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Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, casylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Sonetics are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Financommittee, but are not responsible for any of the ubts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-GENEY, EDNUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



The United States Constitution is 'a covery death, and an agreement with hell. The free States are the guardis

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

al supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con serighteous yoke. On this subject, our parmens, in PRANCING THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED FROM THE tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they and must walk in it. To this point the public mine has long been tending, and the time has come for look has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enalaving 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. - WILLIAM BLIRRY CHANNING.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. Printers

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1549.

miliar stage. The following extracts are from a ferthcoming work by a Massachusetts writer, en-uted The Ebony Idol.' It is from the press of Appletons, and narrates the history of and lugitive, a representative of at least as large class of our colored brethren as that typified by acle Tom. The inexorable law of civilization. or starve, is one that Sambo, from the very repeal sensuousness of his being, is exceedingly slow to learn. In this story, a worthy clergyman of m derate endowments gives a temporary asylum to gar, and labors to explain what he expects of him

· I wish to do for you all that I can do wisely. and as a Christian, but I cannot distress my family serve you, or squander the small means at ray I would like you to work in the garden ey wood, and do such errands and chores as will toy wife. It seems to me you cannot but by

Courset dog-oved and sullen, without even pretending to listen. Akr. Cary spoke more warmly is said make inquiry for you that you may obtain explorment in some reducible family, where you can and for your lab.: as soon as such an opening and I shall expect you will leave us willingly. his nigger didn't come norf to work, no how : work enuf at do souf; ' cried Casar indignantly. But you must work or starve; liberty is nothonless you can be clothed and fed.'

his chile got crothed and fed at the soul, and we't twitted of it nudder,' growled Casar. her wish you could cat one of Dinah's hoe-cakes, dem's fixins as is fixins! " I beg you, Cæsar, now that Providence has re-

and you from slavery-Presidence hadn't nurthin to do about it; it no jus' dem cussed abolitioners, and dat is fact,

Mr Cary groaned. It was evident he had indeed

tallen upon fallow ground. 'Cassar, all gifts are from find' He has doubtless some motive in reand you from a cruel task-master." Neiber heard any nigger, black or white, call

av de massa cruel tusk-mass afore. He was a gemn is is a gemman.' Why del you leave him, then?' asked Mr.

Cary a little testily.

Sambo he heard as how dat pussens up norf didn't work only when dey had mind; now dis chile neb-ber had a mind, so I was seduced.'

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE DAR-KIESP

The very recent successful landing and dispersion cargo of negroes from Africa at Mobile calls up the relations of the government to the slave trade with fresh emphasis, and the question very naturally arises whether, if this cargo had been captured and dumped into Key West, with the combined carges of the Wildfire, William and Bogota, it build be any better off than it is now. One thouand four hundred and ninety-two wild Africans have been carried into Key West since the 26th of April—enough to populate a good sized town. These negroes are hardly more than beasts. They to not know our language, they have no knowledge civilized life—they are a filthy, miserable set. It said that there is a good deal of sickness among them, and that the deaths are very frequent, though it is remarked that a good many of the coffins are baried empty. Whether their bodies are used for urposes of dissection or guano, or whether they spirited away with just a little life in them, bes not appear. It is supposed, however, that, as er number diminishes, the stocks upon the neighbaring plantations increase by some mode of tran-migration. If truth crushed to carth can rise again, is barely possible that a good, strong, marketable

a gro could do it, if he should try.
It seems that the slave trade is fully re-established;

and the question as to what shall be done with the captured negroes, whose numbers will continue to more or less as our naval ships execute their duty. comes socially, morally and economically a very important one. It will be remembered that Congress, below its adjournment, appropriated \$250,000, at the aggrestion of the President, for the return to frica of the negroes at Key West. This is a large and this, if catching slaves becomes profitable our cruisers, is but a beginning. An arrangement has now been entered into with the Coloniza-Smiety, for five years, to receive on the coast Alrica such negroes as our government may ream and support them for a limited period. What better than this can be done, we do not see; but, at is moment, steps in one of the African race as ir spokesman, and argues for their being retained the country. Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, one of most talented and educated Africans in the coun-7. says. Labor is needed in our land. Loud calls to heard every day for colored help in families and mong the farmers East, West and North. Will ot some of those lamilies and farmers take some of young strangers, and train them there?' Think Think of taking into our families bar-barians who were bred unbreeched, and who not only do not know anything, but who cannot readily car anything because ignorant of English! Was as are at Key West are good for nothing but put into gangs, where they can learn their siminitation.

For some reason, the best and wiscet of the colrei race have always, like Mr. Pennington, mani-sted measureity to lead in efforts for the elevation of their class. They cling to white society, and manifest the greatest disinclination to set up for themselves. There seems to be in them no pride of the product of the seems to be in them no pride of the seems to be in them no pride of the seems to be in them no pride of the seems to be in the seems they can no desire to found an empire—where they can together, and develop a society of their own. movement looking toward the future education their race. Even Liberia has had to work ainst the smartest of the free negroes. They seem prefer remaining where social equality can never acceded to them. Suppose any of the white race were enslared in a part of this country, and in another remained in the second of the white race were enslared in a part of this country, and in other part there should be a hundred thousand of a same race free; how long would it be before, in one part of this continent, there would be a colony and, that would absorb every freed man, and be-me a sort of heaven on earth to the imagination all of kindred blood in the country? Then,

our colored population will retire from a society in have no money nor friends; most of them cannot which social equality with whites can never be had; even read; and they are obliged, from the very naso these Key West negroes must be sent back, not ture of the case, to work at some menial employonly, but all that may be captured in the future ment that gives them but a meagre support. must be sent back. They are not wanted for labor It is urged against them, that they are ambitious in free society. The white people of the free States of living among white men, and have no desire to are entirely capable of doing their own work, and live together, and develop a society of their own. are not anxious to increase their population from This, so far from being an error, is, as it seems to barbaric coasts. We would, of all things, like to me, their highest wisdom. The best and wisest eec established in Africa a colony of civilized and among them—the men of genius and of power—Christianized negroes, full of industry, and power-bave always seen it so. It is the prejudice against ful enough in its vitality to receive into, and assimicolor which crushes the free black, and which is to late to itself, the rade materials which our cruisers be fought against and overcome, before the manmay arrest and sand back. Nay, we would be con-tent if such a colony could be formed on this conti-tent. When the negro himself shall demonstrate is this prejudice which says the negro shall live to the world the spirit, enterprise and power necessary for founding and governing and establishing a ucated at all, shall receive their instruction in sep-thrifty colony, the first step will have been taken arate schools; he shall not sit in the same pew in toward the universal emancipation of the African race.—Springfield Republican.

SELECTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 18, 1860. DEAR GARRISON-Some weeks since, an article sppeared in the Springfield Republican, entitled, . What shall be Done with the Darkies t' which I thought unjust to our colored brothers, and to our common thinking that it may perhaps interest some of your readers. I enclose, also, the Republican's article.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE

DARKIESP' To the Editor of the Springfield Republican :

Truly yours,

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

In your last Saturday's paper is an article under colored man is still an African, though he speak In your last Saturday's paper is an article under good English, and can trace his descent from the this heading. I wish, with your permission, to say heroes of the revolution! a few words on the same question.

Eighteen hundred years ago, the man of Nazareth done it unto me.' I marvel that, in this Christian land, there can be any doubt as to what shall be done with these helpless creatures, brought against their will, and landed upon our shores. Plainly, they are 'hungry, and paked, and sick, and in prison'; and the command cannot be evaded, 'that ve minister unto them.'

The proposition of Mr. Pennington, that they be taken into families, to be taught and trained, is considered absurd; and yet the advocates of slavery considered absurd; and yet the advocates of sharely continually urge that slavery is a blessing to the negroes, inasmuch as it brings them in contact with Christians, and thus becomes a means of converting them to Christianity. Does the fact that these no groes are free destroy all the effects of that interourse with Christians, and render their conversion to Christianity more improbable than if they were slaves? Then, indeed, the converting power lies in whips and thumb-screws, in starvation and bloodbounds, in insult and outrage, rather than in the truths of Him who came to 'preach liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to them

that are bound.

How does it happen that Christians are so willing to give their money to send missionaries to the heathen,—to the Marquesas Islands, for instance, where cannibalism still exists, and yet are so horrified at the thought of attempting to Christianize these heathen who are brought to our country? There is certainly no danger that they will eat us; and though they do not speak the English language, neither do the heathen to whom the missionaries are sent. We are a great people, and it seems to me that a few negroes scattered among us would learn our manners and our religion much faster, than would a nation of heathen under the teaching of missionaries who occupy the same relation, in point of numbers, to them, that these negroes do to us. has been And yet, in the face of all this, it is said that 'such deavoring

colored race have always manifested incapacity to ners, logical argumentation, and effective eloquence. lead in efforts for the clevation of their class — Amidst the bold avowals at the present time, lead in efforts for the clevation of their class'they cling to white society, and manifest the great-est disinclination to set up for themselves. The est disinclination to set up for themselves. The tion, and that negroes are incapable of self-culture island of Hayti is entirely overlooked in this sweep and advancement, degrading to the society of the ing assertion. There, the negroes have set up for white race, too immature in their best estate to be themselves, and they do it honorably and respects—bly; and if any of the colored people desire to emissive, they need not go into the wilderness, and attempt to found a new empire, for already have the poople of Hayti invited their brethren, in this country and in Canada, to become common owners of a country bought with kindred blood.

White race, too immature in their best estate to be the mirror than the responsibility of caring for themselves, fit only for slaves,—it seems to be the duty of all who would eradicate such false and unjust views to take due notice of the frequent instances, not only of equal, but superior attainments achieved the responsibility of caring for themselves, fit only for slaves,—it seems to be the duty of all who would eradicate such false and unjust tempt to found a new empire, for already have the views to take due notice of the frequent instances, not only of equal, but superior attainments achieved the colored race.

Again, 'If the negroes had any pluck, if the For if by Divine decree the black race was doomed best of them had a particle of the spirit of the to perpetual servitude, how, consistent with the holy white man, they would long before this time have attributes of impartiality and justice, can there be founded a colony by themselves, and when a cargo deviations from that law, or how be implanted in of brethren should arrive, proudly step forward and their breasts aspirations and unquenchable longings demand them.' They step forward, and demand for the boon of freedom which they were doomed cargoes of their brethren! Why the great State never to enough? Far be it from me to dwell upon a of Massachusetts sent a commissioner, Judge Hoar, phase of the subject that calls upon the finite to to South Carolina, to obtain legal redress for the vindicate the consistency and justice of the Infinite. Seizure and imprisonment of her colored scamen, in Alas, that man should have sought out so many violation of constitutional rights. And what was deviations from the path of rectitude and honor the answer South Carolina returned to Massachu- and then attempt to wrest authority from Heaven setta? Judgo Hoar was ordered to leave Charles for disregarding his highest and holiest convicton, under threats of violence, and Massachusetts tions! submits to the insult! Where is she pluck of Mr. Massachusetts?

and in Canada, are fugitive slaves. Those who are to get a Backbone. The first, by entering into the recognized by the law as free, still, in our country, have 'no rights which the white uses is bound to respect.' Many of them have brothers and sisters and 'Melinda,' two slaves who dared to love each still in slavery, (Mr. Pennington, if I mistake not, has brothers who are slaves,) and yet it is said they have no pluck, because they do not and cannot step the house with laughter, and then anon subdues

Douglass—a genius—a man of power—but he ap-parently never dreams of anything better for his in the swamp till the hunt was over, and then, alone race than freedom and mixture with white society. and on foot, with only the North Star for his guide. We hear of no large plans for benefiting them—we hiding by day and travelling by night, he has jour-see no striking out for a future that indicates capac-neyed into freedom. Still another, with wonderful ity for self-government, or the institution of large schemes, having relation to the elevation of the common blood. Are we to have anything better than the best hotels, and so eluded suspicion. These peowe have no hope—we have no expectation—that When, at last, they reach the promised land, they

apart from his fellows; his children, if they be educated at all, shall receive their instruction in sepchurch, eat at the same table, nor ride in the same car with the white man. And because the negro resists this prejudice, and refuses to submit to its

requirements, it is charged upon him that he has no Nobody supposes that the wisest course for the Irish and the Germans is to keep up an exclusive society of their own, and refuse to mingle with and become assimilated to the great mass of the people. It is plain that such a course, so far from h tendency to their improvement, would effectually cramp and dwarf them. What is good policy for humanity. I wrote an article in reply; but, as it was denied an insertion in that paper. I send it to you, talks about a separate society for them, and a return to their native country, Africa. How comes it to pass that, though some of them have been here more than two hundred years, Africa is still their native country? The white child, born upon our soil, though its father and mother be foreigners, and cannot speak a word of English, is not held to be an alien; it is a native of our country, and en-

There is Frederick Douglass, though he is proud Eighteen hundred years ago, the man of reasonable to acknowledge that no innertia his cuergy, the taught, 'Il thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he ents, and his eloquence from his mother, who was thirst, give him drink'; and 'inasmuch as ye have only a field hand; yet his father was an educated only a field hand; yet his father was an educated white man, and he as really belongs to the Saxon race as he does to the negro. But he is censured because 'he apparently never dreams of anything better for his race than freedom, and mixture with white society'! Who are his race, the blacks or the whites? He belongs to both; and if he has natural affection, his instincts and his sympathic are with both. A man born of a black mother and a white father may be excused, I think, if he does believe in a mixture of races! Is there not scope enough for all his energies, 'genius and man of power' though he bo, to break down the partitionwall of prejudice which separate the two races from which he sprang? Nay, is it not a larger plan for profiting the race of his mother than any narrow,

exclusive policy which would nourish and foster the very prejudice which oppresses them?

It is asserted that social equality can never be conceded to the colored race. It is for such men as Frederick Douglass and J. W. C. Pennington to prove the falsehood of such assertion. Already uch men are treated with respect in the community in which they live. What is attained by individ uals of the race, may in the good time coming be attained by the race. It is not in the nature of things that genius and talents should not make themselves respected. The true way for the colored man to advance the interests of his fellows is not to set up an exclusive society, but to make himself power in the society where he is already placed.

From the Montpelier Watchman. LETTER FROM WEST RANDOLPH. WEST RANDOLPH, July 29, 1860.

William Wells Brown from Boston, formerly a chattel personal' in one of our Southern States, has been spending a few days in this vicinity, ennegroes as these at Key West are good for nothing in the hearts of the people (in whom lies the power but to put into gangs '! but to put into gangs !! to raise the lever that shall move the world); and It is asserted that 'the best and wisest of the his addresses were characterized by urbanity of man-

Mr. Brown has written two dramas illustrative of lassachusetts?

Great numbers of the colored people, at the North West Brookfield: 'A Leap for Freedom,' and 'How

when a cargo of brethren should arrive, in violation forward and proudly demand these percess at Key 7th tender and thrilling pathes. The latter in of law, who proudly would step forward and the course of live steps of law, who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course of law who proudly would step forward and the course to be a large collection of escaped course, we were informed. The step is a large collection of escaped course, we were a law will not beat of them had a particle of the spirit of the white of

while stopping in a town on the Mississippi river, he was kidnapped and sold into slavery. All his protestations that he was a gentleman from New his protestations that he was a gentleman from New York, and belonged to the legal profession, a Democrat and a pro-slavery man, and a delegate to the Charleston Convention, were received as 'gammon; they had heard such looking niggers as he talk be interested to the could get relief from his Northern friends, he had the felicity of testing the institution he believed so just, and feeling upon his form back the scourgings of the lash. This experience is given in a manner that creates hearty to ern friends, he had the felicity of testing the in-stitution he believed so just, and feeling upon his own back the scourgings of the lash. This expe-rience is given in a manner that creates hearty laughter.

dramas contain passages of rare beauty. An apos-trophe to the North Star, that faithful guide to the trophe to the North Star, that faithful guide to the fugitive, is sublime; and the conscious manhood of the slave, with all his burning thoughts when he to have freedom or death, appeals to the hearers with a power which sets at defiance all the hearers with a power which sets at defiance all the of the paper, and showly after Mr. Winser When we meet with talent, education, culing. tivated accomplishments, and an ability to interest and elevate mankind, and the possessor claims kindred to the despised race, we are awed into shame and indignation at the arrogance and wickedness of that assumption of power which robs a fellow-being of the heritage of his birthright.

different places.

From the Windsor True Royalist.

