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The following gentlemen constitute the Finandal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- PRANCES JACKSON, ED-MEND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

doing. To this conviction the free States are to

perpetuated, if experience shall demo

- WILLIAM BILLERY CHANNING.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

VOL. XXX. NO. 37. BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 155.

SELECTIONS.

DR. CHEEVER AND AMERICAN SLAVERY. To the Editor of the London American :

Six,-Having attended the celebration of the trenty-sixth anniversary of Negro Emancipation in the English Colonies, at Spafields Chapel, on the evening of the 1st inst., and listened to the fanatio remarks of the celebrated Dr. Cheever, of New York, and the bickerings of others of the same absard school, I am desirous of saying a few words on the very important subject-the abolition of African slavery; and trust that you will allow me a short space in your very valuable paper. I am a Yankee, Mr. Editor, and also an abolitionist, in, I think, the true sense of the word; but I must say, that it makes me indignant to listen to such foolish arguments by American Abolitionists in England.
I nold that England took the only wise and just
course in the emancipation of her slaves—namely, by purchase; and any man that advocates the abohiton of slavery, without in some way remunerating the owner, is thoroughly dishonest. If I should call up in Lord Derby, and ask him to give up his stud of racers, because I thought racing was injuri-

ous to horse-flesh, would be not look upon me as either a madman or a fool? Most undoubtedly. If England, instead of extending the right hand of fellowship to Dr. Cheever and the Garrisonian school, would advocate some feasible scheme of enancipation that would be commercially just between man and man, it would be hailed with joy by all the good and true members of the Anti-Slavery party in America. England's influence is immense; and why, I would ask, should she not use it in adcating the same just mode of emuncipation she found to work so admirably in her own colonies? No scheme of abolition should succeed, unless-based upon true commercial principles. Why deal with he question or alarery in any other way than upon the principles of justice? Why ask your neighbor pereduce nimself and family to penury, because the tenure under which he holds the property inherited from his ancestors is deemed morally wrong? Will Dr. Cheever honestly answer such questions as Dr. Cheever says that the prejudice of the Amer-

icans against the negro arises from the worship of the almighty dollar. This I believe to be false. The explanation of Mr. Day, the colored gentleman who followed Dr. Cheever, that it was colorphobia, is much more to the point. This, and the unfitness of the negro to associate with the white race on terms of equality, owing to his inferiority, inherent lamess, and naturally filthy habits, is, no doubt, the real cause. If the God of nature has seen fit to clothe the negro in a livery of black, thereby proclaiming his inferiority, what right have we to spute his wisdom in so doing? Free the negroes bearrow, (and I say by all means let it be done as quick as possible.) and they will become the servants of the white man. What good, I would ask, have Dr. Cheever and all the followers of the Garrisonian school done to the negro? Have they lightened his task, or in an way checked the extension of slavery? Most certainly not. If they have been working henestly, and in the right way, in this good cause, why comes this failure, and why should year after year, by their insane denunciations? The admission of Dr. Cheever last Wednesday, when he said the hardest battles he had to fight was to keep down dissensions among themselves, spoke volumes. Does this not show conclusively that self-glorification is the principal object Dr. Cheerer and others of his class have in view in coming to England?

. By their works ye shall know them.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have already encroached too much on your valuable space, and, therefore, will close by earnestly soliciting all Englishmen who truly desire to abolish this evil-which is infinitely more the fault of our common ancestors than of th Americans-to repudiate this class of fanatics, and kindly lend their influence in the promotion of some practicable scheme of emancipation.

And the state of t

digal.

A YANKEE READER.

From the London American, Aug. 15. LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

We have received the following communication from George Thompson, Esq., the distinguished Anti-Slavery advocate, and formerly member of Parliament. We gave the communication of our Yankee Reader as it was received, without in any manner endorsing the sentiments therein expressed. We give Mr. Thompson's communication with the same qualification, reserving for a future

number some remarks that we design to make on

the subject of American Slavery :-To the Editor of the London American :

Sin,-I cannot but exceedingly admire the impar-tiality displayed by your journal in its last issue, which, on the same page, contains a report of the late meeting for the celebration of the abolition of British Colonial Slavery,—a letter from a * Yankee Reader,' full of ridicule and vituperation of his own illustrious countryman, Dr. Cheever: a highly eulogistic article, on the same gentleman, from the pen of the editor of the Morning Advertiser; and lastly, an article justly laudatory of the persevering and successful exertions of Mr. Thomas Clegg of Manchester, directed to the cultivation of cotton in Africa.

This is certainly an edifying exemplification of the excellent proverb, Audi alterom partem. Long may you continue to afford to men of clashing opinions the means of free utterance of their thoughts in your columns, and secure, while you do so, the merited support, both of the English and the American public

The only one of the insertions above enumerated apon which I desire that you should give me the opportunity of offering to your readers a few words of comment, is that of your 'Yankee Reader.'

This gentleman, in his simplicity and self-appro-ation, 'thinks' he is 'an Abolitionist in the true sense of the word, yet doesns it consistent with his haracter, as such, to use the language of the worst of negro-haters and the most determined of the up-holders of 'the wild and guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man.' I will pass, in order, through the sentences which compose his letter, and will cull a few of the flowers of rhetoric with which it is so plentifully strewed. Exempli gratia:—The splendid and logic-linked oration of the Rev. Dr. Cheever—of whom, with all his anti-slavery enthu-Cheever—of whom, with all his anti-slavery enthusiasm, the people of America are justly proud—is, in the judgment of your 'Yankee Reader,' nothing but a mass of 'fanatic remarks.' The other speeches, delivered at Spaffields Chapel, are described as belonging to the same 'absurd school.' We are then informed, that we may henceforth stand in awe, that the writer is actually 'indignant' when compelled, of his own accord, to 'listen to such foolish arguments by American abolitionists in England.' With regard to the negro, whose smancipation in the British Colonies has, in his own words, been 'found to work so admirably,' we are in the ame breath told that he is 'unfitted to associate

has, himself, 'proclaimed the inferiority of the no interpretation of an obscure text applicable to cirgro,' by clothing him in 'a livery of black,' will, cumstances which existed in a different state of the when identified, be looked upon with contempt, and shunned with abhorence, as the illiterate and manifement traducer of four-fifths of all the inhabitants the obligations of its followers to their fellow men in the wesset discognition of Gorgal Freedom. Iverof the globe, and the reckless blasphemer of the wisdom, goodness, and equity of God, who 'hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth.' Englishmen are 'solicited' to 'repudiate' such abolition 'fanatics' as appeared upon the platform of the 1st of August meeting. If this Yankee libeller of God and man had possessed the courage to utter at that meeting the sentiments be has written over a fictitious signature, be would speedily, and to his shame and confusion.' a unanimous resolution was come to that a liberal

scheme of emancipation, that would be 'commer-cially just between man and man, it would be ing to act as honorary secretary—for the purpose of bailed with joy by all the good and true members making arrangements for the holding, in the month of the Anti-Slavery party in America.' (Indeed! of October, of a general meeting upon the subject, then why do not the members of that party procomprising the leading ministers and influential lay pound some such scheme? And if not, why not?) members of churches of the metropolis. The Chairman expressed his affectionate feeling towards Dr. give them twenty-five hundred millions of dollars which he announced his determination to contribute these naturally filthy and inherently lazy beings, liberally. racing is 'injurious to horse-flesh.'

It is quite clear your Yankee correspondent pos-esses no faculty that will enable him to distinguish between a man and a horse, any more than he can distinguish lofty eloquence and unanswerable argution of his health, which has been greatly impaired ment, from 'fanatic remarks'; or, a God-fearing by his labors and his sufferings in his native land. abolitionist from a God-insulting negro-hater. To him, the crime of robbing a human being, created cations for the reverend gentleman may be addressed in the image of God, of his rights, and dooming his to Mr. George Thompson, No. 8, Clayton place, progeny to eternal slavery, by the diabolical statute, Kennington-road, S. nherited from pagan barbarism-Partus sequitur inherited from pagan barbarism—Partus seguitar ventrem—is the same as over-taxing the strength of a four-footed beast lawfully possessed. In his sight, the right of ownership in a slaveholder is equal to that of Lord Derby in the horses he has reared and trained for the race-course. A fit man this to school the British community, and criticiss the ary Society would seem to hold in respect the old speakers at the late meeting, and attempt to pass himself off as an abolitionist in the true sense of

Yerily, it is to such benighted men as your correspondent, that the message of Dr. Cheever is adthat document, the effect of which process upon his mind I trust will be, the discovery of one more self-evident truth, viz., that in his letter he has (happily anonymously) exposed himself to the pitiful scorn of every man not dead to all sense of natural justice, and all respect for the law of God.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

From a London paper. REV. DR. CHEEVER AND THE CHURCH

him the fierce persecution of the United States cottonooracy, as well as its dominant political parties. He explained the process of biblical investigation by which he had been brought to the conclusion that no slavery of any description had ever been divinely instituted or tolerated, either in the national code, the domestic economy, or the religious polity of the shades and even from the United States, and the letter of Jews; but that, on the contrary, it had been most expressly prohibited by Jehovah in every form, and under the most severe penalties; that in the New Testament Church it was an institution most employed. These tretts he had demonstered to the most childlen persons they every damaging to a most excellent institution. Meanwhile, no one could possibly imagine that the resolutions which have brought upon the committee stern rebukes from all parts of England, as well as from Canada, the domestic economy, or the religious polity of the sacretary which accompanied them to Vancouver's Island, were based on a correspondence which discovered no real difference of opinion between the committee to be the most childigh persons they every

with the white race on terms of equality, owing to his inferiority, inherent laziness, and naturally filthy habits.'

The writer of this vulgar and disgusting garbage may 'think' himself an abolitionist in the sense in which the word is employed by those with whom he fraternises when at home; but by the people of England, the man who speaks of the negro race as he has dared to do, and culminates his disgrace by stretching his offence beyond the race he so foully calumniates, by impiously affirming that the Infinite Father of all the families of the earth has, himself, 'proclaimed the inferiority of the neof the globe, and the reckless blasphemer of the in the present dispensation of Gospel freedom, love,

sentiments be has written over a fictitious signature, be would speedily, and to his shame and confusion, a unanimous resolution was come to that a liberal have discovered what 'class of fanatics' it is that Englishmen are accustomed to repudiate.

We are further admonished by this 'Yankee Reader,' that if we would advocate 'come feasible editor of the Patriot were nominated a preliminary scheme of emancipation' that would be 'commercially just between man and man it would be cipate them without compensation, (that is to say, Cheever, and his warm attachment to his course, to

of inferior stamp.) would be 'thoroughly dishonest, '—as unjust as to require the Earl of Derby to
be present at the autumnal meeting of the Congregive up his racing stud, on the alleged ground that
gational Union of England and Wales, which comences its sittings at Blackburn, Lancashire, on the 24th proximo, and which he has accepted.

The reverend gentleman left London for the Con-

We have been requested to state that any communi-

ary Society would seem to hold in respect the old proverb which says that a bad excuse is better than none.' They have acted upon it, with a vengeance, in the defence they have put forth of their conduct in the matter of the 'negro pew,' which it is still painfully manifest they sustained Mr. Macfe in setdressed. Before such men mouth about 'feasible ting up in the Mission Chapel at Victoria, British scheines,' let them learn what this scripture mean-Columbia, Of course, the committee do not ateth—'How much better then is a man than a sheep?' Let them attend to the voice which speak, eth to them from amidst the thunders of Sinal, they actually assert that Mr. Macfie sought to do no they actually assert that Mr. Macfie sought to do no 'Whose stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.'
They will then, if they love their friends, abandon the doctrine of compensation. Let your 'Yankee Reader' pass from the Word of God to the Declaration of American Independence, and before he again appears in print, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the first sentence of the second paragraph of that document, the effect of which propers in print, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the first sentence of the second paragraph of that document, the effect of which propers in print, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the first sentence of the second paragraph of that document, the effect of which propers in print, read, mark, learn, and inwardly the committee assert to be the substance of the information 'upon which their resolutions were based.
If this be indeed a correct rendering of the facts, why, in the name of wonder, was there any disagreement whatever between Mr. Clarke and Mr. Macfie? What did they appeal to the committee

for? And why did the committee pass any resolu-tions at all? If Mr. Macfie desired all worshippers, whether blacks or whites, to take such seats as they felt disposed,' and Mr. Clarke was for 'the promisenous attendance in public worship of blacks and whites,' they were both of one mind! It is A meeting of leading ministers and influential gentlemen, chiefly belonging to the Congregational fenomination, was held at Radley's Hotel, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking mentions. denomination, was held at Radley's Hotel, on Came to on the receipt of the letters from the two Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking measures agents of the society. It commences thus—'A to aid the noble and talented pastor of the Church of the Puritans in the contest he has for years been waging against the monster sin of his native land. The meeting was private, having been convened by with the colonists.' This resolution, and the exacticular signed by the Revs. T. Binney and T. planation now supplied, are wholly at variance. It James, being intended as preliminary to a more is not without good cause, therefore, that the Patriol public demonstration thereafter to be made upon advises the committee to publish the entire correthe subject. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel spondence, so that the Christian public of England, Morley, who having briefly stated the object of the and especially the supporters of the society, may b convention. Dr. Cheever rose, and gave a long and in a position to judge whether there are any special most interesting account of the rise and progress of circumstances in the case which remove it from the the difficulties which had occurred in his church—operation of the simple laws under which in its namely, which had their origin in the obligation present aspect, it appears to fall. If the correspondence which he felt himself placed as a minister of Christ to bear a faithful and persistent testimony lutions really bear out, in any degree, the construcor the American republic, and the soul-destroying themselves and to the society of which they are the him the fierce persecution of the United States cottonocracy, as well as its dominant political parties. The stranspired, will assuredly he seem that the process of hiblical investigations.

under the most severe penalties; that in the New Testament Church it was an institution most emphatically denounced. These traths he had demonstrated in his works, 'God against Slavery,' and the 'Gnilt of Slavery, and the Crime of Slaveholding, demonstrated from the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures,' the publication of which, as well as of numerous sermons and speeches upon other phases of the question in its moral and commercial aspects, had to do with, disagreeing about nothing, and appealing home without having anything to appeal about. In this perplexity, we go again to the subsequent correspondence which Mr. Clarke is censured by the committee for publishing, and ind the matter to be plain enough for the most simple person to comprehend; and it is confined within the narrow-set limits. Some of the white colonists did not like sitting side by side with the negro colonists; and, in deference to their feelings, Mr. Macfie was disposed to rail off the negroe. United States fashion. To this Mr. Clarke refused his consent; but, with much good sense, added, 'Let those whites who don't like to mingle with the blacks have a pew to the manderous statements made by—his pro-slavery assignments. At the conclusions were put to the reverend gentleman, with a view to clicit explanations upon the slanderous statements made by—his pro-slavery assignments. At the conclusions were put to the reverend gentleman, with a view to clicit explanations upon the slanderous statements made by—his pro-slavery assignments. At the conclusion of the same crime which prevails not only in the United States, but also in Canada, and eren ecclesiastical degratistion, viz., the social proceription of men and women on account of their voice.

The second to contend.' Was there ere such logic? The proceed to men and women on account of their voices. The process of the process

Nowhere, surely, except in a committee, or from the pen of a sceretary who felt that he had an indefensible case, and who was more anxious to justify or conceal a false step than to do homage to conscience and the truth. We hold it to be a ground of deep regret,—nay, of positive lamentation,—that at this time of day, the Colonial Missionary Society should, to say the least, in the words of the Patriot, have given a dismally uncertain sound on a subject on which the voice of the British Churches ought to ring like a clarion throughout the world. If there ever was a time when it behoved the people of England—and especially the Churches of the land—to assert the oneness of the human race, and to proclaim all purchased her tickets, she was not recognized as the the oneness of the human race, and to proclaim all purchased her tickets, she was not recognized as the that is involved in that glorious fact, it is the pres- Mrs. Putham who a few months ago had come from that is involved in that glorious fact, it is the present. We do earnestly hope, therefore, that a special meeting of the entire committee of the Colonial Moseomary Society, and of its leading supporters, will be forthwith called to consider the subject; and we trust that no false shame or desire to save the amour propre of the half-dozen individuals who have she would probably encounter difficulties on her lad the society extrave will present them from furnity.

following resolutions: 1. That this Committee Arabia from Queenstown, and of their actual treat-never have sanctioned, and never will sanction, in ment on board, no account has been received, al-churches wholly or in part sustained by the funds though there is reason to hope that nothing disagreeof the Colonial Missionary Society, the compulsory able has occurred. If so, it only shows that the separation in places of worship of the colored races previous difficulties were alike servile and imaginary. from the white population. 2. That on the receipt in the obstructions which occurred, there was noth-of letters from Vancouver's Island communicating ing but what a little moral firmness might have put the disagreement which had arisen between Messrs. down. This only renders them the more discreditaterference on the subjects in dispute; certain pointed questions, however, were sent to Mr. Macfie, under date of June 15th, (prior to the agitation of the
matter in the public press.) Equation of the
matter in the public press.) Equation of the
matter in the public press.) the preceding resolutions.

