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drected, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. To Advertisements making less than one square inthree times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, esylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soor are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the to of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-TO QUINCY, EDWIND JACKSON, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,

death, and an agreement with hell.

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

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an

unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathens, in

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

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

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

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

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

and by force restore their rights; but they are coltho

The free States are the guardians and

for communities, when, under a ger

VOL. XXX. NO. 34.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1548

-WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

A MOST DIABOLICAL PLOT. Dallas, (Texas.) July 21, 1860.

EDITOR TELEGIBER HH. - The burning of Dallas and certal farm-houses in this county, has led to the serv of a most diabolical plot to devastate the whole of Northern Texas. At first, it was believed hat the fire was accidental, but the successive burnfarm-houses, and the firing of many other os and stores in this section, caused reflecting ad at means to ferret out, if possible, the ge of such wholesale destruction. It seemed not impossible that so many places should be assumbtaneously, and that that should be acci-I'm out-houses, granaries, oats and grain

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Mr. Crill Miller were destroyed a few days after lestruction of Dallas. This led to the arrest of ate men, whose innocence, however, was would a doubt. Several negroes, belonging Mr Miller, were then taken up and examined, declipments of the most startling character I plot to destroy the country was recaled, and every circumstance, even to the minuare been arrested, and upon a close examination, everit and apart from each other, they deposed to mentry by fire and assassination-to impoverthe land by the destruction of the provisions resend ammunition, and then, when in a state of ssness, a general revolt of the negroes was to on the 1st Monday in August, the day of and abetter by Abelition emissaries from the North of by those in . we midst The details of the play nd its medias operated, are these :- Each county in gibern Texas has a supervisor in the person of a te man, whose came is not given; each county diffinto districts, under the sub-agents of this districts, by whom the firing was to be done. invol our mos' prominent citizens were singled abir assassination whenever they made their esap from their burning homes. Negroes never bemary movement is wide-spread to an extent truly darming. In some places, the plan was conceived every form shocking to the mind, and frightful is results. Poisoning was to be added, and the differences to be slaughtered along with the men. and the young and handsome women to be parceled tamongst these infamous scoundrels. They had con gone so far as to designate their choice, and

ms of these misguided monsters. firtunately, the county has been saved from the samplishment of these horrors; but then a fearful aty remains for us. The negroes have been inted to these infernal proceedings by Abolitionists, and the emissaries of certain preachers who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents are been busy amongst us, and many of them have wn in our midst. Some of them have been identified, but have fled from the country; others still tenain, to receive a fearful accountability from an straged and infuriated people. Nearly a hundred egrees have testified that a large reinforcement of Volutionists are expected on the first of August. and these to be aided by recruits from the Indian tribes, while the Rangers are several hundred miles to the north of us. It was desired to destroy Dallas, in order that the arms and ammunition of the artillery company might share the same fate. Our ad is filled with the villains, many of whom will te hong and that very soon. A man was found hong at our neighboring city of Fort Worth, two rs ago, believed to be one of those scoundrels who are engaged in this work. We learn that he had stored away a number of rifles, and the day after he was hung, a load of six-shooters passed on to him, but were intercepted. He was betrayed by one of the gang, and hence his plans were thwarted. Many others will share his fate. I have never witnessed such times. We are most profoundly excited. We armed day and night, and know not what we shall be called upon to do. The circumstances are frightful, and I fear that the trouble is not confined to this State. It behooves every true man to buckle on his armor, and fight the good fight for his coun-

riam ladies had already been selected as the vic-

try's good - Houston Telegraph. ANOTHER CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED. From the Houston Telegraph of July 28th we cather some additional particulars of the disturbed state of affairs in Northern Texas. That journal

From Waxahachio, we have seen a letter written y a merchant to his correspondent in this city, which gives some of the details of a conspiracy there to marder the people and destroy the town in a manner similar to that of Dallas. The plot was to have been carried out last Sunday. It was discovered by red, however, and two white men, whose names are not given, were hung on Sunday last, the 21st nat. Some twenty old negroes were to be hung also next week. The danger was believed to be over, though the people were constantly watching, and were almost worn down with their vigilance.

te the principal facts. The fact seems to be apparent that there has been wide-spread conspiracy in the northern counties and up by wicked white men, abolitionists, by which it was intended to burn the houses, kill the raple, and run the negroes off into Mexico. Fortunately, it has been discovered—not in time to pre-tent the destruction by fire of half a million of property, but in time to save the lives of the people, and, it is hoped, to bring the ringleaders, par-ticularly the hellish inciters of the negroes, to condiga punishment.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Mr. Cruger, who is just own from the apper country, confirms the accounts we have received from Dr. Pryor. He says the regilance committees are composed of the best men in the several counties; that they are acting with great colleges and deliberation, and that the people have the several country of the several country of the several country. have the utmost confidence in them. He also states, that in Dallas they have some eight or ten negroes, appeared to be the ringleaders, in confin hey will probably be hung. They had whipped the seventy or eighty who knew of the conspiracy, but failed to inform on the conspirators. In Wax-abachie, the discovery was made through the voluntary confession of a negro woman belonging to Mr. Marshbanks. Throughout the whole region, em-bracing Ballas, Ellis, Tarrant and Denton counties, the testimony of the negroes has been the same. They have all agreed in saying that they were to burn the burn the houses and murder the women on the first Monday in August. They were then to attack the People at the polls, aided by the reinforcement of the expected Abolition band, and having got possion of arms, provisions, &c., fight their way to

When Mr. Cruger left Waxahachie, last Monday, there was a rumor that there had been two men hang in Pallas, and he thinks those must be the men

alluded to in the letter from which the above items concerning the Waxahachie conspiracy were taken. The people in all parts of the country are thoroughly aroused, and will not stop until the whole plot is laid bare, and the offenders, so far as possi-

ble, are brought to justice.
We hear reports from Grimes, but they want confirmation, and we will not report them. The people are, however, everywhere on the alert, and suspi-cious characters are being closely watched.'

Dallas, in regard to the late conflagration :-

The excitement consequent upon the revelations made by negroes, under examination, continues un-abated. Already nearly a hundred blacks have been arrested and examined separately before a committee of vigilance appointed for that purpose. This com-mittee consists of the most respectable and responsimittee consists of the most respectable and responsi-ble gentlemen of this county, whose proceedings have been characterized by the utmost prudence and

Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager to lend their assistance, and ready to quell every disturbance that threatens the peace of the State. The developments are of the most startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wicked-

At the town of Lancaster, the same general plot their villanous purposes.

ing the action of the Committee of Vigilance. The whelming moral issue of slavery, as an institution stage came in from Waxahachie yesterday, bringing of good or evil, of right or wrong.

And this is the exact issue, which, though un-The conspiracy and insurrectionary spirit extended recognized or evaded by our parties, factions and to that place in all the horrid forms contemplated politicians, has produced this formidable anti-slaveat this place. Throughout the country, so far as ry coalition in the North, and this important diwe can learn, the same thing exists. That town vision of the political elements of both sections opwas destined to be burned, the people to be poisoned and slaughtered, and the remaining property to be distributed among the victorious blacks. On Red sin, that it is founded in error and against right. Oak Creek, the chief poisoner has been arrested and that its fruits are poisonous; that its pretensions executed. Negroes at Waxnhachie have been deare lalso and incompatible with our free institutions, tected with the poison in their possession, and a and that it must be hunted out of the country, will

all day, and this evening they announce that three of right, in reference to slavery, will account for of the ringleaders of the insurrection are to be the incurable divisions of the forces opposed to the hanged to-morrow.

TUESDAY, July 24 -This evening at four o'clock, the three ringleaders, Sam, Cato and Patrick, were an evil. Its advocates rested their defence upon the escorted from the jail, under a strong guard, to the plea that it was a necessary evil, under the circumplace of execution. An immense concourse of citizens and negroes assembled. As they passed through provide a remedy. Soon after the invention of the the town, they surveyed with composure the ruins cotton gin, slavery began to assume, not only the of the once flourishing town, that now lay a blackened mass before them. Patrick remained during of a controlling agency in our political affairs. This the whole day, and betrayed no remores of feeling was strikingly made manifest in the Missouri agitawhatever, in view of his approaching doom. He it tion of 1819-20. Some eight or ten years later, the was who fired the town, and the night after its destruction glorified himself for the deed, and pronounced it only the commencement of the good work.

Sam Smith, so called from the name of his master, the Townson old never the auspices of Arwas an old negro preacher, who had imbibed most thur Tappan, David Hale, and Gerard Hallock :of his villanous principles from two Abolition that paper, with all its variations of thirty years, preachers, Blunt and McKinney, who lived in the has stood fast to that primary idea to which it owes country a year before, and had much intercourse with him. Cate had always enjoyed a bad reputation. They met their fate with a composure worthy of a better cause. Partial with a composure worthy of a better cause. Patrick, with unparalleled non-chalance, died with a chew of tobacco in his mouth,

and refused to make any statement whatever. Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the committee will be published in due time.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch.

INCENDIARISM AND INSURRECTION. We dislike to allude to the evidences of the insurrectionary tendency of things, because it fills the public mind with alarm, and perhaps does no good. But it is perfectly apparent that the emissaries of Republicanism are secretly operating in the South through gentlemen niggers and itinerating Northern preachers. In Texas the excitement has been widespread. In Floyd County, Georgia, a plot was lately discovered among the negroes, who were planning an insurrection between now and Christmas. A harness maker was detected in Pine Level, Montgomery County, Alabama, says the Mail, holding

improper conversation with slaves.

A company of men, the Mobile Mercury states, were detected in tampering with slaves at work on a railroad, in course of construction, near Verona. and were almost worn down with their vigilance.
This letter is written in German, and we may not have get all the matters contained, but believe we who informed against him. We hold that informawho informed against him. We hold that informa-tion like this should be universally known, in order that both negroes and strange loafing white men, and especially the one-horse invalid preachers from the North, may be looked after. The time has come when the South must stand square up to aggressors of every shade—and religious intermeddlers are ten fold more dangerous than Treedom-shricking politicians. We do not mean to counsel distrust of those noble and devoted servants of God from abroad, who are settled among us; far from it. We have those noble and devoted servants of God from normal, who are settled among us; far from it. We have no such sectional bigotry. But we would guard slavery sentiment of the South. It is the 'irrepressible conflict' proclaimed by Wm. H. Seward; well against imposition from transient candles of but it will not result, as he has proclaimed it, in the Lord, lest we suffer them to light the fires of but it will not result, as he has proclaimed it, in insurrection, instead of bearing aloft the light of making all the States free States or slave States.

TWENTY-TWO INSURRECTIONISTS HUNG.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. According to the Texas there shall appear a party strong enough to mainnews in the New Orleans papers of Tuesday, the excitement in that State is on the increase. A young man had been hung for giving strychnine to slaves to put into the wells. A preacher was similarly treated for being an active abolitionist, while twenty others were hung for exciting the slaves to libraries took place in different to now have all the advantages on their side. Hence

The Gilmer Tribune reports the arrest of three negroes in that town on the 19th. They had in their possession passes, papers, and various documents, way-bills to the Indian Nation, pistols, now-der, caps, and writing materials. They said they were from Henderson county. The house of Dr. W. W. Stell, of Lamar county, was fired by n negro on the 16th, and completely burned.

SELECTIONS.

From the New York Herald. THE OVERWHELMING MORAL ISSUE OF THIS PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST THE

SLAVERY QUESTION. The political elements of the country opposed to the Republican party are in a state of chaos. In the North they are divided upon men and secondary abstractions into clashing factions, as hostile against We copy from the Austin (Texas) State Gazette South, where the exigency demands a united people, the following notice of the action of the citizens of acting under a common impulsa, that of self-present vation, the same factions discords prevail. Nor is this all The South, like a strong man struck senseless by a heavy blow, seems to have lost the consciousness of its position, with the disruption of the Democratic party. There is a general apathy exist-ing in the South, a confusion of ideas, a relaxation

developments are of the most startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wickedness of man could invent, to destroy this whole secunion. The only party in the field limited to one
Union. section, in being rigidly excluded from the other, it At the town of Lancaster, the same general plot section, in being rigidly excluded from the other, it was revealed—to burn the town; to poison the inhabitants; to assassinate the aged females, and to seize and appropriate the young and handsome for five villanous purposes.

Section, in being rigidly excluded from the other, it is the only existing party which exhibits any thing of positive strength, unity, efficiency and confidence in its movements. This is a very extraordinary state of things, and is utterly beyond a satisfactory solution upon the ephemeral party organizations and Monoar, July 23d.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the country is here awaiting the action of the Committee of Vigilance. The whelming moral issue of slavery, as an institution

runner in town yesterday reports that there have account for this solid front of the Republican party; been several executions at that place. We have not so, too, the conflicting opinions of Democrats and yet received the particulars.

Union men, North and South, upon this broad ques-The Committee of Vigilance have been in session tion of good or evil, of right or a mere usurpation

Republican party.

Before the invention of the cotton gin, slavery North and South was almost universally considered

ern anti-slavery movements entered actively and de-cisively into the work of our Presidential elections, as a Northern political balance of power. In that They were hung on the bank of the river, above the town, and are buried beneath the gallows.

year Mr. Clay, although in sentiment an anti-slave-ry man, was regarded by the Abolitionists as a ry man, was regarded by the Abolitionists as a Southern apologist of slavery, and upon this test some fifteen thousand Whig votes in this State were thrown for Birney, the anti-slavery candidate for President, whereby the election was decided in favor of Polk, the pro-slavery Democratic nominee. But, upon the same general issue, the tables were turned in 1848 against the Democratic party by the inde-pendent Free Soil Buffalo organization, with Martin Van Buren as their Presidential champion. Thus, by the division of the Democratic vote of this State. Gen. Cass was defeated, and Gen. Taylor was elected President. And it is not the least singular feature of that election, that the line which was then drawn by Van Buren through the centre of the Democratic party of New York has never been obliterated, but will account for the line drawn through the Democratic party of the Union at the late Charleston and

Baltimore Conventions.

In 1852, upon the platform of Mr. Clay's compromise measures of 1850, there was an overwhelming reaction, North and South, in favor of peace upon the slavery question. Under this conservative reaction, the old Whig party was prostrated and dissolved, and the anti-slavery agitators, it was hoped, were rendered powerless for at least twenty years to come. But, in 1854, Messrs. Mason, Jefferson Davis, Atchison and Douglas, of the United States Senate and reor Pierse hit upon that des States Senate, and poor Pierce, hit upon that desperate Presidential and new slave State experiment, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; and from that day to this hour the aroused and five times multiplied antislavery legions of the North have been steadily advancing towards the White House, until their oc-cupation of it on the 4th of March next appears to

Far otherwise. The most probable result will be the withdrawal of the bulk of the slave States from the Union, sooner or later, peace or war. But it is

insurrection. These events took place in different ty now have all the advantages on their side. Hence parts of the State. Frequent incendiary and poisoning attempts were tions and divisions among the conservative and proreported.

Although the town of Henderses had been nearly lar government like ours, such a Southern instituconsumed by fire, the people seemed unwilling to
put faith in the truth of the consuracy. so far to recognize it right and good as to let it alone. Will that day ever come? We know not, but we know, for we see, that this Presidential con-test, for good or evil, is the beginning of the end.

the following letter, translated in French by M. De Doucet, Secretary of the Police of Hayti. In re-translating in English, we may not hit the exact language of the original as written by Mr. Brown : To His Excellency General Fabre Geffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti:

Words full of consolation have come to me, and hose who in this country cherish liberty, equality and fraternity. They inform us that the good people of your republic have given us a unanimous manifestation of their grief on the occasion of the execution of my lamented father, Captain John Brown, and his companious in arms.

The idea which you tacitly advance, that members

Allow me in behalf of the members of my family rho are not yet fallen victims beneath the iron rod of the slaveholders in America, to say to you, and involves the reputation of all who have served tertain for you a most cordial sympathy. Although Lincoln. I speak for the truth of history.

Your country is far from ours, and though we speak. You state your charge is fell in the first of history. different languages, we nevertheless feel that hearts can meet, notwithstanding intervening distances; we remember that God has formed of one blood all the nhabitants of the carth.

