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The following gentlemen constitute the Financommittee, but are not responsible for any of the ers of the paper, viz: -Fnancis Jackson, En-OCINCY, EDSCHO JACKSON, and WENDELL



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

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

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRANCIO THE CONSTITUTION, SWEEVED PHON THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a con-

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

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

ing at it fully, dispessionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union

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

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

for communities, when, under a generous they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States and by force restore their rights; but they are without

death, and an agreement with hall.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1550.

- WILLIAM BLLERY CHANNING.

VOL. XXX. NO. 36.

From the Boston Courier.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW. No man will undertake to deny that the Constitution of the United States requires fugitives from sernor to be returned to the States from which they may have escaped; that from the days of Washingproper province of Congress to legislate for the exetion of the clause in the Constitution which regures this surrender; that in our own time, both the Supreme Court of the United States, and our orn Supreme Court, have deliberately re-examined the question, have affirmed that it is the duty of ogress to provide the means for effecting the surof fugitives, have declared that the States cannot legislate on the subject, and have pronounced cannot legislate that the Act of Congress, passed for this purpose in 1850 is constitutional and binding.

We design to show that the Republican Legisla-

Massachusetts has placed a law upon its statute biok, which the magistrates of the State cannot attempt to execute, without violating their aths of office; which, at the first attempt to take a sep towards its execution, must produce a conflict of process and a struggle of force between the exestive officers of the two governments; and which, if the attempt should be successful, would violently overthrow the authority of the Federal Government. The act of Congress passed in 1850, and usually called the Fugitive Slave Law, covered the whole seld of begislation in respect to the rendition of agitives from service. It directed a certain magis rate called a Commissioner, and appointed under the authority of the United States, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the supposed fugitive, which of States, and store hearing the prescribed proofs, directed the Commissioner to grant a certificate to e claimant, which certificate was made conclusive thority for the removal of the fugitive from the sate and to this removal the Marshal was to act, oder the authority of the certificate, as an execuofficer of the United States, if required. It vill be observed, here, that everything which can in ant way be involved in the extradition of a fugitive was provided for, to be transacted in a tribunal of the United States, upon such proofs and in such a firm of proceeding as Congress saw fit to prescribe, and to be executed, or carried into complete per-fermance, by the executive officer of the United

In 1855, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the natureous Personal Liberty Law, for the purpose detructing and preventing the execution of the triof tongress. We shall say nothing of the de-als of that law, because we do not wish to have the attention of the reader diverted from what is a upon the Statute book. Whatever excuse may regren for the original enactment, on account of popular excitement, or the difficulty of framing an pertionable law, or want of time for proper exmation, no such excuse can be set up now to cover stat has been deliberately re-enacted in the late resistent of the Statutes. The Republican party of Massachusetts has now been in power, under Governor Banks, for years; and if it has any elements enstitutional rights of the Southern States, those ements ought to have made themselves felt, in the ast legislature, by preventing the re-enactment of the whole of the provisions of the Personal Liberty Law, or, at least, of its unconstitutional features. To have done this, would have afforded some proof that when the Republican party, through its ers or its organs, professes to have no purpose but prevent the further extension of slavery, it is to b trusted as a sincere and honest party. To have saied to do it affords conclusive proof that the party is not fit to be trusted, either because those are responsible for its conduct are not sincere, or bethey cannot resist the fanatical and violent tendencies of those who drive them into measures schrerage of the Constitution.

It is no excuse for such a proceeding to say that ottens of the State are in danger of being carried of as alleged fugitives, under the operation of the act of Congress, and that these provisions of the State law are made to protect the personal liberty of the action of one tribunal of the United States, under the plea of protecting personal liberty, it may in the same way nullify the action of every other Federal tribunal, under the same or some other plea. Whatever the Federal Constitution has committed to the Federal authority to do, cannot be interfered with by a State, either to protect personal liberty, or for any other purpose. If it could, the Federal Constitution and the laws of the United States passed in pursuance thereof would not be, as they are, the supreme law of the land. We have now said enough to show that no State magistrate can undertake to etecute this Personal Liberty Law, unless he is prepared to disregard his oath to support the Constituan officer forcibly to interrupt and put an end to a proceeding in a tribunal of the United States, which Fring on under an act of Congress; and it is the lared law of the Commonwealth, incapable of being touched by its Legislature, that this Act of congress was passed in pursuance of the Federal constitution, and is therefore the supreme law of the and on the subject to which it relates. We have als, said enough to show that this State law, if ever attempted to be executed, must produce an armed collision between the Federal and State executive thers ; for the attempt to do what cannot be done according to legal and constitutional principles, is othing more and nothing less than the use of mere anlawful force. It matters not by what high-sounding name the unlawful process is called, or under that pretext of liberty or of anything else it is to

It will be in vain for any one who undertakes to defend this legislation, to suggest that Congress has failed to provide a trial by jury for the fogitive, and that the State law has merely supplied this de-ficiency. Congress has provided such a mode of trial as it thought proper. Whether it regarded a trial by jury as unnecessary, or inexpedient, Congress was the exclusive judge upon that, as upon every other part of the subject; and having legislated as it thought proper, no State can assume that there is deficiency in its legislation, or undertake to cor-

We now put it gravely and in all good faith to the conductors of the Advertiser, to show what con-blence the Republican party is entitled to claim from men who regard their constitutional obligations, after such legislation as this. We put it to them, as a matter which they have to answer at the bar of public opinion, whether the professions of a party are to be taken in the face of such acts as these. We put it to them to say whether the slave holding States can possibly have a constitutional right, more colemnly guarantied to them by the Constitution, than this of the extradition of their lugitive slaves; whether they can bave a right about which they ought to be more jealous; and whether, if the Republican party should obtain possession of frery part of the government, and should proceed

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. It of attack slavery in the States, they could do a greater constitutional wrong, than they have already done in this and in several other Northern States, in obedience to the demands and behests of the fanatical and disorganizing portion of their adherents.
What is it but an attack on elavery, when you attack the constitutional guaranties by which the right of the masters is secured and upheld?

From the Boston Courier. THE JOHN BROWN PARTY.

In this city, on the 19th of November last, a meeting was held, ostensibly to raise money for Mrs. John Brown, whose husband was to be hanged on the 2d of December following, for the crimes of murder and treason. Mr. John A. Andrew presided at that meeting. The Rev. Dr. Neale thanked God 'for the noble spirit of generosity, and of fidelity, and of bravery, which John Brown had manifested, and his deep sympathy with the oppres-sed. Mr. Andrew said, 'I pause not now to conginia was wise or toolish, right or wrong. I only now that whether the enterprise itself was one or the other, John Brown Himself in Right.' What H. Rice, say to this atrocious sentiment? Does he ing the power to admit instead of voting against the think that 'John Brown himself was right'? whole proposition? It is clear that such an open Does the Daily Advertiser think that John Brown, who entered Harper's Ferry at the dead of night, and murdered men as they approached him—the Mayor of the city among the number—does the Daily think John Brown himself was right ??

Do the commercial men of Boston think John Brown was right '? Men of Massachusetts, what Lincoln men, what have you to say to this?

GENTLEMEN REPUBLICANS, WHAT SAY YOU? DO you go the John Brown doctrine? Do you go for tools sent instead. I spare details. You cannot culogists of John Brown? Business men, manu-forget that winter and spring preceding the Presiculogists of John Brown? Business men, manufacturers, white men of America, answer, was John Brown right? On the 19th of November last, at the John Brown meeting in this city, Mr. John A. Andrew—standing in the presence of a large audience, and surrounded by Phillips and Emerson and the Abolition chiefs—said: 'We are tonight in the presence of a great and an awful sorting which has fallen upon many families whose row, which has fallen upon many families whose hearts fail, whose affections are lacerated, and whose hopes are crushed—[no sympathy for the wives and children of the murdered men of Harper's Ferry]—all of hope left on earth destroyed by an event which, under the Providence of God, I pray will be overruled for that good which was contemplated and intended by John Brown himself. What say you,

Mr. John A. Andrew tells us he was right; and said in this city, Nov. 19, 1859, 'I sympathize with the man, I sympathize with the idea, because I sympathize with and believe in the eternal right.'

Does the New York Tribuse think I at 1918.

was right, and who styles his midnight murder 'the apostacy only by the stern will and indomitable battle at Harper's Ferry. —Ib.

ize John Brown's murders at Harper's Ferry as plain popular sovereignty. But this simple princi-'God's work.' Mr. John A. Andrew and Mr. ple, which, in the light of the Declaration of Inde-Dwight Foster, we dare say, think there was something divine in the bloody deeds done in that unsuspecting Virginia village, on that Sabbath morning, October 16, 1859. Have our readers forgotten the work' of John Brown; his imprisonment of Col. October 16, 1859. Have our readers forgotten the Washington and other citizens; the killing of the any certainty in what it really consists, according colored man who refused to join his band; the shooting down of the faithful railroad watchman; the

At one time we find him declaring that 'slavery ing down of the faithful railroad watchman; the ag down of the initial railroad watchman; the creature of local law, and not of the Con-eliberate murder of Mr. Beckham, the Mayor, and is the creature of local law, and not of the Conof Mr. Boerly, the grocer, who, upon seeing his neighbor fall, hurried to his relief; and of the murder, too, of Capt. Turner, an aged citizen, beloved for his goodness? Here we have a record of five men urdered at Harper's Ferry, by John Brown; and Mr. John A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Hon. Charles R. Train think so? We demand an In accordance with that decision we hold that slaves nswer to this question .- 1b.

ably a little more. It is no use, therefore, for the Republican papers to waste their strength in efforts from the imputation of having entorsed the crimes of John Brown. There is no amolguity in the endorsement .- Ib.

this performance, in general, that it is a mere anti-ritories, nor has he ever failed to resist such claims slavery harangue. Mr. Sumner is an Abolitionist when set up by others.' How, then, under this of the most virulent type, and his speech, to a Conention of men, calling themselves for convenience sake Republicans, is another of his unqualified assaults upon slavery, with the aim of effecting its n,-in open hostility to the opinions, wishes, and supposed interests of fifteen States of the Union in plain defiance of the unquestionable provisions of the Constitution and the laws founded upon it and in utter antagonism to every principle upon which this Union can be maintained. Mr. Sumner, about whose opinions and feelings no possible mistake can be entertained, was an accredited delegate of his party to this Convention—arrangements were made beforehand for the delivery of a prepared speech by him to the Convention—he was formally invited to speak, and made the only formal speech delivered in it, and is thus the mouth-piece of that body, as it was fitting he should be. Mr. Andrew, its nomines for Governor, accords with all the views thorough-going an Abolitionist and come-outer as himself; for both of them ow all that makes them

SELECTIONS.

CHARLES SUMNER ON STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

Extract from a Speech, delivered at the Republican State Convention, held at Worcester, August 29th, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER :-

Search the Congressional Globe for the month of February, 1854, and you will see with what sincerity Mr. Douglas guarded the much-vaunted rights of the people. Mr. Chase moved to allow the peo-ple to elect their Governor and other officers. On the vote by ayes and noes, the champion of popular sovereignty voted No. Mr. Chase, whose effort to unmask this hypocrisy was indefatigable, made a further motion, which put Mr. Douglas still more to the test. After the words of alleged popular sovereignty in the bill, he moved to add, ' under which ple of the Territory may, through their representatives, exclude slavery, if they choose.' Her sider, hecause it is wholly outside of the duty or thought of this assembly to-night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia and his associates again voted the duty or resentatives, exclude slavery, it is not the vote by ayes and thought of this associates again voted throught of this associates in Virginia and his associates again voted throught of this associates again voted throught of the duty of the control of the con patetic speech, is that the proposition was not in the alternate—that is, that it gave power only to ex-clude, and not to admit. But if he really favored es our conservative representative, Mr Alexander it in that form, why not move to amend it by add-

whole proposition? It is clear that such an open

and unequivocal declaration was not congenial with The bill was passed; and then came other oppornumber—does the tunities to test the sincerity of the present knight inself was right? certaint of popular sovereignty. Under its provisions commenced at once a race of emigration into the new Territories, and there free labor and slave labor Brown was right? Men of Massachusetts, what say you, was John Brown, the murderer, RIGHT? Soldiers of Massachusetts, what say you? Women of Massachusetts, what say you? Whigs, Democrats, Douglas men, Breckinridge men, Bell men, what say you? Was John Brown, the murderer, right? The officials of a Government established under presented as feguards of popular sovereignty, all ranged times and there free labor and slave labor many from the Morth were encountered by the partisans of slavery from the South, organized by Blue Lodges in Missouri, and there free labor and slave labor many from the North were encountered by the partisans of slavery from the South, organized by Blue Lodges in Missouri, and there free labor and slave labor prapied. Lovers of freedom from the North were encountered by the partisans of slavery from the South, organized by Blue Lodges in Missouri, and slavery from the Massachusetts, what say you? Women of Massa tended safeguards of popular sovereignty, all ranged themselves on the side of slavery, or, if their al-legiance became doubtful—as in the case of Governor Reeder-they were dismissed, and more available ruled for that good which was contemplated and intended by John Brown himself. What say you, gentlemen of the Republican party, are these your sentiments? Will you endorse their author? Does the Journal think John Brown was right?—Ib.

'John Brown Himself is Right.' We want the supporters of Mr. Abraham Lincoln in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania to inform us if they, like the Republican candidate for form us if they, like the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, think John Brown, who denounced them as 'insurgents'—insulted their oppressors—mocked at their calamities—denounced them as 'insurgents'—insulted their oppressors—insurgents below the control of their oppressors—mocked at their calamities—

Does the New York Tribune think John Brown was my own absence from the Senate, as an invalid, I have less personal familiarity; but it is known to all of you. The Senatorial election in Illinois was Sovernor of Massachusetts, is now in Maine, that popular sovereignty was something more than stumping ' for Lincoln and Hamlin. We put it a name. He opposed the Lecompton Constitution; 'stumping' for Lincoln and Hamlin. We put it a name. He opposed the Lecond will tell you that to the old Whigs of Maine, whether they are will-but my distinguished colleague will tell you that

Then came stump speeches and Senate speeches without number, and a magazine article, all to expendence and also in the light of reason, is plain mough, has been so twisted, turned and beforged .now explained away and then explained back, now

> follow this to its natural conclusion, and no Republican could ask more.

Then, at New Orleans, after his election to the Senate was secured, he says: 'The Democracy of Illinois accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott as an Governor, tells you the murderer was right. Do the United States in the case of Dred Scott as an the men of Middlesex county think so? Does the authoritative interpretation of the Constitution. are property, and hence on an equality with all other kinds of property, and that the owner of a Save has the same right to move the state of the and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other property has to go there and carry his bly a little more. It is no use, therefore, for the property.' Here is the extreme dogma of slavery in property.' slave has the same right to move into a Territory, property.' force. Let him follow this to its natural con-

clusion, and no Breckinridge man could ask more.

At another time we find him declaring that 'Soveign States have the right to make their own constitutions and establish their own governments; MR. SUMMER'S SPEECH .- It is enough to say of that he has never claimed these powers for the Tertheory, can popular sovereignty have any foothold in the Territories? It is clear that all Territorial legislation against slavery must be invalid.

And then, again, in another place, by round-about language, he admits that, according to the Dred Scott decision, which he declares that he approves, the people of a Territory cannot, by any legislation, confiscate slave property or impair the constitutional right of the master to this property in the Territory. With this limitation, pray where, again, popular sovereignty?

But elsewhere, as if to furnish something for the other side, he intimates a policy of inaction, by the Territorial Legislature with regard to alavery, and asks, 'Would not the inaction of the local Legislature, its refusal to provide a slave code, or to punish offences against that species of property, exclude slavery just as effectually as a Constitutional prohibition?' And here is the end of the matter. of Mr. Sumner, of whom he as a well-known con-federate, and is, to the utmost point, as decided and thorough-going an Abolitionist and come-outer as der the Constitution; secondly, that the right of property in a slave cannot be destroyed by the Territorial Legislature. And all that this Legislature especially conspicuous, to their marked departure from those generally acknowledged principles of morality and common sense by which the ordinary business of life, whether in politics or out of it, is, always has been, and always must be, conducted.

