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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

VOL. XXX. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1545.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SPEECH OF A DOUGLAS MAN.

Mr. Gaulden, of Georgia, who assisted to place amination Stephen A. Douglas, made the following interesting speech in the Baltimore Convenas, which we commend to the consideration of the herias men in Bucks county. He is a nigger us, and goes in for 'niggera'. W. President and Gentlemen of the Convention :

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President and Gentlemen of the Convention at a State Convention and by the Convention at a state Convention and by the Convention at a state of the Convention at that I have a right here to speak to the great actatic party of the United States. I have a sained, as a citizen of these United States, to the elements of disruption and disorganisation ich seem to prevail in the midst of this most ingent assembly. I have felt that the experiment e capability of man for self-government was ty was about shricking to leave the world. trust that this may be the darkest bour just the day; and that from these elements of disple here assembled may be able to devise a on which the great Democratic party of the another victors to the many we have already

am an advocate for againtaining the integrity of he National Democratio marky; I belong to the exthe word, aye, and an African slave-trade man. applause and laughter.) The institution of Slarecr. as I have said elsewhere, has done more to advace the prosperity and intelligence of the white na. and of the human race, than all else together. I believe it to be founded upon the law of Nature, as spon the law of God; I believe it to be a blesswall races. I believe that liberty would not alrest in this Western World except by mainname the integrity of the great National Demo-rate party. (Applause.) As for this 'Irrepressi-te Conflict' party, with their service ranks now may to march down upon us, I have no faith in it, epublican, in everything that is opposed to human progress; while I understand the idea of the great regress, while I diddenant she had lot of great Animal Democratic party to be non-intervention to its broadest sense. (Applause.) Now, my North-era friends, I do not know that I can do anything Georgia to reconcile these matters; but whatever cas do I will do. (Applaces.)

l ar that our friends in Georgia, who are crying at for protection to Slavery in the Territories, are stresting a mere theory, a mere abstraction, a thus that is not and cannot be. They would do much better if they would demand protection from General Government, and have a line of police stablished along the border of the Slave States, to aich and hang the thieving Abolitionists who are scaling our niggers. (Laughter and applause.) practical, (Renewed laughter and applause.) triling and slave-breeding State of Virginia .-

(Laughter.)
Delegate from Virginia. I call the gentleman to order. He casts an imputation upon Virginia, by calling her the 'slave-breeding State of Virginia.'
Mr Gaulden. Well, I will say the slave-breeding State of Georgia, then. I glory in being a slave-broder myself. (Loud laughter.) I will face the mose myself, and I have got as many negroes as any man from the State of Virginia. And as I invited the gentlemen of this Convention at Charleston to visit my plantation, I will say again that, if hey will come to me, I will show them as fine a lot of agrees, and the pure African, too, as they can fad anywhere. And I will show them as handsome a set of little children there as can be seen, (laughter.) and any quantity of them, too. (Renewed laughter.) And I wish that Virginia may be as god a slave-trading and slave-breeding State as Georgia; and in saying that I do not mean to be brespectful to Virginia, but I do not mean to odge the question at all.

And now, while I am up, I want to put my veto appa see thing. I know that I am not going to be splauded in what I say; but seed sown in good time will bring forth fruit; and though you may as now that I am wrong, yet I think I shall live to see the day when the doctrines which I advocate to aight will be the doctrines of Massachusetts and

of the North; for, Truth crushed to earth will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers;
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

I my I go for non-intervention in the broadest I say I go for non-intervention in the broadest was of the term. I say that this whole thing should be taken out of the hands of the General Government. I say it is all wrong to be spending two or three millions of dollars annually from our pexets, and atcrificing thousands of lives upon the coast of Africa, in that terrible clime, to prevent for going there to get a few negroes. If it is right for us to go to Virginia and buy a negro and pay \$2.000 for him, it is legally right for us to go to Africa, where we can get them for \$50. (Applause and laughter.) Here is the condition we are placed it, and you may as well some to your senses and has the music.

There are 2000 of our negroes now down at Key West begging and pleading not to be sent back. If they should be sent back, what would be the result? On-half of them would die before they got there, ose half of them would die before they got there, and the other half would be turned upon the coast of Liberia, among atrangers, to be eaten up by cannibals, or be caught and sold again, or die of starvation; and this you call humanity. I say it is piray. I say that our Government is acting against right and reason in this matter. And if the Southern sen had the spunk and spirit to come right up and face the North, I believe the Northern Democray, at least, would some to the true doctrine of

ncy, at least, would come to the true doctrine of Ppular sovereignty and non-intervention. (Applace and lengther.)

Think of it, too! Two thousand of these poor barbarians from Africa, eaught within the last four Think of it, too! Two thousand of these poor burbarians from Africa, caught within the last four weeks, and kept upon that miserable Island of Key West, dying there from disease and starvation, and what do not die are to be sent back by our Government at an expense of one or two millions, though they are pleading and begging not to be sent back and landed upon the coast of Africa. It is cruel, inheman, wrong, and I appeal to the good sense of the American nation against it. Look at John Bell. He has bound us to catch all we can and send them back at an expense of \$25 per head. We send them back at an expense of \$25 per head. We send them back at an expense of \$25 per head.

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat. Letter of Mr. Booth-Despotism over the Boul.

To the Editors of the Free Democrat:

I learn that it is reported, that it is my own fault firm, a courage as unflinching, and a hope as obcertant I am now in prison, and that I could be reliated, at any time, for the asking; and that there jailers show in the service of Freedom, as my kideappers and are not wanting Republicans who say, that if I am I liberty is a crime, and the love of it a felany, not willing to ask for pardon. I ought not to be reliable are I liberty is a crime, and the love of it a felany, and the love of it a felany and the love of it a felan are not wanting Republicans who say, that if I am not willing to ask for pardon, I ought not to be re-

leased. Let me state the matter fairly.
The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the Act under which I was convicted was unconstitutional, was no law—not voidable, but void—
and discharged me from the sentence of the United
States District Court. By this decision, it pledged
the power, authority and sovereignty of the State
for the protection of my liberty against any attempted enforcement of the original sentence. That tempted enforcement of the original sentence. That decision of our Supreme Court stands unreversed as the law of this State, for it refused obedience to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, requiring it to reverse its decision, and denied its

appellate jurisdiction.
The State, then, by its highest tribunal, has declared me innocent, and fully entitled to its protection from arrest and imprisonment. Its Executive. Gov. Randall, in his Annual Message, referring approvingly to the decision of the Supreme Court, Free Democrat, a Republican paper, in relation to declared it to be the law of Wisconsin, and volunthop preceding. We carnestly commend it to the tarily pledged all the power of the State to see it attention of our readers:

right to hold me thus, than they have to imprison Judge Cole or Gov. Randall, without the pretense of authority of law ..

Now, what am I asked to do, to entitle me to a

release?

1. To deny the faith of Wisconsin, by acknowledging that the writ of Habeas Corpus and the Right of Trial by Jury may be constitutionally abolished, and that an unconstitutional Act—a nul-

of nature's God. But I intend to raise my voice against it, humble as it is.

Now, this may be a secondary question before me the great Democratic party. Let us ship the Black Republicans, it is any in the fight, and when we have settled these things, let us win the fight, and when we have settled these things, let us and the fight and when we have settled these things, let us and the fight. Leannet do what is required for my make will be right. But ? Courty (Pe.) Intelligence.

SELECTIONS.

From the Principia.

Is WISCONSIN A SOVERBION STATEP The world is likely to get ample evidence that a people who cannot demand a National Abollion of Slavery for four of infringing the 'State Ruja's of elaverbolers to conslave their fellow-circles, will be rived to maintain their court. State Rights, to protect freedom begets consolidation for despotes me for the world still and protection. The democratic meaning and work his despotes will be reasoned to maintain their court. State Rights, to protect freedom begets consolidation for despotes me Read and see:—

From the Witnessian Product.

From the Witnessian Product and the protection of the Rujablian party of the source of the Rujablian party to protect freedom . The dead of 'consolidation' for despotes me results and when we have seen the results and the expension of the Rujablian party to protect freedom. The dead of 'consolidation' for despotes me read of the protect freedom. The dead of 'consolidation' for despotes me Read and see:—

From the Witnessian Product the seed of 'consolidation' for despotes me read the read of 'consolidation' for despotes me Read and see:—

From the Witnessian Product the seed of 'consolidation' for despotes me read the read of 'consolidation' for despotes of the Rujablian and the read of 'consolidat me, I shall not be found among the recreats to lib-erty, and that I shall be able to oppose to the des-

> then am I justly imprisoned. But if it be the foundation and corner stone of our Republican edifice, and the permeating spirit of all our Repub-lican institutions, then is my continued imprison-

not long ago, Senator Durkee sayer. How strange it is, that you have to lie in jail, contrary to the law of our State! Is there not virtue enough in the people to maintain their own honor and vindicate the decision of their own Courts?

I leave this question for the people to answer. U. S. Custom House, June 28, 1860.

The following is an editorial of the Wisconsin

The Case of S. M. Booth.

I have, then, the judicial decree, and the Executive pledge—the word and oath of the State—guaranteeing my liberty. I have also the declaration of every Republican paper in the State, at the time of my discharge, and the resolutions of more than a hundred public meetings, in favor of the decision of the Supreme Court, and of sustaining me in the position I had taken.

I have also the Legislative action of the State in my favor, declaring slave judgments void, and punishing, with fine and imprisonment, all who recommit and re-imprison for the same cause, one who has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Case of S. M. Booth.

We yesterday published a communication from Mr. Booth, on which we had not time to comment, stating the conditions on which he is held as a prisoner in the U.S. Custom House, the rejection of the petition of leading Democrats in his behalf, the reasons why he cannot comply with the requirements demanded of him by the powers at Washington, as a pre-requisite to his release, and the position the State sustains to him, in this case, by virtue of the official acts of its Judiciary. Executive and Legislature, and the declarations and plodges of the press and people of Wisconsin. His statement who has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

I have, then, the Judicial, the Executive, and the legislative authority of the State for saying that I of the course has pursued since his imprison and those who now hold me a prisoner have no more who have a spark of manhood remaining in their inches the hold me a prisoner have no more who have a spark of manhood remaining in their souls. The diabolical Fugitive Slave Act he refuses to recognize as a law, and he declines to ask pardon for an act which his conscience approves, and which the good and liberty-loving of all countries must

the good and liberty-loving of all countries must honor. And he is right.

But no outsider, who has done nothing to relieve him, could blame him had he yielded the point in controversy, and acknowledged the righteousness of the Fugitive Act, and the justice of his imprisonment, by asking the President to pardon him. True, the Slave Power would have triumphed, in such a case, not only over him hat over the State of

The stray the field of Wisconder, by acknowledged the the wint of Haden Corpus and the Right of Train by Jury may be emultiviscently the Right of Train by Jury may be emultiviscently the Right of Train by Jury may be emultiviscently the Right of Train by Jury may be emultiviscently adolescent the control of the properties of the people.

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4. The brown are appeared to the strain of the surprison, straining directly at the Besties of the people and the subscript of Jaconach. What General Poptitions of Jaconach What General Republicants and the surprison, straining directly when the comments of the properties of the surprison, straining directly when the comments of the properties of the properties of the surprison, straining directly when the comments of the properties of the properties of the surprison of the surprison of the act of the surprison of the act of the surprison, straining directly at the Besties of the surprison of the act of the surprison of the surprison of the s

and pledge her authority and sovereignty to protect her citizens against the invasion of slave-patchers her citizens against the invasion of slave-natchers and kidnappers; hailed by the liberty-loving in her sister States as the first-born of Freedom, as the only practically free State, as the pioneer in a legal vindication of the Constitution from slaveholding perversions and interpretations; which made the Declaration of independence a reality, and gave assurance that liberty dwelt in the organic law and interpretations; which made the control of the property of the propert insurance that herry, aweit in the organic law and inspired her judges to do justice. Wisconsin, brave and honored and glorious for her fealty to Freedom, up to the first day of March, 1860, where stands she now? Judge Miller drew his pen across the judgment of her Supreme Court, and it is annulled. He orders a citizen imprisoned whom the State has released, the State yields and acknowledges his diothe supreme authority, and the will of Judge Miller the supreme law in Wisconsin. Well may Senator Durkee ask, is surprise. 'Is there not virtue
enough in the people to maintain their own honor,
and vindicate the decisions of their own honor.
We believe there is, and that all the people need is
to have the way pointed out to them is which they
can art. We shall have something further to sugconst hereafter. the supreme authority, and the will of Judge Mil-

> From the N. Y. Tribune. TIMES CHANGE.

The deputies of the Russian nobility convocated at St. Petersburg to take the final measures for the emancipation of their serfs, after having fluished their task, commemorated by a great public dinner. their task, commemorated by a great public dinner. I will proceed to announce certain deductions which the happy issue of their labors. Among the numerous high officials invited on that occasion was Mr. Bulgakoff, Under-Secretary of State and assistant of Count Paulin, the President of the Buard of Emancipation and Minister of Justice.

