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The following gentlemen constitute the Pinanis! Committee, but are not responsible for any of the bbs of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, En-GEND QUINCY, EDNUND JACKSON, and WENDELL

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

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perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong

loing. To this conviction the free States are tending

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

sh, and an agreement with hell."

VOL. XXX. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1552.

WILLIAM BELEEY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE MAGNANIMOUS SOUTH!-THE IRRE-PRESSIBLE CONFLICT USELESS.

Extract from a speech delivered by Hon. GRONGE S. HILLARD at the . Bell and Everett Union Meeting ! held at Williams Hall, Boston :-

It it were true that the Slave Power, so called, were always aggressive, always dedicated and de-voted to the extension of slavery, to the exclusion of every other interest, would it not follow that the people of the slaveholding States would, with one hand and one voice, give their support to Mr. Breck-iaridge? But what is the fact? Just the reverse; the whole South rejects him, and repudiates the passion on which he stands. The Constitutional John party will carry every Southern State, with the exception of South Carolina; nor are we withpe of getting the vote of that State, the most wayward and secentric of all Uncle Sam's daugh-

is there not something magnanimous and gene-rous in this attitude of the South? Is there not mething which touches the heart and moves the ensibilities in this appeal to the fraternal feeling of the North, on the part, too, of a sensitive, proud, high-spirited people? For the sake of peace, for the common good of the whole country, in the name of old memories and traditions, the South are wilworite son. They seem to say to us: We are rethren; let us be at strife no longer. We will act deny that, in the past, we have sometimes forgation that we were of the same blood. We have unfriendly deeds; we have spoken unkiged words we have nursed an unforgiving tempor. An that way we will walk no more. Let the passible forgotten and forgoven, and let us in the future dwell together in pesce

And how shall we receive this offer of reconciliation? Shall we receive it with sullen distrust and heart of stone? Shall we haughtily, unrelentingsay to the South- We have not done with you yet; our account is not yet settled; our books are ot yet balanced. Between us and you there is an rrepresible conflict. This question of slavery in the Territories is the airiest of abstractions, we know-the apprehension of slavery going into the Territories is the most needless of bugbears—but it is good enough to fight about. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands; and upon it we mean to put you down, and keep you down. We mean to take the government of this country into our we hands, and govern it after our own pattern. We can do it, because we are strong, and you are weak. We are eighteen millions, and you are eight millions. To the rule of the majority you must and shall submit, and if the strong hand be necessary to bring you to the mood of submission, it

shall not be wanting.'
To this unrelenting and unforgiving temper, you have been, you are, and you will be exhorted. For this your sentiments, your moral convictions, your religious emaibilities will be addressed. You will be told that it is your duty as men, as patriots, as Christians, to embrace this gospel of hate. You will be told that you do right to be angry and keep angry with your brother. You will be told, that when Jesus of Nazareth said, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' he meant to exclude the slaveholder; and that the text should be amended so as to read thus : But if thy neighbor be a slaveholder, thou shalt hate him, and despitefully use him, and say all man-

per of evil against him.

But I trust that you will be guided by better, counsels, and follow the lead of a milder, more beefcent spirit. Let me say to you that there is no interest of liberty, humanity, or civilization, which can be promoted by keeping up this so-called irre-pressible conflict between the North and the South. The burden of slavery will not be lightened, or the condition of the colored population in the free States improved by it, but the reverse. It can do no good, and is in itself an evil. Letus meet the South in a emper which responds to their own. Let us say to them, We are brethren; and if in the past we have not lived as brothers should, we will in the future. We will not stop to cast up the figures, and find where the balance of crimination and recrimination lies, but we will close the book. We will abstain from taunts, and jibes and sarcasms, and threats vnd denunciations. You extend to us the right hand of fellowship; here is ours, with our heart in it. Whatever perils may await us in the future, we will meet, as we have met those of the past, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder. We will cultivate a generous, national sentiment, which shall beat at the extremities with as healthy a pulse as at the heart. We will work together for the good of our common country, in the spirit of harmony and forbarance. Together will we develop her boundless material resources; together will we educate and elerate her people—till all the nations of the earth shall call her walls salvation and her gates praise ili tyranta shall shrink from her frown-till feebler Commonwealths shall cling to her ample robe for support, and, under the shadow of her awful shield, untold millions of free, happy, virtuous, educated men shall dwell in peace."

Extract from a speech delivered at the same meeting by a Mr. L. C. Norvell, of Memphis, Tennessee :

He lately met a Mississippi planter, who had been a life-long Democrat, and had been extremely liberal to the party, and he said that the responsibility for the dangers threatening the country belonged to the Democratic party South, and the Republican party North. He knew Mr. Bell to be a conserva-tive statesman, and Mr. Everett to be a gentleman and a Christian, worthy in every respect of the high-est place in the country. He and thousands of other. Democrats were prepared to vote for them, knowing. that if they were elected, they would give Congress something else to talk about besides Territories and niggers. (Applause.) Mr. Bell refers to his past tword to show what he will do in the future. We niggers. (Applause.) Mr. Bell refers to his past record to show what he will do in the future. We know that he has always been true to his country. There is but one difficulty in the way of his success, and that is, that the Republicans universally believe that if Mr. Lincoln should be elected, the South will quietly submit. I believe that if he should be elected, a Southern Convention would speedily be called, to consult as to the expediency of instructing members of Congress to reagn their seats. You have no right to sak us to sit quietly under the election of a man who has publicly declared that whenever and wherever be can abolish slavery, he shall do it. Put down Mr. Lincoln, and the country is safe. (Cheers.) Mr. Novvell defined what he considered to be the only difference axisting between an Abolitionist and a Republican, viz.: that the former is an honest man. The Abolitionist says he will sholish slavery wherever he can. The Republican says, you may have slaver just where it is: you may have what you, have got, but shall not have any more! We are much obliged to thou for permission to keep what we have already got! We shall keep it without asking facir permission. Although the Republicans say that they are opposed to the Abolition parfy, they nominated a man the other day for Gov-

est and right for a murderer and a robber to burn my house over the heads of my wile and children. If do not believe that you are going to elect that man's Governor. Whenever you do it, is shall lose my respect for Massachusetts. When I reflect on what Massachusetts has done for the Union, I cannot help respecting her. And in this crisis every man looks to Massachusetts with more interest and anxiety than to any other State in the Union; and we have than to any other State in the Union; and we have

Here, said he, (holding up a folio of the minutest size,) is the life and times of that distinguished mun. (Laughter.) It tells all that he has ever done, omitting, however, one circumstance, which I know something about. His splitting rails for an honest ting, however, one circumstance, which I know to it, something about. His splitting rails for an honest

Cheers followed the conclusion of Mr. Norvell's selves and for their own individuality, they will each remarks.

THE TRUE ALLIES OF THE SOUTH. Who at the North can be relied upon? There are upon a platform consecrated by the prayer of Rev. some there whose friendship is as pure as the drift. Dr. Neale, and it will not compromise the Rev. Mr. ed enow, and as warm as an endangered people Manning that he works to-night side by side and could desire it to be. There are the Buchamans, the hand in hand with Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the Lanes, the Cushings, the Fitches, the Biglers, the cause of God and humanity. (Applause.) Stand-Halletts, the Dickinsons, and hosts of others who ing in the valley of the shadow of death, looking, talk for us as John C. Calhoun talked. There each man, from himself toward that infinite and are the Daybooks, the Old Line Guards, the Bos. eternal centre of life and love and power, the Infinite ton Posts, the Journals of Commerce, and hundreds of newspapers throughout the Free States, that hold become dwarfed into infinite littleness. We are toup for our rights as if they had been established by night in the presence of a great and an awful sorrow. Southern men and Southern gold. They stand be which has fallen like a pall upon many families. Southern men and Southern gold. They stand between us and the dark hosts of our enemies in their
midst. They all tell their people that we of the
South are their equals. They stake their fortunes,
politically and pecuniarily, in proclaiming and
maintaining, everywhere, that in the States and in
the Territories we have, under a common Constitution, every right that they possess—that the slaveholder is entitled to as much protection in the Territories as the abolitionist, or the free-soiler. They holder is entitled to as much protection in the Territories as the abolitionist, or the free-soiler. They don't interpose local laws to exclude us—they say no such local laws should exist in the Territories—that laws should be enacted to give ample protection to slave property. These, then, are our Northern friends. They stand like immovable rocks in the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light upon the dark Northern cloud. They give us the only hope we have that those clouds may be dispersed, and we and the Union left in safety and whatever friends should be contribute of the in safety and whatever friends should be made to what you shall like interest and feeling hearts to what you shall like a from hence to-night, and by practical sympathy and material aid, help to assuage those suffering and those griefs. Among the other instrumentalities for the aid of the family of Mr. Brown and those of his immediate associates, in addition to the collection which may be realized by the sale of tick-the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism. They are like streaks of light with the sea of fanaticism of the sea of fanaticism. only hope we have that those clouds may be dispersed, and we and the Union left in safety and peace. Douglas Democrats! do not these truths speak, in tones of love, to lure you to your true friends? Bell men! do you not know that the Northern supporters of your candidate are not like these true Northern Democrats to whom we refer? Oh! people of the South, how long will some superstitious charm, some fatal blindness, mislead you! Teax away this ablepsy from your eyes, shake off the mists from your locks, stand united to back your true Northern friends, and the halcyon days of the past will return in pristine freshness and beauty to bless you and your country. Your Northern friends will be invigorated by your unity, and your enemies will tremble in view of their certain.

The speaker here exhibited a large illuminated card, on which the document was printed.

JOHN BROWN MEETING.

The following is the speech delivered at the John Brown meeting in Boston, November 19th, 1859, by Mr. John A. Andrew:—

· Obedient to the commands of the gentlemen who Obedient to the commands of the gentlemen who arranged the meeting on this occasion, I am here present to occupy the simple and inarduous duties of chairman. They do not impose upon me the office of speech, and I hardly deem it consistent with the proprieties of the position I bold. It simply is incumbent upon me to say a single word by way of civilization, of the order and arrangement and principles. See by the railroad and the telegraphic wire every village, almost every backwood cottage, drawn within the immediate reach of progressive civilization. Look over our grain fields, but lately

to cannot say. I have a middle-aged son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he could well do to earn a living. He has not enough to clothe himself for the rinter comfortably."

John Brown and his companions in the conflict at Harper's Ferry, those who fell there and those who are to suffer upon the scaffold, are victims or

ernor of Massachusetts, who has said that it is hon- | brothers had left them bereft of. The committee

Boston, November 19th. every reason to expect, if not the triumph of Bell speak concerning the great question of the day, beand Everett, at least a large reduction of the Black Republican forces. (Great applause.)

Mr. Norrell said a word about Mr. Lincoln. which is of prime importance to me, that both sides

something about. His splitting rails for an honest living was all right; it proves that he was an honest man, and had rather work than steal. (Laughter.) But when he went down on the Mississippi occupy this platform, attempted to make themselves river, he bought a little retail grocery, and sold whiskey for five cents a drink. His little flat-boat either to them or Mr. Hepworth, or to all, that they was the headquarters for all the rowdies, and gamblers, and border-ruffians in Illinois. It was there that Stephen A. Douglas made his acquaintance, the part of those who occupy it, touching the subject that the results of the part of those who occupy it, touching the subject that the results of the meeting. It was not suspected setts if they can vote for Mr. Lincoln, upon the by anybody that there were two sides to the question ground of his being a Christian? If he ariumphs, whether John Brown's wife and children should be it will be by the votes of the rabble of the West- left to starve or not. (Long continued applause.) and it is for you to say whether you will aid them On that issue I expect no considerable acrimony of in that work. Mr. Norvell concluded by citing an debate between the gentlemen of extreme orthodoxy extract from a speech of Henry Clay to his constitu- and of extreme heterodoxy, whom I shall have the ents in 1842, exhorting them to prove true to the honor hereafter to present upon this platform. Genimpulses of a patriotic nature in upholding the tlemen, all of them, of marked, of intelligent, and Union.

> present such aspect of this great cause, and of this most touching and pathetic case, as occurs to them. It will not compromise Mr. Phillips that he sits Father,—all differences between us mortals and men

your enemies will tremble in view of their certain card, on which the document was printed. defeat.—Augusta (Georgia) True Democrat. of the signature of Captain Brown. This will be for sale at the door at the low price of ten cents SELECTIONS.

cach. A thousand copies have been struck off, and the whole proceeds will go into the treasury of the committee hereafter to be appointed, the gentle-man paying the expense of printing himself. (Ap-

> THE CONTRAST BETWEEN FREE LABOR AND STAVE LABOR. Extract from a very able and eloquent speech de-

incumbent upon me to say a single word by way of explanation, of the order and arrangement and principles of this meeting, and to present to you the distinguished and eloquent friends who have complied with the invitation of the committee, and are here present to address this audience. Many hearts were touched by the words of John Brown, in a recent letter to Lydia Maria Child:

"I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the youngest but little over five years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters-in-law, whose husbands have both fallen near me here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whose husband fall here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say. I have a middle-aged son, who has described the labor of human hand; over our dieters of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity: look upon our society, where by popular education and the continual change of counting the labor of human hand; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity: look upon our society, where by popular education and classes are almost obliterated; look upon our system of public instruction, which ligh road of progressive advancement; upon our rapid growth and expansive prosperity, which is independent of the proper state of the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and classes are almost obliterated; look upon our system of public instruction, which is not a look of the magic touch of inventive genius; over our fleets of merchant vessels, numerous enough to make the whole world tributary to our prosperity; look upon our society, where by popular education and classes are almost obliterated; look upon our system of public instruction, a look upon our system of public instruction. places even the lowliest child of the people upon the high road of progressive advancement; upon our rapid growth and expansive prosperity, which is in-deed subject to reverses and checks, but contains such a wonderful fertility of resources, that every check is a mere incentive for new enterprise, every reverse but a mere opportunity for the development of new rootest

f new powers.

To what do we owe all this? First and foremost to that perfect freedom of inquiry, which acknowledges to rules but those of logic, no limits but those that bound the inculties of the human mind. (Cheers.) Its magic consists in its universality. at Harper's Ferry, those who fell there and those who are to suffer upon the scaffold, are victims or martyre to an ides. There is an irrepressible conflict (great applance) between Freedom and Slavery, as old and as immortal as the irrepressible conflict between right and wrong. They are among the martyre of that conflict.

I pause not now to consider, because it is wholly conside the duty or the thought of this assembly to night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia was wise or foolish, right or wrong. I only know that whether the enterprise itself was one or the other, JOHN BROWN HIM SELF IS RIGHT. (Applance.) I sympathias with any armans with any armans with armans makes it will wrong have a right to call upon as who have professed to believe, or who have in any asymetry or measure taught, the doctrine of the rights of man as applied to the cohored stars of the South to stand by them in their sand bruthers were right to call upon, as who have professed to the cohored stars of the South to stand by them in their theresays the transport of measure taught, the doctrine of the rights of man as applied to the cohored stars of the South to stand by them in their therefore, we have met to take county the families, the reconsists of the South to stand by them in their sand bruthers were right to call upon, as who have professed to the cohored stars of the South to stand by them in their therefore, we have met to take county the families, the meccanities of seares surial existences.

Believing as we do, blank the most and led the influence upon all other branches of sciences is applicated to the cohored stars of the South to stand by them in them there are we must think, and say, and invent, and discover nothing which is against its demands—and we must finitely application. The size of the south of the surface of the sou

development. Slavery demands extension by an aggressive foreign policy; free labor demands an honorable peace and friendly intercourse with the world governments, despotic and Constitutional—the latturbed development of our resources at home for its agriculture and industry. Slavery demands extension over national territories for the purpose of gaining political power. Free labor demands the hattonal domain for working men for the purpose of which would very likely side with the South as well as England, whose commercial interests, which invariably dictate her foreign policy, lie chiefly in the latter division of the Republic, and when would hardly object to see broken up a Power which, already vast, threatens at no distant day to sharely opposes all measures tending to secure the Slavery opposes all measures tending to secure the soil to the actual laborers; free labor therefore recognizes the right of the settler to the soil, and demands measures protecting him against the pressure of speculation. Slavery demands the absolute as-cendency of the planting interest in our economical policy; free labor demands legislation tending to develop all the resources of the land, and to harmonize the agricultural, commercial and industrial in-torests. Slavery demands the control of the Gen-eral Government for its special protection and the promotion of its peculiar interests; free labor demands that the General Government be adminis-

las boasted that he could repress it with police measures; he might as well try to fetter the winds with a rope. The South mean to repress it with the decision of the Supreme Court; they might as well, like Xerxes, try to subjue the waves of the ocean by throwing chains into the water. (Applause.)