—Ibid.

which nominated art. Doughas as determined by the federal Conmal resolution, 'that the measure of restriction,' ligion, economy and philanthropy, it must continue
whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution or the power of the Territorial Legislature but it will no longer be the stumbling-block of poliover the subject of domestic relations, as the same ticians. Not until then is it permitted to expect has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by that Sabbath of repose so much longed for. the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with prompiness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.' And Mr. Douglas, in accepting his nomination, has expressly recognized this doc-trine, thus in advance delivering over his bantling popular sovereignty to the tender mercies of the Su-

reme Court. How different is the position of Mr. Lincoln, who has openly said, in his debate with Mr. Douglas (page 20): 'If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should. That is what I would do.' And allow me to add, that this doctrine of Mr. Lincoln is the doctrine of

the chiefs of the pro-slavery Democracy, the juggler of popular sovereignty thus showed what the trick had done for slavery. Here are his words:-

It is part of the history of the country, that under places. We fear the reports are true. At Moscow, this doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that Polk county, the Livingston Sun learns there was you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of great excitement last week. A Mexican, named New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. Under this doctrine, they ports received by the last mail. In view of them, have converted a tract of free territory into slave terri-let us ask what is to be done? To be sure, the have converted a tract of free territory and state of New County Committees are all doing their duty well, York. Under this doctrine, slavery has been extended and ferreting out the plots wherever they have apfrom the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and form the time of the Republic of Mexico, not only up out in one town, it is kindled in another, and no to 38 dee.: giving you a

try by the insolent declaration that 'capital must of the best citizens of the State, without distinct Such is the associate of Mr. Douglas, tion of party, who should come together solely he is so united as candidate that you to consult for the common good. What say the with whom he is so united as candidate that you cannot vote for one without voting for the other.
They are the Siamese Twins of popular sovereignty, They are the Siamese Twins of popu and you cannot cast your vote for Chang without casting a vote also for Eng. And one of his carnest supporters in the Convention at Baltimore, Mr. Gaulden, of Georgia, pressed the opening of the slave trade with Africa on the very grounds of popular sovereignty and non-intervention. After declaring that if it be right to go to Virginia and buy a negro, and pay \$2000 for him, it is equally right to go to Africa, where we can get them for \$50,' he said that 'if the Southern men had got the spunk and spirit to come right up and face the North, he believed the Northern Democracy, at least, would come to the true doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention.' And this barbarous utterance was received by the Douglas Convention with laughter and applause. And such as with whom this candidate is associated.

If you follow Mr. Douglas in his various speeches, you cannot fail to be shocked by the heartlessness of his language. Never in history has any public man insulted human nature so boldly. At the North he announces himself as 'always for the white man against the nigger; but at the South 'THE UNION!!—We are its friend and sup he is 'for the nigger against the crocodile.' It was porter; but it must be a Union of political broth man, who thus mocked at a pornatural that such on of slavery ' his suffrage should never be wanting.' And such is the whole political philosophy of this Presidential candidate, except that a man who is thus indifferent to the rights of a whole race, s naturally indifferent to other things which make or justice and peace.

s out, that the slavery question is in the way of public business, and that it must be re-moved from Congress. But who has thrust it there so thosesantly as himself? Nay, who so largely as imself has been the occasion of its disc But his complaint illustrates anew the old fable. It was the wolf above that troubled the waters, and not the lamb below. It is the slave propagandists -among whom the champion of popular covereign ty must find a place—who from the Missouri Com promise in 1820, through all the different stages or the discussion, down to the rejection of Kansas as a free State at the recent session, have rendered it impossible to avoid the slavery question. By their store to Likena's corner, running back to the Prespondent and additional additional and additional additional and additional additiona

prohibit it. And this is popular sovereignty! lican party now. But it was also clearly understood of desperation which can scarcely be conceived by Verily, between this and the Breckinridge dogma, at the beginning that slavery everywhere else was one who has not witnessed it. All is alarm and there is about the same difference as between the within the jurisdiction of Congress, and this also is excitament with our women and children. Our men much voxed doctrines of transubstantiation and con- the doctrine of the Republican party now. With substantiation where there was only the difference of the practical acceptance of these two correlative wingle syllable, and both signified the same thing principles, the slavery question will cease to agitate Nor is this all. The Convention at Baltimore Congress and to divide political parties. Trans-which nominated Mr. Douglas has declared by for-

From the Houston Telegraph, August 16. THE TEXAS FRIGHT. In Tyler county we learn that the utmost excite-

ment prevailed on election day, and that compara-tively few persons were at the polls. The Jasper Clarion learns that ten negroes were arrested who confessed to being parties to a plot having murder, robbery, and arson for its object. They implicated two white men who were not suspected, but who, it has since been observed, left immediately on the breaking out of the excitement. The Livingston Rising Sun mentions a report there to pretty much the same effect concerning Tyler county. The Cam-eron Sentinel says that the patrol in that town have, that this doctrine of Mr. Lincoln is the doctrine of the Republican party. Any doctrine short of this runs into the trick of Mr. Douglas.

The tree is known by its fruits, and if anything further were needed to expose this trick of popular sovereignty, it might be found in its fruits as boasted by Mr. Douglas. A slave code, most revolting in character, had been adopted by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, not only establishing slavery there, including the serddom of the whites, but prohibiting emancipation. Through the generous activity of the Republicans, and in the exercise of a just Congressional intervention, a bill passed the just Congressional intervention, a bill passed the ment. The reported burning of Dangerfield, in House of Representatives annulling this slave code. Titus county, adds another to the list. On Satur-While this bill was on the table of the Senate, at-day before the election, a discovery was made in the control of the Senate of Party of the second of th While this bill was on the table of the Genate, and day before the election, a discovery was made in testing at once the disposition of the House of Representatives to interfere against slavery, and also the town, the particulars of which we have not yet resignal necessity of such interference, Mr. Douglas ceived. We are informed by a gentleman just down took occasion to make his boasts. Surrounded by from Waxahachie, that it was reported there that the chiefs of the pro-slavery Democracy, the juggler Tyler, in Smith county, and McKinney, in Collin county, had been burned. We have before given our readers accounts of the attempts on both these places. We fear the reports are true. At Moscow, to 36 deg. 30 mln., but up to 38 deg.; giving you a degree and a half more slave territory than you ever claimed.

As the tree is known by its fruits, so also is the man known by the company he keeps. At first as from a distinguished citizen of Washington county, when the same ticket as a consection of the State at large? Apropos of this course is a letter man known by the company he keeps. At first as from a distinguished citizen of Washington county, and no to 38 deg.; giving you a day passes but that the flames are rising in some option of the State, kindled in another, and no day passes but that the flames are rising in some option of the State, kindled in another, and no day passes but that the flames are rising in some option of the State, kindled in another, and no day passes but that the flames are rising in some option of the State, kindled by the torches of Abolitionism. Ought not some action to be had by the same ticket as form a distinguished citizen of Washington county. sociated with Mr. Douglas on the same ticket, as suggesting a State Convention. We are inclined candidate for the Vice Presidency, was Mr. Fitz- to layor the suggestion, and ask from the press and patrick, of Alabama, belonging to the school of people some public expression in relation to it. It slave propagandists, and fresh from voting in the is obvious that while the action being taken in the Senate against popular sovereignty; and when he several counties is checking the troubles in those declined, his place was supplied by Mr. Johnson, of localities, yet that the deliberations and decisions of Georgia, also belonging to the school of slave propassingle counties will have no general effect beyond gandists, who from the beginning has denounced our borders. It is desirable, in order to prevent popular sovereignty, and insisted that 'it is the these things in future, that the people of the whole right of the South to demand and the duty of Con- country, North and South, should understand that grees to extend protection to slavery in the Terri- any efforts towards abolitionism, or insurrections in tories during the territorial state, and who, at Texas, will constitute the shortest possible road to Philadelphia, in public speech, did not hesitate to the gallows for those who engage in them. Should insult the mechanics and working men of the counsult the mechanics and the counsult the counsult the mechanics and the counsult the c

> people? A writer in the News, from Centerville, Leon

county, says:-'I understand that two or three negroes, living four or five miles from here, told their master, a few days ago, that they were as free as he was, and walked away from their work, telling him to shoot, if he thought proper; whereupon he did so, but did not happen to kill any of them. A negro was whipped, three or four miles from here last week, for some bad conduct, who confessed that he (the negro) and several others were to fire Messrs. Barkd Barnes's houses to-night, and kill all the whites they could. And on being asked who told them to do such atrocious acts, they answered that white men told them to do so, and by these means they would gain their freedom. There is no doubt but we have had Abolition emissaries to poison the minds of the negroes of our county. Recent investigations, made here and elsewhere in this county, fully prove the truth of what I say.

The Waco Democrat, until recently opposed to the organized Democracy of Texas, says

tion of God's creation, made in the Divine image, ing in Texas. They must do better than this, or should say, 'Vote slavery up or vote it down.' He we will want to divide. We hardly think it right knew well that under his device the settlers could for our Northern brothers to burn up our homes only vote slavery up, and that they were not allowed after this fashion! We may be wrong, but we only vote slavery up, and tout they were not allowed the to burn us out of the Republic, who taught us all never to the to burn us out of the South; and we modestly and Fathers of the Republic, who taught us all never to timidly venture the opinion that they ought to be miss an opportunity to vote slavery down. Not so very nicely, quietly and cosily HUNG to any conspoke Washington, who declared that to the abolivenient post oak when found!

> From the Houston Telegraph, 18th inst. We have at last full particulars of the destruc-

tion of the flourishing town of Henderson, in Rusk county. From the Tyler Reporter, we learn that the fire broke out in three or four different places simultaneously, on Sunday night, the 548 inst., between sundown and dark, and in a few minutes the whole town was in a blaze. The patrol had just lest the square for their supper when the f broke out. A letter from Henderson to the Marshall Republican says that the town was fired at 8 o'clock in the evening, while the people were at church. A Vigilance Committee had (on the 7th) been formed, and several arrests made. A letter, dated Hender-

new-langled, andacious theories of slavery, both morally and constitutionally, they have aroused a natural opposition, and put all who truly love their country on the defensive. Yes, it is in defence of the Constitution perverted, of reason insulted, and of humanity disowned, that we have been obliged to speak.

True, the country needs repose; but it is the repose of Liberty, and not the repose of Despotism. And believe me, that glad day can never come until the mad assumptions for slavery are all rejected, and the government is once more brought back to the spirit of its founders. It was clearly understood at the beginning that Congress could not touch slavery in the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and the state of the States, and this is the doctrine of the Republic of the States, and the state of the States, who had only acted the part allotted him, in all probability, in a common part allotted him, in all probability in a common part allotted him, in all probability in a common part allotted him.

one who has not witnessed it. All is alarm and excitement with our women and children. Our men are in arms. The most vigilant investigation is being had. The plot was so well conceived, the time of the night, a little excitement between two gentlemen had just occurred which attracted the crowd just as our citizens were assembling at church, and before the guard started out, the fire was put in some shape into an old shop where there had been none for months. It was burning in every part of the house at once, and in less than five minutes it was on fire all over. As yet, we have not been able to find out who it was that did it—whether white or black. No traces have been discovered. My own opinion is, that the negroes had but little to de

The Jefferson Herald says :-

'We learn, by a gentleman who left Marshall on Thursday morning, that the incendiaries who fired the town of Henderson on the 5th inst. have been overhauled and summarily punished. The facts, as related to us, are briefly these: Three persons left Henderson, immediately after the conflagration, under very suspicious circumstances. They were followed by a committee of the citizens, and overtaken lowed by a committee of the citizens, and overtaken on the road to Marshall. Perceiving themselves pursued, they turned to fight, when one of them was shot dead from his horse, and the other two were taken and hung forthwith.

The Tyler Reporter of the 7th, says that a report has just reached there that Belleview, in Rusk county, was burned on the night of the 4th inst. The same paper says that Dangerfield, in Titus county, is burnt. At Athens, Henderson county, a well was discovered to be poisoned on Sunday night, the 5th inst., and over one hundred bottles of strych nine were found in possession of negroes. On examination, the plot was brought to light, which was, to poison as many as possible, and then the knife and the pistol, with which they were well. supplied, were to do the remainder of the work. All the old women and young children were to be

murdered, and the young women were to be taken as wives by the hell-hounds. A patrol of one hun-dred men is on duty every night in Tyler, and this has thus far saved that town.

A negro belonging to Mr. Barron, at Science
Hill, Henderson county, was hung on the 3d inst.,
strychnine having been found in his possession, and
he having confessed to having had a hand in the

insurrection. A gentleman writing from Rusk, Cherokee coun-

ty, 4th inst., gives an account of a plot to poison the whole community on election day. Poison was found in the possession of several of the negroes, and confessions are elicited of a determination to poison and murder the whole people. Similar plots have been discovered in Anderson and Henderson

From the New Orleans Delta.

The fire-brand of the incendiary is still busily applied to the habitations of the people in the north-ern part of the State. A letter from Dallas, of the 11th, says :--

'I saw a letter, received last night by a gentleman of this town from a friend at Athens, stating that an attempt had been made at that place to fire the negroes shot, and others bung. All sorts of rumors are afloat, and most of them partake of the horri-ble. One fact is ascertained beyond doubt, except in the minds of those who are wilfully skeptical on the subject, that every negro who has been implicated in this plot, even more than a hundred miles off, has testified to the same facts, the same dates. names and circumstances that were detailed here at Dallas. Such men as those who pronounce these things a ridiculous farce, are men whose affinities and proclivities lead them most naturally to such a

The Galveston News, speaking of the Henderson fire, says: The doubt entertained by many as to the destruction by fire of the flourishing town of Henderson, Rusk county, is dispelled by news from various quarters, which renders the calamity only

The Civilian of vesterday has full information of the disaster from Mr. E. Pillsbury, a well-known New Orleans merchant, who is direct from Hender-son. The principal hotel and all but one of the business houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$259,000. \$50,000 worth of goods was burned in the street after removal from the stores. All the supplies of grocer ies, &c., for the town and neighborhood were burned, leaving many families reduced to want. A negro woman belonging to a man named Herndon, a small tavern-keeper, confessed to having started the fire. The master and his brother are under arrest as being concerned in the affair. Herndon was already ac cused of having dealt with slaves for stolen goods The committee were investigating the affair, and many negroes confessed to a knowledge of a general plot for incendiarism and murder. It was believed this conflagration was part of the plot. The news is further confirmed by a letter from Mr. J. H. Inglehart, of Palestine, to his father in Fairfield. We find the following in our exchanges: 'In Lamar county, several persons have been suspected of Abolitionism, and Samuel Tyson and his son,

believed to be pretty strongly tinetured, have been ordered to leave the country within thirty days." The Gilmer Tribune of the 4th says: "We learn from a private letter written to a gentleman in Gilmer, from Fort Worth, that there was a plan on foot to burn the town by negroes, led on by an Abo-litionist from Minnesota, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its execution. He was arrested, and on the following morning was found dead, swinging to a limb in the river bottom, a short distance from the town.

The Bastrap Advertiser of the 11th says: "The The Bustrap Advertiser of the 11th says: "The woods around Bustrap seem to be alive with runaway slaves. Not less than six bucks have been confined in our county jail within the past week or ten days. Some of them hall from a long way off, and declare their intention was to enter Mexican territory, where they expected to be free after their arrival there. One boy states that he has made two attempts to reach Mexico, but has been thwarted in his plans both times, by being caught while en route."

We gather the following from various Texas pa-

We learn that a preacher by the name of Buley was hung at Venl's Station last week, for being an active abolitionist. A majority of three hundred men condemned him. This is decidedly an unhealthy climate for all such, and we would advise all of that kind to remove instanter.—Fort Worth

Mr. Teague, a printer in our office, has just arrived from Tennessee Colony, Anderson county, and brings the news that he witnessed the hanging of two white men in that place, on Sunday, the 5th inst., who were proven to be guilty of inciting insurrection among slaves of that neighborhood.

An abdillionist was caught at Fort Worth, who had just distributed lifty yours and lifty six chooters among the negroes. Another man was arrested in Parker county for a similar act. Both villains were hung .- Navarro Express.

A segre with a koife in hard and a bundle was hailed on Monday by the patrel, when he refused to make hisself known, and started off on a run. The patrel fired upon him twice without effect. He escaped.—Austin State Gazette.

A few days since, several argrees were arrested on Mill Creek, in this county, who acknowledged to their having poison, given them by white men, for the purpose of poisoning their owners and families, and that the day of election was the time fixed for a general insureration. Then also insure that a general insurrection. They also implicated som negroes about town as being concerned in the murderous plot. - Brenham Ranger.

We understand that several abolitionists have been quietly hung in Northern Texas-the object not to spread such facts until they secur many others, whose names have been revealed to the appropriate committees. We devoutly trust every one of the midnight incendiaries may be secured and hung .- Belton Democrat.

We quote from a Galveston paper of the 14th,

We continue to give all the news we can obtain on this subject. Especially so that it appears that even in New Orleans, many of the citiz seem to think the chants and other men of sense whole affair was gotten up by the Texans for political effect—as it any slaveholder would hang his ne-groes or any bouseholder burn his residence or store for such a cause !

The Houston Telegraph learns that in Montgomery county, there is considerable excitement

about negroes.

A white man by the name of Simmons was ar rested on the 2d, and put in jail. He was impliby several negroes as being their agent to turnish them with arms.

We learn by word of mouth that Col. Shannon of that county, observing something wrong in the deportment of his negroes Saturday night, had them taken up and separately examined. They all concur in saying that they had formed a plot to burn his premises, and murder him and his family, and

A man by the name of Williamson, who had been suspected of tampering with negroes at the Navasota City depot, was arrested there on Saturday. On being brought to trial, none but negro evidence appeared against him, in consequence was not convicted, though it was perfectly evident that he had received stolen property from the negroes for months, and that the negroes by his instigation were to have set fire to the town, and make their escape on Sunday night. It was decided to send him out of the State.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Gay Hall,

Washington county, a committee of safety was appointed, patrol organized, a rifle company recom-mended to be raised, cessation of assemblies of negroes for religious worship recommended, unless on e premises of owners and under their supervision. liquor-selling to slaves to be stopped perempterily, and dealers therein strictly watched, no one of intemperate habits to be on the patrol or committee.