Mr. Bulgakoff offered four toasts. The first was

the mines of the Ural Mountains and in the regions of Orenburg, and the seris of the neighboring districts. The insurrection spread like lightning. The insurgents seized or destroyed several forts constructed in the steppes, and they beseiged the city of Orenburg, but were repulsed. When they alterwards crossed the Volga, the seris rose, increasing in numbers at every step, from the peasantry of the interior, and dragged their masters in chains to the interior, and dragged their masters in chains to the feet of the liberator. Soldiers sent against him joined his revolutionary standard, and several Generals of Oatharine 1t. were routed. Pugatsbeff took various citics, and burned Saratoff and Kasan-More than thirteen hundred nobles, civil and military, officials and priests, were hanged or shot-

The nobility every where fied to the city of Moscow, whose very walls quaked with terror. This insurrection was the only event which ever shook the throne of Catharine II., and many evidences of her uneasiness are found in her correspondence with Voltaire, and in the advice she alterward gave, in 1775, to Gaorge III. of England.

At last, by the united efforts of Suwaroff and Michelson. Pagatshelf a army was destroyed, and he himself, betrayed by his immediate followers, was delivered to Count Panin, the elter eye of the Empress, and brought to Moscow. Count Panin struck the chained prisoner in the face, and tore his beard in public before the assembled multitude. Pugatshelf was beheaded. The head was preserved, but the body was quartered and exposed at the various gates of the capital. After a few days, the remains were burnt, and the ashes fired in the air from a cannon.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION, Delivered from the Rock above the Grave of Capt. JOHN BROWN, at North Elba, N. Y., by the Rev. LUTHER LER, of Chagrin Falls, Ouyahoga Co., Ohio.

The extreme length of Dr. Lee's address preents the publication of it entire. It is a very cloquent statement of the principles of the Declaration f Independence, and a logical deduction of those principles, applied to the crime of slavery-the herolo attempt of John Brown to let the captive go free—the subsequent execution of that noble man by the organized piracy of Virginia—the right of the the organized piracy of Virginia—the right of the tatorship. No erf ever obeyed his master, no slave ever submitted to his owner, with more quietness, docility and readiness, than the great State of Wisconsin has submitted to the autocracy of Judge of those who believe in liberty for themselves to aid Miller. Its courts, its authority, its sovereignty, the enslaved by such means as conscience dictates, its liberties have all been, whistled down the wind, and the apportunities demand. The latter half of the as the playthings of a despot, and if this usurpation oration, being more especially appropriate to the cocasion which had caused the convening of the assem-

> the days of the year, rallying the people, kindling liberty fires, waking the booming cannon, and filling a nation's heart with joy at its annual return. What now remains to finish my discourse is to make an application of the principles that have been established to current events, and present and prospective duties. will proceed to announce certain deductions which

of course to Alexander II., the benevolent sovereign and liberator; two others were addressed to the cause itself and to the nobility; and a fourth to the memory of Emilian Pugatsheff, the first emancipator of Russian serfs.

In 1774, Emilian Pugatsheff, a Cossack serf of submit, if at all, is a matter of expediency and policy, one of the nobles, ran away from his master, called to be decided by their own judgments, in the light of to arms the Cossacks of the Ural, the convicts in the mines of the Ural Mountains and in the rugions infracted, and in view of all the circumstances that af-

> and waked the booming cannon—they petitioned in the voice of war-thunder. Could our fathers have seen, that by enduring one or two years, they would secure all their rights without blood, they would not have been justified in kindling the fires of a seven years' war.
> The same principle holds good now in regard to

the great question of human rights in this land. The government of these United States has proved destructive to the rights with which our fathers declared all men to be endowed by their Creator, and which they supported with their fortunes, their lives, and their more sacred honor. This government has employed all its influence and power to crush out liberty and extend human bondage, and consequently is without morally hinding force, and exists by mere sufference. No man is bound to submit to it, or obey it, upon principle; and how long it shall be endured it, upon principle; and how long it shall be endured in a matter of expediency and policy, to be settled in the light of the principles of action already explained above. If there is rational ground yet left upon which to base an honest hope of being able to take the government out of the hands of oppressors and alevery propagandista, and put it into the hands of liberty-loving men, and turn it to the support of human rights and universal freedom by means legitimate to the Constitution, and without blood, there is BUBBIAN EMANCIPATION—ITS EFFECTS.

The Tribune translates from the correspondence of Le Nord as follows:—

Since the great problem of the emancipation of the surfs has been definitely resolved upon, the noble cause of national civilization, so intimately connected with emancipation and its indispensable complement, has been making notable progress day by day.

If forbearance is a duty, to-day, it is not because day by day.

with emancipation and its indispensable complement, has been making notable progress day by day.

Our papers are filled with news, which comes to them from all parts of the country, of the cetablishment of free schools and of Sunday-schools, levery day sees now schools and of Sunday-schools, levery day sees now schools appeal of a character to attract and to educate the lower classes of the population. They are already very numerous and cattered over the whole extent of the country. Not to speak of the two capitals, where they are notonger a new thing, we see them starting up in remove hamlete and villages, under the patronage at the landholders, or some other public-spirited percents.

have a right, at any time, to take their liberty, in any way in which they can get it. I say, the slave has a delice right to take his liberty in any way, provided he does at 11 not inflict more evil upon his oppressors than is us-

It has been shown that a right to liberty nee rily implies that every thing is wrong which conflicts with that right to liberty, for rights never can conflict with each other. Every thing which stands in the way of the slave's liberty stands in its own wrong, and may be rightfully put out of the way. An inalienable right to liberty includes a right to every thing clas, and to do every thing which is essential to the maintenance of that right to liberty. If money, horse, or a boat, will enable a slave to secure his liberty, and he cannot secure it without he has a right to take them, because his right to liberty is inalienable, and greater than another man's right to property, which is not inclienable, and the smaller right is lost in the greater, as rights cannot conflict. I place this on the ground of necessity, and the law of necessity knows no higher law; it is the law of nature, of which God is the author. It is not theft for a starving man to take so much bread as will preserve his life, because his right to live is greater than a man's right to a piece of bread which is not essential to his life. But liberty is before life, and if a man may take bread, a boat or a borse to save his life, which all admit, much more can be rightfully take them to preserve his liberty. If life may be taken to save life, much more may it be taken to preserve liberty, without which life is not worth preserving. As liberty is before life in importance, and as our right to liberty is inalienable, we have a right to strike through and strike down whatever rises beween us and our liberty. This was the foundation principle of the Revolution, and is emphatically the American idea. If the slaves could rise to-day, and by force and arms take and hold their liberty, the Declaration of Independence, with the practical comment upon the same, would justify them in so doing. The slaves in this land are now nearly twice as many

as the entire population of the country when the fires

of the Revolution were kindled; and if we may be-

lieve Mr. Jefferson, one hour of their bondage is

fraught with more misery than ages of that our fa-

hers rose in rebellion to oppose. More, he affirms

that in case they strike for freedom, the Almighte

has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a

if slavery is not pesseably abolished, before the

crushed and groaning and heaving mass of human-

ity shall burst out and blaze with the fires of ven-

cance, which may not take long. When we consider

that the slaves are now increasing at the rate of one

hundred thousand per sanum, and that the increase will be greater and greater as the whole number

ontest.' Come that contest must, and come it will,

can long be held in such cruel bondage. It is a settled question, that we have got to go to work in carnest and abolish slavery in the use of caccable means, or it will abolish itself in a few cars, in revolution and blood. That will be a day of error. When those long-crushed spirits shall life up their heads for a last struggle, and those fettered imbe shall, with the convulsive power of desperation, shake off their chains, when the long pent-up olcanic fires of wrath shall break out, and the dark, deep, accumulating reservoir of vengeance shall uncoom itself, and beich forth its unrestrained billows, a scene will be presented in view of which the brave

will tremble and the strong will fly or fall.

3. Another understable consequence of the princi-les established is that all honest, carnest levers of uman rights and human liberty have a part to play n the great national drams, the curtain of which is already being drawn aside for action. We cannot be neutral if we would. There is an irrepressible conflict' between liberty and elavery, and the slaves must be made free, or free laboring men and women must be made slaves. But were it not so, if we could, as some fossil divines and politicisms profess to do, ignore the question, and look on with cold indifference, and only whisper, Be still be still !- don't get excited !--don't agitate the question ! -- God and umanity forbid that we should do so. God commands, 'Remember those in bonds as bound with them'; and our natural love of liberty, and the living spirit of Christianity, and the stirring sucry of this progressive age, must and will wake all but the fossilized to the conflict. If it be right for a slave to escape from his bondage, it must be right, and a duty, to help him in his flight, as his necessity may de-mand and our opportunity may allow. If it would be right for the flying slave to strike down his pursue as a last resort, it would be right for us to strike for him as a last resort. When the time shall come that the oppressed shall feel prepared to strike for free-dom, it will be the right and duty of freemen, to strike with and for them. If this is not true, why did our fathers invoke and receive the aid of France t and why has the nation embalmed the name of La-Fayette, who came at his own charges and joined in the strife, and bared his youthful becom to the storm). So sure as the pame of La-Payerse is ored by this nation, so sufe does the nation is right to help the oppressed in their struggle for lib-City.

These views may be regarded as too radi

revolutionary. If they are revolutionary, they are suited to the necessities of these times, for what is wrong needs revolutionaing. Home may pronounce them wrong, for no other reason than that they are too coveredly to own that they believe them to be true. But they are the continuous of manifed, they are the continuous of manifed, they are the continuous of manifed, they are the continuests of this matern, Badical and ever tionary in they are, they represent the copy American idea on the subject. The American is, to live free, by dis in a glamous battle for lite The language of Patrick Henry represents the Am-ions idea; its represents the universal lover of him-ity, when it speaks out, unsephieterate and univer-ted—I is life up done, or pome as levies, as to be p charact at the price of chains and alterny). Fortice

ned thy out she red en's server offi-est,) and nost use Wil-nity Al-Ed-and

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ent just as glorious a sentiment, bursting from the soul of every slave to-day, as when they were uttered by the immertal Henry. Deny the doctrine I have maintained, and you deny all Independence, and you rob this glorious Fourth of in which tresson was conceived, and a horrible rebel-lion was born and baptised in blood; you turn the revolutionary battle-fields of glory into shame and disgrace, where our fathers committed wholesale murder, and gloated over scenes of human slaughter and blood, and stained themselves with human gore. Deny these conclusions, and you turn Bunker Hill monument into a criminating witness, testifying to a nation's guilt, lifting its granite column high in the light of heaven, publishing, in the fissh of every sunbeam it reflects, the tresson, the rebellion and bloody crimes of our fathers. Deny these conclusions, and you at once recall the world-wide fame of Washingon and his compatriots, and hand over to future gen erations those heretofore honored names, disgraced, and branded as traitors and rebels. Will you do it? Will you do it to justify the present position of the nation in its guilty support of slavery ! To justify and perpetuate the most horrible system of human bondage under which humanity ever grouned, will you, by one blind dash of pro-slavery logic, blot out the glorious principles of the Declaration of American Independence, and all the glory our fathers won in their heroic and triumphant vindication of those principles, amid the toil, and danger, and blood, and are, and thunder, and storm of the revolutionary bat-

It cannot be. Truth yet has power to sway honest hearts; honor yet survives the degeneracy of the times, and the love of liberty yet glows in the hearts of those who dwell smid these rock-bound hills and in these mountain homes.

· Freedom's spirit has not fled. It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead
With the holy stars at night,

4. One other conclusion from the premises, which is clear and undeniable, is that the war waged against slavery, and in defence of human freedom, by John Brown, whose mortal part has found its place of last repose beneath the shadow of this rock, may be justifled upon principle. Standing as I do, on this national day, upon the rock that overhangs the grave of the first martyr to human freedom, executed according to the forms of American law, it is proper that I should embalm his memory with a few sulo gistic remarks.

On this subject, I shall speak freely and fearlessly, for I can afford so to speak. An expensive warfare in support of what I have believed to be right, against popular prejudice, from early manhood to hours age places me before you poor, hence with but few wants. with little of world popularity to save, and with but few friends to lose or preserve. In such circumstances, I car afford to be honest in the expression of my sentiments. I am no slave; I never was and never will be a slave:

They are slaves who fear to speak For the failen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink From the truth they needs must think; They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.'

John Brown was a noble son, descended from ble sires. Peter Brown was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came in the Mayflower, and found an asylum from oppression in this then new wild world, in 1620, of whom John Brown was a descendant of the sixth generation.

In regard to Capt. Brown as a private man, a good citizen, a warm and true friend, and an exemplary Christian, so far as I know, no one has ever heard or breathed harm of him. The only charges that have been filed against him in the Court of Public Opinion relate to his public life, commencing in Kansas, and ending at Harper's Ferry, and to this period of his life I shall confine my remarks.