The Patriot, in commenting upon these resolu-

sure that this would be their unequivocal utterance peril of ever committing a similar transgression.

whenever it was required of them. The Committee

Glancing from yourself to the American authorigo on to inform the public that so far back as June ties in this country, I must now introduce the folgo on to inform the public that so lar once as only lies in this country, I must now introduce the lowing extract from a letter which has appeared in to ascertain how far he had transgressed in this matter. We regret that this was not stated as soon as Mrs. Putnam: the resolutions of the Canadian Congregational Union reached this country, as it would have almost procluded the necessity of further explanation, or celled at 24. Portland-place, the office of the American distribution had been taken hastily, were determined to set themselves right.

From the London Weekly Despatch. SIR,—You are an Englishman, I presume, by birth and in allegiance. The honorary addition to your name is an act of grace from English royalty; your packet agency renders you a public servant; your line of steamers is established under Governmental bounty and patronage; by this you have been enabled to enrich your line with larger steamers, and Massachusetts acknowledged my citizenship, and the fact of my having the passport was the proof of my citizenship. The secretary still refused to sign it, and said I ought to be satisfied with his refusal. During the conversation, I turned to my sister and waster and I have no doubt we can obtain passports which will take us to France." This remark called forth from this gentlemanly secretary this and the fact of my having the passport was the proof of my citizenship.

The secretary atill refused to sign it, and said I ought to be satisfied with his refusal. During the conversation, I turned to my sister and was a sign in the fact of my having the passport was the proof of my citizenship.

The secretary atill refused to sign it, and said I ought to be satisfied with his refusal. During the conversation, I turned to my sister and my secretary at the fact of my having the passport was the proof of my citizenship. TO SIR SAMUEL CUNARD, BART. by beating down the Collins' line to arrive at a sort reply—"If you do not cease this conversation, I will of monopoly which suspends, in your case, that have you put out of this house." Most earnestly free-trade principle which is the general policy of the country; and for all these contracts and boun-spirit of a country is, that will allow such treatment to the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit of a country is, that will allow such treatment to the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit of a country is the spirit of a country is that will allow such treatment to the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is and for all these contracts and boun-spirit which enables for millions of the country is a contract of t ice, the English nation pays in taxes, and to the inglish public therefore you are morally responsible. You are bound to respect their opinion; nor ought you to forget that there may be a yet further entorcement of such opinion in the arrangement of futore Ministries. We have a right to call you to account, and do call you to account, in relation to the
freatment of colored passengers, which treatment is
frepulsive to English feeling in the matter which I

America. It must submit to the national degrada-

repulsive to English feeling in the matter which I am about to state, and reflored dishonor apon any establishment bearing the Sogish national feels on the state of the state

led the society astray, will prevent them from frankly voyage back, in consequence of the prejudice of confessing that a grievous mistake has been commit. American passengers against persons of color, and ted, and from resolving that every false step shall be he would advise her to take her meals in a separate ted, and from resolving that every false step shall be retraced; so that, as far as practicable, the perils which impend over the operations of the society in the North American Colonies may be averted.

The Separation of Neoroes in a Mission Church.

The London Patriof publishes the following resolutions adopted by the Colonial Society's Committee:

The Committee having reason to apprehend that The Committee having reason to apprehend that American passengers is to do the yet dirtier work of other nations, and that in its most lamentable inminds of their constituents and the public, in reference to some recent occurrences in Vancouver's Christianity, civilization and humanity. Mrs. Putsland, deem it their duty to adopt and publish the nam and her party have returned to America in the

Clarke and Macfie on this and other matters, there ble. If shame can make your people do right, they were circumstances which naturally led to the desire to avoid, at that time, direct authoritative into shame in the face of both continents. But how

matter in the public press.) touching the arrangements adopted in his place of worship, on the re-ceipt of the reply to which the whole question will be reviewed and definitely settled, in harmony with that disgrace of this kind should not in future attach to the Cunard steamers. Frederick Donglass, the son of a white man, self-taught in his educational acquirements, admissible and worthy of ad-The Colonial Missionary Society have elsewhere officially repeated the declaration made by Mr. James of the recent meeting at Spafields chapel, that they would never lend any sanction to the separation of the colored and white races in places of worship with the c which they may be in connection. We were quite deemed the Cunard establishment from the least

asked to have it vised for the purpose of going to Paris. The secretary said I was not a citizen of the United States, and he could not sign it. I informed him that I was a citizen of Salom in the State of Massachu-setts, and Massachusetts acknowledged my citizenship, its citizens—the spirit which enslaves four millions of men and women, insults in this manner the free col-ored population of the Northern States.

um about to state, and reflects dishonor upon any tion. It must bear the monstrosity of such behavior stablishment bearing the English name and the in the accredited representative of one whose proteamp of English nationality.

country. Let them follow it in the abolition of sla very, and not only cease from hiring out their flag for a dollar to the slave dealing vessel, but from that home generation of slavery amongst themselves which is so foul and sickening. This is, no doubt, a portion of internal policy with which, as a foreign State, we have no concern beyond expressing our opinion. To that we have a right, and we use it without any fear of being gagged. It is right America should know what the world thinks of such doings, what Christianity thinks of them, what all that is good in heaven and earth must think of them, and what the English press is honest enough to say of them. But this only indirectly bears, and it does bear indirectly, on what I have to say to you, Sir Samuel Cunard. Whatever course you may take as a private individual, I protest against your committing, as a public servant, the English nation to any acquiescence towards, or subservices to the prejudice, criminality, and hypocrisy of which America stands accused and convicted. From that acquiescence and subserviency there is the full right to demand that the Cunard line shall, in inture, be perfectly free, and, in reference to it, perfectly irre-proachable. PUBLICOLA.

Mrs. Putnam, whose treament on board the Europa mail packet, on her passage to England from America, in November, 1859, was the subject of a correspondence with Sir Samuel Cunard, has written to her English friends that she and her party, during the whole passage to the United States, on her return voyage by the Arabia, were admitted to all the rights and privileges of first-class passengers, without opposition on the part of any one, even though slaveholders were on board, or any failure in that courteous treatment which was their due. She also speaks of the polite and kind atten-tion of some of her fellow-passengers. A London journal thereupon says: "It is possible, therefore, for the Directors of the Cunard Company so to instruct the captains of their vessels as to insure all persons the captains of their vessels as to insure all persons the full enjoyment of their purchased accommodations, while under their care, and to preserve the official flag of her Majesty's mail packets from being dishonored by subserviency to the unrightcous prejudice of foreigness.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE PER-SONAL LIBERTY BILL.

The Courier desires to produce the impression that the Republican party, if elevated to power, will not respect the Constitution of the United States, and that it will undertake aggressive measures against the institution of slavery in the States

where it is already established.

The chief reliance of the Courier is the enactnent by the Massachusetts Legislature of the 'Personal Liberty Act,' for the apparent purpose of em-barrassing the rendition of fugitive slaves under the act of Congress passed in the year 1850—and this 'Personal Liberty Act,' the Courier, undertakes to

make it appear, is a Republican measure.

The Courier makes an elaborate exhibition of the The Courier makes an ensource of the Personal mischievous purport and provisions of the Personal Liberty Act. This duty was early and better performed by Mr. R. A. Chapman, now Republican candidate for elector-at-large of President and Vice-President. It was early performed by ourselves, to the best of our ability, in articles in these columns. We need consume no space, therefore, in reply to the Courier, upon this head, although there are two or three points in the course of its argument which seem to us wrongly stated; but that is imputeful now

which seem to us now, by supplying links in the chain of evidence omitted by the Courier, that the 'Personal Liberty Act' in not a measure for

schich the Republican party is responsible.

1st. It is not pretended even by the Courier that the Legislature of 1855, by which the 'Personal Liberty Act' was passed, was a Republican Legislature. In fact, there was no Republican party at that time.
2d. The Legislature of 1858, however, which was

Republican Legislature, at the suggestion of Gov ernor Banks, Republican, passed an act repealing five whole sections of the Personal Liberty Act, and consistence sections of the Personal Liberty Act, and essentially modifying two others; thus obcitating some of its most offensive features. This is a point in the history of the legislation upon this subject which certainly deserves to be mentioned by writers who can devote to it as many columns as the editors of the Courier; but they are careful to avoid it, and make not the slightest allusion to it, even in their last article, which the reader might suppose would have been made complete, at least, in its statement of facts pertaining to the subject. What is left of the 'Personal Liberty Act,' is

would have been made complete, at least, in its statement of facts pertaining to the subject.

What is left of the 'Personal Liberty Act,' is simply an attempt to supply, in the process for the rendition of fugitive slaves, the trial by jury, for which the act of Congress makes no provision. We do not think very highly of attempting to patch United States laws by State authority; but we desire to remark, in passing, that Clay, Webster and Cass all thought that there ought to be a trial by jury in such cases. As Mr. Robert C. Winthrop very happily expressed it, 'The slaveholders may be content with the decision of a magistrate to say if the man is their slave; but we want a jury to say if he is n't our freeman.' It is by no means certain yet, that the omission of the trial by jury in the United States law is not a latal defect under the Constitution. Mr. William W. Story says in a note to the Life and Writings of Judge Story, that that eminent jurist remarked that this point as regards the law of 1793 was not considered by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose decision in the Prigg case he delivered; and Chief Justice Shaw expressly intimates that the point is worthy of consideration. The Courier would be pussed to find any decision of either tribunal sustaining the constitutionality of the omission of the trial by jury, while both courts plainly intimate doubte, and regard it as a point not yet raised.

3d. But the Courier is cager to show that the Legislature of 1859, which was a Republican Legislature, incorporated the 'Personal Liberty Act into the new revision of the general statutes.

The no doubt true that the Legislature of 1859 which was entrusted with the first consideration of the Republican party, this or any other part of the Republican party, this or any other part of the Republican party this or any other part of the Republican party this or any other part of the Remision, were several prominent Democrats of indisputable 'Edelity to the Constitution,' according to the most rigid constructi

sonal Liberty Act. from the General Statutes. No other member of the Committee, Democrat or Re-publican, thought it necessary. In the two Houses, afterwards, there was the same acquisscence in the law as it stood. In the Senate there was an 'old-line Whig,' or Democrat Senate there was an 'old-line Whig,' or Democrative believe, of precisely the Courier's school of politics—namely, Mr. T. P. Rich—a gentleman of the most estimable character, and sharing to the full, we dare say, the Courier's disapprobation of the 'Personal Liberty Act.' But he never indicated that he supposed the revision and consolidation of the statutes a proper occasion for undertaking alterations of the law, The same feelings were enter-tained, no doubt, by other members, without die terations of the law. The same feelings were entertained, no doubt, by other members, without distinction of party. It is well known that there
was a considerable number of respectable and influential members in opposition to the Republicans
in the Legislature of 1859.

Indeed, we do the editors of the Courier themselves the justice to suppose that if they had been
members of the Legislature upon whom devolved
the unwelcome and laborious task of enacting the
several code they would have done just what Mr.

revised code, they would have done just what Mr Dushing, Mr. Butler, Mr. Rich and the rest die with regard to this matter: they would have left it

with regard to this matter: they would have left it just where they found it.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Republicans in the Legislature of 1859 are no more responsible for the 'Personal Liberty Act.' because they left it where they found it among the laws, than are the Democrats in the same Legislature, who co-operated in every step of the proceeding, without moving or attempting any alteration. The charge of the Courier that the Republicans, by the enactment of the code in 1859, adopted the 'Personal Liberty Act.' as a Republican measure, thus falls to the Act' as a Republican measure, thus falls to the

ground.

4th. The Courier may no doubt allege, with truth that some prominent Republicans support and defend the 'Personal Liberty Act.' It is equally true, however, that other members of the Republi can party regard it as an unwise and unnecessary piece of legislation; it has never been adopted as a party measure; the Republicans claim no votes of the people by reason of it; and it will stand upon the statute book like any other measure which is not a party issue, just so long as the people, without distinction of party, wish to have it there and no on of party, wish to have it there, and no longer. We have already alluded to the mass one of Mr. R. A. Chapman of Springfield, who was one of the first to express in an able public communication the first to express in an able public communication the first to express in an able public communication. We have already alluded to the fact that his disapprobation of the enactment, is one of the electors for President and Vice-President, for whom the Massachusetts supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin are invited to rote; and since the Courier makes a direct appeal to the editors of this paper in the close of its article, we may perhaps be permitted to recur to a chapter in the legislative history of the State in which we had a part.

The 'Personal Liberty Act' was passed by the

Legislature of 1855, commonly known as the Know-Nothing Legislature. The Courier intimates, with good reason, that perhaps some 'excuse may be given for the original enactment, on account of popular excitement, or the difficulty of fracing an unobjectionable law, or want of time for proper examination. The Legislature of 1856, claiming to be a wiser body than its immediate predecessor, reviewed the whole subject. It happened in the course of proceedings that it fell to Mr. Charles Hale, one of the editors of this paper, then serving for the first time in the Legislature, of which he was (with one or two exceptions) youngest member, to manage a bill for THE TOTAL AND UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE WHOLE ACT. Incidental evidence to show with what sidelity he discharged this duty, what assistance he received, and what he failed to receive, in quarters where he had a right to expect it, it does ot now become the Daily Advertiser to produce, and for certain reasons it would not be convenient for the Courier to inquire. It is enough for us to say that the bill moved by Mr. Hale as an amendment prevailed, and in this shape (namely, simple, total, unconditional repeal of the Personal Liberty Act of 1855) it passed the ordinary stage of de-bate and contest in the House of Representatives by a majority of twenty.

This happened on the 22d of May, 1856. Only

the next day news came of the assault upon a Senator from Massachusetts, by a representative from South Carolina, in the very capitol of the United States. It was under the immediate influence of this most significant public event, that the representatives of the people of Massachusetts were invited to vote upon the engrossment of the bill to repeal the 'Personal Liberty Act.' The result, as might have been imagined, was the loss of the bill at this stage, in contradiction of two separate records in its favor upon previous contested stages. It was the act of Preston S. Brooks which rendered impossible the repeal, upon which the representatives had previously determined.

Those who had been most prominent in support of the repeal did not change their votes; but members generally said, in substance, 'This is no time for Massachusetts to flinch or yield;—perhaps our Legislature has gone too far in this act; so has the South Carolina Legislature gone too far in her nots for the imprisonment of free colored scannen, which palpably infringe upon the powers of the Federal Government; when South Carolina repeals those acts, when the general policy of slaveholding intol-grance ceases, then will be time for Massachusetts to review, and if need be to modify, her legislation possibly breathing too carnestly the spirit of liberty. Reasoning like this may not be sound, but we suspect it will prove practically conclusive. The shortest way, then, to expunge the Personal Liberty Act' from the statute-book of Massachusetts is to elect Abraham Lincoln President of the United States; for, with a national policy at Washington Just to every part of the country, none will contend that we need special guaranties for freedom in Mus-

ABOLITION PLOT IN CHEROKEE COUNTY. The Rusk (Ala.) Enquirer of the 11th gives the details of the discovery of the 'plot' in Cherokee county. The negroes on Mrs. Timmins's plantation became insubordinate; the overseer refused to correct them, and the Rusk police were called in. The separate confessions of the negroes were to the effect that on Sunday, 5th inst., they were to place poison in the wells and springs, and otherwise to adminis-ter it to the whites, to fire the dwellings and destroy the town, to get possession of all the arms and au-munition they could, and kill the men as they re-turned from the election.

