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um, in advance Precopies will be sent to one address for The cliss, if payment be made in advance. [All remittances are to be made, and all letters lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent, T Advertisements making less than one square inord three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. Jensylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soetics are authorised to receive subscriptions for Two

MINATOL.

[7] The following gentlemen constitute the Pin Committee, but are not responsible for any of the tobs of the paper, viz: PRANCES JACKSON, ED-GUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDERS

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

NO UNION WITH SHAVEHOLD

1.30 GOM 100000 GE

VOL. XXX. NO. 43.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1557

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM L. YANGEY Extracts from an audacious, defiant, and ribaldrous perch, in defence of slavery, delivered in Paneuil Hall, Friday evening, Oct. 12, before 'The National Democracy [!!] of Boston, by Hon. [!] William L." Yencer, of Alabama :-

In a late speech, Mr. Seward compared the Northvest to the South as the favorite region where the But we at the South are just as tre at they in the Northwest. The Northwest last or in 1857 rather, three years ago-was nearbankrupt. Why, the Northwest aint out of debt I, as a business man, happen to know that the the South months before they were due, begging that they might be cashed, and I among others had lend to Northern merchants to save them from tankruptcy, being enabled to do so by the brilliant ity of the South.

When the gentleman undertakes to draw an indious comparison between the North and the South. to not return evil for evil by drawing an invidious emparison, but as your great statesman once said Massachusetts- There stands Massachusetts-I say of the South- There she isook at her!' and that is enough. (Great ap-Well, now, what share have you of that great

scatth? We don't keep it all. This nigger in-stitution, no matter what you say about it, has made it. Every man who makes shoes at Lynn is necessed in every nigger. There are some shop-nikers there who are interested, I know, for I buy, shoes in Bostom and New York. The South buys its think they pay to the North 7 At a reasonable calmistion, two millions nat of the four millions of negrees wear shoes. The grown negroes, working men, have at least two pair, and, on a well regulated plantation, three pair every year. At two dol-lars to a negro, that makes four millions to those shoemakers here in Massachusetts to shoe our ne gross Now, supposing they were Jamaica niggers, how many shoes would they buy? (Laughter.) Now, then, about ciothes. We clothe all our ne-We of the South do not choose to spend our work in manufacturing. You can manufacture cheaper and better than we. We are a free trade people, and we want to buy where we can buy cheap-If I cannot raise my meat as cheap as I can boy it, I will pay you for it. If I cannot make dothes for my negroes as cheap as I buy them of you, I will pay you for them. I will do what I think is for my interest. And I tell you that is the only way to make a good, great and happy people.

Build up a Chinese wall around Boston, and your people would starve in a little while. Four millions nizgers have to be clothed. On the average, it will take ten yards to clothe one of them. That is cheap enough ; but ours is a mild climate, and little required. There, then, is forty million yards. Your woolens must cost-some of your merchants can tell me-say twenty cents a yard, I reckon; and cents. That makes forty millions of yards of cloth,

You perceive what a vast amount—say ten milloss of dollars—is required to pay you for these clothes. We buy other manufactured goods of the New England and Northern States—all our hoes, ploughs and such things—say five millions of dollars worth. We have four millions of slaves, and we require fully five millions of dollars to buy these things to carry on our industry. We spend every year for the purpose of shoeing and clothing these negroes, forty millions of dollars. Some of your people at the North insist upon dealing with the ethics and ments of this institution. morals of this institution, and say it can be dis-pensed with. I want to know of the Lynn shoemakers what will become of their employment? What will happen to all the pretty girls in the fac-tories? You ought to have something better for them to do. They ought to go South, and become the wires of agriculturists. What is to become of

this rast industry, which depends on keeping our A Voice-Would not they want clothes if they Mr. Yancey-They would not wear them if they Mr. Yancey—They would not wear them if they had them. I will touch that branch of the argument presently. [Cries of 'Put him out'—alluding to the questioner.] No, no—don't put anybody out—that is a very proper question to ask. It shows that your mind [to the querist] is working in the right direction. (Applause and laughter.)
Well, after we have got our negroce in good condition to commence the year's work, January, 1861, you are prenared to spend your hard winter pretty

you are prepared to spend your hard winter pretty comfortably. We can spend our mild winters very pleasantly; and you have got concerning to carry you through—I allude to the working mass of the community—the great industrial masses of the community, who, with wives and children to take care of, and occasionally some sickly member of the fam-ily who cannot lator. That deserves the interest and consideration of every man who dares to think

and consideration of every man who dares to minute for a moment that he is a statesman.