Haytians, brothers and sisters, here, in this land slaves, the warmest friends of your race are watching you to observe how you refute the defama-tion that the African is incapable of self-governentire world to-day beholds in you the sublime spec-tacle of a people who, knowing the value of the liberty they have conquered, have arrived at that stage of progress which permits them to extend a gener-ous sympathy to their oppressed brethren in a for-

In this you have proven that spirit of progress which is the omen of your future grandeur, and the unranty of the accomplishment of our most bril-

iant hopes—the reign of universal emancipation. and cast him into a cold, damp dungeon, where he died of hunger. In our country, fines, imprison-ment, hot iron, or the gibbet is the portion of those who will not prostrate themselves before the Moloch of slavery. Nevertheless, in spite of all these chastisements, we are not discouraged.

The mutilated body can disappear; but the soul

so it is then only the body of Tourssant I. Ouverture which sleeps in the tomb; his soul visits the
that honor in consequence of having avowed his
cabins of the slaves of the South when night is
spread over the face of nature. The ears of our
they are endowed by their Oreator with certain inaAmerican slaves hear his voice in the wind-gusts
lienable rights; that among these are life, liberty.

Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, April 16th, 1860. of his own solemn avowal.

Sherman M. Booth has had new difficulties, and at Ripon, Wisconsin. He showed his pistol now extend to the District of Columbia, the provisions and then, and called it his 'little habcas corpus.'

While he was pitching into the marshals pretty strong, and into one who had offered to arrest him for \$1,000 with special vehemence, Frank McCarty, man will admit that, if Mr. Lincoln now holds the for \$1,000 with special vehemence, Frank McCarty, man will admit that, if Mr. Lincoln now holds the of Fond du Lac, stepped from the crowd on the side of the platform, and saying, 'Mr. Booth, I have a writ for you,' grasped his coat collar. Booth dashed his hand in his pocket for his 'habeas corpus,' but before he could get it out, a dozen men jumped between them, and Frank was twenty feet off before he new what touched him. A cry of the present opinions, and not by those which they 'put him out,' 'kill him,' arose from all parts of the ways, and what with the shrinks of the ways. the house, and what with the shricks of the women and the shouts of the men, and the upsetting of benches, and the rush of everybody to the centre, we had a perfect rush of Pandemonium for a few minutes. Frank looked down the barrels of a number of revolvers in a very short time. A stalwart person strode through the thick of the fight, and hustled poor Frank to the door, and thence to the street, some thirty feet. It was some time before matters got quiet inside; but when order was restored the nearly correction of the nearly a visual at least of the ment of the part which Mr. Lincoln performed in that closures of the sound in the cause of humanity should understand the part which Mr. Lincoln performed in that closures of the session of the 30th Congress. To appreciate surrounding circumstances and facts which give character to his doings. selected a guard—armed them, and agreed to meet the next day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., and then dispersed. To-day, fresh arrivals of marshals added to the excitement. Booth was escorted Sunday by some twenty men, armed with rifles and an uncounted crowd. He made a speech, repeating the story of his persecutions. Resolutions pledging protection to him, and not very complimentary to the marshals, were passed. The City Hall was offered them, and they accepted it as their head quarters, and the people, in immense procession, adjourned thither. Sentinels and guards were distributed around and within it, and it was placed in a state of siege. After some deliberation, a committee was sent over to the marshals, McCarty, Henry, Striker, and Garlick, advising them to leave town. The marshals refused to receive any message unless it was in writing. A long discoussion ensued between them. The committee finally reduced their proposition to writing, and the marshals gave a written an swer, the substance of which was, that they were there to arrest Booth, and that they would go away when they had completed their business. The committee came back and reported, whereupon the people organized a club of minute men. The precise object is known only to its members—whether to most the marshals, or merely to protect Booth. These proceedings occurred about ten o'clock Supplexed.

These proceedings occurred about ten o'clock Supplexed.

The Defroit Tribune has a letter dated 6th inst., giving further particulars of the events at Ripon. When Deputy Marshall McCarty had been driven from the ball, order was partially restored, and it was resolved that 'Mr. Booth should not be arrested in Ripon,' amidet dead ming abouts and roass. Prof. Daniels lamediately should the resists any attempt to disagree, was well defined. These men were seek-

JOHN BROWN, JR., TO THE PRESIDENT execute the Fugitive Slave Law, and the appointment of vigilance committees, to carry its purposes into effect. On Sunday, people came pouring in from the country, and a mass meeting was held in a grove. The streets were crowded with excited people, and Mr. Booth was strongly guarded by his country letter translated in French by M. friends. On Monday morning, comparative order and quiet reigned; the City Hall was vacant, Mr. Booth was gone, the public did not know whither. Report said he was on his way to Milwaukee, with

From the Ashtabula Sentinel.

The idea which you tacitly advance, that members of Congress hold to and desire the adoption of all the measures contained in-bills which they present,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE SLAVE-HOUND OF ILLI-Nois.—We gibbet another hound to-day, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia. Mason's slave till is based on that clause of the United States Constitution which provides for the surrender of slaves e-caping from one State into another State of the Union. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the District of Columbia is not a State. ment. You have given proof of your ability as within the meaning of the Constitution. [See Hepsoldiers. Without other assistance than that you burn vs. Ellzey. 2 Cranch, 446.] The District of found in your own energy and valor, you have Columbia is not therefore, included in the terms of thrown off and broken the yoke of the tyrant, and obliged him to seek refuge on the ocean. Your the dominion of that clause over the District of enemies themselves call you brave; your friends Columbia exhibits only his voluntary baseness, can enemies themselves call you brave; your friends columbia exhibits only his voluntary baseness, can know that you are humane and magnanimous. The have no pretence of constitutional obligation, outentire world to-day beholds in you the sublime special This deed Abraham Lincoln, Republican candidate

for President, has done! Here are the facts :-

Extract from a bill suggested by Hon. Abraham Lincoln to the U. S. House of Representatives, January 10, 1849. [See Congressional Globe, appendix, 2d Session, 30th Congress, p. 212.]

"Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective We have heard how a slave power seized one of jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and arrour most noble champions (Touiseant L'Ouverture) quinen to provide active and efficient means to arrest QUINED to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES escaping into said District.

Observe his proposition: it provides no safeguards, no jury trial; takes no care to prevent free men from being carried off as slaves. In these respects, it is worse than even Mason's bill. The municipal authoritics are to "provide ACTIVE and EFFICIENT Means."

You speak of Abraham Lincoln as the candidate So it is then only the body of Touissant L'Ouver- of the Republican party for President. He holds which sweep over the prairies of Texas, of Arkansas and Missouri; his voice finds an echo in the immense valleys of Florida, among the pines of the Carolinas, in the Dismal Swamp and upon the mountain tops, proclaiming that the despots of America shall yet know the strength of the toiler's arm, and that he who would be free must himself strike the first blow.

Long live Fabre Geffrard! Long live the Republic!

Such is the aspiration of the sincere friend of both.

JOHN BROWN, Ja.

Other April 16th 1860. which sweep over the prairies of Texas, of Arkan- and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these

I need not be told that you intended no misrepre-From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, 6th.

Bentation. I know you were actuated by a desire to promote the cause of liberty and justice; that in pursuit OF SHERMAN M. ROOTH...THE your real you overlooked important historical facts, MARSHALS RESISTED BY HIS FRIENDS and adopted a course of argument unjust to Mr.

Lincoln, and to the public.

This remark is fully illustrated by the fact that

Sherman M. Booth has had new difficulties, and successes more exciting than the first. He addressed the one now in force. But you could not have dean immense audience on Saturday evening, 4th inst., signed to charge Mr. Lincoln with an intention to

stored, the people organized a 'league of freedom' from Mexico a vast territory, over which the Adto protect Booth from the marshals. A committee ministration was seeking to extend the cause of huof safety was appointed, and then the whole crowd man bondage. The free-soil organization had been started, Booth to Prof. Daniel's house. They then the means of defeating the election of Gen. Cass, selected a guard—armed them, and agreed to meet and the Democratic party stood humbled before the the next day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., and then discountry, but apparently more devoted to the cause

ing to inform the country that, in the District of Colombia, a Fugitive Slave Law, far more barbarous than any that has ever been in force in our free States, was maintained an enactment by which free persons were seized and imprisoned, and, after proving their freedom, were compelled to pay expenses or he sold into slavery. The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 had become a dead letter upon our statute book, perfectly useless to the slaveholder; and I would that Mr. Lincoln, or any other man, had been able to repeal the heathenish enactment in force within the District of Columbia, even by extending the act of '93 over it. And permit me also to say that Congress had as much power to legis-late for catching slaves in the District of Columbia as within the States. The power to do either was an usurpation; and the small band to whom I refer were endeavoring to call public attention to the fact that our government had, by Congressional enactments, nutherized the commission of revolting crimes in the District of Columbia, in our Territo-

To effect this object, Mr. Palfrey, of your State, asked leave to introduce a bill repealing all such acts and parts of any and all acts of Congress that sustain slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia. The bill, if a law, would have left every slaveholder in possession of his slaves, and every slave-dealer at liberty to pursue his vocation, according to that 'popular sovereignty' which our Democratic friends now advocate. But I trust that you nor any other man will charge Mr. Palfrey with such intent. His motion (not the bill) was a blow aimed at that despotism which had held him and his friends in abject silence. He intended the country should understand that the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia were to be attacked, exposed, held up to the diegust of man-kind; that members of Congress could and ought to speak out, to place the subject before the country, and to act against it.

On the 18th of December, your humble servant went further than Mr. Palfrey or Mr. Lincoln. I asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, granting to the people of the District of Columbia the privilege to express by vote their desire to maintain or abolish slavery and the slave trade within said District. In presenting this bill, I had not the most distant idea of passing a law that should leave the slaveholder to determine whether he would hold slaves, or the slave-dealer to say whether he would follow his accurred vocation or not. My object was the same which I attributed to Mr. Palfrey, and I determined to make my bill so acceptable upon its face, that members would not object to its introduction. In this I succeeded.

I obtained leave to introduce it. It was formally rend a first and second time, and stood upon the question of engrossment, when a member from Mississippi discovered that it gave the slaves the same right to vote that it gave the masters. This fact was announced, and there was a sensation among slaveholders and conservatives, and my poor bill was laid upon the table in double quick time.

But my object was obtained. Now, sir, when you or others shall judge me in the present, or in the future, let your opinions be formed by the whole record, by the sorrounding facts and circumstances, by my words, my acts, my votes; but I pray you not to take the bill I then introduced as expressing my opinions. This is the rule which in past time has been applied to statesmen of all parties, and I desire to be judged by it.

Mr. Lincoln has a right to be judged by it.

The next movement on this subject was by our excellent friend, Daniel Gott of New York. It was

directed against the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He was more fortunate than Mr. Palfrey or myself. The slaveholders had become nervs under the repeated blows given the institution. and some of them appeared desperate. Mr. Gott on introducing his resolution demanded the previous question, that being the only mode by which he could get a vote upon it. To avoid such vote, a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, when Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, addressing Southern members in an undertone, called on them to vote against laying it upon the table, [and to vote in favor of the previous question, 'so as to make every man North and South show his hand.' If this article should meet the eye of that gentle-man, I would assure him that, to this day, I feel grateful for the proposition be made. By the aid of Southern men, we obtained a direct vote upon adopting Mr. Gott's resolution, and it was carried. It was an unexpected victory for the time being, but a motion to reconsider was made, and the discussion postponed until the 10th of January. On that day, Mr. Lincoln had his bill read to the House, and declared his intention to introduce it as an amendment to Mr. Gott's resolution, if the motion to reconsider should succeed. He stated that he had conversed with fifteen of the principal citizens of Washington city, who thought that such a proposition would meet with the approval of the people of the District. He did not represent that people of the District. He did not represent that the bill was estisfactory to those fifteen citizens, much less did he represent it as satisfactory to him-selt, but he did express the hope that it would meet the approval of the people of the District, and that was the apparent object of the bill. But his conversing with the people of the Dis-trict, the preparation of his bill, the avowal of his intention to present it, were important. By these

trict, the preparation of his bill, the avowal of his intention to present it, were important. By these acts he took his position with those who were laboring in the cause of humanity. He avowed his intention to strike down slavery and the slave trade in the District; to strike from our statuts book the act by which freemen were transformed into slaves; to speak, and act, and vote for the right. He cast aside the shackles of party, and took his stand upon principle. You speak of that act with great severity of condemnation. I view it as one of high moral excellence, marking the beroism of the man. He was the only member among the Whigs proper of that session, who broke the silence on the subject of those crimes, which, through Congressional enactments, still continue to disgrace our nation and mankind.

I repeat, I am not vindicating Mr. Lincoln. I know not that I speak his views. I only speak of those acts which have given the lovers of liberty onfidence in him.

But those acts were ancillary to the exclus slavery from California. They were intended to prepare the popular mind for that event. At the period of which I am writing, (1849,) those friends of freedom who held seats in the House of Repreof freedom who held seats in the House of Representatives were marshalling their forces preparatory to that condict which was rapidly gathering around them. Our worthy friend, J. M. Root, had introduced his celebrated resolution, directing the Committee on Territories to report bills organizing governments in California and New Mexico, excluding slavery therefrom. On that resolution, Mr. Lincoln voted for freedom. The question was of absorbing interest. The advocates of free soil and free men felt their responsibility. The Democratic party were anxious to carry out the design of extending alavery, for which Texas had been annexed, and the Mexican war had been waged. The Slave Power had never been defeated on any important measure. Slaveholders were threatening a dissolution of the

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Union; timid men hesitated, conservatives begged and prayed the advocates of freedom not 'to sever the Union'; the radical Abolitionists cried, 'Down with the Union,' while wickedness and stupidity with the Union, while wickelness and stupidity combined to charge members of Congress with the alleged political heresies entertained by the friends of Mr. Garrison. Amid these scenes, the friends of the slave in Congress were constrained to keep their eyes upon the battle-field, to see that their ranks were serried and firm. In that hour of Freedom's were serried and firm. In that nour of Freedom a danger, Abraham Lincoln was with them. On every call of the yeas and nays, the official records show him at his post. Firm, cheerful, and true to his own convictions, he faltered not, but carried out in practice the doctrines which he enunciated, by presenting the bill of which you complain. And even when Gen. Taylor and his cabinet surrendered to what they supposed a necessity and exerted their to what they supposed a necessity, and exerted their influence to induce members of Congress to give way, and accept an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill organizing a government in California without excluding slavery, Lincoln maintained his position, and with his associates on the last night of the 30th Congress, amid excitement and violence, resisted the influence of the out-going, as well as of the in-coming administration, and saved an empire from bondage.

Eleven years of subsequent study, thought and observation have brought Mr. Lincoln to the satisfactory conclusion that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are gifts of God, constituting the rights of man, for the protection of which govern-

ments are instituted.
In our Territories, in the District of Columbia and upon the high seas, our Federal Government holds exclusive jurisdiction. There Mr. Lincoln stands pledged, by every obligation that can rest upon him, to maintain, to the full extent of his moral and official powers, these rights which per-tain to the human sool. To the fugitive slaves, to the slaves in our Southern States, to the seris of Russia, to the oppressed throughout the world, he stands pledged, to the extent of his moral and po-litical influence, to support the rights which God has given them. I am not aware that any man, of any age, has based his political faith upon truths ential. They are the truths which all good men would gladly maintain.

J. R. GIDDINGS. Your friend, Jefferson, July 30, 1860.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE COLORED FOLKS The views of Abraham Lincoln on the subject o human equality may be found in the following extracts from his speeches, as contained in the volume Joint Debates of Douglas and Lincoln,' sold by A. Williams & Co., Boston :-

· I have said that I do not understand the Declara tion to mean that all men are created equal in all respects. Certainly, the negro is not our equal in all colur—perhaps not in many other respects. —p. 63. What next? Free them, and make them socially and politically our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this. We cannot make them equals.'-p. 74.
'Our opinion is, that it would be best for all

concerned to have the colored population all in a State by themselves. In this I agree.'-p. 125.
'I will say, then, I am not and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes; nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with whites: and I will say farther, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the and white races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of so cial and political equality.'-- pp. 186, 193.