Thus the all-prevailing antagonism stands before us, gigantic in its dimensions, growing every day in the awful proportions of its problems, involving the haracter of our institutions; involving our relacharacter of our institutions; involving our relations with the world abroad; involving our peace, our rights and liberties at home; involving our growth and prosperity; involving our moral and political existence as a nation.

How short-sighted, how childran are those who find its origin in artificial agitation! As though

we could produce a tempest by blowing our noses,

Slavery and Free Labor wage their ferce war about the possession of the national domain! Ignore it, when the liberties of speech and press are attacked! Ignore it, when the actual settler claims the virgin suit, and the slaveholding capitalists claim it also! Ignore it, when the planting interest seeks to establish and maintain its exclusive supremacy in our economical policy! Ignore it, indeed! Ignore the fire that consumes the corner-post of your house! Ignore the storm that breaks the radder and tears to tatters the suits of your ship! "Consume the revolted

litical institutions afford. As we cannot set a limit to the activity of our minds, so we cannot mustle our mouths of fetter the press with a cornectable. We cannot arrest or restroin the discussion of the question, what system of labor, or what organization of society promotes best the moral and intellectual development of man. We cannot deprive a single individual of the privileges which protect him in the free exercise of his faculties, and the enjoyment of his right, so long as these faculties are not employed to the detriment of the rights and liberties of others. Our organization of society resting upon equal rights, we find our security in a general system of popular education which fits all for an intelligent exercise of those rights. This is the home policy of free-labor society. The policy in our Federal affairs must necessarily correspond. Deeming free and intelligent labor the enly safe basis of society, it is our duty to expand its blessings over all the territory within our reach; seeing our own prosperity advanced by the prosperity of our neighbors, we must endeavor to plant upon our borders a system of labor which answers in that respect. Do we recognize the right of the laboring man to the soil he oulties and shield him against oppressive speculation? Seeing in the barmonious development of all branches of labor a source of progress and power, we must adopt a policy which draws so light the resources of the land, gives work to our workshops and security to our commerce. These are the principles and the difference escape your observation? You views governing our policy.

Slaveholders, look at this picture, and at this!

Can the difference escape your observation? You may say, as many have said, that there is indeed a difference of principles, but not necessarily an antagonism of interests. Look again,

Your sould existed in the barbarian days which saw the pyramids arise in the South; commerce advancing with the rapidity of steam, yet producing opulent results as transitory; education spreading like light, yet incapable of dissipating the cloud which hangs over Carolina; a Christianized people holding four millions of their follows: Your social system is founded upon forced labor, willions of their follow-creatures in servitude; ours upon free labor. Slave labor cannot exist to formidable to the universe as a nation, yet, from gether with freedom of inquiry, and so you demand the latter iniquitous element of their condition, dithe restriction of that freedom; free labor cannot vided against themselves. For the present, despite exist without it, and so we maintain its inviolabil- the agitation of the Northern Democrate, there ity. Slave labor demands the setting aside of the seems little likelihood that that separation is a feguards of individual liberty, for the purpose of proximate possibility, or that it will occur as long upholding subordination and protecting slave property; free labor demands their preservation as essential and indispensable to its existence and progressive Northern and Southern States assume a probable development. Slavery demands extension by an ag-gressive foreign policy; free labor demands an hon-union would be sedulously fostered by European

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

E. B. Underhill, Esq., Foreign Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, is now on a visit to this country. He has recently spent four years in visiting the Missions of the Society in Bur-mah, India, and the West Indies; and in a recent meeting in New York, he is reported as saying :

He had visited Trinidad and Hayti, and spent five months in Jamaica, and was prepared to deny the reports that either missionary labors or emancipa-tion had been a failure in the West Indics. He had tered for the purpose of securing to all the blessings come away from Jamaica, and the other West India of liberty, and for the promotion of the general wel-Islands, with a glad and cheerful heart. All the Islands in the British Government, except Trinidad, of liberty, and for the promotion of the general welfare. Slavery demands the recognition of its divine right; Free Labor recognizes no divine rights but that of the liberty of all mep.

With one word, Stavery demands for its protection and perpetuation a system of policy which is utterly incompatible with the principles upon which the organization of Free Labor society rests. There is the antagonism. That is the essence of the 'irrepressible conflict.' It is a conflict of principles underlying interests, always the name, whether appearing as a moral, economical, or political question. Mr. Douglas boasted that he could repress t with police measures; he might as well try to fetter the winds with

churches.

Before emancipation, the people were mostly in the hands of the leaders, who were illiterate men, for the missionaries could rarely visit the plantations, except by stealth; but, since emancipation, the leaders have become more instructed. Many people had gone into the mountainous districts in search of cheap lands; and at present there were not sufficient means of reaching the wanderers. The ministry had also diminished, being almost destitute of external aid. The great want of Jamaica today was more ministers, education being greatly advanced since emancipation. Then, in one district, there were but three or four out of five thousand, who could read and write; now there were eighteen hundred. The piety of these persons was sincere, earnest and devoted. They supported their own pasters, and built and repaired their own churches, and maintained their own schools. The

we could produce a tempest by blowing our noses, or an earthquake by stamping our puny feet upon the ground! But how to solve, how to decide it? Let us pass in review our political parties, and the remedies they propose. There we encounter the so called Union party, with Bell and Everett, who tell us the best way to settle the conflict is to ignore it. Ignore it. Ignore it, when attempts are made to plungs the country into war and disgrace, for the purpose of Slavery extension! Ignore it, when Slavery and Free Labor wage their fierce war about the possession of the national domain! Ignore it. another, a more industrious pensantry on earth. The negroes of Jamaica themselves produced all that was produced. They saved money, bought themselves farms, and cared for their children, and throughout the interior they gave evidences of an approach to a higher civilization. The negroes were noted for honesty and integrity, and were trusted by capitalists with the management of large properties. They disliked sugar cultivation, because it was less profitable than the labor upon their own freeholds. To the people themselves, emancipation had been an unmixed good. On the mountains and in the valleys of Jamaica, under the shadow of the manage trees, were to be found a happy people, whose faults came from elavery, and whose virtues came from emancipation.

commical policy! Ignore it, indeed! Ignore the from the consumes the corner poet of your house! Ignore the storm that breaks the radder and tear to tatters the sails of your ship! Conjuies the reveiled elements with a meek Mount Vernon lecture! Pour upon the furious waves the placid oil of a question from Washington's farewell address!

It is true they tell us they will enforce the laws and the Constitution. Well emong! But what laws? Those that Free Labor demand, or those that Slavery gives us? What Constitution? That of Washington and Madison, or they of Slidell, Dong Lis and Taney?

The conflict stands there with the stubborn, bruth force of reality. However severely it may disturb the nerves of timid gentlemen, there it said and uponsibilities should be approached with care and antion. But times like these demand the firm action of men who know what they will, and will it, not that cunuch golicy, which, conscious of its own unproductiveness, invite us blandly to settle down in the model of men who know what they will an entire and antion the model of contentment of general importance. There cannot ignore the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to doorly it if they could.

The state of the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to doorly it if they could.

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The state of the conflict if they would, but have not nerve enough to doorly it if they could the state of the world may be used to the law of the world was a large of the conflict in the state of the world was a large of the conflict in the state of the world was a large of th

principle of general law. The last treaty between the Christian Powers and the Porte recognized Russia has since assumed still more boldly the a tude of protector to the Greek Christians, and Bu-rope has admitted her right to do so: It is not likely that France will be more slack to protect the Cath lica, nor that England will leave either to Russia France, or both combined, the office of protector as avenger under circumstances where it might so can by be made the means of furthering their ambition be made the means of furthering their state pos-eroschments, or endangering her own Asiatic possessions. Our own country has an interest in this matter—not the mere interest of humanity, though a free and powerful State might well allow such generous instincts to influence her policy.

Now, in this quotation we see principles laid down Now, in this quotation we see principles and down in telligently and deliberately which juetified John Brown in his efforts to free the slaves of Virginia. If it is an admitted principle of general law that the Christian populations under the fanatical despotsm of the Ottoman Empire should be protected—if Tillotson's maxim is good and Christian, that had manity is higher than national law, --- who can dare to blame the five heroes who perished on the scaffold in Virginia in an abortive affort to re-deem from a bondage worse than death the millions of slaves in this land? 'Rid the poor and needy out of the land of the wicked' is a divine com-mand; and it is also a dictate of humanity, as is proved by the thousands of swords that have leaped from their, scathards to avenue the wrongs done to from their scabbards to avenge the wrongs done to the Christians in Syria. The great sin and fault for which John Brown forfeited his life was that he endeavored to obey this divine command. There are four millions of American citizens, condemned by the laws of the piratical oligarchies of the South to perpetual slavery for no crime. Their labor is plun-dered from them. Their wives and children are torn from them, and sold away to a returnless distance. They are treated like chattels personal in the hands of their owners. They long for freedom, and would willingly exchange their bondage for death. John Brown regarded the slaveholding States as piracies, and be did on a small scale what the World wants all Christendom to do in rescuing and protecting the Syrian Christians from Mohammedan despoti How dare the World, then, in the face and teeth of its avowed principles concerning intervention, say one word in rebuke of John Brown and his asciates for their heroic deeds in Virginia ?

But you will not find the South endorsing th But you will not find the South endorsing the policy of intervention in Syria. They watch principles with the eye of a basilisk. They were the deadly enemies of Kossuth and the cause of the Hungarians, because they knew that the Magyar's principles, if applied to the despotisms of the South as well as of Austria, would strike the chains from the limbs of every slave. They are consistent. But the World is blear-eyed, and does not see where its principles would lead. If it did, we fear it would adopt the do-nothing principle and policy dictated by the Tract Society. and policy dictated by the Tract Society.

From the New Orleans Picaguine.

THE TEXAS SLAVE EXCITEMENT The late acts of incendiarism in Texas, and the evidence which gains credit there of more diabolical designs, have created an excitement in that State which it is not possible for those at a distance fully many counties that the configrations which have destroyed so many flourishing towns are but the first part of a deep conspiracy, whose malignant object is the desciation of the country, no wonder need be expressed at the suspicion that exists toward stratexpressed at the suspicion that exists toward strangers that are found among them, and the readiness of the people to rid themselves of all who cannot establish their honesty of purpose. But this state of public feeling may lead to an exaggeration of facts to the exaltation of suspicions to the dignity of proof; and harussing inquisition, if not abso-

of proof; and harussing inquisition, it not absolute danger, to honest strangers and to the perpetration of acts of cruel injustice.

The following statement, made by a well-known citizen of New Orleans, affords a painful illustration of the feeling existing, and the idea of the wrong which may, in the haste of the excitement, be done to the innocent. We publish it, that the citizens of Texas may see a cogent reason for cool calmness and deliberation in their action toward the suspected, who may be not only innocent and true

citizons of Texas may see a cogent reason for cool calmness and deliberation in their section toward the suspected, who may be not only innocent and true, but friendly and brotherly.

Mr. Savers, who has been for twenty years engaged in buying and selling stock in this city, early in the summer made a trip to Texas with the intention of purchasing and stocking a farm. With this object, he made a tour through nearly all the counties of Northern and Middle Texas, and happened to be near Dallas, on his return to New Orleans, about the time the disastrous fire broke out in that place. From Dallas he travelled by stage to Palestine, in Anderson county, finding the whole people excited in the highest degree by the disagers about them. Failing to make connection at Palestine with the stages to Orockett, he attempted to procure a private conveyance, as the delay would interfere with his business arrangements. This anxiety to reach Grockett, coupled with the fact that he was a stranger, coming from the direction of Dallas, excited suspicion, and he found himself surrounded by a crowd, who took him to be an incendiary. So far from being satisfied with his explanations, and a detailed history of his business and life, they judged him an enemy, and proposed to give him an introduction to Judge Lynch.

Anticipating the worse, Mr. Savers stood on his defence, drew his revolver, and satisfied with his explanations, and a detailed history of his business and life, they judged him an enemy, and proposed to give him an introduction to Judge Lynch.

Anticipating the worse, Mr. Savers stood on his cention, in the second to give him an introduction to Judge Lynch.

Anticipating the worse, Mr. Savers stood on his center he called upon the Masonic fraternity for aid. This is a brief account of the adventure in the excited region of a well-known citizen of the sold his parts and the restlement, and to do the coiled region of a well-known citizen of the coiled region of a well-known citizen of the incendiaries had been at work, and ess

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THE THE ST T SEE AS

We have twice ventured, each time giving our reasons therefor, to doubt the existence of any negro plot whatever in Texas, or of any purpose of resolt among her slaves. From the first, the story has rested upon such filmsy foundations as to be incredible, and has not, from the beginning, been supported by a single particle of direct evidence. Undoubtedby a single particle of direct evidence. Undoubtedly, many persons at the North believed in its truth; just as undoubtedly, everybody at the South believed it to be a lie. With the former, the wonder is that clares do not oftener rise in insurrection against their masters, and they give implicit credence to overy rumor of such a catastrophe. every rumor of such a catastrophe; but the South-ern people know the almost insurmountable practi-cal obstacles there are in the way of any such at-tempt at achieving freedom or compassing revenge on the part of the negroes, and they know also, when these are surmounted, how frightful the retri-bution is which overtakes the master who bears the first onset of such a storm. Neither in the acts of the negroes, nor in the conduct of the whites, has there been any evidence of the existence of a servile insurrection, though the papers for more than two months have abounded with statements of pretended proofs. Whatever may have been the purpose of these stories, they are met at length with a correction that may not be doubted. The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst. says:-

*The investigations which have been prosecuted in the disturbed districts of Texas have not developed, with any degree of distinctness, the existence of any other plot for ruin than what a few desperate charac-, without connection with or hope of help from other quarter, might have formed. In some cases the negro population have been demoralized evidently by the insidicus promises of these white men, and the work of ruin wrought has doubtless been mainly their work. But not half of what has been confessed seems to be borne out by later facts. The strychnine said to have been discovered in the hands of negroes turns out to be very harmless, having no affinity with the deadly poison which it was supposed to be. The wells thought to have been poisoned, late accounts declare to be untainted with any deleterious substance. Texas, like all of our frontier States, has been the point where desperate men have congregated, and her whole history is full of violence and outrage inflicted by the foes of society. Aroused by the present danger, the citizens have now taken the most effectual means to bring such effenders to justice, and to break up all combinations for their protection.

A newspaper published at Houston, Texas, had he we have a similar testimony, and it may now be considered as an established fact that the pretended plot was a pretence and a sham. Undoubtedly, however, it had its purpose, and that, as we have already suggested, was to suppress with the strong hand a nascent Anti-Slavery feeling among the people of Texas, and more especially aimed at the Methodists, with some of whom hostility to slavery was a religious conviction. In this suppression it has undoubtedly succeeded in so far that it has put to death a number of citizens who held to the heresics of the Sermon on the Mount and the Declaration of Independence. But the blood of the mar-tyrs is the seed of the Church, and through the dness of the Pro-Slavery party, we doubt not the feeling against slavery as an inhuman and God-defying institution is stronger in Texas to-day than it ver was before .- New York Tribune.

A MAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR CIRCULATING THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Some time since, a very respectable and well-known citizen of St. Louis, named Henry A Marsh, established a news depot at some point in Texas. Subse-quently, he catablished other depots in Camden, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn. A few weeks since, he received as order at his Camden depot for fifty copies of the New York Tribune. As a matter of business, Marsh undertook to fill the order, and the package arrived in due course of time, while he was absent at Memphis. It having been noised about Camden that the *Tribune* was about being circulaed, through the medium-indirectly, however-of Mr. Marsh, a Committee of three men were ap-pointed to go after Mr. Marsh, and bring him back to Camden. Accordingly, they proceeded on their mission, and, one night, captured their unsuspecting victim, in Memphis, and conveyed him on board a steamer, and locked him in a state-room. The captain of the boat, on learning their intention, resed to convey the party, and they were obliged to convey their captive across the river in a yawl. Arriving in Camden, Mr. Marsh was arraigned on the charge of circulating seditious and incendiary documents, was convicted and SENTENCED TO BE HUNG Time was, however, given him to send for his wife, and permission granted him to procure from citizens of St. Louis a certificate of former good character, respectability, and loyalty. The wife of Mr. Marsh arrived in this city, on route for Camden, and is stopping at Barnum's Hotel, awaiting the comple a petition already signed by many well known citizens, of all political parties, for the relief of the unfortunate man, whose only crime is emtions. Mrs. Marsh will leave for Camden to-day the petition, numerously signed, with th heartfelt prayer of the citizens of St. Louis for the safety of her husband from the hands of his fanatical fire-cating captors .- St. Louis Express.

From a San Francisco paper. JUBILEE OF THE COLORED PROPLE. Anniversary of Emancipation in the British

West Indies. Yesterday, ' Pacific Garden ' was gay with a mer ry crowd of colored people, celebrating the 22d anniversary of the British West India Emancipation. The attendance was large, and the enjoyment un-alloyed. The little folks paraded to the music of a drum and fife, wheeled into line, sung their school songs, defiled and made the circuit of the billardroom, the race-course and the refreshment corner, broke up into squade and had fun of all sorts-gal loped the wooden horses round the circus, frolicked the carriages, ate ice-cream, and glorified the memory of the most glorious event, for the African race, of the century. There were lots of young gentlemen present, some dressed within an inch of their lives, some sensibly attired, none shabbily. There were pretty women present, octoroons and quadroons, colored a delicate buff, with the tint quadroons, colored a delicate buff, with the unit of the rose shining through, and from this hue all gradations of color to that of chony. But the finest physical feature of the gathering

ished old nurses, in their faces carrying topmost an air of contentment and gladness; then a look of which, however, even faded out, and back to the original air of kind, thoughtful merriment.

The literary exercises of the day did not begin till 3,1-2 o'clock, at which time the Chair rapped to order.
J. G. Wilson of Sacramento was introduced, four

imes; before the merry company had composed it self into the sedate aspect of an audience. Mr. Wilson was evidently in excellent mood for a speech. His face glowed alike with perspiration and i tion. He dashed, like a charger roce of a mappy marshal on a great parade day, into the centre of his subject, and thence soared to the zenith of his harger rode by a happy eloquence. He said he was simply there to intro duce the Rev. T. Starr King, and that gentleman He said he was simply there to intronever got such an introduction before, and never again, though he should outlive Methusaleh, and make the circuit of the globe. Mr. Wilson fairly glorified his subject in more than ordinary English and extraordinary Latin. But hanging the theme of his praise on the belt of Orion, the culogist came back to earth for a few minutes. cutogist came back to earth for a few minutes. The colored people, he said, were national. Personally, he loved America—every inch of her soil, every ray of her glory, all but her slavery; and that he balieved America would spurn the very day that colored people assumed the dignity and showed the spirit that they ought. He again gathered up the gentleman whom he was about to introduce, in the arms of his cloquence—not to deposit him on the earth, but to lift him to still sublimer heights—where, in the speaker's 'dving apathy,' said the where, in the speaker's 'dying apathy,' amid the 'obeers of angels,' be left him 'at the summum totum' of an unmitigated hypotheosis!

DRIFT OF REV. T. STARR KING'S ADDRESS. Mr. King said that on several occasions of his ife, he had found bimself atterly unable to make a peech. Indeed, he had come here at the invitation of the Committee, simply to mingle his emotions with theirs. He had depended on the songs, hymns and orations that he should hear, to furnish him timulus for what he should say. [Mr. King, hough present about noon, had now just arrived again, and seemed to labor under the impression had the litturery exercises were about closing, in-

Mother Country.

It was a great thing to get a principle wrought out by one man. Once in a while, God sent some lofty thinker to send the baptism of refreshing thought down into the lowlands of the world. If they had met to celebrate the coming of some such noble thinker, the occasion would be dignified and worthy. When a man had obtained a vision of a noble truth, and a whole country had accepted it as truth, it was well to make a festival and rejoice together over that fact. It was wise to celebrate the gift of a martyr to a noble cause. But this was a greater occasion than any such would be. The thinker had perceived the truth; the martyr had died for it; a nation had accepted it, and then to evince its belief had trampled on its selfshness, and by its deeds stamped the truth and its belief on history. The greatest day of the last hundred years was not when Adams and Jefferson were first fired with the spirit of liberty, nor when our heroes. Wherever we find many races brought together, there God has his greatest work to do-there is labor of Christianity. The borders of Judea, and controverted the current doctrine that the Gentiles had no rights that a Jew was ound to respect, (cheers and laughter,) and taught below. Your race is dear to the heart of Provi- SECESSION. for the sorrows with which you are yet bap-The speaker urged his hearers to respect themselves, to educate themselves and their children. First of August was for them, when a new commentary would be written by the nation upon that sentiment of Paul—'for there is no difference be-tween the Jew and the Greek.' In that hope, and in the paresemble of the par

took about twenty minutes in the delivery. We tion to devise a more perfect exemplification of the have given but the thread that ran through it. It act of committing the lamb to the tender custody of tract shows, full of suggestive thoughts. When he dorn's box, adjusted at the time, as usual, by a comsat down, the people crowded about him to express promise, the whole advantage of which enured to the their gratitude—some of the older and grayer mat. their gratitude-

rons with streaming eyes.
J. M. Bell, a colored man, then followed, with a poem. It was curiously unequal in its merits—at times halting and crude in its imagery, and then again smooth, forcible, and Whittier-like. Its points brought out hearty responses from the thoughtful. We refrain from publishing any portion of it, as we understand the author is about issuing a vol-

ume in which it will be contained.

The Chairman next introduced as the amiable friend from Ohio, Mr. Atwood, a mulatto, who de-livered a carefully prepared address on the wrongs of his race. He was particularly bitter in some passages. Some of their oppressors, he said, were not fit for heaven: they would disgrace hell. He could think of no proper region fit for them but the scorching sands outside of hell, where their carcases would rot alone, unvisited by common friends, from people. whom the worm that dieth not would turn with

loathing and disgust.

Rev. Mr. Simonds, of the Methodist Church, was called on for some remarks. He responded readily and earnestly. He gloried in the occasion—he had horror of newspaper fame, but if there was a reporter present, he begged him to note the fact that he was there. He felt the honor of the invitation. Quincy Adams: Mr. Simonds directed the attention of those present Indies, which were eminently good and wholesome. He seemed thoroughly posted on the facts of which he spoke, and was cheered with circular speeches and rousing singing followed.

Manuable another celebration was proceeding ed with enthusiasm. Other

at Russ's Garden, where addresses were delivered by J. B. Sanderson, Rev. Adam Smith, Rev. Bernard J. B. Sanderson, Rev. Adam Smith, Rev. Bernard laws of God delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the Fletcher, P. Anderson and D. W. Ruggles, and the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation that come in affirm no less happy a time there than at the Garden on Third street.

'The reluctance with which the fragmen of the North submitted to the dictation of these conditions,

Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

STATES.

We have before us a pamphlet, just published by Thayer & Eldridge, Boston, entitled ADDRESS . THE FREE CONSTITUTIONALISTS TO THE PROPLE OF THE United States, which is an argumentative effort to show, (1.) that the Constitution of the United States is a sufficient warrant for giving liberty to all the people of the United States'-meaning by this, abolishing slavery in every Slave State, in utter disregard of the Constitution and laws of such State to the contrary ; (2,) that the Territorial question, now convulsing the nation, is a frivolous and impertment one, in which the slave himself can have no interest. and which is unworthy of a moment's consideration at this time, if not at all times': (3,) that, of all the rival political parties, the Republican is the most thoroughly senseless, baseless, simless, inconsistent and insincere '; (4,) that 'the great object is to procure the defeat of the Republicans -for if deunconstitutionality of slavery in every section of the

Entertaining a high regard for the motives and the its guilty compromises; and, therefore, to think to intellectual ability of the author of this pamphlet, outface them at this late day, to attempt by the (who modestly chooses to withhold his name, but who rules of logic or rhetoric or grammar to convict them has before, in a still more elaborate manner, under his of ignorance and delusion in their interpretation of own signature, advocated the same theory of the U. S. their own Constitution, made by them and for them, Constitution,) we, nevertheless, must beg leave to is utterly idle. For if they honestly and truly mad dissent from every one of the five propositions thus an Anti-Slavery Constitution, why were not the half advanced by him, believing them all to be fallacious. and, consequently, a waste of time and effort.

First, as to the anti-slavery character of the Constitution of the United States.

This Constitution was formed in 1787, and from that time to the present has undergone no change whatever in any section or clause relating to slavery, or supposing to relate to it. Whatever may be its phraseology, therefore, it means now, in its interpredelegates who framed it, and of the people who adopted it, and who have since noted upon it, concerning that system. It may be convenient, and is certainly very easy, to ignore all the historical facts pertaining to the formation and adoption of the Constitution to the formation and adoption of the Constitution— such as the various hostile interests of freedom and slavery to be appeared, and, as far as possible, recon-ciled, as as to hind the North and the South, (each composed of independent State sovereignities), in one Union, and the describiness of using deceptive phra-

times of Papal persecution, the Catholics urged that rated wafer, the literal body of Jes municant ; for did he not c mand, 'Take, est'—and did he not declare, 'This is my body'—not figuratively an emblem thereof' Indeed, after the administration of the national government, for more than three score years and ten, years was not when Adams and Jefferson were first fired with the spirit of liberty, nor when our heroes met in Philadelphia to sign the Declaration of Independence; but that day when the British nation laid its millions of money on the table of the House of Commons, in reverence for a principle that had been only taught before as an abstract truth. Then Christianity received its noblest acquisition of a century, and a new hour struck in the history of principle. The Divine Spirit ruled during this century in the human heart as it had never in any age before, and this was one of the noblest places a Christian minister of any denomination could be in to-day. (Great applause.) Christ was born 1800 years ago, in a manger: he was reborn every year and every day in this country. He desires not to be ties in power alike, and recognized by every Con and every day in this country. He desires not to be Constitution—of converting thirty millions of people, Lord of the private heart alone, but Lord of all and bringing them over to a belief which they now lands. We want to see him born in Washington openly laugh to scorn! It is revolution—radical, dis—in our capitol. (Cries of 'Hear!') organizing, bloody, exterminating. For if the absurdity were admitted to be a possible event, that a party might succeed, and take the reins of national greatest work that was ever wrought by the early sovereignty, having for its object the abolition of ala-Christians was when the disciples went beyond the very throughout the South under this anti-slavery construction of the Constitution, can there be doubt that its action would be resisted by every Slave that Christianity had no respect for rank, color or sect. The Almighty had a great mission for this nation. Here the Church was to proclaim the equality of the races. (Applause.) Wherever the oppressed were congregated, there Christ was present, and not on the side of power. In such a presence, said Mr. King I always come with any constitution will continue to be recognized as the Constitution will continue to be recognized. presence, said Mr. King, I always come with reviewed the Constitution will continue to be recognized as orence. As a noble German said, it was easy for a hitherto, until the time shall come when this coverto look with reverence to those who are nant with death shall be annulled,' and this 'agreebove, but it was greater to revere the man who is ment with hell shall terminate in a NORTHERN

No parts of the Constitution have been more clearly and intelligently understood than its pro-slavery They had much against them. They had the pride features. Hence, as soon as the first apportionment and selfishness of many classes against them, but of representation was made under it, three-fifths of the faith of the Gospel was for them. The fature the slave population were included in it, and remain of the Church was for them. Some grand tuture to this hour, for the benefit of the Southern 'lords of

in the refreshment of that prophecy, he bade them in bondage; in fact, it is a representation of their masters,—the oppressor representing the oppressor.

Mr. King's address was entirely extempore, and ed. Is it in the compass of the human imaginachaste, rich in illustration, and, as even our ex- the wolf? It was one of the curses from that Pan-

> Is not John Quincy Adams a competent witness in this case? Does he not speak the language of historical verity? What motive had he to make such a terrible confession? The result of the bargain, he truly adds, has been to make the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the national government."

Hence, too, the foreign slave trade was prosecuted until 1808, under the national flag, and therefore as legitimate branch of the national commerce, in accordance with the 9th Section of Article 1-the traffic concealed beneath a deceptive circumlocution of words but which were never misunderstood by the

Hence, too, in every part of the North, from 1790 till now, the recognition of the constitutional right of the slave-hunter to seize his fugitive slave wherever

As against the logic of the pamphlet under consid-

of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, THERE SPECIAL PROVISIONS TO SE-CURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity for twen THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity for twen-ly years of pursuing the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the

is attested by the awkward and ambiguous language i is attested by the awarders and amonguous tanguage in which they are expressed. The word slave is most cautiously and fastidiously excluded from the whole nstrument. A stranger, who should come from foreign land and read the Countitution of the United States, would not believe that slavery or a slave existed within the borders of our country. There is not a word in the Constitution opporently bearing upon the condition of alavery, nor is there a provision but would be susceptible of practical execution, if there

were not a slave in the land. The delegates from South Carolina and Georgie "The delegates from South Carolina and Georgia distinctly avowed that, without this guarantee of protection to their property in slaves, they would not yield their assent to the Constitution; and the freemen of the North, reduced to the alternative of departing from the vital principle of their liberty, or of feiting the Union itself, averted their faces, and with trembling hand subscribed the bond."

Another revolting and most iniquitous feature of the Constitution is its guarantee of protection to every State against domestic violence -which includes the suppression of every slave insurrection, in case the strong arm of the Federal Government is needed in any emergency; thus pledging the power of the whole nation to prevent the possibility of a successful revolt on the part of the enslaved. Such is the Constitution of the United States,

matter how incongruous or paradoxical in regard to some of its other features; such did its framers, and fested on the sixth of November, the faction itself the people who adopted it, intend it to be; such it will be extinct on the seventh'; and, (6,) that a was in their hearts to conceive and bring forth, in their new party should be organized on the basis of the contemptuous estimate and oppressive treatment of the whole colored race; such they are still willing to have it remain, without the slightest modification million of elaves then in bondage set free? Why was a slave representation in Congress provided for and allowed from the beginning? Why was the African alave trade carried on, with no one protesting against its constitutionality, for twenty years, unde the national flag? Why have fugitive alares eve since been hunted in every Northern State, and dragged back to bondage with impunity? And why cology, therefore, it means now, in its interpre-and design, what it means in the minds of the cise the military and naval power at its command t keep the slaves in their chains,—as in the case of Na Turner on the one hand, and the capture of Joh Brown on the other? Did Delaware, and Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina, and South Caroli na, and Georgia, agree in 1787 to a Constitu nion, and the desirableness of using deceptive phra-ology to closk a guilty emplicity in the matter of Liuther Martin, and Roger Sheroan, and R

ed it to refer to slaves? To sak the is to answer them. This is a matter of history, not of words: it covers the historic life of the nation.

tunate race to promote their own selfish ends. They were sorely tempted, and fell. They were in great straits, and lost their faith in the living God. How applicable to them and to this land are these pro-

of Egypt Your confusion. . . . Wherefore thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and trast in oppression and percereness, AND STAY bent upon going, in spite of rain and wind. Dr. Apturagon; therefore this iniquity shall be to you as a pleton, of Boston, who had attended him regularly, breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, school breaking cometh suddenly at an instant. And he shall break it as the breaking of the potter's vessel accompany us; he also provided for the carriage, the mass ports, and all the little comforts that might be

The pride of thine near that deck, whose habita-that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habita-to rise again. He at the same time lost the control tion is high; that saith in thine heart. Who shall to rise again. He at the same time lost the control bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt of his mind, which, with the exception of a few lucid thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest intervals, was more or less wandering all the time. among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord. For thy violence against thy brother Jacob. In one of these lucid intervals he asked for me, and shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off for gave me the direction for his burial (which has been ever. . . Art thou better than populous No, that followed), observing that he hoped it would soon be was situate among the rivers, that had the waters over, but did no longer express any regret about his was situate among the rivers, that had the waters over,—but did no longer express any regret about his round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim was the last time he spoke to us in a perfectly lucid were her helpers. Yet was she carried away; she way. Still he always recognized his friends, though went into captivity; her young children, also, were he was unconscious of the places—he mostly thought dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets; and they cast lots for all her honorable men, and all her great home. I have said to be a street on his way. men were bound in chains. . . . The Lord hath a home. I have tried to cheer him as much as I could. men were bound in chains. . . The Lord hath a local three is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God, in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and sloop rouchern sloop. Therefore shall the land mourn.'