The South has this year \$250,000,000 of exports. What is to become of them? They come back through the ports of Boston and New York, assisting the shipping interests of the whole world. Our population is a wealthy and luxurious people, and the state of t population is a wealthy and luxurious people, and stends millions every year to see your sights and your watering places, your Bunker Hill and your Mount Washington. They cover your rivers and your palatial steamers with travellers. We buy our fine shoes, our linens, our cottons and the RM dresses of our ladies. You get \$100,000,000 out of that \$250,000,000, and this added to the \$40,000,000 \$40,000,000 spent for our slaves, makes \$140,000,000 would destroy by setting them free. (Applause.)
The gentleman asked me a question: Will not the nigger do this if free? The answer is already in history for the property of the nigger do this if free? in history. The wise men of England thought is could be done; the wise men of France thought it could be done. So, fanatical speculative theories, hooest, it is true, just such men as your Lincolne

be done. So, fanatical speculative theorists, hooset, it is true, just such men as your Lincolns hooset, it is true, just such men as your Lincolns had your Sewards, got these Governments to abolish slavery in their West India Islands, which then produced more wealth than all the Southern States. And the nigger has been protected by the English Government. What do they do? Why, they sleep all day and prowl about all night. They make nothing themselves, and steal everything made by errybody size. (Laughter.)

There is one thing that a negro will plant, and that is a pumpkin; but he will never work it after he plants it. He will prowl about smoog the neighbors' hen-roosts, their pigs and chickens and gone. I tell you the gleaning which is done in these fields by these niggers beats Ruth entirely. She was fair. No people can exist in the neighborhood of a mass of free negrees. They are naturally disposed to be lasy. Six months of the year the thermometer is as high as 110° in the shade, and

130° in the open sun; and in such a climate, man passed personal liberty bills to free our staves, and is disposed to be listless and quiets. Read the fate denied, on our, rights under this Constitution—we of St. Domingo, and of the islands where these people will still live one united people, if you will give us ple are set free. Where there were hundreds of the assurance in November next that no sectional millions of wealth, there are now only hundreds of anti-slavery party shall ever reign over this country.

they make cotton? . . -

they make cotton?

Mr. Yanczr—That's a fair question, and you should such a party as Abe Lincoln's gain the asswill take my experience in relation to it. In that climate, where cotton is raised in its rigor, where it requires heat and moisture, the lands are level, the streams low and sluggish, and the trees are of the civilized world. Humanity would even reclethed with a weeping moss which seems to mourn the miasma which infests the country.

Several years ago, I passed over a road leading to Tuncalcoose, in Alabama, called the Old Line Creak.

was not a male head of a family living there. The him and provides for aim r ist you would you are women lived there because they were not exposed to not a friend of humanity; you are a testor to the the noonday sun nor the night air. Being engaged best interests of your fellow-man. But it you be in household duties, they escaped the mortality that lieve his condition can be rendered butter, why not carried off nearly every man living on that road. It be charitable towards him by permitting him to be mention this to show you the nature of the South- benefitted by your benevolence? It you are in ern climate. No man exposes himself to the beat earnest about his happiness and freedom, why do of the sun without great danger, and we have to you exclude him from your Northern States? Do take great care of ourselves. The white man can- you expect us of the South to live on an equality not stand the climate; the negro can. While the with the slave that you would emancipate? If you verseer would seek shelter under a tree or an um- do, I tell you, as a Southern man, you are mistaken

A Voice—' No, sir! we can't go South!'

to-night, to this vast, intelligent auditory of men of all parties, and to be treated with respect? that Lincoln should appoint an Abolition postmas— ('Free speech!' Free speech!') It is because of the lincoln should appoint an Abolition postmas— ('Free speech!' Free speech!') It is because of the lincoln should appoint an Abolition postmas— one single fact. I respect your rights, and trample think that the Southern people would submit to it? on mone of them. I will spend my life-blood in No! I tell you not, my Northern brethran; never, their defence, if necessary. (Graat cheering.) Now, I do not believe that there are five hundred disanientiate, if this policy of Mr. Lincoln is to be inauted, what is to be the effect? Its effect will be that the Southern States. But five or six gurated, what is to be the effect? Its effect will be that we shall be confined to the place where we are we are largely uniting here for the defeat of Lincoln. on more when circumstances make it for your adthe efforts of the Democracy and the conservative
annuage to move, you have thus circumscribed him,
you have struck a fatal blow at his properity. In
the first place, you have struck a blow at his liberty
of moving his property where he pleases. And to
slave property, this is a greater blow than to any
save the Constantion from destruction. Yes, men
that I have ever loved, who will
slave property. It will tall you who. Viscing alls. Columbia, and for the sake of argument let us ad- equality of the States.

then, wherever you take my property by saying you shall not sell, you destroy the value of that whole species of property.

Suppose you passed a law that the owners of real estate shall not sell it except for debt,—what a blow it would be to the real estate of Massachusetts!

the people set these negroes free, and by law drive them out of the State of Virginia; and when they come by hundreds of thousands upon Massachusetts, when you have doubled your pauper houses and jails, then you will begin to pass laws to drive back this

government; yours seems to be a mulatto govern-ment. Now our fathers never designed that—your fathers never designed it. Your fathers and my fathers built this government on two ideas; the first s, that the white race is the citizen, and the master

is, that the white race is the citizen, and the master race, and that every white man is the equal of every other white man. The second idea is that the negro is the inferior race. (Applause and hisses.)