I agree with Judge Douglas, that he fthe negro is now eny equal in many respects, certainly not in color-permaps not in intellectual and moral endow -- p. 75. In that contest, I did not at any time say I was

in favor of negro suffrage. Twice—once substantially, and once expressly—I declared against it.' 'I have no purpose to introduce political and so-cial equality between the white and black races.'— p. 192.
'I tell them very frankly, I am not in favor of

negro citizenship.'—p. 157. QUESTION. - What do Messrs. Wilson, Burlin game, John B. Alley, Elizur Wright, Francis W Bird, Charles Sumner, John A. Andrew, editor o the New Bedford Standard, John Milton Earle, Peter B. Brigham, and C. F. Adams, think of these sentiments of 'honest old Abe'?

A SOUTHERN CONFAB ABOUT LINCOLN.

At one of our hotels very recently, a Southern gentleman—one of the largest slaveholders of the South—was quietly wending his way to bed, when some half dozen of his acquaintances from the same State demanded his presence while they counselled upon the necessity of taking immediate measures for organizing a Southern Confederacy upon the election of Lincoln. He combatted their folly, and insisted that Lincoln's election would be the most fortunate event for the South that could possibly occur, because in his judgment the success of any Republican candidate would, within six months after his in-

guration, forever put an end to slavery agitation. The rights of the South, he insisted, would be far safer in the hands of such men as Seward or Linthan they ever had been under Democratic rule; because, while they would necessarily prevent the extension of slavery into free Territory, they would scrupulously stand by all the constitutions rights of the slave States, and exercise a moral in fluence at the North favorable to a faithful execu tion of the Fugitive Slave Law, and adverse to the interference of a handful of troublesome Abolition ists, whose incendiary conduct was diegusting Republicans, at the same time that scheming Demo cratic leaders privately encouraged their interference with the South in order to foster slavery excitement. He insisted, therefore, that Lincoln's election would be a great national blessing, and peculiarly beneficial to the South, as the harbinger of the return of peace and harmony in its relations with the North, and as calculated to terminate forever all sectional controversies, by getting rid of corrupt and selfish political leaders, who find their interest in fostering sec tional feeling at the South, by deceiving the people in regard to the intentions and purposes of the Republican party.—N. Y. Courier 4 Enquirer.

In giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln at his own home, a correspondent of the New York Herald says :-

'He said that many people in the South were obliged to sustain slavery, although they secretly abhorred the institution. He would protect the South in its institutions as they exist, and said that Southerners did not comprehend the position of the Republicans in regard to slavery. The Southern mind, he said, was laboring under the delusion that the Republicans were to liberate the slaves, who were to apply firebrands to the fields and dwellings of their matters. of their masters, massacre old and young, and pro-duce a state of general anarchy and bloodshed in the South. He swept this assumption away by a decisive denial of its correctness. He said he would like to go South, and talk to the Southerners on this topic, were it not that the minds of some were so inflamed against him that they would not listen to his reasoning, but, on the other hand, might be inclined to inflict Lynch law upon his person, should he appear among them.'

Hon. J. M. Harris, M. C., from Maryland at a Bell and Everett meeting at New Brunswick New Jersey, said, concerning Mr. Lincoln:--

When Abraham Lincoln is elected, what praccal thing is he to do in connection with slavery? believe the first act of his administration will be nationalize the party. He will endeavor to strengthapplause from Republicans.) Is there a Republican who would vote for him, if he didn't believe he would make his administration a national one? Why, then, don't you make it the party of the cour try before the election? I have no tears of the Republican party. I have mingled in Congress for years with Republicans, and I haven't heard the first man of them say that they were going to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, a leading Fillmore man in 1856, has been addressing the citizens of Vigo, Indiana, in a four hours' speech. In the course of his remarks, he said :-

If Mr. Lincoln is elected to the Presidency, he "If Mr. Lincoln is elected to the Presidency, he will be entitled to the respect of every man in the United States. His strength consists in his conservative. His own principles are conservative. I know him well. I served in Congress with him. This slavery question was then up. I was upon very intimate terms with him, and I know just how he felt about this question of slavery. I must say that I loel sometimes a good deal indignant when I hear his votes complained of which he gave along with me and others in support of Whig principles."

SPRECH OF PARKER PILLSBURY. At First of August Calebration at Milford, Mass. Mr. CHAIRMAN-I have often said that there was no American association or institution based on prin-ciple, except the association of abolitionists,—perhap-better known as Garrisonian abolitionists. It has often been charged that this was a false retion; and I have repeatedly had the cause of Tem e cited as an instance of except

We have just now seen at least one demonstration as to the fidelity of the cause of Temperance to the principles of humanity. I have long known that the order of Odd-Fellows, as it used to be called, and is perhaps called still, were liable to this same charge; and I have sometimes endeavored to bring that charge before the community and before the public. For it seemed to me a matter of too serious moment to pass unnoticed. I never found in my own mind but one spology for it; and that is, that we perhaps do event which honors the close of the eighteenth cen-wrong to expect a higher code, or tone of moral sen-timent, in those philanthropic associations, so called, than we find in the churches of the country; and, inasmuch as the churches and pulpits set the example, it is not remarkable that institutions and the Babe of Bethlehem. (Cheers.) Then, again, ten associations, claiming far less in the scale of righteonsness and religion, should pursue the course they do. I believe, however, it is still true, and has been true gave to the world one of the most remarkable, one of ever since the Anti-Slavery movement began, that there is no institution in these United States, founded on principle, except the Anti-Slavery cause.

Nobody seems to understand the word Principle, at this time; and that is not the only word of which we have lost the meaning. I should make a very different dictionary for this country from Webster's or Worcester's-and I take no interest in this battle of dictionaries, for I think they are both wrong; at least, I think they both fail to represent truly the American idea of a good many words. We talk of principle. We hear the word from the mouths of politicians. I hear men speak it in the pulpits,though not very often, for I don't believe in going there. It is said, 'Evil communications corrupt good gling with the incense that secended from the altar. manners,' so I stay away. But sometimes in the pulpit I hear the minister announce his text, and then begin to say, 'In the discussion of this principle, I means, and, thirdly, what the other means.' I don't believe, in the first place, that generally he knows what is meant by discussion-for I know of no pulpit that will discuss any question. And then, when you come to the word principle, it is always, in the pulpit curse atill lingered. as well as on the political rostrum, merely a thing of compromise, never of principle. With me, the word principle is one of mighty meaning. It is rule and itude and longitude, circumscribing the globe. And and can be none.

The other day, there was an eclipse of the sun that eclipse has been calculated for many years, perhaps for many ages. For such is the unerring acin Illinois—a portion of Illinois is call has lived long principle in this country, we talk about that which in history, and will in judgment, of the blood of those s but little known.

We heard something, just now, on the results of West India Emancipation. There again the same philosophy appears. We have to meet the question the times. But when we reason in that way, we seem almost to concede that if Emancipation has resulted unfavorably to commerce and to trade, why then Emancipation is to be prescribed, and there is good ground for returning to the system of slavery. Men count up the bags of coffee, the boxes of sugar, the hogsheads of molasses, and the puncheons of rum, that were produced and exported under the slave system; and then they count again those same commodities under the other system, with the idea prominent, that if the commercial balance be in favor ture time, or in eternity, it may be, emancipate the slaves. Mr. Chairman, I hate that morality, and set it down in the same category with the kind of principle and discussion that is so prevalent. I will never assent to the doctrine that the right is to be estimated by its commercial results. Right can never result badly, wrong certainly can never result otherwise. Any other doctrine is atheism itself.

Now, then, what matter is it, how many bags of coffee, or how many boxes of sugar, or how many hogsheads of molasses were exported from the British West Indies under freedom, or under slavery? We are not here to estimate the question of Liberty in any such way; nor to weigh manhood, freedom, justice and righteousness in any such balances. I care not, so far as commercial interests are concerned, what are the results of emancipation. Be it that there was a failure in a merely mercantile point of viewwhat then? Be it, that there should be a total suspension of commerce; -be it, that there should be an extermination of the tyrants themselves, and all their households ;-be it, that the very isles themselves, smitten with horror, should hasten to sink back again to the womb of the ocean, from whence they were born-why, this would be no more than the morality of heathenism, two thousand years ago; for the doctrine then was, ' Fiat justitia, ruat colum ! -Be justice done, though the very heavens fall | and hell is threatened if we don't, and heaven is Shall we say less, in calculating the value of human freedom, or in making up our account of the value of emancipation? No; I will not consent to consider the subject in any lower-law light, lest I seem to surrender the principle of universal justice and right-

Fortunately, however, as indicated in the lethope will be published with the proceedings of this find hereafter. meeting, there were no disastrous results attending that glorious movement; for, from that period to the doctrine of calculating the consequences of emancipresent, there has been a constant, steady, uniform pation. And so we have rewards and punishments growth of material prosperity, as well as of mental applied to everything. The question is, 'Will it and moral improvement, throughout those islands. And it is too late for objections to be made on that ments through eternity in hell wont pay, and the ground; the men who raise them are not worthy of joys and glories of heaven will pay, each sets about though all the light of heaven shines into their para- lieves what is told him-what I heard a minister, lyzed eye-balls, or they air too base to admit the facts, very popular preacher and Theological Professor, say Let us take the cause of Freedom into our hands.

though written in sunbeams, and spoken in inspire tions all divine.

Then, again, the same historical fact holds true in other instances of enuncipation. The French Revo

ther instances of emancipation. The French Revo-ution, bloody as it is represented to be, fearful in sany of its features as it actually was, the French they performed at least one act of justice and hu-manity sufficient to eclipse almost the glories of your own Washington and the founders of the American Republic. For, whereas they began by decreeing chattel slavery, and fastening it with bolt and chain upon the American system, the French Revo lutionists baptized their movement with the grandes cent as pure and holy as the angels on the plains of Judea hymned the song of triumph at the birth of years prior to this event, Gen. Lafayette-a name well known in American history-Gen. Lafayette the most striking demonstrations of the safety of justice and righteousness, on the grand as well as on the smaller scale. He purchased of the French crown the beautiful possessions of Cayenne. Thirty thousand dollars was the price; and thousands o slaves had long bedewed the soil with their tears and blood. The first act of the noble hero, after the purchase, was to emancipate every slave. They gathered together the whips, manacles, and the whole bloody paraphernalia of the system, and made a burnt offering in one of the public places. All the victims stood around, and before that altar thus flaming with such a sacrifice, their liberty was proclaimed; and their songs of rejoicing swelled up to heaven, min

Then, again, from 1816 to 1829, in the South American Republics, and in Mexico, there were witnessed demonstrations of a similar character. shall first inquire what this means, then what that In those years, the South American Republica threw off the Spanish yoke, under which they had been long suffering, and signalized their own glorious emancipation by the emancipation of their slavesuntil Brazil was the only one remaining where the

In 1821, Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke. , On the 15th of September of that year, she proclaimed herself free; the nations acknowledged her indelaw, sweeping round the universe, like parallels of lat- pendence, and from that time she was no mor under a fereign yoke. Slavery still continued. The there should be no deviations. Really, there are religion was Roman Catholic. The adherence of the people to their own religion was deep and strong. Seven years after their own emancipation from a fora most remarkable phenomenon, which everybody eign yoke, they celebrated their national birth-daywitnessed with interest and delight. We know that their 'Fourth of July'-by an act worthy of that day; by an act which should hallow that day in history, forever and ever, -- an act which will be ever curacy in the march of the heavenly bodies, it is memorable in Mexican history; for on that day, the easy to calculate an eclipse ages before it takes place. 15th of September, 1829, they 'proclaimed liberty So the laws that govern the moral universe are equal- throughout all their land, to all the inhabitants ly sure. I talk of something by which the eclipses thereof.' At that time, their land included Texas. might be calculated in the moral universe as well as It was peopled largely by planters from our own those of the planets in the solar system. But no slaveholding States. They refused to acknowledge such meaning is usually attached to the word. So the righteous mandate, and there was Southern mayou find these 'Sons of Temperance' talking about lignity manifested in precisely the same degree and adherence to principle. I am glad they are called kind as we afterwards saw in Kansas. The United Sons of Temperance.' God forbid they should be call. States Government could render no open sympathy ed Fathers, until they learn language better! The or aid. But the final result was, Texas was able, by politicians, too, talk of principle, all of them. But, our indirect interference, to resist the Mexican auis there any principle in any political party? Is there thorities, and threw herself into the possession of the any political party that really believes in the United States. The slave system still exists, which doctrines of the Declaration of Independence? Roman Catholic Mexico had endeavored to abolish I see all through your streets flags consecrated forever. Now, I suppose I need not speak of the reto the cause of Republicanism-and then there suits of that act, on the part of the United States. is the 'Old Gentlemen's' flag, with Bell and Events transpired and deeds were done, which men Everett; and then we have, dear me! how many in their blindness, or in their depravity, signalized by others? I don't know the names of all of them-I the good name of coar-and hence, we have, as a part am very glad to say that with truth. They are each of our history, the Mexican War. I deny to it any of them talking about principle. Is there any prin- such name. Much as I hate war, and all its bloody ciple in any political party? Is there any political deeds and scenes, I deny that the Mexican Massacre party that will treat the colored man better than the deserves any such honorable name. The Mexican Sons of Temperance do? Most emphatically is it Butchery I would call it, for seventy-five thousand intrue that the Republican party stands among the nocent men, women and children were sacrificed on foremost in hatred to the African race. Lincoln has the bloody altars of slavery, to appeare the wrath of s aid, he 'never saw a man, woman or child that be- the god for daring to resist his reign, so far as to strike lieved in the equal rights of the colored race' ! Lincoln off the chains from the limbs of so many slaves. uch was the sad doom visited moon Mex ed 'Egypt.' I think it all might well be called demon-divinity of slavery. And this Protestant Egypt, for his sake. I say, when we talk about country, self-decreed as the executioner, stands guilty murdered thousands.

But emancipation in Mexico has not proved a failure. Slavery in Texas has proved a failure, as everybody knows who knows anything of its characteron this low ground, to suit the grovelling cupidity of not to speak of its present bloody prospects. I might go farther, and cite other instances where the act of emancipation, performed in the abruptest manner. without the slightest preparation, has been crowned with the Divine favor, as it always is, performed in obedience to the Divine command.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as I said, there is no need of argument; and I do not, while I thus speak, mean that we are under obligation to prove whether emancipation is right or otherwise. The truth is, what God commands, God expects will be obeyed, and He will take care of the consequences. Our morality is like our view of discussion, and like our view of prin will consent to consider if we shall not, in some fuof conventionalism, or of constitutions. Men are righteous, or what we call righteous, not because i is right, but only because hell is threatened as a con sequence of unrighteousness. If by some mighty hydraulic principle or power, I could condense all the floods of heaven, and pour them in one mighty deluge upon the fires of hell, and extinguish them forever, how many of you would be willing to assert that the doctrine of the 'Perseverance of the saints would be popular another year longer? (Applause. Men are righteous-what they call righteous-because they dare be nothing else. They would, if they dare The language of everybody is, almost, to the sinner as we call him, 'You are having your good time now-by-and-bye, we will have ours. We have to bear the cross now; we are in the wilderness, away from home; we are in bondage, but you are in a glorious liberty. By-and-bye, we shall get the liberty and then where will you be?