These passages exactly delineate the history, spirit, conduct and position of the American people, in relation to the colored population, ever since the adoption of the Constitution; thus proving a moral incompetency, on their part, to make it an anti-slavery instrument, embracing white and black alike in its idea of 'liberty, equality, fraternity.'

But enough upon this point. We shall examine, in another number, the remaining four propositions laid down in this pamphlet, believing them to be equally fallacious as the first.

REV. M. D. CONWAY IN THE MUSIC HALL. Last Sunday, Sept. 16th, the usual summer vacation being ended, the 28th Congregational Society of Boston again assembled in the Music Hall, and heard a very excellent sermon from Rev. Moncure D: Con-

way of Cincinnati. His subject was the need of a symmetrical cultivation of all the powers of man's nature, since thus only can the purpose of his being be fulfilled. Use. and not waste, should be the rule for all the faculties of our being; and man should strive so to live as to be able to say, with Jesus, to the universal Father-Of all that thou hast given me, have I lost none.

Constant aspiration, constant progression, and this in all the parts as well as in the great whole, should be the effort of every human being. Such efforts, with the measure of success that must inevitably attend them, will bless, not only the individual, but so much of the race as comes, directly or indirectly, within his influence. Well said Jesus—I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men to me! —not, if I be versity of Basic, to be celebrated next month. not lifted up. The progressive improvement which Jesus taught and exemplified constitutes one of his strongest claims to our veneration. Progress necessarily implies change. If we bind ourselves to the letter, we cannot attain the spirit. If we hold fast the grub-truth, we shall never reach the goldenwinged truth.

The objectors to Theodore Parker complain that be represented Jesus as 'a mere man.' The use of that term-a mere man-shows the limitation of their idea. of man. Heaven forbid that such a measure be our standard! Heaven shield us from the base ingratitude of applying disparaging epithets to a being whom God made 'in His own image'!

The question is frequently asked-Was Theode Parker a Christian? The answer will of course differ according to men's various, and widely different, appreciation of Christianity. Those who take the lowest and poorest view of it will necessarily answer in the negative. Those who take the highest view will, as necessarily, answer in the affirmative. And the number of those who give this juster answer will increase, with the increase of true knowledge and true religion. We are not to leave this noble name, Christian, to the exclusive use of those who misuse it, who insist on linking it to obsolete superstitions and irrational dogmas, who magnify its letter at the expense of its spirit. The perfect fruit should be credited to the germ; the engines of the Great Eastern should be credited to the inventor of the first steam engine ; and Jesus Christ is to be associated, in our grateful remembrance and veneration, with the highest truths. and the most widely beneficent reforms, which shall hereafter develop themselves from the great truths He taught.

Theodore Parker's influence is an immense and vi-tal element, and is described to be an increasing element; in the development of Christianity among the American people, particularly those of the Western States. The day will come when Boston will recognize his greatness and excellence, and will seek to reclaim his dust, and cover it, in her most honored of the gravest of criminals; and the third being a full cemetery, with a fitting monument.

Meantime, if it be my fortune ever to cross the reverential memory, that grave in Plorence. Kneeling beside it, I will plant over the breast of Theodore Parker a white rose, emblem of his purity. And I will many other eminent men, alayeholders and others leave the thorns that belong to it, for he also had who once composed the Whig party; and whose

Mr. Conway, who has in many ways proved him self a hearty and unflinching advocate of reform, will the general utterances of Webster and Clay, in the

THE DIAL LETTER OF DESOR ON THE ODORE PARKER. In the September number of . THE DIAL, an adm

able monthly magazine for Literature, Philosophy and Religion, edited by M. D. Conway, and publishe at Cincinnati, we find the following letter from Description the distinguished naturalist of Neufchatel :-

NEURCHATEL, 10th June, 1860. My Dank FRIEND,—It requires some time for the head and heart to settle again after they have been ahaken so deeply as mine have been of late. You understand that I mean to speak of the death of our dear friend. Theodore Packer. Moleschott writes, with him a solution of humanity has fallen down; and this is true. There will be a long time before another Theodore Packer, But his work, and his work. But his work, another Theodore Packer arises. But his work,

hard blow. I went to Italy with the hope and pros-pect of meeting him at Rome, and of going thence with him on an excursion to Naples and Vesuvius against which all verbal logic, or legal canulatry, becomes a mockery.

Let the truth, however humiliating, be confessed.

Our fathers sinned grievously, by excritining an unfortunate race to promote their own selfah ends. They were sorely tempted, and fell. They were in great

New England. Instead of that, I found him very weak,—he had been fulling rapidly for several weeks and the idea of an excusion to Naples had to be given up at once. He had hardly strength to ride some two Woe to the rebellious children, saith the Lord, that take counsel, but not of me; and that cover with a covering, but not of my spirit, that they may add sin to sin; that walk to go fown into Egypt, and have not asked at my mouth; to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharmoh, and to trust in the shadow of Egypt! Therefore shall the strength of Pharmoh and to trust in the shadow of Formal your cover with the counsel with the strength of Pharmoh be your shann, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt your covernment. soil. It was a trying case, for I did not feel at all sure that he could ever reach Florence; but he was bent upon going, in spite of rain and wind. Dr. Apaccompany us; he also provided for the carriage, the of which are to be sought in instrumentalities on of which are to attained, generally, in spite of the Church ;-and the only hope for our delivered from sin, and its consequences, and the establishment of a holier faith, is in the utter extermination of mi a religion and worship from the whole face of the did not become aware of it for a time after his breath came no longer. . .

I hastened off as soon as possible, and sought some distraction among the collections of Boulogne, Milan and Turin. It is a hard experience of advancing age that we must see all those who were dear to us disappear, one after the other, at a period of life when we have no longer the required adaptiveness to form, new friends.

Last summer, when at my chalet, at the occasion of the death of my friend Küchler, with whom he had been staying some time, we decided together that we should write a kind of Album dedicated to his memory, and in which all those assembled at Combe-Varia should take part. Mr. Parker promised two articles, one on the Teutonic races, the other a fine irony upon. the pretensions of some modern naturalists (of the Bridgewater school)- 'A Bumble-Bee's Thoughts on the Plan and Purpose of Creation. The first was not written out, but the latter has just gone through the press; it is, therefore, Theodore Parker's last production, and will be the jewel of the Album. I have given direction to the printer to send several copies to America. The publication of the Album must, of course, be somewhat postponed in order to enable me to write a short notice of Mr. Parker. The Album will now be called Ein Nachruf an Parker und Kuchler. Will not the scientific and literary bodies of the United States feel ashamed now for the manner in which they have treated the man who, after a short time, will outweigh them all-the noblest specimen of American scholarship that ever lived? Had he ersity of Basle, to be celebrated next month.

CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON.

The annual Convention of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in Cummington, Mass., was held as the Free Church, Sept. 1st and 2d. The Conventi was addressed by Parker Pillsbury, Chas. C. Burleigh, H. Pord Douglass, and Susan B. Anthony. H. Ford Douglass presented the following resolution, the discussion of which occupied much of the time of the Convention:

Resolved, That although we are seeking, by more means alone, the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, yet we would not, in view of the terrible wrong done four million people, do less than thank God if some black John Brown should arise among his fellows, and, imitating the example of the fathers of '76, terminate at once this unrighteous in fringement of personal liberty, though every slaveholder in the South should be made to pay the penalty with his life.

This resolution, however, was withdrawn, Mr Douglass remarking that Parker Pillsbury had prepared a similar resolution, and he did not choose to give his friend Burleigh the pleasure of seeing the above resolution voted down.

The following resolutions, presented by Parker Pills bury, were adopted as the scripture of the anti-slavery men and women of Cummington and vicinity, at the present hour:-

1. Resolved. That in the three recent speeches Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, we see painful demonstration of the bewildering and depraying effect of American politics, and of governmental Union with slaveholders—the first being a four hours'-argument to prove the 'five-fold barbarism' and entire un constitutionality of slavery; the second, a partial reproduction of the same argument, with a mos abourd endorsement of the Chicago platform-which platform no where pronounces slavery a crime, though virtually declaring the brave Capt. John Brown on endorsement of that platform, even its condemnation of Capt, Brown; and a most powerful appeal to the rea, I will seek, as one of the places most worthy of people to elect Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency whose past record, as respects slavery, falls below the standard of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, an pledges and promises, should he be elected, have less of hope for humanity and the slave in them, than had preach next Sunday also at the Music Hall.—o. x. w. last ten years of their lives.

2. Resolved, That the government of the United

States is a deliberate conspiracy against liberty and hu-manity—a grand and consolidated despotism, crushing down into interminable and hopeless bondage millions of immortal men and women, robbing the of every right, and rendering life itself a grievou urse, and then compelling all who live under the m to become soldiers to shoot down insurred ionary slaves, on the one hand, and merciless blood hounds, to how! on the track of the flying fugitive or

the other.

2. Resolved, That, in these respects,

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9. Resolved, That, In t his Pugnies Slave Law of 1793, to Millard Pill-

4. Resolved, therefore, That the ensired million of the South have no more to hope for theme pledged and devoted to the Union, as at prese pledged and devoted to the Union, as a present of templated, than from the Federal and Whig pena templated, the Democratic administration of the fessent nour.

6. Resolved, That treason to such a government. a most religious duty, and the best evidence ve to a most religious duty, higher law of humanity at God and as subjects of that divine authority as God and as subjects of that divine authorit, we hereby declare that we will never bey the Pegas Slave Laws of Washington or Millard Films, for Abraham Lincoln or any other President. nor will we assist in suppressing slave insurances but, on the contrary, our sympathies and hope day be with every uprising 'Nat Turner' or John Roses be with every uprising and our hands too, so far as we can consistent and our hands too, so far as we can consistent as conscientiously, render them more material a 6. Resolved. That as the government of the me try is a most daring despotism, so the popular party vailing religion is downright atheism and more be dreaded than any acknowledged heathering; in God is a monster, bloody as Moloch; in Baba a God is a monage, and is a bold and blank, interpreted by its priesthood, is a bold and blank, mous apology for all the crimes and cruelties which its impure devotees, both priests and people, with perpetrate; its cost makes the burdens the perpetrate; the series once 'laid on men's shoulder. as rebuked by Jesus, easy and light; its workly in cold as Jewish ceremonies, as empty as Page the and as devoid of humanity as the sacrifices of Jag. germant; its best benefits are scarcely worth poses ing, at any price; being neither righteouses as temperance, peace nor purity, love nor liberty, as progressive growth into higher and diviner Eg; al

> country, North as well as South. A lively interest in the Anti-Slavery cause is encited in this vicinity, which is destined to continu as a result of the Convention. The amount raised to defray the expense of the

Convention was \$39 15. HIRAM BROWN, President NELSON BROWN, Assistant Sec'y.

CONVENTION AT ELLENVILLE

ELLENVILLE, (N. Y.,) Sept. 10, 1860. FRIEND GARRISON, - We have just closed a Conrention in this place, which, in interest and inportance, I have seldom seen surpassed -- some account of which, I am sure, your readers will perms will satisfaction.

Ellenville is situated in the western part of Using County, in one of the valleys of this region which nature has made so beautiful, that the eye never time with gazing, and from which the soul is (if succesble) always receiving afresh, joy and delight: mountains and hills, rivers and cascades, rocks jugged and immense, trees of numberless varieties, and the grass that springeth everywhere '-all are here. But not of these do I care to write. Man seems to have the power to so debase himself by sin, as to be entirely unconscious of external beauty. Alas! that this power of sin should be so great, that it may not only blot out its own spiritual life, but that it reaches out its iron fingers, and crushes the hearts of others, innocent before God of any wrong, Sa, though it may be of but little consequence whether external nature is dressed in her holiday garb, it is always interesting and important to know the condition of humanity everywhere Your readers perhaps remember, that, one yes

ago, a Convention was held in this place-similar in character to the one just closed-which was considered, by some of the friends, quite a success. I think, however, all agree that the last has been more it was a triumph. The most radical resolutions were offered upon the slavery question, and the most searching and thorough criticism was made of the Church and Government. Our Society's motto, 'No Union with Slaveholders, is almost a new idea in this region. Save the little labor done by Mr. Powell a year ago, and that done by myself in a few meetings last winter, there has been m effect; and that resolutions, recommending the disolving of our relations with the South and forming new Northern Republic, should have been passed by a goodly majority, in a large audience—two-thirds which were men, and men who, by their countsnances, showed themselves to be thinkers-is, I think, proof positive that the labor has not been in vain, and also that the funds used for this Convention were well applied. That the meeting was so eminently successful was, no doubt, mainly owing to the preence of our good friend Parker Pillsbury, of whose power in handling the sword of truth, as represented during the entire meening, I can give you no adequate idea. Those of your readers who have heard him, it his moments of loftiest inspiration, may imagine these moments increased to hours, and so know, in just, what was received here. In saying this, I do not disparage others in this Convention. Philip D. Moore, of Newark, N. J., was with us, and did good work as did also Aaron Powell and Susan B. Anthony of our own State. Sarah Hallock of Milton, and Lydia Mott of Albany, were also with us, cheerfully girisf us important aid. The meeting was resolved into an Institution, and

the adjournment was made to one year in the future.

There were other subjects of importance introduced and discussed in the meeting, such as Woman's Rights, Temperance, Anti-Sectarianism, tc., tc., al of which, no doubt, will be duly mentioned by the Secretaries in their report. Some little excitement was manifested on account of woman's equal prominence with man as officer in the meeting; but we believe it was at last quieted, as such excitement always will be, by woman quietly, but firmly, per-

forming the part assigned her. If my letter were not already so long, I should be tempted to say something in reference to the condition of our cause in New York generally. I know there has been some considerable labor done and much money expended, but not as much of either, I be lieve, as in Massachusetts. The size and situation the State make it an exceedingly important one, so I think to-day she is, in some of her statutes, greatly in advance of any of her sisters. I have suppose that Massachusetts would be the first to deff the Federal Government, by refusing to send back ecaped men and women from slavery; and perhaps I should more rejoice, in such a step being made is that State first, then in New York, because I love Manne chusetts as my own native State, and it would grade my pride to see her lead in enacting statute last d humanity, as she has already led in science, liter ture and art. But I would be just to the State of al adoption, and so must say, that, considering the labs

I hope we may have a very thorough campaign the present sesson. I am glad that Mr. Powell has already commenced a field work. He is engaged this week in this region, together with myself, and next week we go into Sullivan County, where even less than in Ulster County has the true gospel of liberty

been preached.

I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned that there are
many families in this goodly region who have blessed us by their hospitality, and encouraged us by their ments there is great reward, so in a knowledge of aving blessed us, they themselves are blessed; they sed not that their deeds be published.

Tours for iniversal justice, placed back to be proposed.

The place back to LUOY N. COLMAN.

Data four er of Like in the the protection the law of the country I lecturate have the place I spall the

to have hold a me. O and on conditi It was put up As them stop, as I shook to McI At E mise th en politinto hi make I ing in to Bradfor ready cept, p R. Joh did goo The and 18 to the publics as they of view Conve

the go price, Still Mount can A to lect good f Wh see wi most fi stid, gloust

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DEAR MR. GARRISON, -I am just returning from for weeks' tour through the State of Vermont. I think there is much misspprehension with regard to the anti-slavery character of that State. The fact to the Republicans control in the elections, by a terr large majority, should not be taken as evidence that the people are right on the great question.