FUGITIVES IN CANADA. It is a matter of much speculation with many how the thousands of fugitives, that year after year find their way into Canada, manage to subsist. They come empty-handed, with no wealth but their how the thousands of fugitives, that year after year and their way into Canada, manage to subsist penalty of personal violence. They then seized the dition of my paper, just ready for mailing, declaring that such a paper should never be sent from fully call their own till they tread the Irse soil of Lexington. This man Winser is a member of the fugitive is not poor, even in his poverty.

himself rich. It is wealth to him more precious than the gold of California to own himself. Talk which, as agent for the Ætna, he had insured, and not to him of deprivation and want; he has been which, as agent for the Ætna, he had insured, and not to him of deprivation and want; he has been after having done so, cancelled the policy! Shields of suffering; he has learned how to endure; he is willing to take liberty just as he finds it, and thank Heaven for the boon. The first thing he asks for ne perseveres in it.

said by some to be an idle, vicious, lazy, and thievish set. That there are people in Canada, both white and colored, who answer to that description, we will not pretend to gainsay. That the fugitives in Canada, as a class, answer to the description, we emphatically deny. Look at the fugitives scattered over the Free States, and they will be found every where to sustain the character of an industrious class of people. Why should it be otherwise? They are a class of people who are enured to labor, and are accustomed to its fatigues; and though they hate to labor under the stimulation of the lash, yet they love it when urged upon them by the incentive they love it when urged upon them by the incentive of cash. However the colored race in Canada may be abused, slandered and vilified by some of the landered and vilified by some of the Such is the manner in which free speech is treated leading newspapers in Great Britain as well as the United States, yet it is a fact which no penetrating mind can overlook, that England can bestow her specific in Solerness. protection and patronage on no class of people that will prove more true to her interest and welfare than these very same fugitives and their descendants. A half century hence will unfold some of the beneficial results that will necessarily flow from the circumstance of the protection which England now offers to the fugitive. Canada is destined to become the stronghold of the colored race in North America; not because the climate is more congen to the constitution of the colored race than it is the white, but from the force of circumstances. Can ada should be settled by colored people as a matter of policy. We must have a footbold somewhere,

TOR MOBBED FOR GOING FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

King's Hotel, July 8th, 1860. To the Editors of the Missouri Democrat:

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived here last night from Lex-ngton, Mo., where I was publishing the Citizen s ublic Advertiser, and whence I was driven, on Fri-

hughter.

Mr. Brown imitates to perfection the dialect of member, these words: "We hoist the names of our the negroes, and in presenting the other characters candidates for President and Vice President this shows a decided talent for dramatic reading. The morning, and will give our reasons for this step tomember, these words: 'We hoist the names of our candidates for President and Vice President this

In about one hour after the edition of the paper hearers with a power which sets at defiance all the arguments in favor of the vile system. It is scarcely possible for a white man in his utmost devotion so to identify himself with the bondman as to realize to an audience the awful condition of the slave, as can the slave himself when he has made his way from bondage, and developed those powers which in slavery must have lain dormant till the day of his company would be cancelled that day (Friedram the slave himself when he has made his way from bondage, and developed those powers which in slavery must have lain dormant till the day of his company would be cancelled that day (Friedram the slave himself when he has made his way from bondage, and developed those powers which in slavery must have lain dormant till the day of his company would be cancelled that day (Friedram the slave himself when he has made his way from you cause of offence, Mr. W., but will explain the more than the slave himself when he has no the slave himself when he has made his way from bondage, and developed those powers which in slavery must have lain dormant till the day of his the same of the course I took this more than the slave himself when he has made his way from bondage, and developed those powers which in slavery must have lain dormant till the day of his He replied, there will never be another paper issued out of your office, and departed. Shortly atter, about fifteen of the strongest and most violent pro-slavery men in Lafayette county made their appearance in my office, with this same Winser and an employee of William Limrick, of the name of of the heritage of his birthright.

Mr. Brown expects to return to Vermont ere many weeks, and will probably read his dramas in A. H.

Shields, heading them, and winser and Shields, they both spoke at once.) acting as spokesment. They denounced me as publishing a paper that indifferent places.

A. H. clared their determination that the paper should never appear again in Lexington, either as neutral or Republican; that I should send away my office before night, or they would throw it in the river and that I would have to leave the city, under the folly call their own till they tread the free soil of Canada. But, unlike every other class of men, the fugitive is not poor, even in his poverty. He feels would have taken him to be an order-loving and law-abiding citizen, and yet he was furnished.

was balf drunk, and so was another one of the crowd. I closed my office, and went down among the crowd that was assembled in front of it on the sideatter he gets on free soil is work, and he keeps on seeking for it till he finds it, and when he finds it, morning, and elevated me in their midst for that The fugitives who cross over by way of Detroit into Windsor all seek employment, and become industrious subjects. The fugitives in Canada are easid by some to be an idle, vicious, laxy, and thievish set. That there are people in Canada, both white and colored, who answer to that description, ber. Several voices in the crowd: . We will die

before those names go on the poll-books.' I do not know what was done with my office. incline to the opinion that they destroyed it, because most of them are drinking men, and when they would raise their courage, resort to the bottle; and most of them professed some notoriety gained in one way or another, by their brave forays into Kansas during the troubles in the Territory. A great, double-fisted fellow, by the name of Brooks, was very anxious that I should give them credit for not

There were some noble exceptions to the ruffians who acted such a disgraceful part on Friday, and my heart warms to them for symputhy expressed in such decided terms.

I have been in Lexington over three years, and had been publishing a neutral paper up to Friday morning last. S. HARBAUGH.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

Texas, August 7th, 1860.

ada should be settled by colored people as a matter of policy. We must have a foothold somewhere, contiguous to the Middle States, and there is no place which offers greater facilities, stronger protection, or a larger share of political rights, than the Canadas.

I came to Texas this Spring, with a view of enging in mercantile business at some town or city near the sea coast, where greater freedom of thought and opinion prevails than in the petty local seats of Government, county towns. But I find with my views, moderate as they are, without any attempt at propagandism, that there is but little safety to any one from the Eastern States. FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the anniversary of the West India Emancipation, at Chatham, was, if we judge from the number attending it, a joyful day.

The conduct of the people on the occasion seemed to express the idea with a grandeur that could not be overlooked by the bitterest opposer—that the people engaged in it had a proper appreciation of the heaven-born boon they were celebrating. Thousands of them congregated in a small circle which an observer could scan at one glance of the eye; and

sands of them congregated in a small circle which an observer could ecan at one glance of the eye; and in all that concourse, not one intoxicated man or boy could be seen staggering, nor the yell of fight to disturb the peace and harmony of the day did we witness during the several hours we passed through the crowd.

The dedication service of the church was attended with a solemnity becoming the occasion. A number of ministers were present, and assisted the worthy pastor, Rev. C. W. Prince, and Rev. W. H. Jones, the agent, in the ceremonics. The discourse was delivered from Genesis, 28th chap., 17th verse.

A more attentive congregation during the delivery of the discourse we selded never witnessed; and it afforded us great satisfaction to see so large and orderly an assemblage in Canada; and it would, indeed, be an example for many of the most aged churches in some other regions of country claimed to be far in advance of us here. Not a porson left his seat, and the eyes of the people seemed fixed on the speaker, as if truly desiring to hear every word he would say unto them. The singleg, too, was attractive, and the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the speaker, as if truly desiring to hear every word he would say unto them. The singleg, too, was attractive, and the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the speaker, as if truly desiring to hear every word he would say unto them. The singleg, too, was attractive, and the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the speaker, as if truly desiring to hear every word he would say unto them. The singleg, too, was attractive, and the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the speaker, as if truly desiring to hear every word he would say unto them. The singleg, too, was attractive, and the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the cyes of the seemed fixed on the cyes of the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the cyes of the cyes of the people seemed fixed on the cyes of the cy

tion, including horse and cattle thieves, negro thieves and roadside robbers. An association of them, well organized and appointed, exists, and their modes of operation have been attended with a great amount of success. It is to this band of villains that the Indian troubles on the extreme northwest frontier of Texas is attributable. Some of the band go into the Indian troubles on the extreme north west fruntier of Texas is attributable. Some of the band go into the neighborhood, seek work, obtain employment, and remain long enough to secure enficient knowledge of the lay of the land, the stock of horses, &c. Subsequently, one or two of them will come down with a body of Indians, and drive off the stocks of horses and mules, and committing other depredations. The injured people, without discrimination, regarding all Indians as enemics, have broken up the well-arranged reserves and towns of the peaceful and friendly Indians on the head of the Brazos River, who would, if permitted to remain, have proved a barrier to the incursions of the Prairie and Mountain tribes. The slave disturbances among the Choctaws and Cherokee Indians, in the territory of the United States in Arkansas, are owing also to this organization, planning and effecting variance between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding Indians; the former, in alarm, sell those negroes, and these disturbers purchase them very low, bring them to Southern Texas, and realize large profits. There are now a great many Indian-reared negroes in the cotton plantations on Old Carrey, Colorado, and Brazos Rivers, near the coast.

Intending to avail themselves of the confusion and

Brazos Rivers, near the coast.

Intending to avail themselves of the confusion and alarm that would result from a negro insurrection, in an extended sacking of the country near to Dallas, inhabited by wealthy people, they incited the negroes to an insurrection on the first Monday in August, when every one nearly would be absent from home at the State election; but two or three members of the clan, who had suffered at Dallas, giving rein to their passions, commenced devastating the country before the day appointed for a general movement. All hope of a successful insurrection is futile. All white people—Abolitionists (of whom there are many in the Northern counties of Texas) as well as others—would be compelled to join and put it down, for there would be no controlling the negroes. These netarious—and fortunately unsucce

These netarious—and fortunately unsuccessful in the main—plans are charged in the minds of every one who expresses an opinion, and no one is reserved, to an organized movement of the Anti-Slavery party of the Eastern States. Nothing will or can change this impression; it is continually gaining atrength. Vigilance Committees are being organized in every county, patrols ride nightly, every person a stranger is closely questioned and scrutinized, and to disclose on the part of a stranger a Northern accent or origin, he is at once suspected of being a possible Abolitionist emissary. The public prints possible Abolitionist emissary. The public prints, as you will perceive, are rife with charges and accusations. It will be unsafe directly for the agents of Eastern mercantile houses to pursue their legitimate business here, in opposition to whom there are, without doubt, persons resident who wish to take those agencies of sale and supply of Eastern houses out of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the hands of all Eastern man access to the control of the co out of the hands of all Eastern men, so as to monopolize it themselves. No matter how well disposed or quiet an Eastern man hero may be, he is continually questioned and annoyed, and distrusted.
So a residence here in Texas is at this time exceedingly unpleasant, and were it not for the delay incident to disposing of my goods, I should depart hence without delay at once. Should this state of things progress, there will soon be a cessation of social intercourse between recessary of Postario social intercourse between persons of Eastern and Southern birth, and a total aberration of personal affection, leaving nothing to bind society in civilities but the dependencies and necessary mutualities of

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph. THE TEXAS FRIGHT.

Every mail brings us accounts of some new outbreak—some further disturbance—some incendiar-ism, or some murder in the interior; and nearly all of these things are directly traced to negroes who have been tampered with by white men, or to vagabond white Abolitionists themselves.

That there has been anything like a well-matured

plot for an insurrection, beyond the limits of the counties of Dallas, Ellis, and Denton, we do not be-

counties of Dallas, Ellis, and Denton, we do not believe; but that white men have passed through very
many counties in the State, stirring up disaffection
in the minds of the negroes, we have the most undoubted evidence. There may have been a plot concocted, to be extended through the whole State.
Perhaps there was. If so, it has defeated itself—
the first note of alarm having put the people in
every section on the alert, and set them to watching.
Still there is mischief yet lurking among us. The
emissaries of the plot, if plot there was, though
foiled in their original plan, yet appear to be travalling about the country. The fires at Austin, Henderson, and other places, and the attempted fires in
Tyler, Gilmer, and a dozen other towns, unerringly
point to the conclusion. Beside these fires, negroes
are daily discovered in different parts of the State,
at points widely different from each other, supplied
with arms and ammunition. Runaways are taken
up, who, under the lash, confess that they were epup, who, under the lash, confess that they were en-ticed away by white men. Insubordination on plantations leads to inquiry, and in all cases inves-tigations show that the seeds of disaffection have been sown in the minds of the slaves.

been sown in the minds of the slaves.

In every part of the State, the people are watchful. Vigilance committees, composed of the best citizens, have been formed in nearly every county. Scarcely a day passes but some agent of these committees passes through Houston, having in charge a suspicious character, taking him out of the State. Wherever anything is proven beyond possibility of a doubt, a halter at the nearest tree expiates the guilt. We have accounts of the hanging of at least ten or twelve men, of whom five have been whites, according to the verdict of these committees.

We uphold the action of these committees, so far as it has come to our knowledge. It is one of those cases wherein the slow process of the law cannot be trusted. It is one of those cases wherein the great law of self-defence demands that committees should act in their primary capacity, and rid themselves and mankind of all the cut-throats they can lay their hands upon.

and mankind of all the cut-throats they can lay their hands upon.

Let the vigilance be kept up. Let no stranger pass through the State who cannot give a clear account of himself. Cases of hardship will no doubt occur, but the people must protect themselves. Let all men of suspicious character be doubly watched, and at the first impropriety let them be taken from the State. Where any evidence of tampering with the negroes occurs, let the proof be positive, and then let the punishment be swift and forrible. Tampering with negroes at times like this is murder, and should meet with the murderer's fate.

The Anderson Terian, of the 11th, mentions the recovery at Houston of two negroes who belonged to two citizens of Wallson's Prairie. The negroes had been long absent, and were accidentally found by their owners, managing their own affairs in Houston. They had regular passes, which they said had been given to them by a white man living at Hempetead.

Window, K. T., August 4th, 1860.

Eo. Republican — Dean Sir., — A deep sense of duty impels me to make a few suggestions, and give some information, touching the present condition of our Territory—especially the Missouri border—relative to a class of human beings, created in God's own image, who are so unfortunate as to be even suspected of being of African descent.

Within the last few weeks, our county has been made the theater for the transaction of some of the boldest, most revolting and tragic scenes that have ever occurred in our midst—the principal actors in which are men living in our own midst, some of them holding both United States and Territorial offices. Not long since, a man by the name of Hope, with scarcely a drop of African blood running in his veins, and never a slave, was most brutally kidnapped in open day, from Joe Armstrong's—a Delaware Indian, living just on the edge of the prairie, about twelve miles west of our city. Poor Hope was lashed to a horse and hurried to the Kaw-bottoms, whipped until his back was one mass of gore, and when night came was hurried off to Missouri, and finally wound up in the St. Joseph jail, and soon was sold for twelve hundred dollars to a 'Southern trader,' destined to perpetual bondage. This same Hope was kidnapped two years ago, and soon was sold for twelve hundred dollars to a Southern trader,' destined to perpetual bondage. This same Hope was kidnapped two years ago, and placed in the jail at Independence, from whence he was taken by a writ of habers corpus, through the exertions of Judge Wright—since which time the St. Joseph jail has become the slave mart for the use of all the devils incarnate that desire to rob, murder, kidnap or steal.

A few weeks since, two negroes were decoyed from a German boarding-house in Wyandot, by false pre-tences, and taken to Kansas City—the perpetrators stating on their return that they were slaves, and that their masters gave them two hundred and fifty dollars for their recovery. It turns out, however, that these two men were never slaves, but that just before reaching Kaness City, they were inhumanly whipped, to make them state who were their owners, which they failed to do—the negroes choosing to die under the torturing strap, rather than own to a lie. (I may as well state here, lest I forget it, that the method pursued by all these fiends of hell in the shape of kidnappers, is to whip their unfortunate victims on their bare backs, while their hands and feet are heavily loaded down with irons, and their mouths gagged, until they acknowledge that they are slaves, and state who were their masters-no matter who—some name must be selected. There are very few who can refrain, while under this exuisite torture, and when a horrible death seems ertain at the hands of their hardened tormentors, from speaking some name. After this the weak and bleeding victim is hurried off to Missouri—first to the St. Jo. jail, thence by 'traders' to the black-ness and darkness of Southern bondage.) From the Kaw bottoms, where these men were whipped, they were taken to their pretended master in Kansas City be the notorious Jake Hurd who turned out to who turned out to be the notorious Jake Hurd. Thence they were taken to the St. Joseph jail, where ten days ago Jake Hurd was still trying to sell them into Southern slavery; and unless ere this some Doy rescuers have liberated them, they have gone to the dank, lone rice swamps of the South.