Mr. Chairman, I say that religion is all falsehood A man who is righteous only because he dare be nothing else, is a slave; and there is a mighty difference, in my estimation, between the word sain and slave. To wear the yoke easily, gracefully and joyfully, how few there are who know anything about it! Instead, we are called upon, in becoming Christians, to renounce the world and its pleasures promised if we do. Now, I don't believe God has made this beautiful world to be 'renounced' nor do I believe that God looks with displeasure upon any innocent and proper amusement and pleasure. don't believe in that disfigured-faced religion, that puts on sackcloth, and goes mourning and mumbling through the world, hoping that the more misery it ter which was read from Mr. Garrison, and which I may make for itself here, the more heaven it will

But that is the religion out of which comes this ion. Either they are too blind to see, seeking heaven in his own way. The rich man be

Is it wealth you seek? Why, heaven's streets ed with gold'! What miser would n't accept on such terms? But who of you would be

It is time we had another doctrine pre this and men should be taught that righteous octice and humanity are not to be considered y in connection with the recompense of fu-eward. Righteousness is right, heaven or no heaven; injustice and tyranny are wrong, hell or no

What care I, whether this book (the Bible desk) teach the one or the other doctrine? I know that justice and virtue and liberty are heaven here, and I will not concern myself about the hereafter. If this book teach injustice and then, that there is no heaven and no bell, or that there are both, what is that to me? I know that injustice is wrong; I know that its results must be fatal to human peace and human happiness; and, consequently, I will not ask whether heaven be at the end of one course, or hell at the termination of the other. I stand here surrounded with an entire atmosphere of the spirit and nature of God, and I will proclaim righteousness to be right, and true freedom to be heaven and happiness, without regard to future consequences-(great applause)-though I know, by so doing, I am compelled to tread all the high places of the Church un der my feet.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am perhaps speaking to long. I was suddenly and unexpectedly called to this platform, and I complied, because my friends had not then arrived. Since they have arrived, and our minds are relieved of all apprehension on their account, and since the morning is so far spent, I will, perhaps, occupy a few moments longer, and give them more uninterrupted opportunities at the other sessions of the meeting. I have been referring only to the results of emanci-

pation in those countries wherein it has been practised. There is one other general fact, to which I wish to call your attention, in connection with our country. From 1770, when the battles of the American Revolution actually began-(for, be it known to you, that the first blood of the American Revolution was not shed at Lexington, nor was it the blood of your revolutionary sires; but the first blood of the American Revolution was the blood of a colored man and was shed five years before the scenes at Lexington were enacted)-from that day, down to the pres ent period, there has been one general fact, of a most appalling character, underliably true, and that is this: That while the revolutionary struggle in this liberty elsewhere, throughout the world, there was a terrible reactionary shock in our own nation. While every civilized nation of the globe has, in that time, been advancing in the scale of human elevation and disenthralment, our course and career have been one of constant, uniform retrogression, until, from Washington in the Presidential chair, we have now a James Buchanan, not to speak of his late 'illustrious predecessors: ' and instead of John Jay at the head of the Supreme Bench of the United States, we have that last refuse and dregs of humanity, in the half putrified body and jesuit soul of Roger B. Taney! Such has been the decline in officers, such has been the decline in the popular sentiment of the country. You know it says, somewhere, 'like people, like priests.' This is as true in politics as in religion. Why has the French nation at this moment a Napoleon? Because it is fit for no other. And vet. France is rapidly advancing in the scale of mental and moral culture and elevation. Why have we such rulers, bastard and bloody as we have? Why, they are the legitimate growth of the moral sentiment of the country. Why do your beautifully cultivated and verdant fields produce the luxuriant corn? Because the soil, by your culture, is suited for its growth. Why are the poisonous miasma and deathly vegetation from your swamps and morasses? For the reason that the soil produces that which is in itself, and that which produces death has death as its own element and in its composition. It is death, of death begotten and born. So in the moral and spiritual world. In the ancient Hebrew stories of our first parentage, Adam begat a son in his own image. And James Buchanan is the youngest begotten of the American the parentage is unquestionable, beyond dispute?

is not so in other lands. While we last half century, the march of progress, of human elevation, has been steady, if not rapidly onward. Why, even the barbarians on the African coast, more than twenty years ago, proclaimed liberty to their captives. , The present year is signalized by the breaking of the chains of serfdom, on the necks and limbs of the subjects of the Czar. Garibaldi is now labor-ing in behalf of Italian freedom. The fires of liberty are kindled, and throughout Europe the genius of mony to your heroic conduct in the year 1835 (a liberty is flying, beautiful as a bird of Paradise, proclaiming human elevation and deliverance to the myriads that dwell between the Mediterranean and

time? Echo answers, where? Four political candidates for the Presidency are in the field. The telegraph brings tidings to-day that a fifth has already presented his claims, and insists on running, as it is called. He is a candidate from you the confidence of British Abolitionists. But Texas, of which I have spoken. Texas, that valley your claim upon their confidence and gratitude reste of all conceivable villanies; Texas, wrung from her just rights by American bayonets—she puts in her claims with the other States, and Sam Houston, famous for his deeds in the Mexican massacre, stands this morning before the nation as a fifth candidate fluential congregations in the city of New York, and the morning before the nation as a fifth candidate of all conceivable villanies; Texas, wrung from her for presidential distinctions. The more of them the better.

But there is one other cheering consideration. The

pleasure of reading at the opening of the meeting. You are aware, I suppose, of the long imprisonment in Milwaukee of Sherman M. Booth, for just that kind of action which this Book says heaven is to be the reward for committing. For his zeal in emancipating, or in preventing the return of a slave to bondage, Sherman M. Booth had fallen into the jaws of the government. For months he has lingered in a Wisconsin prison. The last effort and power on the part of the people had been exhausted, and still he lay there. The . Fourth of July came-he wished to address the people from the grates of his prison; but this was refused him. His father, an old man over seventy, had come hundreds of miles to visit him : they would not permit him to enter the prison. His wife has been permitted to see him once a week only. A friend sent him a box of strawberries, but he was not allowed to receive it. The sight of newspapers has been kept from him, except those approved of by the Marshal under whose charge he has been; and so, cut off from all sympathy, what was there remaining? Tell me, you who have read of the Revolution of 1776, in the name of God, I ask, what aggravations had your fathers like these?

His friends could bear this state of things no longer, and they resorted to force. Who does not rejoice Sherman M. Booth, last night, was liberated by violence, and to-day is free! (Cheers.) An armed force entered, while his keepers were out at dinner, and as only one remained in charge, they overcame him, seized his victim, and bore him off in triumph. If that was treason, let the Government make the most of it. Would that I might have been there! If there be guilt, let me be implicated in the guilt; let me be held responsible with others for whatever consequences may follow that brave deed. The spirit of revolution is not wholly dead in our own country.

and the First of August shall not be an imported fesival, but we will have one of domestic manufacture,

LONDON EMANCIPATION COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS TO DE CHEEVER.

Wednesday afternoon, the lat of August, pr

to the great public meeting in the evening at Spaffelds Chapel, a Soirce was given by the respected Treasurer of the Committee, Dennis McDonnell, Esq., at his residence, No. 65 Pentonville Road. Amongst the ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion were the following: Mr. George Thompson, Chairman and Mr. P. W. Chesson, Honorary Secretary of the Committee; the Rev. J. Stoughton, Editor of the Even-gelical Magazine, and Minister of the Congregational Chapel, Kensington; the Rev. Daniel Ace, B. A., Curate of St. Stephens, Bow; the Rev. T. Chapman, M. A., Incumbent of the parish of Aldgate; Rev. D'Arcy Irvine, M. A., Incumbent of Wandsworth; Rev. T. James, (brother of the late John Angell James.) Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society : Rev. J. C. Gallaway, M. A., Minister of the Congregational Church, Kilburn ; Rev. W. O'Neill, M. A., Minister of Broad Street Chapel, City of London, (formerly the chapel of Dr. Iseac Watts); Rev. W. H. Bonner, pastor of Trinity Chapel, Southwark; Rev. T. Jones, Blackheath; Rev. W. Jones, Islington; Capt. Maclaen; Capt. Kennedy, of Canada, Commander of Lady Franklin's Expedition to the Arctic regions, and discoverer of Bellot's Straits: Mr. Washburn, of Abergavenny, and Mrs. Washburn (sister of Dr. Cheever); Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell; Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Norworthy and Mrs. Chesson (daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson); Mr. Angus Jenning, Mrs. R. D. Webb, of Dublin, and Mrs. Harvey; Mr. R. L. Corkran, Superintendent of the Spicer Street Mission; Mr. and Mrs. William Craft; Mr. A. R. Isbister, M. A., of the College of Preceptors, and Professor in the London University; Mr. Clerk, of the Christian World : Mr. Farmer, editor of the Clerkenwell News ; Mr. Whittaker, of Blackheath, and Mr. Washburn, Jr., &c.

After the repast, and when every guest had been introduced to Dr. Cheever, the company assembled in the spacious drawing-room, when Mr. George Thompson took the chair, with Dr. Cheever seated at his

right hand. The Chairman rose and said: The members of the London Emancipation Committee, formed in this metropolis for the promotion of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade throughout the world, but more especially with a view to cooperation with the friends of emancipation in the United States, have met and unanimously adopted an Address to our distinguished country seemed to give an impetus to the cause of guest, now present, the Rev. Dr. Cheever, who is accompanied by his estimable wife, also amongst us, who nobly shares (and joyfully, too) all his persecutions, his labors, and his glory. (Cheers.) It would be inconvenient, and indeed undesirable, on this occasion, to present our address apart from the grand body of the guests now assembled under this roof, and t will therefore be presented in your presence. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that none are committed to the sentiments contained in this document but the members of the Committee. We alone are responsible for the language we have employed the introduction of the names which have been mentioned, and for the principles which are herein commended. If, however, ladies and gentlemen, when you shall have heard it, you should feel disposed to confirm it by your approval, its value will be enhanced in the eyes of its recipient, and the Committee will rejoice in your confirmation of the views and feelings we have expressed in the address to our honored and beloved friend, which Mr. Chesson will now read. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Chesson then read the address, which was listened to with profound attention, and at its close the satisfaction of the assembly was evinced by loud applause :-

REVEREND AND MUCH ESTEEMED SIR: We gladly embrace the opportunity which your arrival and temporary sojourn in this city affords us, of making known to you, personally and officially, the senti-ments of high regard with which your character has inspired us, and our sincere admiration of the exalted and humane purposes to which you have devoted the rare abilities with which it has pleased the Master whom you serve to endow you.

-familiar to us all as that of a rip scholar, an eloquent divine, and an accomplish author-has been long cherished as an ornament of Conscience and Character. Who does not see that English literature, and an honor to the Christian Church. But as a Committee for the promotion of the cause of Negro Emancipation, we are prompt to offer you this tribute of our respect and esteen thus retrograding, in every other civilized country, less on account of your reputation in the world of letters, and your distinction as a pulpit orator, than because of the fidelity, moral courage and disinter-ested devotion you have manifested, in defence of the moral character and government of God, in the interest of four millions of the American people held in bondage, the cry of whose wrongs pierces the ear

Your attachment to the cause of the slave is of 1 year which will be ever memorable in the annals of the American Abolition Movement)—a year of fiery persecution, gag law and mob violence, when yo myriade that dwell between the Mediterranean and spontaneously opened the place of worship in which Arctic seas. And where are ee, as a people, at this you then ministered, to the British advocate of im mediate emancipation, and stood by him unfalter-ingly, till the fury of the storm led him to seek the preservation of his life by departing from your city. This fact in your anti-slavery history would, we venture to think, alone be sufficient to secure fo also upon more recent acts, which have demonstra-

nothing was required of you but that your views on the subject of slavery should be in harmony with those of the ministers of religion generally in the But there is one other cheering consideration. The United States; or that you should utter but occa-telegraph brings us glad news, which I had the sional and qualified expressions of your anti-slavery convictions. A crisis came, and, true to your ant cedents, you 'conferred not with flesh and blood but stood forth, 'faithful amongst the faithless found,' the inflexible vindicator of the immutable obligations of the Divine law, in opposition to a nation that, for a time, allowed a human statute to supersede the positive mandates of the Most High God.

On the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill in 1850 when the majority of the clergymen of the United States supported that most inlamous coactment, and preached obedience to its diabolical provisions, you, faithful to your high office, did not cease to 'cry aloud,' denouncing it from the Word of God as an outrage upon natural rights, and subversive of

the fundamental principles of morality and religion Again, in 1855, when the Government, the Con grees and the Slave Power combined, had trampled upon a solemn national compact, and had thrown down the barrier to the extension of slavery over the vast unpeopled territories of the West—a meas-ure which led to the horrors and bloodshed perpetrated by ' Border Ruffianism' in Kansas, you ca forth as the exposer of a perfidious breach of faith, as the defender of God's violated law, and as the deas the defender of God's violated law, and as the de-nouncer of the machinations of a guilty confederacy. We have present to our minds, also, your equally unflinching condemnation of the barbarous Dred Scott decision; your powerful efforts to convince the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-

sions of their complicity in the crime of slavery your enlightened, just and generous defence of th memory of that worthy descendant from the Puri tans, the Martyr-Abolitionist, John Brown; and lastly, your appearance, without compromise or your own peculiar views, upon the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in harmonious ac tion against the common enemy of the rights of God and man, with the illustrious pioneer and champion of the Anti-Slavery movement, William Lloyd Gar-

In this career of holy obedience to, and carnest seal for, the honor of our common Savior, and the freedom from personal bonds of those for whom He died, you have been required to 'endure hardship

as a good soldier of Jesus Christ,' and you ber as a good soldier of Josus Christ, and you have approved yourself as one.

You have been called to witness disagreement and divisions in your Church, and to suffer greensly from defection, desertion, misrepresentation, calumny and conspiracy. You have stood unnowed; and now, with a diminished, but united, purish and devoted people, who, for a time, have consent to part with you, you come amongst us, accompanied by their prayers, and heralded by commendations to our hearts from the best and truest friends of the down-trodden slave, by whatever name they are down-trodden slave, by whatever name they any known. We hall your advent on our shore. known. We hall your advent on our shore vid joy. We receive you to our confidence, and deyou our carnest co-operation in the prosection is you our earnest co-operation in the presential of any mission you may have in connection with the downfall of slavery. You may render a much sed, od service to that cause in this country. It is no quired that the eyes of the Christian public of Grat Britain should be opened to the extent and railed the connection of the American Churches with the connection of the Corruption of the World Galacter to the terrible corruption of the World Galacter. the connection of the American Churches with alvery; to the terrible corruption of the Word of God and prostitution of the precepts of Christian, which have resulted from the growth and prealest of alavery; and to the solemn duty of the Christian bodies of this country to cease from comments with those in America who, in any relation, are to consider with a men-stealers. complices with 'men-stealers.'

Accept this imperfect expression of our unlessed ratitude for the labors you have accomplished a the cause of truth and justice. Be assured we shall the cause of truth and justice. He assured we stall follow you in all your future steps with the depet solicitude for your welfare and success, and with devout wishes that, after a period at once of retrains and usefulness, you, and the endeared parties of the period of the stall perio and usefulness, you, and the endeared partner of your benevolent labors, may be safely restored a that city in which you have so long and so faithful declared the whole counsel of God, and which when slavery shall be known no more, will hose and consecrate the name of George B. Cheerer. Mr. Thompson again rose and said: Dr. Cherry

with emotions which impair my power of attenues I now place this address in your hands. At press our thoughts are expressed upon paper, but shoul you value it in any degree proportionate to the enter we cherish towards yourself, and should you with to possess it in a form more durable, we will take on that before you quit our shores, it shall assume a ken in which you may transmit it to those who shall on after you, that they may know the feelings what your labors for the oppressed, and for the rindinates of God's truth, have inspired in the hearts of the members of the London Emancipation Committee, which I have the honor to be chairmen, (Chen, For myself, allow me to say that the scatiments ontained in this address are no mere eballition of recent ly awakened admiration of your character. My knowledge of the steadfastness with which you athere to the principles which you early derived fra the Word of God, is founded upon the uniform cum you have pursued for five and twenty years. In 1838. when you were a minister of the gospel in Salra. Massachusetts, and I was a missionary in the cause of negro emancipation in the United States, in that year of darkness and of danger, when he who frove himself the friend of the abolition incendiary, George Thompson, was exposed to the fury of pre-clavery mobs-in that year of riotings, and burnings, and lynch law, you, already an intrepid champion of fre speech, received me to your home, your pulpit and your heart, and 'made yourself of no reputation' nay, risked life itself, rather than yield to the behet of an infuriated multitude. (Loud cheen.) The foreigner whom you befriended then, welcome you with joy and gratitude to the metropolis of his taken land-the more so, that you have given me the crassing proof of your anti-slavery sincerity and noblems of character, by appearing on the same platform is the city of New York, and again in Boston, with my cherished friends, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendel Phillips, and their devoted condjutors. I might enumerate many claims which you possess to the respect, admiration, gratitude, love and support of the Protestant community in these islands, besides the which is founded upon your anti-slavery fidelity; be. as an Emancipation Committee, we have confined onselves to your merits in connection with the came is which we are engaged, not doubting that your other services in the cause of humanity and truth will be duly and gratefully recognized. Ladies and gentiemen, I feel assured I may convey to Dr. Cheever, and to Mrs. Cheever, a warm congratulation on you be half, on their arrival on our shores, and express for you, as well as for ourselves, a fervent hope that the visit may prove to them full of comfort and encouagement, and that the gracious Providence that has brought them in safety to our shores may conduct them in health and strength, when their sojoun amongst us shall terminate, in like safety to their sative country, and crown their future lives with the richest blessings and the most abundant mees. (Loud applause.) Dr. CHERVER, who, on rising, appeared much a-

fected by the warmth of the sympathy which he been displayed, said : May God bless you, my der friends, and also this kind Committee, for your me their great goodness to me; not for my sake only, but for the sake of that great cause which we are all er deavoring to keep near our hearts. Sir, this address to me recalls the most deeply interesting and theling period of my life-the scenes and dangers thrush which we mutually passed, when you were in heady peril of your life, and when there were but few films of the slave to gather around you. I thank God ast, that I had the privilege, to the best of my ability. " stand by you at that time. And now, I cannot the press the emotions of my heart in reference to this very kind reception, or respecting the value of at a connection with the Church of which I am the pasts. Most highly do we appreciate such acts of sympathy as those we have received from the Churches of Gras Brituin. Our Church, I trust, will, by the blenia of God, be maintained in its present position. Be asured we shall do nothing to forfeit your respect. Heed not the calumnies which have been pat is push even on the very eve of our departure for these shorts, so that I could not answer them on the spot. The have been sent forth to forestall and injure my resttion amongst you, and prevent the accomplishment of the objects for which it is known I left my satire land. Once more, dear brethren and beloved friends, nes bers of the Committee, accept my heartfelt thank it this your great kindness to me. (Cheers-)

The company soon after adjourned to the past meeting in Spafields Chapel.