Probably, no New England State presents as much orance, according to its population, as Vermont. Take the towns and villages amongst the mountains. and the people seem to know very little of the working of slavery, or its influence upon either the religion or the politics of the country. Added to this, there or the projudice against color than one would expet in a State so far removed from the commercial ntercourse with the South.

As in every State, the most illiterate and ignorant portion are found in the Democratic party, and amongst them nothing is too bad to be said of the niggers, which sound may be heard almost wherever voq see a Democrat.

I held my first meeting at McIndoes Falls, where est friends Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gilchrist did all that could be done to secure a good audience. The meeting was well attended, and I followed it up with

From McIndoes, I went to Topsham, where I found Rer. N. R. Johnston, whose heart is always warm in the cause of the oppressed, busily engaged in planning nectings for me in his locality. My first lecture in Topsham stirred up the pure minds of the Democracy, and the following morning I received a note, through the post office, warning me to leave the town, and threatening that if I was not out of the place in reenty-four hours, I would be waited on by a 'committee appointed for the purpose. The only attennon that I paid to this was to criticise the writer and be party. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are doing much to stread the principles of humanity in Topsham and

At Pescham, Mr. Leonard Johnson, brother of the ditor of the Anti-Slavery Standard, succeeded in getting me into the Congregational church, though the Rer. Mr. Boutwell, the minister in charge, gave the meeting a poor reception, and me a worse name when the lecture was over. He thought me too severe on the pro-slavery religion of the country, North and South. An effort was made to prevent my having second lecture, but Mr. Johnson's untiring energies succeeded in opening the doors of the vestry. He also got me in at the Methodist church at Danville, a superannuated village, five miles from Peacham, where I lectured on Sunday, at 5 o'clock. This was said to have been the largest anti-slavery meeting held in the place for years.

I spoke at South Ryegate in the afternoon, where all the bad feeling of the Democratic party seemed to have been put in motion; for when I returned to hold a second meeting, the church wes closed against me. On looking about for the school-house, the next and only place left, I found I could have it only on condition that I paid for it, and lighting it sayself. It was admitted by the trustees that the charge was put upon the house because I was speaking on slavery. Assisted was no hotel in the town at which a could stop, and to offer of hospitality from the inhaditants, I shook the dust from my feet, and walked five miles to' Maindoes without my supper. At Bradford, a friend thought that if I would pro-

me the Mathodist clergyman that I would not speak on politics, nor against his church, he would let me into his pulpit. On Sunday, I replied that I would make no such promise, if I never held another meeting in the State. Several days after, I lectured in Bradford, in the town hall, on Sunday, and had a good attendance. The Methodists are the most ready of any of the sects to open their doors, except, perhaps, the Old School Covenanters. Rev. N. L. Johnston attended several of the meetings, and did good service for the cause.

The Convention to be held at Bradford, on the 17th and 18th of October, will, no doubt, prove beneficial to the State, and be well attended, though the Republicans will, no doubt, give it the cold shoulder, s they did all of my meetings. In a financial point of view, Vermont will do nothing for the coming Convention. In most of my meetings, I gave them the gospel of Truth without money and without price, asking no contribution.

Still, there are many warm hearts in the Green ountain State, who are anxious to have the can Anti-Slavery Society send in an agent or two, to lecture in all the towns. Vermont is certainly a good field for missionary labor.

While on the cars, yesterday, a vote was taken to see which of the Presidential candidates had the most friends on the train. When they came to me, I said, I vote for ' No Union with Slaveholders, religrously or politically."

WM. WELLS BROWN. Ashburnham, Mass., Sept. 13, 1860.

MOCK STATESMEN.

I have in view certain leading politicians, who plume themselves upon their par excellence in statesmanship. But whether it is not, after all, a misne mer to call them statesmen, is the question. True they have won that distinction, but whether it should be applied to them other than as a sobriquet, is the

A statesman, say our lexicons, is one skilled in the art of government. That, certainly, implies a good deal. To be skilled in the forms and etiquette of parliamentary procedure is one thing; but a compreheasire and practical understanding of the science of government is quite another thing. The mock dignity of a name is easily acquired, and thus the fair goddess of Liberty, as yet enthroned only in the ideal, is sadly abused. He, and he only, is fit to govern, or to participate in the government of a people, who steadily and practically recognizes in man's innate sense of right, his rule of action.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is sentiment deeply rooted in man's highest and noblest nature. It finds a lodgment in every human breast, from the savage to the civilized man. It is a primary condition of man's mental organization.

But what has this government become, as now interpreted and administered in relation to four millions of people under the broad panoply of its power? Simply a great Juggernaut, or car of the devil, by which it is vainly sought to crush out this innate, or God-given sense of right. It is being used as an infernal machine for striking at the liberties of the continent. Circumstances, perhaps undreamed of in the commencement, have arisen for developing, in that direction, certain of its latent or fundamental

thery: can any one be a statesmen, practically, in legitimate or higher sense, inside of this piratical forernment ! Were I, to-day, offered a sent in Congress, I should feel like exclaiming, with one of old, is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing? Wm. H. Seward said it was designed that he should be a statesman, and Phillips and Garrison radical

reformers. I wonder that one so astute could blunder

into such a sophism. Wm. H. Seward must first upet God's moral arrangement, before he can divorce the qualities of a statesman and those of a reformer. A statesman, in the only true and legitimate sense, is the highest type of a reformer; and he who is not thorough reformer, in matters to be legislated upon, is not a statesman, though he may have served in the Senate till he is gray. To be a statesman—to be versed in the science or philosophy of government, one must be in harmony with man's morel intuitie with the moral constitution of the world; and that Wm. H. Seward was not when he made his lest great

aid for the Presidency,
A. HOGEROOM.
Shedds Corners, N. Y.

REV. DR. CHEEVER. The last number of the London Anti-Slavery Adec cate publishes the following: Letter from the Rev. Jonathan Watson to Mrs. Jane

Wigham. EDINBURGE, 14th August, 1860. MY DEAR Mrs. WIGHLE,—From the great interest you take in the question, I am happy to inform you that by a resolution of the Large Committee, at seven o'clock to-day, it was determined that no slave upholder from America should be heard at the communication meetings. I believe that the communication holder from America should be heard at the com-memoration meetings. I believe that the communica-tions sent for insertion in the American papers, through Dr. Cheever, setting forth that none of the class would be heard at those meetings, have prevent-ed their showing face at all. Dr. Guthries oration to-day surpassed any thing I ever heard against men-tal, moral, physical and social slavery, and political as well. I moved that it should be printed, so when it reaches the New World, expect it will prove a bomb-shell that will do execution among the tyrants of that land.

When Dr. Cheever comes in September, we must have a brilliant manifestation on the back of Guth-rie's manly and Christian development of the hated Yours most truly, JONATHAN WATSON.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. Alluding to the last number of the Examiner, the A. S. Standard says: One of the works upon which it pronounces a criti-cal judgment is 'The Ebony Idol,' a novel over which the pro-slavery party is at this moment cack-ling most furiously, as if it were a sufficient answer to all the arguments against slavery, and a perfect extinguisher to Abolitionism. The Ecaminer says:-

'That the respectable publishing house of the Ap-'That the respectable publishing nouse of the Appletons should have risked their credit by issuing such unmitigated trash as "The Ebony Idol," may well amaze the reading public. Who the "New England Lady" is that has disgraced herself by writing this feeble burlesque upon the anti-slavery movement and cause, we are not told, and we do not care to know. If she is wise, she will keep the secret. Her book has no merit of any kind. Its fine sentences are inflated verbiage; its attempts at wit are fearful; not one of its characters is drawn with any distinctness; and where it is not silly, it is profane and disgusting. The scenes are as absurd as the events are improbable. No amount of newspaper puffing can make such stuff as this popular. Pro-slavery literature like this will hardly offset the volumes of Mrs. Stowe, and Abolitionists can ask nothing better than that the efforts of their enemies may take this shape. The few illustrations which garnish the pages are in keeping with the It is rare that a book has come under our notice so thoroughly foolish in style, thought, plan, execution, and spirit, with absolutely no redeeming feature.

WHAT ARE INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS? The following is of interest to the postmasters in the slave States:-

· POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1860. Sir, -Your letter of the 11th inst. has been re-elved. In a letter to the postmaster at Fall's thurch, Va., under date of December 6, 1859, the Postmaster-General ruled that, in the opinion of the Department, a postmaster would not bring himself in conflict with the post-office acts inhibiting the unlawful detention of mail matter by complying with the requirements of the State statutes against the circulation of incendiary publications. Said letter was published, for general information, in the Washington Constitution, under date of December 7, 1859.

By his direction, postmasters are cautioned, in con-

straing State enactments upon this subject, to be careful that injustice is not done. Because a single copy of any particular newspaper contains matter decided by the State authorities to be incendiary in its character, it does not follow that any subsequent numbers of the same paper are to be condemned for that cause. Each and every number of the publication must be acted upon and disposed of separately, as provided by the statute of Maryland.

In regard to the paper mentioned in your letter, or any other publication upon which the question may grise, you will bring the matter to the notice of some justice of the State or county, and have them decide

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNBR, Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General. To A. S. Evans, Esq., P. M., Vienna, Dorchester

Incendially Documents at a Camp Meeting.

Last week a man named George Orem attended a comp meeting held in Lake district, Dorohester county, Maryland, and while there attempted to distribute some documents that were adjudged incendiary. Accordingly a committee of gentlemen was appointed to wait on him with a request that he would leave the ground, twenty-five minutes being given to comply with the request. He left without any violence being offered him, though the indignation of the people ran high. Threats of lynching him were openly expressed by some, and the presence of his wife alone protected him. Orem is one of the State Republican electors, and resides at Church Creek, Maryland.— Baltimore in the state of the State Republican electors. INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS AT A CAMP MEETING. and resides at Church Creek, Maryland .- Baltimore Sun, Sept. 3d.

TERRIBLE ESCAPE OF A RUNAWAY SLAVE.—A fugitive negro, belonging to the firm of Peterson, McCarthy & Powell, of North Carolina, who had been absent for seven years, was arrested in Savannah, Ga., a short time ago, and placed in jail for the offence. He was taken out of prison a few days ago by his owner, who had sent him in the Southern Railroad cars to this city on his way to Richmond to be sold. When the cars had arrived close to Ream's Station, about ten miles from this city, and while they were going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, the reckless wretch opened one of the side windows, and jumped out on the line. It was not supposed that he could have survived the terrible fall, but accounts have been received that he was seen yesterday on the railroad. The occurrence took place about 3 o clock, A. M., yesterday, and he has not yet been arrested. There is a reward of \$500 offered for his detection.— Petersburg (Va.) Bulletin.

[How terrible must have been the poor negro's iread of slavery, if measured by the risk he incurred in his desperate effort to escape !]

WARNING TO FREE NEGROES AT EVANSVILLE. IN-DIANA.—The following handbill has been posted in Evansville, Indiana:

Notice to Free Negroes .- The laws of Indiana pro emigrate to this State. Other cities and towns in emigrate to this State. Other cities and towns in Indiana are expelling the negroes from among them, and owing to the laxity exhibited by our authorities and citizens generally, Evansville is being overrun and cursed by the worst class of this lazy, worthless, drunken, and thieving race, and to such an extent that those who have suffered from their bad conduct are resolved to suffer no longer, and will take the law sized, and when it reached the surface, Jervis alone into their own hands. This notice is given, that at the end of five days from the date hereof, every negro, of either sex, who is not by law entitled to a resi-dence among us, must not be found in the city, else

he will be dealt with in a summery manner by THE VIOILANCE COMMITTEE. Evansville, Ind., Aug. 28, 1860.

This morning, at about nine o'clock, Mr. James G. Bailey and one Herbert, both residents of Rising Sun, opposite, this place, were out in the manufacture of Rising Sun, with the Bigin, so far as known to add opposite this place, were out in the woods, as they say, to kill a squirrel, and they came upon two nesay, to kill a squirrel, and they came upon two negroes, who fired upon them, knocking Herbert down, and Balley ran. Herbert shot one negro badly in the breast with a shot gun. A large crowd soon assembled on the spot, and tracked the negroes to the Grasshopper creek, every foot-mark being bloody. At the bank they found a pair of bloody boots, coat and hat, as though the negro had drowned himself, which I do not hardly think he did. Only one of the white men was hurt. The negro was certainly mortally wounded, by the great quantity of blood left. The negroes fixed on the white men several times, but missed. It is almost reduced to a certainty that the negroes were being captured by Mr. Bailey and Herbert, and, like brave fellows, fought their way. Mr. Bailey is an old resident of Lecompton, and much respected as a pro-slavery man.—Correspondent of the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican.

Two Nume, Mundaness Annared in Canada. Detectives Gunning & Blodget, of this city, have tracked, and now have under arrest at Simcoc and as beteures Gunning & Bloogel, of this city also betracked, and now have under arrest at Simcoe and at Brantford, C. W., John Anderson and John Brown, negroes, the first charged with the murder of Seneca T. P. Biggs, of Feyette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1864, and the latter, with the murder of 'Indian Sue,' at Cleveland, Ohio, 1858.

Mr. Baker, a Missouri gentleman, who has been at Simcoe, in connection with the identification of Anderson as the murderer of Diggs, is now on his way back to obtain further proof—the fact that Anderson is a fugitive slave being used by the Canadian authorities as an excuse for requiring the strictest proof that he is a murderer.

The exottement of the negroes and sympathicing whites in Sincoe is so great that a resease of Anderson was feared, and he has been transferred to the Brantford jall,—Detroit Advertises.

BOSTON AND THE PRINCE OF WALES. British Consul at this port has informed Mayor Lincoln, that Wednesday, the 17th er, is the day assigned for the Prince of Wald loston. On his arrival at the State line, he y one or more of the sids of His Broelles ake, who has expressed a desire of co-oper the City Government is Gov. Banks, who has expressed a desire of co-operating with the City Government in the reception, and the party will reach the Longwood station, on the Milldam, in the afternoon. Mayor Lincoln and the members of the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Aldermen Amory, Briggs and Faxon, and Councilmen Bradles, (President,) Sanger, Bradley, Allison, Riley and Henshaw, will meet the party here, and under except of the First Battalion of Light Dragoons, Major W. F. White, they will be ascorted to their quarters in this city. There will be no public demonstration during the evening. On Thursday morning, the First Division of Volunteer Militis will parade, by order of the Governor, Major-General morning, the First Division of Volunteer Militis will parade, by order of the Governor, Major-General Andrews commanding. The Governor's staff will be made up of all the general officers of the militis throughout the State and their staffs. His Honor Mayor Lincoln will wait upon the Prince, and conduct him to the State House and present him formally to the Governor, who will tender him a review on the Common. There will be twenty-five full bands, and the number of troops will be about three thousand. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Mayor and Committee will secompany the Prince and suite to the Music Hall, which will be appropriately decorated. There will be a vocal exhibition by twelve hundred school children. In the evening, a grand ball will come off at the Boston Theatre. The price of tickets will be \$10. On Fridey morning, the Prince will come off at the Boston Theatre. The price of lickets will be \$10. On Friday morning, the Prince will visit Harvard College, by special invitation of President Pelton. He will be the guest of the President, during his stay there. In the afternoon, he will visit some place or places of interest in the vicinity of Boston. A grand banquet will be given at the Revere House on Friday evening by the City Council. The Gazette says there will be no speeches. The Mayor may propose the health of 'The Queen,' and the Prince may possibly respond by proposing the health of 'The President,' but beyond this there will be 'no long grations.' The Governor, Hon. Edward Everett long orations.' The Governor, Hon. Edward Everett and Hon. Robert C. Winthrop will be among the guests. On Saturday, the Prince will leave for Portland, probably under escort to the station, and from that port he will go aboard his ship, and the fleet will sail for England.—Traveller.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK. The following is a statement of the work cut out for the Prince of Wales when he strives in New York: Thursday, Oct. 11-Arrival in New York. Friday, 12th, morning—Parade of the First Di-Priday, 12th, evening-Grand Ball.

Saturday, 13th, evening-Firemen's Torch-Light Sunday, 14th—Attends Divine Service at Trinity.
Monday, 15th—Visits West Point.