Your fathers so provided it that there should be slaves, and that they should be bought and sold. They held the negro to be the servile race, and you demanded the privilege of selling and buying them. You did buy and sell them, and we bought them of you, and hold them now. This is the government of the white man, and our civilization and industry rest upon the fact that our fathers recognized the truth that the negro was a slave, and was destined to be a slave.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA. From the New York Journal of Commerce.

TALBOTTON, Ga., Oct. 9, 1860. Massas. Entropy.—There is no heart that bests warmer for the Union of these States than mine; yet, I have fearful apprehensions as to its perpetative and eafety. For the Union with the Constitution, I do not think there can be found any stronger advocates anywhere than the people of the South; but, aggressed by the grisvances and aggressions that have been committed against us on the part of the North, the most hopeful of us have almost despaired of ever containing the Union on the basis

A Voice—If your negroes were free, wouldn't believe that this Union, formed by our fathers, bey make cotton?

Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, called the Old Line Creek be carried out? Pause for a moment, my Northern road. It is a level cotton region. When I went to brothen! Remember that the Christian slave is Alabama, in 1836, what do you think that was now happy and contented. Would you make him called? It was called the widow's road. There miserable by depriving him of his master, who loves was not a male head of a family living there. The him and provides for him? If you would, you are overseer would seek shelter under a tree or an umbrella, the negro would look the sun in the eye without flinching. He prospers and breeds like a rabbit.

What will the election of Lincoln do with this sort of labor? You would not touch a slave, but you demand that we shall keep where we are. You demand that we shall keep where we are. You demand that we shall keep where we are. You demand that we shall not carry our property into the territories? ('Yes!' 'Yes!' 'No!' 'No!') it is for the negro's good. But I tell you it is a younge with your labor where you please.

You can never consummate such an end. You have now that is best for our condition. We are satisfied that the good of society and of mankind requires that the negro, among us, should be in the say that we are equals in this Government; but is highly to say we shall not carry our property into the territories? ('Yes!' 'Yes!' 'No!') it is for the negro's good. But I tell you it is a for the negro's good. Stop, then, your war against the negro's good. Stop, then, your agitation, which arouses the hatred and passions of Mr. Yanczy—Yes, sir, you can go South. There your countrymon against us. Now let us reason is n't a man among you who is not welcome, if he together. It is my individual opinion, and I speak don't come to steal our niggers. ('Good!' 'Good!') the aentiment of thousands of my fellow country. We have plenty of Northern men in our city; we men, that if Abs Lincoln is elected President, there have merchants and mechanics in Montgomery, and is no possible chance for the preservation of this we have men who deal in shoes and hats and other Union. Do you want me to tell you how it can be goods, from New England, who are honored and re- dissolved? Now I am not a disunionist, -not even pected citizens with ourselves. They do not try if Lincoln is elected. But suppose a body of men, to steal our property, or to incite rebellion, and numbering one thousand, were to organize them they stay. But let any one come, with a lighted selves in the State of South Carolina, for the purtorch to this magazine under us, to blow us up, pose of resisting the government of Lincoln; and and destroyour society, and we would be less than that if Lincoln should dispatch government, troops men if we did not hang him to the highest tree. to quell such a resistance, do you not think every (Great applause.) (Great applause.)

And why is it that I am allowed to speak here South Carolina? Undoubtedly they would. Then to-night, to this vast, intelligent auditory of men would bloodshed and war ensue. Suppose, again,

now. ('That's right!') Our negroes will decrease coln's election; and we are happy to hear that such rapidly in price; the institution will be confined to a movement has been made in New York and Pennone locality, and that will be an injury to our sylvania. We trust that, with the vote of these property and our prosperity. If you say to a two gallant States, the South will be able to defeat larmer, you shall remain where you are, and shall such an election. We have now only to look to

other species. I will tell you why. Virginia sells like Caleb Cushing, Dickinson and Hallett, who a large number of niggers every year. If the Re-publicans should come in power, their policy would As far as Georgia is concerned, we are going for

be to prevent the slave trade between the States. Brookinridge and Line, because they are for the Chey're already abolished it in the District of Union founded upon the Constitution, and the

mit that they have the right to prohibit it between the States. Does good faith, does good policy just Providence, which has ever preserved us from towards your brothers require that you shall do it danger, to continue us, (in prosperity as well as ador not? You restrict the institution in Virginia, and you destroy the value of our property. Now,

A UNION DEMOCRAT.

PREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Suppose you passed a law that the owners of real estate shall not sell it except for debt,—what a blow it would be to the real estate of Massachusetts! The value of property consists in the right of sale of interchange; and when you take away the right of sale, you have destroyed property and its value.