On the 18th of July, a man by the name of C. W. Jones—with straight hair, not having a drop of African blood in him, and never a slave, his ancestors having been all white, excepting one of his great grandfathers four generations back, and who came from and was a native of the island of Madagreear, but on arriving in this country married a white English woman—this man Jones was living with his mother, sister, brother, and two of his own little light-haired girls, at Charles Armstrong's (a Delaware Indian living near Joe Armstrong's, spok-en of above). They had taken some land to cultivato, and were gaining an honest living in peace and contentment. Late in the evening of the 18th ult., four men stopped at Armstrong's for the night. Armstrong was gone. About midnight, these men desired to leave. Jones assisted them in preparing their horses and wagon, and just as he was turning

to ask Mrs. Armstrong the amount of their bill, he was seized, choked, gagged and pounded until he was senseless, from which condition be awoke, finding himself in the laps of two of his captors, driv-ing with all speed on the open prairie, in the twohorse wagon, while the other two rode on horseback. The first sounds he heard were the voices of these wretches bewailing their loss, fearing that their booty was dead. He also found himself secured with heavy iron handcuffs. To be brief, this Jones was taken that night to within two miles of this place, into the Kaw bottoms to an empty log cabin. The next morning a young Indian, passing with his gun in pursuit of squirrels, found Samuel Forsyth, Ex-Sheriff of Wyandot county, now Deputy U. S. Marshal, and one of the County Commissioners of this county, watching at the door of the cabin, and poor Jones, manaeled and sore, prostrate within. Soon, Louis M. Cox, a resident of this place, appears. They state to the young Indian that 'the nigger' was a horse thief, and that they caught him stealing Lowe's horse; and after exciting the Indian's sympathies against the pretended thief, they hire him for a dollar to watch him, while they go away. They now take Jones away further into the deep, lone woods, into a dark ravine, beneath a fal-lon tree, where no human eye could find him, and there chain him with a heavy chain and lock, to a tree-leaving directions to blow his brains out, if he moves or speaks. Honest Indian, never suspecting wrong, obeys with all fidelity. About noon, his captors return with two fresh recruits, who take him away, saying they are going to Leavenworth to try him; and the Indian goes home, being told never to say a word about the matter. The nigger never to say a word about the matter. The nigger stealers hurry poor Jones into a still deeper and darker solitude, where they lay bare his back, and tell him that they will whip him 'to death, unless he owns up to having a master.' They lay Jones upon his face on the ground, and with a pistol belt whip and beat him until they are expansed themselves; then rest, and whip him again—but no master's name comes from the line of the helplast warr. ter's name comes from the lips of the helpless mass ter's name comes from the lips of the helpless mass of living gore before them. With curses they now stoop to feel his pulse, and ask who owned his father? Jones in feeble tones answers, 'My father was always free.' Again the dripping scourge falls upon the quivering flesh. 'Who, now, owned your father, you d—d lying nigger? Who was his father?' With a broken voice, expecting soon to die, poor Jones whispers, 'Drury Jennins was my father's father.' (Drury Jennins, a white man of Tennessee, was Jones's grandfather, and never a slave.) Tired with their exercise, they now cover the clotted back with the poor man's clothes, and wait for darkness to hide them from the eye of man, wait for darkness to hide them from the eye of man, (but the Eye that slumbereth not, nor sleepeth, was watching them). As soon as it was safe, the party proceeded down through Wyandot, to just above the proceeded down through Wyandot, to just above the Kansas ferry—avoiding all the public streets—where they were set across the Kansas river, and thence on to Kansas City, Mo.—Jones being bareheaded all this time, save going through this city, when Cox lent him his hat, for fear some one would meet them and notice poor Jones's head, which had been close ly sheared and rubbed, to make it appear 'kinky.' From Kansas City Jones was taken by one of the party in a two horse buggy, to the jail in St. Joseph Here Jones found Jake Hurd and kindred spirits. He remained in jail several days, being daily exam-ined by traders, to whom he told his story, and con-stantly inquired for pen, ink and paper, showing that he was educated. The traders, after examining him, would exclaim that they 'wonted a little nig-ger blood in the slaves they bought!' In a few days it becoming evident that no money could be made out of Jones, Messrs. Cox and Foryeth, who had been hanging around St. Joseph for a day or two, made their appearance before Jones, telling him they were mistaken in their man, and that he could go desiring to take him back. Jones however preferred

before Justices Chadwick and Duncan, of Quindaro, where proof as positive as floly Writ was shown against said Forsyth and Cox—showing that from first to last they were the prime movers in this diabolical outrage. After hearing the evidence of Jones, Gen: A. C. Davis, counsel for defence, for his clients waived any further examination, and gave bonds for their appearance before the next District Court.

But the scene does not close here. Poor Jones must not be left to tell his story to the world. Immediately after the court adjourned, Mr. Davis swore mediately after the court adjourned, Mr. Davis swore out a writ against Jones, stating that about the 18th of July, said Jones passed counterleit money; and Jones is hurried off to Wyandot, to wait an examination before P. S. Post, acting as U. S. Com-

is own conductor, fearing that foul play was

intended, inasmuch as he was strongly advised by them that it would be much better for him not to go

back into the Territory. Jones however managed to arrive in a few days in Quindaro, and soon made an

affidavit which brought Messrs. Cox and Forsyth before Justices Chadwick and Duncan, of Quindare

half a dozen of our best lawyers appeared as counsel for the prisoner; but no witnesses could be found for the proscection. Something must be doze, else Jones would again be at large, and tell of his wrongs. Mr. Attorney-General Davis makes an affloavit for a continuance, on the ground that one James Lester, to whom said Jones gave a counterfeit gold dollar, was in Missouri, and other cridence was absent. A continuance was granted until this date, and Mr. Jones was let out on one hundred dollars ball. At the appointed hour, three witnesses made their appearance, and were duly sworn, to wit: Louis M. Oox, James Lester and Cornelius Bager. The moment James Lester and Cornelius Bager. The moment James Lester and Cornelius Bager were seen by Mr. Jones, they were recognized as being the men who assisted Cox and Forsyth when he was a cruelly whipped, and Lester as the man who took him in a buggy from Kannas City to the St. Joseph jail. These were the men that General Davis had for witnesses, to swear poor Jones into criminal bondage—

nesses, to swear poor Jones into criminal bondage-the same men having failed to kidnap him into the londage of elavery. Cox and Lester swore positively to taking a counterfeit two dollar and a half gold piece and two counterfeit half-dollar pieces, from Jones, on the 19th of July; but on cross examina-Jones, on the 19th of July; but on cross examina-tion, swore that this was done while Jones was their prisoner, handeuffed, and away alone near the log cabin in the Kaw bottoms. Sager took alarm, and left secretly before his turn for swaring came. Im-mediately after Lester had told his story, he ran to the Kansas river, sprang into a boat evidently prethe Kansas river, sprang into a boat evidently pre-pared for him, and kept loose by a little boy, and shoved out into the stream. Officer Sawyer, who had write for both Lester and Sager, for kidnapping had writs for both Lester and Sager, for kidnapping Jones, was in close pursuit, but supposed Lester was going to the ferry, and thus lost sight of him until he (Lester) was well under way. Taking another boat, with three men, he however commenced the chase. Sawyer rapidly gained upon the brigand thief, and when nearly half a mile down the Missouri river—into which Lester had rowed, hoping to gain the Missouri State line—the officer's boat came within a few feet of the kidnapper's. At this time, the brigand, being heavily armed, threatened to the brigand, being heavily armed, threatened to blow out the brains of the man that pulled the next oar. The man at the oars—there being but one pair—instantly dropped them, and fied to the back part of the boat, and no power could induce either of his two companions to raise a finger in further pursuit. The brave Sawyer, whose mettle has been tried before, and never fails, sprang to the oar and pulled with all his might and main; but the current was swift, and the boat large and heavily laden, in comparison with Lester's light skiff, and the time lost by the cowardly refusal of the rower to continue his efforts, before the officer could get the boat under way again, was so great that the brigand thief was within the jurisdiction of Kansas City, his Missouri home, before he could be overtaken, and thus was lost. It is to be hoped, however, for her credit as well as safety, that Kansas City will rid herself of the numerous Jake Hurds, Tobe Owens, Jim Lesters, and a large lot more of kindred pimps that now make that city their headquarters. It is ascertained beyond a doubt that there exists in that city, and in various parts of Kansas Territory, a

purses by stealing horses. No community in Kan-sas or Missouri is safe from these villains. Too much credit cannot be given to those of our lawyers who dared to do right, and perform the duty of defending Jones against the last attempt, by frau and perjury, to place him where he could have no contact with the world, and to throw around an innocent and harmless man the garb of the criminalthus hoping to blast his character, and relieve others from the dark load of guilt and crime they now

men, and selling them into slavery; of

slaves, and selling them still farther south; and o keeping them in confinement until a large reward is offered, and then taking them back and obtaining

the reward. A portion of them make counterfeit-ing their business, while still another enrich their

carry on their shoulders. Mr. Post, after listening patiently to the evidence and pleas of counsel, decided very promptly that no evidence of crime had been shown on the part of Mr. Jones, and the prisoner was instantly discharged, part of to the entire satisfaction of every honest man who heard the evidence, and knew the facts in the case.

A word, now, to men of color, or those even a little dark. My advice is, to every one, to go armed at all times; and whenever molested, shoot—blow out the brains of every man who dares question your right. When a few examples are made of these worse than highway murderers, they will quit their a strong rope and a strong limb—and we shall soon

these gentlemen. Yours, for Justice,

KIDNAPPING AND U. S. OFFICERS. The infamous business of kidnapping free men very, seems to be prosecuted with a high hand about these times. We can scarcely take up a Territorial newspaper, without finding an account of one of these nefarious attempts. For cold-blooded atrocity and diabolical cruelty, the cases narrated upon our first page by a reliable correspondent from Wyandot stand pre-eminent. We had known before that there was an organized gang of these wretches, who live by robbery, kidnapping and murder, but we were hardly prepared to find United States officers aiding and abetting in this devilish business. But ex-sheriff of Wyandot county, and at present a deputy United States Marshal (one of Colby's appointees), was one of the principals in the fiendish atory letter as follows: it seems that a creature by the name of Forsyth, an outrage perpetrated upon poor Jones. He is evidently one of the leaders of the gang. Attorney General Davis also figures most suspiciously in this affair. With a willing pliancy, he appears as the counsel for the villains, Cox and Forsyth. Not content with this, he turns prosecutor against poor Jones, charging him with passing counterfeit money, and then introduces Jim Lester, Cornelius Sager and Louis M. Cox,—the very wretches who had kid-napped Jones,—to prove the trumped up charge. Fortunately, villany overstepped itself, and the miserable hounds, on cross examination, brought out the fact that they had robbed Jones of this very money which they now swore—without doubt, falsely—was counterfeit! Is not this a pretty business for a man of Davis's position and pretensions to be engaged in?—making himself the pimp of a gang of inhuman villains, who prowl about to kidnap the defenceless victims of tyranny and proscrip-tion! We know the terribly debasing effects of treachery to the principles of truth and freedom, among which a man has been reared, the demoralization consequent upon a defence of injustice and wrong, and the utter corruption induced by violating one's real convictions of right; but we must exercises. It is a resume of Hume's argument, and confess, we never expected to behold A. C. Davis of much of the controversy which it excited. It This kidnapping business must stop. The free-

This kidnapping business must stop. The freemen of Kansas owe it to themselves to stop it. It would be a lasting and burning disgrace should they allow the soil of Kansas to be made a common bunting-ground for these human hounds, who go snuffing and prowling about, seeking for some poor victim.

I hold that Christianity, as the highest manifestation of the divine authority of any teacher of religion. and prowling about, seeking for some poor victim upon whom to fasten their insatiable jaws. If there is any crime which stands out in unrelieved devilishness, which deserves universal outlawry and prompt punishment by death, it is this infernal business of kidnapping men and women to sell them into a terrible and life-long bondage.— Lawrence Republican.

13" The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in that city, 'from an eminent Methodist clergyman,' dated

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 16, 1860. Our papers are teeming with accounts of the counties of Texas. Abolitionists have been there in cidal sensitiveness on the question of miracles which the character of Methodist preachers, teachers, &c., and instigated a general insurrection among several the last fifteen or twenty years. The declaration hundred negroes. They had planned matters for a most bloody and fatal catastrophe. Firearms of all score; arienic, to be put in wells for poisoning the prople, and means for satting fire to a which the not a little suggestive. What shall we say people, and means for setting fire to a whole town at once, were detected, but not until five towns had of that 'liberal Christianity' which declares a man, been beyond, and great misshift than the same of the contract of

C. Davis, counsel for defence, for his clid any further examination, and gave bonds
ppearance before the next District Court.
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while these incentionaries lead them to the gallows."

senic, to be put in cisterns and wells. And one of
two preachers have been hung for aiding and incittwo preachers have been hung incittwo pr senic, to be gut in cisterns and wells. And one or authorities of the Mesaville School have really ex-

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, AUGUST 31, 1860.

AND VERSIBLY MEETING. The Rightsenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Co-lumbians county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The need for a full attends at our annual gathering was never greater than now.

In this, the year of quadrennial staltification and compromise, there comes a trumpet-call to every one who knows the Right, and knowing dares maintain it, to stand firm upon the roll of principle. Let Abolition istantaniest at least as much devotion to the cause of Humanity, as politicism. anity, as politicism do to Party. Is it unrea able to ask of them to spend as much time, and po cause they profess to love, as politicans are doing in their electionsering efforts for favorite nominees?

In addition to our home speakers and home worl ers, we expect to have with us at our gathering Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, H. Ford Douglass of Illinois, and Abby Kelley Foster, of Massachusetts

All interested in the great and absorbing question of the day—a question which is sundering politics parties, agitating churches, and drawing a line between the friends of man and man's oppressorsinvited to assemble with us.

By direction of the Ex. Committee, BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary.

WESTERN ANTI-BLAVERY CAMPAIGN.

As General Agent of the Hovey Trust Committee PARKER PILLABURY announces in the Anti-Slaver Bugle that he will attend the anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society at Salem, Ohio, and that he proposes the holding of a series of grand Conventions at the West-one in Northern Indiana, one in Northern Illinois, one in Wisconsin, and one Iowa. The call to these meetings, he says, 'should be to those especially who are ready to lay on the altar of humanity and freedom every obstacle to the slave's redemption; religious sect, political party, right of suffrage, everything whereby Union is upheld with slaveholders, and their unrighteous system is prolonged. Men determined to support the Chicago platform, and members of the popular American Churches, may as well be told at the outset that their first anti-slavery work should be a personal one-their own emancipation from sects and parties pledged to the longer enslavement of four million of victims large and dangerous band of men—many of them to the longer enslavement of four million of victims holding high positions in community—who are in half the nation, through the unhallowed Union of banded together for the purpose of kidnapping free the States.' We trust this trumpet-call will be vigorously responded to by the Western friends of freedom.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1860. Compiled by Horace Greeley and John Cleveland.

This POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK is the fullest and n omplete collection of facts bearing on the pending Presidential contest. Besides a record of all the Congressional Caucusses, National Conventions, Platforms, &c., &c., down to and including a full history of the Conventions and Platforms of 1860, with the letters of acceptance of the several candidates, this ook contains several of the most memorable speeches of Messra. Lincoln, Douglas, Seward, Breckinridge, Hamlin, H. V. Johnson, Benjamin, &c., with the more important letters, propositions, and votes of the foregoing, and of Messrs. Webster, Bell, Case, Van Buren, Everett, Bates, Jeff. Davis, S. P. Chase, J. L. Pugh, Clayton, Wilmot, Yancey, &c., &c. At the close, is presented at a single view the vote by States and ounties throughout the Union of every Presidential Election since (and including) 1840, with the latest rotes for Governor and Congress in all the contested or doubtful States. So large an aggregate of current Political information was never before embodied in a single volume. As a book of reference, it will be of more than transient interest and importance. We are gratified to see the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of Disunion, accurately defined in it. Price one dollar.

A MEMORIAL-Addressed to the 'Ladies' Sewing Circle' of the South Congregational Society, Boston, (Rev. B. E. Hale's,) and to other Unitarian People interested in the education of Hiram A. Reid, at the Meadville Theological School. Boston Published by A. Williams & Co., Washington-St. 1860. 12mo. pp. 28.