In regard to his brief career in Kansas, I have no doubt a development of all the facts would not only fully justify him, but place him on the roll of the most brave and noble of heroes, Kansas had been consecrated to liberty by a solemn national act. That decree was revoked, and Kansas was thrown open to the polluting tread and the soil-cursing toil of bondmen, at the behest of slavery propagandists. But freemen settled there, as they had a right to do, and the noble sons of noble John Brown settled there, as they had a right to do, and slavery was likely to be out-voted ; for votes are the first weapons of freemen

'A weapon that comes down as still the snow flakes fall upon the sod, Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God.

Slavery then flew to arms, and undertook to kill or drive out all lovers of liberty, and to plant itself there by the power of the award. Border ruffians, in armed bands, stimulated by bad whiskey and a desire for plunder and outrage, invaded the Territory, atealing horses, burning houses, plundering villages, shooting peaceable citizens, and ravishing defenceless women. The United States government afforded no protection, but rather supported the invaders. It was in such circumstances that John Brown drew the aword in defence of liberty in Kansas, and I thank God to-day that he drew it not in vain. Before him many a craven heart quailed and many of freedom's foes licked the dust, and Kanses became free. I have no doubt that Kansas owes her freedom more to his firm, self-sacrificing, daring courage, than to any other agency; and Liberty and John Brown should be inscribed upon the banner of Kansas, so long as it shall wave over free men and free soil.

My only remaining point is, Mr. Brown's invasion of Virginia, which is the only ground upon which anything like a reasonable charge can be urged against him. winds for differed them of made at a land

Virginia I have not the means of knowing, but the matter wears that espect as the facts have been prosented to the public, and I feel bound to meet it in this form. L'do not take it upon myself to justify the invasion on the ground of expediency, policy or economy ; for want of a knowledge of his designs, plans, expected means, and expectations, I am unable to judge in regard to this view of the question. What I undertake to do, and all I undertake to do, is to vindicate his conduct upon principle. He may have erred in regard to time and manner and circumstances; but the principle involved I defend, upon the ground of the Declaration of American Indeenlence. All men have an inalienable right to liberty; slaves are men, and therefore slaves have an inalienable right to liberty. The slaves having a right to liberty, it is right for them to assert and maintain their right to liberty, and when they assert and main-

to defend liberty by the sword, thun had John Brown a right to take the sword on their behalf. Some indeed deny that it is right to use the sword for any defend liberty with the sword, can condenn John Brown, upon principle, for having taken the eword in behalf of the alayus. John Brown had just us good a right to go to Virginia, with the heaven-granted bill of human rights in his hand, and demand the surrender of the bondaren, as Ethan Allen had to go to Thomderoga and demand the surrender of the fort in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress; and if the former deserved to be a maintained, it is unsafe hung for his sot, the latter should have been hung (Christian men to live and we for his.

for his.

Should it be claimed that Mr. Brown's wrong.

Isy, not in drawing his sword in defence of liberty, but in drawing it against the laws of the State of Virginia, the reply is two-fold. First, the two things are identical. To draw the sword in defence of liberty what is a sword in defence of liberty, and in the ear of the world; and its voice of congrist, the reply is two-fold. First, the two things are identical. To draw the sword in defence of liberty what is swell louder and louder, until it shall rouse the irginia laws were against liberty, against man's in- be waked up and burn in the hours of the million allenable rights; hence, when Mr. Brown drew his as it burned on the fields of Concord and Bunker sword in violation of the laws of Virginia, his sword. Hill, and Monmouth, Saratogs, Cowpens and York, etruck for the right, and the sword of Virginia struck town; when the rallying cry shall again bs, Give for the wrong. The wrong, then, was not, on the me liberty, or give me death! The people are wakpart of Mr. Brown, but on the part of Virginia ing, and the day of liberty is at hanpart of Mr. Brown, but on the part of Virginia; secondly, the government of Virginia, being a slave, holding government, is destructive to human rights, and hence is wrong, and is without vitality, without binding force, and has no claim for support, and has no right to exist. If the slaves of Virginia could has no right to exist. If the slaves of Virginia could to-day overthrow the government, it would be in them patriotic, heroic, and virtuous; hence, for Capt.

Because it assemble for them, was no less patriotic. Brown to attempt it for shem, was no less patriotic, But Capt. Brown did not succeed. True, and there

are at least a few who deeply regret his failure. But success or defeat does not determine or change the right or the wrong of the cause. Had Washington and his compatriots failed, they would have been hung as high as John Brown was, and their names would have been sent down to posterity disgraced as traitors and rebels; but it would not have changed their real character, nor altered the justice of their cause. But a better future awaits the name of John Brown his name goes down as that of a patriot, a hero, a martyr and a saint. John Brown was an honest and brave man, who dared to do and to die for the right. No selfish considerations could have moved him; he had nothing to gain but a good conscience and the approbation of heaven; while he perilled all of earth for the good of the crushed and bleeding slave. For the benefit of the despised and outraged of earth he labored, suffered and died; and such a life, crowned with such a death, is a greater blessing to the world, and more precious in the sight of God, than brilliant talents, high-sounding titles, ruling power over wide-spread dominions, flashing domes, lofty thrones, crowned heads and mitred brows. These are all nothing in the eye of God, compared with honest, brave John Brown, dying in the cause of human rights. As in his life, so in his death, he combined the elements of a Christian and a hero. None but a Christian and a hero could pass through the scenes that he did, as he did, and die as he did. His dying testimony for the truth will yet do more for the slave than a living advocate can do. From the time he was overpowered and taken, he asserted the justice of his course, the injustice of slavery, and the right of the slave to his freedom; and this testimony he firmly uttered in the face of his capturers, in the face of his judges, and in the face of death. He neither denied nor sought to evade a single pinion he heldo, or a single act he had performed; his transparent soul was unveiled before those who sought occasion to take his life, who quailed before his firm integrity and open honesty.

very embodiment of the devilish spirit of alavery, when he looked upon the face of John Brown, cried out, 'He is the most honest, truthful and brave man England and Scotland to get funds to sustain it.' I ever saw.' His letters from prison to his family There is good reason to believe that the interrogation of the provided in the price of th and his friends were the breathings of the most pure tory thus set forth as a pretext for striking at Dr. Christianity, the most devoted patriotism, and the chever, at the very moment when he was on the most elevated heroism, and they deserve the point of caving the country, and when the cares balmed with his name. The calm and unruffled voyage left him neither time nor opportunity for manner in which he met death, though it was upon adequate self-defence, was prompted, indirectly at

of calm and last repose beneath the shadow of this rock; but his work is not done, and will not be done, until the fetter is rent from human limbs, until the shadow of the purishing of the Church of the Purishing dress, in behalf of the Church of the Purishing

their right to liberty, and when they assert and maintain their liberty, they stand in their own right, and all who oppose or rasis them stand in their own wrong. The slaves having a right to assert and maintains their liberty, other must have a right to exert and maintains their liberty, other must have a right to exert their right to liberty, and, to help them esite upon and maintains in their own was ted to the place of execution, calm and their liberty, and, to help them esite upon and maintains in their own was ted to the place of execution, calm and their liberty.

As elavery is a wrong, has no rights to exert their liberty, and is entitled to no protection, and as the alarm have an inalignable right to be few, the only fundamental question, on which the whole turns is balanced for the poor old plantaged must reflect to be not have mental question, on which the whole turns is have mental question, on a which the whole turns is have mental question, on a which the whole turns is have mental a right to defend liberty by the substitute of their own consciousness of the cally fundamental question, on a which the whole turns is being beyond, for the work of death and human carning matches, the cally fundamental question, on which the whole turns is being beyond, for the work of death and human carning the work of a friend. It does not be a substitute of the poor old plinted must reflect to be number.

If any man have a right to defend liberty by the substitute of their own consciousness of the call trained of the Church of the poor old plinted must reflect to be number.

It shall bleze in the lightning and speak in the thund

Till slavery's fetters are riven sunder, And freedom her rights has triumphantly won, And our country her garments of beauty put on. The forests shall know it, and lift up their voice.
To bid the green prairies and valleys rejoice;
And the Eather of Waters join Mexico's sea,
In the anthem of nature for millions set free.

When that day shall come-when the Declarat of Independence shall become a practical reality. the nation; -yes, I must insist upon the Declaration to maintain which my own father watched the camp fires of the Revolution for seven years, and fought through many a battle where brave companions around him licked the dust; -- when the Declaration of Independence shall be carried out in the land-when the ondman's chains shall be broken, and liberty shall be proclaimed through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, -then, if this mortal that stands before you shall still be above the sod, and this heart still beat and this head still think, then send for me again, and will come and once more stand upon this rock; and then let freemen rally, and let the freed alsve come and wave his unmanacled hands here, and we will raise one long loud hallelujah over the grave of Freedom's first martyr, and the nation shall respond in a loud Amen.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard THE INDEPENDENT AGAINST DR. CHEE A man's foes shall be they of his own househ

The hostility of The Independent to Dr. Cheever was exhibited, immediately before his departure for Great Britain, in an editorial article which, though abounding in professions of regard for him per sonally, was deliberately intended to turn away from him the sympathies of his Christian brethrer on the other side of the Atlantic, and to defeat his hopes of procuring from them the pecuniary aid which he and his friends believe is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, to carry them successfully through their struggle in behalf of a Free Pelipit and an Anti-Slavery Church in this corrupt city, where the popular religion is so degenerate that it offers no effectual resistance even to the revival of As when the Redeemer trod the walks of life, the foreign slave trade. The spology for this as levils witnessed to his incarnate divinity, crying out, sault upon one of its own 'Special Contributors' Thou art the Son of God,' so Governor Wise, the was found in an extract of a letter from 'a mer manner in which he met death, though it was upon the gallows, gives the clearest proof of the genuineness of his Christianity, and of the unyielding character of his heroism; they were both triumphant in death, and held the monster in chains while he breathed his soul out to God. He was carried to the place of execution, and ascended the steps and stood upon the falsal platform, with a soul as calm as a summer's vesper hour. In prospect of death, St. Paul wrote, 'I am ready to be offered'; but when John Brown was asked to give a signal when he should be ready, his reply was, 'I am always ready.'

John Brown is dead, and his dust has found its place of calm and last repose beneath the shadow of this rock; but his work is not done and will not been possoned by misrepresentations from has sought, through private channels, to awaken in Great Britain the very sentiment of distruct and bostlity toward Dr. Cheever which its correspondent reveals as crieting in his own mind.

The Independent's answer to its Glasgow corre-

dead, yet speaketh': his death speaks, his blood speaks, and there goes forth a voice from his grave and from this rock that overhangs it; and that voice, from year to year, shall

'Go forth with a trumpet's wound,
And tell to the nations round,
On the hills which our heroes trod,
In the shrines of the saints of God,
In the ruler's hall and the captive's prison,
That the alumber is broken, the sleepers are risen;
That the day of the scourge and the fetter is o'er,
And earth feels the tread of her freemen once more.'

The execution of John Brown and his compatriots has sent an awakening thrill to the heart of this nation, and is likely to do more than any other one event that has yet transpired to overthrow slavery.' It has exposed the weakness and dangerous character of slavery.' If Virginians understand themselves and their own system, and if their conduct is an index to what they think of their own condition, we have the Orthodox Churches of the article, the writer has the effrontery to offer a tribute of praise to Dr. Cheever for his fidely and to advise his friends are asking for anti-slavery in the form of a direct testimonial' to him! Very considerate, to must recard them as dwelling upon the boson of a Great Britain, against Dr. Cheever as about to must recard them as dwelling upon the boson of a Great Britain, against Dr. Cheever as about to be sure, after warning the Orthodox Churches of the sure warning the Orthodox Churches and their own system, and if their conduct is an index to what they think of their own condition, we must regard them as dwelling upon the bosom of a volcano, ready at any moment to break out and sweep them away with a deluge of fire.

Twenty-one men, officers and privates, with John Brown for commander-in-chief, made a stand at Harper's Ferry, and that town of brave Virginians, containing three thousand souls, submitted at discretion without a struggle, and the whole Commonwealth was seized with terror, and shook from centre to circumference as with an earthquake. Nor did the arce of the brave leaster, the fall of a portion and flight of the remainder, restore tranquillity and a sense of security. Their terror increased as imagination had time to work upon their fear. Alarm after alarm spread as on the wings of the wind; the moan of every breeze sounded like the breathing of an unseem foe; the song of the bird of night was, to their excited imaginations, a battle-cry, and the footsteps of harmless domestic animals became, in the cars of brave sentinels, the fearful tread of an invaling army.

alled upon, for the cause's sake, to lift up our voice in his behalf; how much more, in his absence, is it our duty to vindicate so faithful and devoted a champion of the cause we serve against assaults so anjust and malign?

1. The pretence of The Independent that the present distractions' in the Church of the Puri
for of him, the question would no doubt have unjeed and malign?

1. The pretence of The Independent that the present distinctions' in the Church of the Purishans have no connections whatever with the subject of alaxury, is reidene either of gross ignorance on its part or as quality gross reclusions of assertion. Having listened to nearly all the recent discussions its part or as quality gross realizable of a surery.