The British Standard, of August 3d, says:-

. Dr. Cheever has made a noble commencement his Christ-like mission. The assembly at Spatish Chapel, which was both large and respectable, assistested an intelligence equal to the full compression of the great subject in all its length, breadth and her inga. The meeting was one of a deeply intense therefore. Dr. Cheever was of course the great metre of attraction, and, as such, it became him to one tre of attraction, and, as such, it became him is a cupy most of the evening, which he did in a mant him his a state of the evening. lighly satisfactory to all present. The add we publish verbatim, was less an oration than a se-sertation, which, for point, force and brilliance, as believe has never been surpassed on the anti-step

At a public meeting convened by the London East cipation Committee, to celebrate the twenty-sixther niversary of the abolition of Colonial slavery, held Spafields Chapel, Wednesday evening, Augus is 1860, the Rev. Thomas E. Thoresby, in the name able absence of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart. P siding, the following resolution was moved by Rev. George Smith, (one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Walta, seconded by the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kemistra (editor of the Evangelical Magazine,) and suffer by the Rev. John Campbell, D.D., and passed unit mously with great applause:-

Resolved, That the words following express the We welcome to the metropolis of England the Be feeling of this meeting :-

GEORGE B. CHERVER, D.D., pastor of the Church the Puritans, in the City of New York, who for the lest twenty-five years has been an avowed Abolition ist, and, since the year 1850, has austained a signal ist, and, conflict with the deadly sin of Slavery in the United

We tender him the assurance of our entire and hearty concurrence in the uncompromising principles pearly which he has conducted his protracted controvery with the defenders and spologists of Blavery in

Church and State in America:—
We record our admiration of the fidelity, learning, we record the liss displayed in his vindication of the Holy Scriptures from the impious charge of conthe non,

in man ' : -We honor him for the spirit of self-eacrifice he has erinced in the midst of defection, misrepresentation, and calumny-continued down to the hour of his departure for these shores—and pledge ourselves to uphoid him against the attacks of his enemies, whether those enemies be his countrymen or ours :-We wish him God speed in the efforts he may make to arouse the attention of the Churches of Great Britain to the enervating, corrupting, and desolating influences of Slavery upon the religious bodies of the

United States :-We commend him to the hospitality, sympathy, support, and earnest co-operation of all faithful Aboli-

ponists throughout the United Kingdom :-Finally-We implore Almighty God, who hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, to give His blessing to His deroted servant now amongst us, and to vouchasfe success to all righteous instrumentalities wherever emplayed, to hasten the day when the people of America, bond and free,' may be able to celebrate an event in their own history, similar to that glorious achievement of justice and beneficence which we this day joyfully commemorate.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, AUGUST 24, 1860.

ANSWER TO MR. GIDDINGS.

I thank Mr. Giddings for his Letter. He states his

rase with characteristic fairness. Familiar with Moral Law, Common Law and Parliamentary Law, he sees that Mr. Lincoln's position in 1849 needs explanation, and he frankly offers it. With such a man, discus-I beg him to believe, that I do not forget the ne-

cessity every statesman is under of waiving, at any given time, one-half his wishes in order to obtain the other half. Compromises are not bad things in themselves, they are often necessary. But that does not prevent some compromises from being infamous. The cotch compromise with England, which gold Charles to the highsh for so many thousand pounds, was sures, haue. We do not despise Claudio for wishing to save by 15-but for being willing to purchase it by sacrificing an elster to Lord Angelo. If Las Casas saved the Symmerds from enslaving Indians by importing negro tinyes instead, I do not call it humanity. It is not because Lincoln compromised in 1849 that I blame him; it is the nature of the compromise with which I find fault. Compromise is only trading. We give so much for so much. No honest man will trade in infamy; will consent to buy what seems progress by abolishing marriage, stealing men's property, or granting to one man the right to hold or hunt others. No knave having traded in such infamy is to be allowed to shelter himself by calling it practical statesmanship. The life, liberty and happiness of ourselves, or of others, are never to be compromised away for any seeming good. No man has anywhere, or at any time, the right to consent to such compromise. Some things are too sacred to be made counters of, to be traded in or compromised sway. My charge is, that in 1849 Mr. Lincoln did not know that slave-hunting was one of these. Our Fathers had no right to make a slave-hunting compromise in 1789. Mr. Lincoln had a thousand times

the cause of z wicked people; that it moulds, as well as expresses, the moral sense of a nation; I lack century, consents, for any reason, to ask the American people to institute slave-hunting, and legalize it where it does not legally exist. Yet this, Mr. Lincoln's friends confess he did; and their defence is, that he did it in order to purchase certain advantages. Had he offered to sell his wife or his daughter for the same purpose, he would have been no more infamous or dishonored in my view.

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2nd. Mr. Giddings says I do not sufficiently consider the 'circumstances' of 1849. Those considered, Mr. Giddings thinks Lincoln's part in that movement hemic '-one of 'high moral excellence,' and one calculated to give the lovers of liberty confidence in him. If it be so, how came it that Greeley and Mann, Wentworth and Wilmot, Palfrey and Gip-DINGS, voted against this very proposition of Mr. Lincoln? On the spot, at the time, amid the circumstances, they all voted, in solid column, against this 'heroic,' 'excellent' and worthy person's wishes!

But Mr. Giddings thinks I do Mr. Lincoln injustice because now, lately, he has 'avowed his conviction "that all men are created equal," ' &c., and profewes his belief in the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Edward Everett avows the same. Does that lead Mr. Giddings to trust him? I suppose Mr. Lincoln believed that Declaration in 1849. Such belief did not then prevent his consenting to allow and establish slave-hunting where the Constitution does not carry it. Why will it prevent him now? Mr. Giddangs thinks Lincoln 'honest,' and is quite sure 'he will, when in power, maintain the doctrine (of the Declaration) to the extent of his official authority. No doubt of it. He will maintain the doctrines of that Deciaration, as Edward Everett will, in the sense in which he understands them. Wishing to find out what that 'sense' would be, and learning from the New York Tribune that Mr. Lincoln stood on his record, I sought out that record, and found that in 1849 he was a volunteer slavehound; such a one as I distrust, loathe and despise. Is that one of his 'doctrines' o the Declaration of Independence?

But Mr. Giddings says that when I represent that clause as expressing his (Lincoln's) opinion at the present day,' I do so 'in direct contradiction of his own solemn avowal.' When and where was any such 'avowal' made? When and where has Mr. Lincoln disarowed this clause in the act of 1849? When and where has he avowed any such principles as necessarily amount to a disavowal of that clause? I shall be glad to have these questions answered. All I know is, that in 1858, replying to Mr. Douglas, he said he would not now sgitate for any modification of the Pugitive Slave Bill, and asked no changes that would 'lessen its efficiency.' Is this Mr. Giddings's 'solemn avowal'? Under the Constitution, I know every honest man is bound to allow an 'efficient' Slave Law and in that Mr. Lincoln is consistent. But those who support the Constitution, and accept office under it, must not go whining about the country, begging u not to think them base men, although they do base things, considering -seeing-because and whereasthe Constitution requires it! If they take the hon ors (?) they must consent that we outsiders shall call things by their right names, -call a Republican President who, for any reasons, consents to slave-hunting. " Hound. If his friends prefer, I will try always to call him a Constitutional Hound. But he who in person, or by deputy, hunts slaves, is a hound; no matter what his motive be, whether to save his party by September. Recent American Publications.

get an office, or preserve the Union. Good motives DARING ATTEMPT AT STAVE-CATCHING. o not change evil acts—unless my friend Giddings thinks one should 'do evil that good may come '-s class which St. Paul, whom he quotes, does not recommend for Bishops or Presidents, but is of opinion that their damnation is just.

Crowninshield was still a 'murderer,' though he did of Pennsylvania have always been to the impudent it for a 'consideration.' When this Nation hires and despotic demands of the Slave Power, we have we have bribe of the Presidency, each one is a slavehound, no matter how tempting the bribe, how specious the momentum of the presidency, the collar. And I consider sesumptions of the lords of the lash be figured in the Northerners very ungrateful and disrespectful to their Southern partners when, having been paid for doing aroused in the hearts of the people, that would rid the infamous work, they object to the infamous same. them at once, and forever, of these offensive and de-If Mr. Giddings will reflect a moment, he will, I grading services which we would have fain thought think, confess that Mr. Lincoln has never disavowed were submitted to, not so much from sympathy with any part of his bill of 1849. Purther, Mr. Giddings the oppressor, as from an inability on the part of the

well knows that if Lincoln should, to-day, disayow people to see their gay out of the pro-slavery meshes the clause I have mentioned, such disavowal would in which they have been involved. But time and lose him two or three hundred thousand votes, and again has the samest desire of the Abolitionists to do perhaps destroy all chance of his election. We can- justice to the native instincts of the people in favor of not have any but slavehounds for Presidents.

horses; beguiling Republicans by his cetentatious our soil since the passage of the Pugitive Bill of and superfluous endorsement of the Declaration of In- 1850. dependence, and winning conservatives by his alacrity' in the slave-hunting service of 1849. This state ists become more sensitive, I know not; but it is of his 'record' was what gained him the nomination. His opponents at the South would not republish that more insulting and flagrant, than any preceding one. bill: it would help him there. His opponents at the So it seems to me that the attempt to execute the Fu-North would not publish it: it would strengthen gitive Slave Law in our streets, yesterday morning. him among their readers, the conservative class. Let was made with the most impudent disregard of all not my honored friend, Mr. Giddings, drug himself decency and justice that has yet been manifested. with hope, or fool his friends with words. I think Here are the facts. They speak for themselves. it probable that the Washington correspondent is right, who tells us that 'the friends of Lincoln in Washington are earnest in declaring that if he should be elevated to the Presidency, his administration arrest of his alleged slave Ben Herd, was placed in would be so conservative that in six months after his inauguration, no man would be found objecting to it two men who have achieved notoriety, if not greaton account of the slavery issue. Mr. Lincoln, judg- ness, in this line of business. Accompanied by three ed by his past, believes in slave-hunting. Judged by men from the South, who were to identify the vicdid not. The 'Alacrity' which volunteers to do a a waiter in one of our hotels. Not succeeding in Constitutional Hound, ready to hunt slaves so long should meet. Accordingly, the next morning, (Satdays, let them. But that is no reason why I should instinctive promptness, the Southerners exclaimed Rome. I wish I could say of Mr. Lincoln, as I can what he promises.

bill of 1849?

also into their columns?

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ly arrived in England, and been received in a very as likely to serve his purposes? None at all. It is 3d occupies one entire page, in small type and solid for false arrest, and assault and battery. But, in the columns, with the proceedings of a public meeting held present state of feeling, it is doubtful whether he can on the 1st inst. in Spafields Chapel, Exmouth street, accomplish anything. Clerkenwell, at which a most flattering reception was | Isn't our fall trade just commencing? And have given to Dr. Cheever, whose speech on the occasion we not a President to elect? Surely, these mighty was one of great power. A distinguished friend of interests are not to be set aside or endangered, for

This sheet, and the British Standard accompany- individual, or the self-respect of a whole community ! of doing deserved honor to the apostolical zeal and creases the insolence and presumption of the act, to ing it, will show you what we have done in the way splendid talent displayed by Dr. Cheever in the cause know that there was not the shadow of a pretext of the slave. Our meeting, attended by so many of upon which this man could be arrested. No man of Language toils in vain to describe the disgust and bathing which every true man feels for slave-hunting. Remembering that Law is at a contract the Orthodox clergy, (about twenty-five Episcopalian, list condition was probably better known on Market street than James Valentine. He was born in Salem, ing. Remembering that Law is at once the sign and him a great triumph over his mean and dastardly New Jersey, came to this city in 1826, and has lived enemies in New York. His address was a magnifi- here ever since. It may make his case a little stronger cent effort of oratory and rhetoric, and produced an in the eyes of some to say, that he has accumulated words to utter my loathing for the man who, in this extraordinary effect, creating a profound impression of his almost unequalled powers of language, the fertility of his imagination, the depth of his learning, say, with any degree of probability, much less certhe breadth of his intellect, and the entire absorption of his soul in the great work of demolishing, down to its nethermost foundations, the hellish fabric of op- as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, we have pression which practical, atheism and lust of power and wealth, have reared in the United States.'

> A BUST OF THEODORE PARKER. Miss M. F. Foley, not know Mr. Parker, personally, can nowhere find a more reliable representation of him. By this work, Foley has shown that she possesses a skill and her to a high rank among the artists of our country. A bust may be seen for a few days at E. C. Eastman's Bookstore, where orders will be received and promptly attended to .- Independent (N. H.) Democrat.

We give our hearty commendation to the lifelike accuracy and artistic excellence of Miss Foley's ministure bust of Mr. Parker, which, doubtless, will find many purchasers. Its expression is a happy combination of the philosophic and saint-like, and its dome of thought and palace of the soul' faithfully and beautifully constructed. We trust Miss Foley will be employed to make another bust, LIFE-SIZE, and in enduring marble. Her genius and enthusiasm deserve such a compliment.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS. Extract of a letter from a friend in Bangor :

· Bangor was quite lively on Wednesday and Thursday last. On the first day, the Democrats held a State Convention in the city, and endeavored,-by making the steamers free, by importations, and other means, including a visit from Douglas,—to make a great parade and turn-out. But their numbers were small, and their procession insignificant. The next day, however, the Republicans held a County Conday, however, the arms and of course aimed to vention in the city, and of course aimed to vention in the city, and of course aimed to vention in the day time, and a fine torch-light procession at night. The devices hore reference both to the Gubernaturial and Presidential contests. The best motto I saw was this:

" We'll subdue you."-Douglas. You're here. TRY IT!