This pamphlet contains (in an essay on Hume's Argument against miracles, and in letters to and from various parties) the account of a 'case in Theology of no ordinary interest. The author was a protege of

"My belief on the subject of Miracles has (through a strange and complicated chain of circumstances) cost me my standing as a student in the Meadville Theological School, whither you sent me, two years ago. And I am left to rest under the ban of your remembrance as in some way or other an offensive errorist, a man to be avoided, and one who has enjoyed benefits of which he was unworthy, - and with joyed benefits of which he was unworthy,—and with-out hope to reach your minds, so as to be fairly un-derstood; or else I must incur the censure, vexation, and expense, of putting the case into print, (and thus unavoidably before the public,) that you may all read it, and judge for yourselves. I choose the latter.

If it were a matter in which only my small self were concerned, I should at once recognize the integ-rity and good standing of our Meadville School as infinitely more important than the particular views or feelings of a single individual. But my cause is the

feelings of a single individual. But my cause is the forgive me ;- I account it vastly worthier to err in a

The cassay was prepared at the instance of one of the Professors, as part of a regular course of class concludes as follows :-

tion of all that is divine and Godlike in man, has its sure foundation deeper than any manner of external evidence could ever reach,—even in the spiritual ele-ment of man's nature; and that in Jasva, the Christ, this inner spiritual nature became the natural out-ward manifestation,—and that this circumstance, namely, THE DIVING CHARACTER OF HIS LIVING EXAM-PLE, is what invests HIM with divine authority."

These extracts are an index to the character of the book, and of the spirit in which it is written. The details of the case may be learned by an examination of the book itself. The whole affair is an exhibition and sufficient condemnation of that foolish and suithe leaders of the Unitarian body have manifested for holding the views expressed in the last quotation, been burned, and great mischief done.

One woman has been hung for distributing arunworthy of its support on account of Acresy! If the

of a most berhamms set of cruelty, perpetrated abuse of Mr. D. Helm, about fifteen miles from Colbis, by two overseen on the Central Southern M. The Hersid says that the slave had been it some time, and Mr. Helm sent him back on assenger train. On the arrival of the train at Den's Gap, fifteen miles distract from Columbia, the old and tied him to a beson tree, some one hundred distant from the road, and son's Gap, fifteen miles distant from Columbia, they took and tied him to a beech tree, some one one hundred yards distant from the road, and stripping him they whipped him with leather straps and beech limbs for three hours, giving him some 1000 or 1200 lashes. After whipping very near all the skin off his back, they put turpenties on him, and yut him out in the hot sun to work among rocks. Being of a very stout and healthy constitution, he survived it about twenty-four hours, when he fell and died almost immediately.

The overseers' names are Frederick Wright and Thomas S. McCrary. Mr. Helm offers \$150 reward for the apprehension of Wright, and \$50 for McCrary, so that he can get them."

We cut the above from the Cleveland Weekly Leader. The New York Observer copies the same statement, with the heading 'Inhuman Cruelty." The Observer upholds the system under which such strocities are practised, (and which will no doubt allow these murderers to escape with impunity,) and objects only to abuses of it. This is one of the abuses. While you only hold the man as your property, keep him working for you without wages, take his daughter as your concubine, and sell his wife and his sons into life-long separation from him and from each other, it is all right. But where you deliberately whip the man to death, intensifying his sufferings by the application of oil of turpentine, the pious Observer is shocked; and its Editor proceeds to take water, am innocent of the blood of this man. Is he in-

This is called one of the abuses of slavery. But in fact, it is one of the legitimate and necessary consequences of giving absolute and irresponsible power to man over man. Such power will always be abused No man is good enough to be trusted with it. But debt; their manner of living so luxurious and exwhen it is given to the very worst of men-when it travagant, that half the estates were mortgaged for is bestowed, by law, upon a whole community largely consisting of just such persons as Frederick Wright and Thomas S. McCrary-then the frequent occurrence of just such things, the very condition of society, now existing in our slave States, is to be exnected as a matter of course.

constant and efficient advocate I the very system had no rain for many months after we were there they to be held guiltless because they uphold only above cause. the system, and not the particular munders that are protest they may make against the use of eleather straps and beech limbs,' and 'turpentine,' to the par- this cause. ticular extent above described ?- c. x. w.

HAVE FERVENT CHARITY AMONG YOURSELVES!

The Independent, of late, (as often before,) has spoken in high commendation of 'the venerable Dr. Spring, probably excusing his zeal in behalf of slavery by his seal, no less active, in behalf of evangelical piety. The New Orleans Picayune exercises the consistently pro-slavery character. Here are some instructive extracts from the Picayune of Sunday, Au-

REV. DR. SPRING'S SERMON. We give, to-day the interesting sermon preached to his people of the Old Brick Church, New York, on the 5th inst., the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorship, by Rev. Gard-ner Spring, D. D. It will amply repay perusal.'

The sermon itself, on another page, is introduced by these remarks :-

That excellent and venerable divine, the Rev. Gardner Spring, D. D., (so renowned for his patriotic and conservative views and inculcations,) on the morning of the δ th instant, preached the following touching discourse to his people.'

In the same paper is offered one hundred dollars finger being off, and one or two fingers stiff."

twenty-five lashes, on the charge of insulting Rosa times past. Gomes; and further informs us that Adelaide Benjaboring a runsway slave.

of Mary Carroll, who complained that she grossly pan sugar they want would be too cruel." abused her, contrary to the Black Code, and against the peace and dignity of the State."

to assemble on their common premises."

support the sum of all villanies .- c. K. W.

A STRAW ON THE TIDE.

Cheever spoke violently against the support given to slavery by the churches of America.

So, no doubt, the conductors of the Jerusalem Evanregular trade in doves and specie in the Temple.

In both the above cases, half the truth is accuratemanifested to censure the 'violence' in question, en- been continued.' tirely irrespective of its cause, namely, the existence of a vicious system, the popularity of which made this energy of opposition absolutely necessary.

It is not to be wondered at, however, that the Evangelist and the Independent should labor very diligent- youd the power of man to till. ly to discredit Dr. Cheever. It is immensely important to them that Ais exposure of their dishonesty charge which, however false, had the intended effect rocky and barren. of diverting the attention of many persons from the yer, a man against whom charges of unsoundness in be thereby much relieved. the faith would be as destitute of plausibility as of clergymen have so largely succeeded in concealing has been corrupted by its slavery. So far as he shall tions. be fairly heard, the essential dishonesty of the great American sects, 'religious' newspapers, and propamade apparent .- c. x. w.

esed desire to have the people of every community govern themselves, Douglas was the most bitter in his denunciations of the people of Kansas, and never the galling of the chain. raised his voice in favor of their admission into the The | Professor of the Breakfast-Table' says it Union.

ORS OF THE BARBARISM OF SDAVERY, DETTER PROM MES. FRANCES D. GAGE. CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 15th, 1860.

on-I have just had a long sitting with the Liberator and friends, at their First of August Calebration at Abington; and next to being there in person was the pleasure of reading the sarnest thoughts given forth on that occasion. It is refreshing, in this ilmost torrid zone, to read of your rural meetings in behalf of humanity; and I fancy, sometimes, I feel the sea-breeze upon my brow, and drink New England's gushing waters, as I follow, senter

England's gushing waters, as I tollow, sentence by sentence, the bold words of those who have given their best life to the oppressed slave.

But my object in taking up my pen to-day, is to add my testimony to that of others in behalf of the beneficial results of Emancipation in the West Indies. I did not visit the British Isles last year, but I did visit the Danish West Indies, and spent some time or the Island of Santa Crus-which was the subject of an extract from the Tribune, copied into the Libe-rator, two weeks since; which article represented the island in a sad condition, and hinted at a plan to in troduce a new class of laborers there from the United States, &c., (I regret that the paper is mislaid)—thus opening to that island a species of slave trade in or der to increase its product of sugar.

Our boarding-house at Christiansted-on the eas end of the island (much the most busy town, on so count of its contiguity to St. Thomas and its good harbor)-was kept by a Mrs. Anderson, whose sor in-law, Mr. Dean, was a manager upon four estates, or plantations. We visited two of these, and also several others, and made diligent inquiry into the state of affairs, and endeavored to gain all possible and wash his hands before the multitude, saying, 'I information with regard to the condition of the laborers and their labor.

Mr. Dean assured us that the island was under most ruinous policy, at the time of Emancipation

twelve years since, and had not yet fully escaped fro it. Then the planters, notwithstanding their im mense exportations of sugar and rum, were deeply i more than their worth.

In addition to this, the whole island had been de nuded of its forest and trees, for fuel, till it stood hald and bare to the burning sun. Its mountains denuded, and its valleys without sufficient verdure to woo the clouds or win their rain. All the island Yet the system which bears such fruits as this is that have been thus used are subject to long-con the very system of which Dr. Prime's Observer is a tinued drought, which destroys the cane. They had which Rev. Dr. Spring of New York would not de- and all predicted the ruin of the crop without it; and stroy at once, 'if a single prayer would do it'! Are all seemed united in attributing the calamity to the

Then, again, Mr. Dean asserted that the plants perpetrated under it? And is their advocacy of the tions had been overworked, till the soil was exhausted. system' palliated, or made of small account, by any It needed rest, and must have it; and some judicious planters were allowing their estates to lay idle from

> Some estates were changing hands; but we were told that they had not been reduced in value, by the recent change in the government, but rather enhanced.

On the estate 'Constitution,' where we saw them making beautiful sugar at the rate of ten hogsheads per day, the manager assured us that Emancipation had done a great good to the island. That it was true, the two hundred and twenty-six estate-owners were not so rich now, as before 1848, but the condilike charitable spirit in a direction precisely opposite, tion of twenty-six thousand laborers was infinitely excusing Dr. Spring's piety and Sabbatism by his improved. 'Why,' said he, 'those old nabobs would not allow an overseer, even, to ride on a horse through the plantation-considering him too near the condition of a slave. He was treated as a slave, and com pelled to stand hat in hand before his lordly employer. Now the overseer rides in his carriage, and the laborer in his emancipation cart. We have all taken a step upward."

We visited the estate 'Little Fountain,' owned by Dr. C .- an American by birth-who was a deadly foe to the Emancipation Act. But even he acknowledged that the people, as a mass, were better off, and that the morality of the island was certainly improved. And when we could induce him to forget what he conceived his own wrongs, he would speak in glowing terms of the good behavior of the 'rural reward for the apprehension of the slave Joe, with his population, as the colored people are called, and of front teeth broken, and fifty dollars reward for their case and freedom ;-freed from those fearful the slave Frank, 'crippled in the left hand, the fore nightmares, that used to haunt their slumbers at night, in the olden times, of insurrection, murder and The same paper announces (in the Police Court rapine. He also asserted that the estates were overrn, and that rest or recuperation by fertilizing must son,' that the slave Jane was sentenced to receive be had, ere they would yield as they had done in

Of course, said one estate-owner, 'nine hours' lamin was committed for trial on the charge of har- bor a day, and only five days in a week, will not produce the result of eighteen hours a day seven days a The Picayune, of Tuesday following, contains week. Besides, he added, with a sly shrug of the another case of 'Insulting A White Person,' Mary shoulders, 'the rascals have a right to eat all they Smith was sent to the Parish Prison on the affidavit can, and supply the family. To deny them all the

The Captain of the Fort, a Dane, thought the experiment worked well. Of course, those who had It contained, also, the case of two free persons lived so luxuriously on the labor of others felt sore charged with violating the city ordinances by allow- but, on the whole, the majority would, on no coning slaves, free persons of color, and white persons, sideration, return to the old usages. He said the Danish Provisional Law, restricting each first-class The Picayune is an openly pro-slavery paper. The laborer to seventeen cents per day, and denving to the independent has the reputation of opposing slavery, estate-owner the privilege of paying more, was work-Vet these two can meet as brethren by each affection- ing badly for the planter—having a tendency to inately grasping a hand of Rev. Dr. Spring. Thus it duce every active man and woman to seek employis that the popular religion is made to buttress and ment on their own responsibility, instead of engaging on the estates. He thought this rule would soon be

We climbed the mountain-side, and talked with The New York Evangelist says, that at a meeting the graziers; and I do not recollect but one person on in London to celebrate West India Bmancipation, Dr. the whole island that expressed a wish to have it returned to slavery and oppression. That one was an old sea captain. Many told us of the times when parties, balls and fetes, military parades, jousts' and gelist informed the people of that city, many years tournaments made the island lively, and sighing ago, that one Jesus had made a violent attack upon would say, 'We shall never see the like again.' But certain respectable citizens who were carrying on their then, at the end of that, would come the conclusion wrung from selfishness, perchance, 'After all, it's better as it is; slavery is a great wickedness, and ly expressed. In both of them, also, a disposition is worse things might have come upon us, if it had

There is scarcely an acre of land on the island that has not been under some kind of cultivation. Indeed, upon mountain sides, we saw patches of yam. and pasturage for goats and cattle, that seemed be

There are upon the island two hundred and twentysix estates, the largest two hundred and fifty acres, should not get a fair hearing in England. To the the smallest but seven. The island is but twentyfull and incontrovertible exposures of this sort which four miles long, and from three to seven broad. Its have been made by Abolitionists heretofore, they whole outer rim is a succession of mountains, from have replied by shouting ! Infidel ! Infidel ! '-a twelve to fifteen hurdred feet high-many of them

There are sixty steam engines (or were at the time evidence in question. But when this same evidence of our visit) in operation. Agricultural implements shall be presented by their elerical brother, Dr. Chee- were coming more into use, and the farm labor will

That many of those who were slaves twelve years truth, the case will be immensely altered. He will since are idle; that nearly all are improvident, and be able to convince British Christians of the fact think it a high honor to spend more than they earnwhich pro-slavery 'religious' papers and pro-slavery only shows them apt scholars, that have fully understood and appreciated the practical lessons taught to from them, that the whole religion of this country their fathers and grand-fathers for the last ten genera-

'The evils of Emancipation,' as they are called, are the legitimate results of slavery; and it will take gandist Societies, (Tract, Bible and Missionary,) in more than one decade of years to root them out. As their action and inaction concerning slavery, will be well might we expect to return the estates in a day to their virgin fertility, or the palms to their original grandeur and beauty in an hour, as to look for the Let it not be forgotten that with all his pro- fruits of a true civilization, refinement and culture in one generation, from a nation of emancipated slaves, who have not yet forgotten the smart of the lash or

will take two generations from the soil, even of a the debauch of the Presidential election is often

New England farm, to make a gentleman. So vil New England latin, to the role of take two generations, at least, from the role of driver's whip, to make them forget their habel of compulsory labor. But even twelve years those to progress. Let us take courage; what can we as more? PRANCES D. GAGE

MORAL AND POLITICAL ACTION Mn. Gannison-Mr. Poster, in his zeal to hear Mr. Gannion of alavery, seems to have overlobel the relative sphere of the two great moral forest de govern the world, the radical and the constraint In his resolution, presenting his views, he say the it is morally inconsistent and philosophically the for a people, who depend on the government forth protection of their own rights and liberties, to g. tempt the abolition of alavery by any other inch. mentality; and, hence, any scheme of emining. tion which ignores political action is radically deter tive in principle, and must end in failure and day

If this had come from a Republican, we should be at no loss to explain it; but it strikes to apple sophically inconsistent, that one whose keen intelle and unrivalled seal and devotion have placed his is the front rank of reformers, should so conford & politician with the moral reformer, the radial vi the conservative element. Does he not know the behind every reform, there is always a moral special acting independently of politics, because too far show them; refusing participation in the government b. cause the very evils it seeks to abolish are then to held in all their strength? Governments never men sent the average conscience of the people; how the can a man, who acknowledges no law but the she lute Right, no allegiance but loyalty to God, soop h the compromising policy, which is the sarujage law of politics ! It is true that there are stanch n formers among politicians, but they do not belong to that class who, like himself, arraign the variou & partments of Church and State at the bar of angual. fied Justice and immutable Truth. Even he ha ha obliged to coin a theory, which, if adopted wait be equivalent to a revolution, since it would raber all our institutions, cemented as they are by the blad of the slave ; a theory which, however clear and a tional it may seem to himself, knowing the prome reasoning through which he has arrived at it, he ought to know the people will never take the pas to comprehend, or have the consistency to carry on Be that as it may, to indulge in a little counter on cism, any scheme of emancipation is radically dela tive in principle, as well as unsound in best, the ignores the supremacy or existence of that potenta fluence which, acting through the dirine impair common to all men, that, without the aid of boxte logic, prompts to the side of justice and human carries the people onward in spite of laws and comtutions, until, no longer to be repressed, it burg forth in a higher civilization and a purer Christian It is this instinctive resistance to oppression w which the Abolitionist has to deal, because it is in radical element that acts as a counter influence to the despotic tendency of organizations-government Politics are only the machinery through which the force is communicated, not the force itself; and vio ever they fail to perform this office, revolution incotably follows. Then this impulse is driven to the m cessity of organizing itself into a distinct and sea rate instrumentality, acting outside of politics; ut it is to this result we are rapidly hastening. It was to instinct of the people, capable of appreciating un sublime devotion, that bore John Brown on grateful hearts of a nation's sympathy as the faithfi representative of the true spirit of freedom and deinterested patriotism, irrespective of creeds or ma pacts. It was the heartless conservatism of the po tician that crept into the Chicago platform, and re tually decreed him the gravest of criminals. It was the noble promptings of an earnest soul that income Charles Sumner in his vivid portrayal of the bers rism of slavery; a test of his fidelity that, in the presence of those who were thirsting for his blood should stand for four bours to unmask its horner. charge them with being the perpetrators of its paralleled atrocities. It was a saddening eriden the pollution with which the debasing correpter American politics has tainted one of the puret ma of the nation, that he should then and there but to his bosom in the name of the Constitution and the Union; that, after declaring his belief in the mi slavery nature of the Constitution, he nize any authority, human or divine, to perpetuate in the States. Then spoke the politician.