Is part or as equality gross reclusions of assertion. Having listened to nearly all the recent discussions in the Congregational bodies of New England, and as it is, systematically, in nearly all the ecclesisation for a fee issue, a real connected with the slavery question. They all sure upon the single issue, whether or the part of the congregation and the properties. They all sure upon the single issue, whether or the part of anti-slavery precising is well understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, the two principal editors of The Independent, in whose care the "fire and hammer of God's Word," as proclaimed from the pupil, in the negative and the pupils of the part of the par the pulpit. Dr. Cheever has gone abroad with the pendent, moved such amendments as brought the hearty sympathy and support of all but a fraction resolution into the shape in which it was finally the pulpit. Dr. Cheever has gone abroad with the hearty sympathy and support of all but a fraction of his congregation, Society and Church; and his Orthodox brethren on the other side of the water. Thompson, with an effrontery positively inimitable, may make in response to his appeals will be sacredly devoted to the support of a faithful but imperilled anti-slavery pulpit in New York. The 'expensive litigation' to which The Independent refers, if fully explained to Dr. Cheever's British friends, so far from offering any inducement for withholding their aid, could not fail to be regarded by them as a convincing proof of the unscrupulous and malignant character of the opposition waged against him, and of his need of sympathy and support. That litigation, moreover, is, we believe, on its very last legs, the main question having been already decided. The baseness of The Independent's intimation, that the money to be collected by Dr. Cheever is likely to be 'used to pay lawyer's fees,' is too palpable to need exposure.

2. The Independent is particularly anxious to convince Orthodox Abolitionists in England and Scotland that Dr. Cheever is not by any means a pre-eminent; example among American ministers of fidelity in explaint and an incendiary, they are able, by their very last legs, in the Atlantic that Dr. Cheever is by no means pre-eminent for hostility to slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of slavery in such a way as to arouse the hostility of burn him in effigy, and denounce him as a fantatic and an incendiary, they are able, by their greater skill and prudence, to do it 'without any trouble'whatever' wirmour art records of the property of

crass in our country requires? To preach earnessly example among American ministers of fidelity in preaching against slavery. Ob, no! he is quite an ordinary product and representative of Christian anti-slavery sentiment in the American Church!

Read The Independent's language:

Original crisis in our country requires? To preach earnessly and effectively against slavery in this great commercial capital of the land, at the present day, 'without any trouble,' is as impossible as it was for Jesus of Nazareth to rebuke the Scribes and Pharisees of Judes without exciting their wrathful hostility, or Read The Independent's language:

Dr. Cheever's tone of anti-slavery sentiment will be found as clear, strong, high and full as any ever uttered in the land of Wilberforce and Cowper. Yet Dr. Cheever himself is only a product and a representative of the genuine Christian anti-slavery sentiment in the United States. He was not an originator of that sentiment, and he has made no discovery of principles in advance of those laid down by the Phelpes, the Leavitts, the Tappans, who were its pioneers and early confessors. His manner is his own; his modes of action and expression are his own; his modes of action and expression are his own; individuality in these respects is the prerogative of genius—and often, as in his case, must searct itself against jeal. merely technical and formal testimony against slavery on a Thanksgiving or Fast day, when even pro-elavery cotton-merchants are willing to indulge their pastors in a little anti-slavery rhetoric, merely for the purpose of keeping the anti-slavery members of their congregation quiet; but he sets in array against it the whole artillery of God's Word, on the Sabbath day, and faithfully applies the princi-ples of Christianity, as related to this iniquity, to

the LeaVilla, the Tappane, who were in principes and early confesses. His meanter is his own, it is mode of actions and expression are his own i individually in these respects to the preceptive of guins—and often, as in this case, must assert itself against jest only and engagedism. But original and foreign to the property in the property in the property in the property of the property in the property of the property of the property of the property in the property of the property of the property of the property in the property of the pr

against slavery as a sin, and formed by Orthodox ministers and saymen to meet the alleged semples of those who, claiming to be sound abolitionists, asid they could not join the American Anti-Slavery Society on account of the bretical religious view popularly attributed to some of its leading near bers. The experiment made by the Church Anti-Slavery Society has proved incontestably that genuine, earnest, aggressive anti-slavery is no more acceptable to these pretenders when expoken by insensiving their professions, they would have railine eager by Garrison himself. If there had been any sineering in their professions, they would have railine eager by to the support of that Society, against which they could not urge the objections that they pretended had so long kept them from co-operation with the associations represented by The Standard. Dr. Cheever has acted with that Society from the start, and, for a time, he and a few others boped that it would prove a raillying point for the Erangelical Churches; but we venture to say that, at this hour, The Independent and the Congregational press of New England, in spite of their professions of anti-slavery, regard the Church Anti-Slavery Society with a hatred as unrelenting as that they bear toward the American Anti-Slavery Society with a hatred as unrelenting as that they bear toward the American Anti-Slavery Society itself. The feeling toward both organization accounted for by the fact that both alike deal with bear toward the American Anti-Slavery Society itself. The feeling toward both organization a accounted for by the fact that both alike deal with accounted so in, and will not tolerate any compressive with it or its supporters in the Church. The main with it or its supporters in the Church. The miss with it or its supporters in the Church. The Church Anti-Slavery Society does not, in our judgment, come quite up, in practice, in this last particular, to its own mark and ours; but it goes quite far enough to incur the deadly hostility of the great body of Orthodox churches and minister. The Orthodox Abolitionists of Great Britain may rest assured that there is no sincerity in the pretence that the American Anti-Slavery Society fails to secure the co-operation of the churches and ministers, not on account of its uncompromising position in regard to slavery, but in consequence ministers, not on account of its uncompromising position in regard to slavery, but in consequence of the religious heresies of its members. The Church Anti-Slavery Society, if it has done little else, has at least worked out this demonstration in such a way as to leave no farther ground for

terfuge. The animus of The Independent toward Dr. Cheever is clearly manifest in its adroit resettion of the story originating in the New York Observer, that a elayeholder was received and retained for years in the Church of the Puritans, with his years in the Church of the Furitans, with his knowledge and approbation, and finally dismissed as in good standing. Dr. Cheever long ago branded this story as a falsehood, and yet The Independent, while in one breath claiming to be his friend, rahm it out of the columns of the pro-slavery Observer, and parades it before the public as entitled to credit. The person on whose authority the tale is related is a malignant personal enemy of the Doctor, who left a mangnant personal enemy of the Doctor, who left the Church of the Puritans as long ago as 1856, because he could no longer abide his anti-slavery preaching. The Independent would seem inclined, in this conflict of testimony, to credit the word of an acknowldged man-stealer, rather than that of

Dr. Cheever.

—We have pursued this subject at greater length than we intended, but we have done no more than our duty, as the organ of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, in defending Dr. Cheever from the assaults of a journal which has power to do him injury only because its character and designs are not well understood.

From the N. Y. Tribune. INTERESTING FROM THE WEST INDIES.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SOLICITED TO EMBLES

IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.

St. THOMAS, W. I., July 8, 1860. There is indeed so little going on in this and our neighboring islands that could be of interest to the neighboring islands that could be of interest to the people of the metropolis and the citizens of the United States, that I had nothing worthy of communicating for a long time. Business is languid, if not dull—the trade of St. Thomas going down more and more since our old Spanish customers have found the way to New York. The sugar product of St. Croix sinks from year to year from want of laborers—one plantation after another being turned out so that in the course of a few years there will not be many sugar estates left on this once so wealthy and productive island. The impending calamity of the island, and the steps Government is about to take against the approaching ruin, are the topics of

my present communication.

About a week ago a Commissioner of the Danish Government, who is possessed of five plantations on the Island of St. Croix, left here en route for Washington, with a special mission to the United States Government. The object of this mission is to make treaty with the United States executive power for the purpose of getting a new stock of—(free or slave?)—laborers for the cane-fields of St. Croix. The Commissioner is to propose to your Government a treaty by which the latter, in order to mye a United States treasury by sending captured Africans to their homes, should take the shorter way of sendng such Africans to St. Croix, where they would be taken in apprenticeship, a la Francaise. This is, in short, what I was able to learn about the proposed treaty. How do you like the plan? If it were new and original, your New England and New York slavers might say that it was a good idea of a cunning head, and might base spon it a new plan of operations—if not so profitable as direct importaamurgle slaves into St. Croix under the colors of the United States. Such a treaty would undoubt-edly increase their activity; they would not fall to spend quite a nice amount of money for its promo-tion; and, instead of about 500 slave-ressels, you would have 1,000 leave your ports every year, who would practice their truffic in comparative security under the provisions of the proposed treaty. If even captured, they would easily find ways to gain the price for the 'apprentices;' and the whole setivity of your navy in this respect would prove a

big humbug.

The strangest feature in the whole matter is that

Chamberlain and the Commissioner — a Danish Chamberlain and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the Danish West India Islands-ie the very same person who once advocated the emancipation of slaves in St. Croix by every means in his reach, and who, after the emancipation had taken place, was among the first to draw the indemnification for the slaves be

had lost.
This is what I could learn in a harry, as I wished to give you early notice of the matter in question. I hope it will suffice to have your Washington correspondents on the alert. I can now only hint at the thing, which is here kept as secret as possible; but these hints, as scanty as they are, will be enough for you to make comething of them.

LATE FROM THE SLAVING FLEET. By a recent arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn that there were seven American ressels in the Congo rive, June 4, trading, of course, but the names of which June 4, trading, of course, but the names of which were not reported. English croisers had been alongside of them all; found that they were not to be boarded with impunity, and prudently hauled off, as several officers had recently been reprimanded by the Admiralty for going on board American vessels without permission. Incidentally we have been informed that a regular fleet of vessels clear from different ports of the United States at the same time, and that, distributed among them, are stores and water to fit out two or three of them for elsewers, and that when the coust is clear, they all comand water to fit out two or three of them for ela-vers, and that when the coast is clear, they all con-bine to aid the selected vessels in receiving stors and slaves with the greatest possible dispatch. By these means, seven or eight ressels may all be es-gaged in the slave trade, without having on board sufficient slave materials to convict any one of them. sufficient slave materials to convict any one of them.

This system might be termed the mutual sid dodge. We understand that it works successfully. This system might be termed the "mutual dodge." We understand that it works successfully. It rarely happens that there is more than one cruise near a noted stave mart, and if she should succed in making a prize, she generally leaves the place with it, and proceeds to St. Helena or Sierra Leona. Aware of her absence, the 'mutual aid' shevers dispatch as many of their number as possible, and generally run clear. We have also been informed that two or three swift steam slavers were fitting out on the coast, from ports in Cuba, and that great gains were expected from them. As we have not any steam versels of the class required for such a trade, we suppose they have been built in England, and are of iron.

If these statements are correct, the slave trade, in the language of the markets, may be stated as active, with an increased demand. —Traveller.

# The Liberator.

SO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, AUGUST 3, 1860.

NATURAL PRUITS OF SLAVERY. A few months ago, twenty-two men, by the simple claration that they had come to Virginia to help le sieres to attain their freedom, and the display o the siares to muskets intended for that purpos proxysm of terror to run through that State, and and the neighboring slave regions with contagions mpathy. This panic seemed not only to unsettle reson of the Virginians, but to affect their ser eluding their common sense; for one of their citiwho had been admitted to the presence of the strive men, went back and reported them to be least five hundred negroes and three hundred white and another, whose perilous duty it was to gen; and assentinel a few nights after, shot a cow for reflecting, when challenged, to advance and give

A similar panic seems now to be prevailing in Texas. one of whose atrocious laws in support of slavery gar be seen in another part of this paper. The newspaper generally seem to regard the whole story of grings, plots and insurrections as a boax. Even if some parts of it are true, others are absurdly improbthe. But here is the manifestation of excessive surm, shouted from two newspaper offices in Texas, and copied as authentic by the Journal of Commerce, the Bonkam Era of the 17th ult. 2- 3:11

Feerful Abolition Raid—Insurrection of Negroes—Os-actionic Brown among us—Northern Texas to be Laid Waste—The Work already Commenced

The destructive and mysterious fires that occurred throughout our portion of the State on the 8th inst. theme for speculation until to-day; some imand their origin to the "spontaneous combustion" priorit their origin to the spontaneous combustion of prairie matches, caused by the excessive heat of all day, but the conviction seemed to prevail that that day, but the conviction seemed to prevail that ther were the result of preconcerted arrangements set as foot by Abalition emissaries, who had heretofore been expelled from the country. That this latter position was correct, is verified by the aubjoined letter to be presented by the subjoined letter to be presented by th m Dr. Pryor, editor of the Dallas Herald :-DALLAS, July 15, 1860.