G. W. Flournoy, Democratic condidate for Atago, on his way to Austin from nowtherwand eastern The Democrat understands he reported the hauging of two more abolition incendiaries in Tar-

rant county.
The people of Tarrant county have appointed a rigilance committee, Hon. Isaac Parker chairman, with power to examine suspicious strangers, and take such other action as they may deem proper in A vigilance committee has been appointed at

Belleville, Austin county. Separate slave congrega-tions for religious worship were advised to be stopped, pedlars to keep out of the way, and special appointed. The citizens of Cameron met on the 1st inst., ap-

pointed a special patrol, warned all abolition favorers away, and organized a vigilance committee. Arms have been found in the negroes' hands. After the meeting, a school teacher who had been privately warned, concluded to leave suddenly.

The Sentinel says: A negro woman, belonging to Gray, who resides some four miles from town, voluntarily confessed to her master, that all the negroes around were in possession of the news rela-tive to the intended revolt on election day; that they had been freely discussing the matter, and for him to be on the alert.

W. O. Campbell, Post Master at Travis, writes to the Belleville (Austin county) Countryman :-' It is no trivial matter to find, in the post office, a paper published by Black Republicans, and bearing upon its first page the names of Abraham Lin-col and Hannibal Hamlin. Such a paper I find in the office at this place, published at St. Louis, Missouri, in the Bohemian language, with no less than three agents in Austin county and one in Colorado. The paper is taken by one Gobri, in this neigh

There was much excitement at Industry on ac count of this

The Austin State Gazette says: 'The destruction of Dr. Renfro's residence was attempted by an in-cendiary, but fortunately the fire was discovered and arrested before doing any mischief. The residence of Mr. Bennett has been twice fired, and discovered in time to arrest the flames before doing any injury. In this case the man was seen applying the light, but escaped before he could be appre-On Wednesday last, the Mayor ord an examination of the quarters and cheets of the negroes. It resulted in finding pistols, knives, bul-lets, muskets and a keg half tull of powder, also a bottle of powder. A negro was hung near Science Hill, Henderson county, on the 5th inst.'

The Colorado Citizen says: 'We understand that a negro man was shot and killed last week, by Mr. Alex. Dunlary, living on the Barnard, in this county. The negro was near Mr. Dunlavy, armed, and was hailed and told to stop, when he started to run, and while running was shot by Mr. Dunlavy. He lived a short time, and stated that there were some dosen armed negroes together in the Barnard bottom, but he said nothing of their plans or in-tentions. To whom he belonged is unknown, though it is said he belonged to some gentleman in Gal

'The Henderson Times, of the 11th says: 'We have seen a note, written from near Danville, by Col. Dunn's overseer, to his son, Charles Dunn which said that a negro boy, Allen, formerly be-longing to Mr. Dunn, had confessed his connection with this insurrectionary movement, and was to have been hung yesterday.

The citizens of Wood county were to hold a publie meeting on the 20th, to consider the condition of the country, and device means for protecting life and property.

The citizens of Milville, Rusk county, beld a public meeting on the 6th, to examine the character of suspicious persons, and to organize patrols, Sundry individuals were ordered to leave the county.

The Quitman Herald of the 15th says: 'A gentleman from Little Elm, in Denton county; on Saturday last, informed us that the citizens of Denton are as much excited as elsowhere in the State. A negro has been arrested in that county, in whose possession twenty-four bottles of strychnine were

A meeting of the citizens of Hockley, Austin county, took place on the 5th. A vigilance com-mittee and patrol were appointed, and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with the citizens of the northern counties in their distress, agreeing to co-operate with similar committees in other places and counties, and to stand ready as minute men to render any assistance in their power, &c.

Friederman and Rotenburg, two German Jew pedlars, have been arrested and examined by the Rusk Vigilance Committee. The former was released, nothing being proved against him. Rotenburg was accused by several negroes of inciting them to incurrection. His case was finally submitted to jury of fifty men, from various parts of the county, and the accused was allowed counsel. After a patient examination of the evidence, a vote was taken on the question of hanging him, and it stood eighteen for and thirty-two against—the latter believing him guilty of very improper conduct toward the negrees, but that the evidence did not warrant the death panishment. The jury were unanimous in ordering the accused to leave the county within forty-eight hours and the State in four days. Roten-burg's family reside in New York.

ree Black, formerly of Grimes county, was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, while confined in Hill county jail. He was arrested in Grayson county for some misdemeanor, and while in duress confessed that he had killed four or five persons in this State. Among the persons mentioned was a Mr. Barnes, in Hill Hill county. The persons who had him in custody, standing in the door with a revolver in each band upon hearing this, at once determined to bring him protecting his retreat. He was encouraged to this

of Abolitionism.

The town of Mount Vernon has been destroyed by 3 P. M., Sunday. A large body of men, including the Ripon Wide Awakes under the command of Col. A white man named Taylor, who had made ne-

is traveling card immediately, or be hanged.

An attempt was made to burn Indianola, but it was discovered in time to prevent serious loss. ment exists in that and the adjourning county of where I addressed a great army of live men and wo Anderson. Several barns and one dwelling had been men in behalf of humanity and liberty. It seemed burned. These acts of incendiarism were directly traced to negroes.

A white man implicated with negroes had been ung near Iowa. A plot to burn and destroy had been discovered

mong the negroes in Tyler Prairie. Various persons had been ordered to leave the

Vigilance Committees were continually forming.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTRAGE-THREE MAINE ME-CHANGS DRIVEN OUT OF TEXAS .-- If more evidence were wanting to prove the essential barbarism of slavery, three of our Belfast mechanics who have just arrived at the North from Texas, having barely escaped with their lives, can give the testimony. One of them has just arrived here, and the others They were at work at Chapel are on their way. Hill, Texas, at house carpenter work, pursuing their business peaceably and quietly, avoiding all possible occasions for giving offence either by word or deed to the slaveholders. While at work one day a few weeks since, shingling a building, they were interrunted by several armed ruffians, who told them they were wanted up town. They dropped their tools and obeyed, and were taken to a grog-shop where a gaged with me in resisting the execution of the large number were assembled. Here they were kept Fugitive Slave Act in Wisconsin, at the hazard of from nine o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. A meeting had been held in the meantime and a committee chosen, who told them they must leave the State forthwith. They demanded to know the charges against them, protesting that they had never interfered with slavery or slaves. But they were told they were Northerners, and their presence would not be tolerated in the State. They then pleaded for time to settle up their business, alleging that one of their employers was absent, and no set-tlement could be had till his return. The commitoff, notifying them that they would be mobbed if they were found in the State after that time had ex-pired. They waited four days, and their employer did not return. He was in debt to them \$800, and but one of them had a single dollar in the world to get home with. On the night of the fourth day, while they were in bed, a mob surrounded the house. They got up and went out, and were taken into cus tody amidst threats and execrations. Fortunately, a gentleman living near, for whom they had previously done a small job of work, hearing the tumult, came down, and after much persuasion succeeded in procuring their release. He advised them to leave immediately that night, which they did, leaving their wages and all their effects behind. One of succeeded in getting out of the State .- Belfast Age.

A BATH MAN HUNG IN TEXAS ON SUSPICION OF BEING AN ABOLITIONIST. Information was received came to the door arrayed in his shirt and pantaloons bere on Monday, stating that Mr. William Crawford, of Ireland district, in this city, had been hung by Texans on the suspicion of being an abolitionist. No special man of the house, he had no sooner advanced than particulars are given other than that the villainous that individual struck at him a violent blow with Mr. Crawford went from Bath to Minnesota some five or six years ago, and from thence removed to clenched each other, when McCarty and one or two Texas, arriving there last Christmas. He had taken of the other officers stepped forward, and held him up a farm in the vicinity of Fort Worth, and intended to make his home there. He was a quiet the North, concluded he was an abolitionist, of whom they seem to have an inveterate aborrence, and they took his life. It was an outrage which will recoil upon the perpetrators. Mr. C. was about 39 years of age. He leaves a wife and fam-

PREACHER HUNG IN TEXAS. Rev. A. Bewley. Methodist superintendent and missionary in Texas, was hung by a mob a short time since, on the charge of being an abolitionist. The New York Christian Advocate says he was a devoutly pious and inoffen-sive man. How long will such outrages be per-mitted in a civilized land? The barbarism of slavery ' is truly fearful.

ily in Texas .- Bath Sentinel.

From the Milwaukee Free Democrat.

LETTER FROM S. M. BOOTH. RIPON, August 6th, 1860.

I propose to give you a brief history of affairs answered in a dozen different directions, and men since I left the city, last Wednesday. We took the were seen coming from all quarters, armed with cars at the Schwartzburgh Station, six and a hall guns and pitchforks. They immediately added miles from the city. Deputy Garlick was aboard the down train which stopped there, and was inmenced threatening the lives of the officers, and aimmenced threatening the lives of the officers, and aimformed that I was on the train opposite, that I had been rescued and was on my way to the country, Very soon after, armed men began to arrive i been rescued and was on my way to the country, but made no attempt to arrest me. At Horicon, wagons, and in the short space of one hour and a Sat. Clark came aboard the train, shook hands with half, sixty-two men had gathered together, thus me, and said he had 'received a telegraph from the outnumbering the officers nearly twelve to one! Marshal, requesting him to arrest me, and offering Some twenty-five men then ranged themselves in or-him one hundred dollars for the arrest. He said to me that he wasn't in that business, that he was not men, ordered him to leave. a Deputy Marshal; if he was, he should fight. learned, afterward, that, on receiving the dispatch, be had tried to raise a force to arrest me, but no one

would volunteer to aid in kidnapping me, but on get sight of him, he should accomplish his purpose coming into the cars and eceing the complexion of things, he tried to turn the affair into a joke.

On arriving at Waupun, I went directly to my Father's, found he was out of town, and would not be back till the next day. I then made a visit to Booth should never be taken except over their bodies. Major Heg, State Prison Commissioner, and Martin
Mitchell—old friends—and was invited to spend the
night with them. In the evening, I was down
through the village to the Railroad Depot, with but
one friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were drilone friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were drilone friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were drilone friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were drilone friend, and draw them together with their one friend, to see the Wide Awakes who were dril-ling on the Common near by, and on their invita-tion, I addressed them briefly, giving them a history tion, I addressed them briefly, giving them a history of the rescue. The next day, Thursday, I went about the village, and at my Father's, having learned ernment officer who attempted to accomplish Booth's that Deputy Marshal Garlick was at the Carrington arrest. McCarty did not deem it advisable to risk House, and that the proprietor, Mr. Laithe, had of- the lives of six against twelve times that number. fered to take me for one thousand dollars, I went and not knowing that Booth was in the house, did there accompanied with two friends, got an introduction to him, and told him that I was the man be odds, or render himself liable if the fugitive was not duction to him, and told him that I was the man be had volunteered to take, and that now was the time to do it. He replied that he did make the offer, but that he was only gassing. I inquired for Garlick, and he said he had not seen him since dinner. In the morning I was down town again, but did not get sight of the kidnappers. Friday morning, Garlick called on me, and invited me to go back with him alone to Milwaukee. I told him I had not fin-

The Rosk Enquirer learns that a Yankes abolition school-master was hung on the 16th in Anderson county. He was convicted of inciting the negroes to insurrection.

The Houston Telegraph of the 23d ult. says:—
From Mr. Townsend, who arrived in this city from Robertson county yesterday evening, we learn that two men named Boardwright were hung in that county, on Sonday evening last, near the Falls county line. Richard Boardwright has been for some years notorious as a horse thief, and has been tampering with alaves. The other was a nephew of Richard Boardwright. The two men were tried before the Vigilance Committee, and, on the most satisfactory evidence, condemned. Mr. Townsend reports the negroes in that county, though having full knowledge of the contemplated revolt, do not appear to have participated, to any considerable extent, in the preparations, though small quantities of arms and summanition had been found in their possession.\(^1\)

The Novarro Express of the 11th says: 'Monroe Black, formerly of Grimes county, was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, while confined in Hill county jail. He was arrested in Grayson county for some misdemeanor, and while in durees confessed that he had killed four or five persons in this State. ing on the stone pavement, his face was somewhat bruised, but he quickly got on his feet and ran for his life to the Mapes House, old Capt. Mapes to Hill county and deliver him to the Sheriff, where audacious attempt by the assurance of Democrate he was killed a few days since by Mr. Barnes, the and a few false Republicans, that I would be taken father of him whom he had killed about six years out of the meeting without the least resistance since. He was passing under the assumed name of Nothing but the accident of my pistol being en Mr. Moore when arrested.' The Galveston Civilian of the 16th inst., says that in Lamar county several persons have been suspected of abolitionism, and Samuel Tyson and son, believed to be pretty strongly tinctured, have been ordered to leave the county within thirty days. The people are driving from the upper counties Sunday was increased to three bundred to act as a f the State every individual in the least suspected safety committee. The excitement was very great, the meeting adjourned to meet at Mason's Grove at Crane, escorted me home. The American flag was planted at the gate, and twenty-five armed men kep watch around Prof. Daniels' house all night.

Sunday forenoon the people from the country an adjacent towns began to gather with loaded muskets The Crockett Argus says that considerable excite- and rifles, and marching in procession to the grove like old Revolutionary times, when men were obliged to worship God on the Sabbath with arms in their hands. The strongest resolutions were passed, the men and women all voting with uplifted hands, pledging themselves to stand by the doctrine of State Rights as proclaimed by our Supreme Court, unto death. You will doubtless receive the resolutions, and therefore I need not state their substance. The express the sentiment of the people of this region and are a warning to all kidnappers. The people are ready to fight, and have made up their minds to do it manfully. They will wait no longer for Courts or State authorities, but will protect their own rights

and liberties by the strong arm.

After the meeting, the men to the number of several hundred marched to the City Hall, appointed a committee of twelve to wait on the kidnappers, and direct them to leave town, and no longer disturb the peace of this community. The committee performed their duty, and received for answer, that they were here to arrest S. M. Booth, that as soon as they h accomplished their mission, they would return. ter the report of the committee, the members of the meeting subscribed to a pledge, and made a solemn oath to Almighty God to protect me, and all en-Fugitive Slave Act in Wisconsin, at the hazard of their lives, and at a moment's warning to forsake all other business and shoulder arms for God and Liber-

ty. An organization is being perfected, such as they had in Kansas, and if the Federal hounds continue to pursue and harass free citizens, and threaten, as they have done, to kill them if they resist. they will be shot down in the highways and byways like mad dogs. That is now the settled purpose of the people to an almost incredible extent. the resolve of wild, reckless men, but of peaceable, Staid, sober, religious men, including officers of the church and ministers of the Gospel. that we have yet to fight for our liberties here in Wisconsin. But woe to the kidnappers, when once they have begun to shed the blood of our free citi-

SECOND ATTEMPT TO ARREST BOOTH-Booth Protected by an Armed Force of Sixty-Two Men, who Threaten the Lives of the Officers.—On Sunday evening last, about seven o'clock, Deputy Marsh McCarty was informed that Booth was secreted at the house of J. G. Pickett, about seven miles from the city of Oshkosh. He immediately obtained a six men, and started in the night for the place designated, to avoid suspicion, and arrived y that night, which they did, leaving there about daylight on the morning of Monday. So and all their effects behind. One of the small sum of money, and with this they reaching out of the State — Beliant Age. ing there the house was surrounded, and one of the Deputy Marshals stepped to the door and knocked ct was committed on the 17th day of July last. his fist, which was parried by the officer, and the other making a second effort to strike him, they

Mr. McCarty then asked the man his name, bu person, not much disposed to take part in public instead of replying, he made another effort to strike affairs; but the Texans knowing him to come from the officer, who suddenly caught him and held him fast. McCarty then again demanded his name, and asked him why he endeavored to ascall his visitor without provocation. He replied that his name was Pickett. The Marshal then asked him if Booth was secreted in his house, and informed him that he and a warrant for his arrest. Pickett replied that he had been there, but had gone away. At this time Pickett shouted 'help, for God's sake,' when a terrible commotion began to be heard in the house and thirteen other men, armed with guns, pistols and pitchforks came from the interior of the dwelling, and surrounding the officers, threatened their

ives if they did not leave the premises. These demonstrations aroused the suspicion of the officers, who now began to doubt the truth of Pickett's assertion that Booth had left the house. The officers were about proceeding to search the house, when Pickett desired that he might be permitted to put on some more clothing, and upon being released. seized a horn hanging near, and gave one blast upon it. It was immediately taken from him, but was

They then demanded of McCarty what he intended to do? He boldly and emphatically replied that he came there to take Booth, and that if he could with him were determined men, and if violence was offered, it must be done at their peril.' Mr. McCarty then asked them their purpose. They replied that stepped up and gave them, together with their

The Liberator.