It is unworthy of Mr. Foster's clear-sightedness to mistake the aigns of the times that he should me agine we are losing ground in this conflict. As the crisis approaches, it is the natural tendency of hum nature to try to avoid it. Many who stored the selves Disumionists, when there was no impeles prospect of being brought to the test, find the tes had more real than principle, and have gote out? the Republican party. Let them go. The sec. very which goes over there is not worth much my where else. The constant tendency of the part lower its standard is no proof of the loss of movery feeling. It is only an evidence of the iss sighted sagacity of the politician, which a d struggle draws near, tries to avert it by concess But it can never smother that divine impulse visit makes the voice of the people the voice of God 5 matter if our number is small, and, philosophical considered, it must be so; it may be limited up Apostolic twelve : our success is still to be mental by the response of the people, not to our peniar timents, but to that sentiment of genuine denors which proclaims the inalienable tirth-right of ers human being to liberty. They do respond utild hearts, but their intellect is decrived by their intel Doubtless they would gladly endorse the radicals Phillips, if they could get him for their representation But, Heaven forbid that they should erer have opportunity to commit such a crime! Let then? carcerate him, if they will, in a Washington designs or hang him on a Virginia scaffold; but aren. never consign him to the ignominious (ste of) the combination of political rogues and kname disgrace the civilized world in the name of the tional Congress of the United States of America

REPUBLICAN BIGOTRY.

DEAR GARRISON-We have just had a neh me lation from some new and zealous conterts to publicanism. At a recent meeting of this profession liberty-loving party, to choose delegates for the S Convention, heresy-hunting was commenced and seal worthy of Simon Pure bigots.

One of the faithful brethren catechised the Ca man of our August celebration, to know it dorsed the radical resolutions then passed. He promptly told that it was none of his busides. other gentlemen-whose anti-slavery, if the any, dates back to the time when the old Win were leaving a sinking ship for safer quarters and of the number is a recent convert from the last ranks, whose anti-slavery pin-feathers are hard! -called in question the soundness of the President and Secretary of our August meeting. The let of such action is rank, and afflicts the port this faithful Republican - aye, it smells of BROWN!

Now, is not this rich indeed? I know si Parker Pillsbury, will enjoy this encouraging the in a Republican caucus. It will assure him work, with that of others, at our telling meets first of August, was not in vain; and the first and wincing among the wounded demagogue would-be hunkers tells the story. Go on, geet hunt out the heretics. Mark your recrean set are tainted with Garrisonianism! And then

They for their truth might better rear their heads. an some, that have accus'd them, rear their hats." G. W. S. LETTER FROM MRS. J. B. GRIFFING.

FRANKLIN MILLS, (Ohio.) Aug. 22, 1860. DEAR FRIEND-I was glad to see in the last Bugle the announcement of a programme of Anti-Slavery Conventions for the West.

Though there is little ground to expect the abof slavery but by revolution, if the South could but see that it would be easy to transform the stre into a paid laborer, and the North could see that the possession of manhood is better than the emolments of office, we might retain civilization and freedom as our national birthright, and our divine inheri-

There is, therefore, a necessity for the moral agitation of the question of slavery, that shall leave no mind in the country unenlightened, and no sympathy without an appeal,

As leaders and laborers in the conquest for univeral emancipation, the earnest men and women of the West will give both you and Mrs. Poster a sincere release to your old battle-ground, to their homes and to their hearts.

A few years ago, when the standard of Abolition was first erected in Ohio, a score of Conventions covered the ground that was 'white and ready for the harrest. Now we have taken in several great States ike our own, and our borders stretch away in the sunset, where there is work for both cultivator and reaper, and so you cannot exhaust our welcome with all the aid you shall bring with you.

I wish we could promise you more help, and less work, than when you were last with us. But, in reshty, the difficulties in the way of the abolition of slavery, both from Church and State, are every day increasing, and barriers that seemed impassable then are now vaulting to the very heavens. No obstacle within the invention of man or devil is wanting to give courage to Slavery and combat to Freedom; the magazines of power being vigilantly guarded, and the avenues to public sentimen thoroughly block-

With your handful of men, you will go forth alone. Yet not alone , in your appeal for justice, in behalf of the enslaved, you will have the sympathy of the good and the great, throughout the civilized world. In your decisration of equal rights, you have the approval of mankind : and, in obedience to the Higher Law within you, you are empowered to say what every true child of God ought to say, 'I and my Father are One. With these for you, who can be against you?

I have a sad remembrance of once standing by the grave of one who was young and noble, full of love and end love of man. I looked down upon the cofun-lat, and said to myself, in heart-agony .. How can this serow place contain so much? -and the response their shoking through my tears, . She will burst the have of death, and triumph o'er the grave."

I am fried with wonder and sadness at the striking analogy of riving men, writhing in narrow graves of pro-slavery religion and pro-slavery political parties, into whose whited tombs no voice of mercy comes, or victory over death.

In all the meetings called to give freedom to the slaves in this country, during the summer of 1860, in the West,-and I have attended many,-I have not seen a professed Christian minister at a single meeting! In my earnest appeal for aid, in the work of abolishing slavery in the South, no response has come from them. In school-house neighborhoods, as well as in towns, professed Christians seem afraid to attend an Abolition meeting, unless the speaker can present a certificate of Orthodox faith in religion. So prevalent and so rigid is this tyranny of opinion, in Northern Ohio, that, quite lately, a colored congregation, of abolition tendencies, refused to admit to their pulpit an Anti-Slavery lecturer, until a committee of its members presented the test of a religious creed! A short time since, a Free Presbyterian Church was refused for an Abolition meeting, unless the speaker would answer three questions in the afhemative :- 'Do you believe in God and the Bible, and oppose all secret societies? At a Spiritual Convention recently held, a few miles from this, a short ume ago, where the Spirits organized the meeting, and called out the speakers, when the living question of Slavery was presented to the audience, a medium of great power commanded the speaker to stop-vociferously declaring that . Spirits and men did not come here to listen to Anti-Slavery.' Even in a meeting of the 'Friends of Human Progress,' last Sabbath, some leading members desired that more religion, and les Anti-Slavery, should be the order of future meetings. In both these meetings, however, the discussion of the question was well-supported.

You will see what aid you may expect from baptized Christianity, in the West; and you are already aware that the vigorous effort of Republicanism, to disclaim an Anti-Slavery character, and to prove their abhorrence of Abolitionism, politically, has won to them, not only prospective triumph in power, but, what is of far greater importance to the slaves, a personal discharge from moral action, which they had a right to expect, before this servile pledge, of noninvasion, abhorrence of disunion, to suppress insurrection, and to support the Pugitive Slave Law. Republicans object to Anti-Slavery meetings on the ground of the importance of Mr. Lincoln's election, claiming that nothing should be encouraged that will tend to distract it. Their great effort is, to convince the public mind that they are not Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists, that they hate slavery as much as they do. For by their sorceries were all nations deceived.' And in her was found the blood of prophets, and of saints, and of all that were stain u pon the earth.'

The Democratic party in the West will afford you little sid in the moral struggle for freedom, unless it can furnish you a demonstration of the shameless ingratitude of the Union, in defence of which, this party has labored, 'in season and out of season,' following their leaders * through evil, as well as through good report,' into grassy nooks or the jaws of devouring dogs; and now, when the day of Issues has come, in quiet submission to the conjugal relations of Republicanism and the Union, this cast-off flag is permitted to retire from the searching gaze of public sentiment, where it will remain until the fury of an injured people, and its own remorse, shall gnaw away its heart-strings, and send it to its last account. Come, then, trusting in God, and the friends of humanity!

'Ever the truth comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.'

JOSEPHINE 8. GRIFFING. PARKER PILLSBURY.

MEETING OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY

NORTH DIVISION, A. B. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Society was held at Leominster on Sunday, 19th inst. Mr. Joel Smith (in the absence of the President) in the chair. The meeting was well attended, and very ably addressed by Mr. H. Ford Douglass of Chicago. Parker Pillsbury, in behalf of the Business Committee, introdeced the following Resolutions, which, after lengthy and thorough discussion, were nearly unanimously

adopted :-

Resolved. That the grand cause of the continuance of slavery in our country is, the subjecting of the individual conscience to the authority of institutions and laws foreign to, and outside of itself; making that mour and respectable which States enact and Churches accept; which Constitutional legislation supports and sanctions, and recognised Religion sanc-

tifies; be it the Gallows or the Guillotine, be it War clining days were radiant with beauty, grandour and with its murders, or Slavery with its nameless crimes and numberless cruelties.

Resolved, That the great want of the p hour, not only for the overthrow of slavery, for resisting every other evil, is, a class of men and women, who, comprehending in themselves the great laws of Life, Liberty and Love, and daring to assert the individual sovereignty of the soul over all human authority, will plant themselves, serenely but strongly, on the great principles and laws of that sovereign ty, and nevermore ask leave to be, to do, or to suffer of any State or Church, party or priest, book

induces them to travel from London to the south of party of negroes in the woods near by was prepared for an insurrection, invited him to go with them of freedom and justice, in every land, to rebuke and they had any design possible. Not suspecting of freedom and justice, in every land, to rebuke and denounce that system, and its equally odious and hateful shadow, prejudice against color, in any place or circumstances in which a supporter or ally of that system is found; and, therefore, system is found; and, therefore,

Resolved, That the truly noble Lord Brougham, in calling the attention of Mr. Ambassador Dallas to the some distance, when they suddenly stopped near state that an American colored gentleman could ait newly dug pit, when the spokesman confronted him as an equal member of a most important British assemblage, (the Statistical Congress.) discharged a
duty which merits the admiration and gratitude of
every friend of the African race—while the manner in which the rebuke is received by the minions of slavery, shows that it was as richly deserved as it was woods, and the overseer having no other weap pointed and effective in it administration.

Resolved, That the hair-splitting distinctions among members of the Republican party about the mere extension of slavery, while all are voluntarily and lai sworn to maintain it inviolate where it is, and the to effect their ends. His presence of mind in taking chicago platform of the party, which, while it no where his pistol, and his coolness in the hour of danger, when no white person was night to aid him, doubtless when no white person was night to aid him, doubtless pronounces slaveholding, slave-hunting or slavebreeding a sin, can and does declare the act of John Brown and his brave followers to deliver the enslaved, Brown and his brave followers to deliver the classifier of the gracest of crimes, all prove how unable or unwilling the leaders of the party are to appreciate the genius of genuine liberty, and how utterly unone mile below Carondelet. The negroes—a mother one mile below Carondelet. worthy to be entrusted with its interests.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Lydia F. Tenney, Secretary,-the following resolu-Remond. After being ably and eloquently discussed

Resolved. That we congratulate the friends of freedom in Massachusetts, and throughout New Eng-Banks is soon to retire from the position which he has -St. Louis Republican. dishonored for the last three years, by his mean servility to the demands of Slavery, and his executive usurpation in the exercise of the veto against the rights of colored men; and we know of no one, except it be Caleb Cushing, whose services are less needd, or with whom we would more willingly part.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Abraham Lincoln denies the equality of all men, as taught in the Declaration of American Independence, and has declared is a drawback upon them, and proving how worthless himself in favor of 'efficient' slave-hunts in all the is the race, if unguided by the hand of the white land-he is, therefore, unworthy of the votes of all those who love freedom and regard justice; and that Petersburg (Va.) Express. all who do vote for him will deny their faith in the

supposed good which may ensue from its continuance, came forward and paid their taxes, and the rest found or any supposed evil that may come of its immediate abolition, cannot for one moment justify its continuance. We are not, therefore, to be deterred from our work by quoted texts, or by the hope of good or fear of evil; but our motto is, ' RIGHT ON '-over a day. and through whatever opposes our progress, till we have accomplished our work of giving freedom to eve-

ry slave in the land. [The Newburyport Herald speaks in commendatory terms of the eloquence of Mr. H. F. Douglass.]

MERITED TRIBUTE TO FATHER PEIRCE.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held last week in Tremont Temple, in this city, Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Medford, addressed the Institute, in eulogy of the late Rev. Cyrus Peirce and his labors. He closed by reading the following resolutions:-

Resolved, That, as members of the American Institute of Instruction, we remember with gratitude the solid and lasting services rendered to education by our late associate, Rev. Cyrus Peirce; the first teacher of the first Normal School established by law, on this western continent. We bear our cheerful tes-timony, not only to his early and full appreciation timony, not only to his early and full appreciation of the phrase,—as is the Teacher, so is the School,—but also to that soher good sense, that transparent sincerity, and that indomitable perseverance, by which the Normal School has become a fixed institution of

our country.

Resolved, That while we are grateful for his public labors and his eminent success, we mourn that we shall see his face no more; yet, we would be comforted in recalling his paternal gentleness and manly courage, his worldly wisdom and his apostolic faith; and would conclude with hoping that the maxim of his heart,—Live to the Truth,—may become the sa-Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent,

by our Secretary, to his respected widow.

Gov. Banks arose to second the motion. On stepping forward, he was received with warm applause. He spoke, in substance, as follows :-

I had anticipated, in coming here to-day, that I should be a listener merely, and not be called upon to speak. I should, however, do injustice to myself, did I not rise to do honor to one who lived for a portion of his life near my own town, and where he left the impress of his mind, as he did, everywhere he went. Live to the truth, as set forthin the resolutions just read, was the spirit as well as the life of
Pather Peirce.

He national lettitles of the vulgar, proscriptive sentiment of American Democracy, which denies to the
negro the possession of any right that a white man
is bound to respect!—Anti-Slavery Standard.

He deserves to be remembered by the people of the whole country, just as he was devoted to a cause which embraced its entire range. He was one of those men who bridged the whole gap of education beginning to end. He was the father of the district system, and also for most others among us, for the perfection of all of which, he devoted his prepared town was an easy thing. The capture of this little unprepared town was an easy thing.

found in the elementary works, and it was, therefore, eminently fit that Father Peirce should be placed at its head. The Normal School system, throughout the country, is a daily eastimonial of his transcendant

ble example. Everywhere and at all times true to mounced a very finished performance, and was bis duty towards his fellow-men and to life, his de-

I have thought it my duty and privilege to sa this much, knowing him in his earlier labors, ing in the neighborhood of them. I, therefor and the adoption of the resolut

On taking his seat, Gov. Banks was hor hearty applause.
The resolutions were then adopted.

NEGRO CONSPIRACY IN HALIFAY COUNTY, VIRGINIA-FOUR KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.—The Richmon atch says :-

of any State or Church, party or priest, book or creed, wife or husband; or any human Constitution or strangement whatsoever.

Resolved, That such is the atrocity of the American slave system, with its proscriptive and cruel prejudice against color, that reaches even to the Cunard Line of British Steamers, and to our foreign diplomats, who, with taunt and insult, refuse to grant passports to American ladies of the highest moral and intellectual worth, whose health, with other reasons, the light of the state of the state

for any emergency.