Carr. DELISLE: Dear Sir .- I write in haste that you may prepare your people for the most alarming state of affairs that has ever occurred in Texas. On the 8th of July, the town of Dallas was fired and the whole business portion entirely consumed. Every store in town was destroyed. The next day, the dwellag-house of J. J. Bakins was burned. After that, by dwelling-house of B. P. Nicholson was fired, but discovered in time to arrest the flames. On Thursday, the premises of Crill Miller, with a large amount of out, grain, &c., were totally consumed. This led to the arrest of some negroes and white men. A most diabolical plan was then discovered to devestate the entire portion of Northern Texas, extending even

the Red River counties.
White men, friends of the abolition preachers Blunt no sickingey, who were expelled from the comatry hat year, me the matigators of the plot. The erhole plan is systemacoully conceived and most ingentously contried. It makes the blood run cold to hear the details. This whole country was to be laid waste auth fire, destroying all the ammunition, provisions, arms, &c., to get the country in a state of helplessses, and then, on election day in August, to make a pareral insurrection, aided and assisted by emissaries from the North, and persons friendly to them in our ab-districted, giving to each division a close superperces as his subordinates. A regular invasion, and real intestine war. You all at Bonham are in as much danger as we are. Be on your guard, and make these facts known by issuing extras to be sent is every direction. All business has ceased, and the atry is terribly excited.

Comment on the above would be superfluous; everywill see the necessity of immediate, energetic action, and a thorough organization throughout the country; and to this end it is proposed that a meet-ing of the citizens of Fannin county be held in the house at ten o'clock on Saturday next, when the subject will be fully discussed and measures adopted riuture safety.
The fires that occurred on the 8th inst., as far as

Pallas. The entire business portion of the town, including every mercantile house in the place. Loss amated at \$400,000.

sumated at \$400.000.

Belknap. Eight large store-houses were destroyed.

The buildings were owned by Drs. Foots and Thogmorten, of McKinnay. Loss not given.

Miford, Ellis county. Totally destroyed.

Black Jack Grove. One large mercantile house.

Waxahatchie. One house.

Denton. The store-house of J. M. Smoot, with the house of Jacobs, and that of Baines and Turner. To-

house of Jacobs, and that of Baines and Turner. Total loss estimated at \$100,000.
Plot Point. One store-house owned by J. M.
Bmoot, of Denton. Total loss, \$10,000.
Fort Worth. A mercantile house. Loss not given.
Ladona, Fannin county. The store-house of Mr.
E. Dupre totally destroyed. Loss about \$25,000.
It is also reported that two houses were burned in
lefferson; and at Honey Grove in this county, one
house was fired, but put out before much damage
was done. A steam flouring mill was burned at Millwood, Collin county, Texas.

The Austin Intelligencer of the 18th ult. repeats he substance of the above, and adds the following:-

Since we issued our extra containing intelligence the terrible fire at Dallas, news has been received confirmation of it, and giving the particulars of pany other fires in Northern Texas which have demany other fires in Northern Texas which have de-stroyed vast amounts of property, and beggared many families. By letters, and by an extra from the Mo-kinney Messenger, we have information which leaves no doubt of there being an organized band of vil-ians in the country, who have regularly laid their plans of arson and robberies, and by a preconcerted and simultaneous effort attempted to put their dia-bolical olans into execution. bolical plans into execution.

And here we may also remark that the same day

and about the same hour, a fire was discovered back o the rooms of the *Intelligencer*, in the rear of the Seemon building, which was fortunately put out before it successed, beyond charring the door and aille of the building. We thought but little of this last of the building. We thought but little or this of the building. We thought but little or this fee at the time, but since learning of the others, it really looks as though there might have been something further meant by it than was at first supposed. thing further meant by it than was at first supposed. In view of all these fires, and in consideration of the facts presented, who can doubt of the fact that there is a regular organized band of hell-hounds who have secretly plotted the destruction of property and of life! Who can they be, and what motive can they have? These questions occur at once to the mind. We have no room to pursue the subject further; but we will not close without calling the attention of the citizens of Austin, and of our patrons traywhere, to the necessity of guarding well their property, and of scrutinizing closely every stranger and every loafer who may be found among them. Let a strict watch be kept over all. You cannot be too strict in guarding against thieves, robbers, assessment and incendiaries.

The Houston Telegraph of the 19th ult. makes imilar statements, with a conjecture as to the cause, and a mild suggestion that abolition insanity ' is of a tature that burning alive will cure."

These Texas editors seem to take it for granted that the tree in question were not in revenge for the vioent and illegal expulsion of travellers or residents, it various times, from that State, because they exeresed their Constitutional right of free speech in relaion to slavery. But, instead of taking warning from the natural tendency of illegal violence to beget rethatory violence, they think only of practising it nore extensively, and more outrageously, and seem to take for granted that the burning alive of a few abotionists will insure the quiet continuance and perpe-

Whether the reports in the present case have, or are not, a measure of solid foundation, one thing h ertain; alaveholders, like other tyrants, are always in danger. Men who are robbed at once of liberty and all other rights, and who are familiarized with violeme by the example of their oppressors, may, at any moment, retort that violence; then who are constantly treated like brutes will be likely, when rendered desperate, to show themselves brutal in revenge; and men who are constantly confined, retrained, and kept down by the exercise of brute force, without the chence of even consulting together to

towards insurrectson for their safety. The peril from this source, always great and fearful, is undoubtedly growing greater. The slaveholders have yet a chance of averting this peril by heeding the lesson read to growing greater. The slavenous of the lesson read to of averting this paril by heeding the lesson read to averting this paril by heeding the first of August, them by the great anniversary of the first of August, them by the great anniversary of the first of August, and giving their slaves immediate and unconditional and giving their slaves immediate and unconditional light on the picture for us.

You have undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the Chingo platform up to the light of the country; most and allowed positions are undoubtedly observed of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; most and allowed properties are undoubtedly observed of late the lying influence of the country; and the late of the lat South, who share the perils of insurrection, have yet the chance of avoiding it, by taking the counsel of their fellow-citizen Mr. Helper, and using their undoubted majority to vote the abolition of slavery in their respective States. If these remedies are much yet learned, from their own experience and longer disregarded and unused, the signs of the times seem to indicate a bloody solution to our great mational problem .- c. x. w.

HOT, COLD OR LUKEWARM In answer to the inquiries. What is the preser position of the Boston Tract Society on the subject of slavery?—and—Has it published any tracts on that

subject?—I reply:

When, in 1869, the Boston Society separated fro the National Society, it passed this Resolution, which may be considered its Northern boundary:

Resolved. That the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, do undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and dungeon and gallows.

About the same time, it published these declarations on the other side, which may be considered its Southern boundary :-

The Boston Society, carefully keeping itself within these boundaries, has issued nine publications making men—the best of the neighborhood—with enough of direct mention of slavery, during the fourteen months the spirit and genius of freedom to dare all law in since it ceased to be auxiliary to the National Socie- defence of the fugitive, and, under favorable circum ty. One of these is directly, and strongly, pro-slave- stances, to defy the Constitution in defence of John ry, having been written by a slaveholden, for the use Brown. I question whether such proficiency in disof slaveholders, (intending to continue such,) and cipline and deference to the demands of party can be printed originally at their request. Another strongly exampled by the pulpit or the play-house; and coropposes immediate emancipation, and advocates a very | tain it is, that with all the appliances of the school gradual amelioration of slavery. Six others, in ac- for improving the mind and elevating the morals, the cordance with the Resolution above quoted, discuss, relation of man to his fellow-man remains an inquiry fraternally towards the slaveholder, and in a manner a doubt, in the creed of the Republican party.

To compare this demoralization of public sentimen opposition to several of the others) that the Scriptures slavery, is an absurdity. give no manner of countenance to the practice of Those who labored in the cause of Abolition in alaveholding.

The character of these publications, and all the by the passage of the Fogitive Slave Law, the le movements, for two years past, of the Society that has gitimate result of which would have repealed that issued them, show that only its course of policy is law, was wofully perverted and compromised by changed, while its character remains the same as the Pree Soil party, for private ends and ignoble put from 1825 to 1855, when it was heartily and thor- poses. When Margaret Garner had escaped from oughly cooperating with the openly pro-slavery Na- Slavery and Democracy in Kentucky, and saked protional Society. That this change of policy goes so tection from the Free State of Ohio'and the Free Soil far and no farther-goes only to fraternal discussion party, (then the dominant power,) the spirit of our about slavery, and expressly disclaims and avoids enti- State Constitution and the sentiment of the people slavery shows that its object is not the extirpation welcomed her upon the soil, and, with the glorious of slavery, but something else. And that something clse clearly is, firstly, to gather up the contributions declared that no slave should cross the threshold of that are dropping away from the National Society ; Ohio-Margaret Garner and her little ones were free and next, to avert from the Church the reproach (not But when the master demanded his victim, and shi the sin)—the appearance (not the diagraceful fact)— appealed to the Governor to save her from a fate mor of being the main bulwark of slavery .- o. K. W.

A letter from Mr. Garrison, dated Northumberland, July 24th, reports his arrival at that place, about forty miles beyond the White Mountains, and the good health of himself and family, all of whom the Higher Law, not necessary to his own or his except one accompanied him. They propose to remain there a week or two longer. Mr. Garrison and her posterity for ever, together with the sacred

the Abington gathering-it is such a plessure to see a barbarous faith? It was a hangman's work, and such a collection of "the truest of the true" in the well might tempt the sword of a Christian from its cause of the oppressed.

lips's original charge against Abraham Lincoln, and giving an abstract of the Tribuse's reply and of Mr. the Dred Scott decision. Phillips's rejoinder, adds, in conclusion-

The Tribuse's response to this throws no additional light on the main question, and adds nothing to

the argument.
. We think Mr. Phillips has altogether the winning "We think Mr. Phillips has altogether the winning side of the controversy. In nothing essential to the main question has the *Tribuse* furnished any correc-tion to his statements. The *Tribuse* would have shown its discretion by silence."

A letter from Philadelphia, received too late for insertion this week, (the Liberator being issued one day earlier than usual, on account of the celebration of the First of August at Abington,) informs us of the brutal and violent arrest, in that city, of James Valentine, a highly respectable colored man, born free, and resident there for more than thirty years, with the purpose of carrying him off as a fugitive slave. This assault was made by U. S. Marshels Jenkins and Sharkey, assisted by three slave-hunters from the South. Inquirers, at the time, were lyingly told that the man had committed a robbery. The amount of evidence of his freedom, with the publicity of the affair, rendered it impossible to hold him, and he was discharged.

Telegraphic news, in advance of the arrival of the steamer Bohemis, mention that-

'The fourth session of the International Statistical Congress was opened in London on the 18th. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. Judge Longherst and Mr. Lawrence represented the United States. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, was also present, in the midst of numerous distinguished guests.

guests.

At a preliminary meeting, Mr. Milnor Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Gov-

At a preliminary meeting, Mr. Milnor Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Government.

Prince Albert, President of the Congress, delivered an appropriate inaugural address. After the address the following little incident cocurred: Lord Brougham, seeing the American Minister was present, said he hoped Mr. Dallas would forgive him for reminding him that there was a negro present as a member of the Congress. This gave rise to loud laughter and cheering. Mr. Dallas made no sign in response; but the negro in question, Dr. M. R. Delany, arose and returned his thanks for the kind allusion which had been made to him, and assured all present that he too was a man. This was greeted with renewed thering from all parts of the hall.

As important meeting with seference to the encouragement of the growth of octon in India was held in Manchester. Lord Stanley complete the chart. In the House of Lords on the 17th, Lord Brougham called altention to the case of the page lady recently refused a first-class passage on: a Cunard steamer on the ground of color, and said there was no doubt damage could have been recovered if the matter had not been compromised.

The last paragraph no doubt refers to the case of Mrs. Putnam, known and highly streamed by many of our readers. The paragraph is debut refers to the case of Mrs. Putnam, known and highly streamed by many of our readers. The paragraph is debut refers to the case of the case of the second by many of our readers. The paragraph is debut refers to the case of Mrs. Putnam, known and highly streamed by many of our readers. The paragraph is debut refers to the case of the case of the second paragraph is debut refers to the case of the case of the page lady recently refers to the case of the ca

The last paregraph no doubt refers to the case of our.

Mrs. Putnam, known and highly esteemed by many of our readers. The instrillty in question occurred in relation to her passage hence to England. The relation to her passage hence to England. The relation pressage was made without objection or difficulty. Our thoughts are

stuff. A hard saying is this, but if true, it thro

highest authority for ention and estest monitor of duty are found in their irrepressible sympathy and their stern sense of justice. In this pliant condition, the creed of this platform appeals to the ardor and seal of these young men, in behalf of freedom in the Territories of the United States, and of the main tenance, 'inviolate,' of 'the right of each State order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively; which institution is understood to mean alavery, as essential to the balance of power and the preservat the Union. The Republican platform dec lawless invasion, by armed force, of the soil of any State or Territory, thereby pronouncing the Pres-State men, in the invasion of the soil of Kansas, as

I happened, a few days since, to attend a meeting where the question was discussed . Whether or the Republican party is the greatest political obsta-cle to the abolition of slavery? I was not a little surprised at the intelligible and vigorous defence of · We are not an Anti-Slavery Society. Surprised at the intelligible and vigorous defence of Our purpose is—'Not to be an Abolition Society.' Republicanism, and the heartless and even malignant attack upon Abolitionism, made by those young

pered mortar, some of the evils growing out of sla- in the North with the extra-judicial procedure of very. And one, the only unexceptionably good one, the Democratic party, in the extension of slavery written by Isanc Allen, of Oberlin, shows (in direct into the Territories, as an obstacle to the abolition of

1850-54, remember how the hatred of slavery created unction of Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary fame dreadful than death, the manhood of the party begget to be excused. She only asked the simple right to her person and the babes that God had given her Governor Chase said that the violation of the Fugitive Slave Law was revolutionary-a vindication of party's success; and he sacrificed that heroic woman right of the State against invasion on her own soil, 'It is possible we may have a meeting at Lancaster to save to party and the emoluments of office. Go scabbard to see a brave woman and all her lineage murdered thus, like sheep in butcher's shambles. The Principle, after quoting Wendell Phil- Miserable cowards were we all, and well deserved just what we got—the sum total of the problem-

'Alas ! alas !
This hurta most—this—that, after all, we are paid
The worth of our work.