NO USION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOV

ERNOR AND THE BOSTON COURIER. in the land, we have no party ties to bind us, but oc-cupy a position favorable to a just estimate of them all. We have long since declined exercising our conceded right of suffrage, as a matter of conscience, and, therefore, take no part in the political excitement of the times, whether it be of a local or national charac-ter. And yet, we are not indifferent to the struggle going on for the possession of the reins of govern-mental power; for in the various phases of that struggle, we recognize either an approximation to, or receding from, the standard of equal justice and impartial freedom which we have so long advocated and thus note the moral status of the people. In this Commonwealth, the nomination by the Re

publican State Convention, as its candidate for Governor, of John A. Andrew, Esq., is a cheering sign of the times, not only because of his exemplary character and great moral worth, but particularly because he represents the highest phase of political anti-slavery feeling as yet developed; thus showing that Massa. chusetts ' takes no step backwards,' but is, on the contrary, steadily advancing in the cause of humanity and freedom, Yet Mr. Andrew is in no just sense an 'ultraist' or a 'xadical,' but tempers his zeal with circumspection, and to charge him with Garrisonianism' is utterly false. In his support of the Constitution, and his adhesion to the Union, he differs in nothing from any of the political candidates in the field; but his generous sentiments and feelings on the subject of slavery are of such a nature as to array against him the entire body of hunkers and conservatives, whose sympathies are on the side of the slave-breeders and slave-mongers of the South, and who, consequently, are exceedingly malevolent toward the Anti-Slavery movement; and this, certainly, is to his credit. Of course, his nomination causes much chaprin an

ger and consternation in the quarter we have designated, as may be seen by the assaults daily made upon him by the Boston Courier. We occupy a considerable portion of the 'Refuge of Oppression, this week, with various extracts from the Courier. indicative of its hateful spirit and villanous purpose in this particular. That such a paper is tolerated on Pilgrim soil, in view of its habitual Southern tone and to the world, and to do what they can to put far off object, its contempt of Northern rights and institutions, its recreancy to all that makes Massachusetts historically great and glorious, indicates wonderful anti-slavery professions made by the Republican party patience and forbearance; for any Southern newspaper, that should venture to connive at freedom, as the Courier does at slavery, would be instantly suppressed, and its types thrown into the street. The Courier exhausts the vocabulary of falsehood and vituperation in outraging the moral sentiments, humane tendencies, and freedom-loving desires of the people of Massachusetts; and this it does with impunity. Take a single example. It says of Mr. Andrew and Mr. Summer- Both of them owe all that makes them especially conspicuous to their marked departure from those generally acknowledged principles of morelity and common sense (!!) by which the ordinary business of He was asked why he did not call on those who pro life, whether in politics or out of it, is, always has been. and always must be conducted.' The meaning of this sweeping impeachment of their intelligence and moral characteris, that, for having earnestly and fearlessly endeavored to put an end alike to the extension of slavery and the outrageous aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights and liberties of the people of the North, one of them fills a Senatorial position at Washington, and the other is soon to be placed in the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts, by an immense There are strong inducements, in the growing sympamajority. This is true :- the impeachment, therefore, is intended as much to include the people of this State, as it does the gentlemen especially named. And yet the Courier fancies that it can make political capital, and secure the popular vote for its proslavery nominees, by ringing the changes upon the anti-slavery sentiments and deeds of Mr. Andrew and Mr. Sumner : whereas, the more it compliments them in this manner, the more does it make 'their calling the need of the utmost caution, on the part of the and election sure '! It prates about 'morality' and rogation of the marriage relation among four millions of slaves at the South, by a combination of debauchees with whom the Courier is in closest affiliation its common sense is the repudiation of the principles of justice and humanity, and the supremacy of the devil for the reign of God. Its editorial articles are scoundrelism, having for their special object the blackening of the character of those who evince any regard for liberty, any restiveness under the dominion value of free institutions over those of a soul-crushing despotism. In short, it is wholly Southern in its

wholly and monstrously demoralized. The Courier is endeaving to make itself hourse with the outcry against Mr. Andrew, that, at a meeting held in Tremont Temple, on the 19th of November last, (and who that was present at that grand demonstration will ever forget it?) to raise money for the besaid. I only know that, whether the enterprise in liberate four millions of slaves at a blow. Virginia was right or wrong, John Brown himself is right.' Stigmatizing the dead hero as John Brown,

John Brown was right, because he faithfully 're- dage; but they seldom do any thing of the kind. membered those in bonds as bound with them, and 4. The purchase of individual slaves does nothing for him in like circumstances.

the 'Higher Law.' John Brown was right in all that he did-in his victims from Africa!

pirit and object, in his measures and warlike instru-Washington, in killing 'Mr. Beckham, the Mayor, ual slaves, had been given directly in aid of the great and Mr. Boerly, the grocer'-if Washington and moral struggle going on for the utter extinction of the Hancock and Warren were right-if Putnam, and slave system, the number of slaves redeemed would Prescott, and the soldiers under them, on Bunker have been incomparably greater, and that system Hill, were right-if the Revolutionary struggle was would now be just ready to fall. right-if Wallace, and Tell, and Wrinkelreid, and Leonidas were right, in resisting tyranny unto blood ! Only John Brown was before them all, and nobler than any of them, inasmuch as he gave his life to ligious and profoundly reverent toward God.

RADICAL ABOLITION CONVENTION. The Radical Abolitionists held a Convention at yearne on Wednesday, 29th ult., and nominated Gerrit Smith for President, Samuel McFarland of Pennsylvania for Vice President, William Goodell for lovernor of New York, Sidney A. Beers for Lieutenant-Governor, Zenss Brocket of Herkimer for Canal mer, Blise Clisbee of Montgomery for State Prison Inspector, and Frederick Douglass and Charles A. Hammond for Electors at large. Rev. T. B. McCormick, of Ohio, presided in the Convention Gerrit Smith sent \$50 to aid in defraying expenses Pelegates are said to have been present from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts and New York, but no roll was made, and the gathering was very small.

Mr. C. A. Hammond, from the Business Commit tee, submitted a series of resolutions, which were discussed seriatem, somewhat amended, and finally adopted. We have room for the following :-

Whereas, the sole legitimate end of all true gov erament is the protection of human rights, the execution of equal and exact justice between a man and his neighbor ;- and whereas, the parties whose nominations are already before the people do not even pro fess this as their great object, but, on the contrary, are forward to assure slaveholders, who trample on all human rights, that they will protect them in so doing, - therefore,

Resolved, That the friends of Government, as opposed to disorder, violence and outrage, have no other alternative but to make a new nomination for Presi-

dent and Vice President of these United States. Resolved, That while we regard with unmitigated abhorrence the dogma of the Breckinridge party, that slaves are, by natural law, the property of their masters, and hence to be protected as property in the territories-still, we are sensible that this position is the only one which any can consistently take who refuse to hoist the flag of Radical Abolition; and that we shall expect to see all who now occupy the compromise position of the Douglas and Republican parties, or the non-committal platform of the Bell party. to ultimately range themselves under the piratical flag of the universality of the rights of slavery, or the only righteous one of the entire extinction of the monster.

Resolved, That for Abolitionists to vote for a candidate like Abraham Lincoln, who stands ready to execute the accursed Fugitive Slave Law, to suppress insurrections among slaves, to admit new slave States, and to support the ostracism, socially and politically, of the black man of the North, is to give the lie to their professions, to expose their hypocrisy the day of the slave's deliverance. Resolved, That the almost infinitesimal amount of

are inadequate to cover or excuse the Heaven-defying effrontery with which it proclaims its intention to quiet agitation' upon the subject of the slave's rights to liberty.

While we respect the motives and aims of thos who attended this gathering—a mere baker's dozenwe must pronounce the act of making the nominations aforesaid extremely farcical.

SYMPATRY. A young colored man called, a day o two since, upon one of our leading citizens for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase the freedom of his mother and sisters, who were now in slavery. fessed a deeper interest in the welfare of the colored race, such as Mr. Garrison and the like. His reply was, that they gave no money, but plenty of SYMPA THY .- Cambridge Chronicle.

This counterfeit coin, fresh from the pro-slavery mint, will doubtless obtain a ready circulation in its appropriate channels. Of the particular case referred to, we know nothing : but we have no doubt it is one of imposture, and that this 'young colored man' makes use of this talk for swindling purposes. thy at the North for those pining in bondage at the South, for unprincipled colored persons to roam from State to State, falsely pretending to be seeking the release of some near and dear relative, and thus fraudulently abusing the generosity and kindness of antislavery men and women; and as many an impostor of this kind has had to be exposed in the past, so many more may be looked for in the future. This shows humane, in examining, and especially in authenticat ing the documents in the possession of those asking binage, unbounded licentiousness, as seen in the ab- for assistance to redeem father or mother, husband or wife, parent or child, from bondage.

To the charge, that 'Mr. Garrison and the like' give no money, but only 'plenty of sympathy,' in the cases described, we reply-

1. It does not follow that every one, pretending to be seeking 'the freedom of his mother and sisters,' is saturated with the distilled venom of unmitigated worthy of credit or aid; and of this we claim to be as competent to judge, as those who lose no opportunity to impeach the sincerity and libel the character of Abolitionists. We have refused giving our 'money,' of a godless slave oligarchy, any appreciation of the and also our 'sympathy,' in various instances, where we saw nothing to inspire confidence, either in the person soliciting, or in the object professedly simed tone, scope, object and influence; and that is to be at; and we shall do so again, even at the risk of being sneered at as hypocritical in our anti-slavery pro-

2. It is not true. 'Mr. Garrison and the like have not only responded to multitudes of cases of this kind, but they have often allowed their sympathy to carry them too far in that direction, to the crippling reaved families of John Brown and his associates, he of their pecuniary ability to aid the anti-slavery cause, not only presided, but in the course of his remarks which aims to overturn the entire slave system, and

3. The object of 'Mr. Garrison and the like' is not the buying up of the Southern slave population, the murderer,' the Courier asks, with affected horror either in the mass or in detail. We deny the right of of mind, what ' the men,' ' the soldies,' ' the clergy- the slaveholder to any compensation whatever. As a men,' 'the women' of Massachusetta-' Whige, matter of consistency, it is for those who recognize Democrats, Douglas men, Breckinridge men, Bell that right, and who pretend to be the friends of the men'-have to say about it? Our own answer is colored race, to give liberally to applicants, seeking the means to redeem themselves or others from bon-

did for them what he would have had them do towards abolishing slavery. It is a serious question, whether it does not tend to prune the poison tree, to John Brown was right, because he abhorred the invigorate the foul system, and thereby retard the practice of reducing to chains and slavery those cause of emancipation; especially at the present time, whom God created but a little lower than the an- when the foreign slave traffic is in full operation, and importations are daily increasing at the South. A John Brown was right, because he denied the va- slaveholder who sells one slave at the North for s lidity of unrighteous and tyrannical enactments, and thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, has thereby the maintained the supremacy and binding obligation of means put into his hands, and will be very likely to use them, to purchase half a dozen newly imported

5. If the hundreds of mousands of dollars that ments, in taking the Arsenal and capturing Col. have been contributed at the North to ransom individ-

THE FRATERNITY LECTURES. The usual course of lectures will be given this season, before the Fraternity of the 28th Congregational Society, (late Thefree others of a different race from a horrible bondage, odore Parker's,) commencing on Monday evening, with a spirit more than patriotic, because deeply re- Oct. 1st. The course will consist of thirteen lectures, all but three of which will be on Tuesday evenings. The Courier is politically foolish and morally de- The opening lecture will be by Hon. Charles Summer, mented in supposing that any party capital is to be and the following well known popular speakers will made in the old Bay State, or out of it, in stabbing follow, in the order in which they are named: Rev. the memory and insulting the grave of John Brown, James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Thos. W. Higginson, shom Christendom has already spotheosised as one Caroline H. Dall, Rev. William R. Alger, Wendell of the bravest and noblest of those who have fallen Phillips, H. Ford Douglass, Ralph Waldo Emerson. martyrs to a great idea. It may rave and rant, give Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Sarah Jane Lippincott, its sympathies to the traffickers in human flesh, and Carl Schurz, Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, George William advocate the right to hunt slaves on Massachusetts Curtis. This is a brilliant and an attractive list, and soil, but it cannot stop the march of Freedom. | the tickets for the course will be in great demand.

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. 8, CLATTON PLACE, Kennington Road London, August 17, 1860.

MY DEAR GARRISON-Before this reaches you, you MY DRAM Gathered from the papers which have been sent to the Standard and Liberator, the particular resent to the elebration of the First of August by the London Bunancipation Committee, of which I to

After the arrangements for our public meeting After the arrangement advised of the approach had been make, towards our shores of the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and a once decided that we could not make a better the of once decided that the brightest and best national achievement than by devoting it to the suitable n. ception, in the British metropolis, of one who had stood so nobly forth in assertion of the freedom of the pulpit, the anti-slavery teaching of the Bills and the cause of the slave. We therefore resolved and the cause of the present Dr. Cheever with an Address; to invite large number of clergymen and laymen to be present on the occasion; and to afford our visitor the larger opportunity he might desire of declaring his me slavery views before a London audience, I need not say my own heart leaped to meet the

Doctor on his arrival. Was he not one of the very few who stood by my side in the city of Salemin that year, never to be forgotten by either of us-the year 1835-when you were the victim of mob violence in Boston, and I with my wife and infants resided to der the roof of my tried and much beloved friend the modest but cultivated, courageous and uncompomising friend of the slave, Thomas Spencer. Hathe not been my guest in Edinburgh in 1826, and had I not marked his course from 1855 down to May lat. when I saw him in his right place, on the platfern of the American Anti-Slavery Society? He had withal, been persecuted for righteousness sake;-per. secuted in his own church-persecuted on the outside of it-defamed by the Herald, reviled in the Observer and misrepresented in the Independent. Had he me also, in company with Wendell Phillips, faced the storm of a Democratic mob when rendering justice to the memory of the hero-saint, John Brown! He came to us, therefore, and to me especially, with credentials unimpeachable, and claims to our hospitality and love the most abundant. Well, we did our best to prove to him how deep was our respect and grai. itude towards him for his intrepid devotion to a came which has been basely betrayed by the great majority of the order to which he belongs.

The presentation of the Address was a most inter esting scene. My own heart was too full for utterance-so also was Dr. Cheever's; but there was that which passeth words amongst us. I believe all present felt themselves more deeply baptized into the spin of Him who is the great Deliverer, and whose whole gospel is summed up in the one word-heerty. We held our public meeting in a large octagonaled.

ifice-a recreant D. D. in your city knows it wellthe Spa Fields Tabernacle, whose walls have often echoed the matchless tones of George Whitefield. The assembly gathered on the occasion was an inspiring one. About twenty ministers, Independent, Baptis, Episcopalian and Methodist, were present. A resolution welcoming Dr. Cheever was passed with resounding acclamations, and the Doctor then delivered masterly oration, profound in thought, nch in imagers, convincing in argument, pungent in satire, terrible in denunciation, and subduing in pathos. It will be long remembered by those whose privilege it was to hear it. His withering rebuke of those in the United States who brand men, like yourself, as Infidels was as generous as it was eloquent. As I listened to Dr. Cheever, I could adopt and apply to him the words of our Laureate, Tennyson :-

My heart and hope are with thee! Thou wilt be A latter Luther and a soldier priest To scare church-harpies from the Master's feast Our dusted velvets have much need of thee Thou art no Sabbath-drawler of old saws. Distilled from some worm-cankered homily; But spurred at heart with fiercest energy To embattle and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof, hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit drone Half God's good Sabbath, while the worn-out clerk Brow-beats his desk below. Thou from a throne Mounted in heaven will shoot into the dark Arrows of lightning : I will stand and mark,

Dr. and Mrs. Cheever, with Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., are now on the Continent. On the Doctor's return, I hope he will remain some time in this country, where he may render an essential service to the Anti-Slavery cause. I would have hi extend his stay over the anniversaries of May, 1861. and attend the meetings of our Bible, Tract, Musicaary and Sunday School Societies-and, in the intrval, all meetings of Orthodox Synods, Associations, and Conferences.

It is now two years since I returned from India, utterly prostrated in health. I have ever since been slowly recovering, and am now tolerably re-established. Within the last six months, I have been able to deliver forty or fifty Anti-Slavery lectures. I shall continue, as I have opportunity, to enlighten the public of Great Isritain on the great question with special reference to the movement in the Curre States.

By the next mail, I shall send you some secont of a discussion we have recently had on the segri per question, and the result of it, to the present fire.

Always, affectionately yours. GEO. THOMPSON.

We are unspeakably gratified in receiring the letter from our gitted and untiring coadjuter, in la own handwriting, showing his complete records from a long and paralyzing illness, and revealing in extraordinary amount of labor performed in the keturing field within a short time. May his days be · long in the land '!

Respecting the gratifying public reception gives to Dr. Cheever in London, to which Mr. Thempsa alludes, a London correspondent of the Boston Funtas Recorder makes the following noticeable statement:

. I may mention that in the afternoon, before the meeting, an address, prepared by what is called the London Rinancipation Committee, was presented Dr. Cheever, at the house of a scalous Abdinsant, Mr. Dennis McDonnell, in the presence of some fig. ladies and gentlemen, who subsequently were extended at tea. The company included accept of the conductors of our most widely circulated accept and leading metropolitan ministers; and both R. Cheever and Mrs. Cheever were subdued to tear by the kind things that were and of them, and the the kind things that were said of them, and the promises of support made.