The Enquirer says: 'Many negroes were impli-

cated in the plot, well known in the neighborhood, as well as several white men. All the negroes cor fessed that the plot had been in agitation for several months, and all stated they expected shortly to be free, and that they would be assisted by white men in large numbers, when the time came for them to act. This intended emeute was under the direction act. This intended emeute was under the direction and control of negroes, for the most part preachers, or who pretended to an extraordinary degree of piety, and who were generally the favorites of their masters; but from the disclosure made, although it appeared that all of the negroes in the county were fully aware of the plot, yet comparatively fow were willing to participate in it, and many tried to dissuade others from having anything to do with it. According to the confession of some, a meeting of the leaders was to have been held on Sunday last, a few miles west of this place, for the purpose of low miles west of this place, for the purpose making a more definite assignment of each to his part; but this meeting was happily frustrated by the discovery of the matter, and the arrest of the

chief conspirators.

The Committee of Vigilance have had an arduous daty to perform during the past week, as well as severe labor, but they have not concluded that any of the slaves implicated ought to receive the extreme punishment of death. The white men spoken of by the negroes as confidents, or rather leaders, do not reside among us; but the evidence against them is now the subject of scrutiny and de-liberation, by a committee of cool-headed, fearless

leave the country. He left—the last that heard of him was, that he was on Duck Cre Robertson county. We also leave that the Robertson county. We also learn that the same man was subsequently driven out of the Willow Springs neighborhood, for attempting to decoy away a negro woman belonging to Mr. Lemuel Bem.

Another Prof in Cheroker —The Houston Telegroph, of the 25th, says:—From Mr. Townsend, who arrived in this city from Robertson county yesterday evening, we learn that two men, named Broadwright, were hung in that county on Sunday evening last, near the Fails county line. Richard Broadwright has been for some years notorious as a horse thief, and has been tampering with slaves. The other was a nephew of Richard Broadwright. 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 ammunition had been found in their possession. ABOLITION PLOT IN CHEROKEE -The Hot

been lound in their possession. The Henderson Times of the 18th says, the Vigilance Committee have been busily engaged investi-gating the case of the two Herndons, who resided in Henderson, and were arrested on charges made by a pegress belonging to one of them, and who acknowledged to have fired the town, but insisted that her master urged her to do it, and stood by when she did it. One of the Herndons was discharged, and ordered to leave the State; the other remains i jail; the woman was convicted. The citizens are much excited as to the result of the investigation against Herndon.

The residence of Ben Wright, about eight miles from the town of Augusta, in Houston county, was entirely consumed by fire on the 13th inst. The incendiary proved to be a negro man named Simon, belonging to Mike Davis. He was arrested, and lodged in jail in Crockett to await trial before the

District Court. The Crockett Printer learns that Wm. Staten, one-legged schoolmaster, was hung at or near Ioni Post-office, on the 17th inst. The *Printer* says: His crime was tampering with negroes; his famili arity with them had long since brought suspicion upon him, and he has been repeatedly arrested to this offence. This time the evidence was broader, plainer, and of an ugly character; he had told everal negroes to go ahead—burn and steal all that they could, and although now about to leave a while he would not be far off to advise or counsel them. These and other like words and deeds made too strong a case. The people went after him, caught him about the river on the 15th, brought him back to the scene of his villanies, tried him, and on the 17th hung him to a limb.'—New Orleans Delta, Aug. 30.

FRIGHT IN GEORGIA.-The Columbus (Ga.) Su of the 29th ult., says :-

By a private letter from Upper Georgia, we learn that an insurrectionary plot had been discovered among the negroes in the vicinity of Dalton and Marietta, and great excitement was occasioned by

it, and still prevails.
The train from Dalton on the Western and A lantic road brought the intelligence that Sunday night was the time appointed to burn the town of Dalton, and destroy as many lives as possible. It was fortunately discovered in time, and thirty-six negroes were arrested, and confined in jail. They confessed that after destroying the town of Dalton, they were to go out into the little villages and vicinity, and accomplish all they could in the work of destruction. They intended on the succeeding day (Monday) to go in a body to the railroad, and, after taking possession of the train, to proceed down the road, stopping as long as they saw fit at each station, intending to reach Marietta in the night, where it was designed to pursue the work of killing and burning, and thence as far on the road as they were successful.

From Dalton to a few miles above Marietta, the people were under arms, and had adopted measures to protect the women and children. As soon as the train from Chattanooga reached Marietta, on Saturday morning, a meeting of the citizens was called, and a strong guard appointed, who were relieved by another on Sunday. The military companies turned out, and every precaution was taken.

'It is not thought that any of the negroes of

Marietta were concerned in it, though those arrested in Dalton say they expected to gain men and arms along the railrond as far as they went. They had quantities of arms in their possession, and white men instigated the plot, though none have yet been arrested, for want of sufficient proof.'

From the Selma (Ala.) Issue, August 31. THREATENED INSURRECTION.

The citizens of our town and vicinity have been in quite a state of excitement for some days past. Vague rumors of a contemplated insurrection, which had been floating around for some time

gan to assume a more tangible form.

Evidence that something of the kind had been mittee was organized and the work of investigation begun. A number of facts have been developed, tending to show that the rumors were by no means groundless. Two white men and some eight or ten negroes have been arrested, and are now confined in our county jail. The white men are to have a preliminary examination, commencing on this morning

P. S .- Wednesday 29th .- The jail was entered ast night, and one of the white men, known as Payne, but whose real name is Mahan, was taken out and hung to a shade-tree standing near the tan-yard, in full view of the jail. The coroner Lquest this morning, and the verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by hanging, at the hands of some party or parties un-

We learn that about three o'clock in the morning. a company waked the jailer up, representing that they had a negro to commit. The jailer struck a they had a negro to commit. The jailer struck a light and got the keys, the parties having a negro (or some one representing a negro) tied. As soon as the keys were produced the light was blown out, the jailer compelled to submit, and the prisoner dewas taken out by the parties. The jailer immediately gave the alarm, but it was too late to effect anything; they had hurried off, and no one could tell in what direction they had gone.

The jailer and sheriff did their duty as fully as in

Four negroes were arrested here last evening alledega, as accomplices in the general insurrectionary movement recently discovered at that place Eighteen men have been arrested there, and three dred more, it is said, are implicated, and will be taken into custody as soon as they can be appre-hended. A number at Montevallo and Childers burg, and in the surrounding country, are men-tioned by those already taken as engaged in the general plan. Our Town Council has taken the hole matter under advisement, and will no doubt adopt prompt measures for the protection of the community and the summary punishment of the

ABOLITION OUTRAGES IN TEXAS. Extract from a private letter dated Houston, Texas, Aug. 23d, 1860, to a friend in Hartford, Ct. :-

'Tell your Abolition friends to go on, and soon they will have the pleasure of seeing the negro re-duced to such a state of hopeless bondage that they may well pity them. I solemnly declare that tothe negro is not as free as he was two or five years ago; and why? Simply because his master has been goaded on to desperation by incendiary acts and speeches. Now be fears the negro, and acts and speeches. Now he fears the negro, and binds him down as you would a savage animal. One year ago, all was peace and quietness here. The negro was allowed to go out, to have dances and frolics; to-day, one dare not show his head after 9 o clock in the evening. Seven companies of patrols are organized, and guard the city each night. Sivian horse paired accur the country around. liberation, by a committee of cool-headed, fearless and correct men; and if circumstances warrant it, measures will be taken to compol the personal appearance of all implicated."

The Cameron Sentinet of the 11th mays: 'There was an added, in this country, last week, in consequence of the confession of one or two negroes whom the patrol had taken up and tramined, implicating a man by the name of Crawley. The negroe stated that he had endeavored to excite them to insurrection, and otherwise orded to excite them to insurrection, and otherwise advised them relative to their fiscing themselves. It is no hot, impetuous act, but cool, stern justice. It is the stopping of seemes that would make the Drusse and Robertson country, arrested, him and brought him had to Oddo. The Committee at once convened. Some were in favor of hanging, others of banishing. The rope was placed around his neck, and all was peace and quictness here. The negro was allowed to go out, to have dances and strength admitting of no denial. By no process of the measure will be taken to company in the neck and guard the city each night. Sixteen horse pared soour the country around. For two negroes whom the patrol had taken up and tramined, implicating a man by the name of Crawley. The negro was all quarter of the confession of the terrible scenes the proof may go to show. And so it is all over the country. Men are hung every day by the decision of planters, lawyers, judges, and ministers. It is no hot, impetuous act, but cool, stern justice. It is the stopping of seemes that would make the Drusse and Robertson country, around, the characteristic planters are the country with the abolitouists have had empty and content of the terrible scenes. It is the stopping of seemes that would make the Drusse and Robertson country, around, the characteristic planters are the confession.

We notice in the Scuthern mails further instances of the cause will be glad to know that he will lecture in that vicinity on intervening week days. We hope his sarrect and effici

ely strong up to the nearest tree. See Crockett Argus learns that three white

(one of whom was a pretended minister) and three regroes known to have been identified with the in surrectionary movement, were recently hung in Georgetown, Williamson county.

The citizens of Wood, Hopkins, Titus and Upshur counties demanded of the citizens of Upshur counties demanded of the citizens of Upshur county a man named Morrison, who had been lodged in jail for stealing a negro woman. After his detection in that crime, it was ascertained that he had been engaged in inciting their negroes to insurrection. He was surrendered and hung in the suborbe of Gilmer, in the presence of about five hundred persons.

Friday last, William Staton, of Anderson county, was tried by a jury, and found guilty of inciting the service population to rebellion, and to committing deeds of incendiarism. He was ordered to leave the county.

leave the county."
A letter from Clarkson says: 'Three abolitionists were hung in Gainsville, Cook county, (Templeton, Hensley and Kirk.) Tacse men, before they were hung, implicated fifteen other men belonging to an abolition conspiracy.'
The San Antonio Ledger, of the 20th, remarks:

We learn from the best authority that a wander-ing map-seller (lately in this city) has been trans-lated, near Columbus, to another sphere of action. A negro boy accompanied him in his permanen

suspension from earthly duties. The Galveston News says: 'The abolitionist, J E. Lemon, who recently was eccorted out of Wood county under orders to leave the State, it is reported, has been prevented by a material impediment from obeying instructions. We presume he climbed a tree, and hurt himself in coming down.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE PER-SONAL LIBERTY BILL.

In another column, under this head, we have copied an editorial article from the Boston Daily Advertiser, in reply to the Boston Courier, respecting the relation of the Republican party of Massachusetts to the Personal Liberty Bill. Some of the most significant admissions of that article, (the writer of which is Mr. Charles Hale,) we have placed in Italics, as they are deserving of special notice at the presen

The Personal Liberty Bill as originally passed, an as subsequently modified, made it not unlawful to hunt, claim and arrest persons in this Commonwealth on the charge of being fugitive slaves from the South but simply disregarded the Fugitive Slave Law so fa as to provide in every such case a jury trial, instead of allowing a venal slave commissioner to decide itthis being imperatively required by a due regard for the rights and safety of our free colored population, as, sgainst strolling bands of kidnappers. Yet, ever since its passage, the Courier, with bloodhound feroci ty, has continued to raise its hue-and-cry against it as though it were the acme of criminal legislation It is the special effort of the Daily Advertises

which, in this matter, is and always has been as bas and inhuman as the Courier) to disprove the very creditable charge of the Courier, that the Republican Party is to be held responsible for the passage of the Personal Liberty Bill; and, it must be confessed, its proofs are quite conclusive. It says that this Bill was passed by the 'Know-Nothing' Legislature; that, therefore, it was not a Republican measure, and has never since been adopted as such; that the Republicans claim no votes of the people by reason of t: that 'the Legislature of 1858, which was a Republican Legislature, at the suggestion of Gov. Banks, Republican, passed an act repealing five whole sections of the Bill, and essentially modifying two others, thus obviating some of its most offensive features'-&c., &c.

Mr. Hale, having thus relieved the party of the imputation of having done a decent and humane act, proceeds to exhibit his own zeal in behalf of slavehunting in this State, by unblushingly boasting that, in carrying through the House, by a majority of twenty, a bill for 'the total, unconditional repeal of talked of by various negroes, having been brought the Personal Liberty Act of 1855; but it was subec-before some of our most prominent citizens, a comquently defeated by the indignation created by the intelligence of the murderous assault upon Charles Summer by Preston S. Brooks. 'It was,' to quote his own words, the act of Preston S. Brooks which rendered impossible the repeal, upon which the representatives had previously determined' ! And so it is to the ruffianism of Preston S. Brooks, and not to the humanity or freedom-loving spirit of the Republican party, that Massachusetts owes her present Personal Liberty Act! What a humiliating confession! And the more so, because it is undoubtedly true!

Mr. Charles Hale, glorying in his shame, stand self-pilloried as a slave-hound, eager for the prey. We will endeavor not to forget him-and not to let the voters of Massachusetts forget him-whenever he shall again present himself as a candidate for office. Slave-hunting in the old Bay State is exactly to his taste. He wants no security to be thrown around the homes and persons of the colored citizens of Massachusetts. Let them, and all others, take their chance under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850! With consummate effrontery he says:- The shortest way, then, to expunge the Personal Liberty Act from the statute-book of Massachusetts F is to elect Abraham Lincoln President of the United States'! What a powerful incentive is here presented to labor upon information given by one of those in jail at for Mr. Lincoln's success! Even the Courier will henceforth be inexcusable if it refuse to become his partisan !

> Mr. Hale derives great comfort from the fact, that Mr. R. A. Chapman anticipated the Courier in performing 'the duty' (!) of exposing 'the mischievous purport and provisions of the Personal Liberty Act'; inasmuch as the aforesaid Mr. R. A. Chapman is now Republican candidate for elector at large of President and Vice President'! Shame to the Republican party that such is the fact I

> We go with Mr. Charles Hale for the repeal of the Personal Liberty Act as it now stands, but for a different purpose and with a very different motive. We wish to see substituted for it an Act, decreeing all slave-hunting in this State to be criminal and unlawful, and proclaiming freedom and protection to every panting fugitive from the Southern house of bondage. be the consequences what they may.

> For such an Act, the hearts and consciences of a large portion of the people of this State are yearning ; and having already twice demanded it by their multitudinous petitions, and been disappointed, they intend to ask once more with an emphasis and a strength admitting of no denial. By no process of

MOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AND PRACE SOCIETY, in Park Street Church, B. May 28, 1860. By SAMURD J. MAY, Syracuse New York. Boston: American Peace Society Chauncy Street, 1860.

Of the author of this Address It is, perhaps, su

ficient to say, that upon him falls the benediction of Jesus, *Blessed are the poace-makers.* His life has been conscirated to the performance of all good to the exemplification of the brightest examples, in the spirit of Him who went about doing good, and who came to seek and save the lost. The panegyric pestowed upon an ancient Iaraelite as fitly application:—In him there is no guile. His hea large as the necessities and demands of the human race; his benevolence an inexhaustible fountain; his seal equally pure and quepchless. Few have ever blended such social magnetism with such high mora elevation of character. A hallowed atmosphere is ever around him. As husband, father and friend worthy of all admiration; as teacher, lecturer, pastor, true to his highest convictions at whatever risk To him the cause of education is largely indebted for his efforts in its behalf; so is the temperance cause so is the anti-slavery cause, of which he was the earli est of the early in the field; and so, emphatically, is the cause of peace. At the very outset of his ministry, he perceived the utter incongruity of all war with primitive Christianity, and entered warmly into the peace-diffusing labors of the late venerable Noah Worcester, of sainted memory; and through the long period of more than thirty years, he has been unwearied in proclaiming the doctrine of human brotherhood, and enforcing the principles of peace.

At the delivery of this address, it was our privilege to be present, and we listened to it with unco mon gratification. But, though the place was Park Street Church, and though it was the anniversary of the American Peace Society, how thin was the attendance-a bundred or two, all told! We are glad to learn, therefore, that an unusually large edition of the Address has been published, a considerable pertion of it for gratuitous distribution. It will thus command a large audience, and be sure to do a good 'For scattered truth is never, never wasted.'