No sooner had the indignation for the Pugitive Slave Law been allayed, than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a pro-slavery Constitution, kindled again the fires of freedom, and lashed the public sentiment into frenzy. In this aggression on the soil of Kansas, constitutional rights were violated, and might tionally opposed; and therefore when John Bown led out his hosts to battle against slavery there, the unrestrained support and sympathy of all the North went with him, and the Higher Law was there appropriated, with the relieh of a famished tiger for his prey. There was no party to be saved, no office lost. But when John Brown crossed over into Virginia to defend the black man's right to leave the soil, the Republican party shut their eyes and ears, and said, 'Let him be hung, but give us Garibaldi!' So they have smothered the deep sympathy of living hearts to gain the poor 'half loaf,' which, to the four millions now enslaved is, after all, 'a stone,' JOSEPHINE & GRIFFING.

Salem, (Ohio,) July 24th, 1860.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Illinois:

We are having a flery campaign here in Illinois. Lincoln is evidently on the 'inside track,' although the Douglasites are making a tremendous noise.

Many Republicans in Northern Illinois find it very hard to support Lincoln, on account of his position on the Fugitive Slave Law, slavery in the District of

PPRESSING THE IRREPRESSIBLE CON PLICT IN TEXAS-ATROCIOUS LAW.

New-BRAUSPERS, Texas, July 1, 1860.

I send you a copy of an act passed by our last Lejelature, and sunctioned by the great Barn (Houson)—an act the like of which is scarcely found in
hims, certainly not in France. Austria or Russia.
The bistory of this interesting legislative enactment
is veiled with great and intentional obscurity. At
he opening of the assains, there was some talk about
bill of that kind, but public opinion declared decladly against it, and it was understood that the bill
could be dropped. Till within four days, nothing
dditional could be learned of the matter. Now, it
appears in full view among the laws passed by the

ARTIGLE 653 shall hereafter read as follows; An

finement in the Penitontiary not less than two nor more than five years.

An. 653. A. Any free person who shall publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, either by speaking, writing or printing, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

An. 653. B. Any free person who shall privately or otherwise than publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, with purpose to bring the institution of slavery into disrepute in the mind of any free inhabitant in this State, or of any resident for the time being therein, shall or of any resident for the time being therein, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Ant. 653. C. If any free person shall write, print.

Ant. 663. C. If any free person shall write, print, publish, or cause to be written, printed, or published, any printing, picture, book, or other writing inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their alayes, or calculated to produce in slaves a spirit of insubordination, with the intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or to make insurrection; or if he shall, with the intent to give effect to the tendency or to aid the purpose of any such book, writing, or publication, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than seven years.

Ant. 653. D. If any postmaster or deputy-postmaster, who knows that any such book, writing, or publication as described in the preceding article, has been received at his office through the mail, and shall have reason to believe that the same is intended to be used in violation of the provisions of said preceding article, it shall be his duty to give notice thereof, before the same is delivered, to some justice of the peace or magistrate, whose duty it shall be to examine into the character and tendencies of said book, writing, or publication, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be used by the groons to whom it is directed, and if upon such examination he shall conclude that said writing, book or publication is such as is described in the preceding article, and intended to be used in violation of the provisions of said article, it shall be his duty to cause said book, writing or publication to be burned in his presence. ART, 663. D. If any postmaster or deputy-post writing or publication to be burned in his ART. 653. E. If any free person shall su blication to be burned in his presen any book. writing, or publication, such as is described for any book, writing, or publication, such as is described in Art. 663, C., of this chapter, and with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of said article, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jall for a term not exceeding aix months, or both, at the discretion of the inter-

discretion of the jury.

Ant. 653. F. If any postmaster or deputy-post
Ant. 654. F. Ary master shall violate his duty as prescribed in Art 663, D., he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hun

VIOLENCE IN LEXINGTON, MO. putting up the names of Lincoln and Hamlin.

STATEMENT OF THE EDITOR OF THE PAPER.

morning, and will give our reasons for this step to-

candidates for President and Vice President this morning, and will give our reasons for this step tomorrow.

In about one hour after the edition of the paper was printed, and immediately after the city circulation had been distributed, E. Winser, Insurance Agent, sent his little boy to my office with a copy of the paper, and directions not to send any more to his office; and shortly after, Mr. Winser himself appeared, and brought with him a notice that my policy of insurance on my office, in the Ætna Company, would be cancelled that day (Friday) at noon. I said to him. I am sorry to have given you cause of offence, Mr. W., but with explain to-morrow the reason for the course I took this morning. He replied, 'There will never be another paper issued out of your office, and departed. Shortly after, about fifteen of the strongest and most violent pro-slavery men in Lafsyette county made their appearance in my office, with this same Winser and an employee of Wm. Limrick, of the name of Shields, heading them, and Winser and Shields (for they both spoke at once) setting as spokes men. They denounced ms as publishing a paper that injured and endangered their alsoy property, and declared their determination that the paper should never appear again in Lexington, either as neutral or Republican; that I should send away my office before night, or they would throw it in the river, and that I would have to leave the city, under penalty of personal violence. They then seized on the edition of my paper, just ready for mailing, declaring that such a paper should never be sent from Lexington. This man Winser is a member of the M. E. Church South, a Free Mason, and any man would have taken him to be an order-foving and law-abiding citizen; and yet he was forement in inciting the mob, and thus endangering the property which, as agent for the Ætma, he had insured, and after having done so, cancelled the policy! Shields was half drunk, and so was another one of the crowd.

I closed my office and went down among the crowd who were a

the policy! Shields was half drunk, and so we another one of the crowd.

I closed my office and went down among the crow white were assembled in front of it on the sidewal when some of them wanted me to tell them the what I would have published on Saturday mornin and elevated me in their midst for that purpose, at I was about to proceed, when they fell to quarrelling among themselves, and the most violent among the succeeded in preventing me from explaining my violent among the succeeded in preventing me from explaining my violent and sentiments. I then saked them if they we going to permit the Republicans of Lafeyette count to vote their ticket in November. Several voices the crowd— We will die before these names goe the publicohar.

EDMUND JACKSON, Treeston, July 30, 1880. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

acy of the late Mrs. Lucretia Hotahkiss, of New aven, Conn., by Charles Bradley, Exscu-Fohn H. Stephenson, Newton, Mass., (done-tion.) FRANÇIS JACKSON, Treas

NEW SERIES OF ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS The new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which we would again call the attention of our readers and of all friends of Anti-Slavery Reform, as just the Call for them-send for them-circulat

Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-ginia. 5 cents. No. 2. Victor Hups on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Toogneville, Maximi, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c.

No. 3. vin Account of some of the Principal Slave In-surrections during the last two Centuries. By JOHNUA COFFIN. 5 conbs. 4. The New Reign of Terror in the Staveholdin States, for 1859-60. 10 cents.

No. 6. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emancipation in the West Indice and electric. By L. MARIA CHILD. 10 cents. No. 6. Danies O Connell on American Slavery; with other Irish Testimonies. 6 cents. The prices will be one third long where a dozen o

To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beek man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Phil adelphia; and 221 Washington street, Boston.

The RESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.—
The next quarterly meeting of the Essex County
Anti-Slavery Society will be held at NEWBURYPORT, Sunday, August 26, day and evening.
PARKER PILLERURY, CHAS. I.. REMOND, H. FORD
DOUGLASS and others will address the meeting. CHAS. LENOX REMOND, President.

WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY-The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester South A. S. Society will be held at Washburn Hall, in Worcester, Sunday, Aug. 12th, day and evening. PARKER PILLEBURY, H. FORD DOUGLASS, B. H. HEY-JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER,

Sunday, August 19, day and evening. PARKER PILLEBURY and H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak. JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President. Mosse H. Mannick, Sec'y.

ASHBURNHAM. WM. WELLS BROWN WILL lecture at Ashburnham, Mass., on Saturday evening Aug. 11, and Sunday, the 12th.

GHENT, N. Y .- AARON M. POWELL will give a discourse in commemoration of the West India Emancipation, at Ghent, N. Y., on Sunday after-noon, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock. ANDOVER .- PARKER PILLEBURY will speak

at Andover, Sunday, August 5. NATICK .- H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak at

Natick. Sunday, August 6. KET MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homoopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet

Clark, M. D., Portland, Me. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets.

A CARD—The subscriber, a practical Chem-lat and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, Franch Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a sim-ple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight desire recover Pinnless Riotches. The Francisco Salvers. French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples. Blotches, Tan. Freekles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, day afternoon, by a mob of infuriate individuals, for the following cause:

On Friday morning, I inserted the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and underneath remerked, as well as I can remember, these words: We hoist the names of our candidates for President and Vice President this morning, and will give our reasons for this step to—

Practical Chemist,

French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples. Blotches, Tan. Freekles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or eatch-penny affair, and those who think it such will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please out of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or eatch-penny affair, and those who think it such will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage):

Practical Chemist,

Practical Chemist, No. 32 City Buildings, New York. 

### HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, and continue FIFTEEN WERKS. For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals. WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

At the above-named Institution, a Mayraon to have the superintendence of the Domestic Department. An American woman of experience, good health and competency, and especially of Reformatory Principles and unquestionable integrity of character, desired. None other need apply. Please address as

above, or J. LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward. Hopedala, Milford, Mask., J.
July 23, 1860.

## A Military Catechism.

QUESTION 1sr.—Who among all the great General of the World has caused the great est destruction of human life?

ANSWER—GENERAL DEBILITY. QUESTION 2D.—Please name the principal officers in the General's Staff.

ANSWER.—Gens. Dysparsia, Disorst, Files, Laven Complaint, Sc., and

COMPLAINT, &c., and
Cols. BRONCHITHS, NEWBALGIA, Numrows EXHAUSTION, BOILS, &c.
QUESTION 20.—Who is destined to become his
most formidable autajouist?
ANSWER.—IBON, as developed in the famous

PERUVIAN SYRUP.

The Horts are Marshalling for the Conflict.

PENTE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, belt in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large onlaws. This pumphies contains the addresses and apsendes of Mrs. B. Capt Starton, Mrs. B. L. Ross, Roy. Mrs. Annothers Brown Blackward, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Wenners Prillers, Req. Rev. Sakum Long-Prillow, William Later, Req. Rev. Sakum Long-Prillow, William Later, Req. Rev. Sakum Long-Prillow, William Later, Req. Rev. Sakum Long-Prillow, William Interesting and valuable downsent. But a limited member of copies have been printed many of which have been dispused of in advance of publication. A word to the wise, &c.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA.

# AND BODY

THE WAY STAR SH

DHYSIOLOGY reveals the intimate co stween the mind and the body, and shows us that without a sound and healthy body, the mind cannot properly perform its functions. Having spent

Afteen years in feeding the public mind, until apparently an absolute plethora has come upon it, we now propose to administer for the maladies of the body—'To cure the ills which fiesh is heir to.' We have issued during our Publishing Life not less than Foun Millions or Volumes, several of which have been translated into other languages, and have found of their way to hundreds of thousands of readers, in ev-ery portion of the habitable globs.

Having been so largely instrumental in disseminating valuable books, which have made an indelible impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a alight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling, for another, and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another sphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmities, needs attending to, (especially in this land of fast livers,) as well as the mind.

A few years since, a gentleman of Boston, an inva-lid, was travelling in search of health, in Peru, the beautiful land of the Incas, the country of mines and minerals. During his stay, he spent seven weeks in a convent in the interior; while there, he became possessed of a recipe for a medicine which effected his own complete restoration to health. Grateful for the means which had enabled him to live a sound man again, he extended his knowledge as he was able, and in a few years it was in successful use in all the Hospitals, and by all the medical men of Peru. The effect of the medicine was so wonderful that he entered into correspondence with parties in this sountry, who took it up earnestly, and have labored unceasingly for its introduction, until

# THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

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Has come to be considered almost a necessity in every family. Its success is extraordinary, proving its great excellence. Notwithstanding its present popularity, it is destined yet to take a higher rank than. any curative ever offered to the American People. Its elements are safe and simple, and disintegrated, have been known and recommended by physicians for centuries, but, previous to this discovery, could never be properly combined so as to be held in solu-

We purpose to devote the next ten years to a thorough and systematic dissemination of this INVAL-UABLE PREPARATION, until

'EARTH'S REMOTEST NATION.' shall be reached and benefitted. If our language seems extravagant, we beg the incredulous or doubting to send for a pamphlet of testimonials, from some of the most distinguished men of Peru and this country, who have tested its value, and speak from

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

The style of our new firm will be JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER.