The negroes led the way until getting into the fores which the sixth one took to his heels through the

The impression prevails that the six negroes had determined to murder the overseer, because of some de-served punishment one or more of them had received. d the above plan to get him off in the saved him from a horrid death.

ATTEMPT TO RUN OFF SLAVES-THE ABOLITIONISTS and three children-were all raised by Judge Williams, were always kindly treated, and manifested the utmost affection for their owner in return. The At the quarterly meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, held at Newburyport, Sunday, Au-gust 26, 1860,—Charles Lenox Remond, President, Letter B. Topper Society,—the following resolu-taken to this city on Tuesday night by some of the emissaries of the underground railroad; but, yestertions were submitted by the Business Committee, viz:

A. T. Poss, H. Ford Douglass, and Charles Lenox Remond. After being ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. Douglass, Poss and Remond, they were tampered with by an Abelitionist who gave his name as Smith, and who finally induced adopted. them, with promises of freedom and various captivat ing stories, to accompany him northward. The scoundrel or secundrels who undertook to carry out this bold scheme have not been captured. Mr. Blair's land, upon a most cheering fact, that Nathaniel P. election, it will thus be seen, is not without its results.

Over Eleven Hundred Free Neorous por Sale. On Thursday, in front of the Court House, eleven hundred and ninety-three free negroes will be offered for sale, for a sufficient time to enable them by their allowance per diem to pay their taxes. Some of these negroes are indebted as much as \$25 to the city, and as they generally sell for ten cents a day, their value will no doubt be made out of them. lazy rascals, showing conclusively that their freedom man. The sale is to commence at ten o'clock .-

THE PETERSBURG (VA.) FREE NEGRO SALE .- The equality of the race, and will endorse an 'efficient' Petersburg Express says: The decisive measures of the officers of the tax regime brought all free negrodom up standing. Out of the entire number who were to be sold for their taxes, only one hundred and forty-nine were disposed of; three hundred and fifty no purchasers. The sales varied from ten to twentyfive cents per diem, the purchaser to own the negro until his wages, at such rates, should pay his delinquent taxes, and thus free him from bondage. There were many who came to pay up at the eleventh hour who were sold to themselves at as high as one dollar

JAMES WAGGONER PROVED PREE.-Recollect the brutal kidnapping of James Waggoner from Ohio some months ago, the running of him by his aptors to Kentucky, his incarceration in a jail of that State, and his subsequent sale into slavery by the sheriff of Newport on the 6th of June last for the cost of his keeping in prison! The case was one forcibly illustrating the barbarism of slavery, and its demoralizing influences on beings bearing the form and color

of white men.

His suit for freedom came up before the Circuit
Court in Newport on the 15th, and it was clearly established that the alleged fugitive was born in 1840,
in Brown county, Ohio, of free parents. The Court took time to consider its decision whether the free citizen of this State shall be again permitted to enjoy the liberty slavery has for nearly a year defrauded

LATER.-The Kentucky Court declared James Waggoner a free man-free to go where he pleased. Yet only two months since, he was sold in Kentucky on the auction-block as a slave! How is he to obtain justice for the wrongs done to him by the accursed institution of human slavery?—Cleveland Leader.

THE COLORED PROPLE OF HALIPAX participated with the whites on equal terms in the ceremonies by which the people of that city welcomed the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The heir to the British throne, as he stood uncovered before the throng of children who greeted him in the familiar strains of the National Anthem, did not appear to be offended, nor even surprised, at seeing 'a considerable sprinkof colored faces. The words of welcome, probably, were not the less grateful to his ear because the voices of negro children blended in the strain through which they found expression. In the prowas the 'African Society,' carrying banner on which were inscriptions like this:

God save the Queen, who gives
Liberty to the Slave,

What a contrast between the genuine spirit of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, which characterizes the national festivities of the loyal subjects of the

· Freedom to the Captive.

WILLIAM WALKER COMB AGAIN. - Walker, after for the perfection of all of which, he devoted his prepared town was an easy thing, and now, in the life. At his death, he stood at the head of all our month of August, he stands, with the tropical forests systems of education. I can testify to his appreciation of, and labors in, the Normal School system, of am and labors in, the Normal School system, of which also he was the head.

He has left behind him no prouder monument than this institution. The highest tribute that I can pay their fight good against any thousand men that might to his genius is, that, as one of the leading spirits of attack them as long as their powder lasts; but, under to his genius is, that, as one of the leading spirits of the age, he triumphed over all opposition. The Normal School, at its commencement, needed teachers to out accomplishing anything. The British cruisers be instructed in works superior to any system to be will probably recapture Truxillo at an early day, and the fate of Walker will be the same as that of Loper in Cuba, under circumstances of a very similar char-acter.—New York Herald.

CELEBRATION OF WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION AT ST the country, is a daily estimonial of his transcendants success as a tescher.

But he was superior as a Man no less than as a Teacher. He united in the wise man the great teacher and the useful citizen, and entered into the duties of the three with equal earnestness and success. The brightest of all his characteristics was his cheerful, serence, wise old ags. In this he left a great and noble example. Everywhere and at all times true to sample. Everywhere and at all times true to

THE TWEETY-SEVENTH National Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

When the claim for Universal Liberty was first made in our country, the best part of a life-time ego, the work lay wholly in futurity. The idea and the principles of Human Rights were to be re-planted, the justice and necessity of their cause as against fistery to be proved, the prevailing spathy to be broken, the public mind to be awakened and enkindled, the insufficiency of a Church and State controlled by Sistery to compass Freedom, to be demonstrated the revery to compass Freedom to be demonstrated, the re-trogression of the land towards barbarism under their away to be made manifest, and freedom of speech, of the press, and of a new specific association to be claim-ed and exercised as the only sufficient instrumen-

talities of progress.

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and by it, abundant opportunities of direct action have been rendered practicable. The work reserv, in a thousand shapes, now lies before us, whose privilege it has been to make ready for it. The despotism is driven into open day. To meet it, requires devotion, industry, and the sacred fire of a true enthusiasm. It requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of self-control. It requires generous contributions of self-control. It requires generous contributions of with the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery in the money. We trust that all these indispensable requimoney. We trust that all these indispensable requisites are now, as ever, ready.

We carnestly and cordially entreat all who love pur native land in sincerity, whether Europeans or Americans, to unite with us more numerously and more generously than ever to meet the demands of in the city of Worcester, at the call of the Property of our and Chairman of the Business Committee. more generously than ever to meet the demands of country-new, indeed, in the history of the world. For when before has it ever happened that Freedom has been sought from among a dominant people for a down-trodden one, on so grand a scale as this? We ask aid of Europeans, while we bid them observe that their freedom makes progress only in exact proportion as our slavery is brought into discredit. We ask aid of Americans; for where is the American to whom this Cause of ours is not the supreme interest of the present hour as affording the only hope of Puturity? The work before us is ever that primary one contemplated by no other existing body, tend. political or religious; the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress. And the stronger the desire of their members to promote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so placed, to temporise and to compromise.

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in the work they can neither do, nor do without.

We cordially invite all who love Liberty the world over, to meet us at the Music Hall, Boston, in the month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathics and contributions with ours in the great work of the time-the peaceful extinction of American Slavery.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING. L. MARIA CHILD, and others.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Republican

State Convention was held at Worcester on Wednesday last, to nominate State-Officers, &c., for the ensuing year. Gov. Banks having declined a re-nomination, in consequence of getting a lucrative and responsible situation at the West, in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., of Boston, was nominated as his successor, on the first ballot, by the following vote:-Whole number of votes, 1,084. Necessary to a choice, 543. For John A. Andrew, 733; for Henry L. Dawes, 326. The rest were scattering. The Republicans could not have made a more popular nomination. The Convention was earnestly and eloquently addressed by Hon. Charles Sumner, at considerable length.

H. FORD DOUGLASS. Our gifted and eloquent colored coadjutor, having occupied the lecturing field in Massachusetts since the New England Convention, to universal acceptance and admiration, has just left for Chicago, where his family resides. It will be seen, by a reference to his appointments in another column, that he intends giving addresses all along his route home, and we warmly commend him to the hospitality and hearing of all who are interested in the abolition of slavery. He will return to this State in the fall, to renew his labors. We are happy to announce that he is to give one of the Fraternity Course of that he is to give one of the Fraternity Course of Loctures in this city next winter, (which is to be opened by Hon. Charles Sumner,) and we hope he will receive numerous invitations of a similar character, or in families in the city or vicinity where ter, as he will be sure to give high satisfaction as a most pleasing, accomplished and eloquent speaker .-Letters may be addressed to him at Chicago, Illinois, or to the care of E. H. Heywood, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston.

Mr. Douglas at Nonrolk. Mr. Douglas has had an enthusiastic reception in Norfolk. He spoke in the presence of 6000 people. In the middle of his address, a slip from the Norfolk Argus, containing two questions, was handed to him. The first was—Would the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union in case of Lincoln's election?
To which Mr. Douglas emphatically answered 'No.' The second question was-If the Southern States should secede upon Lincoln's inauguration, before he commits any overt act against the constitutional rights of the South, would be (Douglas) advise or vindicate resistance by force to their sec

Mr. Douglas answered emphatically that it was the duty of the President and all others in authority under him, to enforce the laws passed by Congress and as the Courts expound them; and he would do all in his power to aid the Government of the United States in maintaining the laws against all resistance

to them, come from what quarter it might.

In other words, the President should treat all attempts to break up the Union as Old Hickory treated he nullifiers in 1832.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION. At a recent Republican Mass Meeting at Springfield, the home of Lincoln, among the banners borne by his friends in the procession was one on which was inscribed— No NEGRO EQUALITY IN THE NORTH.

No one seemed to feel that it was out of place there nor do we suppose that it was. We hope those col-ored men who are bawling themselves hoarse for Lincoln and Hamlin, will have a good time.—Anti-Slavery DEATH OF MRS. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.-Mrs. Catha-

rine Bigelow, widow of the late Hon. Abbott Law-rence, died last evening, at the family mansion in Park street, in this city, after an illness of three weeks. Her age was 67 years.

Mrs. Lawrence was a daughter of Judge Timothy
Bigelow, and a sister of Hon. John P. Bigelow, ExMayor of Boston, and Rev. Andrew Bigelow. The

poor, whom she so constantly befriended, will lament her death as a sad affliction.—Atlas of 23d inst. In one day of last week there were no less than

deathe from sun-stroke in Mobile, Ala. A lady suffering from the extreme heat bathed her face in icewater, and died in about ten minutes afterwards, HOREIBLE FUNERAL PYRE -Accounts from Africa

tate that the King of Dahomey is about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of his late father. A great pit has been dug, and in this pit two thousand persons will be sacrificed. He has sent out an expedition to capture prisoners, the younger portion of whom will be sold on the coast to slavers, while the old will be thrown into the pit to appear the manes of the deceased king. Thaddens Hyatt is on his way to Kansas, to

inquire into the condition of the people, who are said to be on the verge of starvation from failing crops. He has instituted no suit against the Sergeant-at-Arms, but intends to prosecute in the several State Courts individual Senators who voted for his imprison-

Tool. Gowan's efforts to raise the sunken fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol have been attended with the most triumphant success. Some of the largest and costlest vessels have been recovered uninjured; others have been blown up, and it is thought that before the cold weather ensues, the bay will be entirely free from obstructions.

EF N. S. PENALE MEDICAL COLLEGE ine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medice, The centies and Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D. natomy and Surgery; Marie E. Zakrzewska, M. D. batetrice and Diseases of Women and Children rances S. Cooke, M. D., Physiology and Hygion 63: Graduation, 210. The Crimical Department open daily for the practical education of the students. For State Scholarships and beneficiary aid, apply to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Grado-our, at the College; for admission, to the entecriber.

ENOCH C. ROLFE, Dean of the Fac-Aug. 24.

POLITICAL ANTI-BLAVERY CONVENTION

IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS. former meeting, resolutions setting forth the great principles of liberty and equality which must underlie and permeate a political movement, to entitle it to the confidence and support of the friends of freedom, were introduced and discussed, but without takin action upon them, the Convention adjourned to mee

In behalf of the Convention,

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

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF HU MAN PROGRESS.—The sixth Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Human Progress will be held at Hemlook Hall, in Tucker's Grove, one mile west of Kerr's Corners, Erie Co., N. Y., on the 7th, 8th and 9th of Sep tember, 1860, to commence on Friday, at 10 o'clock

A cordial invitation is given to all persons to at JAMES A. F. VARNET. WALTER WOOD. ALONZO M. HAWLEY, JOSEPH SINTON, LEVI BROWN, LUCY W. HAWLEY,

PRUDENCE K. SINTON, PHERE M. VARNEY.

CUMMINGTON CONVENTION .- The annual 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. BURLEIGH, PARKER PILLEBURY 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, pt. 22d and 23d, commencing on Saturday, at P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND E. H. Harwoon and other speakers will be present.

The friends of impartial liberty and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Committee

J. H. ROBBINS. ELKANAH NICKERSON, Arrangements. H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak at the

following places in the State of New York Monday eve'g, Sept. 3 Ohent. Tuesday, Albany,

Wednesday, Utica, Syracuse, Thursday, Port Byron, Rochester, Friday, Sunday, Monday, Medina. Tuesday, Wednesday, Lockport, Buffalo, Also, in Thursday, Brie. Pa. Friday, Sunday, Barcelona, Cleveland, O.,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of Slavery at SHELDOMYILLE, OR Sunday, Sept. 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at WEST WHENTHAM, on Peace, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., on the same day.

GEORGETOWN .- WK. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on Slavery in the Town Hall, GEORGE-TOWN, (Mass.) on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st, and twice on Sunday, Sept. 2d, on Reformatory subjects.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ellsworth, and other places in Maine, during Septe and the first three Sundays in October. Address-Care Bela Marse, Boston, Mass.

EF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEWthe machine is used, or taking her own with her, if

DIED-In this city, on the 23d inst., Miss Many RAY, aged 82 years and 5 months.

HENRY C. WRIGHT'S BOOKS MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: Fifth Edition. Price \$1.00 per copy.

THE UNWELCOME CHILD; or, the crime of an undesired and unwelcome Maternity : Third Ediion. Price 25 cents.

A KISS FOR A BLOW: A valuable work for children. Price 38 cents. The same work, hand-somely Illustrated by Billings. Price 62 cents. Published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street. August 24.

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 ; For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street. August 24.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL. THE next term of this Institution will commence

on WRDMEDAT, BEFT. 6, and continue FIFTERN WREEL. For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals.

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

ABBIE B. HAYWOOD, Principals.

WANTED.

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

above, or J. LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., }

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THE Pall Term will begin Wednesday, September 5th.
It is intended that, in this School, youth of both

sexes shall be, not only well instructed in the branch-es usually taught in our best schools and academies, but they shall be trained both in the school-room and but they shall be trained both in the school-room and in the family, on principles strictly Physiological and 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 are \$300.

fifteen years of age, \$300.

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

access, on the Woreester railroad, sine and Boston.

References—Wm. I., Garrison; John Ayres, Esq., West Newton; Rev. George Ellis, D. D., Charlestown; Wm. Brigham, Esq., Boston; Rev. B. J. May, Syraouse, N. Y.; Rev. James Walker, D. D., Cambridge; Mr. Richard Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; John Prenties, Baltimore, Md.; Prof. Louis Agassis, Cambridge.

For further particulars, address
N. T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass,

Aug. 17. Sandaum Swanning term

Is there any virtue in DERS S. A. ATGORDES

HAR RESTORIER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

TO THE RD'S OF EVANORIST:—My age is sixty.

One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the present quite thin. quits thin. About the 1st of March, of the present year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's 'Restorer,' No. 1, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.

Brideswater, Oncida Co., N. Y., Nov. 32, 1885.

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1865. President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University,

Manan-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY MAIN PALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of . Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer, Sec., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularly, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE PALLING OFF OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. ble, THE PALLING OFF OF HAIR CRASED, and my locks. which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED TO BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair BLACK. I do not consider that I have great in my own case. I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz. PREVENT THE HAIR PROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE URAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor ' Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manu-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used: It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advecate. Buffalo, N. Y. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best

have ever known. It has restored my hair to its Rev. B. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa

mum have been used in my family with beneficial ffects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparati Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Ohristian Era,' Boston

· Having used numerous specifies to little purpose, discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So Having used numerous specifies to the plane. It discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has re-gained the softness of my earlier years.