It begins by citing Dr. Browning's graphic description of the drendful concomitants of war-deserted towns, burning villages, murder, rape, pillage, commerce checked, harvests trampled, homesteads burned, virgins ravished, wives made widows, &c., &c. and it esrnestly elucidates and enforces the doctrine, that no cause however righteous, that no life however valuable, may wisely, safely, effectually be maintained or defended by violence, by bloodshed, by doing any harm to the erring, injurious party.' With great pertinency it sake, 'With what propriety, with what justice to the spirit and name of Jesus, can a nation call itself Christian, so long as it rejects or refuses to obey the peculiar, the distinctive principles of the Great Teacher?' Of course, there is neither propriety nor justice in such conduct; but, alas! the term Christian, in this corrupt age, is made to shield every kind of accomination, every variety of crime. War, slavery, the gallows, vindictive and cruel penalties, a selfish and haughty nationality, and governmental organizations based upon usurpation and brute force, and all openly defended as compatible with the Christian religion!

The war spirit is evidently on the increase in this country, and next to nothing seems to be doing directly for the promotion of peace. The continuance of slavery is sure to be followed by the sword, and from that hideous system spring all forms of violence tongues has been silenced and forgotten, history to curse and desolate the land. The elements are will reckon this great man one of the most powerfu rapidly combining for a civil and servile struggle, and illustrious spirits of the century in which he which, when once begun, will be attended with hor- lived; not inferior to many in native endowments rors too dreadful for the imagination to conceive. Oppression and peace are antagonistical elements, and. therefore, the more of oppression, the less of peace. Hence the duty and necessity of an uncompromising opposition to slavery on the part of those who claim to be enrolled in the ranks of peace. Let the axe of reform be laid at the root of that great tree of lust flinching servant.' The entire tribute is characterise and blood, and in its extirpation will be found the beginning of a peaceful era.

We think the Peace Society itself, in evading the columns, if we could find room. Anti-Slavery issue of the times, has been signally est obstacle existing to the achievement of that object. It is because of slavery that the army and navy are extending, that the war expenses of the governpeace, peace,' and refuse to arraign slavery as the embodiment and source of every thing warlike, is, week :surely, to daub with untempered mortar. With the emancipation of those in bondage will come the pos-The post of caseful times; but so long as they are tured at Richmond, after a hard tusele with the p voked and manacled as beasts, revenge will be kindling its fires, and robellion mustering its forces, and murder whetting its knives, and the land flowing with blood.

THE MODERN SCHOOL FOR THE ORGAN: A New, Progressive and Practical Method. In Three Parts. Part I. History and Description of the Organ, Ele-the Part II. Pedal Playing. Part III. Combination Music at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston: Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street.

This is a large and imposing volume, the typointeresting sketch of the history, structure and man-

secount for the omission of such grand old tunes as chester, &c., all which ought to be added in another chester, &c., all which ought to be analysed contents of the exclusion of several pieces in "the secular department," which Father Kamp erroneously thinks "will be found an interesting feature of this book." There is a violent incongruity in such a mixture. We have no objection to dancing per se, but dancing at a funeral is not in good taste. Butter is preferable without hair. So, for Father Kemp to conclude his Preface by saying, in reference to his collection, that he hopes "its solemn strains may produce that have been a superferable with death and the law of Moses punction, that he hopes "its solemn strains may produce a greater condemnation. We demand to know the tion, that he hopes 'its solomn strains may produce deep and lasting impressions; that their original power may yet he felt in stirring up souls to an active interdeep and lasting impressions; that their original power may yet be felt in stirring up souls to an active interest in hely things; and that we may take, from their soul-subduling sounds, that spirit of humility which hand of Christian fellowship?

so adorned the life of our Great Exemplar, preparing ntered,' sounds very much like cant, seeing that he ch like cant, seeing that he rom Camp, The Battle of Stonington, Revolutionary See, Within a Mile of Edinboro Town, &c. Truly, there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and it is here taken. Been such tunes as Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and the Marseilles Hymn, had better be omitted from the collection; for hough they are of an inspiring nature, yet the senti ments appended to them are clannish, defiant and war-exciting, and directly at variance with 'that epirit of humility' and universal love 'which so adorned the life of our Great Exemplar,' the Prince of Peace. We go, therefore, for the exclusion of all the 'scoular' pieces, and the addition of such as we have pointed out, thus making the work symmetrical and its moral influence strong and undiluted.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE. One hundred and forty-four Propositions, Theological, Moral, Historical, and Speculative; each proved Affirmatively and Negatively, by Quotations from Scripture, without Comment. Embodying most of the Palpable and Striking Self-Contradictions of the so-called Inspired Word of God. Second Edition New York: Published by A. J. Davis & Co., 274 Canal Street. 1860.

This is a pamphlet of 48 pages, 12mo. It is a internal exhibition of the utter absurdity of the dogma of plenary inspiration, showing as it does, at glance, the multitudinous self-contradictions of the Bible, which no ingenuity of interpretation can recon cile, excepting that which can prove white to b black, and black white. Some few of these can be easily harmonized, but the mass of them are incapable of reconciliation. As this pamphlet is calculated to injure nothing but blind tradition, religious credulity, unnersoning superstition, and all-prevailing bibliolatry, and to vindicate the authority of reason against theological dogmatism, we hope its circulation will be extensive, and are glad to see that a sec end edition has so soon been called for. Price 15 cts.

THE FRENCH STUDENT'S MONTHLY, No. I. P. W. Gengembre, Editor. Boston: Published by the Editor, Chapman Hall, School Street.

In undertaking the publication of this Monthly, (the appearance of which is very promising,) the Editor says his aim is to supply students with a continuous and systematic series of exercises calculated to keep pace with a regular French course, or to follow it; and to infuse into the study a sense of prac tical usefulness and reality. To persons studying slone, the Monthly will be the best substitute for the lessons of an experienced teacher. In fact, it will be a teacher, visiting them monthly, making out regular lessons for each week, giving the student all those living explanations and points not to be found in books, and carefully correcting their exercises. Single numbers, 20 cents. One copy for the scholastic year, (10 months,) \$1,50.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY AND SERVICES OF THE REV. THEODORE PARKER. From a Discourse pronounced in the Bulfinch Street Church, June 3, 1860. By William R. Alger. Boston: Walker, Wire & Co., 245 Washington Street.

Among the many excellent tributes that have been paid to the memory of Mr. Parker, no one has exceeded this in eloquent expression of thought, or in just appreciation of the departed. 'In a future and more favorable age, says Mr. Alger, with prophetic certainty, when the clamor of detraction has ceased, and the hubbub of envious and hateful first among his fellows in cultured acquisitions, second to few on earth in his indomitable devotedness to truth and humanity. . . In his death, truth loses a stalwart champion, humanity a brave friend, poverty and suffering a generous helper, his country an incorruptible patriot, the earthly providence of God an unby great simplicity of expression and beauty of utterance. We should like to publish it entire in our

Those commentators and divines who maintain that Onesimus was a fugitive slave whom Paul reare extending, that the war expenses of the govern- quired to return to his master, and who argue from ment are increasing at an alarming rate, that the this the Christian duty of returning runaway slaves spirit of violence is every where rampant. To preach under our Fugitive Slave Law, must be delighted with the following commentary on their doctrine, which we republish from our news columns of last

A slave belonging to Mr. Duval, of Petersburg licemen. He was handcuffed and placed on board the cars, and Mr. Duval left for home with him. Or leaving the cars, Mr. Duval put him in a buggy and drove toward home. On the way the negro managed to slip one of his handouffs, and commenced an as-sault on his master. A severe struggle, which lasted half an hour, was the consequence, and Mr. Duva was nearly overpowered, when a elergyman happened to approach, and lent his assistance in overpowering the negro. The latter was then bound with ropes mentary Instruction, Exercises, and Voluntaries in and spare reins, but the refractory slave snapped the all Styles of Playing the Organ (without Pedals). twine, and again made desperate resistance to the ef Part II. Pedal Playing. Part III. Combination forts to sublue him. At this crisis the elegyments of Stops, Voluntaries, and Pieces suited to all Occasions. By John Zundel, Organist and Director of had in her carriage, and with this the negro was bound beyond the possibility of escape, and taken safely home. Both Mr. Duval's and the negro's clothing was almost completely stripped from them, such had been the vigor and "miscellaneous" nature of the fight."

That is a poor doctrine of Christianity that can graphical execution of which is very creditable to the not be reduced to practice, and a scene like this is publishers. It contains nearly two hundred pages of the best test of the humanity and Christianity of music, giving every variety of style, prefaced by an the arguments urged in support of the Fugitive interesting aketch of the history, structure and man. Slave Law. Look these facts fairly in the face agement of the organ. The author flatters himself Here is a man that has been guilty of no crime bu agement of the organ. The author flatters himself there is a man that has been guilty of no crime but that he has made a complete work,—that in every department of organ playing, exercises for fingering, touch, combination of stops, pedal-playing, and voluntaries for different occasions, he has furnished ample last that dreadful fate is upon him; bound hand material, and neglected no opportunity of clearly examples. material, and neglected no opportunity of clearly explaining every difficulty in the way of the organ student. The whole forming the most comprehensive and efficient course of instruction for the organ extant.

and foot, he is delivered to his oid master, who will but glut his own revenge upon him, and then sell him into a more hopeless slavery. Despair gives a sudden energy to his will, and strength to his limbs. Struggling with his captor, he has already half retained his freedom, and in a few moments will have Oliver Ditson & Co. have also just published, in a escaped to the swamp, or the mountains, to follow neat form, 'Father Kemp's Old Folks' Concert the Negth Star to a place of safety. At this instant Tunes, 'as sung at over nine hundred concerts by his there approaches a minister of the Gospel of Christ, surpassingly excellent company, within the last five who doubtless is also a professor of the religious that years, in various sections of the country, and with her husband preaches. This Christian minister, marked success. It is estimated that not less than a whose sympathies should all be with the weak and willion of persons have listened to the market. million of persons have listened to the music thus the wronged, takes sides with the oppressor, and rendered. Very many persons will be glad to obtain these cherished tunes in this cheap and convenient well enough that this negro is not a thief nor a murtiple. They throw all modern church music into the chough that the meditates no crime against his massingly. shade. But the list is quite too meagre. We cannot ter, and that all his blows and struggles are but an account for the omission of such grand old tunes as a count for the omission of such grand old tunes as a count for the omission of such grand old tunes as a count for the omission of such grand old tunes as a count for the original form. Anherst, All Saints New, Brimdale, Corinth, Enfield, Ganges, Greenfield, Jordan, Montague, highway he helps to kidnap a fellow-man, and to him for ever of his inalienable right to liberty. Paradise, Tunbridge, Winchelsea, Winchelsea, Winchelsea, &c., all which ought to be added in another of cruelty and avariee, and to a state in which his use of muscle, and limb, and time, and thought, his

And yet this crime of man-stealing, to which is was a party, is but a logical result of the argument of those who insist that it is a Christian day to a statute, and that the obey every human statute, and that the example of Paul requires us to return the runaway slave to ha master.—New York Independent.

Is not the above, from the Independent, a groups pecimen or Authorized to the claims of the dam hearty opposition, as unitarious of the Positive Sin holder and to the requirement to many, a second Law, It also scenes, and Abolitionists against Independent. The Editor asks-suggesting the item Independent. The that the churches and the clergy would, of cours, &. own a supporter of the Fugitive Slave Law - Is the a church anywhere that will own him? Is there minister anywhere that will give him the hand of

The true answer to these questions is, that not on in ten of the churches called 'evangelical' through ont this country would recognize the act above quied as inconsistent with a Christian character in the as inconsistent in the minister, or as a reason for dissatisfaction with to in that relation; and not one in ten of the minutes in that retailed , throughout the country would on this account, even think of declining to recognize him as a brother in the Christian ministry! Sech

questions are not only disingenuous, but deceptive, But the Bditor further asks, valiantly stepping forward to brandish his pen against this obscur me unknown man _ . We demand to know the name, and the ecclesiastical relations, of this minister.'

Whatever his name, or his ecclesiastical relations. and as to the latter, he might with equal probability be Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Baptist or Methods since nine in ten of the ministers of each of the sects in Virginia would of course have done that ren thing—he has taken precisely the course which is praised, commended, and urged as a Christian day upon the American people, by Rev. Dr. Gudae Spring, so lately eulogized, and termed 'renerals' and Christian, by this very Editor of the late. pendent. He has also taken precisely the town which is commended and urged as a Christian day by Dr. South-Side Adams, for whose Christian thasacter the Independent has repeatedly volunteered in certificate!

Will the Independent tell us why it is wrong for this obscure Southern minister to do what its special favorites among Northern ministers declare is right and needful to be done? And, above all, why the clerical standing of the former should be ignoring ously forfeited for following instructions, the giring and urging of which, work no prejudice to the high reputation for devout, venerable and Christian cha racter enjoyed by the latter !- c. x. w.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE POR GOT.

MR. EDITOR,-The fidelity with which you be thirty years, have laid before this nation the wicked ness of slavery, and the pertinacity with which you have pointed to the only cure therefor, viz., immedia and unconditional emancipation, have created a street public sentiment in favor of freedom. While you has made thousands of converts to the radical principles of anti-slavery, but a small portion of these have me cented your views of the Constitution.

It is clear, I think, that most of the anti-three men of Massachusetts, and of New England, feel that they can rightfully avail themselves of the right of the elective franchise. If they have not visited the polls, it has been because the candidates offered for their suffrage have not been such as they could coscientiously support. It is to this class that I drive to appeal, and to urge them to use their united effects to secure the election of John A. Andarw as Gorernor of Massachusetts. He is a min every vir worthy their support. The heaviest charge which that concentration of malignity, the Boston Course, can bring sgainst him, is, that he is an Aboliticais, John Brown sympathizer. Said a speaker, at a recent Bell & Everett meeting, John A. Andrew is so werehearted and sympathetic that he is not fit to be Go. ernor!

We have denounced the conservative policy of the Republican party as unwise, and have repeatedly sid its leaders that the people of Massachusetts would support strong anti-slavery men, & the opportunity were offered them. Let us make our words tree. Even now, some of the timid ones are quaking in their shoes for fear they have gone too far. Let us prote to them that, when they go for Freedom, they cann go too far. If the citizens of Massachusetts would unite for Liberty, as the citizens of Virginia unite for Slavery, the party leaders, who are but the agent of the people, would not dare to nominate for office my other than tried anti-slavery men.

- I do not see how consistent Abelitionists on was

for Abraham Lincoln, who will not even agitate for the repeal of the Pugitive Slave Law; and for precisly a similar reason, I do not see how, if they believe voting to be right, they can refrain from voting for John A. Andrew. Let them form qubs in erery rilage and town in the State, to urge his election, to discuss his claims, and let it be made clear that the ground of this support is his fidelity to human right. his belief in the Golden Rule as the law of life ! scout and abhor that wicked doctrine of politics, the success is a duty,' but I accept the rule, that effet is a duty, and I hope that such an effort will be mis. during the approaching contest, as will give to John A. Andrew a majority far ahead of his ticket, and thus prove to the leaders the safety of relying upon the anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 10th, 1860.

REMARKS. We take it for granted that no one who intends to cast a vote at the approaching eletion, and who has a particle of anti-slavery feeling # sentiment in his breast, will tail to record it in farm of the election of John A. Andrew, Esq. Our correspondent does not see how consistent abolitisais can vote for Abraham Lincoln'; yet Mr. Andrew will vote for him, beyond a peradventure. It is inpossible to have consistent political action in the slaveholding Union. How consistent sholitionis can vote for any of the candidates, while they bear the U. S. Constitution as 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell,' we do not understand They should maintain their ground uncomprenising -tlet the dead bury their dead '-and labor for the earliest possible secession of the North from the South, and thus give a death-blow to the entire the system. For 'what concord hath Christ with Belal!' and how can two walk together, except they be agreed ?'-[Ed. Lib.

HENRY C. WRIGHT AND HIS RHOPS IBLAND RESCLUTIONS.

MR. GARRISON-I have read with respect and isterest the writings of our friend H. C. W. on Meriage and Parentage, and, in spite of some questions ble language contained in those writings, have alven regarded him with love and honor, as an advestra righteousness and purity in man and woman therefore read with amazement and regret the resi tion offered by him, as reported by himself, is the last Liberator, at a late Convention in Rhode Lines It stands as follows, and is stated to have been carried by the meeting, three to one :-

Whereas, man has no power to create or same moral obligation; therefore,
Resolved, That whatever it is right to do will be the state of the Jicense, certificate or commission from a huma for ernment, it is right to do without it; and whatern it to do without such a sanction, it is wrong to do without such a sanction, it is wrong to do with it.