Gen. Nye, of New York, John P. Hale, and Gen. Wilson addressed the people in the afternoon. I heard the first two. But, oh! what shallowness there is in political speaking! Never before did I realize how muck the people stand in need of light—more other pocket—was prepared, it appeared, for any emerlight! Hale said, that if Divine Providence had guided the Republicans in their choice of President, they could have fallen upon no better man than Lincoln!' how it

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for September, 1860, is uncommonly brilliant and entertaining, among its contributors being Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, and Panny Kemble. The following is its table of contents:-

- Among the Trees; Victor and Jacqueline; on Maspolia Flower: Some Notes on Shakspeare: The Great Arm-Chair; The Song of Fatima; Something about History; My Neighbor, the Prophet; The Pi-

. PRILADELPRIA, July 29, 1860. Mn. Botron-Whenever a Pugitive Slave Case has occurred here within the last three or four years, we

that, in all probability, it would be the last. Crimi-When Knapp hired Crowninshield to murder White, nally patient and alariably submissive as the people Crowninshield was still a 'murderer,' though he did of Pennsylvania have always been to the impudent Freedom and Humanity been repressed, in view of I make the charge distinctly-Mr. Lincoln's friends the evident fact, that they have been, in this State, if would not let him disavow to-day his action on this not active participants, at least tame and quiescent point in 1849. They rejoice that he can ride on two speciators of all the outrages which have disgraced

> Whether with each successive case the Abolition certain that each new outrage appears more lawless, On Priday afternoon, a warrant, issued by Judge

Cadwallader of the U. S. District Court, on the affidavit of one Bateman, of Georgetown, D. C., for the the hands of U.S. Marshals Jenkins and Sharkey, his constitutional oath, he would be perjured if he tim, they started on the hunt, expecting to find him base act, and wins office thereby, has no right to finding their man in that capacity, they determined turn into Indignation when spectators bestow on it to look in a different direction; doubtless intending the name it has earned. Mr. Lincoln is a willing to lay their hands on the first likely person they as the Union, the Party, and the White race seem urday,) about 9 o'clock, as they were passing Fifth to need it; and he is therefore just the wood out of and Market streets, within a square of the Marshal's which Washington Presidents are carved. If any office, ('thoughts black, hands apt, and place agreethink such characters useful and necessary now-a- ing.') they met a colored man driving a dray. With call such persons honest men, any more than I 'That's him!' Instantly the whole dastardly crew should call geese eagles, because a goose once saved pounced upon their victim, hauling him in the most brutal manner from his dray, tearing off his clother of Giddings or Sumner, when I see him swearing to in the struggle, and placing nippers upon his wrists, support the Constitution of the United States I dragged him to the Marshal's office before any one respect him so much, that I do not believe he will do had time to interpose, except to ask the cause of his arrest. To which the kidnappers lyingly replied, Will Mr. Giddings please point out when or where that he had been committing a robbery. After they Mr. Lincoln disavowed or 'discarded' any part of his reached the office, so many persons were ready to testify to their knowledge of the man, the kidnsp-Will the Ashtabula Sentinel, and those journals pers were forced to admit that they had made a miswhich published Mr. Giddings's Letter, put this reply take. Of course, he was instantly discharged. But what redress remains to the man for this cowardly violation of his rights, or to the community at large for a hit-or-miss seizure of any of its members whom DR. CHEEVER IN ENGLAND. Dr. Cheever has safe- the cupidity or caprice of a slave-hound may select thusiastic manner. The British Standard of Aug. true, the victim of this outrage intends bringing suit

the Anti-Slavery cause in London writes as follows : such paltry considerations as the personal rights of an

While it does not deepen the guilt, it certainly insome property in that time.

It seems to me that, after this attempt, we cannot tainty, that Pennsylvania soil will no longer be a hunting-ground for slave-hounds. Certainly, so far nothing to expect from the Republicans. Their Presidential candidate says he is not in favor of either s modification or repeal of the infamous statute, while his partisans everywhere state that he correctly repof Boston, has recently executed an admirable bust resents their opinions. Those members of the Reof the late Rev. Theodore Parker. It is a most accurate delineation of the outlines of his head, and the
infamy of the law, apologize for the discreditable infamy of the law, apologize for the discreditable pression of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. Those who linking of the law, apologize for the distribution of the face is very marked. bust for its faithfulness to the casket that contained asserting that the law is practically a dead letter such an immense working brain. And those who did This is a cowardly and contemptible subterfuge. The fact is, and they know it as well as any one else, that the law is not, and will not be, a dead letter, so long genius in the difficult art of sculpturing that may lead as it remains on the statute book, and pro-slavery villany and baseness fill the hearts of the people to the extent they now do. We have the consolation of knowing, however, in spite of appearances to the contrary, that neither the Democratic nor the Republican organization can effectually retard or corrupt that sentiment, which is growing stronger and stronger in favor of freedom for all men, whether in Kansas, Pennsylvania, or South Carolina, and which will achieve its purpose, if not in the Union, out of it.

> RUNAWAY NEGROES .- On the morning of the 3d inst. four runaway negroes, coming down the Missiouri river in a skiff, were intercepted about three miles above this city, by persons who were on the watch for them, and two of them were captured. The negroes finding that they could not escape, and fol-lowing the instructions of the two white men who were aiding them in their flight, fired on the intercepting party. When the boats came together, three of the negroes jumped overboard, and two were drowned. Their white pilots were in another skiff, and kept about a mile ahead, and made good their escape before the captured negroes made known the part they were playing in the affair. Three of the negroes belonged to Mr. Jno. Walker, of Howard county, but we did not learn the name of the owner of the other. We notice in the Missouri Republican of yesterday, the report of an inquest held on the body of a negro found in the river, and from the description given of clothing and arms found on him, suppose it was one of the two drowned .- St. Charles Mo.) Reveille, 10th.

A DEAD NEGRO.-Inquest was held Wednesday afernoon at Bissel's Point, on the body of a dead ne gro, who was found in the river, having been caught in a raft of drift wood. He had in one pocket a pis-tol cocked and primed, and two musket bullets in the

THE SLAVE TRADE BY STEAM. The charge tha the steamer City of Norfolk, which recently left New York for an uncertain port, was bound on a voyage to the African coast, is confirmed by the Diaria de Acisas, of July 21, published at Caraccas. The Diarid says she came from St. Thomas to Barcelone whence, after being painted, she sailed for Africa.

THE LATEST FROM DAMASCUS. A letter from Bei rut, of July 19, says that 'not a single house belonging to a Christian has been left in Damascus. Four bots Story; A Day with the Dead; Culture; The thousand Christians there have been mercilessly Children's Hour; Three-Mile Cross; The Professor's Story. Reviews and Literary Notices. July reviewed by September. Recent American Publications.

Tax (London) Afti-Slavery Advocate for August is, again, a very interesting number. It opens with a letter from F. W. Chesson, Esq., Beerstay of the London Emaneipation Committee, announcing Dr. Chesver's visit to England, and arging the Anti-Slavery people of Great Britain to co-operate in making it 'the means of reviving the Anti-Slavery cause, especially among those bodies which, owing to the sinister influence exarcised by pro-slavery and half-hearted ministers on the other side of the Atlantic, so greatly need the milighteument which Dr. Cheever is pre-eminently qualified to bestow.' The 'Anticipated Visit of Rev. Gardner Spring [of New York] to England,' is the subject of the second article, which, by recounting the facts of Dr. Spring's pro-slavery ministry, snables the anti-slavery mind of England to act understandingly with regard to him whonever he may appear among them. Then follows an important letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, from Mr. Horner, Secretary of the Wakefield Anti-Slavery Association, respecting the American Bible Society. Next it copies the New York Independent State British and Poreign Anti-Slavery Committee,) best of the recovery of New Jers.

British and Poreign Anti-Slavery Committee,) because of his errooure of Dr. Murray's (of New Jers. base attack upon Mr. Chamerovzow, (Secretary of the United Secretary of the United Secretary of the United Secretary of the United Secretary of Un and fitting rebuke to that recreant journal, whose name

Independent—has become a ludicrous misnomer.

Col. Perronet Thompson's eloquent and sarcastic letter to the Bradford (Eng.) Observer, on Antipathy to

Color, is given, the first sentence of which, as the text of the whole, we copy: There is no denying that the prejudice which a valgar man of any color bears against all men of any other color is at the bottom, or at all events deeply entwined, with all the mischief sey) pro-slavery character, and administers a needful the divisions in the ranks of its enemic at all events deeply entwined, with all the mischief struction that is going on in the world.' Other articles follow umph has hitherto been haughty and irresistible. on the pro-slavery action of the Connecticut General Association of Ministers; the Republican Platform; the Cunard Steamship Company, and its course toward colored passengers; Senator Sumner's Great Speech; A Man burned at the Stake in Texas; &c. &c. The arrival of Miss Mattie Griffith in England is announced. The Advocate is not, as our readers know, of bulky dimensions, but we rejoice to know that our good cause has an organ in Great Britain so large-hearted, vigilant, manly and able. Its monthly appearance cannot fail to do much to give a right and intelligent direction to the anti-slavery conscience and heart of the British nation. Should any of our readers see fit to become subscribers to the Advocate. (and we can assure them of a full equivalent for their time and money,) they can do so by sending name, address, and Half a Dollar, to R. F. Wallcut, at this office-thus securing the paper for twelve

KIDNAPPING IN MINNESOTA-PROCLAMA TION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, it has been represented to me by many of our good and trustworthy citizens, that on the 20th day of July, 1860, at Saint Paul, in the County of Ramsey, an inhabitant of this State by the name of HENRY SPARKS, was, without lawful authority, either of the United States or of the State of Minnesota, forcibly seized and against his will carried be-yond the jurisdiction of the State, and the protection her laws guaranteed to all upon her soil. And it is further represented that the diligent ef-forts of the civil authorities to apprehend the parties

Now, therefore, in the discharge of my official duty that the laws are faithfully executed, and in

bring to condign punishment all who participated in the outrage. I, ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Governor of the

State of Minnesota, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator or per petrators of the offence aforesaid. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand,

and caused the Great Seal of the State of
Minnesota to be at the Capitol, in St. Paul,
this twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. one
thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. H. BAKER, Secretary of State.

ALEX. RAMSEY.

A COMMENDABLE ACT !- TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD OFFERED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR THE KIDNAPPERS OF HENRY SPARKS.—We most cordially endorse the act of Gov. Ramsey, in offering the dially endorse the act of Gov. Ramsey, in offering the above reward for the bloodhounds who followed the track of Henry Sparks, the fugitive from slavery, and finally arrested him at the muzzle of the pistol. We now know that the rights of a free people are not to be outraged with impunity, and we hope most sincerely that this reward will have the effect of bringing to speak in Springfield, Wednesday and Thursday evening. Speak in Springfield, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Aug. 29 and 30. were mean enough to hunt a man flying for free for the pairry sum of \$250, as we have good authority for saying that such was the sum paid for the unmanly and ignoble act. Gov. Ramsey has done his duty. and the people will applaud him for it, notwithstar ing the hue and cry raised by the doughfaces who dog the footsteps of Southern men.—St. Paul (Minnesota) Daily Times, July 29th.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

An adjourned meeting of the Political Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in the city of Boston, on the 29th day of May last, will be held in the city of Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th days of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The object of this Convention is to consider the propriety of organizing a Political Party upon an Anti-Slavery interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, with the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery in the States, as well as Territories of the Union. At its Bromfield street. former meeting, resolutions setting forth the great August 24. principles of liberty and equality which must und and permeate a political movement, to entitle it to the confidence and support of the friends of freedom, were introduced and discussed, but without taking action upon them, the Convention adjourned to meet in the city of Worcester, at the call of the President and Chairman of the Business Committee.

In discharging the duty thus devolved upon us, we now make an appeal to you, fellow-citizens, lovers o freedom of both sexes, in behalf of four millions of enslaved countrymen, who, in the name of justice and a common brotherhood, demand their liberty at your hands. Nearly an entire generation has passed away since

the commencement of the present Anti-Slavery agitation, and yet slavery is still triumphant over our weeks. There is not yet a single foot of soil, in all this broad Republic, on which the escaping slave can stand, and feel that he is free!

There is not yet in existence a political party, (if

we except a meagre local organization in a single State.) which does not shamelessly avow the purpos to wield the National sword in defence of the bloody slave system, wherever it exists under State jurisdiction! The Church is still in league with the tyrant, with both her heels upon the necks of his helpless victims! We have had discussions upon the character of all the state of the necks of his helpless victims! ter of slavery and the sources of its power, till the whole subject is thoroughly understood by all who have any disposition to investigate. What now remains for us, therefore, is ACTION. Our only hope of success is in translating our sentiments into statutes and coining our words into deeds!

What the slave demands of us is protection. It is not enough that we stand aloof from his oppressors—

that we have No union with slaveholders. We can only make good our claim to be regarded as his friends, by throwing around his liberty and rights the legal safeguards on which we depend for the protecon of our own.

Por this purpose, we invite to this Convention all

of the hypocrisy which has made its very we especially desire the presence and co-operation of those who are not content with mere words, but prefer to prove their faith by their works. Here is a field in which the largest powers will find ample

Come! you who have hitherto stood aloof from this holy enterprise, because its leaders presented no 'plan'! Here you will see presented a plan which is at once morally just, politically consistent, and practically efficient.

practically efficient.

Come! you who minister at the altars of our religion, and aid us in erecting a political platform on which you can stand, and act for the protection of your own rights, without thereby becoming accomplices and abettors in the crims of enslaving millions of your countrymen. Come, and help us wipe out the deep infamy which now covers your churches, for their support of a government which legalizes the

sall be as signal and complete, as its t

Friends of the oppressed I let our fondest hopes be more than realized in your hearty response to this summons to a new and untried field of conflict with the Slave Power

JOHN PIERPONT, President. . STEPHEN S. FOSTER, C. B. Com Worcester, August 10, 1860.

MICHIGAN YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS.'—At Sturgis, (Mich.) Saturday and Sunday, August 25th and 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.
S. J. Finney of Ohio, J. M. Prebles of Battle

S. J. Finney of Ohio, J. M. Prebles of Battle Creek, T. L. H. Willis of Coldwater, G. B. Stebbins of Ann Arbor, and other speakers, will be present to take part. The people of Sturgia will hold open doors for strangers. CUMMINGTON CONVENTION .- The an

nual Convention of the friends of impartial liberty in Cummington and vicinity will be held in the Free Church, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 1st and 2d, opening at 10 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, and continuing day and evening, six sessions. C. C. Burleton,
PARKER PILLSBURY and H. FORD DOUGLASS will be present as speakers. All friends of the cause and the public generally are cordially invited. Per order. CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The

annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable County will be held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, ot. 22d and 23d, commencing on Saturday, at M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND, E. H. Harwoop and other speakers will be present. The friends of impartial liberty and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

Z. H. SMALL. H. ROBBINS, ELKANAH NICKERSON, Arrangements

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY .-The next quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held at NEWBURY-PORT, Sunday, August 26, day and evening. Chas. L. REMOND, H. FORD DOUGLASS and others

will address the meeting. CHAS. LENOX REMOND, President. LYDIA M. TENNET, Sec'y.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Burlington, Vt., the second and third Sundays in August, 12th and 19th; and, August 24th, 25th and 26th, will attend a Convention in South Royalton, Vt.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of Slavery at SHELDONVILLE, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at West WRENTHAM, on Peace, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., on the same day. GEORGETOWN .- WM. LLOYD GARRISON

EF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEW. ING MACHINE .- A young lady, skilled in the use of Grover & Baker's sewing machines, wishes employment either at her residence, No. 9 Columbia street, or in families in the city or vicinity where the machine is used, or taking her own with her, if

HENRY C. WRIGHT'S BOOKS.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: Fifth Edi-THE UNWELCOME CHILD; or, the crime of an undesired and unwelcome Maternity : Third Edi-

A KISS FOR A BLOW: A valuable work for children. Price 38 cents. The same scork, hand-somely Illustrated by Billings. Price 62 cents. Published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 14

Steop.

THE ERRORS OF THE BIBLE DEMONSTRATED by the Truths of Nature or, Man's only Infallible Rule of Faith and Practice. By Henry C. Wright. [Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—Paul.] Price 25 cts. old fast that which is good.—PAUL.] Price 25 cts. For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street. 3teop. August 24.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next term of this Institution will commeno on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, and continue FIFTEEN WREES. For Circulars, containing full information please address either of the Principals.

WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE B. HAYWOOD, Principale.

WANTED.

At the above-named Institution, a MATRON 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

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., }
July 23, 1860.

tember 5th.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School. THE Fall Term will begin Wednesday, Sep-

It is intended that, in this School, youth of both sexes shall be, not only well instructed in the branch. For this purpose, we invite to this Convention all es usually taught in our best schools and academies, who desire to see the principles of the Declaration of but they shall be trained both in the school-room and Independence incorporated into the administration in the family, on principles strictly Physiological and of our National Government, and our country thus Moral, where the formation of character, of habits and manners, will have equal consideration with the acquisition of literature and science. Teachers of the

highest reputation are employed.

The Principal and associate teachers receive pupils into their families at \$250 per annum, including board. and tuition in the common branches; for those over fifteen years of age, \$300.

The location is healthful and pleasant, and easy of access, on the Worcester railroad, nine miles from Boston.

Boston.

References—Wm. I. Garrison; John Ayres, Beq.,
West Newton; Rev. George Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Wm. Brigham, Beq., Boston; Rev. S. J.,
May, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. James Walker, D. D.,
Cambridge; Mr. Richard Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.;
Mr. John Prentise, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. Louis
Agassis, Cambridge.
For further particulars, address
N. T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass.
Aug. 17.