An element of property is the right to buy and the right to sell, and as quick as you limit the right, you destroy its value.

If the Republican policy is carried out, you make the people set these negroes free, and by law drive cession of Tuesday evening. cession of Tuesday evening.

Upon the whole, the account of Mr. Brewster's

refirement from the sphere of duties sought by him, upon rather treacherous pretences, considering he was an abolitionist, is not very creditable to him. great berd. There is but one State that shows that her cant and cry about negro equality is not mere hypocrisy.

You in Massachusetts allow negroes to be lawyers: You in Massachusetts allow negroes to be lawyers: Jean or lady would meet with the slightest ingoundant or lady would meet with the slightest ingoundant. white any subject, even slavery, in proper company and in terms a manner becoming ladies and gentlemen everywhere.

If he held conference with the negroes, in the spirit of an abolitionist, or seemed likely to do so, we should no more be surprised to see him sent away, than we should to see the same mischance happen to a Southerner, who should devote himself deliberately to etirring up discontent and ill-will between em-ployers and the employed in any manufacturing town of New England. We mean no offensive compasson between the several classes; but every one would feel that the conduct of such a person was deserving the highest indignation—and it would re-

> Perhaps the best illustration we ever heard, on Perhaps the best illustration we ever heard, on this point, came from a friend who was conversing on the same subject with an indignant Free Soller, who complained that Northern citizens bould not talk freely at the South. "Why 'naid our friend, 'you have a powder-mill in South Carolina und an ice-house in Maine. You might think it objections ble to sport with fire-works about the one, but not at all so to fire away at your pleasure over so mear the other." Besten Courier.

warmer for the Union of these States than mine; yet, I have fearful apprehensions as to its perpetuity and ealety. For the Union with the Countries ity and ealety. For the Union with the Countries alone in the perpetuity and ealety. For the Union with the Countries alone it was the people of the South; but, aggressed by the grievates and aggressions that have been committed against as on the part of the North, the most hopeful of us have almost despaired of over custaining the Union on the hasis whereon it was formed. In vain have we made for a redress of our wrongs; in vain have we made every concession and compromise; in min have we made every concession and compromise; in min have we made given us by our fathers. But the South is yet willing to stand by this princely heritage of Americain freedom. She may to the North, although you have rioketed the Constitution—eithough you have robbery of honest, kind-hearted Virginians?—E. The 'Wide-Awakes' (this was the name boro

SELECTIONS.

SCIENCIA ONS.

SCIENCIA ONS.

From the Loods (Eng.) Mercury of October sith:

THE REV. DH. CHEEVER ON AMERICAN

SLAVERY.

List night, the R.w. Dr. Cheever, paster of the Charch of the Partians, New York, delivered an address, in Esst Parate chapt. It was a despotism worse than per the despotism that compelled them to be the base, despotism that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw of the Loods Young Man's Anti-Stavery Society, on American Slavery. Enward Baines, Esq., M.P., presided, and amongst the ininisters and other friends of the Anti-Slavery cause present, were the Rev. G. W. Conder, the R.w. W. Hadswell, R.w. F. Elwards, R.w. Dr. Brewer, R.w. J. Mather, R.w. P. M'Gowan, George Thompson, Esq., F. Baines, Esq., T. E. Piint, Esq., S. Clapham, Esq., John Wade, Esq., &s. There was a large and respectable audience.

Dr. Brewer having offered up prayer,

The Circuman consequence of the Slave Power, and their particular to more into the part of the sand two interesting the set of the Slave Power, and their particular to more into the particular that compelled them to resist three insolests foreign lords and despots. It was a despotism worse than per postal to despotism that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the proposition that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the proposition that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the base despotism that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the base despotism that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of braw in a forge and rivet for millions there change the base despotism that propesty in man, and commanded them to act the part of the

beq., &c. There was a large and respectable audisence of the control of the relief of the control of the contro system which was disgraceful to those who were and his conscience to speak out, and as God's minisguilty of it, and disgraceful, if anything could be, ters they could not refuse to speak, and be innocent to the Christian churches of that city. (Hear, hear.) There was a time when their relighear.) Dr. Cheever had been fighting for many ion stood against it, but its influence had corrected to the Christian churches of that city. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Cheever had been fighting for many years an extremely ardons bittle,—he had set himself as a Christian duty to the exposure of the inquity of slavery, and to show that it was condemned in the Scriptures. He was sure, therefore, that they would give him a hearty welcome when he came to ask them for that sympathy which had been given to him so slenderly in his own land, where he found not only pecuniary interests arrayed against him, but was subject to the most virulent opposition and calumny. To destroy Dr. Cheever would be the highest achievement of the pro-slavery party, and it was to estengthen his position that he came to each their sympathy and support. Having freed themselves from the stain of elavery at an expense of the only pittle of the stain of elavery at an expense of the only pittle of the church is speak out on this subject without laying herself open to any charge of national jealousy or prejudice. (Hear, hear.) He was most desirous to be distinct upon that point. They did not come there from any feeling of antipathy or jealousy against the friends with the gurest piety. The church had gone to such a pass that the sin was deemed not incompatible with the purest piety. The church is a pass that the sin was deemed not incompatible with the purest piety. The church their liquity to her communion, and not having the with the purest piety. The church to be upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, put the scanamental robe upon it, and entired it, covered it with a clock of put within its shell with an effusion from its own substance which hadeen it, or entired it, and t great and grievous crime against God and against man. (Hear, hear,) Dr. Cheever was there to speak from his own personal knowledge or from the testimony of those upon whom he could rely, and he was a witness who had no personal interests to serve,