Mass.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Boston 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert fro ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.

Rev. S. B. MURLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

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

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

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

ne of our money. GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOB, Prescot, Lancashire, England.

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

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

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

In consequence of her long residence in aforenamed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen's, she writes to the 'American Baptist,'-'I have de much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have world's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefit-ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,)

Brooklyn. "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the mest literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness."

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Witsess,' Cincinnati, Ohio. 'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till us

know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Alen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Box ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

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

Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Paster Prot. Dutch Church Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recom-

mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Pratteburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon

turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev M. C. KLING, Lowistown, Pennsylvania

It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require. Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

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

IF We think that if these fail to combines, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always ixaur on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle. Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine ha: Mrs. S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Bleck Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EYERY DEUG AND PANCY GOODS DEALER Lycop Oct. 1859.

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From the Atlantia Monthly for September THE PILOTS STORY.

It was a story the pilot told, with his back to his Keeping his hand on the wheel, and his eye on the globe of the jack-staff, Holding the boat to the shore, and out of the swee bird from a tree-top.

Down on the cruel wheel, that caught her, and hurled her, and crushed her, And in the founing water plunged her, and hid he

of the current, Lightly turning saids the heavy logs of the drift Widely shunning the snags that made us sardoni

All the soft damp air was full of delicate perfume From the young willows in bloom on either bank o the river..... Paint, delicious fragrance, trancing the indolent sonse

In a luxurious dream of the river and land of the lotus. Not yet out of the west the roses of sunset were In the deep blue above, light clouds of gold and of the starlight.

Cheerful with lamps. Below we could hear them reversing the engines.

And the great boat glided up to the shore like a giant exhausted.

Floated in slumber serene, and the restless river be Rushed away to the sea with a vision of rest in its Far on the eastern shore lay dimly the awamps of the cyprese; Dimly before us the islands grew from the river's ex-

penses.—
Beautiful, wood-grown tales,—with the gleam of the
swart inundation
Seen through the swaying boughs and alender trunks

of their willows;
And on the shore beside us the cotton-trees rose in the evening.

Phantom-like, yearningly, wearily, with the inscrutable sadness

Of the mute races of trees. While hoursely the steam

from her scape-pipes Shouted, then whispered a moment, then shouted again to the silence,
Trembling through all her frame with the mighty
pulse of her engines,
Slowly the boat seconded the swollen and broad

Mississippi,
Bank-full, sweeping on, with nearing masses of driftwood,
Daintily breathed about with hazes of silvery vapor,
Where in his airy flight the twittering swallow

alighted,
And the belated blackbird paused on the way to its nestlings. It was the pilot's story :- 'They both came aboard

there, at Cairo, From a New Orleans boat, and took passage with us for Saint Louis. She was a beautiful woman, with just enough blood from her mother, Darkening her eyes and her hair, to make her race

known to a trader : You would have thought she was white. The man that was with her,—you see such,— Weakly good-natured and kind, and weakly goodnatured and vicious, Slender of body and soul, fit neither for loving nor

haling.

I was a youngster then, and only learning the river,—
Not overfond of the wheel. I used to watch them Down in the cabin at night, and learned to know all

of the gamblers.
Se when I saw this weak one stabing his money egainst them, Betting upon the turn of the cards, I knew what was coming:
They mover left their pigeons a single feather to fly

The next day I saw them together,—the stranger and one of the gamblers: Picturesque rascal he was, with long black hair and moustaches, Black slouch hat drawn down to his eyes from his

villanous forehead : On together they moved, still earnestly talking in On toward the forecastle, where sat the woman alone by the gangway. Roused by the fall of feet, she turned, and, behold-

ing her master,
Greeted him with a smile that was more like a wife's than another's,
Rose to meet him fondly, and then, with the dread apprehension
Always haunting the slave, fell her eye on the face of

the gambler,
Dark and lustful and fierce, and full of merciles cunning.

Something was spoken so low that I could not hear what the words were;
Only the woman started, and looked from one to the other, With imploring eyes, bewildered hands, and a tremo

All through her frame: I saw her from where I was standing, she shook so. Bay ! is it so ?' she cried. On the weak, white lips

of her master sold you.'
God is my judge! May I never see such a look o

despairing, Desolate anguish, as that which the woman cast or Griping her breast with her little hands, as if he had

Standing in silence a-space, as fixed as the Indian woman, Carved out of wood, on the pilot-house of the old Pocahontas ! Then, with a gurgling moan, like a sound in the

throat of the dying, Came back her voice, that, rising, fluttered, through Into a terrible shrick that stopped my heart when she

snawered:—
*Sold me? sold ——. And you promised to give me my freedom!—
Promised me, for the sake of our little boy in Saint

What will you say to our boy, when he cries for me there in Saint Louis? What will you say to our God?—Ah, you have been joking! I see it had not god! God! He shall hear it,—and all of the angels in heaven.—
Even the devils in hell!—and none will believe

when they hear it Sold me! - Fell her voice with a thrilling wail, and in silence Down she sank on the deck, and covered her face with her fingers.

In his story, a moment the pilot paused, while we listened
To the salute of a boat, that, rounding the point of an island, Flamed toward us with fires that seemed to burn from the waters,— Stately and vast and swift, and borne on the heart of the current.

Then, with the mighty voice of a giant challenged Rose the responsive whistle, and all the echoes o

island.

Swamp-land, glade, and brake replied with a myriad clamor, Like wild birds that are suddenly startled from slum-

ber at midnight;
Then were at peace once more, and we heard the harsh cries of the peacecks.
Perched on a tree by a cabin door, where the whiteheaded settler's White-headed children stood to look at the boat as if passed them, l'assed them so near that we heard their happy talk

and their laughter.
Softly the sunset had faded, and now on the eastern Hung, like a tear in the sky, the beautiful star of

Still with his back to us standing, the pilot went on with his story :Instantly, all the people, with looks of reproach and Flocked round the prestrate woman. The children cried, and their mothers.
Hugged them tight to their breasts; but the gambler said to the captain,—

Put me off there at the town that lies round the

bend of the river.

Here, you! rise at once, and be ready now to go with Roughly he seized the woman's arm, and strove to splift her.

She—she seemed not to heed him, but rose like one that is dreaming,
Slid from his greep, and fleetly mounted the steps of

Un to the hurricane-deck, in silence, without lamen-

Straight to the stern of the boat, where the wheel was, she ran, and the people

Followed her fast till she turned and stood at bey for a moment,

a moment,

Looking them in the face, and in the face of the secount in the eramble, and the great city which calls so loudly for our admiration degenerates into an abode not of merchants, but of speculators and buckheaven! Not one bolt of God to stelke him deed there before

Down, there, whirling, fall, like a broken-winged bird from a tree-ton.

Still with his back to us all the pilot stood, but we

Swallowing hard, as he pulled the rope bell to stop her. Then, turning.— 'This is the place where it happened,' brokenly whis-

night time.'
Darkly the Mississippi flowed by the town that lay in

giant exhausted.

Heavily sighed her pipes. Broad over the awamps
to the castward

the willows Smote like the subtile breath of an infinite sorrow

THE LIBERATOR.

DEFECTIVE.

ples, as well as clearness of vision to perceive them,

We simply call attention to the fact, that our educa-

society and to the neighbor.

the world alike is, that they have been ceaseless in

their adoration of intellectual power, both in God

self-seeker; the affections cold and dead to all save

In our large cities and towns, there are hundreds

is not done to prevent this unnecessary accumulation

poor people to the spots where they are collected,

ditions and localities? It is, we think, because the

sufferers and victims of wrong social relations, in-

terested directly and indirectly, though often uncon-

structed on principles at open war with health, de-

created by these property-owners through the com-

best impulses revolt.

To the Editor of the Liberator :

pered the pilot.
nehow, I never like to go by here alone in the

its object the production and mult process of conveying and exchanging the product the farm and factory; and when the system is plets, we have a legithmate commerce with all its necessary means and appliances for putting these product within convenient reach of the consumer. the merchant, with such assistance as he needs. move these products in the gross; and the not less useful class, whose special business lies in the distribution of these products in such quantities as are required immediately to those who use them. All this is fair and legitimate, affording useful occupation to various classes of men. To do this work economically and successfully

quires the establishment of convenient central points

for the reception and storage of all these products till Shone the full moon, and turned our far-trembling wake into silver.

All was serene and calm, but the odorous breath of they are required for use, and thus we have a nucleus, in the earliest stage of the process, for a place of residenos for all such as are engaged in this kind of work ; or, in other words, we have the beginning of a city or a town in such a location as shall be most convenient, and easy of communication with the surrounding country and the sea. And when this city or town enlarges in extent and population to reach the reasons-OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.—WHEREIN useful instrument in the commercial system, and becomes not only a pleasant point of attraction, a cheerful and comfortable abode, but is also connected by Too much strength cannot be expended by our edu- a hearty bond of union with all the surrounding cators to erect before our young men, now stepping country; and both the farmer and the manufacturer on the stage of active life, correct standards of action. at a distance are equally interested in its prosperity. Our educational systems have done and are doing all And, so long as this relation continues healthy, that they can to train the wits and the intellects, but there jealousy and antagonism between town and country can be no true system of education that does not as which now form so important a feature in our legisla well embrace the training of the affections. A gen- tive proceedings, no longer exist. Town and counuine desire to make right application of good princi- try become mutually interested. What benefits the one, directly or indirectly helps the other, and a wholeis alike essential in all systems of education. A sad- some equilibrium is established through the system dening fact that stands prominent before us to-day is, resembling the motions and circulations in a healthy that this generation of young people in these United human body. If, then, it becomes the office of a city States is the outbirth or half-growth or product of an to do the work of distributing the products of agri educational training, so far as our school system is cultural and manufacturing industry, it follows that concerned, which contemplates mainly mere mental if there be one more laborer than is necessary in the growth—the physical and moral man have not been performance of this work, we have one idler; and on brought into the account. We say this in no spirit of this simple principle we have the explanation of the censure. We are not unmindful of the good and great multitudes of surplus laborers and idlers and gifted to whose labors this country is so much in- useless callings, which are the bane and disgrace of debted. We do not know that more or better in the all great cities, and the direct source of most of the space of thirty or forty years could have been done. profligacy and crime with which society is infested Without going into details, we ask the reflecting to tional system has dealt mainly with one-third part of consider whether it be a necessary part of a wholeson the man. His physical and moral training will con- state of things, that Boston to-day should be burdenstitute the effort of succeeding times, certainly not the ed with about two thousand rum-shops, with their natleast necessary stages in the process. But it will be ural appendages and supports, the hangers-on and claimed by some, that what a secular education has idlers, which, at the moderate estimate of ten drinkfailed to do, has been performed by the church. ers for each, makes an aggregate of 20,000 well or ill Others will claim that the church, so-called, has dressed vagabonda? And as to New York, with its done and is doing little else than to defend and to four to five hundred well-packed tenement houses, build up a speculative belief-at one time addressing with an aggregate, to say the least, of not less than itself to the logical faculty, and at another to the 150,000 or 200,000 wretched beings doomed to all the fancy or imagination, but seldom to the heart in any ills that flesh is heir to; and as to rum-shops and rational sense. As a teacher of morals, the church drunkards, the statistics are not and need not be at as well as the school is, in most respects, a failure. hand. Another fact : we have a population of thirty Both systems deal with the intellect, the fancy and millions in this country. Why, in the name of high the imagination, and good men and women are not Heaven, should not our soil, when properly tilled, supsuch for the reason that they are members either of port three hundred millions comfortably and inde the church or of the world. The truth is, talk as pendently? For the next generation, at least, we much as we may about religion—if we understand by say, let the young men be encouraged to turn their this term what is called the 'worship of God' only - backs upon the cities, if they cannot find honorable we have but a partial religion; and no religion can be employment, and let the cultivation of the soil be complete that does not embrace the all-subduing, great made respectable, the noblest and healthiest of all and tender affections, out of which grow genuine employments, when intelligently pursued, and thus good manners, and all kind and gentle offices to make a subsistence for all of easy acquisition, life greatly relieved of anxiety, and a more healthful rela-The great mistake committed by the church and tion between the great departments of labor.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. and man, tangible and mighty power both to create The removal of the remains of John Brown to Mount and to destroy. The power of love and its outgrowth, Auburn as a testimony against Slavery-The Adiinnocence, a purely celestial quality, they do not rondack Group-The Ausable Falls and Gorge.

heed. Hero-worship of the Carlyle stamp, intellec-tual power in successful action and accomplishment, NORTH ELBA, (N. Y.) Aug. 14, 1860. DEAR GARRISON: I am in the family of John whether it be manifested in the restless deviltry of Brown, who died a martyr to redeem four millions Milton's Arch-Hero or Napoleon Bonsparte and their American slaves. I am close by the grave in compeers, have been alike the objects of admiration which lies his body. Mrs. Brown, a woman of a both by Church and State, with all their accessories. warm and humane heart, of sterling sense, quiet self-What wonder, then, that the principle of individualpossession, and true self-reliance, is at home, with one ism or antagonism, instead of that of individuality and consociation, should stand forth so prominent a gion of wild romance and grandeur. There, close by of her sons and two of her daughters. This is a rephenomenon in business and social relations—the head stimulated to an unnatural growth; the heart the material form of one destined to live on the histome, beside a large rock, lie the remains of what was beating only for the breast that contains it; the inric page as the William Wallace of the American bondtellect adored for its skill to compass the ends of the man. Virginia, that corporate band of American corsairs, hung the body that rests beneath this mound, but they could not hang John Brown, the stern encmy of slavery, and the friend of freedom.

of thousands of surplus laborers, doomed to penury When the weapon of steel was taken from him, an for lack of employment-swelling, to be sure, the stahe was consigned to a dungeon, how sublime in his tistics of population, but furnishing the necessity for simplicity! How puissant before the nation, with his burdensome police and penal establishments, as well shield of faith, his breast-plate of righteousness, his as other necessary means and appliances to check dissword of the Spirit, and his belimet of salvation! ease and crime, in so wholly a gratuitous and un-How terrible his words to divide asunder the bodies natural state of things. How happens it that more and souls of his slaveholding, slave-breeding murderers! How slave-trading priests and politicians of population at all these commercial points? Why stood aghast at his piercing words of rebuke! Even is benevolence directed so exclusively simply to amein his prison, before his martyrdom, he saw of the liorate and prolong the wretched condition of these travail of his soul, and was satisfied. When led forth to execution, how august his martyrdom! As he rather than to their removal to more wholesome concheerfully, fearlessly, with alacrity, stepped upon the scaffold, his tread shook the world, and millions benevolent and forehanded are themselves but the heard, and did homage to the hero. As he stood on the drop, during that twenty minutes, while Virginia, sciously, to maintain the state of things at which their ing, or of cowardliness, affected to perform her milito extort from him some sign of faltering, or relenttary evolutions, using every frivolous pretence to pro-Land speculators and real estate owners argue, that long the fatal moment, hoping to subdue, by such reit is population which gives value to their estates—the fined torture, that mighty soul, how calm his mien, greater the population, the more frequent their sales how firm his nerves, how dauntless and heroic his and the higher the prices. The capitalist can invest spirit! When that drop fell, the nation's heart had with better change at dividend in low-priced houses; but one feeling, the nation's tongue but one word, i. e., and, strange as it may seem, the poorer his tenants, Conquest by Suppering! VICTORY BY DEATH! the greater his dividends. And so we have the more He died a martyr, to redeem four millions of slaves, modern invention, of furnishing dwellings for the John Brown is not dead, but liveth; and he lives but poer in 'tenement-houses,' (a last expedient,) con- to free the slave.

As I sit here by the martyr's grave, and look off cency or common sense, to save the inmates from the upon the glerious panorama of mountains around, I gutter or alms-house, but productive of first-class do not wonder that he wished to have his body rest dividends. It is evidently, to all appearance, for the in this spot, by this rock—the wild grandeur of his interest of the property-owners to continue this un- nature being true to itself in the hour of his martyrnatural state of things. Hence the public sentiment, dom.