THE PRINGE OF WALES. The Prince of Wales remained at Nisgara Palls on Saturday. He critically examined that wonderful work of nature, and witness ed the extraordinary feats of Mons. Blondin, who walked on his rope over the falls with a man on his back, and returned, for the first time, on stilts. The Prince, says the New York Herald, protested against both these foolhardy exhibitions, but finally yielded. Subsequently, the Prince complimented Blondin on the success of his performance.

The Prince of Wales spent Thursday at Lon-ion and Sarnia. The Indians hugged him and exhibited their war dance; an enthusiastic Irishmar alapped him in the face with his shocking bad hat and he danced with the lady Mayoress, a stout Scotch woman of 5 feet and 180 pounds, who has been prac-tising the steps two months for this occasion. On Priday, the Prince and his party went to Niagara

MASSACHUSETTS STATE ELECTION. Political parties in our State are now all organized, and are fully prepared to open fire upon each other in the usual partisan style. There are four of them, each with a complete list of candidates for all the offi-

The Bell, Douglas, and Breckinridge Convention were held on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, in Worcester, Springfield, and Boston. All were largely attended, for the size of political conventions affords no criterion for an estimate of the relative parties they repre-sent. It is not uncommon for the smallest party to hold the largest and most spirited convention.

The candidate for Governor of the Bell party, Mr.

A. A. Lawrence, was the nominee of the American party in 1858, when he received 1899 votes in Beston, and about 12,000 in the State. Mr. Edward Dickinson, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, served aon, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, served unter one term in Congress, from 1853 to 1855, as the Repury. resentative of the Hampshire District. The Convented tion of Douglas Democrats, which assembled at Springfield, nominated for Governor, Mr. Brasmus D. Deach, who has often been the regular Democratic candidate for the same office. Mr. Charles Thompseles of Charles forms. son, of Charlestown, a prominent member of the par-ty, was nominated for the second office. Mr. Benja-min F. Butler, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, was selected with great una-nimity by the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, for the same office. Mr. David A. Carpenter of Greenfield Lieutenant Governor. Of the four Gubernatorial candidates, Mesers. Andrew, Lawrence and Butler reside in the eastern portion of the State, and Mr. Beach in the western section. Western Massachuactts has three of the four aspirants for the Lieuten-ant Governorship, namely, Messrs. Goodrich, Dickin-

son and Carpenter No attempts at fusion were made in the Conven-tions, as had been expected and advised by some of the wire-pullers. The thing proved to be unpopular with the masses. So that people are favored with clean tickets, and there will be a fair stand-up fight.

More of the Disaster.—Chicago papers are occupied with accounts of the late terrible disaster on Lake Michigan. The total number of persons saved from the wreck is seventy-five. The Milwaukee papers publish a list of names of over three hundred persons known to have been on board the Lady Elgis. The greater portion of them belonged in Milwaukee, and the place of residence for any who did not is not the place of residence for any who did not is not the place of residence for any who did not is not the place of residence for any who did not is not the place of residence for any who did not in the place of residence for any who did not in the place of residence for any who did not in the place of residence for any who did not in the place of residence for any whole the place of residence for any who did not, is not

The Chicago Journal says : Another instance of bravery has been related which took place at Winetka, upon Saturday last. Among the rafts and pieces of wrock tossing in the surf, one raft was anxiously watched, to which were clinging five persons, among them John Jervis, of Milwaukee, his wife and child. As the raft was drawn in the surf, it was capsized and all disappeared for a moment beneath the angry waters. When it rose, Jervis alone was clinging to it.

He instantly left it, however, and swam for his wife and child, and recovered them. Twice and thrice he repeated this heroic act. Finally, when the shore was almost reached, the raft was for the last time capobly protected, but all in vain, and he was o at last to swim to the raft to save his own life,

THE ELGIN HORROR. No steamboat disaster equal magnitude has occurred on the lakes since the loss of the ill-fated Atlantic, of the Michigan Cen-tral Railroad Line, on the night of the 2d of August,

FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Wednesday, 12th Instant rhile Col. Enoch Whitmore, a well-known citizen o while Col. Enoch Whitmore, a well-known citizen of Ashburnham, was working at a circular saw in his mill, the piece of plank which he was sawing by some means flew back, striking him in the pit of the stomach, and inflicting fatal injuries. Drs. Hitchcock, of Fitchburg, and Godding, of Winchendon, were in attendance, but he was injured past recovery, and died on the following morning. Col. Whitmore for the last twenty years has taken a very active part in the reforms of the day, and was one of the non-tern in the reforms of the day, and was one of the pioneers in the temperance and anti-slavery causes. His loss will be deeply felt by his friends and thenamen. He was 64 years old.—Worcester Spy.

SERVING OF A SUSPECTED SLAVER IN NEW YORK. The barque Weathergauge was seject in New York on Wednesday, under suspicion of being a slaver. Her manifest set forth that she was bound to Hong Kong by way of Ambreze, which is well known to be a slave station on the African coast. The cargo consisted of rice, powder, runs, blue drills, and articles usually taken out by slavers. Capt. Farmer, of the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, took charge of the barque, and the Collector notified the authorities at Washington: SEIZURE OF A SUSPECTED SLAVER IN NEW YORK

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH National Anti-Slavery Anniversary.

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 Sisvery to compass Freedom to be demonstrated, the retrogression of the land towards barbarism under their sway 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 do by it, abundant opportunities of direct action have been rendered practicable. The work itself, in housand shapes, now lies before us, whose privilege it has been to make ready for it. The despotism is driven into open day. To meet it, requires devotion industry, and the sacred fire of a true enthusiasm. It requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of self-control. It requires generous contributions of 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 of Americans, to unite with us more numerously and more generously than ever to meet the demands of period of crisis unparalleled in the history of our country-new, indeed, in the history of the world. For when before has it ever happened that Freedon has been sought from almong 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 of Futurity? The work before us is ever that primary one contemplated by no other existing body, political or religious: the work that Church and Government are always tempted by the necessities of their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress. And the stronger the desire of their members to promote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so placed, to temporise and to compromise.

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

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

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, BLIZA APTHORP, MARY BLIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

MARY E. STEARNS.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at SALBM, Columbians county, Ohio, commencing on Saturday, the 22d of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. In addition to our home speakers and home workers, 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.

ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING .- The annual Anti-Slavery Convention for Barnstable County will be held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, on Saturday. Nearly every house in Ballice had P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES L. REMOND, been carried away. Much damage was done to ship. B. H. HEYWOOD and other areal actions and other areal actions and other areal actions. B. H. Harwoop and other speakers will be present. The friends of impartial liberty, and the public gen-

Committee J. H. ROBBINS, ELKANAH NICKERSON, Arrangements. HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ells-

worth, and other places in Maine, during September, and the first three Sundays in October. Address-Care Beta Marsh, Boston, Mass.

REV. M. D. CONWAY, of Cincinnati, will reach at Music Hall, before the Society of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, on Sunday morning, Sept. 23. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at

Great Falls, N. H., Friday evening, Sept. 28.
Dover, Sunday 4 30.
Milford, Mass., Sunday after Oct. 14. noon and evening, to have seems

AARON M. POWELL, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at Bilenville, N. Y., Saturday evening, Sept. 22. Sunday. Tuesday, New Paltz, " dilton, (probably,) Wednesday, PROVIDENCE.—Wat. Wells Brown will seak in Providence, on Sunday next, Sept. 23, dur-

ng the day and in the evening. THE MAINE.—WM. WELLS BROWN will spend the month of October in the State of Maine, and will lecture in the principal places.

DIBD—At Weymouth, 10th inst., Gronce For. pres Firisid, only son of Dr. W. C. B. and Emily A. Fifield, aged 1 year, 2 months and 10 days.

No bitter tears for thee be shed,
Blossom of being I seen and gone!
With flowers alone we strew thy bed, Oh blest departed one!
Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
Blushed into dawn, and passed away.

anti-slavery oppice and book de POSITORY.

N Office, for the sale of Anti-Slavery, Temperance, Woman's Rights, Anti-Capital Punishint, Peace, Spiritual and other Publications, has an established at 18 Steuben street, near the Delen House, Albany, N. Y. A general associment of tionery will be kept on hand, for sale on the most orrable terms.

or terms.

or the Liberator, National Anti-Stameterd, (Ohio) Anti-Stavery Bugle, London
many Advocate, and Herald of Progress, will be

IT IS NOT A DYE!

WRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,

The only preparation that has a

BUROPRAN REPUTATION.

Warranted not to contain deleterious substances

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nestrums of the day thout success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from

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

from it.
Persons personally known to us have come voluntsrily, and told us of good results to either themselves
or friends, who have used it before it became known
in St. Louis. St. Louis Presbyterian. St. Louis Presbyterian. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all spiling, randers it a vary desirable article for the toilet.

CA'n Witness and Ch. Adoccate, Boston, Mass. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE

STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle: comparably the best preparation we have ever used. N. Y. Evangelist.

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

Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy:

Knoxville Presbyterian Witness.

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

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like coler and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its NATURAL TOUTHPUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect-HAIR RESTORER WILL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores. As an assistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, ros-BESSING NONE OF THE HURNING QUALITIES OF A DYR. Philadelphia Mercury.

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

We have reason to be assured that Mrs. S. A. AL-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated. Rahway Register. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER. The

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

observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a re-medial agent of this character. ne ib deus on estill . Et. Louis Ledgeris

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORNS -A we were traveling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we in-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two year ago, at least one half of it was grey, and the nad teared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at tength determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurious ween and heritiful at the had as luxurious ween and heritiful as the same as t had passed, and assured us that say had a cou-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when ahe was but sixteen years old. Her attament was con-firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same steighborhood there firmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in advertisement of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER are correct. Botton Olive Branch.
Its remarkable "scooss is satisfactory evidence."
Norfolk Argus.

Norfolk Argus.

'Among the very few preparations that we deem deserving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit.' Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hars Restorant.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the second. lence would be to deny the assertious made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons. Rahway Advocate and Register.

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

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning cauterising powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the fixest ham. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied ac-cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphis.

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this with success. Boston Transcript.

It is just what it purports to be. * Cleve. Leader.

EF We might swall this list, but if not convinced,

TRY IT.

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

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

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. X.

Where address all letters and inquiries.

(F Some dealers try to sell cricles instead of it on which they make more wroll. Write to De for circular, terms and information. Genuine tasked, Mrs. S. A. Allies, written in ink. Bev are of cotterfeits.

teriotte.

EF Research issue of this Paper for Gode information and to Depot for Circulary of POH HALL RVERY WHERE.

rey, (thome.) a young woman, about minescen, citying a pair of exen, presenting herself as one of the
competitors. At first, some objections were raised as
to her admission, but, under the circumstances of the
case, they were set aside. Marie Chirat, the girl in
question, had the misfortune to lose her father about
ten months ago. He had a lease of a farm at a
rent of 2000f, a year, and when he died, left a widow,
a little boy, and Marie. The daughter, feeling that
to quit the farm in the middle of the lease would be
the ruin of the family, told her mother not to be east
down, for ahe would undertake to work the land.
She applied herself stremnously to the work, and was
soon pronounced to be the best conductor of a plough
in the commune. That opinion was confirmed at the
public competition, as the principal prize was awarded
to her. She returned home in triumph to her mother, accompanied by a party of female friends.

The Vicinity was of Fortune. The London cor-

THE VICESITUDES OF FORTUNE. The London respondent of the Manchester Guardian says—Lord Lovelace a son and heir, the grandson to whom will go the bulk of the late Lady Byron's large landed pro-perty, and who now becomes Haron Wentworth by her death, is, and has for a considerable time past, ner death, is, and has for a considerable time past, been working at weekly wages as an artisan in the amith's department of Woolwich Arsenal. For the son of an Barl, and heir of a barony by writ, this is a unique case. Lord Lovelace's daughter, to whom passes the bulk of Lady Byron's large personal property, is an hereditrix of much of the rare ability of her mother, Ada, the only daughter of Lord Burney ther, Ada, the only daughter of Lord Byron.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR. Montpelier, Vs., Sept. 17.— Hon. Charles G. Eastman, editor of the Vermont Patriot, and a distinguished citizen of this place, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, aged 44 years. The Vigilance Committee at Henderson, Texas, found guilty of burning the town.

hat your fire-eater doesn't regard as plebeian and vulgar-and that's the slave trade. All free colored persons recently come into Berkeley county, Va., from other counties, have been given ten days by the courts to leave:

Prentice says there is but one kind of trade

FATAL BAILBOAD ACCIDENT IN WISCONSIN. A telegraphic despatch from Chicago gives the following list of the killed by a collision upon the Racine and Mississippi Railroad on Friday evening :- Mr. Baker, produce dealer of Delavan, Wisconsin; Morgan everns, of Darien; Mrs. Davis, of Sharon, a son of Mr. Catlin: and a son of Mr. Stopful, of Delavan. The train had on board a large party of excursionists, returning from a county fair at Elkhorn, several of

Washington City contains 61,400 inhabitants, which is an increase since 1850 of 21,399. The slaves is 3,231, against 3,687 in 1850-decrease 456.

Loss or LIPE ON MONT BLANC. Three English travellers, who persisted in ascending Mont Blane on the 15th of August, during a snow storm, in spite of the remonstrances of their guides, slid from a preci-pice while descending the mountain, and were killed. They had tied themselves together with a rope for safety, at the instance of their guides, three in num-ber, each of whom had hold of it to assist them on their way. One of the guides fell over the precipice with them, and was also killed. Douglas is to carry the following States :- the

State of ____, the State of _____, the State of ____, the State of ____, and the State of ____, which will give him 0,000 majority over all other Bell and Everett are to carry the New York Ledger Thus far, not one solitary Representative to Congress has been elected in New England, to oppose Lincoln's administration. Connecticut, Ver-

ont and Maine have chosen their members-all Re-INDIAN FIGHT. The San Antonio Herald of the 7th inst., says that Captain Sturg and command had fought a bloody battle with the Comanches, Kiowss and Cheyennes, 60 miles from Fort Kearney, killing

twenty-nine. The American loss was trifling. Rov. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J., will sail for Africa on the fifteenth of October next. out under the auspices of the African Civilization Society, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into operation the plans of the Society in the Yoruba country.

Recent accounts from Texas leave no doubt ocent men have suffered in the terror that has apread through that region. The Marshal (Texas) Republican says:— Mr. John D. Evans, who has made a tour through the counties of Upshur, Rusk and Cherokee, informs us that what was suppos polson in the hands of the negroes in Cherokee county, when subjected to chemical analysis, turned out to be a harmless preparation. And yet the negroes stated that it was poison, and that they had been in-structed to place it in the wells and in the food of heir masters. Very little reliance can be placed in

testimony obtained by coercion or intimidation. Ex-Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, lost his slave Bob, in Cincinnati, a few days ago. The Govs returning thought he would not follow his master into a slave

A number of slaves belonging to Dr. William Brogden, who resides on South River, Md., had all ents made for a trip to Canada last Sunday. A free negro was to pilot the company, and he injudiciously offered a white man \$50 if he would assist him in running off the slaves. The project was thus divulged and defeated.

Gov. Banks has removed six of the seven Trustees of the State Reform School at Westboro', or account of alleged mismanagement.

ping. The storm was severe also between New Orthe storm and fire amounted to \$500,000.

Z. H. SMALL,

J. H. BOBBINS.

Walker, the fillibuster, has been captured by Alvares at Rio Negro. Seventy of his men were captured with him, and they were handed over to the uthorities of Hondures. Gen. Walker and Col. Kudler were to be shot.

STATE CONVENTION. The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at BRADFORD, on

sday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of October next. The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the con-tinued refusal of political parties and of many reli-gious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the in-crease of the slave trade, the strength and daring attempts of the Slave Power in the Federal Govern-ment, and the new reign of terror in the South, as

well as the persecuting spirit manifested in the North, all call for a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the friends of freedom without distinction.

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

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

tion.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., B. H.
HEYWOOD of Boston, and H. FOND DOUGLASS of Chicago, Ill., eloquent champions of freedom, besides others in our own State, will address the meeting.
The sessions of the Convention will open on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and continue through the two days and evenings.