The address, I think, would have been proposed for the address, I think, would have been proposed for the address of the said the said

The address, I think, would have been proposed at the adoption of the public meeting, had there as been indications of probable exception being taken the commendation it contained of Mr. W. Gamben. The hame of that gentleman is "a word fear" to the large majority of Christian minding and people of England, in consequence, I suppose, of the trenchant articles put forth some years ago by R. Campbell, in the British Banner and Christian Wilson. Campbell, in the British Banner and Christina Hand I noticed that when Dr. Cheever, in the coased his speech, said a good word for Mr. Garison, cloud passed over the faces of most of the ministron the platform, and I cannot discover that the faces of the ministron the platform, and I cannot discover that the faces of the ministron that the faces of the faces of the printed transcript of the Dr.'s manuscript, although

printed transcript of the Dr.'s manuscript, subject the report is affirmed to be rerbation, and with the noticeable exception, no doubt it is.

I mention the circumstance to show you the street of the feeling, which was also illustrated by the tell of the feeling. absence from the meeting of Quakers, who are its main supporters of the anti-slavery cause.

Here is a revelation of clerical malignity and bee ness !- When Dr. Cheever, in the course of his speech, said a good word for Mr. Garrison, a close passed over the faces of most of the ministers lost b the laity] on the platform' !! And that 'good and Dr. Campbell, of the British Banner, has the ness to suppress, in printing a professedly referen report of Dr. Cheever's speech in his paper! It is just like him; he is a most unscrupulous man, mas slanderer of the worst stamp, as we had occasion show the British people when we were last in Est

Dr. Chervez. Dr. Cheever and purty left England for Switzerland on the 19th ult. We have seen a private letter from him, dated at Brussels, in which he speaks in the most encouraging terms of the seate of feeling in England in regard to his mission. Lord Brougham invited him to an interview at his rooms in the Parliament House. A private letter from London informs us that before he left that city, he met a select surjects serveness of ministers and latemen for

ESCAPE OF SCAVES .- The St. Louis Evening New

seven, twelve and twenty-one years, and a young girl closely related to the family. The negro like, twenty-one years of age, was Mr. Bredell's coachman,

premises before the suspicions of the overseer were awakened. So strong indeed was his impression that all was not right, that he soon after went to the house

Thus far they have eluded pursuit, though we under-stand no very extraordinary exertions have as yet been

made to capture them. The slaves had a most com-fortable home—were well cared for, and well pro-

into their willing ears by some Abolitionist, could have induced them to take the step they have. Mr.

Bredell, a few years since, emancipated thirty or forty

MORE KENTUCKY BARBARISM. Mr. Wm. S. Bailey

has been arrested, examined, and held to bail by two

charge in this free Republic, of publishing an incen-diary sheet in re-issuing the Free South newspaper! One of the Justices, who rejoices in the name of Hal-

before some other magistrate than Hallam, but the

slaves in Baltimore, property left him by will, and

sibly in the course of time have been served in

me way .- St. Louis Bulletin.

Mr. Bredell is on a visit to the East, the

and enjoyed the most unlimited confide

WALT WHITMAN. LATES OF GRASS. Boston: Theyer & Eldridge. Yest 85 of The States, (1860-61.)

That, ekas, este bideloi, was the exorcism uttered the grand mystagogue before beginning the cereby the grant into the mysteries of party of intrased do not profess a knowledge of Bacchie or other systems of that sort, we nevertheless feel inclined ersterns ed and profane persons to remove themselves out of ed and British while we speak of a man who is neither his prevented, pedantic, nor profane-Walt Whitman. Rustin says we should go to nature in all single-Rustin and walk with her laboriously and gestingly, having no other thought but how best to restricts her meaning; rejecting nothing, selecting schag, scorning nothing. That this man has been entent thus to look upon nature in her unity and erroity, and to permit her to speak in her own mysand beautiful language, is the secret of the wonterful fascination of his poems. Many individuals of ne owl species' see nothing but Walt Whitman in poems. He one of the roughs, disorderly, fally and sensual -intrudes himself upon them s every sentence, and repeats the unquenchable end-endism' on every page. It is undoubtedly a grire offence for an author to thrust his personality between the reader and the truth which the book is istacen to embody or set forth. But this is a grand of human nature. Man, his origin, nature and ter or, and the grandeur of these, is the subject; and the ruthor chooses to treat it in the first person,

· I celebrate myself,

had what I assume you shall assume, This was the first sentence in the poems as originallegablished, and to us it was the key to everything that followed. We have been drawn irresistibly to tir took, again and again, for there is a simple-mindes and strong man speaking in his strength and simplic-Walt comes to us, with his Leaves of Grass, was child of nature-of the earth and the stars, and d what is beyond. He scornfully refuses to be judged by any ordinary, conventional standard of Art, for be indeed, is no artist, but the born priest and hiero phant of the mystic, unfathomable universe. He sees at everything is divine; that God is in all, over all, and under all; that there is nothing mean, without purpose, or out of its place. He is so full of pro found reverence for the old Divine Mother that she in return, presses him to her bosom, and showers upon on all the wealth of her limitless love-so full of Milke playfulness, confidence and simplicity, that, as he leans and loafes at his case, observing a spear of summer grass,' all her children press round him with uproarious, surrny laughters, weaving wild flowers in his hair, and kissing him with kieses that breathe the odors of heaven. To him the universe is s meraculum engens, pregnant with profound mysteno: but he himself is also a miracle-the greatest d miracles A soft whisper tells him that he is the some of things accomplished.' All the ages have lome lors in solemn procession from chaos and pilneval night until now.

the after rue how the phantoms behind me, Afar down I we the huge first Nothing-I know I was

Immense have been the preparations for me, futhful and friendly the arms that have helped me. Creles ferried my cradle, rowing and rowing like cheerful boatmen.
For room to me stars kept aside in their own rings. They sent influences to look after what was to hold

All forces have been steadily employed to complete and delight me : New I stand on this spot with my Soul.

The Sour! Forever and forever-longer than soil is brown and solid-longer than water ebbs and flows."

lie takes the loftiest views of man, reverences all he parts, and will not have any thing omitted. He is the poet of the body and of the soul, of the passons and the organs, and of all their manifestations, armal and beautiful, or otherwise. Truth, beauty, godness, heroism, justice-these he recognizes, recrites, and takes courage from them; falsehood, uglines, deprayity, cowardice and oppression-he sees bese, also, with clear vision, but knows that God and Order reign, not Chaos and the Devil,-and therefire receives them, confident that, for a season, they to have their place.

Of the sexes and sexual relation, no previous poet has spoken so freely and so well. This opinion will doubtless astonish many who have read the book. Nor are we surprised that so many find in the . Enfaus of Adam only the drunken and obscene ravings of a 'new, astonishing Phallus worship."

'All architecture is what you do to it when you look

All music is what awakes from you, when you are reminded by the instruments.

There is such a deep and unmitigated vulgarity and coarseness in the inner life of the people, that no direct allusion can be made to the sexual relations without exciting simpering smiles and blushes, or rude, profese mirth. What of moral elevation, simplicity and genuine purity can there be in a people that persets in speaking of the limbs of a table or chair? We are disgusted with this substitution of seeming for being, and the insufferable cant and hypocrisy to which it gives rise. Thou, friend, who hast hitherto seen nothing but the madness of phallic processions in this poem, go wash thyself, make thyself clean, then return to it and reflect. Think of what precise thing thou hast hitherto made the phallus a symbol, and with what associations-what thou hast done to it when looking upon it! and then decide where the obscenity regides.

As for us, we heartily thank Walt Whitman for the clear, distinct, manly and pure voice with which he has spoken of these things, and hail it as the dawn of a wiser and better era, in which men and women will no longer speak of the limbs of tables and hairs. Nor will any pure and ingenuous mind torture this into an endorsement of rude, low and lascivious talk, but will rather received as the indication of an intense desire to be at once and forever free from all such.

We have much more to say of Walt-strong, brave laver of man, and uncompromising champion of man's rights, that he is-but must defer it to a more convenient opportunity. In the meantime, we would alvise all who have escaped the dominion of the passions and the appetites, and who have any appreciation of the essential dignity of man and the grandeur of his destiny, to buy the book, and read it. T. V.

Ter KANGAROO HUNTERS; or, Adventures in the Bush. By Anne Bowman, Author of & Esperanza, 'The Castaways,' 'The Young Exiles,' &c., &c. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. 1860.

A sprightly and entertaining volume, and sure to give immense satisfaction to juvenile readers, -embodying all sorts of adventures, on sea and shore, in the city and the wilderness, and described in a pleasantly collequial and graphic manner, - the whole furnishing a large amount of useful information respecting bird and beast, and the many wonders of creation. It has several excellent pictorial illustrations, and of its 163 pages, not a dull page is to be found. The more of such books for the family circle, the better.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for September, 1860, is received, and contains the following interesting articles :- I. Paul's Argument for the Abolition of the Law. II. The Women of Thackery. III. Dr. Huntington's Introduction to Bickersteth. IV. Leslie. V. German Hymns. VI. St. Augustine at Hippo. VII Review of Current Literature.

A REMARKABLE INDESTURE. Mr. Rorron-Please give the following Inde which I have copied from the original, an insertion in the Liberator, and oblige.

JOSHUA COFFIN. This Indenture, made and agreed upon this thirteenth day of September, Anno 1772, between Robert Pierpont of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, gentleman, of the one part, and Jack and Cato, negro servants to the said Pierpont, of said Boston, of the other part. Whereas, the said Robert Pierpont is owner of the said Jack and Cato, and by the custom of this country is entitled to their service during their lives;—and whereas, the said Robert is sensible that the love of freedom is inherent in all, and by the lates of God and Nature ought equally to be enjoyed by the whole human ruce,—now, therefore, these Prevents Witness, that the said Robert Pierpont, in consideration of the covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, by and on the part of the said Jack and Cato, to be are spectively observed and kept for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth undertake, covenant and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, nant and agree to and with the said Jack and Cato, and each of them, to release, manumit and forsays that a few days since, five negroes belonging to Mr. Edward Bredell disappeared from their master's farm, six miles from the city, on the Clayton road. The runaway party consists of a woman, aged about sixty, her two sons and daughter, aged respectively ever discharge them, and each of them, from that service, which, by the custom of this land, he is entitled to, as aforesaid; and by virtue of these Presents he, the said Robert Pierpont, doth, from the date hereof, release to the said Jack and Cate all his right, interest or property in the said Jack and Cato, and doth manumit and discharge them, and each of them, from the service aforesaid. And the said Robert doth further covenant with the said Jack and Cato, that they, and each of them, shall have good right and free liberty to quit his service, and work and labor stances which lead to the belief that the negroes had and free liberty to quit his service, and work and labor with any other person or persons who shall offer them the highest wages—provided, always, that they shall give him, the said Robert, the first refusal of their service at the wages offered them by any others.

And he, the said Robert, doth further covenant to And he, the said Robert, doth further covenant to and with the said Jack and Cato, that he will pay them, severally, the sum of £17 6s. 8d. lawful money, them, severally, the sum of £17 6s. 8d. lawful money, by the year, from the date hereof until greater wages are offered them by any other person,—£13 6s. 8d. of which to be paid in money at the expiration of the whereabcuts were unknown. The conviction was then at once established that the slaves had run away. year, and £4 in clothing as necessity and convenience shall require. And the said Jack and Cato, in consideration of their manumission and freedom, above covenanted to be given them by the said Robert, do tected—and nothing, it is supposed; but the captivat for themselves, and each for the other, undertake, ing stories of freedom, and life in Canada, breather covenant and agree to and with the said Robert Pierpont, his heirs, executors and administrators, that they shall not, from the date of these Presents, ever hereafter incumber or charge the estate of the said those who have now absented thomselves, might pos-Robert Pierpont for their maintenance and support, excepting in case of some unforeseen accident or misfortune, which may render them unable to support themselves; that they are willing and content to be under the care and guardianship of Caleb Davis, mer-Justices of Newport, Ky., in the sum of \$1000, to appear before the Circuit Court to answer to the grave chant, and Gustavus Fellows, mariner, both of Boston aforesaid, whom, by these Presents, the said Robert Pierpont doth constitute and appoint to that charge; that they shall deposit in the hands of the lam, took a leading part in the mob demolishment of said Davis and Fellows the several sums of money the Free South a few months ago. The course of

as shall be necessary for their immediate use, till motion was overruled by the pro-slavery Dogberries.

A copy of the paper was introduced, articles were read money, when the same shall be put to interest by the by the prosecuting attorney to prove its incendiary said Davis and Fellows on such security as they shall esteem good, to and for the only proper use of the The match must certainly be very nearly burned and Jack and Cato and their heirs. And the said down to the powder, when such papers as the Free Jack and Cato do, for themselves and each for the other, further covenant and agree to and with the other, further covenant and agree to and with the other, further covenant and agree to and with the other covenant agree to an other covenant agree to a covenant agr said Robert Pierpont, his heirs, executors and ad-

ROBERT PIERPONT,

JACK, CATO.

no shall be necessary for their immediate use, till

or strike any person whatsoever, except in the neces-

sary defence of their lives or limbs; that they shall

behave themselves in all their conduct soberly, right-

seals, the day and year first above mentioned.

Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of

THE POPULAR RELIGION.

The large infusion of Judaism into the system

meaning funerals on Sunday. The editor and vari-

al of the dead on Sunday is altogether unjustifiable;

Is it not amazing that people can be so besotted as

OBITUARY.

Prof. Bonn, of Harvard Astronomical Observatory, at

Descended from an ancient English family, distin-

oral and religious, (that of Cranch, of Kingsbridge,

guished for talents and accomplishments, literary,

in Devonshire, G. B.) this excellent woman was en-

dued with a strong and well-cultivated mind, and

bore all the characteristics of that solid worth and

virtue which render the memory of our ancestors

so estimable and venerable. Her religion, seated in

the heart, and reigning in the affections, was exhibit-

in its wide circle all his human family. With pure

and exalted piety, she had peace in believing, the

Full of years and of goodness, she died in faith of

the spiritual life and heavenly world, for which (we

humbly trust) she has exchanged the present (smid

many blessings) : it was to her latter days a scene of

acute suffering, borne with saintly patience, but from

which it was a joy to herself and all around her to

So by my score to be Nearer, my God, to thee! Nearer to thee!

SLAVE CASE. Extract of a letter from a friend in

· One week ago, yesterday, a slave was set free in

will not be retaken without the shedding of blood.

The many slaveholders, and their base and servile

panderers, who are here at this time, will, undoubt-

Minneapolis, (Minnesota,) dated Aug. 20th, 1860 :-

H. C. F.

rejoicing of hope, firm unto the end.

obtain so peaceful a release.

was decreed.

ROBERT SESSIONS,

JOHN HOPKINS.

on the Sabbath '!

is Intidelity ?-c. K. W.

the age of seventy-three years.

they shall from time to time receive, except so much Mr. Bailey made a motion to have the examination

we have examined, and the anti-slavery articles ar temperate in spirit and language. Emancipation is ministrators, that they, or either of them, shall not advocated, but in no ultra, incendiary form. The drink any strong liquors to excess; that they shall not use any oaths, curses or others; that they shall not use any oaths, curses or others; that they shall not use any oaths, curses or others. imprecations in their conversation, or accustom them- Douglas, that abolition sedition should be put down selves to any obscene or base language; that they by fines and imprisonments. Give him the power, he shall not frequent any bad houses, or keep any bad agitation by silencing the speech and press of the per ple !—Cleveland Leader. company; that they shall not fight or quarrel with,

The Free South newspaper, which was sup pressed by a mob soon after the Harper's Ferry affair not profane the Sabbath day, but keep it holy and has been re-established by its indefatigable proprietor, behave themselves in all their conduct soberly, rightcously, and godly, as becometh Christians.

In Witness whereof, the parties of these Presents have hereupto interchangeably set their hands and have hereupto interchangeably set their hands and seeds the day and year first above mentioned.

'To whom it may concern. In view of the wrongs perpetrated upon Wm. S. Bailey in the destruction of his printing-office by a mob last fall, and of the evil reports against him, we (citizens of Newport) would say, that Mr. Bailey has resided in Newport some fifteen or twenty years, and has always been regarded as a praceable, law-abiding citizen, moral and up-right in his dealings. And though some of us may not agree with him in his anti-slavery sentiments, yet we denounce the cowardly and desperate action of the The large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the large infusion of Judaism into the system was the syste well represented by the fervent exhortations of the State and home.' New York Observer against Tunerals on the Sabbath-

Mr. Bailey shows extraordinary pluck in venturing to start his paper again in disregard of the threats of ous correspondents unite in the opinion that the buri- the enemies to freedom .- Anti-Slavery Standard.

and one of the latter, as if to clench the nail, affirms WOULDN'T 'WITHDRAW,'-A stranger who recent ly arrived at Bowling Green, Caroline county, Va. that - It cannot be shown that the Jews ever buried their dead on the Sabbath'; and concludes, apparentsome of the citizens, who sent a deputation to him ly with perfect seriousness— Surely, burying the dead requesting him to withdraw from the place. The is a sin as great as that of the man gathering sticks stranger, it is said, promised to do so, but being seen in town the next morning, another committee called on him at his hotel, and proceeded to 'expostulate' with him, whereupon the stranger informed them that to receive this sort of stuff as the preaching of Christ was a free country, and he should remain as long as tianity, and to believe, on the same authority, that he pleased; at the same moment a door opened, and eight or ten armed men appeared, ready to defend the use of Sunday to call men to the help of the slave him. The committee retired, and concluded to place the matter in the hands of the people of the county, who at last accounts were about to hold a public meet-ing on the subject. The men who defended the Departed this life, at Cambridge, Mass., August 26, stranger are said to be Northern laborers employed in the town. 1860, Mrs. MARY ROOPE BOND, widow of the late

> A Savannah gentleman writes to a friend in New York of an incident which occurred on a South-ern steamer, as follows:—

On the Augusta an election was taken, which showed Breckinridge 36. Douglas 12, Bell 12, and (mirabile dictu!) Lincoln 4! The excitement consequent thereon was considerable, and two of the obnoxious individuals—brothers, who had gone to Macon to do business—were "spotted." It was considered a case worthy of attention; and had it been so that they could not have got out of the city at once, that night, it is very doubtful whether they would have been allowed to have gone further than Savannah ed in that love to the great Father which embraced As it is, they will be looked after. The other two are not known, so that it rests upon every community in our State to consider the question, "Have we a Lin-colnite among us?"