STORE 39 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, (Next door to the New Post Office.) The medicine will be manufactured by N. L. CLARK & CO., but exclusively for us, and, as here-

tofore, will be sold singurar ad the government master to To a BY TALL DRUGGISTS. read says great all Survey on the banks of the Mercipher Jan toward

'All the Year Round."

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MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES. May 18.

### BROOKLYN HEIGHYS Hygienic Establishment. Nos. 63 and 65. COLUMBIA STREET.

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THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders. The Doctor brings to his aid eight years' experience in the Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in saying that he has the largest out-door practice of any 'Water Oure' Physician in the country. To boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House offers superior inducements, as the location to very destrable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the Astor House. Accommodations and table, are Ref.

THE Publications of the American Anti-Tobacco Society are for sale at Nos. 4, 9 and 13, Cornshill, Boston, and also at the Depository, Flushburg, Mass.

Among them are the following:

Six Tracts for Young America, or Boys.

A variety of Tracts for Raisers, Sellers, Smokers, Chewers, and Snuffers.

A variety for Ladies, Clergymen, Physicians and otners.

others.

The Zoölogical Temperance Convention; The Rev. Bolomon Spittle; Uncle Tobey's Stories about Tobes-co, for Youth and Schools of all core; Anti-Tobes-co, for Youth and Schools of all core; Anti-Tobes-co, Bryelopes, and a variety of handsome Carde, June 22; and small, for Bands of Hope.

June 22;

SUMMER WOODS. BY MARY HOWITT.

All greenly wave the chestnat leaves,

And the earth is full of joy. I cannot tell you half the sights Of beauty you may see, And many a shady tree.

There, lightly swung, in bowery glades, The honeysuckles twine; There blooms the rose-red campion, And the dark-blue columbine

There grows the four-leaved plant, true-love In some dusk woodland spot;
There grows the enchanter's night-shade, And the wood forget-me-not. And many a merry bird is there, there

Unscared by lawless men; The blue winged jay, the woodpecker, And the golden-crested wren. Come down, and re shall see them all, The timid and the bold;
For their sweet life of pleasantness,

And far within that summer wood, Among the leaves so green, inter the There flows a little gargling brook, The brightest o'er was seen. while There come the little gentle birds,

It is not to be told.

Without a fear of ill; Down to the murmuring water's edge, And freely drink their fill ! And dash about and splash about, The merry little things; And look sekance with bright blue eyes,

I've seen the freakish squirrels drop Down from their leafy tree, The little squirrels with the old,-Great joy it was to me!

And flirt their dripping wings.

And down unto the running brook I've seen them nimbly go; And the bright water seemed to speak A welcome kind and low.

The nodding plants, they bowed their hends, As if in heartsome cheer : They spake unto these little things. 'Tis merry living here!'

Oh, how my heart ran o'er with joy! I seem that all was good,... And how we might glean up delight All round us, if we would.

And many a wood-mouse dwelleth there. Beneath the old wood shade, And all day long has work to do, Nor is of aught afraid.

The green shoots grow above their heads, And roots so fresh and fine Beneath their feet; nor is there strife 'Mong them for mine and thine.

There is enough for every one. And they lovingly agree; We might learn a lesson, all of us, Beneath the green-wood tree.

> THE RIVER PATH. BY JOHN O WHITTIER.

The following new and beautiful poem, from or ever-welcome contributor, will be recognized, by those who have ever been near his cottage, as a Picture of a Sunset on the banks of the Merrimac.]-Ed. Inde-

No bird-song floated down the hill, The tangled bank below was still; No rustle from the birchen stem, No ripple from the water's hem. The dusk of twilight round us grew We felt the falling of the dew;

For, from us, ere the day was done, The wooded hills shut out the sun. But on the river's farther side We saw the hill-tops glorified,-

A tender glow, exceeding fair, A dream of day without its glare. With us the damp, the chill, the gloom; With them the sun-set's rosy bloom;

While dark, through willowy vistas seen. The river rolled in shade beween. From out the darkness where we trod

We gazed upon those hills of God, Whose light seemed not of moon or sun. We spake not, but our thought was one. We paused, as if from that bright shore Beckoned our dear ones gone before;

And stilled our beating hearts to hear The voices lost to mortal ear ! Sudden our pathway turned from night; The hills awung open to the light ;

Through their green gates the sunshine showed, A long, alant splendor downward flowed. Down glade and glen and bank it rolled: It bridged the shaded stream with gold;

And, borne on piers of mist, allied The shadowy with the sunlit side! . So,' prayed we, 'when our feet draw near

The river, dark with mortal fear, And the night cometh chill with dew.

O, Father ! let thy light break through! So let the hills of doubt divide, So bridge with fa I sunless tide! So let the eyes that fail on earth On thy eternal hills look forth; And in thy beckoning angels know

The dear ones whom we loved below !

BURIED GRIEFS. BY CHARLES MACKAY. Oh! let them rest, the buried griefs, Why should we drag them to the day? They lived their hour of storm and shower:

They lived and died and passed away. Oh I let them rest—their graves are green; New life shall rise above the mould; The dews shall weep, the blossoms peep, The flowers of sympathy unfold.

So, on the solitary moor, The soldiers graves are bright with flowers; The wild thyme blooms, and awest perfumes. Attract the reamers of the bowers.

There strays the bee to gather swee And give his booming trumpet rest; There waves the heath its purple wreath, And there the linnet builds her nest.

So let them rest—the buried griefs, The place is haly where they lie: The Howers look upward to the sky.

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. An Essay delivered at the Exhibition of the English High School, Boston, Monday, July 18th, 1868, 5 Wat A. Hovas.

I know that when, in public lectures, the speaker proposes to discuss the rights of woman, many stay away in discuss. I know that when woman dares herealf to stand up and claim her rights, she is rid-touled, and expelled from (so-called) good society. I known that when noble men have taken up the matanown that when notes men have taken up the mat-ter and defended the cause of the weaker sex, they have been derided, and called 'madmen' and 'finat-ica.' All this I know, and yet have chosen for today's subject the bare question of 'Woman's Rights,'
hoping to prove to all candid minds, that those who have directed the public affairs of this Comm (and we will not go outside of the Bay State) have not guaranteed to women those privileges and rights to secure which our forefathers drained their despect

and we will not go obtaide of the Bay State) have not guaranteed to women those privileges and rights to secure which our forefathers drained their deepest veins.

I claim for woman the enjoyment of all those privileges which are by statute secured to man. You cannot find the least shadow of a reason why, in the eye of the law, there should not be perfect equality of the sexes.

First and foremost, I claim for women the right to exercise the elective franchise. They are persons; native, free-born citizens; property-holders, tax-payers; and yet you deny them this, the most sacred right of the citizen. Do they not contribute their part towards the support of the schools, the colleges, the churches, the poor houses, the jells, the prisons the surmy, the navy of the country i and yet you allow them he voice in your councils of state. Do you not thus reinatale the doctrine of 'tax-ation without fepresentation,' which Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, and every well-fought field of the Revolution, have pronounced infamous? Are you not doing by woman precisely as Britain did by your favored to the short of the cannot and doing by woman precisely as Britain did by your favored to the short to the control of the cannot are proported to the state. There are missionary labors or cannot and the other woman that is a state of the country. He next spoke of his recont visit to Janaics. He had visited Traindad and Hayli, and expent to deep the proporte that either missionary labors or cannot have reported to deep the reporter that either missionary labors or cannot have reported to the state of the country in the carried Traindad and Hayli, and expent to deep the reported to the state of the other vectors that either missionary labors or cannot have reported to the state of the country in the population, and more general attendance apon public worship; and more general attendan olution, have pronounced infamous? Are you not doing by woman precisely as Britain did by your fathers? Do you not see the gross inconsistency of your course? Are not the women of the Bay State possessed of every qualification necessary to the legal voter, with the single exception of that of sex? Are not her daughters moral, virtuous and intelligent, and in all respects equal to her sons? Certainly. Why, then, have you classed them with idiots and lunation? Yea, their legal position is even lower than that of either. The lunatic can vote in moments of sanity, and the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than mice to day was more ministers. olution, have pronounced infamous? Are you not doing by woman precisely as Britain did by your faand the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than nine-tenths a fool; but they who have guided great movements of charity, established missions, edited tion. Then, in one district, there were but three journals, published works on history, economy and or four out of five thousand who could read and statistics; who have governed nations, led armies. filled the professor's chair, taught philosophy and mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered comets and planets, and piloted ships across the sen, are denied the most important right of the citizen because they came not into this republic crowner with the dignity of manhood. Is not this grossly

These are the horns of the dilemms, and you canno escape them, unless you reinstate the doctrines of perfect equality and impartial liberty, and secure to woman her full, natural rights.

tive franchise, while you affirm that the thousands of emigrants that annually land upon our shores should be considered, after a residence of a few short years, politically equal to the most favored? Is it just that piloted you through youth's many dangers, should influence, when you have reached manhood? Are you not thus guilty of the basest ingratitude? And throughout the interior, they gave evidences

'If there be a crime
Of deeper dye than all the guilty train.
Of human vices, 'tie ingratitude.'

Of deeper dye than all the guilty train
Of human vices, 'tis ingratitude.

These are some of the wrongs of woman. Others, quite as important and quite as glaring, might be enumerated, but these will suffice to show that injustice exists, and to call attention to the subject. Let it be discussed fearlessly, yet with care, and I make in odubt but that we shall agree that to woman ought to be accurred these variants in the trees, would have a second these variants in the trees. to be secured those natural rights that the world has so unjustly denied to her.

A SIMPLE CONCESSION-A FATAL CON-FESSION.

Under your head, Reluge of Oppression, (Liberator, June 29,) the Courrier des Btate Unic, speaking of Senator Sumner's speech, says:

'If one could assign absolutely a political object to this stupendous diatribe, the only admissible one would be, that Mr. Sumner wishes to put the South under the ban of the Union, and incite the North to cast dut of the confederation all the slave States, as so many members irremediably gangrened. If the picture which he has drawn could be considered anything else than the extravagant work of a pencil selves. steeped in gall, the South would be at once the moral farmer, the political scourge and the physical cancer blacks of the American Republic.

The concession the confession here is that Senator Sumner has shown to this editor has put him under conviction-that 'all the slave States' are 'at once the moral shame, the political scourge and physical cancer of the American Republic, fit to be 'cast out of the confederation, as so many membors irremediably gangrened. Why does not this editor, or some one in sympathy with his pretensions, undertake to make out a case of untruthfulness against the utterances which have produced in him these agonizing convictions? So far from this, he has barely, toward the close, in behalf of Brooks and

human liberty, this speech of Sensor Bumner will import be seen to have been but an approximation to the monatrous truth;—only a part of the truth in the case; and that part not unfitly spoken.

O. S. MURRAY.

Poster's Orossings, Farren Co., O., July 4, 1800.

'Ischwight Publicknois.' The Bients

INCREMELARY PUBLICATIONS. The Richmond for another parties that the Grand Jury of Gussin Annex county, Mol., have presented the New York, Distance and the Sanday School Advantage in incending the history of the documents, under the not of Assembly of 1821, and that l'ostmanters will be required to withhold these papers from appearities in the futures. Verify, when a Church publication has the grace thus to offend the alsy occursory, there is hope for the slave.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDO

maica to-day was more ministers.

Education had greatly advanced since emancips

or four out of now thousand who could read and
write; now, there are eighteen hundred. The piety
of these persons was sincers, carnest and devoted.
They supported their own pastors, and built and
repaired their own churches, and maintained their
own schools. The planting interest had always
been antagonistic to their education until very re-

cently.

He would speak next of the political aspect

because they came not into this republic crowned with the dignity of manhood. Is not this grossly unjust?

Again, I demand for woman, in all criminal cases, the right to be tried by a jury of her peers. If you say that man is her peer, and therefore she has no right to complain, earry the principle out, for it is a good one. Put the names of women, as well as those of men, on the lists from which we make up our juries, and let woman's voice be heard before passing upon the actions of man.

If you dislike this, and say she has no right to judge him, being inferior, then at your bar stands the female criminal, with the Magna Charta in one hand and the Constitution in the other, claiming and demanding the right of trial by a jury of her squals. These are the horns of the dillemms, and you cannot to the response of the other islands, in the management of capital.

capital.
The West India Islands had enjoyed a great pro tective duty on sugar, even up to the time of emancipation, and the usual results followed in Jamaica, to wit: Unskilful cultivation and depen-Let us look at this matter in a little different light. Men of Massachusetts I are you prepared to say that your mothers, wives and daughters, who have enjoyed the advantages of our free institutions from the time of their birth, are incompetent to exercise the elective franchise, while you affirm that the thousands of the causes would account for the unquestionable com-

mercial decay of Jamaica.

