us have come volume.

rily, and told us of good results to either threaden or friends, who have used it before it became know in St. Louis. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE be

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a var desirable article for the toilet." Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass,

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. MRS. S. A. Brithy of confidence.

Philadelphia Christian Chronish

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. At. LEN's as the Hair Restorer. N. Y. Independent,

Mas. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE RESTORES ha Mas. S. A. Allen at the head of all articles of the kind.'

Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy."

Knozville Presbyterian Witness There never has been a prescription of remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advents, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEY'S.

Buffalo Christian Advocate Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL TOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect ual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER will do this. U. S. Journel.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted a the greatest discovery of the present day, it is re-freshing to come across that which is what it re-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mr. 8 A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. AT EL M. aistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless, it being a chemical compound of ingredient calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair. Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston, Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD's Han RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, ros-SESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A DY There is no Hair preparation, we believe that has

working than preparation, we center, that he acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Alter's Workin's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and he mover falled, in a single instance, to produce the ood effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprie or. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the ' World's Hair Restorer. Newark Register.

LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has schieved, fully matrate that its efficacy is generally appreciate Rahway Register. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES. The

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. At-

most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable. Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y. From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly reommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform.
We therefore most condially commend it to the ac-

tice and use of those of our readers who need a re-medial agent of this cnaracter.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Would's Hair Restorre-As we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inthat she had attained the age of sixty. So wein-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the maturned or fallen off. But our friend read the papore, and acquainted herself with the various rea-dies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain 'Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions and before a yes had passed, she assured us that she had as lexious, even and beautiful head of hair, as when the was but sixteen years old. Her statement was co-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood then were informed that it the same neignorhood neighborhood were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribuns.

We are satisfied that the statements made in advertisement of Mrs. S. A. Allex's World' Hall Restorers are correct. Boston Olive Branch. Its remarkable "ccess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means incined omit 'Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HARR REST mr. Ars. S. A. Allen's World's Hark Estration.

It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its steel-lence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by acores and hundreds of the most respectible persons.

Rahway Advocate and Regular.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S AIR RISTORES is the best preparation extant for the various diseases indident to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however grey, to the natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, in rigersing, and beautifying the hair fully established by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitation, which have been successfully palmed off in sumrous Instances, upon the public as genuine.

*This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses more of the burning, cautering power of the old dyes, but gives the hair a health, right appearance almost instantaneously. The Resemble

eppearance almost instantaneously. The Especial is easily applied, and soil not stain the facet him. The Country in every instance, if applied cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia Those unsuccessful with other articles can by the with success.

In is just what is purports to be. Cleve. Leads We might swell this list, but if not convint

they are superseding, all others these the United States.

It does not soit or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U.S., Cola, of wholesale and retail merchants in the U.S., Cola, of the

DEPOT 368 BROOMS STREET, N. L. where address all letters and lequires.

Where address all letters and lequires.

Some dealers try to gal) articles instead of the on which 'they make more 'rout. Write to Deal for circular, terms and information. Genuins into ed. Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in tak. Bey are of commentation.

See next issue of this Paper for were infi-or send to Depot for Circulars. FOR SALE EVERY WHERE