The simple answer is, that man has not power is that he has been a sanction.

create the principles of moral obligation, but he is power to create the applications. For instance, ere man creates a moral obligation for himself every to he promises to do a certain act. And if he promi

not to do a certain act, he creates a moral of to abstain from it. This obligation may yield be higher sale obligation, so far as it goes. All organizations are founded on this distinction and especially the great type of all organizations, hu man law. The principle of organized society is the man is obligation created by mutual consent for the common safety. No act intrinsically wrong can be made right by law; but where on act is not intrinsically wrong, society may yet have the right to impose restrictions upon it for the general good, and it is our duty to submit to those restrictions.

For instance : 1. It is right for the proper officers to take charge of cattle suspected of pleuro-pneumonia, and thereby present contagion, provided they have a 'license, cerifficate, or commission from human government.' It would be a very dangerous liberty to allow the same men to do it without such authority.

2. I lose valuable property by theft. I apply to the police, and they search the house of a suspected ind, vidual, find the property, and restore it. I have no right to break into that man's house, and conduct the search muself.

A man and woman, loving each other, and wishing to become husband and wife, have a right to here together in that relation, on complying with a certain legal form. To live together in such manner without that form, is to commit a crime in the eye of the law, and in the judgment of the community. had supposed that such would be the judgment of Henry C. Wright also. But this resolution shows me that I am wrong in that estimate, unless I greatir misunderstand it. I hope I do.

This last application is the most important. All history shows that there have been men and women of pure character, who have been led by their theones into denying the importance of all external marnage ceremonies. But history shows, also, that these same men and women, if they have not been personally demoralized by their views, have been the innocent cause of terrible demoralization to others, and have forfested, by inevitable consequence, the best part of their influence among reformers. Nothing has more thoroughly proved the high moral tone pervading American radicals, than the fact that no man among us has ever set himself in opposition to the marriage institution, either theoretically or practically, without from that moment paralyzing his personal influence. I samestly hope that Henry C. Wright will pause betore he adds another to the number.

T. W. HIGGINSON. Worcester, Sept. 7, 1860.

LETTER TO HON. WABHINGTON HUNT.

Hon. W. Henr: Dear Sir,-I trouble you with a number of the Liberator, containing a letter of mine tovernor Seward. I likewise drop you a short note, I think the first letter I have attempted to write you since you were in Congress, on the great question that then, as now, and always will, so long as the cause remains, agitate the country. You seem but little changed in one respect, which I will name, but widely relative to other points. When slaveholders in Congress then, as now,

threatened distration, I said to you, frequently, 'Keep! we have open and let them out, if they really age in rather and want to go; that will test their sincerity. hart try to heep them. A slave State never was fairy in the Union, under the Constitution, which requires a "republican form of government for every State in it ; so tell them to come fully into it by conforming to the requirements of the organic law, by substituting republican governments for their despotisms, as we of the free States (all once slave) have done, or go entirely out of it; not stand at the threshhold, and bawl disunion.' 'No,' said you, as you suil say, 'that will never do; that would be disastreus indeed. Contemplate a group of petty States wasting their strength in intestine broils, exposed to foreign invasion without the power to repel it. Union! Union! above everything else, now and forever, come what may!' Sir, Union without liberty is a mockery not to be coveted.

1, too, am what I was on this question, only a little more so; and my present opinions, though probably of little consequence, you may find embodied in that

The Union, under present conditions, is a sham-s mere pretence-not worthy an attempt to uphold it. And even the sections are now divided, in so far as the ruling class at the South is concerned, in fact, if not in form; nor can we ever be united while slavery exists. As well attempt to unite oil and water, as Freedom and Slavery.

Yourself and all the Union-savers may labor to your heart's content, and at last take your labor for your pains. No use, Governor : all your efforts are labor lost. Better take it quietly ; let things take their drift, or retire from the field altogether. What cannot be cured must be endured. Slavery or the Union will, one of them, go down-perhaps both. The former is sure to, whether the latter does, yea or

Freedom is struggling for the mastery throughout the world! Suppose ye that the work will cease here till justice is established and right comes uppermost? Why should you be so tenacious to uphold human chattelhood-the traffic in human flesh? Do you, or can you not, comprehend the inflictions that are being suffered by our own six, and increasing millions of non-slaveholding white brethren in the hell of slavery? Have you no sympathy for these, if not for more immediate victims of the barbarous system? Even the soil itself on which it treads its iron heel is blighted and spoiled by the curse, which will take long years of patient industry under the stimulus and skill of free labor to reglaim. Can you see the whole 'sunny South' thus denuded, and the attempt a spread the withering blight over the virgin territories and through the land, without regret-even steady the black beast while he stalks on? You say that | the Republican party is sectional, and remark in your Lockport speech that it has no strength at the South. 'Is this true? Have C. M. Clay, H. R. Helper. Frank Blair, Wm. S. Bailey, and no small number it others, and would be hosts of them, could they enjoy what the fathers won for them, but for the barbarisms of slavery, no strength? Mr. Greeley tells you the truth on this point.

You desire to combine all the elements of opposition to defeat and break up the Republican party; and why? (You say, 'it has done its work, and consequently is outliving it.") Is it that slavery may run not, have free course, be triumphant, and be glorified all over the Republic? Break up the party, and momentary success might follow; but, mark me, friend Hunt, this would only be the signal for rallying s more radical, determined and intensely abolition party The march is onward, and yourself and the remaining 'old liners' may as well clear the track !

I venture to say that four-fifths, if not nine-tenthe of the rank and file of the present Republican party are emancipationists, (all Republicans are in the slave States,) and will go straight on, in spite of your no doubt honestly intended, but misdirected efforts, until slavery in these otherwise free and happy States shall be dead and buried-thus removing the disturbing element. So every Union-saver, negro-hater, slavery-lover, might as well don his weeds!

LOSS OF STEAMER LADY ELGIN.

300 PERSONS DROWNED!

CHICAGO, Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin was run into by a schooner off Waukegan at 2.36 this morning, and sunk in twenty minutes in three hundred

There were from 350 to 400 passengers on board including neveral military and fire companies, and Col. Lumsden of the New Orleans Picagune, and family, who are supposed to be lost. Only 80 or 90 are known to have been saved.

The schooner was going at the rate of eleven miles an hour. A steam tug has gone to the scene of disaster.

The Black Yagers, the Green Yagers and Rifles, and several fire companies of Milwaukie, who had been on a visit here, were on board the Lady Elgin. The books and papers of the steamer were all lost.

After the collision, the steamer floated south to

Winetka, where she sunk.

The Clerk makes the following statement: The
Lady Elgin left Chicago at 2.30, P. M., for Lake Superior. Among her passengers were the Union Guards of Milwaukie, composing a part of 250 excursionists from that city.

At about half-past 2 this morning, schooner Au-

gustz, of Oswego, came in collision with Lady Elgin when about ten miles from shore. The vessel struck the steamer at midships gangway on the larboard side. The two vessels separated immediately, and the Augusta drifted by in darkness.
At the moment of collision, there were music and

dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crash, all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sunk. I passed through the cabin; the ladies were pale, but silent. There was not a cry or shrick no sound but the rush of steam and the sound of the heavy sea. Whether they were fully aware of the danger, or whether their appalling situation rendered them speechless, I cannot tell.

A boat was lowered at once, with the design of go-

ing round on the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them, and we were powerless to manage the boat. We succeeded once in reaching the wheel, but were quickly drifted away, and thrown upon the beach at Winetka. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained thirteen persons, all of whom

The other boat had eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive, the others being drown-Before I left the steamer, the engine had coased to

work, the fires having been extinguished.

The force and direction of the wind were such that the boats and fragments of the wreck were driven up the lake, and would reach the shore in the vicinity of

As I stood upon the beach, hopelessly looking back upon the route through which we drifted, I could see ers prevails. There the dust of a number of our through the gray of the morning objects floating upon countrymen, cut off while far away from friends and the water, and sometimes, I thought, human beings struggling with the waves.
H. G. CAYRL, Clerk of Lady Elgin.

The following persons left the Tremont House last evening, and took passage on board the Lady Elgin:
F. A. Lumsden, wife, two children and servant, of
New Orleans; W. Garth and wife, Miss Anna Garth,
and Miss Amanda Garth, of Paris, Illinois; P. F. Hall and lady, of Aurora, Illinois; Mr. Senptelben, of the firm of Smith & Senptelben, S. C. Hana, Mr. Pearce, of the firm of Goodman & Pearce, Mrs. Barrow, and Isaac Kingsley, of Milwaukie; James Gosgove and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Kenosha, Wisconsin; Mr. Bond and two children, and James Bellows, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin; A. Buckingham, J. C. Pollard and lady, and Michael Gonegan and lady, of Milwaukie; Herbert Ingraham, Member of Parliament and proprietor of the London Illustrated News, and his son Herbert; Edward White, Fanny Burns and Charles Smith, of Chicago; George Morton, of might die, and not draw his last breath in the suffo-Superior City; Deputy U. S. Marshal of Wisconsin; cating air of Rome. Here he will rest peacefully and George E. Simuson of Jollet : Mr. Locke. of Shebovgan; Otto Severance and wife, Mr. Nickel and Mr. Phillips, of Milwaukie; John Horan, of Wisconsin.

None of the above named have yet been heard of. No accurate list or number of the persons on board can be given, but the following is estimated to be nearly correct:—Excursion party, 300; regular passengers, 50; steamer's crew, 35; of these, but 80 or 90

Captain Malott, of the schooner Augusta, states that when he first discovered the steamer's lights, both red and bright, he supposed her to be from a quarter to half a mile distant, and steering north-east. It was raining very hard at the time. We kept our vessel on her course, east by south, until we saw that steamer kept on her course with engine in full mo-tion; headed the Augusta around north, alongside the steamer, but they got separated in about a minute, when the Augusta fell in the trough of the sea, and her head gear, jibboom and stancheons were carried

We took in sail and cleared away anchor, supposing the vessel would fill. After clearing away the wreck, got up the foresail, and succeeded in getting before the wind, and stood for land. We lost sight of the steamer in five minutes after the collision

Mr. Beagman, the second mate of the Lady Elgin, states that at half-past 2 o'clock, a squall struck us; in five minutes after, saw lights of a vessel one point off port bow. I sang out, 'Hard a-port,' but the vessel seemed to pay no attention, and struck us just forward of the paddle-box on the larboard side, tearing off the wheel, and cutting through the guards into the cabin and hull. We were steering north-westby-west, a point to windward; our course was north-west. After striking us, the vessel hung for a moment, and then got clear. I went below to see what damage was done, and when I got back, the vessel was

When intelligence of the loss of the steamer reached Milwaukie yesterday, it spread like wild-fire throughout the city. The telegraph offices were thronged all day with relatives and friends of those on board, who manifested the greatest anxiety.

In the first ward of Milwaukie, it is said that there is scarcely a house or place of business that has not

lost some inmate or employee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10. Milwaukie is shrouded in mourning, and business is entirely suspended. The

reception of Senstor Seward is postponed.

The schooner Augusta is libeled for \$40,000, and has been taken in charge by the U.S. Marshal. Twenty-seven bodies have been recovered, among them that of Herbert Ingraham, member of the Brit

ish Parlisment.

Among the lost was William Harner of Philadel-

The Lady Elgin is insured for \$24,000.

Those who were saved speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt, John Wilson, Commander of e ill-fated boat. On board, he was all coolness and bravery, always neglecting himself and earing for the safety of the others. He was seen early this morning only a few rods from shore, standing upon a raft suronly a few rods from shore, standing upon a raft sur-rounded by several other rafts, encouraging and cheer-ing them, and advising them how to proceed. While in the very set of encouraging others, a heavy roller struck him, and washed him off the raft, in sight of the survivors and crowds on above. the survivors and crowds on shore.

William J. Redpath, formerly reporter of Kansas outrages for the New York Tribune, has recently arrived at Port-au-Prince, and presented to the Haytian government a plan for the overthrow of slavery in the United States. He is said to have promised to pro-United States. He is said to have promised to provide 2,000 men, if the Haytian government would furnish sufficient money to equip them and keep them in the field for six months; and to have declared that this number would be sufficient, with the accessions of which they are sure in their progress through the Southern States, to liberate every slave within the period mentioned. The Haytian government concluded it had enough to do to look out for Hayti, and did not care to be swallowed up by Uncle Sam. This statement is said to emanate from government officials at Hayti. Whether entitled to credence or not, we are unable to say.—New York Journal of Commerce.

higher one, if the act turns out to be wrong; but it TERRIBLE DISASTER ON LAKE MICHIGAN. THE PARKER DONATION TO THE BOSTON

At the regular meeting of the Boston Board of Aldermen, on Monday, Sept. 10, 1860, Mayor Lincoln in the chair-

The Committee on the Public Library, to whom was referred the letter of His Honor the Mayor, dated July 18, 1860, transmitting to the City Council a communication from the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, enclosing a copy of that portion of the will of the late Rev. Theodore Parker which refers to his valuable bequest of his own private library to the Public Library of the City of Boston, having attended thereto, reported the following order and

Ordered, That the City of Boston accept the mu-nificent bequest in the eighth item of the will of the late Rev. Theodore Parker for the purposes and to the uses, and upon the terms and conditions, and according to the desires therein expressed, and that a copy of this order, with a copy of said eighth item of said will be transmitted to the Trustees of the Public Library for the information and government of them and their successors in office for all time.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the City Council, the bequest to the city of Boston by the late Rev. Theodore Parker, of his private library, containing sixteen or seventeen thousand volumes o lected by himself for his own use, many of them rare and costly, and all of them valuable, deserves an especial tribute of gratitude and respect to his mem

Resolved, That in this bequest to the Public Library of the city of Boston, by one whose varied, ex-tensive and profound scholarship made him an authority, the City Council find weighty and convincing testimony to the utility of the Public Library, and to the claims it has upon the city government for the continuance of its liberality and fostering care, and upon the citizens for their generous support and con-

tributions to its increase.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be given to Mrs. Lydia D. Parker for the generous sur-render of all her right to the books under the will of her late husband; and in this act of hers, they recog-nize an intelligent and public-spirited liberality akin to that which prompted and perfected the munificent

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions and of the accompanying order be sent to the Executors of the will of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, and to Mrs. Lydia D. Parker, his widow.

The report was accepted, and the order and resolutions read and passed, and sent down for concurrence.

correspondent of the New York Times has the follow-ing relative to the grave of Theodore Parker:— The Protestant Cemetery, under the shade of Cypresa-trees and the gray old walls of Florence, is interesting to Americans as well as to pilgrims from other coun tries where the religion of Luther and other Reform home, has found its last ropose. The body of Theo-dore Parker lies in that hallowed inclosure. He was the last one buried, and probably the most illustrious of all who rest there. I remember to have heard a aforeigner-who knows our country well-say, when Theodore Parker died, "It seems to me that in his death, America has lost her most brilliant intellect."

THE TOMB OF THEODORE PARKER. The Florence

That there is truth in such an opinion, we are all in-clined to acknowledge. A simple and tasteful monument has just been put up at the grave. It bears THEODORE PARKER, Born at Lexington, Mass., United States of America, Aug. 24, 1810; Died at Fiorence, May 10, 1860.

Mr. Parker exerted all his remaining energies to reach Florence, so that in a purer atmosphere he well until, perhaps, some day, when the great warfare of which he was one of the greatest champions is ended, the city which he loved so well will claim his dust, and give it no unworthy burial.

HAVANA, 26th August. MORE ASIATICS AND NEGROES. The importation of Asiatic colonists has again been permitted, but with certain restrictions, which, if carried into effect, will curtail considerably the trade in coolies. Three French vessels have arrived this month, bringing nearly 1,000 Chinese, and the mortality on board has been 10 per cent. There are now two cargoes daily expected, and one of them, I am informed, has been sold at a high rate, al barrer, (all round,) sick and all.