THE U. G. R. R. We are informed, and know be yond possibility of doubt, that two agents of that philanthropic institution, the Underground R. R., who reside in Kansas, have recently brought to the free States, from Missouri, twelve slaves, or colored persons who once were slaves, but are now freemer safely located and taking care of themselves. Some of them were in Boston a few days since. Among them was a young mulatto woman, quite white, with her little child; and it is said to have been very affeeting to witness her joy at the prospective future freedom of her child, seeming entirely to forget her own liberty. The agents who did this work are young men, have lived some time in Kansa, and done much labor in this line, encountering many dan-

this place. She is still in safe hands, and probably The Republican State Convention, which was held at Worcester yesterday, was very large, very har-monious, and very enthusiastic. It represented a hundred thousand of the one hundred and sixty thoupanderers, who are here at this time, will, undoubtedly, make an effort to kidnan her, if they can learn her whereabouts. There is great excitement here in regard to the matter, and violence is threatened. A forcible, but unsuccessful attempt was made to kidnap the released slave the hight after her freedom was decreed. Mr. Lunt and silly Mr. Curtis affect to think that they can best him. If anything can make an impression upon their invincible egotism, it will be the vote for Mr. Andrew in November. He is as popular rick, of Milwaukee, has been arrested by the U.S. Marshal, charged with adding in the rescue of Booth figure of speech to express my opinion of his strength

with the people. Mr. Andrew is in every particular the opposite of these men. He is a genial, warmhearted, liberal, benevalent, philanthropic, progressive, hearty, good humored, honest, upright and downright man, while they are sour, malignant haters of the human race, and everybody but themselves and their own little, narrow coteries. When the people of Massachusetts prefer the latter type of character to the former, they will allow John A. Andrew to be besten by Lunt and Curtis, and not before.—Boston Correspondent of the New York Tribuse.

John A. Andrew, Esq., the Republican candidate for Governor, was the recipient of a very complimentary testimonial on Monday. His neighbors and friends, the people of Hingham, among whom he has been a summer resident for several years, turned out almost es messes, with music and other demonstrations of joy, and proceeded to his residence, where, in their behalf, a congratulatory address was delivered by Mr. T. T. Bouve. In response, Mr. Andrew spoke nearly an hour, touching upon politics but gently, however. His speech was received with much applause.

THE BARSARISK OF SLAVERY .- The Cincinnati Es-

wirer savs :---'Six very fine looking children, the eldest nine years, and the youngest nine months, all girls, with the exception of a boy aged five years, were brought into court, with their mother, for the purpose of being emancipated. The mother had traces of negro blood, the children none whatever; on the contrary, they were of remarkable fair and delicate complexions, and had the hair and features of the white race. They were the slaves of Mr. Thomas Murray, of Lincoln ounty, Georgia, who has purchased for them a com-ortable house and lot on Bar street, in this city, as a

how happy slaves children were provided for by their kind masters, and the parents thus relieved from all the cares and responsibilities which beset poor parents in the free States. *Marion, the Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the same Repress, writing under date of August 7th, 1800, says :-

At a sale of slaves to-day at Dickinson & Hill' auction mart, the following extraordinary prices were

realized :-A bright girl, aged eleven years,
A black girl, aged nine years,
Three brothers, the first aged 21 years, and aged nineteen, The third aged seventeen, The slaves were all purchased by Mr. John B. Davis

Bill Walker, who has just turned up again like any other had bill that is allowed to circulate, is the source of much vexation to the Government of this country, and the cause of not a little expenditure to it. He ought to be suppressed; and as he can't easily be killed, why don't Government serve him as the Allies served Napoleon, seize him and shut him un? There's no St. Helena for him, but isn't there Sombrero Island, where he could be made serviceable in the guano trade? He could there be turned to account, both in life and in death;-Traveller.

Some barbarians in South Carolina propo burning copies of Mr. Sumner's speech on the barbarism of slavery, in the late Brooks's district, and so to throw a flood of light upon the subject of the speech, by way of illustration. The auto da ff on the anniversary of Brooks's attempted assassination, next

anniversary of Brooks's attempted assassination, next year.—Ib.

[IF These barbarians are perhaps in part incited to this proposed new illustration of the truth of the portraiture Mr. Summer has drawn of them, by the thorough manner in which he reasted their Chestthorough manner in which he roasted their Chest-

The late Jonathan Phillips, of Boston, left legacies to public institutions to the amount of \$135,000. Among them were the following; To the city of Boston, for the Public Library, \$20,000; to the same to adorn and embellish streets and public places, \$10,000; to Harvard College, \$20,000; Boston Society of Natural History, \$10.000; Boston Maety, \$10,000; Massachusetts General Hosnne Society, \$10,000; Amssachuseus General Rospital, \$10,000; Amherst College, \$5,000; Massachuseus Congregational Charitable Society, \$5,000; Town of Phillipston, Mass., for a town library, a fund

of \$5,000.

EF It is estimated that the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will cost the Provincial government of the Canadas no less a sum than one million dollars, independent of the vast amount spent by the different towns.

All interested in the great and according question of the day—a question which is sundering political parties, agitating churches, and drawing a line between the friends of man and man's oppressors—are invited to assemble with us.

By direction of the Ex. Committee, BRNJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary. by the different towns. EIGHTY THOUSAND LIVES SACRIFICED. A letter in

the London Times, from China, says that from 50,000 to 80,000 lives have been sacrificed during the tem-porary occupation of Hong Chan by the rebels. Walker's fight at Truxillo was more serious

and bloody than at first reported. There were twelve Spaniards killed and eighteen wounded; while on the American side, only three received slight injuries. Is not our Democratic neighbor, the Boston

Post, getting a grain too excited for dog days? He speaks of Lincoln as 'the unscrupulous Abolitionist, whose ambition will not be satiated until he shall see a red line of human blood drawn as the dividing line between the North and the South. That will do for all call for a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the Hambleton of Georgia; but is it not a little strong friends of freedom without distinction.

Seeking the emancipation of the enalay

The Lowell Courier states that an ovarian tumor, weighing twenty-four pounds, was successfully removed from the person of a lady in that city about four weeks ago, by Dr. Kimball, assisted by Doctors Allen and Graves. The tumor was located in the region of the abdomen.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,-The annual convention, under the auspices of the State Temperance Committee, will be held at Mechanics' Hall, Worces-ter, on the 18th of September. Hon. Asahel Hunt-ington, of Salem, will preside. The State Temperance Committee which met on Wednesday morning, in Boston, voted to forward to Mr. Gough a congratulatory letter on his safe return. They rejoice in sympathy with any efforts, whether legal or moral, in promoting the great reform, and are happy to tender to Mr. Gough a recognition of his signal abilities as a temperance advocate.

The Mobile Register (Douglas organ) says of Walker's fillibustering attempts in Central America: The establishment on our southern frontier of slaveholding republics, encouraging and legalizing the importation of Africans, injures no established financial interest of our own, and gives us natural allies who may, eventually, if deemed proper, be connected with us by closer ties. This is the true Southern

policy. Gen. Perry, of South Carolina, tells his fireeating neighbors :-

. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the Administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic Administration. It may be that "Old Abe" will go out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least, we ty will be held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, should give him a trial."

Gilbert Hunt, the negro who rescued so many persons from death, at the burning of the Richmond theatre, nearly fifty years ago, is still living, and plies his trade, which is that of a blacksmith, in Richmond, Virginia.

The examination of Wm. Stewart and Michael Weaver, charged with kidnapping the negro James Waggoner, whose release as a free man by a Kentucky court, after having been sold into slavery, we noticed a few days since, has resulted in the committal of the kidnappers to jail, in default of \$2,000 bail. They will be tried at the next term of the Hamilton (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas, and righly deserve the penalty of the law

WOMAN'S LIBRARY .- A library, exclusively for wo men, is to be opened in New York next month. The women have shown a dislike to visit the reading coms of the public libraries in that city. The new library has already about 5000 volumes.

The title of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon Henry Ward Beecher by Amherst College, at the late Commencement, is rejected by Mr. Beecher, in a note addressed to the Board of Trustees, under date of Peekskill, August 21st. He very sensibly remarks GENTLEMEN, -I have been duly notified that at the

last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon me.

It would certainly give me pleasure abould any respectable institution bear such a testimony of goodwill. But that AMMERST COLLEGE, my own mother, should so kindly remember a son, is a peculiar grati-

But all the use of such a title ends with the public But all the use of such a title ends with the public expression of a wish to confer it. For the rest, it would be but an encumbrance, and furnish an address by no means agreeable to my taste. I greatly prefer the simplicity of that name which my mother nutered over me in the holy hour of infant consecration and haptism. May I be permitted, without seeming to undervalue your kindness, or disesteeming the honor meant, to return it to your hands; that I may to the machine is used, or taking her own with her, if desired.

MARRIED—In this city, let inst., Mr. John Mend of my life be, as thus far I have been, simply, HENRY WARD BERCHER.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. 9.35 By H. Ford Douglass

RECEIPTS Into the Treasury of the Massachusette Anti-Slavery Society, August, 1860.

Contribution at Abington, \$39 30 Ches. L. Remond, contribution at Milford, \$ 00 E. H. Heywood, at Worcester, 18 00 Ira Adams, piedge Jan., 1859, \$ 00 Mrs. H. C. Fifield, piedge, May, 1859, EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Tregeurer

Boston, Aug. 31, 1860. F N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE SPRINGFIELD STREET, BOSTON. The Thirteenth Annual term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov 7, 1860, and continue seventeen weeks. PROFESSORS Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M.D., Materia Medics, Theory Anatomy and Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D. Anatomy and Surgery; Marie R. Zakrzewska, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Physiology and Hygiene Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy Pees, \$5 for each of the six tickets; Matriculat county, Georgia, who has purchased for them a comfortible house and lot on Bar street, in this city, as a
come.

S3: Graduation, \$10. The Clinical Department is
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. Gracothem bears depart allows. ony, at the College; for admission, to the subscribe

ENOCH C. ROLFE, Dean of the Faculty, Aug. 24. 563 Washington stree POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

IN THE CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS.

An adjourned meeting of the Political Anti-Slavery onvention, which met in the city of Boston, on the 29th day of May last, will be held in the city of Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th worcester, on Wednesday and Industry, the 1st. and 20th days of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of this Convention is to consider the propriety of organizing a Political Party upon an Anti-Slavery interpretation of the U. S. Constitution, with the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery in the States, as well as Territories of the Union. At its 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 taking n upon them, the Convention adjourned to mee in the city of Worcester, at the call of the Presiden

In behalf of the Convention, JOHN PIERPONT, President. STEPHEN S. FOSTER, C. B. Com Worcester, August 10, 1860.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

en of the Business Committee.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Western

In this, the year of quadrennial stultification and com-promise, there comes a trumpet-call to every one who knows the Right, and knowing dares maintain it, to stand firm upon the rock of principle. Let Abolition-ists manifest at least as much devotion to the cause of Humanity, as politicians do to Party. Is it unreason-able to ask of them to spend as much time, and pour forth as abundantly of their means to further the cause they profess to love, as politicans are doing in their electioneering efforts for favorite nominees?

In addition to our home speakers and home work ers, we expect to have with us at our gathering Par-ker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, H. Ford Douglass, of Illinois, and Abby Kelley Foster, of Massachusetts. All interested in the great and absorbing question

STATE CONVENTION.

The Pourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Brancoan, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of Oc-

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many religious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the increase of the slave trade, the strength and daring at-tempts of the Slave Power in the Federal Govern-

Seeking the emancipation of the enalayed, and the highest good of our common country, let the earnest friends of human rights, in obedience to the voice of God, of humanity and of patriotism, come together for a full and free discussion of the great questions now

before the people.

The friends of freedom in other States are invited to attend, and join in the deliberations of the Conven-

CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., E. H. HETWOOD of Boston, and H. FORD DOUGLASS of Chi-cago, Ill., eloquent champions of freedom, besides others in our own State, will address the meeting. The sessions of the Convention will open on Wednes day, at 10 o'clock, and continue through the two days In behalf of the State Committee,

J. M. COBURN, JEHIEL CLAFLIN, JAS. HUTCHINSON, JR., N. R. JOHNSTON.

MEETING OF THE PRIENDS OF HU MAN PROGRESS.—The sixth Yearly Meeting of the Priends of Human Progress will be held at Hemlool Hall, in Tucker's Grove, one mile west of Kerr's Corners, Eric Co., N. Y., on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September, 1860, to commence on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WALTER WOOD, JAMES A. F. VARNEY,

LEVI BROWN, ALONEO M. HAWLEY, LUCY W. HAWLEY, JOSEPH SINTON, PRUDENCE K. SINTON, PHESE M. VARNEY.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable Coun-Sept. 22d and 23d, commencing on Saturday, at 2, P. M. Ww. Lloyd Garrison, Charles L. Remond, E. H. Haywood and other speakers will be present. The friends of impartial liberty and the public gen-Committee

erally are cordially invited to attend.

Z. H. SMALL.
J. H. ROBBINS,
ELKANAH NICKERSON,
Arrangeme

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at the Friday, eve'g, Sept. 7 Sunday, " " 9 Port Byron, Rochester, Monday, " 10.
Tuesday, " 11.
Wednesday, " 12. Medina. Lockport, Buffalo, Also, in Erie, Pa., Thursday, " " 13. Barcelona, Priday, 16. WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on

The Mission of Anti-Sizery, in the Unitarian Church, at Naronsar, on Sunday evening next, Sept. 9th, at

F WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will lecture on the subject of Slavery at SERLDONVILLE, on Sunday, Sept. 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at West WERTHAM, on Peace, at half-past 10lock, P. M., on the same day.

CF HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Elis-worth, and other places in Maine, during September, and the first three Sundays in October. Address—Care Balla Manan, Boston, Mass.

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

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DINING-ROOM STOVES, with ovens, including the 'Beauty,' of new and chaste design, and in its operation entirely superior to any cast fron Parlor Oven Stove' ever introduced into this market. A large assortment of Office and Shop Stoves; Cast-

ings for the PROUTY & MEARS'S Stoves and Furnaces, &c. &c. Artifary date of m 156

WHOLESALE AND RETALL. January By's own of of

ALLEN S. WEEKS. 23 25 and 27 New Friend Street,

(Between Union and Hanover Streets,)

BOSTON. June 1-coptf

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS WIADACONVENTION. TANK IT

JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large octavo. This pamphlet contains the addresses and speeches of Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Mrs. E. L. Ross, Rev. Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. BLIZABETH JONES, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., Rev. SAMUEL LONG-PELLOW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. BERIAM GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 30 cents.
Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washing Boston, July 13th, 1860.

HENRY C. WRIGHT'S BOOKS MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: Firth Edi-THE UNWELCOME CHILD; or, the crime of

an undesired and unwelcome Maternity : Third Edition. 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;

Practice. By Henry C. Wright. [Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—PAUL.]. Price 25 cts... For sale by BELA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street. Steop. August 24.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, and continue FLYTZEN WEEKS. For Circulars, containing full information, please address either of the Principals.

WM. S. HAYWOOD, Principals.

WANTED.

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

J. LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., July 23, 1860.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

THE Fall 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 branches usually taught in our best schools and academies, 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. Tenchers 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 lifteen years of age, \$300.

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

References—Wm. L. Garrison: John Ayrea, Esq., West Newton; Rev. George Ellis, D. D., Chaslestown; Wm. Brigham, Esq., Boaton; Rev. S. J. May, Syracuse, N. Y.; Hev. James Walker, D. D., Cambridge; Mr. Richard Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. John Prenties, Baltimore, Mul.; Prof., Louis Agassiz, Cambridge.

Por further particulars, address
N. T. Allien, West Newton, Mess.

Aug. 17.

THE Fall Term will begin Wednesday, Sep-

From the Ladies' Wreath HAND IN HAND WITH ANGELS!

BY LUCY LABOUM. Hand in hand with angels, Through the world we go; Brighter eyes are on us Than we blind ones know : Tenderer voices cheer w Than we deaf will own; Mever, walking heavenward, Con we walk alone. Hand in hand with angels,

Some are out of sight. Leading us, unknowing, Into pathe of light, Some soft hands are covered From our mortal clasp, Soul in soul to hold us With a firmer grasp.

Hand in hand with angels. Some, alas ! are prone; ry wings, in falling, All earth-stained have grown Help them! though polluted And despised they lie; Weaker is your soaring

When they cease to fly.