the ight in America, he was here to carry it on in England. (Applause.) Mr. Baines concluded by introducing:

Di. Ungayar to the meeting, and the Rev. Gentleman was received with load applause. Having ascended the pulpit, he proceeded at considerable length to address the audience. He expressed the delight with which he addressed an andhence of the friends of the centaved, and in the manifestation of the contaved, and in the manifestation of the contained and in the manifestation of the contaved, and in the manifestation of the contaved, and in the manifestation of the cortial, heavir, and effective heared of aleary animating the Leeds Young Men's Christian Anti-Ribarry Scotity—a society whose influence has been left in America through the noble protest and rebake of their Wesleyan churches in this country, against the continued complicity of the same churches in the United States with this sin. (Hear, hear.) Throwing himself upon their forboramee, and expressed he despited slave, he said that freedom and its possibility just now in the United States, and expossing his heartfell gratitude and thanks for their sympathy and kinders towarts him and his faithful though much-abused church, and expossally to wards the despited slave, he said that freedom and its possibility just now in the United States, and expossion to be conspoken the worst of despitions. He stood was a supposed by the present of the color of her strin, he said it was necessary on the country of the worst of despitions. He stood there to infill a duty of patriotems, philanthropy, and plety in denouncing the system of barvery and the ant of alaveboding as always, inherently and interest to the continued common of the work of control and of the properties a semant is their guitar and danger, because it was no work and the manifestation, and the worst of despities. He stood there to infill a duty of patriotems, plainthropy, and plety in denouncing the system of barvery and the anti-partition of the will. He was no was a substitute of the properties o

He defended the Abolitionists from the accusation of violence, vitaperation, fanaticism, and injurious persistency in their mode and frequency of the ap-plication of Divine truth to this wickedness, and was a witness who had no personal interests to serve, crospt that his interests would be like that of too many, to obtain peace for himself and unity for his own church, by passing over this painful subject, but God had happily given him something of the spirit of the living martyr, and as he had fought the fight in America, he was here to carry it on in England. (Applause.) Mr. Baines concluded by introducing

DE. CHENYER to the meeting, and the Rev. Contleman was received with loud applause. Having ascended the pulpit, he proceeded at considerable length to address the audience. He expressed the delight with which he addressed an sudience of the friends of the enalared, and in the manifestation of selves abolitionists, and were determined to be noththe cordial, hearty, and effective hatred of alayery

close the enemy, within their gates; and was he to be come their meany become their meany become to told in countryment the truth? Their native sand was under the poke of an intellectible frame. They were intering to draw the true patriots in Anneal was intellected to their way to temperate and to simply the sin of the true patriots in Anneal was the way to temperate and the sin of true who detected secret, and demands its about the who detected secret, and demands its about the who detected secret, and the sin of the whole their true their being to be remarked to their true. (How, hear) Their republication, their secretaries and with affectionate words and loving contrasts.