Notwithstanding the considerable arrivals we have a collision was probable, when we put the helm hard up: struck the steamer two or three minutes afterwards, just above the paddle box on the port side; wards, just above the paddle box on the port side; market is still high, say 22 to 24 ounces, besides the \$4 monthly which is paid them. However, speculators buy up whole cargoes, and let them out to railway companies at the rate of \$17 up to \$254 month-ly, and I have seen several Chinese who have worked out their term, gaining as high as \$30 monthly. In the city they manage splendidly, especially as waiters

> vants, and still better in the segar manufactories. The slave trade is carried on in famous style. Two cargoes arrived in one day, to a Spanish house here in the beginning of the month, and the past week another cargo safely landed at Cabanos. The famous ing a nephew of his with a cargo from the coast of Africa, and I am informed that he will leave as soon as a reseel which is being prepared for him is soon slaver, Captain Dugenio Vinas, is here; he is expectas a vessel which is being prepared for him in a port of the United States arrives here. He is a determined

in private houses, as they are neat and attentive ser-

man. In one trip, two years ago, in the Lady Suffolk, he landed in safety 1,000 lingates.

The French bark Don Juan left this port about a week ago, cleared for Macao; and yesterday, the ship Clara Windsor cleared out for same port. The Wan-derer, and, perhaps, two or three others, will perhaps take the same direction .- Cor. of Charleston Mercury

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE. A singular slave case oc-curred last week in Philadelphia. Passmore Wil-liamson appeared on Monday before the Judges of the Sessions, and sued out a writ of habeas corpus for the release of a colored woman, named Sina, from alleged legal restraint as a slave by Wm. T. Conquest. All the survivors unite in praise of Captain John Wilson for his great bravery and daring. He was foremost in confronting danger, and earnest for the safety of the pascengers. He was drowned within one hundred feet of the shore.

Nearly 100 persons arrived within fifty yards of the beach, but were swept back by returning waves, and lost. as a resident of Pennsylvania, she was a free woman.

Up to 9 o'clock to-night, only 21 bodies have been If, however, she returned home, by the laws of Virrecovered, must of which are recognized by triends as those of residents of Milwaukie. the course to pursue, and in doing so she ought not to allow any one to influence her. Sina answered promptly that she preferred to go back with her master, as she would feel better contented on her native soil, and she was assured that she would be better off in the end. The case was therefore dismissed.

> THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE COLORED PROPLE or Canada.—An address of welcome and congratula-tion was presented to the Prince of Wales by the col-ored citizens, on H. R. H.'s arrival in Montreal. At a recent meeting of the colored people of Toronto, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously

Resolved, That appreciating, as we do, the visit of the Prince of Wales to this and other parts of the selves and those connected with us at large. Resolved, That as freemen we are willing to show

all classes in this noble Province, that we will not be behind them in coming forward to show our Queen's Representative, the Prince of Wales, all the loyalty

re can bestow.

Resolved, That if Her Majesty the Queen, from in vasion, or rebellion, or otherwise, should require the services of the colored inhabitants of the British Provinces, we will be ready to assist, with our fellow inhabitants, in maintaining the integrity of the Mother Country both at home and abroad.

THE MURDERED METHODIST CLERGYMAN IN TEXAS -The Albany Journal has the following in regard to one of the men recently murdered in Texas:-

starry-lover, might as well don his weeds!

You seem to regret the destruction of the Whigh a fair in party. We were both Whigs, and probably a fair index of the conflicting sentiments of its members on the slavery question, which was the cause of its distription. The same elements pervaded the Demo-tratic ranks. How could a party hold together, and act in harmony, with so widely conflicting views? It could not and ought not to try. Every man has hied to his own tent, his own company. This is right. Freedom and Slavery have grappled for a seath for an svil purpose. Mr. Redgath's name is James, I still remain, sir, your obedient servant,

I still remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Holley, N. Y., Aug., 1860. C. ROBINSON.

VERY TREATMEN.—The Southern Confederacy, the leading organ of Mr. Douglas in the State of Georgia, having been saked what the South ought to do in the event of Lincoln's election, says:—

'We answer this interrogatory by simply stating THAT THE SOUTH WILL NEVER PERMIT ABRAHAM LIN-COLN TO BE INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED COLN TO HE INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THIS IS THE DEFERMINATION OF ALL PAUTIES AT THE SOUTH! And let the consequences be what they may—whether the Polomae be trimsoned in human gore, and Pennsylvania Avenue is paved ten fathoms in depth with mangled bodies, or whether the last vestigs of liberty is swept from the face of the American continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitutional South, will never submit to such humiliation and describing the insurance of Abraham I in and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham Lin-

GOVERNOR WISE'S ADVICE. — A Mr. Murray of Texas has received a letter from Gov. Wise, which has been made public. It is in regard to the Abolition excitement in the lone star State. The Governor sees a revolution close at hand. This is his advice:—

Fight all invaders of your State, and hang all you can catch. It is time that the slave States were ready, for the revolution which is coming inevitably, with ders seize the power to disarm you.

Respectfully yours, HENRY A. WISE.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A LINCOLN MAN DOWN SOUTH. —A man in Vicksburg, Miss., expressed himself in favor of Mr. Lincoln. What happened to him is thus narrated by the Vicksburg Sun:—

. When last heard of, the Lincolnite who gave his opinions an airing so freely in our city on Monday, and who for so doing was sent adrift on the Mississip-pi river, after being well tarred, was about twenty is the only fit punishment for such incendiaries of evil.'

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Major A. C. Perry, a prominent politician in South Carolina, has written a letter, opposing a dissolution of the Union, merely because of the election of Lincoln. Hon. L. M. Keitt made a speech at Columbia, S. C., on the 21st ult., in which he urged dissolution without waiting for an overt act from the Republican Administration He said: 'If he could not get the whole South, then with as many of the Southern States as would go. If he could not get co-operation, then he was for South

EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA. emancipation scheme now in embryo in Western Virginia, which will develop itself in the course of the coming winter. The movement is to have for its leader 'a distinguished gentleman from Bastern Virginis, not regarded as particularly sound on the sla-very question for many years past.' The movement be instituted with reference to a change in the

VERMONT STATE ELECTION .- The Republican majority in Vermont is over 21,000. Not a Democrat great work of the has been elected to the Senate of Vermont and but American Slavery. few to the House. All the Republican candidates are elected to Congress by immense majorities over all.

The Breckinridge vote is only about one-sixth as large
as the Douglas vote, but both combined make but a
small minority of the vote of the State.

MAINE.-The annual State Election took place in Maine on Monday last, and, as in Vermont, has gone by an overwhelming vote for the Republican ticket.
The Republicans have elected every member of Congress, every member of the State Senate, and three-fourths of the House. Gov. Washburn's majority will be not less than 18,000! RECEPTION OF MR. GOVGH .- The public reception

of Mr. Gough by the ministers of Massachusetts, will take place at the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Monday evening, Sept. 17th. The address of welcome will be given by Rev. Dr. Kirk, pastor of the Mt. Vernon Church in this city, of which Mr. Gough is a mem-HAYTIEN SYMPATHY FOR JOHN BROWN. The state

ment which is going the rounds that only between two and three hundred dollars has been subscribed in Havti for the family of John Brown, it appears is a mistake. A late Haytien paper gives the amount of the subscription thus far as \$30,000, Haytien—equal to about \$2000 Spanish. The story has been started in England that Miss Prescott, author of 'Sir Rohan's Ghost,' wrote 'The Ebony Idol.' This is a slander on a gifted wo-

man, for the purpose of selling a work destitute of genius, in which the scenes are as absurd as the events are improbable.'-Boston Transcript. Gov. Banks goes to Chicago in a few days, to make arrangements for the removal of his family, and the assumption of his new duties. His family will remove thither early this fall, and the Governor will

pass at once from the State House in January, to the Illinois Central Railroad office in Chicago. The Cathedral Notre Dame, in Paris, has been robbed of jewels, ecclesiastical ornaments, &c., to the value of \$160,000. A question arises as to what possible use a church can have for so much wealth of jewelry. What possible use? Why, to make up for their lack of true riches—deeds of charity be-

stowed upon the poor and needy, to be sure.] A TERRIBLE ECHO .- One peculiarity of the great Victoria Tubular Bridge, at Montreal, over whose opening festivities the Prince of Wales presided, is the fearful echo inside. When a train passes through the tube, the sound reminds one more of pandemonium than any thing else. To describe it in mere words is impossible.

Three millions of cubic feet of masonry are in the Victoria Bridge! That is to say, if turned into linear measure, it would reach 510 miles, or as a solid, would form a pyramid 215 feet high, having a base of 215 feet square. These figures will give some idea of the solidity of the structure, and the warrant that exists for its endurance for all time.

PATRIARCHAL -At Alexandria, La., last week two negro slaves were arrested and whipped for the offence of hurrahing for Lincoln! The people fearing an insurrection, kept a constant patrol. What a ing an insurrection, kept a constant patrol. miserable way of living for both white and black!

A DUEL BETWEEN TWO BEOTREES-BOTH KILLED. -The Natchitoches Chronick of the 25th ult., records the following terrible tragedy: — A quarrel arose a few nights ago between two brothers named Longino, (William and Burril,) residing a few miles above Campte, when a proposition being made by one of them that they should fight it out immediately with double barreled shot guns, it was accepted by the other, and firing simultaneously, both of them were

Mo., transparencies and banners were exhibited with the following mottoes:— For President, A. S. Dug-las'— Nigism for Lincoln'— Deth to Isima.

LOST-ONE CENT REWARD.-Lost on the road be LOST—ONE CENT REWARD.—Lost on the road between Charleston and Baltimore, the National United Democratic party; was last seen running after a nigger. The stock in trade being hopelessly lost, the above reward will be paid by

JAMES BUGHAWAN,

CALER CUSHING,

BEN. F. BUTLER,

Assignees.

City, recently, on the Underground Railroad, on their way to Canada. They were conducted by a brother of Coppie, who was executed at Harper's Ferry for

lican was dead, damned and forgotten, and the worms had devoured their heart-strings, and were fighting for their eye-balls, and their children had squandered their estate, and the devil had got their souls.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH National Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

want of the term of the term

When the claim for Universal Liberty was first sade in our country, the best part of a life-time ago the work lay wholly in futurity. The idea and the principles of Human Rights were to be re-planted, the justice and necessity of their cause as against Slavery to be proved, the prevailing apathy to be broken the public mind to be awakened and enkindled, the insufficiency of a Church and State controlled by Slavery to compass Freedom to be demonstrated, the rerogression of the land towards barbarism under their way to be made manifest, and freedom of speech, of the press, and of a new specific association to be claimed and exercised as the only sufficient instrumentalities of progress.

This is the initiatory work that has been done, and by it, abundant opportunities of direct action have been rendered practicable. The WORK ITSELF, in a the purpose to take from them not only their personal property in negro slaves, but their political property it has been to make ready for it. The despotism is in this glad and glorious Union. Let neither class of rights be invaded; fight first, and don't let the invalidation of a true embassion. It thousand shapes, now lies before us, whose privilege industry, and the sacred fire of a true enthusiasm. It ! requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of self-control. It requires generous contributions of money. We trust that all these indispensable requisites are now, as ever, ready. We earnestly and cordially entreat all who love

our native land in sincerity, whether Europeans or Americans, to unite with us more numerously and more generously than ever to meet the demands of miles from here, slowly progressing towards New Orleans, in mid river. A stout cord and a strong limb country—new, indeed, in the history of the world. For when before has' it ever happened that Freedom has been sought from among a dominant people for a down-trodden one, on so grand a scale as this? We ask aid of Europeans, while we bid them observe that their freedom makes progress only in exact proportion as our slavery is brought into discredit. We ask aid of Americans; for where is the American to whom this Cause of ours is not the supreme inerest of the present hour as affording the only hope Carelina in the majesty of her own sovereignty, and in the exercise of her own right, alone and unaccompanied, taking care of her interests and safety, and marching out from beneath the yoke of a vulgar typolitical or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress. respondent of the New York Herald, writing from And the stronger the desire of their members to promote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so placed, to temporise and to compromise.

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

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

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING. L. MARIA CHILD. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT. SARAH P. ATKINSON, ELIZA ANDREW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, SARAH P. REMOND, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, ANNA SHAW GREENE, ELIZA APTHORP, MARY BLIZABETH SARGENT. MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

ENCOURAGING FACTS FOR COLORED PUPILS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the article in the Liberator of August 3d, on Colored Scholars in Boston Schools, should have been added the following :--

One colored boy-James C. Francis-has, after examination, been passed from the Phillips to the High School.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to note the fact, that on the 19th of April last, a colored pupil-Miss Julia A. Smith-graduated at the Charlestown High School.

A School Committee man volunteered to me the testimony, a few days since, that several colored children were among the best and brightest in his district. Boston, Sept. 10, 1860. W. C. N.

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

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

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 svowed 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 action upon them, the Convention adjourned to meet in the city of Worcester, at the call of the President and Chairman of the Business Committee.

In behalf of the Convention, In behalf of the Convention

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

STATE CONVENTION. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at BRADFORD, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of Oc-

tober next. The enslavement of four millions in our land, the

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many reliance probate, and it is found that Charles Follen of this city receives •£300 (about \$1500) to assist him in the difficulties he will have to contend with in his disinterested nevoscopy of the colored race. In addition to \$300,000 personal, she had several valuable real estates. She has bequesthed considerable sums to charitable purposes.

EF Rec. H. Clay Dean said, in a speech at Keokuk, lows, that the fame and memory of Washington would endure • long after every black-hearted Republican was dead, damned and forgotten, and the worms had devoured their heart strings, and were fighting for their eye-balls, and their children had equandered their estate, and the devil had got their souls.

on the 8th ult., at the deliberations of the Convention of the Con

ANNIVERSARY MEETING:

with the property of the prop

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALEM, Columbiana county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The need for a full attendance of the true and tried the need for a full attendance of the the and then at our annual gathering was never greater than new. In this, the year of quadrennial stultification and compromise, there comes a trumpet-call to every one who knows the Right, and knowing daras maintain it, to stand firm upon the rock of principle. Let Abolitionists manifest at least as much devotion to the cause of Humanity at rolling and the Parketing and the cause of the cause Humanity, as politicians do to Party. Is it unreasonable 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 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, BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING,-The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable County will be held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 22d and 23d, commencing on Saturday, at 2, P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND, B. H. Haywood and other speakers will be present. The friends of impartial liberty and the public generally are cordially invited to attend. Committee

Z. H. SMALL, J. H. ROBBINS, BLKANAH NICKERSON, Arrang

ture on the subject of Slavery at Shelbonville, on Sunday. Sept. 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at WEST WHENTHAM, on Peace, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., on the same day.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will lec-

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

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Dover, N. H., Sunday, Sept. 30; and at Milford, Mass., Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 14.

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

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE. ONE HUNDRED AND PORTY-FOUR PER-O positions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved authoritatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture, without comment; em-bodying most of the palpable and striking self-con-tradictions of the so-called inspired Word of God. Second edition. Price 15 cents, post-paid. Eight A. J. DAVIS & CO.,

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BOSTON, MASS. WEST NEWTON

English and Classical School. HE Pall Term will begin Wednesday, Sep 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 pfinciples strictly Physiological and Moral, where the formation of character, of habits and manners, will have equal consideration with the acquisition of literature and science. Teachers of the

acquisition of literature and science. Teachers of the highest reputation are employed.

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

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

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

For further particulars, address

N. T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass, Aug. 17.

Aug. 17-11 2000 - 47-11-12 11-12-14 2000 3

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, FASHIONABLY ENGRAVED BY

E. A. TEULON, 1491-2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

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WEDDING CAKE BOXES, new styles.
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IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madem O TRAUX) would inform her kind and liberal y rons and the public, that she has removed to Washington st., and 20 West st.; where will be for her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either is cut of town.

Boston, May 1, 1860.

It may be Milton, on his scraph wing, Souring to heights of grandeur yet untrod; Now deep where horrid shapes of darkness cling, Now lost in splendor at the feet of God; Girt with the terror of avenging skies, Or wrant in dreams of infant Paradise.

It may be Spenser, with his misty shades, Where forms of beauty wondrous tales rehearse, With breezy vistas, and with cool areades Opening forever in his antique verse It may be Chaucer, with his drink divine, His Tabard old, and Pilgrims twenty-nine.