The planters of Jamaica complained that the could not get laborers, and said that the people were idle and careless; but he could not confirm those who have furtured and cared for you in child- those allegations for the planters. There was not, hood, who have watched over you in sickness, and taking one thing with another, a more industrious The negroes of Jamaica themselves produced all

cast aside and neglected, and allowed to exercise no that was produced. They saved money, bought influence, when you have reached manhood? Are themselves farms, and cared for their children; and

approach to a higher civilization.

The negroes were noted for honesty and integrity

came from slavery, and whose virtues came from emsucipation.

In answer to a question by John R. Ledlow. Eq., Mr. Underhill stated that the planters in Jamaica had less sympathy with the Emancipation set; and even oppressed the peasants so that a lostile feeling became deeply rooted between them, while the planters of the other islands entered heartly into the spirit of the emancipation. Intelligent planters now in Jamaics will tell you that the want of a good understanding between the planters and the peasants, added to the frauds perpetrated by agents, have ruined the island. About one hundred and eighty thousand are enlaged in labor among the blacks. About one-third of the exports of the island is the product of labor wrought by the blacks on land owned by themselves.

selves.

In reply to a question, the speaker stated that the blacks appear to be free from a feeling of revenge towards their former masters. In conversation with him, they seemed to feel no resentment in consequence of their former service condition.

From the Rochester Evening Express. A BOOHESTER MAN HUNG BY A PRO-SLAVERY MOB IN KANSAS.

The Leavenworth Herald of July 12 contain letter dated Paris, K. T., July 8, giving an account of the capture of Charles Doy (son of our form townsman, Dr. John Doy) by a band of pro-slave ruffians, on the charge of horse-stealing—his cape, his subsequent capture, and his death?

Chestnut, alluded to them as 'calumnies and impostures,' by which it is plain, from all he has said besides, he only means truth unfitly spoken.

Again:

'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 alse; only he has done it
on a larger scale; he has attempted to embitter onehalf of the confederacy against the other.

Here is further involuntary disclosure of conviction. Confession of cause existing for abandonmentdisunion.

As sure as advancing intelligence is to popularise
human liberty, this speech of Sensore Bunner will

and quong Woffle successed in making their esthe latter, after being hadly wounded. The
tence was executed upon the old man Woffle,
was deliberately shot, and his body left on
prairie. On Friday pight, the same company
larged by additional require, learning that Doy
concealed in a house owned by the old man Woffle,
was deliberately shot, and his body left on
prairie. On Friday pight, the same company
larged by additional require, learning that Doy
concealed in a house owned by the old man Woffle,
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was deliberately shot, and his body left on
prairie. On Friday pight the same company
larged by additional require, learning the same c

was irreproachable. He was modest to his de-meanor, strong in his attachments, generous, self-sacrificing in behalf of his principles and his friends. Death was the binding seal of the qualities of which his life was the witness. He lies with his brother, on a soil enriched and recking with the escrificial blood of American heroes. Their blood cries from the ground, and though retalliation be neither politic nor Ohristian, the spirit of justice, if not of ren-geance, will yet overtake their murdarers.

PHEODORE PARKER AND HIS CRITICS.

A large sudience assembled in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, to bear the Rey. Mr. Hassall discourse on 'Theodore Parker—what they say of him'—
it being understood that Mr. Hassall would review a recent article in the Christian Freema, written by the Rev. George Hill of this town. A hymn being sung by the Friends of Progress choir, Mr. Hassall arose, and made inquiry whether Mr. Hill was present, stating that an invitation had been sent to him. Finding he was not in the hall, he commenced his discourse, speaking in substance as follows:—

When we heard of Theodore Parker's death, we knew that a prophet had fallen. We did not mourn in his account, but we believe no greater loss could be sustained by this age, this country, the world, than by the death of Theodore Parker; not that we believed that the truth depended altogether upon his life, or apon his activity, his learning, or his induence. And now that he is gone, those of us who were uttached to him feel, perhaps more some sitively than we ought, any strucks upon his character; we feel that we are assailed through him.

No man has struck heavier blows against existing opinions than Theodore Parker. It was natural that there should exist a great diversity of opinion regarding him. No man would shring. Would it not be well to inquire into the effects of his preaching upon his Society—to learn who compose the body, and if crime increased where he would be criticised after death, and he desired that he should be dealt with fairly and justly.

Mr. Parker was not always dealt with fairly by gians, which, under the egise of 'bread of life,' gians, which, under the goine of 'bread of life,' gians, which, under the goine of 'bread of life,' gians, which, under the goine of 'bread of life,' gians, which, under the goine of 'bread of life,'

would be criticised after death, and he desired that he should be dealt with fairly and justly.

Mr. Parker was not always dealt with fairly by those who stood nearest to him theologically. He was not dealt with fairly by the Unitarians: but he has been since his death. There are many Unitarians who sympathine with him now. But amongst the Universalists, there is not the same disposition to treat Mr. Parker fairly; and I was much struck when I saw in the Christian Freeman an atticle written by Mr. Hill on Theodore Parker. I was requested to come here and review that article, and finally decided to do so.

I was sorry to think that our friend Mr. Hill had treated Mr. Parker unjustly. He charges him with egotism, with being a destructionist. Nature is a destructionist, so is time. The Universalist creed itself is a destructionist. There never appeared a greater destructionist, and is stonished when they heard him. Who preached more severely against the Pharisces and Saddacees than Jesus and his Apostles? Markin Luther was a destructionist, so Apostics? Martin Luther was a destructionist, so was John Wesley. And so has been every man who has been in advance of his age. Ideas are necessarily destructive, levelling everything, and yet constructive. What is a Universalist minister but a destructionist, and one of the worst kind—preaching every Sunday against the doctrines of the Trinity and of election. It comes with a bad grace from one of them to charge Theodore Parker with be-

Mr. Hassall here read extracts from Mr. Parker's works, speaking of Jesus of Nazareth as the ideal for us to follow.

Where did Mr. Hill get his idea that Theodore Parker would 'sweep away' the State? He was always a voter; his views on the government did not coincide with Mr. Carrison's. No such statement can be found in any of his writings as is ascribed to him. He thought that to break up the Union would be the worst thing in the world for the Sayor.

He would not form of Jesus of Nazareth as the ideal was Mr. Parker a Christian I they move asked, with apparent sobergess, Was Mr. Parker a Christian I They might, with equal propriety, ask, Did ever a Christian live, move, and have his being upon this earth? In your last issue I noticed that a Methodist minister, of Hoxbury, had lifted up his feeble voice against the American divine who has sounded the death-world the found to him. He thought that to break up the Union would be the worst thing in the world for the Sayor.

He would not seem to would be propriete their names, it would be equal propriete, ask, Did ever a Christian I've, was Mr. Parker a Christian I they move, and have his being upon this earth? In the American divine who has sounded the death-world the American divine who has sound

He would not 'sweep away' the community.
He must have been a mad destructionist to have thought such a thing, for, in that case, where would be be himself?

THEODORE PARKER'S MORAL INVLUENCE. A corre he be himself?
But the most serious charge which is preferred

think we should all thank Theodore Parker, for the good he has done. I wish Mr. Hill could stand in his pulpit with as much courage and faith in virtue as Theodore Parker stood before his people. He spoke strong words; he has tried to make every Christian minister freer and better; and I am thankful he was permitted to stand in Boston as he did. I think many a man has been saved from skepticism by his labor, and been made a stronger believer in the principles of right and justice; and his name will ever be linked with the greatest interests of humanity and the greatest interests of truth.

From the Contury.

ABOUT THEODORE PARKED Aminst the discussions concerning Theodore Par-ker and his belief, does not the possibility occur to his opponents that he may have been, not as they surmise, 'incapable of perceiving the truth of the belief,' which they entertain, but capable of seeing far beyond their vision, and attaining a point they cannot reach? That the life of Theodore Parker was irreproachable, his goodness no sham, his worth-beyond calculation, his learning profound, his per-ceptions clear, and his plety traity deserving the name according to the accepted interpretation of the word, his bitterest enemies cannot deny. But he does not hold a certain belief, and that is his

The system of theology which so many cling to is intended for—what? No mortal man can assert that God founded it or Ohrist taught it; and if it be

To the Editor of the Christian Inquirer: I have read with lively interest the various articles published in your paper respecting the now sainted and much lamented Theodore Parker. It sainted and much lamented Theodore Parker. It seems to me a few have done him justice, so far as they were capable; more have done him injustice. I believe it is an admitted principle, that, in order to render full and complete justice to another, we must be his superior in head and heart. If that ing a destructionist.

But what is Theodore Parker seeking to destroy? is so, in my estimation, the man is not born that can fully express Mr. Parker's worth and our loss. Mr. Hill says, 'The Church, the State, the Bible, the community, contained errors which did not an awer his ideas of perfection, and he would sweep them all away.' Where Mr. Hill got his ideas of Theodore Parker I cannot say; but he must have read his works different from what I have.

Mr. Parker would revolutionize these, but never sweep them away.' He says himself, 'To write down the true Christian Church seems to us as abfurd as to write down the solar system.' Would Theodore Parker, using these words, attempt to enjage in such a thing as he is charged with? In his opening address to his Society in Boston he says.' We are here to establish a Christian Church.'

Mr. Hisself here read extracts from Mr. Parker's wore to write their names, it would be legion. Some have asked, with apparent soberness.

THEODORE PARKER'S MORAL INFLUENCE. A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector writes the following scurrifous paragraph:—

The behinself?

But the most serious charge which is preferred againse Mr. Parker is, that he would 'sweep away' the Bible: and this seems to constitute Mr. Hill's main objection. It is certainly a grave charge to say that he would sweep away the Bible, for no man of common sense would wish to give up this book. And nothing will prejudice the mass of the people against a man quicker than a charge like this, for the Bible has been a source of so much light and so much consolation, it has blessed the home, and nothing is dearer to the mass of men than this sacred volume. Through it, God spake the home, and nothing is dearer to the mass of men than this sacred volume. Through it, God spake the from heaven for their enlightemment, and by it they will land in a brighter and a better world. To assail this is to commit a sin which is equalled by no sin under the face of the sun.

When a man makes a sharge like this, he ought to be sure that it rests on good authority. Would any one get a fair idea of Mr. Parker's position on the Bible by this acticle? No one. I charge Mr. Hill, so with gross ignorance, but with gross in the sun of the words which qualified the passage of which he words which in qualified the passage of which he words which qualified the passage of which he words which gross ignorance, but with the trained of the passage of which he words which qualified the passage of which he words which gross ignorance, but with the conditions of the Bible as a Fetian.

At stracet was then read from Mr. Parker's worts, the wind gross in the proper of the Bible as a fetian.

Mr. Hill, continued the speaker, quitted the words which qualified the passages from Mr. Parker's works, the wind gross in the proper of the Bible as a nuisance rather than a blessing a cores instead of a by and that it had believed to draw the condition that every

IT IS NOT A DYE! MIRES S. A. ATILIEN'S WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a BUROPEAN REPUTATION.

Warranted not to contain deleterious substan-

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even fainties. ithout success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from

IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative? We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

from it.

Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis.

St. Louis Presbyteries.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has 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 vay desirable article for the toilet." Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mess.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. 8. A. Al LER's as the Hair Restorer. N. Y. Independent

M ms. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restones has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind. Michigan Christian Herald Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knozville Presbyterian Witnes

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Alles a. Buffalo Christian Astocate

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 HATE RESTORER will do this."

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as n these times, when every cosmette is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is refreshing to come across that which is what it rantenes to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. 8.

A. Allen's Wohld's Hair Restores. As an as-A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. As an assistant 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 ingredients 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 Hara 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 pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, ros-BESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A DIE.

Philadelphia Mercury. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most ap-propriately the World's Hair Restorer.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. At-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 achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciat-ed. Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES. The 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 HATE RESTORER' performs all that It promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.-AS wo 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 in-ferred, and but for her mantiful 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 papers, and acquainted herself with the various rendered 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 year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. 8.

A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in severtisement of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HA RESTORER are correct. Boston Olice Branch Its remarkable "ceess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem de-serving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Ristor. mr. At has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to theny the assertions made in it favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons. Rahway Advocate and Register.

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

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. possesses none of the birring, cautarizing power of the old dyes, but gives the heir a health; gless appearance almost instantaneously. The Resort is easily applied, and well not stain the facet health could be directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try the with success."

Boston Transcopt. With success.

It is just what it purports to be, Cleve. Leader We might swell this list, but if not convince

TRY II.

We export these preparations to Rurope even, and they are superseding all others there as well as it also United States.

It does not soil or claim. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U.S., Cubs, or Contain.

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. C. where address all letters and inquiries. on which they make more woft. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine seifed. Here. S. A. Alles, written is inh. Bevared con-

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