Hand in hand with angels, Oft in menial guise, By the same straight pathway High and low must rise: If we drop the fingers, Toil-embrowned and worn, Then one link from heaven From our life is torn.

Hand in hand with angels, In the busy street, By the winter hearth-fires, Everywhere we meet-Though unpledged and songless, Birds of Paradise, Heaven looks on us daily Out of human eves.

Hand in hand with angels, Walking every day, How the chain may brighten, None of us can say; Yet it doubtless reaches From earth's lowest one To the loftiest seraph

Hand in hand with angels, "Tis a twisted chain, Winding heavenward, earthward, Up and down again. There's a painful jurring, There's a clank of doubt. If a heart grows heavy, . Or a heart's left out.

Standing near the Throne.

Hand in hand with angels, Blessed so to be: Melped are all the helpers. Who give light shall see : He who sids another. Blesses more than one Linking earth, he grapples To the great white Throne

Hand in hand with angels, Ever let us go: Clinging to the strong ones, Drawing up the slow: One electric love-stone, Thrilling all with fire, Soar we through vast ages, Higher-ever higher.

'I SHALL KNOW HER AGAIN. BY B. P. TAYLOR.

Oh, have you not seen, on some morning in June, When the flowers were in tears, and the forests in

When the billows of dawn broke bright on the air, On the breast of the brightest some star clinging

Forgetting to wane, and watching there yet? How you gazed on that vision of beauty awhile; How it wavered till won by the light of God's smile; H w it passed through the cortals of pearl like a bride; How it paled as it passed, and the morning star died ! The sky was all blushes, the earth was all bliss, And the prayer of your heart, 'Be my ending like

So my beautiful May passed away from life's even; So the blush of her being was blended with heaven; So the bird of my bosom fluttered up to the dawn-A window was open-my darling was gone! A truent from tears, from sorrow and sin-For the angel on watch took the wanderer in I But when I shall hear the new song that she sings, I shall know her again, notwithstanding her wings, By those eyes full of heaven, by the light on her hair, And the smile she wore here she will surely wear there!

UP, UP, AND BE STIRRING. Up, up, and be stirring ! there's much to be done; There's a fight to be fought, there's a field to be won 'I's a field that is guiltless of tears or of blood, That is fruitful of blessings, and potent for good. So, up and be stirring !

Up, up, and be stirring! The field it lies fallow; come, put in the seeds, And watch them, and tend them, and pluck up the weeds :

Then, trusting to Heaven for sunshine and rain Your love and your labor shall not be in vain. So, up and be stirring !. Up, up, and be stirring !

The mind is a fallow for good or for ill, And may turn to a desert or garden at will; It is shoked with the tures and the weeds that i

Or it brightens with verdure, and blooms like the rose Yes, up and be stirring!

Up, up, and be stirring ! Then educate! educate! now is the hour: Just now is the seed-time of glory and power: Oh! stay not, delay not—spread knowledge and light, And with these teach the wisdom to use them aright.

Yes, up and be stirring ! Up, up, and be stirring! Away with divisions ! like brothers combine In a labor so noble, a work so divine;

Give new life to the heart, with new light to the

Of the morally dead, and the mentally blind. Yes, up and be stirring. Up, up, and be stirring !

Reclaiming, reforming, are all very well; But the less they are needed, the better 't will tell ;
'The right we should medicine the ille we endure, But prevention, prevention, is better than cure?
So, up and be stirring!
Up, up, and be stirring!

Spite of failure, spits of denger, To all doubts and fears a stranger, Deabting, wavering, is bet sin

THE LIBERATOR

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. The power of a License-a Commission or Certific an Government—Great Excitem Clam Bake.

ROCKY POINT, (R. I.) Friday, Aug. 3, 1860. Dain Gannison: At 9 o'clock this morning, a party of several thousand left Providence in steamboats for this place, on a clam-bake pleasure excur-sion. Rocky Point is some twelve miles from Provilown Narraganestt Bay, in the township of Bristol, Warren, Newport and other places. About one hundred bushels of clams had been provided for this occasion—for chowder and baking. The place is fitted up to accommodate such parties. Here the Democrats gave Douglas a rousing clam-bake yesterday, and he made a speech here about squatter sovereignty; to get their votes to make him President.

We landed here about half-past 10, a great crowd All proceeded directly to the place in a grove fitted up for speaking—as our first object was to meet in a kind of off-hand, extemporized Convention. Some 2000 gathered around. A woman (Mrs. Spence) called the meeting to order, and made a telling speech that was received with deepest attention. I have seldom heard a speaker, man or woman, who has such power over a popular gathering. No Chairman or Secretary was appointed, and each one did what was right in his own eyes -and, on the whole, it was an assembly of law and order.

I offered the following resolution for the considers tion and adoption of the assembly :--

Whereas, man has no power to create or annul moral obligation; therefore,
Resolved, That whatever it is right to do with a
license, certificate, or commission from a human government, it is right to do without it; and whatever it is wrong to do without such a sanction, it is wrong to

I knew the wording of the resolution to be direct and unmistakable, and that the sentiment was a simple, a self-evident truth. I knew, too, that it was replete with revolution, and with treason and it was replete with revolution, and with treason and ter acquainted with the people of this department insurrection against much that is held most sacred of France, whom of all the French I most admire; among men. I knew that all governments and reamong men. I knew that all governments and religions of force, of violence and blood, base their existence, solely, on the assumption of the right to reistence, and the right to reistence, and the right to reistence, and the righ verse, at pleasure, every principle of justice and humanity-a sentiment the opposite of that enunciated a victim to the trenchery of the French Governin the resolution.

In sustaining the resolution, I asserted that civil, military and naval officers feel authorized to do, and do not hesitate to do, that, under the sanction of their license or commission, which they would not dare to do without it, and which they know would goon of Toussaint, first called 'L'Ouverture' by a consign them to a dungeon or a gallows, if they did o; that privateering, done under the sanction of a opening the ranks of the English soldiers with his letter of merque and reprisal, is counted just and hon-orable, but when done without such sanction, is origin, and forty-eight years a slave, he took adcounted piracy. Privateersmen are patriots and hecounted piracy. Privateersmen are patriots and hesubsequent hostilities between France and England,
roes, acting under a commission signed by the President, but, acting without this sanction, they are hung and himself President for life. Bonaparte, who as pirates.

Slave-hunters, slave-catchers, kidnappers, slavebreeders and slaveholders, being licensed by Congress, by the Supreme Court, by the President, and by the State Legislatures and Governors, are counted good citizens and Christians, and men of law and order; but if they commit these outrages without such a Leclere, his brother-in-law, and thirty thousand of license, they are condemned and punished as felons. To buy and sell men, women and children in Washington, with a license from the government, is counted an honorable and Christian calling; to do the same and his act on the coast of Africa and on the high seas, with- tired to the mountains, and resisted the invaders out such a license, is regarded and treated as piracy.

So a man and woman may live together as husband and wife, and become parents, merely because they are licensed by Church and State to do so, and have a certificate from a priest or a town-clerk; whereas, had they lived in that relation without such a sanction, they had been branded and punished as prostitutes, libertines and adulterers. However they may tutes, libertines and adulterers. However they may board of a ship, and sent him to France. After hate and loathe each other, no matter, they may brief confinement in the Temple at Paris, Napoleon live as husband and wife, and give existence to children, provided they have a license from a town-clerk he occupied, and to which I was now introduced, is to do so. A marriage certificate, duly signed and some twenty-five or thirty feet long, by, say, twelve scaled, in behalf of the town or State, instantly converts prostitution into purity, licentiousness into lovewere all of stone, and arched with stone overhead. liness, adultery into chastity! Such is the morality Near the ceiling, one end was pierced by a small of society, of Church and State, respecting the rela- | window which admitted what light and air the in

ail licenses to sell liquors and make drunkards, all laws authorizing slave-hunting and kidnapping, all was the following aris, which my guide forbade my declarations of war, authorizing theft, robbery and copying, as contrary to the orders of the comandant, murder, all licenses to practise prostitution, to abol- and ish marriage, and herd men and women together as brutes in concubinage, as in American Slavery-all these are based on the assumption that human governments have power to create or annul moral obligations at pleasure; and that every principle of justice and humanity may be reversed, and that what is piracy to-day may be made piety to-morrow, and what tial, gubernatorial, magisterial, or priestly pen!

The resolution was put, and carried by a great for a moment, I said, 'if they are immoral. If you have promised to hunt, catch and return fugitive slaves, or to help slaveholders put down their slaves as this upon the character of one of the bravest, that have arisen to gain their liberty, you are a murand, according to his opportunities, one of the most derer and a kidnapper the same as if you had made no such promise. If you have sworn to execute a law ir constitution in favor of slavery, it is your duty to rample them beneath your feet, the moment you see your true position."

Here a man came upon the platform, and in a most what it could quietly to poison the minds of all riolent and excited manner said. The resolution who made the pilgrimage to his tomb. I was after-rould abolish all marriage, break up all families, and wards satisfied by M. Girod that I did the French pen the door to universal licentiousness, anarchy and urder. He begged the meeting to reconsider their ote, and not allow the resolution to go out as an ex- given to the concierge. ression of their views and feelings. If they did, they sarriage. The mass of the people was greatly ex-

wited. Some questions were put to the speaker :- Do you old any thing is right or wrong because pronounced be so by James Buchanan, by Judge Taney, or by ongress?" 'No," said he, 'Do you think it would be ight for me to hold you or anybody as a slave, mereian and woman to live together as husband and wife nd become parents, merely because they had a license com the State to do so? 'No,' said he. 'Would it e prostitution for them to live thus, without love, nd merely because the State has licensed them so to ve? 'Yes,' said he. 'Is it right to practise prostution when it is licensed by the State and sanc-oned by the Church? 'Ir m,' said he. 'Then ou hold to legalized prostitution, do you?! 'Yes, I o,' said he, 'You think a man and woman had etter live in legalized adultery than to separate, after ney have once been govenanted together thus to live ? I do (said he) think they had better live in legaleed and baptized adultery, than to separate and break p their family relations by so doing.

This man but expressed the sentiments of the hurch and State, and of society generally. It is dmitted that it is practitution for a man and woman vive as husband and wife, and become parents, ithout the sanction of conjugal love; and yet they as urged to live in the proctitution merely because it is licensed by the Church and State.

olution was again put to the meeting, an uried, three to one. The reented and put to the m ation with any one; and, of course, no responsibility in the the North consent to the abolition of marriage and parentage among four millions of their fel-low-beings, and consign two millions of women to ion, merely because they think the Co tion and Union senction the deed! Our civil and military officers steal, rob, murder, and commit rap and rapine, without shame or remorae, merely because they are licensed by the government that employe them to commit these atrocities! How slavery, wa and politics have palsied and prostituted the mora

nature of the people of this nation !

The meeting adjourned, and all scattered to dine on chowder and baked clams. Every tongue was loosed, every heart stirred, to discuss the simple question Is it right for a man and woman to live as husban and wife, and become parents, merely because the State has licensed them to do so? Has a man a right to kidnep and enslave men, or to break a fellowbeing's neck, or choke him to death, merely because the State has licensed him to do so? Has a man a right to commit rape, because licensed to do it by Church and State? I have seldom seen 4000 people more thoroughly excited than I have to-day, in settling the question- Has man power to reverse, at pleasure, all the principles of justice and morality?" But chowder and clams suspended the excited discussion for a time. Soon we all scattered to our homes-at least those do who have homes to scatter to.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours, From the New York Independent.

AST DAYS OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE. BY JOHN BIGHTOW

Returning to Paris by way of Lausanne from a hurried trip to Geneva last winter, I took the some what unusual route over the mountains to Pontarlier. I wanted to get a view, if possible, of Mont from the hights of the Jura; Blane de Monnier, the 'Sophie' respondence, and where Toussaint L'Ouverture died, ment and the severity of an Alpine climate.

Crossing the court and passing along the gloom corridor of stone, I was next led to a door which, as vantage of the revolutionary troubles in France, and approved of the lead he took in saving the colony from the English, was solicited to approve the ac-tion of the Central Assembly which made him President. Toussaint's letter bore the following somewhat memorable but not altogether conciliatory su-perscription, 'The first of the blacks to the first of the whites.' Bonaparte's answer was taken out by the best troops in France, who issued a proclamaapprising the islanders that the Fren eral had been sent out as the first magistrate and captain-general of the colony. Toussaint bade him master defiance, set fire to the Cape, rewith such success that at the end of eight months, Napoleon's brother-in-law had but three thousand effective men out of the thirty thousand that had landed with him. Finding it impossible to conquer Toussaint, Leclero invited him to a conference, un-der the usual pledges for his safety, and when in his power, regardless of his own honor or that of his master, or of the nation so gravely compromised by his conduct, he hustled the too confiding negro on ordered him to the Fort de Joux. The room which tions of husband and wife, and of parent and child.

All civil, military and naval commissions, all letters of marque and reprisal, all marriage certificates itation. On the mantel over the fire-place was the lower half of a skull, most of the brain-cover haying been taken off, and resting on what remained a transcript of which, as for many other gratifving attentions, I was indebted to M. Girod, to se archeological and historical labors I have al ready made allusion :-

'Toussaint L'Ouverture, who effected the en franchisement of the negroes of his country, and in the day of his prosperity designated himself as the Bonaparte of St. Domingo, and who wrote to Napotruth to-day may be made a lie to-morrow, what is poleon, "The first of the blacks to the first of the whites," terminated his career in this casement of the piracy to-day may be made piety to-morrow, and what donjon of Fort de Joux. It is pretended that he an-is prestitution one hour may be turned into purity the swered an aid-de-camp of the First Consul, who came next—and all this by a mere scratch of a presiden-tial, gubernatorial, magisterial, or priestly pen! "Say to your master that I will die before he shall

know anything from me."
The Chef de Bataillon Amiot, commandant of the vote-only two voting against it. One cried out in Place du Fort de Joux, found him here in a corner of the audience—'Are we not bound to keep our promisthe audience—'Are we not bound to keep our promisthe sand compacts when once they are made?' Not
death, he declared that he had buried 15,000,000 in the mountains by slaves whom he had destroyed."

> I felt indignant at finding such a gross calumny remarkable men of his day, perpetrated by the auand when I was refused thority of the Government; permission to take a copy of it, my inference was that those who placed it there knew that it was one of those lies that would not bear ventilation, and therefore kept it from the public, but left it to do Government injustice, at least in one respect, for he assures me that no orders to prevent copies being made of the paper on the mantle, had ever been

It is a shame, however, for the government to vould all be branded as favoring the abolition of perpetuate such an absurd scandal upon the memory of saint, that he destroyed the slaves that helped him hide his treasures; for the story not only is sup-ported by no evidence, but it lacks the first element of plausibility. That he may have said that he had treasures buried in St. Domingo, and that he may have added, for the purpose of being sent back to find them, that there were no living witnesses of their burial, is not impossible; but it is preposterous ght for me to hold you or anybody as a slave, mere-y because I had a license from the State or nation to o so? 'No,' said he. 'Would it be right for a did, that he would have told of it, without any ap-

parent motive.

This story to the prejudice of 'the first of the blacks' is as unfounded as another which has been ourrent ever since Toussaint's death, and which is generally credited in Hayti now; that he was poisoned by the orders of Napoleon, or at least upon the supposition that his speedy demise would gratify the Emperor. Even supposing there was some motive for getting Toussaint more completely out of the way than he was, which is hardly credible, the circumstances of his death are not matters of conjecture or suspicion, but of public record, and experiences. circumstances of his death are not matters of conjecture or suspicion, but of public record, and exempt the authorities of that day from any other responsibility for his sudden death than naturally attaches to his treacherous arrest and removal in mid-winter from the climate of the tropics, in which he was born and had lived sixty years, to a bleak Alpine region, more noted than any other in France for the severity of its winters.

The day after his death, two physicians of Pontarlier made an official examination of his remains, and certified that he died of apoplexy and pleuro-poeumonia. Their certificate, or preces vertal, as it is termed, is filed among the archives of the Hotel de Ville in Pontariler, from whence M. Girod was kind enough to procure me a copy daly authoriticated,

nder the seal of the Mayoralty of Pontarlier.

Copy of the Minutes of the Post-morten Examina

We, the undersigned, Doctor in Medicine and Sur-geon of the city of Pontariler, pursuant to the invita-tion of citizen Amiot, Commandant of the Fort de Joux, and of Renaud, Justice of the Peace of the canton of Pontariler, have gone to the said Fort de what a canton of Pontariler, have gone to the said Fort de Joux, when, in their presence, we have proceeded to the opening and the examination of the body of the negro Toussaint L'Ouverture, prisoner, whose death yesterday we have verified.

A little mucus mixed with blood in the mouth and on the lips, the left latersi sinus, the vessels of the pia-mater corged with blood, serous effusion in the lateral ventriols, same side, the choroid pleurus inflitrated and strewed with hydatides, the pleurus adhering almost entirely to the substance of the lungs; sanguineous engorgement of the right lung, as well as of the pleura corresponding, but of a purulent nature in this viscora; a little fatty polypus in the right venticle of the heart, which otherwise was in a natural state; emaciation of the spiploon—pathological state of this membrane such as it presents after a long sickness. The atomach, the intestines, the liver, cat state of this memorane such as it presents after a long sickness. The stomach, the intestines, the liver, the spleen, the veins, the bladder, exhibited no alteration. In consequence, we declare that apoplexy, pleuro-pneumonia, are the causes of the death of Tous-

pleuro-pneumonia, are the causes of the death of Tous-saint L'Ouverture.