Perchance I linger with the mighty Three Of glorious Greece, that morning land of song, Who hared the fearful front of Tragedy. And soured to fame on pinions broad and strong; Or watch, beneath the Trojan ramparts proud, The dim hosts gathering like a thunder cloud. No rust of time can sully Quixote's mail,

In wonted rest his lance securely lies; Still is the faithful Sancho stout and hale, Forever wide his wonder-stricken eves : And Rosinante, bare and spectral steed, Still throws gaunt shadows o'er their every deed. Still can I robe me in the old delights Of Caliph splendid, and of Genii grim, The star-wealth of Arabia's thousand nights,

By streams of silver, and through golden sands; Still hear the storms of Camoens burst and swell, His sens of vengeance raging wild and wide; Or wander by the glimmering fires of hell, With dresming Dante and his spirit guide; Loiter in Petrarch's green, melodious grove,

Shining till every other light grows dim ;

Wander away in broad, voluptuous lands,

Or hang with Tasso o'er his hopeless love.

What then to me is all your sparkling dance, Wine-purpled banquet, or vain Fashion's blaze, Thus roaming through the realms of rich Romance Old Bookworld, and its wealth of royal days, Porever with three brave and brilliant ones That fill Time's channel like a stream of suns!

From an English paper.

THE AMERICAN SLAVE OWNER'S HYMN Thou, that in making all mankind, To each his color gave; O hear my prayer, but do not mind The cry of my black slave: With patience all my faults regard, Forgiving and benign, And be not on Thy servant hard, Though I'm severe with mine.

The mercy that I do not show, Do Thou extend to me, Deliver me from pain and woe, Inhuman though I be; Withhold Thy rod and spare my back, Another's whilst I smite; .For they who feel my scourge are black-And Thou hast made me white.

Preserve unto me, Pather mild, My kindred dear as life : Parent although I part from child, And sunder man and wife : My own from me forbear to take; Whilst negroes pray in vain I'd spare them theirs for Thy sweet sake, Nor rend their hearts in twain.

I do Thine, image spiteful scorn : But that do Thou forget. Because it was with thick line born And carved by Thee in jet. With chains I load their dusky form With stripes that figure score, But keep Thou still my body warm With raiment, I implore.

For, looking to my neighbor's dye, And not to Thy decree. Albeit I treat him as I Would not have men treat me: With awe thy glory I proclaim, In torment whilst he cries, Shake head whene'er I breathe Thy name, And always turn up oyes.

Thy worship ever I attend With sad and solemn brow, And lowly in devotion bend, With serious face, as now. Then grant me long to live and thrive, And let Thy pity save, (Though I have negroes burn'd alive,) My soul beyond the grave. .

> From the Herald of Progress. THE WAIL OF BATTLE. BY MARY P. DAVIS.

War, war, war! Who hath proclaimed it? Who hath sustained it? Bloody and bleak is the field of its strife! Mother, and sister, and daughter, and wife, Badly have named it Grave of their glory, their pride, and their life !

Down, down, down! Fathers and brothers, Husbands and lovers, Streaming with goes in the fierce battle fell : Chastly and gaunt in the ghost-haunted dell-Lost to all others, Silent forever, the brave-hearted dwell.

Dark, dark, dark ! Over them waving. Gloomily waving, War's crimson banner now cleaveth the air ! Kneeling beneath it the young and the fair, Blank horror braving,

Seek for the lost and the beautiful there! Woe, woe, woe! Orphans are wailing; Banners are trailing : Shrieks rend the air with the trumpet's wild peal Mosnings resound with the clashing of steel; Brave hearts are failing-Crushed 'neath the tread of the conqueror's heel-Haste | haste | haste ! Scraph or Spirit-All who inherit Freedom and pesso in the land of the blestthe mad passions that surge in man's bra Till war's wild spirit, Gory and grim, is forever at rest.

Bear the burden of the present,

THE LIBERATOR.

WHITE SLAVERY. No language can be strong enough to co the principle which would attempt to establish false and antagonistic a relation as must nece master and slave. Its tendency is allharmful to both parties. It encumbers the one with sider the causes and tendency of population fro obstacles which destroy all hopes of social or political elevation. It gives to the other irresponsible power, and tends naturally to create a tyrannical and selfish nature. This is not only true as it has ever existed under recognised and legal forms, but it is also true of other less tangible and unrecognized forms of slavery which exist to so slarming a degree to-day in all our great commercial cities and large towns. We mean that elavery speciously and hypocritically passing under the name of freedom, which originates in and grows upon that lack of proper relation which should exist between capital and labor.

In a late number, we endeavored, as briefly as we engenous profits piled, one after another, upon the could, to define the use or function of a city as an products of the farm and factory, and who it is that In a late number, we endeavored, as briefly as we instrument of commerce—that it is naturally designed, gets the profits, and out of whom do they come; to and has for its end, to exchange and to distribute the that rapidly increasing class, the middle men, who products of sgricultural and manufacturing industry, and that when a right relation exists between the well-organized combination, check and dam up the three great departments of labor, as many workers will be needed, and no more, as are requisite to do this work of distribution. Now, we have said, that the community, and, in their organized capacity, when one more laborer is found here than can be make a means of the telegraph, the railroads, city usefully employed, you have a disturbing force tend- governments and legislatures, to drive out of the maring to break up this relation, and unless this drone | ket all articles in which they deal, that do not pass or idler can be removed, he must be supported out through their hands to receive the stamp of an exof individual or public charity, or if he be refractory orbitant profit; to consider that other objectionable and disposed to commit depredation upon your goods middle class, the spurious or gambling brokers, who to supply the necessities of his physical nature, then he must be confined; and you thus have, in their incipient stages, charitable and penal establishments, having ings generated, whatever they may be, of imperfecfor their object the support of the helpless, the punishment of crime, and the preservation of order. Now, if we multiply this surplus laborer by thousands, the enormous burdens entailed upon the sober citizens the outlay of millions of dollars for the erection and and for the punishment and confinement of the crim-In consequence of the excess of workers en-

gaged in the matter of distributing and exchanging the products of the farm and factory, we find our commercial cities and large towns growing to sizes far beyond their legitimate needs, and, instead of being simply distributing points, as they would if a proper balance existed between the three great departments of labor, we find the distributors multiplied out of all proportion to the other two grand divisions; and the consequence is, our cities are crammed with multitudes without legitimate employment, and hence grow up a brood of crimes and unnecessary callings, and idle men, whose existence is only a curse. In such a state of things, the direct tendency is to enrich the unscrupulous, to impoverish the simple and honest, to make the naked subject of a bare subsistence for one's self and dependents the only all-absorbing, all-engrossing, all-anxious topic, ' both when we wake and when we sleep.' What interpretation will you give to your laws and constitutions, to accommodate their meaning to such citizenship and freedom as this? Are these mountain weights of anxiety as to ways and means to barely keep alive yourself and those who are dear to you, the fitting conditions of freemen? In what sense can this fitful labor be said to be voluntary, when one is compelled by the iron fist of necessity to labor at employments which are not only useless, but which directly abridge the natural to the mass of iniquity already openly existing? The term of life, and are utterly distasteful to all decency and sense, productive of deception and meanness, and As you value your own manhood, you will not go into destructive of all self-respect?

is any slavery in this that it is nevertheless freedom, because the Constitution does not say it is not, and if mate work in our great commercial cities is filled and the slave cannot. Pray tell us where he shall go. Ask the multitudes in your great cities, the occupants of tenant-houses and other vile places cramped for room, deprived of light and air-tenement-houses! the tangible phantoms of a crazy competition, the creators of fat dividends, extracted from the sweat and nerve willing to suffer this tantalizing anxiety as to sofety of the wretched inmates, for the plethoric capitalist as well as to profitable dividends? Do you not know dren, who work when they can, at such pittance as depend on sustaining this artificial and unnatural they can get, and starve and become criminals and state of things-that chicanery and meanness, poverty paupers when they must. Let us deprecate Southern and crime, furnish the conditions and foundation-ston slavery in the depths of our souls; but, in the name of this wealth which gives you so much trouble, of Heaven, don't let us be unmindful of this other the acquisition of which, if you reflect, you are not form of slavery, equally the result of dire selfishness, inclined to boast? To all others, traders, artizans, manifesting itself in a greater degree than ever in the overtopping, all-absorbing, bargaining and trading men of art and literature, not so much in their hearts, spirit of this age—the one accomplished by manstealing, the other the outbirth of a false relation existing in the great departments of labor; both immense evils, the removal of which taxes the powers of our best philanthropy, political economy and statesman-

It is the lot and privilege of all to work. The difference between voluntary and involuntary work is the difference between freedom and slavery, our the make the most money in the shortest possible time, by ories and illusions as to constitutions and governments to the contrary notwithstanding. If our labor is compulsory, from whatever cause, there can tion as to how the neighbor shall best be served? We be but little difference whether the proceeds of our know there are honorable exceptions to the rule, but industry are snatched away from us, or whether we the false principle embodied in this proposition is get imperfectly paid to maintain a wretched ex- the cause and origin of the disorders and evils of istence. Southern slavery is a vast social and politi- our commercial life. 'All true enough,' says Mr. cal evil, an evil to the slave, and a greater evil to the Worldly Wiseman, but don't disturb us-as thing white man. If it be true, as is sometimes claimed have been, so will they continue to be it can't b by the palliators of slavery, that the African has been helped—it is human nature—and the tendency of all elevated in his condition of slavery as compared with human things is to rush to extremes; --as men, wo his original state, it is also true that the white man, men and children, it is our normal and eternal fatein his connection with it, has been degraded in body there must be extremes of poverty and of wealth, of and soul. But there are causes at work not always ignorance and of learning, of suffering and of joyvisible, but constantly at work, to eradicate the evil, the devil must take the hindmost, any way you can fix and all good men may congratulate themselves that it, and the race is always to the swift. Then you they can now see the beginning of the end. | are contented with this system of degradation and

human rights, so widely inaugurated, so successfully 'How noble in reason!' How much 'like a god! advanced, and pervaded by so noble a spirit, has What would Shakspeare have said of such a paratouched the heart and understanding of a great gon' as this ! How worthy of culture and immortalpeople; and those veteran chieftains in the contest, and Ity! holy women, who have so generously sacrificed all for the interest of the down-trodden slave, it would seem upon its haunches, and croak the everlasting damnshave arrived at that stage in the reform when their tion of suffering humanity? Shall blind 'Pate,' togenius and talents may be best employed in calmly gether with the example of that 'peculiar,' old. surveying the field, and in enlightening, directing and cruel, relentless, hard-fisted, but pious Israelitish counselling, in the light of a rich experience, the nation, forever guide our action—that because they more tangible, though not more philosophical movements of those who are to succeed them in legislative and executive action. Having then gained public attention to one of the greatest evils under which living and dying ? Is it after the fashion of the eterthe world ever grouned, and, as a reward for their labor, to have witnessed a genuine desire, in the most populous and enlightened sections, for the removal of the evil, as well as having touched the consciences of those whose interest it is to sustain it, we think these fellow, "we'll enslave the black downright; but noble reformers may now have something of rest, and recruit their energies for the abolition of this other form of alavery lying all around them. In terms of sincere respect, we would appeal to the hearts and logize his birthright in good set phrase : heads of our own noble Garrisons, Phillipses, Parkers and all their gifted associates, whose great hearts ever beat for humanity—we respectfully ask for as small a share of their time, talents and attention as they can wisely divert frees other topics that engage them; we sak them, and all good men and women, halling from whatever quarter in the theological, political, com-mercial and financial world, wherever there is an

the highest efforts of the reformer. We ask the look at our \$2,000,000 of people, and the nder such variety of climate, if worked by such energy and skill rightly directed as we ha the country to the city; to look at the much-despised soil of Massachusetts alone, and calculate how many times the present population could be duplicated un der a system of agriculture enlightened by knowledge to the notorious fact, that of late years the farm does not get paid for his labor; that our agricultural districts become less inviting every year to the young and enterprising; that capital and population are di verted from the country to swell the wealth, to contrate the power and population in the great towns; at the present low wages of labor; at the high prices of provisions and absolute necessaries of life; at the go between the producer and consumer, and who, by

natural currents of trade, and thrive out of all proportion to any useful service they actually perform to thrive on the grasping avarice of the mere moneylender and the hard-pressed borrower, a class of betion and rottenness in finance-making the third person in the financial trinity-the whole together presenting in one the anotheosis and embodiment of all or tens of thousands, we have a simple solution of financial deviltry; to the more obvious though not less iniquitous forms of vice and disorder, the rum-shops of every large town in the United States, requiring the gambling-houses, the brothels, and so on through the chapter-all the natural progeny and outgrowth maintenance of expensive establishments for charity, of the perversion of right principles of political economy and morality engendered in an over-estimated

and reckless competition. To the young man who sympathizes with our views, as you pass on to the period of useful exertion and endeavor, we ask where, in a great commercial city, you will go to seek for that honorable employment in which, by the faithful application of your time and talent, you may do credit to it and to yourself? Do you wish to be a merchant, or a financier, or an artizan, in the best acceptation of these terms, where will you find places under the right influences which are not already filled to the brim by those more or less qualified? Failing to find occupation here, what next? Will you take your capital, if you have it, and originate a new concern? Then we say, you add your weight and influence to an existing competition already stretching itself beyond reasonable bounds, and forcing all who might otherwise be honest to acts of meanness and villany in order to return a profit. Ah! but, say you, we will conduct our business on fair principles, and we shall have the trade of the lovers of fair dealing. Try it, young and inexperienced friend, and report to us the practical working of your plan. We verily think, with all your honest endeavors, you would soon be crushed out.' What next, then, remains to be done? -still determined to city life-we say you have the whole list of useful callings to select from. Will you enter one of these, and thus make a further addition catalogue is now exhausted, and where will you go? an employment that does not work for the common But it will be denied, by the superficial, that there weal as well as for your own benefit. We are then driven to the conclusion, that all useful and legitione does not like it, he can quit and go elsewhere, as to spare with laborers, and there are no useful callings left requiring the efforts of honorable men.

To the capitalist who finds it infinitely mor easy to get than to keep money, how long are you willing to uphold this rotten system, the moiety of which cannot be told? How much longer are you professional men, and (we are constrained to say it) but in their material interests, are directly or indi rectly giving to it their sanction and support. All, all are but parts of this stupendous system of selfishnees. This language may seem strong; but we ask each young man about to enter life in a city, and having entered as he matures—we ask him to look into his own consciousness for his ruling principle. Is not this the proposition, both with old and young, viz : to hook or by crook-at any rate, to make money ! Doe the more rational element ever enter into the calcula-The great movement in this country in behalf of slavery! Verily, then, what a piece of work is man!

> Shall an over-fed Conservatism forever sit lazily had a system of slavery with the great God for a task-master, we, therefore, must follow in their footsteps in this nineteenth century of Christian nal decrees of an almighty and of an all-informed God, that there shall be a race of black alayes to raise our cotton and sugar, and a race of white slaves to fetch them to market? "Yes," says this crusty old while we put the screws to this liberty-loving Caucasian, the better to suit his genius, we'll clap on his fetters to the music of the anthem of the free, and eu-

"Sweet land of Liberty, "Tis of thee I sing!" Is there no remedy?

AUNT HITTY'S PIC MIC.

On Tuesday, August 22d, a party of Essex co mbled, at that qui bolitionists were in pie nie assembled, at the treat in west parish of Gloucester, whose pr by to see and a neart that can be touched, to take, genius is that embodiment of radical reform resident cover eyes, unasided by the suggestions of nized in the region round about, and especiall others, only a partial curvey of the field, and then New England Anti-Slavery Conventions, as A consider whether there are not evils here requiring Hirrry.

The company comprised the Merrills and Cutlers of than matched by his ingenuity and skill. Let the Denvers, the Elwells of Manchester, Charles Lenox Remond of Salem, with a large delegation of the family, embracing three generations. Among the guests were H. Ford Douglass, of Chicago, just windccessful lecturing tour through the county. an B. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y., enjoying a brief respite from her well-chosen sphere of anti-slavery duties, and Parker Pillebury, about leaving for active field-service in the West, and who, it may be well to remark, en passant, has always labored with a will to make this Essex, his native county, the banner county of Massachusetta anti-slavery, as all Abolitionists know. This was a compliment truthfully bestowed in times past and gone, and it implied no disparagement of the faithful laborers in other counfor what else could have been expected of the locality that gave birth to William Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, John G-Whittier, and others of kindred Impulses, than that there should be created a nucleus around which might cluster a noble army of prominent and progressive anti-slavery advocates?