bet be condemning and momentumenting them that have men of the own exprobation and wrath. Applaints, I have came the bias of wested rights, that the state of the own reprobation and wrath. Applaints, I have send the bias of wested rights, that there was a failon. Was there a vested right of oppression over them. We have the rested right of oppression over them. We nested it and with whom, and by what covenant? on what agreement, and in whom residing? There was also the vested right of human freedom, and as zero, as there was any machinery of cruelty, working and sanctified by men with their vested rights of robbery and murder in the profile, God had another providential machinery running on to meet it. Would to God that there was a clear and rapid sweep of justice with the orime of stealing a man as there was with that of stealing his poaket-book or signing his name? (Haur hear.) But here the Church, with her vested right of refuge, as in the darkest ages, was in the way. A monk 'to owl a bishop's crosice and robes, once protected the vilest criminals; the profession of religion, membership in a Protestant church, now protected the silest criminals; the profession of religion, membership in a Protestant church, now protected the slave-holder and the injustry of slaveholding from condemnation, as being a Christian since and a Christian sin, and until this enormity was put away from the church, there was no remedy against is. (Hear, hear.) The preceding of the Gospel and the discipline of the Gospel mast go together, and the discipline of the Gospel mast go together, and the Church must sustain a constant, persistent pungent application of the truth by the ministry demanding in God's name, by God's antihority, the entire abolition of slavery. On this ground he took his stand with his obsurch, and they maintained that God's Word was to be applied against the sin, and against those who were guilty of it, puts as it was to be applied against adaltery are any order of the contract of the contract of the contract of t man and his coadjutors was the protest which they had published, and sent to England, against the ap-peal for British sympathy and aid. In that they had the hardlhood to declare that alayery had nothpeal for British sympathy and aid. In that they had the hardlhood to declare that alayery had nothing to do with their present opposition. It was the independence of the church, and its daty to sustain itself, without aid, that they insisted upon, and their own mortification and shame in being placed by the church in such a position. He was sure that this last attack would prove as bootless as the false-hoods they had previously circulated. (Hear, hear, loesting that still more might be done towards combining all classes of Christians and of true-bearted abolitionists in the onset against this sin, he said that they greatly needed the aid of England at this time of peril. They had been cheesed and animated by the sympathy and aid received from their brethren in Scotland; the speeches of men like Dr. Candilish and Dr. Guthrie had been of incalculable importance, and though the expression of sympathy from Great Britain aroused a tempest of wrath in some quarters, and the very idea of receiving aid from England was repudiated by others with indignation and scorn, these things had drawn men's minds anew to the issues of the great came for which they were battling, and had produced a new impression in regard to their resolute obstinacy in this sacred work. Their entimies from within had been worse by far than those without. Acting through the trustees, and in the society, when baffed by the church, they had attempted to sell the chapil, they had attempted to alter the title-deede of the church property, so that the uhurch should have no more control over it, so as to ent off the revenue due from its annual assessed tare, and so as to prevent those who held with the paster and the majority from gaining the complete and undisturbed possession of their rigitis. These men had lujured them by bold, reiterated alanders, and where they could not be present to answer their misrepresultations, thither they had seathered their pamphies through the press. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. G. W. Gouder briefly moved, and the Rev. F. E

tion:

That this meeting, in fundaring a hearty welco to the Bey, George B. Chower, D. D., paster of to the Bey, George B. Chower, D. D., paster of Church of the Puritans, New Fork, United Statakes this opportunity of assuring him of its sypathy and esteems. Feeling deeply interested in result of the great conflict in which he is angue and concurring, with the principles he has so that processing and maintained; admiring his devot and self-scrifton, we home him for his shelling pledge ourselves to rander him support — party that Almighty God may saven his laters with a cree, and bless creey instrumentality which has for object the abolition of American always.

object the abolition of American slavery.

The Rev. Dr. Brywer moved a vote of thanks to the trustees for the use of the chapst.

Mr. George Thompson accounted the resolution and after regretting that the resolution moved by Mr. Conder did not contain an expension of sympathy with the Church of the Partians, as well as with Dr. Choever percently proceeded to vindicate the position of the Rev. Gentleman, and to consecut him and his church to the support of the English public. In a brief and eloquent address, he decounced the syils of clavery and the complicity of the American courcess with the syll.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Conder explained that the expression of their sympathy with Dr. Chapter was as the paster of his

THE BOSTON MOB OF 1835. THE PROPERTY AND PERSONS

From the Liberator of Nov. 7, 1835.
TRIUMPH OF MOSCORACY IN BO

I shall give, as far as I am capable, an exact, sithful account of the rathless disturbances who have in Boston on Wednesday sitemoon, let, and by which this gity was suddenly troud into an infuriated pundemonium. It is profession or station deter 'respectable, we any and influential citizens' from enacting abo part of ruffiane and anarchists. All distinctions (arcepting that of color, to the honor of the mack saw he is at the fouth. The merchant and the aristocratthe wealthy and the learned—the 'respectable' and
the 'influential'—the profesor and the profuse
were all Auddled together in thick and formidable
array, with every variety of feeling; but with one
prevalent design, namely, to insult, annoy and disperse the Female Anti-Slavery meeting, (brave,
gentlemanly, chivalric men!) and to tar-and-feather,
or not to death Greener Transport on wealth. or put to death, Grouge Thompson or myself! Was it not a sublime spectacle to behold four or fire thousand genteel ruffiant courageously assembling together, to achieve so hazardous an exploit as the putting to flight one man and thirty defenceless lemakes?

As the scenes of the last week are historically As the scenes of the last week are historically connected with those of the present, it is necessary to recapitulate them, in order that the beginning and the end of the late tunult may be seen at a glance by the reader; and that Boston, the boasted Cradle of Liberty, may obtain every particle of that infamous renown which she has so dearly earned, and of which she seems so insamely covetous.