In behalf of the State Committee,

J. M. COBURN, JEHIEL CLAPLIN,
JAS. HUTCHINSON, Ja.,
N. B. JOHNSTON. HATERS OF TOBACCO.

Society you will find at the Depository, Pitchburg, Mass.

There are Afty different Tracts, amballished with cutting outs, grave and humorous, designed for bishops and boys, doctors, descons and dandles; in short, for all Intelligences who chew the oud, or seres in smoke. One dollar will furnish you with two humorous areas and tracts. Priend, order them, spread them, and begin a reform around you at ones.

Also, the Zoological Term, Convention, the Rev. Sol. Spittle, Uncle Toby a Stories about Tobacco, for Young America; anti-tobacco Sirvatopes, Modals, and tandsome Caros for Bands of Hope. This Card harries Comprehensive Pladge, a piecies which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as affects which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as affects which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as affects which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as affects which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as affects which will be used by all Bands who choose to be sessioned as a few or temperature and only of Sol. Spitzle, for one dollar, including appears or postages.

The Publications of the American Anti-Tobat Society you will find at the Depository, Fitchbu

B. J. Mar, P. H. Jorna, B. B. Asymbory, M. C. Watser, G. B. Barra, R. C. Stanfor, A. M. Powner, L. Mory,

POETRY.

Por the Liberator. GOOD LORD, DELIVER US!

From sham Deniocracy's oppressive rule—

From its corruption, let us have secession;

From every dough-face—every cringing tool

That basely bends the knee before oppression Good Lord, deliver us!

From all vile schemers with their sophistry, Who fain would lead us from the path of duty; Who teach that right is wrong—that truth's a lie— That Setan's hoofs and horns are things of beauty-Good Lord, deliver us !

The brand of Guilt is on the nation's brow-The ground is stain'd with blood of Freedom'

Sleek hypocrites before thine alter bow, Who dare thine image still to scourge and barter : Good Lord, deliver us

By Slavery's withering, all-blasting breath, Let not this land of ours for aye be blighted; Lead Freedom safely through the vale of death,-In thy good time let every wrong be righted : Good Lord, deliver us!

Uproot all error, and the lowly raise Even from the dust ;-benighted minds enlighten Let Truth go forth to conquer-let the blaze Of thine Intelligence this dark world brighten Good Lord, deliver us! Andover, Mass. RICHARD HINCHCLIPPE.

> From the Christian Inquirer. THEODORE PARKER.

Taken while the strife was raging. Called away when needed most, In the war with error waging-Thou who wert thyself a host;

With a faith that never faltered, With a will no power could bend, With a purpose never altered, Pressing onward to the end;

Doing while the doubtful queried, Daring where the stoutest failed-Thine the arm that never wearied, Thing the heart that never quailed :

Open and uncompromising. Carving for thyself the way, All the meaner arts despising, By which cunning wins the day-Where Tradition, old and hoary,

Guarding Brror, older still, Had, from time unknown to story, Crushed the heart, and broke the will; Where Oppression's votaries revelled,

Void of pity, void of shame, There thy burning shafts were levelled With a never-failing aim. If thy hand seemed too unsparing

Of the idols of the past, Little heeding, little caring, In they to the earth were cast-

While-thy pity was inspired By the blinded devotee. Thou could'st, when the truth required, E'en the willing slave set free. If thou sometimes wert mistaken

in the excitement of the fight, If the truth was sometimes shaken, .By thy holding wrong for right, Xet no generous spirit, knowing

Thee, would dare thy work assail, For an error only showing How the noblest sometimes fail.

Springing from New England's bravest-Bravest thou among the brave-Tenfold back to her thou gavest All the honor that she gave.

And when all her heroes, sages, Time upon his shroll shall trace. Beacon-like to coming ages, Thou shalt hold an honored place.

derous' lines from the Boston Courier, which affects auch horror of mind in regard to the nobly disinterested efforts of Capt. John Brown to liberate the sleves of Virginia. Strange such difference there should be,' &c. Out upon such hypocrisy!

NATIONAL HYMN OF JOSEPH GARIBALDI. The tombs have burst open, and yielded their dead, And our martyrs come forth for freedom who bled; With their swords in their hands, their wreaths round their brows .-All Italy glows with her fire and her fame.

Then come to the rescue, each brave youthful band Spread our banners abroad, all over the land; Come ye all with the sword-come all with the fire The long-nourished ire with which Italy burns. Ye strangers, away !- from Italia away !

For this is the day-away ! hence ! begone ! This fair land of flowers, of music and song-Armed, armed let her be, as of yore, firm and strong Ye with shackles and chains have encircled ou

bends, Yet still they the brands of Legnano can wield. The Austrian rod must not Italy rule... Sons of Rome cannot thrive in slavery's school: No more will Italia brook tyrants and foes-Too long she the woes of her bondage has borne.

Ye strangers, away I &c., &c. Our houses and homes are none others but ours. And, there, cross the Danube, go back and seel yours ;---

Ye have wasted our fields, our bread from us torn. The sons to us born we will keep for ourselves. The Alps and two sees shall our boundaries be; With chariots of fire we'll the Appenines free; Destroyed be each vestige of former frontier, While our banners clear shall wave wide over all.

Ye atrangers, away ! &c., &c. Let each tongue be silent, but each arm be braced The foe only firmly and flercely be faced; Then swift c'er the mountains these strangers wi speed.
In thought and in deed, while we all are as one,

For us not enough be the spoils of our focs.
To these ruthless robbers all ingress we'll close;
All our cities as one united shall be-As one people we for our country will stand, Ye strangers, away-from Italia away!

For this is the day-away ! hence! begone !

PSALM OF FREEDOM Daughter of Nations I awake from thy andness.

Awake, for thy fees shall oppress thee no more;

Bright o'er the bills dawns the day-star of glad.

Arise, for the night of thy source is o'er ! ing are thy foce; but the arm that subduce the And scatters their legions, is mightler far: Free they like their from the scourge that purrous

Vain ere their steeds and their waspons of war ! Daughter of Nations! The power that doth save thee Extelled by the harp and the timbrel shall be: Shout! for the for shall be preshed that enlayed

The slave lorde be humbled, the nation be free!

THE LIBERATOR

From the Philadelphia Press. THE COLORED PROPER OF PHILADEL-PHIA. Their Wealth, Numbers, Habits, Refinement, and

The question of the abstract right or wrong of African alavery has received so much attention during late years, that topics of more practical philanthropy have been but lightly discussed. The moral and social effects of bondage upon the negro might profitably give place to another inquiry—viz.: His condition is a state of freedom.

condition in a state of freedom.

If the negro be less happy in freedom than in servitude, it will be useless to agitate the question of his emancipation. A review of the social condition of the colored population, in any one of the large Northern cities, may do something toward determining the capacity of the race for improve-

We have singled out our own city for this purpose, and in some moments stolen from more presenting reportorial duties have made impartial observa-tions of 'life among the lowly.'

ENBARRASSING NATURE OF THE INQUIRY. What we may state is liable to be variedly mis-construed. The courteous treatment which we have received at the hands of some colored men, may make the delicate revelations of our visits amon them appear like ingratitude. On the other side there are those who hear with dislike any exten nating statements of the free colored man's condition, who have no feelings of sympathy with his social struggles, and had rather find him degraded and unhappy, than civilized and aspiring.

For the latter class we have no scruples, and lit-

tle regard. We write for those who will deplore his wretchedness and encourage his advancement; for if, with faculties and a will to learn, the free negro be still degraded, the stain and the shadow of his sensuality fall upon his white neighbors.

STATISTICS OF COLORED PHILADELPHIANS. Eastern towns.

Some quarters of this city are populated to a large extent by the lower order of blacks. But a portion of the town is inhabited by an intelligent class, who have accumulated money, and are respected by their white neighbors,
The free blacks of Philadelphia owned, by cen

sus of 1850, \$800,000 of property, divided among

By some statistics which were published a few years since, there were 4,019 families of colored people, of whom 241 were living in their own houses. Of these, there were about 5,000 ablebodied men over 21-of whom 1,581 were laborers, 256 mechanics, 240 mariners, 166 shopkeepers, 276 coachmen and carters, 557 waiters, 156 hair-dressers.

seldom inherit money; many of them come to the city direct from slavery, destitute of capital wherewith to make business beginnings, and without

It cannot be expected that men of this race are said, by certain statesmen, to be, in their best estate, mere animals—should struggle suddenly on to fortune. That many of them have made money, and advanced themselves socially, is miraculous; for, be it said to the shame of cur people, a free colored man has more powerful disadvantages with which to contend in the free States than in the

THE COLORED MAN'S DISADVANTAGES

Philadelphia is the only Northern city, we believe, in which public conveyances are forbidden to the black man. On the suburban or rural railroads, a small portion of the smoking car is partitioned off to the negro, and he has no other resort. Bundled with his wife into that foul apartment, in hearing of brutal jests, liable to insult, he must feel, if he have feelings, the hopelessness of his degradation. The city passenger railways refuse, as a general thing, to carry colored passengers. We know of several cases where colored men, who are stockholders in certain railways, have been forbidfeel, if he have feelings, the hopelessness of his degradation. The city passenger railways refuse, as a general thing, to carry colored passengers. We know of several cases where colored men, who are stockholders in certain railways, have been forbidden to ride to the railway terminus to collect the dividends upon their shares. A few days ago, we noticed a neatly-dressed mulatto woman, who took a seat with her child in a Frankford car. Sneers and jests at once passed from passenger to passenger. Two or three delicate parties shifted their seats, so as to be removed from the proscribed wehad probably become to her ordinary occurrences. When the conductor came to collect farcs, she was refused an exchange ticket. People of her color could not pass over the city section of the road. She was politely put out of the car at Second-St., to wait in the rain for the one-horse conveyances. These difficulties in travelling necessitate localiza-

An intelligent black man lately informed us that he owned a pleasant country residence in the northern suburbs, but that he could not occupy it, as it would be impossible to ride over the railways to nad from his place of business. To this centralization most of the wretchedness remarked in St. Mary's, Bedford, Baker, and similar streets, is due. The denizene of these places, being laboring me, stated that we had visited the establishment to see The denizers of these places, being laboring men, porters, barkeepers, &c., must be near the business centre. Were the railways thrown open to them, they would scatter to various remote sections, where, at equally cheap rents, cleanliness and com-

fort might be secured.

The projudice against blacks extends to every class, and may be remarked in pleasure and in business, At theatres, and concerts, lectures and churches, the negro is restricted to a remote gal-lery. In mechanical pursuits, if a colored apprentice or journeyman be employed, there is an immediate rebellion upon the part of the white laborers. man masters any trade, studies for any profession, or learns anything of the arts. In only the dull, manual labors, has he a show of equitable competition. He is a hotel-waiter, a vendor of peanuts and cakes, or a mere beast of burden.

THE COLORED MAN'S AVOCATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA. Those negroes of this city who pursue what may be called the higher mechanical branches, acquire their knowledge chiefly in the North and East. The principal of the colored academy of this city is from New Haven; most of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There

The genius for music with which the negro seems endowed, and which breaks forth in rude diffus and methodize where he is rudeigned untaught, fields higher development is the Northern cities. Some colored vocalists and musicians of this city exhibit talent of a high order. There are numbers of Anglo-African musical societies, and among the mere intelligent classes the creatings are passed about the piano. Some of this musicians are adepts upon the guitar. Few of our reader, have not some recollection of the famed. Black Swar, who gave concerts some the famed. Black Swar, who gave concerts some

THE NEGRO IN CHURCH.

About twenty African religious organizations and churches exist in the city. The Methodist, Raptist, and Probyterian elements are most numerous. Each of these denominations has from three to ten churches. There is also one Episcopalian church, and we believe, one Universalist. There are some three hundred colored Catholies in the city. They aftend the churches of the whites. There are also a number of Freethinkers, of Millerites, of Spirit-nalists, and a great number of Friends.

a number of Freethinkers, of Millerites, of Spiritualists, and a great number of Friends.

We have been favored with copies of sermons by several clergymen. They are not destitute of rational parts, although appealing generally to the feelings of the auditors. We are assured that of late years the colored congregations have grown less boisterous than of yore; their seal, or fanaticism, or whatever it may be called, having been modified and subdued. The vicinities of Sixth and Lombard streets present, upon Sunday mergines. streets present, upon Sunday mornings, very ani mated appearances. Folk of all strates of colo saunter down the streets; beautiful quadroon girls, perfumed, fashionably-dressed, dandy beaux, staid colored gentiemen, &c.

GENERAL CONDITION. As a general thing, the negroes of this city are poor. Most of them, however, are economical, and their wealth probably doubles every year. One ne-gro citizen has real and personal estate valued at \$300,000; most of this he inherited. The moral Of the seventy-odd thousand free colored people of Pennsylvania, probably twenty thousand reside here. We have a larger colored element than any other of the great Northern cities. The condition of our colored classes is supposed to be inferior only to those of New Bedford, Cleveland, and some other and industry surpassing our most canguine expecta-tions. We make public below some details of our visits among the colored people of the city. VISITS TO THE COLORED UPPER-TENDON.

Placing ourselves under the patronage of a wellknown colored gentleman, we were invited to pass an evening in sundry calls among his people. A night was set apart for this delicate task, and at an early hour we paused before the door of a cleanly dwelling, in South street near Eighth. A silver plate beneath the polished bell-handle contained his name, and on the threshold, smiling with benevo-lence, our host waited to receive us. He welcomed us in a easy yet gratified manner, and we passed through a long hall, papered in imitation of granite The present colored population of the city is from columns, to a stairway with walnut balustrades, twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand. They The present colored paper.

twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand. They own property to the amount of nearly three millions of dollars, and have churches and schools valued at from four hundred thousand to five hundred was a chaste pattern, of Brussels manufacture. The parlor, in the second story, to which we were summoned, was situated over a furniture store. It is a roomy, and papered in a plain, cheerful style. was roomy, and rapered in a plain, cheerful etyle.

There was an utter absence of everything gaudy, and the glittering trappings, supposed to be so inseparable from the taste of the Ethiop, existed neither the lost nor the hostelry.

We sat down to talk. The ultimate destiny of

the black man was discussed, our host opening that his struggle for a habitation and a name must be in America. He said that his people were attached to the Republic, notwithstanding many disadvantages imposed upon them, their hope being strong that patience and good citizenship would eventually soften the prejudices of the whites. Tempered as they were to our habits and clime, it would be cruel to place them on a strand but dimly known, where, surrounded by savages, they might become savage

There was to us a sincere pleasure in our host's discourse. He is one of the leading public men among his people, and has much of the case and polish peculiar to the well-bred Caucasian. He laughed at times, but never boisterously, and in seats, so as to be removed from the proscribed wo- to literature. He was well acquainted with the authors he had read, and ventured some criticisms, indicative of study. From the carnestness of the man, it seemed that the interests of his race were

very dear to him.

It is but just to say, that he has passed many years in constant companionship with Caucasians,

A SOUTH-STREET HABERDASHER. tion or centralization of the colored classes.

We made, by his guidance, a number of calls.

An intelligent black man lately informed us that Our first visit was to a new and second-hand haberhow his business was prospering. He led the way quietly into the store, and lighted a small lamp. When the flames flashed upon his face, we saw that he was of a light-yellow hue. The hasty review of the store. In the front or main room there were heaped up articles of every conceivable character. Immense piles of dinner-plate and dishes, tinware by the gross, lamps of every pattern, second-hand signs, with and without names, pictures and picture-frames, stoves and all culinary utensils, oradies, cushions, old boots and boot-jacks, trunks, old hats, carpets, &c., ad infinitum.

trunks, old hats, carpets, &c., ad infinitum.

We passed into a rear room. Here were tables and chairs, and bureaus and chests, and bed-posts and sofas. We passed into the yard. It was stacked in every quarter with old wagon-wheels and window-sashes, hardware, and shingles. A ferocious dog couched beneath a hen-coop. The proprietor ordered him to lie down; and invited us back to see his horse. In a low seed that animal back to see his horse. In a low shed that animal was feeding, and a very likely beast he was, fat and full sinewed. In the yard rested the wagon, which was somewhat dilapidated.