Several other friends, whose names are less noted mong the 'rest of mankind,' but who will long rember this occasion as a bright Page in their calendar, augmented the group-all installing themselves as

One friend from Boston, losing the morning train, did not reach the grounds till late in the afternoon, in . My part of the invention of a flying apparatus a drenching rain; but, though thus behind at the and which I intend to patent, is substantially eleventh hour of feativity, he received more than his winged parachule! The details of the invention penny in experience and observation of the scene resenting itself.

An oasis in the desert of American religion and politics—friends meeting for social and intellectual extent of it; my reward is to hurry up the comenjoyment, oblivious to each other's accidental complexional differences-having themselves realized that 'good time' which their persistent labors and examples, in concert with others alike faithful, prophesy as soon 'coming' to help redeem this wicked

There was a choice blending of circumstances which pointed to the inauguration of this gathering as an institution, and we trust nothing will interpose a barrier to future similar re-unions—for all the recipients of benefits, mental, moral and social, on this occasion conferred, cheerfully respond to the sentiment : Long life to Aunt Hitty-and when next she gives a Pic Nic, may we be there to see !

W. C. N. Boston, August 26, 1860.

From the New York Tribune.

THE PROFABITIES OF PRAYER. It seems that the late lamented Theodore Parker did not die a natural death through the ordinary processes of disease, as has generally been supposed, but that he was prayed to death by 'a praying circle of ladies, held in the parlor of a prominent citizen of Boston.' These godly dames made the case of this celebrated beresiarch the subject of special ounced to them that, on the previous Sabbath, Mr. Parker had been prevented from preaching because prostrated by sickness. They recognized the hand ker's voice was virtually silenced from that time forward; that he preached only once or twice after-ward; and that a disease seized upon him 'which took him from his congregation and his country, and into eternity.' Upon which state of facts, thi

thentic expounder of the ways of God to man, that fuster than their factories can produce the raw mult becomes a matter of very general interest to know terial! I am free to say, that in offering the reward whether these honorable and devout women of Bos- of \$1,000 for a Flying Machine, I was unpatrious whether these honorable and devout women of Bostof S1,000 for a Flying machine, I was unpatrious ton have been encouraged by this signal success to continue their operations for the ridding of the starting an opposition line to the 'underground world of persons whom they may esteem mischievous to it. The knowledge of the existence of such gard the road as certain. The stock I know is sure.

But I am amazed, S. M. T., that you, and other a secret society of Destroying Angels, one would think, must excite no small uneasiness in the Athens of our country. For though, as in Athens of old, an opinion of aerial tubs (balloons)—the most stupid the inhabitants are fond of hearing and telling of some new thing, we cannot conceive that it could be an agreeable novelty to learn that such practices enough with these air-bubbles; it is high time for an agreeable novelty to learn that such practices. may be going on privily against men's lives. Indeed, them to quit, and go to work in a natural way. Let who of us all is safe? How do we know that a them look to God and study Nature. The grandest praying circle of ladies is not at this moment wearyng Heaven for the destruction of the Tribune, and demonstrated fact of the Divine Providence, the an epidemic extirpation of all the persons whom it have thus far ignored, to go fooling through the employs in the public service? It is dreadful to ether in great unmanageable gas-tubs—sailless and think of. We know that certain women in Massa-chusetts, in former times, were accused of practising against men's lives by secret arts. These sorceresses strated fact!—before their eyes every moment; and would make waxen images of such as they wished to would make waxen images of such as they wished to as if God had specially designed by 'easy lessons' to remove from the world, and, by sticking pins into lead them in the way, and teach them. He has given, these, would torment the flesh of those they stood lst, flying fish; 2d, flying squirrels; 3d, flying mice for, and by slowly melting them before the fire (bats); and so onward and upward through all would cause their correlatives to pine away and die. gradations, to the strongest and swiftest of birds! But these adepts were branded as the worst of crim- And yet man, with an intellect declaring insolf mich. inals, and were hanged or burned without mercy; divine, has for these many ages indulged himself with whereas the more fatal sisterhood of our later days are exalted above all other women as excelling in Christian graces, and in the favor of Almighty God.

The extent to which the dangers of such a Holy Alliance as this might reach is something alarming. If it should be a settled thing that these Fatal Si ters can indeed doom any one to death by the cruel night of their simple intercession, who can say that they would stay their avenging hands when they had freed the world from the theological monsters that lay it waste? Disagreeable husbands, unpleasant fathers, superannuated uncles and bedridden aunts might be disposed of by the easy and edifying process of a prayer meeting. The vulgar appliances of the dagger and the bowl, by which afflicted ladies have sometimes disposed of the burdens of their lives, would be utterly superseded. A mere note. sking an interest in the prayers of these devout ladies that such or such an impenitent sinner might crowded into yet narrower limits! man presses to be stopped in the course of his wickedness, would the verge of the infinite, where no time is—where being removed out of the way. Strychulne, arsenic let us press forward!

Let us press forward!

Let us press forward!

I am you as well as in the apothecaries' shops. Such coarse and vulgar vehicles with which to convey marital, parental or avancular inconveniences to another world, would become obsolete. Lecretia Borgia.

Caution against Viol. Maria Brinvilliers, Madame La Voisin, Miss Blandy, the Veiled Murderess, and all the rest of that sisterhood, would be looked upon as bangling novices belonging to a period of low Art. It has been suggested that these ladies should be induced to use their powerful interest for some end of more obvious such as the abolition of slavery. But such a suggestion could only proceed from an understand-ing darkened by sin and heresy. It would be an affront to these excellent women to ask them to offer up their petitions for an object which an eminent divine has publicly declared he should not dare to pray for, lest God should grant his prayers! But We would merely say, in conclusion, that we have treated this subject with ridicule, because that is the weapon appointed for the chastisement of grotesque blasphemies like this. We marrel that any man of blasphemies like this. We marvel that any man of sufficient intelligence to be set over even a religious newspaper, can fail to perceive in how low and de-graded a light such simpletone place the Supreme Being, when they thus make Him the accomplice and the tool of their own folly, stopidity or malig-

\$1,000 REWARD-A FLYING MACHINE

paid on the 1st of September, 1861, to the lover who, at that time, shall produce the best ma-ine for Sying. The undersigned calls the atten-in of inventors to the fact that all greatures that

inventors of the world no longer stumble on the threshhold of the grandest fact in the progres of the race by listening to abourd theories. FLYING CAN BE ACCEPTIONED BY MAN! This offer is open to the inventions of all nations.

THADDEUS HYATT.

From the Lawrence (Ka.) Republican. CAN WE FLYP

To S. M. T. My friend, I have read your criti cism in the Republican of the 23d inst., and am glad to see that the flying question begins to attract attention. Let me say a word or two suggested by the following, from your article:—

A wild goose will continue its flight for an entir day, and of course must continually exert a for equal to its own weight to sustain it in the nir, beside the force necessary to carry it forward in its journey. See here, neighbor, did it ever occur to you that

a small parachute will let a man drop as gently to the earth as a large balloon? Did it thereupon ever occur to you that a sustaining power and a lifting power might, in the air and in God's econobe two distinct things? That while in th bird the two forces depend upon and proceed from the same mechanism, yet, as forces, the sustaining is not the lifting power? That hence, while to ris from the earth into the air may require an expendimembers elect around Aunt Hitty's anti-slavery ture of very considerable lifting power, yet that this board, exhibiting commendable industry in disposing of Nature's bounties there lavishly spread before them.

One friend from Boston, losing the morning train almost none at all?

> have no time for; hence my offer of reward. I do not, however, ask from any inventor either his invention or the machine he may contrive. Each man will patent and own his invention to the full this; every inventor will add something of his own. I advise inventors to examine bird mechanism. I think they will discover that the tail and the wings, taken together, form a parachute or dome-like strue ture, under which the air packs, or is held, precisely as it does under a parachute, and for the san pose, and with exactly the same result. If this be so, it will be seen that instead of counterpoising the weight of the bird by an enormous gas-bag, God, great Inventor, has adopted a simpler method and used the very air itself as a resisting medium. Why will not man learn from Nature and from God? An examination of bird-mechanism will, think, also disclose the fact that the lap of the quills is designed to favor the easy passage of the air through them in one direction of motion, and its retention in the other.
>
> I have spoken of my invention as a winged par-

> The invention likewise involves a achute. cation of the arrangement to the extent of making the parachute act also as wings or a propeller, the dome of the parachute being made up of a series of leaves or wings like the lans of a windmill, and acting thus as a sort of retary wing—a sort of spiral, to act singly or in series; in the latter case be attached to a FLYING CAR! In your article of the 23d inst., you very truly

observe that 'Mr. Hvatt is enthusiastically certain prayer. 'They prayed earnestly that he might be that the thing can be done.' I am—as much so stopped in his preaching of ruinous errors.' At as was Columbus when he started for his 'New one of their meetings, the glad tidings were an- World'! And as I meditate on all the changes that are to flow from it, among other things I smile culiar institution '-of the 'flying clouds,' and the Lord in this dispensation, and perceived that who are these that come like doves to their win-He was about to answer their prayers, though in a dows?' I laugh at 'the citizens of Abbeville Dis different way from what they had expected. And trict, South Carolina,' who have recently 'passed different way from what they had expected. And trict, South Carolina, who have recently 'passed the Congregational Herald goes on to recite, 'as resolutions declaring the circulation of Summer's facts worthy of notice and record,' that Mr. Par-speeches treason to the whole country,' and who respectfully request all clergymen who may have received copies, to forward them,' they may be consumed in a bonfire lighted by negroes'! How these citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, will open their eyes when they disorthodox organ of the Congregationalists exclaims over not only Charles Somner's speeches dropping with holy fervor: Was not this one among through the air upon them like flakes in a snowerous answers which God gives to secret storm, but their colored property dropping upward, their sable riches 'taking to We think, if we are to take this oracle as an au- wings in sober verity, and disappearing much

prophecy of the centuries-the best and most clearly 1st, flying fish; 2d, flying squirrels; 3d, flying me stupidly gazing up into the blue, envying its happy inhabitants, but making no effort to equal them by imitating their mechanism! Why, the gain to hu-man health and longevity ought long ago to have stimulated men to this work! See how zerial buffetings would restore consumptives, and by the best of tonics give to the spiritless buoyancy and strength

But the hour has at length arrived, and the work is about to be done. This generation shall not pass away till this thing be fulfilled. God wills it; for so only can the nations be knit together! So only can the race be bound in one—the universal brotherhood of man! Thus alone can wars be ended; thus alone the reign of peace arrive! The intellect of man has developed beyond his powers of intellect of man has developed beyond his powers of locomotion: a new world is needed! a new sphere must open! The ærial ocean by which we are sur is that field. Space and time shall be all that would be necessary to secure his no space is-where states alone prevail! Excelsion!

I am yours, &c. THADDEUS HYATT. Hyatt, Kansas, Aug. 26, 1860.

CAUTION AGAINST VIOLENT PHYSICAL EXERTION Dr. Charles Kidd, in a letter, says: 'The melan-choly death of Captain Leicester Vernon brings to my recollection a statement made very frequently by our chief London lecturer on medicine, whose practice lies very much amongst the upper classes, and the poorest of the poor at one of the hospitals, to which he is chief physician. The statement is this, "That almost all aristocratic young men who have been to Oxford or Cambridge, and especially those who have meddled much in calling at hose was meddled much in calling at hose who have meddled much in pulling at boat races have returned from their University affected wit diseased blood vessels, and very many with disease or dilated heart, brought on by the undue excite or dilated heart, brought on by the undue excitoment of the circulation, induced by pulling at these boating matches." This statement is very remarkable, as this physician has had ample opportunities, after thirty-live years of practice in the borough hospitals, of carefully comparing the relative proclivity in this mischief amongst the poor and amongst the upper classes; in fact, the matter is now well recognised at the insurance offices, and in the administration of chloroform, where a diseased heart has to be guarded against. It would seem the delicate fibres of the hearts of lads, sent to Oxford especially, who have been nursed in luxury at home, at once give way or yield before this pressure of remore of the circulation of the blood, which state never leaves them in after life. The only other analogous affection this physician has met is one amongst the poor half-starved Irish laborers in the afreet, who work at pounding down big paving stones with a heavy irou pounder; but the conditions in both instances as to remore are identical. ones with a heavy iron pounder; but the cond one in both instances as to remore are identical.

provided the second

MRS. S. A. ALTENS HAIR RESTORER,

New York, July 25, 1860

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR TO THE ED'S OF EYLNGELIST:—'My see is tay.
One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had hen
gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had hen
quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the proct
year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Rots.
year, I commenced using to the directions, and have to.
tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same one is
three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My have
now almost restored to its original color, and have three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My has now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECTIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is tended. THE LAND OPERATES UPON THE SECTE.

TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is crushin advantage to one who was in danger of because Rev. M. THACHES

A. Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Ner. 22, 184 President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union Unionio Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Murfreesooro, rennesser.

MADAN—I would state, that some time lat print found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I concluded in the chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's little chase a bottle of the chase chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Reactor, Sec., and give it a trial. I commenced using the but. very irregularly; but notwithstanding this secularity, I found that its influence was distinctly is, ble. THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CASED, and my left before were quite GRAY, WERE CRISED. ble, the range were quite GRAY, WERE CRISED IN which before were quite GRAY, WERE CRISED IN WHICH BLACK. I do not consider that I have given at the BLACK. I do not consider that I have given held trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects by own case, I have reason to believe that it is cased of accomplishing what it purports to do, vit. m. YENT THE HAIR PROM FALLING OFF, and to Entire ORAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLRI Editor 'Ladies' Repository, incinnati, Ohi .

'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobia. mum with much satisfaction in dressing my saint children's hair. After trying various article mas children's nair. After trying various article aus-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation is more niending yours as the best I have ever used. It is the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retain the

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Abs. cate, Buffalo, N. Y. · Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the be I have ever known. It has restored my hair to a

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Anorm and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobia

mum have been used in my family with bests; and I take pleaure in recommending them such as have occasion to use such preparations. Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor 'Christian Era, Bona

· Having used numerous specifies to little purpa.

I discarded all, believing them to be of no rulu. b.

I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylah. samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to be it. I have done so for several months past with sed effect and entire satisfaction. I am now saids his sor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has gained the softness of my earlier years." Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Bonn.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restore, feel among our other advertisements, we insert feet to ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to good effects. Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Chard,

Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used M. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair le-

storer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Har hastorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' what belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. The was done by a single bottle used according to fifs-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it will the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as invaluable dressing for the hair.' Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orang O.

" My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, mi put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The see is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD B. COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT. WOULD BE ALMOST BARE: HER HAD HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full the ue of our money

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancastin, Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After appearance produced by dyes, but to its own small color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a spe

can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy is answering the queries of any you may refer to me. [The above clergyman is well known throughout first Britain, and to many in the United States.

HAYTI. Rev. Mrs. B. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missions)

to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.

In consequence of her long residence in aforement island, her hair and scalp were in a very unbuilty condition. After trying various articles when success, and ementually using Mrs. S. A. Alla's he writes to the American Baptist, I have derive much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Alleri World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but are any thing that so materially and permanently beath ted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parife and) Brooklyn.

I am happy to bear testimony to the rile of efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the me literal sense, and also thankfully scknowledge these of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyteries W

"It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till st know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mr. S. A. L. len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I wall is pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of li-

neation R. D. Church, 337 Broadesy, N. I., as New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y.

Some time since, I procured a bottle of T World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a related and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to be original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Clark

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. L. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalus have produced all the effects described in her sent tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cherfully resumend it to those whose hair may either begin to in color or decrease in luxuriance.

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. F. "I was really surprised to find my gray hair son turned as black as when I was a young man.

Rev M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylean It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and one

ed a new growth, although I did not attend your directions require." Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H.

We think very highly of your preparation, at have no doubt, if you had an agent in this richt, a large quantity might be disposed of. We think that if these fail to convince, mile less than a trial will. Some few dealers try is religious which they make more profit than on these; elections that on horizon they

These are the only preparations experied is

We aspire to have the best, not the levest produce bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.50 aboutle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle. Address all letters for information, &c., to \$5.

S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 25.

Brooms States of the Restorer Depot, No. 25. Broome Street, New York. The Genuse has its S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to outside writer and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Signing the name by other a genuine. Signing the name by other a forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DEED AND PANCE GOOM DRIES Oct. 1859. lyeop Marie Commence of the Commence