The Boston Fernale Anti-Slavery Society has been in operation about three years, humbly aiding with

in operation about three years, humbly aiding with its prayers and limited means the cause of bleeding humanity, and gradually increasing both in num-ber and efficiency. Its members are industrious, estimable, intellectual and devout women, and ex-emplary mothers, wives and daughters. He who emplary mothers, wives and daughters. He who sneers at them, knowing their true character, must he destitute of honor, virtue and benevolence; and he who alms to suppress their association must first drag them to the stake, and consume them to ashes, bofore he can succeed. They are worthy to be ranked with the females of Great Britain, to whose untiring efforts RIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND slaves in the British Colonies are mainly indebted for their eman-British Colonies are mainly indepted for their eman-cipation—and what higher praise need be given? Hest what the great Irish champion of freedom— the fearless and cloquent O'Connell—said, in rela-tion to the merits of women, in his sublime and spirit-stirring speech, delivered in Exeter Hall, Lon-don, July 13, 1833;—

I have, however, moments of exquisite delight. I register that 1,500,000 of the people of this country have joined in petitioning Parliament for the total and immediate abolition of alavery. (Cheens.) O, blessings, upon them ! Every age, every station, and both ways. and both sexes, here united in these petitions. THE WAY and under the beamers of the maids and matrons of England, proud must that individual be, who shall have an opportunity of telling them, "At your commans see have done one duty, and stayens us at an ann!" (Cheers.) A custian in this country taunted the females who signed the potitions, by calling them the Docethys, and Tabithas, and Priscillas. I stigmatized him as a ruffien, in my place in Parliament; and stigmatize him as such here. (Lond cheers.)

The constitutional period for holding the annual meeting of the Society occurred last week; and, accordingly, the Secretary gave public notice that the meeting would be held on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 14, at Congress Hall, and that an address would be delivered on the occasion by Grosce Thompson, at the request of the Society. It did not occur to the members, (but, surely, their forgetfulness is a pardonable offence,) that they were not competent to conduct their own business, or to choose a speaker to address them, without suitable choose a speaker to address them, without suitable instructions from the upholders of Southern slavery; and that they were soleminly bound to inquire of the editorial creatures who manage the Commercial Gazette, and Atlas, and Courier, and Centinel,—when, where, and how to assemble, and whom to invite to be present, and the proper manner of con-ducting their meeting. They lelt perfectly able to ently of the assistance of profligate and impudent intermeddlers; nor could they readily believe that anything in the shape of a man could be so lost to

shame, or so great a dastard, as to assail their meeting in broad daylight, or threaten the personal safety of any of their number.

It was summarily stated in the Liberator of last week, that the reading of their notice from some of the pulpits on the preceding Sabbath excited the amiable fury and holy horror of many a hypocrite and pharises—of those who take tithe of mint, and see and cummin and perfect the verbits remains and cummin and perfect the verbits remains. the pulpits on the preceding Sabbath excited the amiable fury and holy horror of many a hypocrite and pharisee—of those who take tithe of mint, and cummin, and neglect the weighter matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith—in the various congregations;—that the Commercial Gazette, Courser, and Centinel, of Tuesday, put forth violent and seditious articles respecting the meeting, for the purpose of inflaming the worst passions of a salavery-loving community against it;—that, in consequence of the furious tone of those papers, and the alarming symptoms of a riot, the lesses of Congress Hall felt it to be his duty, as the only chance of preserving his property from destruction, publicly to forbid the Society occupying the hall;—that, being thus unexpectedly deprived of a place in which to assemble, the Society advertised in the morning papers of Wednesday, that the meeting was necessarily postponed until further notice;—that, notwithstanding their advertisement, a crowd of respectable and well-dressed distarbers of the public peace gathered tumultuously around the hall, valinly hoping to seize Mr. Thompson, that they might vent their murderous spite upon his person:—that, being falsely told that the Society was holding its meeting at Ritchie Hall, thither they rushed with frantic joy, and finding a meeting of the Ladies' Montl Reform Society convened logether in the hall, they behaved so infamonally as to cause its dispersion;—that, in the sequel, the Mayor made his appearance, and succeeded in causing the riotous gentlemen of respectability and influence' to withdraw, by assuring them that the object of their harted was not in the city—&c., &c.

This unusually, impertinent and anomalous proceeders failed to intimidate the members of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, or to convince them that they ought not to hold their annual mee

This unusually, impertinent and anomalous procedure failed to intimidate the members of the Fermale Anti-Slavery Society, or to convince them that they ought not to hold their annual meeting, agreeably, to the precept of their Constitution. They were made of sterner staff, and had too clear an apprehension of the duty which they owed to God, their country, and the periabing slaves, to be driven from a lawfel and holy purpose by an irruption of Gothe and Vandals upon their assembly. To retreat, under much circumstances, would savor of apostacy from the cross of Christ; and to be passive, would even to argue an imbediity of mind, a lack of Christian faith, or a merifice of principle. They of Christian faith, or a merifice of principle. They were not requested, by their shameless assailants, to postone or suspend their meeting for a limited tuse, on the course of expediency; but they were virtually commanded to desist, at once and forever, on the ground of brutal nuthority, from their Christ-like theagn to bind up the broken-hearted, to open the prison-doors, and to set the captive free. They were threatened as claves, not kindly advised as equals. They had no other alternative, therefore, than to move stendily on to the regular discharge of their duty, or to be branded as recreaning to a name which they had pledged to support, under all circumstances, and through all perils. Accordingly, they gave public information to the lacing of their duty. Or to be branded as recreaning the Anti-Shavery Hall, 46 Washington attreet, on Washenday afternoon, Oct. 21, at 3 o clock, and that several addresses might be expected on the occasion. It was not such their by himself, or the Society and that account addresses might be expected on the occasion. It was not accurated that Mr. Thompson which they had pledged to support under all circumstances might be expected on the occasion. It was not accurated that Mr. Thompson which they had pledged to support the secontal or expedient, either by himself, or the Society and the secontal