IT IS NOT A DYE

MRS. S. A. AMERICA

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious substances

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been use for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the noutrums of the day without success, some even injuries. thout success, some even injuring their bair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

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

rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known a St. Louis. St. Louis Presbyterian. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has beed used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet.

Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass.

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

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. AL LEN's as the Hair Restorer. N. Y. Independent. Mas. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Herald.

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy." Knozville Presbyterian Witness.

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 S. Buffalo Christian Advocate Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color

and appearance they cause the hair to assime, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect-ual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER will do this. U. S. Journal. In these times, when every cosmetle is warranted as

the greatest discovery of the present day, it is reg freshing to come across that which is what it PRE-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S A. Allen's World's Hall Restores. As an essistant 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 Gasette, Boston,

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORM 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 DYE. Philadelphia Mercury. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has

acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorner. 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. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.'

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. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR 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 money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the no tice and use of those of our readers who need a re-

medial agent of this character. St. Louis Ledger.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—As we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she feared that before them the wh le would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the paturned or fallen off. How our friend read the pa-pers, and acquainted herself with the various reme-dies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxuri-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was con-fermed by other mambers of the family, while firmed 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. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.'

Providence Daily Tribuna. We are satisfied that the statements made in adver-

tisement of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER are correct. Boston Olice Branch. Its remarkable "ccess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hare Restoromit Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE RESTOR-BR. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excel-lence would be to deny the assertions made in its 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. irs. S. A. ALLER'S WORLD'S AIR RESPONDED to 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 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 limitations. which have been successfully palmed off in numer-ous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterizing powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the facet lines. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Hereury, Philadelphia.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this Boston Transcript. It is just what it purports to be. Cleve. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced.

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

It does not soil or stein. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, or

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. where address all letters and inquiries.

F Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more rout. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine saigned, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of co

EF See next issue of this Paper for more information or send to Depot for Circulars. FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.

For the Liberator. A REVERIE. he spring-day sus, with genial warmth, Makes life and nature gay and fair, And balmy breezes from the south Have mollified the ambient sir. I leave the din t' enjoy the day,

Sweet earnest of the Pather's care; Beside the river banks I stray, And sink in meditation there. I muse,-transported far away To Afric's torrid, woeful clime ;-

And perpetrate a horrid crime To seize, to sell, to beat, to bruise The swarthy sons of Lybia's soil; To steal for Christians' use, who live Upon their unrequited toil.

I see Americans essay,

I see the mother forced away, Perchance from kindred dear to part; I see the father chained below; I see-and soon grow sick at heart. For these are 'Christians,' who profess To obey the Savior's sacred word : These are my countrymen, who fought To free us from th' oppressor's rod. Pamished and sad, a pitcous sight!

Packed in the horrid middle deck, While foul disease infects the ship, And howling storms presage a wreck. Thus torn from home, thus forced away, They're brought to us-a legal load-

A service which they never owed. Another vision follows quick : It is the mighty arm of God! He hurls th' oppressor from his seat, And o'er him holds th' avenging rod.

Here forced, for strangers' case, to pay

O tyrants! ye who thus defy The law, and power, and wrathful rod, He will arise to avenge his poor :-Be just, O man! nor tempt thy God! C. H. G.

For the Liberator.

PEACE. Rest is not in the downy bed-Not in aleep, for the morn will break; The golden lily-flower bends its head, Crushed to earth when the North winds wake. When you have gained, on the tideless shore, You still bark that allures your sight. Think you the search and longing are o'er In the dead calm and dreamless night, Crave you the rest of that stagnant life ? Better the harricane-better the strife ! You will tire-you will faint-the soul grows weak It is labor that strengthens the form; The glorieus heavenly peace you seek May be found in the raging storm ! Look at the tree by the sheltering wall. How tender and puny it grows! Look at the mighty oak, grand and tall, That stands where the storm-wind blows ! There is peace in its strength, in its health; There is rest for the soul that is strong, With God-in the power of its wealth. Grand is its calm-its rest deep and long-Soul, there, in the heaven of life; In that glory sublimer than thought: Thanksgiving, not sleep, for the strife-

For the Liberator. NOT SLAVES FOREVER. BY B. HINCHCLIPPE. Tyrants, throned in pride and power.

For the deep, rich life it hath wrought.

Think not thrones shall crumble never : Those who are your sleves this hour, Shall not be your slaves forever ! Strive to chain the ocean's deep-

Dam the flood of yonder river; Soon it overflows the steep, Rushes onward-free forever !

Bigotry may chain the mind-The hour comes when the links shall sever; The heart's sweet fountains it may bind For a time : but not forever !

The heart's rich fountains shall burst forth Warm with life-like God, the giver-Scattering blessings o'er the earth, Sowing seeds of joy forever!

Human limbs and human soul Yet the strongest chains shall sever Man shall be, while ages roll, Still progressing-free forever! Andover, Mass.

UNNOTICED HEROES. Woods have their blossoms which we ne'er behold, And skies their worlds whose light is never known Ocean its treasures has of untold gold. And earth her heroes that are all unknown.

You meet them as you pass, and heed them not; You may not know what hosts before them fell; You may not count the battles they have fought-The wreaths that crown them are invisible.

Yet they have fought and conquered; they have ben Night after night beside the couch of pain; They have confronted scorn and death, and lent Their blood to make the stricken whole again.

They have been pllgrims to that desert shrine Which sorrow rears in the black realm, Despair Oft have they struggled in that gloomy mine, Where only dust is made the toiler's share.

They have beheld their sweetest hopes decay; Oft have they seen their brightest dreams depart; Have seen their golden idols turn to clay, And many bear within a broken heart!

Their veiled and mighty scars they ever bear-

Those scare that lie deep-burned into the soul-Won where the flaming eyes of vengeance glare, And the tumultuous fires of passion roll. They have been victors! they have conquered fields

Earth's dreaded Hannibals could never win ; They have struck down the sword Ambition wields And trampled Lust, and chained the hand of Sin.

They have won captives! their sweet tones have brought

The ersing back to Virtue's flowery path; Their own and others' hearts submission taught To God's high will, and smoothed the brow of wrath.

They drink the dregs of trembling; but their most And anguished wails they stiffe in the breast; They say there is an ear that hears their grouns, And in His house the weary will find rest.

Want, grief, the scorn of man on them descend-They only say it is His righteous will; With chastened spirits to that will they bend, Believing, striving, hoping, loving still.

O! there are daily martyrdoms that we Heed not-the sufferers are to us unknown; But angels from the walls of Eden see : How glorious the laurels they have won!

GOOD AND ILL. O, Nature ! shall it ever be thy will Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill?

THE LIBERATOR

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER. Arnot, August 8th, 1860.

REV. JOHN PIRRO Mr Dran Srs.—Some months ago, I had something to say of the heroic character of John Brown, and of the 'irrepressible conflict' in which it was developed. To-day I write of Theodore Parker,—a hero too, though of a different order. And I rejoice that I am permitted to address you, sir, (for there seems to me peculiar fitness in it,) while I attempt to write, or even to touch upon a subject of so much interest, and

labors upon the destinies of our race.

In the person of Theodore Parker, a great light has been withdrawn. He has gone-gone in his prime, and hath not left his peer.' But he has left a luminbeen withdrawn. He has gone—gone in his prime, and hated oppression; if, with heart and hand, he estand hath not left his peer.' But he has left a luminous track in the religious atmosphere and moral firmament, under which we live and move, which cannot Abolitionists if he was ready to assume the post of be effaced. If the age of miracles is passed, that of

such moment too, viz., the bearings of his life and

wonder-working is not. The man, who, moved by the instincts of a noble nature, impelled by the action of a great soul, to become a teacher of truth and a worker of righteousness; who voluntarily devotes himself and all his powers to the welfare of the human family, or of any portion thereof; or who makes it the unswerving purpose of his life to awaken anew the spirit of libertyto restore lost rights—to provide for, and secure the governmental and educational means of future de- age in which he lived, they sprung always from the velopment and growth; or, whose life-work it is to transform a nation of tyrants, with millions of slaves, into a nation of 'men, high-minded men'; is a minister of God, a co-worker with the Deity; is a living, active force in the moral universe; akin to, and working, as much as in him lies, in aid of, and parallel with the great Exemplar of our race, in the restoration and salvation of the world. An earnest and intelligent spirit, animated and guided by 'good will to men,' does not toil in vain. Toiling by the 'light' of Jesus' 'life,' he can not greatly miss the 'way.' For, to him who, in the love of truth, fulfills the righteousness he knows, ever the way opens before him, and light breaks in upon his path at each advancing step. Such a man was Theodore Parker. He was a Pro-

testant of the Protestants; the Luther of our times. He stood forth, the champion of freedom and of human rights; freedom of thought and freedom of speech; the asserter of the right of private judgment, and of the supreme authority of the individual conscience in all matters of duty. Having burst the bonds, and escaped the thraldom of the sect in which he was brought up, his whole professional life was in consonance with the faith which he professed, and the doctrines he proclaimed.

Rejecting the belief, then commonly entertained, not only among Catholics, and the, so called, Evangelical sects, but among Unitarians also, of low and high degree; rejecting the belief in the supernatural birth and superhuman endowments of Jesus; rejecting the belief in supernatural events, miracles, as they are called, which, according to Dr. Paley, were brought about, not by the operation of natural laws, but by the intervention of supernatural causes, accompanied with, and giving assurance of, a supernatural revelation of God's will to men; rejecting utterly the idea of a suspension of natural laws, he looked upon Jesus as the model man, our nobler brother, who, in his brief sojourn upon earth, showed us the Pather; showed us that human nature is itself divine; and that to the God-like qualities which he exhibited, we may ourselves aspire; that if we work earnestly and suffer patiently, we shall be developed more and more ; shall be more and more like him; attaining to like excellence; partakers of his holiness; sharing with him the growing life and light, the blessedness and joy souled loyalty. Starting upon a false basis, it can unspeakable, which become broader and deeper, and higher and more intense, the nearer we approach to the greatness and goodness of the All-perfect and Su-

Though not peculiar in this, he boldly denied the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, discriminating between those of

Of course he was hated, disowned, denounced as an more or less vehemence, by the body he had left, and | wantonness and whimsey can make them. whose opinions he assailed. But, true to himself, he endured unto the end, restating, elucidating and confirming his views of the character of God, as manifested in his works; but ohiefly in his dealings with the children of men, of Jesus and his teachings, and of the Scriptures generally, not only in the presence of his own stated society, who engaged his services, and to whom he especially looked for sympathy and support ; but, pouring them in the ears of the multitudes of strangers and others from all parts of the country, who, from Sunday to Sunday, thronged habit of speaking, were.

er and truer and worthier views of God, of Jesus, of the Bible, of Humanity; and of their mutual relations to each other. With a physical constitution to deplore. The religion is an imbeellity, and can compact and vigorous, with strong impulses, an ardent yield no strength-an idolatry, and it cannot enfranseever he found to do, he did it with his might. and debauches, and maddens. Strong in the intellectual, moral and religious elements of his nature, feeling that men were undehold his peace, and live. In himself was his commission; he was impelled to preach, and, like Socrates, he did it in the service of his fellow men, and in conscious obedience to the command of his God.

tion, he lived for work, incessant, earnest work. And the life-long labor of his thoughts was, to discover and proclaim the truth, and to illustrate and enforce from such views of the divine! Setting up in the the right. In short, he felt that his mission was, to teach and to preach.

marked the epochs of human history, working on, and but for the most part in the world a non-entity, out of, and upon, the deepest and strongest elements sham. And so the worship is an idolatry, the living of our nature-viz., the moral and religious sentiments—he produced, and is producing, a tide in the And any attempt to engraft a sound morality upon affairs of men, which must sensibly sway their destinies, (and I think for good,) in all coming time.

With him, humanity was sacred, -the crowning make it. glory of the Creator's works, - in its elements divine, and therefore worthy to be lifted heavenward; and, God helping him, he labored for this end. He viewed every thing, and rightly too, in an educational light, By this central idea, every thing pertaining to humanity was to be tested; and all existing customs, all institutions, whether social, civil, ecclesissical, or literary, were to be approved or condemned, according to their educational influences, seconding to their natural and legitimate tendencies to hinder or to help, ing its very nature, and quenching the lumost light to retard or promote, the growth and elevation of the of its life. It ripens men for subjugation and sla-

If, therefore, he advocated the cause of Temperance, it was because a strict observance of the valle of not too much, is an indispensable condition to the highest and healthiest intellectual and moral growth. If he pleaded carrestly for the unfranchisement of

roman, it was because justice, as well as the public cod, demanded it,—demanded for her the right of roperty, the right of a direct voice in matters of gislation, the right to a thorough and systematic lucation, and what is dearer still, the right to chose nd to follow that vocation, which her own conscious ability and tastes might dictate; it was because freedown is an essential condition to the symmetrical de-velopment of her nature; and, of course, to fit her for the worthy and honorable discharge of the duties of life, as a wife, a mother, an educator, a citizen. If, with all the energy of his soul, he loved liberty

danger, even the forefront of the hottest battle, in Liberty's defence, or would expose his life, to rescue the flying bondman from the grasp of his pursuer, it was that he might put him in a condition to rise, -to use his own God-given faculties in the way that pleased him best, and so grow up 'to the stature of a perfect man. Emancipation is the door, the first step in the career of a generous culture and a manly life. Whatever efforts he may have made, or whatever services he may have rendered, in the specific reforms of the same generous and unfailing source. They were always the outgrowth of a distinct, intelligent, magnanimous purpose, to emancipate and elevate his sisters as well as his brethren, of the great family of man.

To him all places, too, were sacred, and all times onsecrated alike to the service of man. And whether he addressed a Senate or a mob, in 'the piping times of peace," or amid the storms of war; whether he liscoursed by the fire-side, or in the forum ; from the pulpit or the platform. - a sermon or a lecture : whether he spoke in Music or in Faneuil Hall; 'in temples made with hands," or under the broad crystalline dome of sky, in shady groves; mindful of the talent, which it were death to hide,' he was the teacher and the preacher still, ever faithful to his

Although I have not said all which I wished to say upon so exhaustless a theme, I must bring my remarks to a close, simply adding what the theme so naturally suggests :-

Who noble ends by noble means attains, Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed Like Socrates, that man is great indeed. Very respectfully, your friend and servant, H. W. CARTER.

THEOLOGY AND PRACTICAL LIFE. [The following is a report of the remarks o CHAS. D. B. MILLS, of Syracuse, offered in the Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress, a Waterloo, N. Y., in June last. The theme under consideration, at the time, was, 'The Relation of the Ethics and Theology of this Country to Practical

Great surprise is sometimes expressed, and stil more frequently felt, that amid all the respect paid, apparently, to religion among us, the whole land overed with its monuments, and its temples everywhere full of eager worshippers, there is yet such lack of genuine manhood, such wide-spread practical falseness, and infidelity to obligation. The surprise in this connection is not well-grounded. The exception is not here to be taken. There is no power in the prevailing, popular religion, to enfranchise and quicken, to lift to genuine manhood, or earnest, greatcome to no true result.