We passed into the cellar. There lay a wild

from New Haven; most of the colored teachers are from Boston, and Providence, and New York. There are several bona-fide negro physicians in Southern Philadelphia. Some of these, we are told, managed to acquire odds and ends of medical science in our own medical colleges, but they perfect themselves in the East. Their clergymen are, as a class, conversant with theological differences, and some of them acute reasoners. There is not a colored lawyer in this city, that we have heard of. There are two large African literary societies, one of them named after Benjamin Bannaker, and more than twenty beneficial organizations. They have fine Masonic, Odd Fellow, and Temperance Halls, lodges of every kind, several excellent private schools, and some half dozen public libraries.

As caterers, the colored men are remarkably successful. We know of several who have been contained additional.

We passed into the cellar. There is wild confusion of wares, which no amount of enumeration could sum up; and yet a little observation detected order in this chaos. It was plain that the proprietor could lay his hand on any article. In a second story room the same state of things prevailed. It was as though the furniture of a hundred establishments had been confusedly tumbled into one. We asked the proprietor that he work as account of stock. He said, with a short laugh, that he might do so. He had fifteen children which are the might do so. He had fifteen children which are the might do so. He had fifteen children which we have now the work of the second story room the same state of things prevailed. It was as though the furniture of a hundred establishments had been confusedly tumbled the establishments for as many more. He ewned his dwelling, for which, with the ground, he gave \$4,500. We were likewise assured that he observed his dwelling, for which, with the ground, he gave \$4,500. We were likewise assured that he observed his dwelling.

of every kind, several excellent private schools, and some half dozen public libraries.

As caterers, the colored men are remarkably successful. We know of several who keep central salcons, fitted up in gorgoous style. One individual has a fine hotel at Florence fleights, and fine dining rooms in this city. A number are the owners of carriages and a span of blooded horses. The females are milliners, dress-makers, &c. They frequently enbibit great that in their respective trades.

These who look lightly upon the negro as of no practical value to Philadelphia society are unwise, for his fuffils functione distanteful to most whites and, in certain departments, labors with an apiness which whites could not supply.

SUBJICAL AFRICANS.

The genius for music with which the negro scenis endowed, and which breaks forth in rude dittles and applications. The found of a few thousand dollars additional.

This musi came from Charleston, South Carolina, had other property to the amount of a few thousand dollars additional.

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This musi came from Charleston, South Carolina, had out found the supply white man, who owned a line of steamers between that city and New York. His father died leaving him free, and his white uncle awe him a passage to the North, He had about to a dollars when he reached Philadelphia, where he at one commenced to labor. He found no difficulty in procuring employment, but for some time labout four few developments are

the clean pavements and street. In some places fine ornamental trees stood agon the addressite, and in the decreasys the families of colored men were seated. By the imperient moonlight they seemed to be mently dressed. There was no loud laughing or talking; in fact, it seemed to us that we had not remarked for the early evening such general decorum in any street in the city.

Our guide said, with some carnestness. Streets like this your people never visit. They wander through flaker, and fledford, and Spafford streets to find subjects for ridicule and pity, but never look into these cheerful homes, or speak with these families of our better classes. There is a bright side as well as a dark to our condition, although some say we are all dark.

In some places fine his sideboard, disclosing a tempting array of bottles. We were ordered up for a final toast. Each tile. We were ordered up for a final toast. Each

well as a dark to our condition, although some any we are all dark?

He laughed shortly at his own wit, but there was more of thought than of hemor in his speech.

We passed into one of the Rodenan street dwellings, and, while the host was being summoned looked over a music book which lay apon the piant. There was a variety of operatic music, and most of the roganar ballads. The coloured owner of the seathlishment referred with some pride, when he made his appearance, to his daughter's accomplishments. She had gone to Cape May with her mother, during the hot season. She was a very good girl, and he had determined to give her what he had often vainly plined for—an education. He spoke for some moments, in his homely way, of his business success and integrity. We heard him with some pleasure. As we were about going, he pressed us to take some domestic wine—his daughter's 'make'—and we were oble, upon trial, to do justice to a small bottle.

FASHIONARIE COLORED DWELLING IN SOUTH TWELTTH TREEXT.

We passed up to Twelfth street, near Pine, and paused before a magnificent four-story brick dwelling, when the marble steps of the dwelling were guarded by iron railing. A quadroon girl was sitting upon these. She saluted our conductor in a pleasing roice, and led the way through a broad hall. From the ceiling swang a lantern, the light of which disclosed the furniture of the hall. A fine hat-rack sat against the wall, and the veitibule was epleadidy papered. The girl gave us controlled the classes of NEORDES.

fine bat-rack sat against the wall, and the resti-bule was eplendidly papered. The girl gave us seats in the parlor, where we half-buried ourselves in a spring ottoman, and went out to seek her mother. We found here, also, a piano; the furni-ture was of a costly character, and had we been blindfolded, and here regained our eyesight, should have imagined ourselves in some cosy Caecasian home. Here, as elsewhere, we found upon the sholves and tables all varieties of anti-slavery books: Sumner's speeches, Whittier's poems, Parker's ser-mons, Phillips's orations, &c. Against the wall hung a magnificent engraving of Mrs. Stowe, and on the opposite side a full-length portrait of Fred-erick Douglass. In a few minutes the hostess came in. She talked familiarly with our guide while we conversed with the daughter. They were neither forward nor embarrassed. The Miss replied courteously to inquiries about her music lessons and studies. She was of an olive complexion, almost white, and had what we conceived to be a winning address. The latter was favored by very mild, dark eyes, and round, white teeth.

The mother wore a white lace cap and a black

silk dress. We imagined that the mother and daughter found each other's society comfortable, and said so, whereupon the mother went into an enumeration of her daughter's good qualities, which indicated a fondness not altogether unpleasant. CONVIVIAL SCENES IN THE DWELLING OF A COLORED

CATERER.

Our next stopping-place was also in Twelfth street, at the house of a noted colored caterer. We found four men seated in a small ' serving-up room opening on a balcony. Another of the party sat on the balcony, outside of the window. He occasionally ducked his head into the room, and on being observed, ducked back again in a very guilty manner. We could hear him laugh sometimes as if to indicate that he hadn't fallen off, and was paying very rapt attention. This friendly gathering was regaling itself with eigars and brandy andwater. Care was at once taken that we should be

One of the party recognized us instantly as the reporter who had abused a late colored convocation, and held its prominent speakers up to ridicule. He nevertheless treated us in a very genteel mamer, and charitably abstained from saying anything of our folly until we had been overwhelmed with kind-

slave in Virginia; and labored many years to lay up money wherewith to purchase himself; and in the course of a long and bitter period of toil, he had bought into freedom his wife and children. His mother and sister were sold before he could

His mother and sister were sold before he could purchase them, and being taken somewhere in the extreme South, he never heard of them again.

Another party had, meanwhile, been nervously sipping his brandy, anxious to clinch Mr. Jinka's experience with his own. He was a large mulatto, heavily-built, and carried a large gold-headed cane, with which he frequently rapped his forehead, as if to give activity to his ideas. We understood that he was the natural son of a certain judge of one of the counties of western Marviand, who had been the counties of western Maryland, who had been treated kindly during his father's life. When the latter died, it was found that he had made no provision for Mr. Briggs's freedom, and with the father's estate the son was sold. The son at once ma away. When we inquired as to the probabilities of any connection between his running away and the underground railway train, Mr. Briggesaid, with a laugh, *There wasn't anything else. Howwith a laugh, "There wasn't anything else." How-ever, after Mr. Briggs had comfortably married, and fixed his family in Philadelphia, he was recogswine which made habitation with them. Unfit for future joy; callous and unworthy of future punishmouse to house, for money to aid in her husband's, purchase. She religiously refused to appropriate a penny of this to the immediate necessities of her family, and at last had the joy of seeing her 'ole man' restored to her agalu. Mr. Briggs, at this point, enthusiastic, broke out:—'I never kin forgit the ole woman for what she's done for me. Let her spend all I got, she's made it. If she hadn't begged for me, nothin' would than have been for nones of, us. Let her go her rope!' Here all hands hanghed, and the man on she balcony, who had been frequently heard to chuckle, put his head in the window, and said very hurriedly:—'What do become of de alave-catcher's soul?' after which he ducked out out again in a most guilty way.

Mr. Briggs continued to relate his 'struggles on to fortune.' He paid yearly taxes to the amount of \$250, and owned property to the value of \$40,000.

Swips, Man on the balcony, Other colored man, - - - 10,000
Our conductor, - - - 6,000
Two reporters (50 cents each), - - - 1

Great wrangling here ensued. Everybody shook hands with everybody else, and Mr. Jinks rang the bell. When a boy with a white apron answered the summons, Mr. Jinks ordered champages and cigars. Then the fortunes of the \$108,001 were toasted. Then the foreings of the \$108,001 were toasted, with wishes that the \$108,001 might never grow less; after which, the man on the bilcony put in his head and said, spilling half his wine, 'Yar's to our brethren in boudage.' This was halled with

Mr. Jinks, Mr. Briggs, and Mr. Swips, then in-sisted, simultaneously, that we should review at once each of their bouses.

once each of their houses.

YISITS NO JIRES AND BRIGGS.

We found in Mr. Jirk's a piano valued as \$700, formerly owned by a prominent actress. We saw a large engraving of John Brown, framed in gorgeous style, and were taken to a library, filled with anti-classey books. Everything was arranged in a style combining meatons with lumniance.

At Mr. Briggs's, we found a studio bung with rare crayor drawings. We fearned that these were the labour of Mr. Briggs's con. We have foldowing with fine pictures.

In this finds our reporters made speeches, which were halled with acclamations. Mr. Briggs opened

truthful terms, to the

CONDITION OF THE LOWER CLASSES OF NECROES This branch of the question needs little illumina-tion. It has furnished the staple for much abuse of Philadelphia, and the dusky localities haunted by degraded blacks have been described as the sole re-

we made one day a flying tour through Bedford,
Baker, Lombard, and Spafford streets, but the dangerous appearance of the denizens of the diverging courts deterred us from entering them alone. the kindly care of Sergeant Selby and Officer Annie, of the Second-district police station, we were escort-ed through the most dingy localities in the whole

dity.

None of the cribs, courts, cellars, or dwellings in the whole route was peopled exclusively by blacks. In some quarters of St. Mary street, a large propor-tion were negroes, but we found the dwellings of that avenue several degrees more commodious, cleanly, and cheerful than those of Spafford, Bedford, and Baker streets. In the three latter avenues were people of every hue—the pale consumptive, white as leprosy, and the ebony negro, with polished skin and crisp wool. In some dwellings we found both A SUMMARY OF WRETCHEDNESS.

Of the scenes among the wretched that day wit-

nessed, we cannot speak at length. We saw chony negro women, types of the most degraded Ethiope, of Amazon form and more than manly strength. Some of them were drunk, some quarreling; one was tusseling with two white men, whom she seem to be in a fair way of demolishing, and many were stupified with rum and helpless with disease

In one shanty we found a negro regaling himself with a black bottle of strychnine, as in the pauses of imbibition, to convince two half drunken mulattoes of the "Postolical" nature of his church. He gave vent to some ingenious and fearful theology.

There were negroes in all conditions of bodily

mutilation. We saw one afflicted with a tumor nearly a foot in diameter; one with a ghastly scar across his jaw, made by an axe in the hands of an enemy; one whose leg was almost fleshless from a scalding received when stupified with rum; many one-eyed, some deaf, some entirely blind. In the latter class was a white girl nineteen years of age; who was the mother of four children, all

our folly until we had been overwhelmed with kindness, and were on the eve of departure.

However, the influence of the cigars soon made the entire party communicative, and we launched into a terrible discussion of the slavery question, in which, to bring out the energies of the party, on associate agitated the re-opening of the slave trade, and we played the part of a fiery Abolitionist.

An ebony individual, whom we will call Jinks, nalled us at once by relating his experience. He told his history with so much feeling that he found himself unable to continue. We gathered from a somewhat confused marrative that he had been as large of any avery cat, at a somewhat confused marrative that he had been as large of any and every cat, at the sound where the individual in the sound why they had been removed. She believed to the almshouse earlies brought up to be thieves.

God knows, said she at hat, looking up to the leathery-clouded sky with blank and sightless orbs.

Many of the miserable beings we visited were partially income. There was one woman, white as leptony, who had sixteen cats. She had them named to an any of the miserable being and every cat, at

by all manner of fantastic titles, and every cat, at her call, came up to her feet. She spoke with a singing tone, and occasionally broke out into bits of

In one yard we found a gray-haired white man, resting his head in the lap of a black woman. He seemed to have been kicked down the stairway of a

The officer touched him with his toot. "I'm drunk," said the man, with a leer of idiocy Gi' me a fip to get some gin. The officer made a light reply.

Go to _____, said the man, grinning. He was of large frame, and looked as though he had once been handsome; there was something very desolate n his white hairs.

in his white hairs.

It is useless to recapitulate scenes like these. Our observations convinced us that the white population observations convinced us that the white population was not less degraded than the negro. Both were wretched beyond all speech—mere animals, without hopes beyond sensuality; without mind beyond bare perception; without enjoyment beyond wickedness; without souls beyond instinct. They were buried in filth and degradation; beyond all missionary toil—dead in mind, in thought, in goodness, as the swine which made habitation with them. Unfit for future joy; callous and unworthy of future runnish.

to fortune. He paid yearly taxes to the amount of \$250, and owned property to the value of \$40,000.

Mr. Swips, likewise, told his story. After computation, the worth of the eight individuals in the room was laid down:—

\$25,000

\$25,000

him hast week. He resides in Byberry township, about twelve miles above the city proper, and in the twenty-third ward.

The stage put us down at his gate, and we were warned to be ready to return in an hour and a half. His dwelling stands some distance back from the turnpike. It is approached by a broad lawn, and shadowed with ancient trees. In the rent stands a fine series of barns. There are assgnificent orebards connected with his farm, and his live stock is of the most approved breeds. We understand that he receives numbers of premiums annually from agricultural societies. In this fine old mamion Mr. Purvis has resided many years.

We were unhered, upon our visit, into a pleasant dining-room, hung with a number of paintings. Upon one side of an old-fashioned mantel was a large portrait of a fine looking white man; on the other side, a portrait of a swarthy negro. Above these old John Brown booked gloomily down like a besided patriarch.

In a few minutes, Mr. Purvis came in. We had anticipated a stubborn-looking negro, with a swarger, and a tone of pravado. In place of such, we saw a tall, beautifully knit gentleman, almost white, and handsomely dressed. His foot and hand were symmetrical, sad, although his hair was gray with years, every limb was full and every movement apple and easy. He caluted us with a decorous dignity, and begate to converse.

It was difficult to forget that the man before us was not of our own race. The topics upon which he spoke were chiefly personal. He related some very amuning smoodotes of his relations with Southern gentlemen. On one occasion he applied for a passage to Liverpool in a Philidelphia packet.

Some Southern gentlemen, unacquainted with Puraseve as a man of negro blood, protested he should be received. Among these was a Mr. Haya, the relative of Hayne, the orator.

Purvis accordingly went to Liverpool by sada were about returning home, and took passered them, passing for a white man. He gained them them, passing for a white man. He gained them teem, was cordially invited by each to visit in a time to be succeeded by the sade of the passered that the south, and no entertainment was complexed out his joke and his presence. At a final date out his joke and his presence. At a final date out his joke and his presence. At a final date out his joke and his presence. At a final date out his joke and his presence. At a final date out his joke had all along violently spoken situation of the party by the captain of the took had all along violently spoken situation of the University to aster the had ever necessary of the Causasian race he had ever necessary at a causasian, and he is below that degraded tribe of Africans. y. casian, said he. I belong to the I am not a Caucasian, said ne. 'I belong in the degraded tribe of Africans.'
The feelings of the South Carolinians need and the

described.

Mr. Purvis has written a number of anti-slamp pamphilets, and is regarded, by rumor, as the kalident of the U. G. R. R. He figured in many law rescue cases, some of which he relates with make manner of description.

manner of description.

He is the heaviest tax-payer in the township ast owns two very valuable farms. By his influence, the public schools of the township have been there open to colored children. He has also built at a own expense, a hall for free dehate. We left in with feelings of higher regard than we have page for any of his people.

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