Made, and certified to be true, at the Fort de Joux, the 18th Terminal, An. XI. of the French Republic. (Signed,) TAVERNIER, Doctor of Medicine.

Certified to conform with the original by us, the un-ersigned Secretary of the Mayoralty of Pontarlier. Pontarlier, 5th December, 1859. JACQUIT. etc. (Signed,) Through the kindness of M. Girod, I was enabled

Surgeon Major GRESSET.

standing that he must not wear a General's uniform. The estimation in which their prisoner was held by the French Government, and the rigor of treatment to which they deemed it necessary to subject him, are revealed in the third letter from the Prefect of the Department to the Sub-Prefect at Pontarlier. The following extract from it might have been clipped, mutatis mutandis, from one of Governor Wise's heroic appeals to the chivalry of Virginia

against John Bro

The next letter, No. 4, was written immediately after receiving intelligence of Toussaint's death. In it the Perfect says:—

make an inventory, in the presence of the Commandant of Armes, of all the effects used by the prisoner, and sell them at auction to the highest bidder, after the customary notices. You will prepare a report of the sale for me, and remit the proceeds of it to the widow Benedict upon her receipt, deducting the sums due her for her supplies. From these documents and the other inclosed, o

which I will not trouble you with an analysis, it appears, if the facts are reported faithfully—

cheerless death, accepted the lesson of his life by New York, which he reached about 5 1-2 o'clock striking the chains off every slave held under a P. M. He left Boston with the following outfit;

over sixty-his constitution, used to the a sponge to keep the boat dry.

warmth of the tropics, could also a summarish of the tropics, could be addeduced by Mar. C. ...

3d. It appears that he was abundantly supplied the posed by Mar. C. ...

To the health of Mr. D. U. Martin, of Boston—the champion of vegetarian ocean navigation—may be ever be able to paddle his own wherry, and obtain a full supply of whortleberries and watermelons.

Drosident of the Empire Regatta and allow-presidents are supplied by Mr. D. U. Martin, of Boston—the champion of vegetarian ocean navigation—may be ever be able to paddle his own wherry, and obtain a full supply of whortleberries and watermelons. warmth of the tropics, could endure.

3d. It appears that he was abundantly supplied eccessities at an expense not exceeding two hundred

4th. That he had a servant for a while after his tions in reference to him, and in the absence of any special provision for the access to him of one of his own color, it is to be presumed that it was a French-

5th. That he was allowed to write and have some luxuries, such as nutmegs, sugar, bath, &c. These, I presume, came out of the four francs a day allowed him from the first for board, washing and

6th. It is apparent, unfortunately, suggests M. Girod, that the moderate sum of 128fr. 70c., which which place he returns home by cars.

the effects supplied by the Government brought The boat is a common but neat lapstreak wherry after only seven months' use, that his wardrobe was built of white cedar, and right white oak timber not probably supplied as it should have been for

7th. And finally, it appears that a woman was provided to keep his apartment in order.

The order forbidding Toussaint to see any one not attached to the service of the garrison seems to have

been unnecessarily rigorous, but it was probably aimed at Rigaud, Toussaint's ablest and most trusted aid in St. Domingo, who was captured very soon after his Chief, and sent to the Fort de Joux, where he remained until after Toussaint's death, when he was released. They never saw each other, though alceping so near together, after they separated in St. Domingo.

Upon the walls of Toussaint's apartment I was

surprised to find but one inscription from the hands of visitors; that was the name of Cataline Nau, a of an Assistant Secretary of State, in the Department of Foreign Affairs, under Soulouque, and who had the credit, which I do not doubt he deserves, of had the credit, which I do not doubt he deserves, of having written the telling and statesmanlike dispatches of the Haytian Government in reply to the agents sent out by Fillmore and the English and French Governments many years ago, to compel the Emperor to acknowledge the independence of the Spanish or eastern part of the island. M. Nau is probably the only Haytian who has ever made this pious pilgrimage to the prison and tomb of the most renowned of African statesmen. M. Nau, I understand, died within the last year, much regretted by his countrymen, whose interests he carefully watched and tended during his life.

Toussaint's remains, consigned to a grave under the prison and the carefully and the prison and the carefully watched and tended during his life.

for Albany, where he will ship his boat back to the purchaser here, whence he takes the care for Boston. As Martin is to proceed down the East river, around the Battery, up the North river to Albany, we may expect to hear that there will not only be a grand turn-out here, but that a perfect ovation will be given Mr. Martin at every landing, from Spuyten Duyvel creek to the Sturgeon metropolis.—New York World.

SLAVER CAPTURES.—On the 14th of August Capt.
Maffit, of the U. S. Steemer Crussder, captured a slave brig off Nuevitas. The brig had no papers, flag or name. She had a slave deck arranged, and there

Toussaint's remains, consigned to a grave under the Chapel of the fort, were discovered by a captain of engineers in 1850. The top of his skull, which had probably been sawed off at the time of the post-morten examination, and replaced, he deposited in the city library of Poutarlier, where it was shown me by M. Gired, and the rest of the head stands on the manufactures in the room where Toussian.

THE VEGETARIAN WHERRYMAN.

Captain D. U. Martin, the Beston wherryman from Boston to New York, had a grand ent given him, upon his arrival in the on the 24th ult., by Dr. R. T. Trall, of the Hygienic Institute. About fifty conductor of the Hygienic Institute. About mis-ladies and gentlemen eat down to a sumptuous re-past, strictly on the vegetarian principles; and for the benefit of those who perhaps have never known what such a remat consists of, we give the bill of

Stewed Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Graham Grackers, Stewed Pears, Corn Starch Jelly, Apple Pie, Rice Bread, Peaches. eath Apples, Corn to Tapioca Pudding, Rice I Green Gage Plums, Water Ice Water. ented a very pretty appearan

with their stores of ripe, luscious plums and peaches, piled up in lavish profusion on richly cut glass dishes, and immense watermelons overlooking all the smaller articles on the tables. Ample justice was done to all the good things on the table, and not a few seemed to think that a vegetarian dinner was decidedly a good thing.

Mr. Martin, in his remarks, said he was first in

duced to try the system of vegetarian living, by bearing Dr. Trall lecture upon the subject, when he was in New York three years ago, and was at that time troubled with the dyspepsia. For the last three months he had lived almost exclusively on fruit, and could do more work than any man ever had an occasion to hire. Experience had satis-fied him that it was the best food for both physical and mental effort. Nature, he considered, was the best instructor as to what was suitable for man. He had experienced great difficulty in getting fruit in its natural state, for, if he asked for berries, they were almost sure to add sugar to them, which he considered was bad. One object of his had been to demonstrate what a person could endure, living wholly on vegetable food. He said one reason why Through the kindness of M. Girod, I was enabled to derive from the archives of Pontarlier some farther particulars respecting Toussaint's condition and treatment during his confinement here, which seemed worthy of exhumation. They are embodied in documents, the originals of which I inspected, and of which I enclose to you copies.

The first simply acknowledges the notice cent to the Prefecture of the Department by the Subprefect, that Toussaint had arrived, and informs that functionary that the arrangements for the security of the prisoner are to be under the exclusive direction of the General in command of that division.

demonstrate what a person could endure, living wholly on vegetable food. He said one reason why regetable food. He said one reason why wholly on vegetable food. He said one reason why wholly on vegetable food. He said one reason why regetable food. He said one reason why should not present a sound of the speciment is so much cried down is that the followers of the specimens, because most people who try the system are able to show such poor of the system with broken-down constitutions; and it is but seldom that people in perfect health purchase. They do so not to preserve health, but to recover it.

Mr. Martin then proceeded to give an account of his voyage, as follows:—

'He left Boston on the Sth of August, at 2 clock P. M. and arrived at Plymouth at mid-

o'clock. P. M., and arrived at Plymouth at midof War had given orders that Toussaint should receive healthy and suitable food, and that he should be clothed suitably for the season, with the undergraph on the beach, with his oil-skin coat for a covered like that he should be clothed suitably for the season, with the undergraph on the State of the started to great the Careslept on the beach, with his oil-skin coat for a covering. On the 9th, he started to cross the Cape, but a dense fog set in, and he deemed it prudent to return, so he landed at Monument Point, where he slept on the beach again. On the 10th, he crosse ing Race Point, through a pretty rough sea, kept on down the east side until he came to Nauset Light. It was now midnight, and the first effort to land caused his boat to be partly swept by a roller. The darkness prevented him from distinguishing the kind of shore on which he was to venture with his 'I recommend you,' he writes, 'not to lose sight of this important object. If any man imprisoned for the rest of his days, whatever the degree of his guilt, did not appeal to our humanity, I would say that this person, who is known only by his repeated perfidy, murders, pillage, incendiarism, and the most frightful cruelties, did not deserve any. But whatever be the opinion we ought to entertain of him the orders of the Minister are precise. Towards to make the water. He finally left Namest on the 16th opinion we ought to entertain of him the orders of the Minister are precise. Toussaint must not see any person, nor must be be permitted to leave the chamber in which he is confined, under any pretext whatever. The guard of the fort should be set with the greatest exactness, and without the relaxation of water. On Friday he reached Wood's Hole, stop-vigilance. The General of Division only can modify ping for a short time at Falmouth. Here he made water water is a strain of the confined water. without being authorized by the Minister. The commandant must sleep at the fort, unless specially authorized to the contrary by his superiors. The supplies of the prisoner have been prescribed. They must not be exceeded upon any pretext. Every excess will be stricken off from the account.' naled him to a safe landing-place. Mr. Smith, the light-keeper, entertained him, and gave him a box of berries, which had been brought from New Bed-ford by a friend. He stopped here over Saturday, You will also please, on the receipt of this letter, and on Sunday morning, greatly refreshed, he emto go into this fashionable watering-place, as his wardrobe was not of the required cut to appear in society there, so he pushed, or rather pulled, on for Point Judith, and reached Stonington the same night, making the distance of about 60 miles,—the best day's performance during the trip. Lodging ashore, he dined luxuriously on apples; started as good as ppears, if the facts are reported faithfully—

1st. That Toussaint was guarded with unusual, New Haven, where he made some pleasing acquaintnot excessive, rigor, and that the view taken of ances, but found some uncongenial apples, which his character and career at that time by the War somewhat deranged his—constitution. On Wednes-Department, whose agent declared that if there day he crossed the Sound, out twenty-five miles, and the unfortunate, Toussaint was the exception, was with his overcoat, and slept soundly until morning. very different from that which is taken of him now. On waking, and feeling the need of a little exercise, by the world, and indeed by the French themselves, he decided to pull as far as Sand's Point, ten miles who, through the mouth of the most inspired of distance, to obtain an appetite. Here he breaktheir modern poets, have said of him, 'Cet homme fasted on apples and berries, laying in a moderate a,' and within fifty years after his size watermelon, and started on his last day's row to

Four quarts of whortleberries, six apples, one rub-2d. They show that he was not poisoned, but ber-coat, one shawl, one chart, and a catalogue of that he died in all probability of a disease contracted in consequence of his involuntary removal songster, to aid him in serenading the fishes, one to a colder and more intemperate climate than at tooth-brush, two pairs of hose, one opera-glass, and

Club, volunteered a few remarks, directed especially to the young men, in encouragement of the noble exercise of boating, and gracefully yielding the palm arrival; whether a negro or a Frenchman does not of boatmanship to Mr. Martin. And that was a appear. From the general character of the instruc- solid compliment, for Mr. Roberts pulls a lively oar himself, and is a popular judge at regattas.

Mr. Martin is a young man, about thirty-two years of age; he weighs about 155 pounds, and his height is about five feet ten inches. He is much bronzed from exposure to the weather, but is evidently in the enjoyment of first-rate health. The distance from Boston to New York, as traversed by Mr. Martin, is about 400 miles, which was accomplished in 80 hours of rowing, making 5 miles an hour. Mr. Martin proposes to row to Albany, from which place he returns home by cars.

copper fastened. She is sharp at both ends, 21 1-2 t long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 8 inch There are out-riggers for the oars, 5 feet wide. She has mabogany washboards, and a covering 3 inches high around an oval opening 5 feet fore and aft. Air-tight compartments at each end are provided, capable of sustaining the boat and one man when she is full of water.

THE LIONIZING OF MARTIN, THE BOSTON OARSMAN. -Martin, the distinguished vegetarian wherry voya-ger, will leave us to-day, for the City of Notions. He has sold his famous little boat to Mr. S. Roberts, the President of the Empire Regatta Club; and is, therefore, deprived of the pleasure of rowing it back again to Boston. The members of that Club, and some of the boatmen, are to make a demonstration man whom I remember to have met at Port au on the occasion of the departure of Martin. It will Prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of Gouvernment of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of Gouvernment of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of Gouvernment of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of Gouvernment of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the functions come off to-day, at 1 P. M., at the foot of the prince in 1854, where he discharged the prince in 1854, w erneur street, on the occasion of Martin's departure for Albany, where he will ship his boat back to the purchaser here, whence he takes the cars for Boston.

> SLAVER CAPTURED.—On the 14th of August Capt. Maffit, of the U. S. Steamer Crusader, captured a slave brig off Nucritas. The brig had no papers, flag or name. She had a slave deck arranged, and there There were pienty of muskets, pistols and outlasses on board. The crew was large, and was made up of ferocious desperadoes. It is presumed that the brig was fitted out to seize by force the first slaver that it met en route for Guba, and thus obtain as many negroes as she could stow away. The prize was sent to Key West in charge of Lieut. J. E. Jawett.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

FOR SALE EVERY WHERE

HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a

EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious This pleasant and valuable preparation has been as his pleasant and valuable preparation has been a for many years, by hundreds of the most disin guished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is

entirely different from all others. IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative?

We can answer this question by saying the ve have already seen persons who have derived beast

Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily, and told us of good results to either themselve or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis. St. Louis Press. St. Louis Presbyteries. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE given universal satisfaction, wherever it has bee used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a vay desirable article for the toilet.

sirable article for the toilet." Ch'n Wilness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Man MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronick.

Incomparably the best preparation we have the

All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. 8. A.4. LEN's as the Hair Restorer.' MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES IN taken its place at the head of all articles of the

Michigan Christian Herek Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy." Knozville Presbyterian Witnes

There never has been a prescription or remedy for There never has been a prescription or reactly for improving the hair, published in the Advent, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Aller's.

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like celer and appearance they cause the hair to assume its xarriar to the only way to have grey hair assume its xarriar routrieur colors, is to use that which will be force. ual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Alles's World's HAIR RESTORER will do this.' U. S. Journel

in these times, when every cosmetic is warranted a the greatest discovery of the present day, it are freshing to come across that which is what it are trans to be. A really excellent article is Mn. 8 A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES. AS EL S. sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a mea by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harnles, it being a chemical compound of ingredient cele-lated to facilitate the natural growth of his.'

Saturday Ecening Gazette, Boston,

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey er losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Him RESTORER a preparation that will speedly thange the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, re-sessing NONE OF THE HURNING QUALITIES OF A DIL-Phere is no Hair preparation, we believe, that his

acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Attay's WORLD's HAIR RESTORER. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and he never failed, in a single instance, to produce to never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprie-tor. Its sales are constant and Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most ap propriately the ' World's Hair Restorer. We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-

LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fally monstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciat-Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The

most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable." Weekly Visitor, Pranklin N. Y. From individual cases that have come under our own

observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly reommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform.
We therefore most cordially commend it to the zotice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOREE.-AS we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time

since, we met a lady whose appearance indicate that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some convention she spoke of her hair, informing us that two yes ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that he had feared that perfore then the whole would have turned or fallen eff. But our friend read the po pers, and acquainted herself with the various re es for decaying hair, and at length determ to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, sai applied it according to directions, and before a rea had passed, she assured us that she had as laxed ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that ir, the same neighborhood ther were other instances where the same happy as signal effect had been produced by applying Mr. S A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. Providence Daily Tribus

We are satisfied that the statements made in sin tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Han RESTORER are correct. Boston Olive Branch Its remarkable ***ecess is satisfactory evidence. Norfolk Argu.

Among the very few preparations that we drem de serving of mention, we are by no mean inclined to omit's Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hars Restricted.

RR. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made is a favor by scores and hundreds of the most respects ble persons. Raheay Advocate and Regular.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's air Restores is the

best preparation extant for the various diseases into store the hair and whiskers, however grey, to the natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigors ing, and beautifying the hair fully established, hosts of persons throughout the country, has let the manufacture of many worthless imitation which have been successfully palmed off in sums ous instances, upon the public as genuine. Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. possesses none of the burning, cautering power of the old dyes, but gives the hair a health, they appearance almost instantaneously. The Resent is easily applied, and will not stain the fact list. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try the with success. It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader

We might swell this list, but if not convinced We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as is the United States.

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

Canada. DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y. where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this

on which they make more roft. Write to Deel for circular, terms and information. Genuine is generally to the formation of Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of constant of the formation See next issue of this Paper for arreinfor or send to Depot for Circulars.