A carnal conception of God can never conduct, in any relation, beyond the carnal and the sensuous. Making Him not the Supreme Excellence, the Infinite Truth, Justice and Love, realization absolute of the utmost ideal of the Perfect that ever beams in the human soul, but rather the impersonation of mere transient and those of permanent authority. He de- arbitrary Will and resistless brute Force, it degrades nied that they breathed the same spirit throughout; all life, and fashions the universe correspondent to or, that they are equally binding upon the consciences Him. The creation is like the Creator, the expansion of men; and, of course, that they are an infallible of himself, his expression and image; heaven is conguide to faith and practice.' Books, and the Bible ceived the home of uninterrupted sensuous delights among them, were his instruments, reservoirs of forever, and hell the place of utter privation, of uning it himself beyond all other told physical infliction and torture. And men are books, he did much to shatter and to dissipate a pre- admitted to the one, or consigned to the other, not vailing and superstitious reverence for its literal text. according to their inner character, but as they may be adjudged to have complied or not complied with infidel and a heretic, and persecuted as such, with the prescribed terms, arbitrary and capricious as

No man will seek to attain a character higher than the God he worships; none will attempt to realize on earth a world better than the heaven he prays for Why should he be expected to hold his 'secular higher than his 'sacred'? In his holiest thoughts and aspirations, he has not risen essentially beyond the plane of the senses, an animal God, and a carnal heaven. How, in his 'worldly' relations and pursuits, should he feel bound to seek anything nobles than animal gratification and carnal possession? On his knees he has been communing in prayer, but amid Music Hall, and hung upon his lips, that they might all his repturous emotions and experiences of the know what those new doctrines, whereof he was in a spiritual, he has caught no vision of the Infinite Excellence, the permanence of Truth and Justice, or the Believing that men were, 'in all things, too super- majesty of great Character. What wonder that thus stitious'; that they were, 'all their life-time, subject mocked and filled with wind, where he ought to have to bondage through fear'; he labored, first of all, to sought and received his soul's best food, he has no deliver them from that bondage. And this he did, by atrength ?-that, unfurnished and unarmed for trial proclaiming and defending what he regarded as high- he is insufficient to any temptation, and at its first breath falls away? Hence the sad results which we everywhere witness, and have occasion this day anew temperament, and an exceedingly active brain, 'what- chise and bless-an incantation, and it bewitches,

Its restraints, poor as they are, are partial and fitful enough. No enduring reverence comes of fear, veloped; alienate from God; sunk in ignorance, and faith grows not in the soil of frights and marvels. wickedness and woe; if he preached, it was because The influence is soon spent, and the yoke thrown off he must. For, with him, the dictates of conscience at the first opportunity. Its god is a local, temporary were equivalent to a thus saith the Lord.' They affair, having much more to do with the dead than were authoritative, and he must speak. He could not with the living, with the other world than with this, and is to be respected and served only in special times and places. He is sovereign on the Sunday, but not on the week-day, present in the sanctuary, but not at the hustings, to be recognized and wor-Seldom indulging in merely selfish gratification or shipped in the sacraments of religion, but not in the pleasure, or even in sleep, except for rest and recrea- sacraments of life, the dear privileges and fellowships that enrich and hallow every hour of human existence. What a strange, pie-bald morality springs up place of the Most High a wretched idol, a god who in his own heaven of heavens is but a monster, in his Like other great spirits, whose lives and labors have own special province in human life a petty tyrant, sensuality, a profligacy, baptized or unbaptized. such a false and malevolent theology must be utterly futile, ever mocking him that essays to

There is great sorcery in this juggle. As being animal, it deals in passion and unreason. It flouts and scoffs at the inner convictions of the soul. In the name of the sacred, it tramples upon holy nature ; in the name of the divine authority, it decries and vilifies reason; in the name of the revealed word of God, it renounces and blasphemes those truths of God that stand written forever in the being of man. Nothing so blights the soul, debauching and pervertindividual human beings, who were or should be very, rendering them easy subjects for fraud, oppres-brought within the rphire of their influence. sion and tyranny of every type and grade. The sion and tyranny of every type and grade. The

ce been stultified and debauched into the admission helpless prostitution.

absurdity as revealed truth, may, without difficultween worship of Bible and worship of Constitution and Statute, too strong to be overlooked.

popular preacher, full, naturally, of genial impulses coadjutors in politics outrage their persons. and humans tendencies, moved not seldom to some brilliant utterance for truth and freedom, that has made to extend her time ten minutes more. One stirred afresh the heart of the nation, and turned all man arose, in much excitement, and said, 'I am opeyes in expectancy to him, has proved insufficient to posed to that. Mrs. Poster is introducing politics. the hour of his trial. Standing in full presence This is a side issue. Spiritualists have nothing to do of the scenes of Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, with politics in their Conventions. Better stick to witnessing those transcendant heroisms that have their own text." brought back before the eyes of this generation the very face of Jesus and the glories of Calvary, and tended ten minutes more? -was then put by Dr. poured undying lustre upon this century for all time Gardner of Boston, the President, and declared to be to come, he yet 'knew not the man.' Fresh from adopted by ten to one. prayer, the memory of the crucified called anew to his mind, and the unctions of grace warm upon his ker 'infidel,' and the American Board, venal, profilgate and blood-thirsty as it is, ' Christian' -- nay, can asm than anything said in the Convention. make haste to play the seducer shamelessly, to draw and hold the conscience-visited and hesitant to its support. His religion taught him no better: are, it taught him that had been impossible to Ward Beecher as a

nently capable in utterance, holding the multitudes tor's shrine, and has laid himself prostrate at the feet of slavery. On the Senate floor of the United States, not long since, he deliberately forswore and debauched himself, in the presence of the nation, trampling upon the sacred convictions of his being, burning incense to slavery and the 'glorious Union,' lauded the infamous authors and abettors of the Fugitive uttered, with solemn emphasis, his benediction upon

that speech are all in the dogmas of that religion under which he had his rearing, in the inculcations of gain; salvation is wrought out through a 'scheme,' of the saved in heaven, the achievements and glories of redemption-all rest in a stupendous compromise. The cross was erected on that ground; Jesus was put forth as a propitiation, and slain, the just for the might be appeased, and man might be saved.

If the kingdom of heaven is thus built up, and its walls verily laid in the richest blood of innocence; if compromise is a pillar of the divine throne, a leading principle of the divine government, the very soul of its wisdom, stability, success, why is it not good in the few for the sake of the many, and attain national existence and political freedom at the price of the rights . little giant and his Littiputian sattelites. urably his own glory forever, should shout for the com- es can do for a whole year. promises of the Constitution, and exult in the stability of this 'divine Union,' built up and compacted together in the blood of the American slave?

Friends, the time has come that judgment must begin at the house of God. Those sorceries that have so long debauched and bewildered the soul, least suspected because holiest named, but poisoning the very fountains of life, must be broken up. Men must be taught to distinguish between God and an idol, between true religion and jugglery. All worship of name, prestige and pretence must be exposed and swept away. The truths that shine upon the reason, untouched of circumstance, and greater than death; the ideals that anon do pervade and quicken the inmost being, beckoning ever on to a higher, serene, holy and quenchless forever, must be recognized and adored as the very shekinah of God, His voice, presence, breath in the soul of man.

Then, as never before, will there be worship and blessedness. Then, as never before, shall men drink, day by day, divine inspirations, and, receiving fresh accessions of life and strength continually, aspire, and work, and achieve, joyous and without end.

Spiritualism as a Practical Principle... Abby K. Foster applying it to the Pollutions of Slavery. PRATT'S HALL, PROVIDENCE, R. I. ? Thursday, 124, noon, Aug. 2, 1860.

DEAR GARRISON: I am at my writing, by the platform of a Convention called by the Spiritualists of this city. A resolution came before the Convention, expressive of sympathy with a movement made by Emma Hardinge in behalf of women who have been tempted, betrayed and ruined by sensual men. Several had alluded to this resolution. It was decided by the Convention, yesterday, that every subject pertaining to the elevation and perfection of man's spiritual nature was in order on the platform of a Spiritual Convention. Slavery, war, drunkenness, prostitution, (legal and illegal,) marriage and parentage, were subjects specified as appropriate in a Convention called to consider Spiritualism.

spoken. How often and how efficiently, the entire the United States; but I never heard her speak with nothing in the presence of the anticipated mora more power than at present. She is saying, in substance, as follows :--

I would present to Miss Hardinge and to this Convention two millions of American women who are live in prostitution, without any protection from the fight with Sayers, the Government, from the Church, from the politics or religion of the land. These are the tempted, the priest, deacon, slave-breeder, slave-trader, and slaveholder, who shall wish to outrage them. Resistance to those brutal rapes is punishable with death as treason against the rights of all white men. These hapless son against the rights of all scatte men. These napses victims of the white man's rape and rapine appeal to lower strata of society, to be sure, but not always.

Miss Hardings and to all Spiritualists. If Spiritualism cannot help these women, prostituted by law, and made presents to the notorious Sayers for barely proving himself to have the temper of a she-bear. ism cannot help these women, prostituted by law, and proving himself to have the temper of a she-bear stripped of all personal rights, what is it good for? and the skin of a he-rhinoceros? These coming ex In vain do Miss Hardinge and the Spiritualists seek hibitions will to some extent be witness to save the white women of the land from prestitu-sequently countenanced, by men of acknowledged tion and its dire results, while they studiously and respectability, and doubtless accounts of them, in

timate relations of friendship subsisting between purposely ignore the condition of those two millions priesteraft and Kingeraft, through all the ages, are by no means accidental. Politician is twin brother of the priest. They play into each other's hands, and born, are registered as chattels, and in due time sold the creature of the one becomes easily enough the as brutes. They, and their daughters by white Christian and the tool of the other. The man who has tians (?) and politicians, are consigned to hopeless,

ty, be made to accept and respect injustice as law. advocates of Woman's Rights, by Spiritualists, by Not without occasion are the profligate, slavery. Christians or politicians, can be of any avail, while devoted officials who preside over this government the condition of these two millions of prostituted wouniformly the scalous advocates and supporters of men and sisters is overlooked. The purity, the virtue the popular religion of the land. There is a of the white woman and that of the black woman family relationship between Uhurch and State, be- must rise or fall together. So long as the white man despises and tramples upon the chastity and personal rights of the black woman, he will outrage and de-Men fall where most expected to stand; men of spise the person of the white woman. The Democrats large proportions, and upon whom the highest hopes and the Republicans of the North hold these helpwere set. Henry Ward Beecher, America's most less two millions of women, while their Southern

Mrs. Foster's ten minutes were up. A motion was

The question- Shall Mrs. Foster's time be ex-

Mrs. Poster then proceeded to show how the Republicans, Democrats, and all voters under the Fedlips, he comes forward to denounce John Brown as eral Government, were responsible for the prostitution mad, and his work as a futllity and a crime. The and outrages practised upon these two millions of same wanton, flippant lips can name Theodore Par- helpless women. Her remarks were listened to with profound attention, and cheered with more enthusi-

I have often heard Abby plead the cause of these two millions of her outraged sisters-outraged in the most sacred and holy right and function of their wothis. As a religionist, through coolesiastical perver- manhood-but I never heard her speak more closion, he can attain to a pitch of obloquy and bigotry quently, or more to the purpose. A great portion of the audience thanked her in their hearts for her remarks in behalf of enslaved woman. One man, William H. Seward, the foremost statesman of our the one who was opposed to extending her time, and country, signally gifted, highly cultured, and emi- to introducing side issues, said, when he saw how enthusiastic was the audience in favor of Abby's reenchanted by the magnetism of his speech, widely marks- The Convention might go to hell for all venerated and looked up to as the fast friend of jus- him.' He was told that a hell so deep, dark and tice and of human nature—the appointed champion of desolating, and so boiling over with hot wrath, and freedom in our land-he also worships at the idola- so full of howlings and gnashings, was in no bosom as in his own.

> It was the feeling of the Convention that Spiritualism had much to do with the abolition of slavery, and of all slave-trading religions and politics, as well as with all other reforms.

It was voted by the Convention, that Spiritualism is to aid in securing to the men and women of the fu-Slave Bill of 1850, flouted the sacred memory of the ture, healthier organic conditions of body and soul. martyred heroes of liberty and the rights of man, and In discussing this resolution, it was shown that parents, not God, are responsible for the existence and organic conditions of children, and that children Alas! the lesson he recited here, he had learned have a right to demand of their parents-(1,) Healthy early. The atrocious falsehoods and malignities of bodies-(2,) Healthy souls-(3,) A love origin-(4,) A designed existence-(5.) A welcome into life. Spiritualists seem to think, and justly, more of the that priesthood to whom he has given so long his law of generation than of regeneration, as a means to ear and support. Heaven is opened to men by a bar- elevate and perfect human nature, and to save the race-more of the blood of woman, as a mother, and the great atonement, with all its provisions of than the blood of Christ, as an atoning sacrifice. grace, the kingdom of God on earth, and the church Thus will all wise and carnest practical philanthropists think, at no distant day.

During the afternoon service yesterday. Douglas arrived in town. Our hall is near the station. A great throng gathered and shouted a welcome to him unjust, innocence for guilt, that the divine wrath Guns firing, drums beating, and music playing. They all marched by the hall, making hideous noise and confusion. But the Convention, and the person speaking at the time, (Miss Sprague,) did themselves very great credit-Miss Sprague continuing her speech in perfect calmness and self-possession, and to great effect; and the Convention sitting, for most the construction of a civil State? Why not offer up part, in perfect quiet, and attentive to her remarksnot above a score leaving to follow in the wake of the

at least of the 'servile' population? What wonder that It has been a Convention of great interest, and will those who extol and confide in this 'great scheme of do more to educate the city and State into higher salvation, this coup detat of the Almighty, which out- and progressive views of a pure and noble life, than wits the devil, replenishes heaven, and swells immeas- all the churches, schools, papers and political speech-

P. S. Thursday night .- The Convention has adjourned, sine die. A resolution was introduced at the close, congratulating the Convention that no 'fanatical radicalism' had, been introduced into it. A man moved to strike this out, saying there had been fanatical radicalism' introduced. 'Will the gentleman point out what he considers fanatical radicalism?' asked one. 'What has been said about the two million slave women, and the corruptions and prostitutions of the South-and about Northern people and politicians sustaining such pollutions -alluding to the remarks of Mrs. Poster. 'This, I think, is fanatical radicalism.' The Convention voted,

Be assured, that Spiritualists are becoming more and more disposed to apply their principles to a removal of the evils that individuals, churches and governments are practising upon men and women. This Convention, thus co-operating with the Anti-Slavery movement, has done more to interpret the spirit and teachings of Jesus than the forty thousand Christian (!) priests will do for ten years to come. It will do much to teach the people to see and worship God in living men and women, subjected to wrong and outrage, rather than in Jesus of Nazareth, who has no wants that we can supply, and to whom our love and worship can be of no practical use. H. C. W.

ten to one, not to strike it out.

From the Dover Morning Star. HEENAN-PRIZE FIGHTING-THE PROS-

It appears that Heenan, the pugilist, or prize fighter, is engaged to take the tour of the United States cities for twelve weeks, at a thousand dollars per week, to give sparring exhibitions in the presence of audiences, who are willing to pay so much a head to see how easily this champion of the ring might stave in and demolish the buman face it disposed to do so. This Heenan has struggled hard to make and prove himself a brute, and having succeeded, it is not strange that he should be taken round the country for a show, by ABSY K. Fosture took the platform, to speak to some sharp, speculating proprietor, akin to Barthe resolution of sympathy with Miss Hardinge in num. The simple fact that such an exhibition is to her efforts to save woman from prostitution. She is be made of a being calling himself a MAN, together now speaking, and with power. Abby has often with the consideration of the prospect that the managers, after paying Heenan one thousand dolspoken. How often and how efficiently, the entire lars per week and other large expenses, will find Northern States can attest for the last twenty-five themselves the recipients of large dividends, is full years—in behalf of woman prostituted by slavery in of humiliation and offence. And yet this goes for

gilists will spring from the sowing of sa and prize-fighting, in spite of law and police regu lations, will become as common as horse-racing. vention two millions of American women who are Since the brutal 'set to' of this same Heenan compelled by the law and religion of the nation to with Morrissey, and especially since his disgusting fight with Sayers, the English champion, prize fights have been multiplied ten-fold. The minds of our youth, especially such of them as are given to religion of the land. These are the tempted, the vulgar tendencies, are fast catching the inspiration outraged, the crushed, the broken-hearted. By law of the demon spirit of the ring, and even the long and religion they are handed over to the lusts of any and circumstantial details of the above named encounters, which have been paraded in some of our popular papers, have not failed in their damning influences on our people. And yet these men are the petted and lionized of the passing hour, generally by the fancy men, and those who are found in the

sickening detail, will grace, or rather disgrace, the sickening detail, will grace, or rather disgrace, the vehicles of our popular intelligence and literature. We are disgusted and scandalized by these things! If prize fighting be forbidden by law, then should sparring exhibitions, which lead directly to it. Next we shall have fistorial, as formerly there were gladitorial schools, and far more disreputable and pernicious will they be. To wield skillully a polished blade has a show, at least, of civilization about it, but to mail with naked fist, to tear and read with tooth and nail, is wholly barbarous and bratish! We hope every community immediately interested in this growing vice will cry out against it, every pulpit thunder, and every press lighten! and terested in this growing vice will cry our against it, every pulpit thunder, and every press lighten! and God grant its abatement, and stay our downward course to absolute and unmitigated barbarism

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