But must the body of John Brown rest here as mercial press, as well as by other means at their com- finality? Ought it to be left here? It would not be mand, is in favor of concentrating power, wealth and difficult to raise the means to remove it, and give it a population in great cities and towns, irrespective of place and a monument in Mount Auburn. The widtheir quality or bearing. And one would suppose, ow and the children are willing it should be removed

their boldness and defiance, and bring these qualities practically to bear against American alayery. Such a soul as his, whether in the body or out of it, cannot but glory in such a scene as this. John Brown needs no such testimony from corporeal men and women. But corporeal men, women and children, cenfound haranguing a set around him, and assuring for these will pass away, and will and ought to be forthy, and resumess to die, for the ensisted, the de-spised, and the outcast; his sublime scorn and con-tempt for human constitutions and laws, for the enactments of Congress and the decisions of courts; for conventional usages and religious dogmas, and with property in slaves, pricetly and ecclesiastical anathemas, when these were on the side of slave-breeders and slaveholders; his sublime consistency and moral heroism before the court, in the dungeon and on the scaffold, and his simplicity and grandeur of devotion to what he deemed to be the will of God; to what he considered the demands of justice, mercy and humanity; these, all he was not a member of the Order. This and Victor who struggle for liberty to the enslaved, and death to Hugo's elequent and touching appeals show how the power of enslavers, will need to remember. Human beings, in all coming ages and nations, in their irrepressible conflict with oppression, cannot afford to forget his simple faith in, and heroic devotion to, what he deemed just and right. They can no more afford to forget the moral heroism and martyrdom of John Brown, than the moral heroism and martyrdom of Jesus of Nazareth.

That his love and devotion to the cause of freedom and his abhorrence of slavery, may be kept alive, let his remains be deposited in Mount Auburn, and a suitable monument be erected over them; and on it let his inspired words before the court be engraven; and such other sayings of his in the dungeon to his family and friends, as are best adapted to teach the coming ages how most successfully to wage war against oppression. Let the facts relating to his trial and execution, that go to show the essential inhumanity and burbarism of slavery, be engraven on that marble. Let texts of Anti-Slavery, that Gospel of Humanity, be engraven on it, from which the poets, orators, authors and philanthropists, the church and ministers of the future, may preach hope to the despairing, consolation to the afflicted, joy to the joyless, deliverance to the captive, liberty to the enslaved, and light and

How many would visit it, and go away without reading that Anti-Slavery lecture from the lips of John Brown, delivered to this nation and to the world, in the dungeon and on the scaffold? Few, very few.

American slaves now count four millions, In the future of this republic, their posterity will be counted by tens if not by hundreds of millions. These of John Brown, and of the Man who first inaugurated the movement that shall then have issued in the abolition of slavery, and the emancipation of the last American slave, and there they will worship the God of Liberty, and in their hearts and with their tongues recognize the power of Truth to conquer Error, of Love to subdue Hatred, of Good to overcome Evil. and of Suffering to triumph over all unrighteousness.

Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God; and that, too, by such means as each one shall deem cordance with the Declaration of Independence, and with the fundamental principles of the Republiican and Democratic parties, and of the Government, and with the spirit, the prayers, the teachings and admitted by all. Why, then, should not Massachu- John Brown! setts, as a State, remove the remains of John Brown to Mount Auburn, and there erect a monument over them, and have engraven on it an Anti-Slavery lecture, to be read by her posterity in all coming time? When the names of Warren and Hancock, Washington and those who fought against mere political resisting, unto death, American chattel slavery, will be affectionately and reverently cherished, and their spirit and teachings gladly and practically

body all that is of value in it, would openly interest the day of his execution, and that of his funeral obsequies. Five thousand, or ten thousand dollars, if That scaffold erected beyond the sea, whose not give his dollar to forward an object so important to the cause of freedom in the world's future? In granite, a lecture against slavery, and for freedom, to be read by unborn millions? Slavery has its Everest to collect funds to erect a monument to a slaveholder, because he resisted political oppression. Who will raise the means to build a monument to perpetuate the memory of Resistance, unto death, of chat-

HENRY C. WRIGHT. P. S. BURLINGTON, August 16, 1860 .- The highest peak of the Adirondack mountains that en-Essex, in which lie most of the Adirondack group, love of Abel, even under the heel of Cain! Essex, in which lie most of the Adirondack group, contains 1162 square miles, extending 43 miles along family festival; I wished only that a noble spirit, the western shore of Lake Champlain, and thence back 41 miles. In this county and in these mountains 1162 square miles, extending to miles family festival; I wisned only that a nonic spirit, the notice of union to speak to us of self-sacrifice and of virtue, and to speak to us of self-sacrifice and of virtue, and to back 41 miles. In this county and in these mountains originates the Hudson river, running South into the ocean, and the Ausable, running Northeast into the ocean, and the Ausable, running Northeast into the Champlain. Amid these wild mountains are men of a liberator fallen, not conquered. I when Lake Champlain. Amid these wild mountains are embosomed twelve long lakes, averaging from 1500 to 1800 feet above tide water. The Saranac river rises in these mountains. There are not less than one The death of John Brown is a defiance, the last

their quality or bearing. And one would suppose, from the real with which this doctrine is sometimes enforced, that it has at length become the great object and end of life—the highest effort of commercial per and an addition of the state, to exist, as a means of house-lots, brick and mortar, merchandize, money and population can be piled upon a surface of given dimensions: and citizens are donatinity reminded of their duty to use their influence to build up and to increase the business of the city. Now, all this are passed in the United State; but as an agricultural country, it is, like Joring and want, as well as scopes of useless callings, are made by some sudden convulsion of the earth, and the twenthed population can be piled upon a transfer of their duty to use their influence to build up and to increase the business of the city. Now, all this are passed in the United State; but as an agricultural country, it; is, like Joring and want, as well as scopes of useless callings, are made by some sudden convulsion of the earth, and the free found its way through it, making it deeper and population with the annoted suffection of the statements are not borne in their town of justice, if we do not draw from our the carry in the Ausable Falls and Gorge. There is a chasm, or carry in the Ausable river reales in in the carry, and the control of the city. Now, all this are passed in the United States; but as an agricultural country, it; is, like Joring and want, as well as scopes of useful and the children are willing the well to favor the carry in the carry of John Ballere.'

But, coi boso? What use in removing the body to the watched population with the amount and the carry of John Ballere.'

But, coi boso? What use in removing the body to the watched population of the earth, and the first of countries, in a strength of the country of John Ballere.'

But, coi boso? What use in removing the body to the man changes, but which he carry in the day when, in grant the carry of John Ballere.'

But, coi boso? What use in re

to stand in a kind of glorified awe, as did John Brown

found haranguing a set around hi them that, 'as he heard a man say, when John Brown stepped upon the scaffold, his step shook the world. slaveholders was a disgrace to Essex county. . Why, saked my companion, 'do you know anything against his moral character?' 'No,' said he; 'he was conaldered a just man, but he had no right to meddle

HONORS PAID TO JOHN BROWN IN FRANCE.

We are glad to lay before our readers the following generous and hearty tribute to John Brown from the Free-Masons of France-all the more magnanimous Hugo's eloquent and touching appeals show how keenly alive France is to the cause of Justice and Liberty the world over-

The following extract is translated from the January number of the Monde Maconnique, (Masonic World,) Paris :-

John Brown's death has made almost as profound a sensation in Europe as on the other side of the Atlantic. England and France, who are no longer directly interested in the question of slavery, are still as deeply moved as at the time, not far back, when the slaves were not yet emancipated in the colonies of either of these two principal European nations, and when the interests of both, oppose to emancipation, made one fear the indefinite post or emaneration, made one tear the indefinite post-ponement of the triumph of reason and justice.

The death of John Brown is a last warning given to the United States; danger is at band, and they should make haste to follow England who gave them birth, and France who gave them liberty, in the path where these have had the honor and courage

to lead. to lead.

One will see by the letters quoted below, and taken from La Presse, the effect produced in America by the sentence and execution of John (Brown and his companions. This effect is immense, far beyond what any one could have reasonably ex pected. In this conflict between transient and indilife to those who sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

How many will visit Mount Auburn between 1860 and 1960? Not less, probably, that 50,000 per year. vidual interests, and the eternal principles of hu Green and Copeland; they are with the generous and freedom-loving North against the feudal and

pro-slavery South.

Of all the words of our motto, Fratzenity is the one most deeply engraven on the heart of every tru-Mason. In our view, John Brown is a martyr to FRATERNITY, and for this we should honor his memory. So thought the Lodge St. Vincent-de Paul and it was at their Solstitial Winter-feast, celebrated will repair to the pisce where shall rest the remains the 6th of January, that Monsieur Ulbach expressed the feelings of all the Masons there assem-bled, offering the following sentiment, in a speech which was interrupted, from time to time, by the unanimous applause of the audience :-

"BROTHERS !- If our object in these assemblies were only pleasure, if this were merely a convival meeting. I should refrain from offering the sentiment which I am about to propose. I would not insult a holy cause by naming it in the midst of decrous festivities or selfish enjoyment; nor would I sadden, by too grave words, hours devoted to joys so short and at festing. But we are sented at a box stat, too, by such means as each one shall deem right, and best adapted to accomplish the end sought. That John Brown was honest, sincere, earnest, and perfectly true to himself, in the course he took to resist slaveholders, all will admit. That he acted in accomplishing the following the follow forget the triumph of Death.

Let me, then, speak to you of death, and evoke here, in the midst of our clasped hands, of our hearts united in the bonds of brotherhood, mid the vows we utter and the hymns we chant, let us evoke practices of the American clergy, church and peo- that gibbet on which they have just hung an honple, in invading Virginia to free slaves, must also be est man, a martyr to Equality and Fraternity-

Brothers, it is to the memory of John Brown that I drink this toast. I know all the reserve that is due here in regard to events which are not yet history : I know all the prudence of which Fre Masonry has need, in order to avoid giving offence; but I know, also, what I owe my soul when a grand sight is shown it; I know what counsel, what enthraidom, are forgotten, and their monuments. I know that when a man dies anywhere in maintaining the principles of our Order, we ought to bave shown weep for him, but to weep as they weep who betheir fidelity to and reverence for Humanity by lieve in the Future and in Justice! His is an example we ought to treasure, an encouragement w ought to take to ourselves. Yes, an encouragement. There is still, then, upon this old earth, already steeped in blood and tears, room for the inquisitor and for the gibbet? So much the better! The Who will move in this matter? Will Republi- idea which they thus resist is very near its triumph cans? Their leaders, though many, perhaps most of Alas! America hides chains in the folds of her banthem, would in their hearts rejoice to see the deed ner, blue as the sky! Alas! when a man rises and them, would in their hearts rejoice to see the deed done, yet will they not dare to move in it—at least, silent and the masters rebel! What! this infamy till after election. The masses of that party, who em- making martyrs of the apostles of brotherly-lovebody all that is of value in it, would openly interest can exist among a republican people in this our themselves in it, as they did in properly observing enlightened age! If God permits such a sight, it is not to discourage reason, but to give it the last

need be, would readily be contributed. Who would shadow stretches even to us, America, with all her glory, cannot hide. It must stand as a protest till the last link that binds the last slave is sunk in the what could money be better spent than to write, in ocean. It stands a constant appeal to all noble and earnest men. And, on our part, let us respond with an anathema and with plaudits, a curse on the impious murderers who tried to extinguish a divine flame in smothering a human soul; who thought to strangle God in hanging a man. Let us applaud the majesty of that sublime death, of that voluntel slavery, as it was embodied in John Brown before the court, in the dungeon, and on the scaffold of his life to hasten, even by one day, the reign of tary sacrifice; let us receive into the purest sanctu-

Justice.
I had wished to describe to you the work and the death of John Brown; but it would need pages, and I have only time for a word. Besides, you have all circle the body of John Brown is Mount Marcy, near life which fought bravely, and which sacrificed it-North Elba, and is 5467 feet high. The county of self without shrinking, manifesting the brotherly

in these mountains. There are not less than one hundred lakes in Basex county, great and small. The Adirondack Pasa, in sight from, or near the residence of John Brown, is perhaps the most striking mountain pass in the United States. On one eide is a perpendicular mountain of 1000 feet high. In this pass, or notch, or near it, rises the Ausable river, that rushes, in its mad speed, past the spot where the martyr's remains rest.

My friend and host in Burlington, L. G. Bigelow, accompanied me, in his own private conveyance, to North Eiba. Returning, we came down the Ausable upon our walls, great principles upon our bauners— North Riba. Returning, we came down the Ausable river to where it enters Lake Champlain, near Port to have sublime symbols—if the sentiments are not Kent, some twelve miles South of Plattsburg, and the front of instinction, if our banners are not borne in

which they have set free, breathes among us to it will smile upon this our offering. Brothers, I drink this tons: To the memory of John Brown-the

es in the abolition of all slavery; to Pairtain, which, liberty is only the consecration of features, despotism of material interests.

A WOMAN IN THE CLERICAL OPPICE Burrato, August 7th, 1860 To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

We passed a very quiet but exceedingly pleasant the strength of the Alls. In the afternoon, we strength of the strength time; the church edifice is after the primitive tyle, and there is that derout, reverent regard to early usages which is to us sweet and beautiful. An accient Bible, the gift of the late Rev. Dr. Chamis, of Boston, and containing a letter of presenting from him, was shown us. The same volume was once used in his church, and no one could look without emotion upon that holy volume, and think that the sainted Channing had so often scanned its page.

We witnessed a beautiful sight, later in the dr. in a sanctuary even more venerable than this ander church, may, in the earliest of all temples; for

The perfect world by Adam trod
Was the first temple made of God,

and this service was held in the open air. A lar, Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins, was to preach, and cariotic and a desire to worship blended together as moting. and a desire to worship blended together as motive to call together a large audience. The meeting was held in Bacon's Grove, near the Trenton Falls Hetel. A rude platform had been creeted, but it looks finely, decorated with oak wreaths and adored with flowers. The meeting was at five o'clock, when the glare of the sunlight is over, and only the shinner of light among the leaves is noted. Mrs. Jenking was tastefully dressed in white, and is a modest, unpretending woman. We felt some fear lest her words should mar rather than aid the effect of the consistent was tastefully dressed in white, and is a modest, unpretending woman. We felt some fear lest her words should mar rather than aid the effect of the consistent was tastefully disappointed. Her enjoy words should mar rather than aid the effect of the occasion, but were happily disappointed. Her quit manner, clear articulation, and purity, eren holizes of look and word, were in unison with the scene and hour. Mrs. Jenkins is about thirty years of age, with features regular as if chiseled from marble, solutions and great sweetness of value. blue eyes, and great sweetness of voice. Her ten was from Psalms xxii—26. Your heart shall live forever. Her discourse aimed to exhibit the undying nature of human affection, and to prove there from both the immortality of the soul, and also the immortality of those pure friendships, domestic ties and holy relations which, here on earth, make of ones and hearts almost heavens. The sermon our homes and nearts amos, nearens. Inc sermed did not exhibit much originality or power of thought and we were told was not a favorable specimen o Mrs. Jenkins' discourses, but yet its purity of tone carnestness of appeal and fervent sincerity commended it both to the heart and judgment of those who heard it, while her modest bearing disarmed as feeling of prejudice against her as a woman seeing to be a public teacher. Her intonation and articulation were almost faultless.

We learned from Mrs. Jenkins that the ha charge, in connection with her husband, who is the a clergyman, of some three different parishes; the she usually preaches three times a day, as the had on that day; and that in addition she was teacher of a young ladies' school at Clinton, N. Y., where she resides. All spoke of her as a singularly smishle and exemplary woman and devout Christian. Mr. Jenkins was educated in the Baptist faith, but now preaches in connection with the University in ination. She was recently invited to preach in ination. The Roston, for a Sabbath. Certainly preaches in connection with the Universalist depon-Music Hall, in Boston, for a Sabbath. her energy and zeal, as well as varied gifts, are de praise. We think those most opposed to enlarging the sphere of woman's employments would have found their criticism disarmed, at least for the time, had they been present on the occasion

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A Military Catechism.

QUESTION 1sr. - Who among all the great General of the World has caused the greatest destruction of human life

ANSWER .- GENERAL DEBILITY. QUESTION 20 .- Please name the principal officers ANSWER. - Gens. Dyspersia, Dropsy, Piles, Livis

COMPLAINT, &c., and Cols. BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, NEU-QUESTION 30 .- Who is destined to become his

most formidable antagonist?

ANSWER.—IBON, as developed in the famous

PERUVIAN SYRUP. The Hosts are Marshalling for the Conflict. Aug. 3.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair-Dyeing MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Cartury) would inform her kind and liberal pattons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington at, and 20 West at.; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladice waited on at their residences, either in or out of town.

Boston, May 1, 1860.

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