ers, and it was stated th e of the daily pay he hall had

Dreak it up,—they had an imporestionable right to warm the city authorities of the fact, and to demand adequate protection, but not to ask for the mappression of a benerolent and lawful meeting. Of course,—however, much inclined they might have been, in spirit, to comply with so dering a request,—the Mayor and Aldermen come prehended the imitation of their sufficient to well, and had assemble the project of the course,—printed, I presume, at the office of the Commercial Gazette,—was circulated through the city, stating that 'the present was a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake him out'; and that a urse of \$100 had been raised by a number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who should first lay violent hands upon him, so that he Anti-Slavery Office, to ascertain whether Might be brought to the tar-kettle before dark.' In consequence of the inflammatory state of the public mind, the Mayor, Theodora Lirain, sent a deputy to the Anti-Slavery Office, to ascertain whether Might be brought to the dark ettile before dark.' In consequence of the inflammatory state of the public mind, the Mayor, Theodora Lirain, sent a deputy to the Anti-Slavery Office, to ascertain whether Might be brought to the tar-kettle before dark.' In consequence of the inflammatory state of the public mind, the Mayor, Theodora Lirain, sent a deputy to the Anti-Slavery Office, to ascertain whether Might be brought to the tar-kettle before dark.' In consequence of the inflammatory state of the public mind, the Mayor, Theodora Lirain, sent a deputy to the Anti-Slavery Office, to ascertain whether Might be brought to the rection of the fact, and thus indice them to retire—or, if he did, the Mayor was anxious reasonably to enrol an efficient constable having cleared the hall and staircase of the mob, the Mayor came in and matter of right, but seemingly with just intentions, was anxious reasonably to enrol an efficient constablary force to protect the meeting and preserve order. As this information was asked, not as a matter of right, but seemingly with just intentions, I sent word to the Mayor, that the Female Anti-bidding, either to suppress or to publish the names of those whom they had invited to speak at their meeting; but, as I trusted that his request was made in a spirit of kindness, and not of impertiants of the passed through the crowd, they were greetness or domination. I felt not only willing but de-

to the building, and their number was rapidly augwhom I urged my way with considerable difficulty That's Garrison, was the exclamation of some of their number, as I quietly took my seat. Perceiv you will not be so rude or indecorous as to thrust your presence upon this meeting. If, gentlemen,' I pleasantly continued, 'any of you are ladies—in disguise—why, only apprise me of the fact, give ments, their conduct was more orderly. However, the stair-way and upper door of the hall was soon densely filled with a brazen-faced crew, whose beticularly desired me to stay. It was her earness wish that I would retire, as well for my own safety as for the peace of the meeting. She assured me that the Society would resolutely but calmly proceed to business, and leave the issue with God. I left the hall accordingly, and would have left the fice is one upon which civil government, private building, if the stair-case had not been crowded to property and individual liberty depend.

excess. This being impracticable, I retired into the The sign being demolished, the cry for 'Garri-Anti-Slavery Office, (which is separated from the son!' was renewed, more loudly than ever. It was hall by a board partition,) accompanied by my now apparent, that the multitude would not dis-friend, Mr. Charles C. Burleigh. It was deemed perse until I had left the building; and as egress prudent to lock the door, to prevent the mob from rushing in and destroying our publications.

In the meantime, the crowd in the street had augmented from a hundred to thousands. The cry was for 'Thompson! Thompson! '—but the Mayor had now arrived, and, addressing the rioters, he assured them that Mr. Thompson was not in the city, and besought them to disperse. As well might he have attempted to propitiate a troop of ravenous wolves. ray-but the tumult continued momentarily to increase. It was apparent, therefore, that the hostility of the throng was not concentrated upon Mr. Thompson, but that it was as deadly against the Society and the Anti-Slavery cause. This fact is worthy of special note—for it incontestably proves that the object of these 'respectable and influential' rioters was to put down the cause of emancipation, and that Mr. Thompson

merely furnished a pretext for their lawless acts ! Let not any, therefore, who are disposed to be friendly to our cause, suppose that Mr. Thompson is the chief, or even the slightest obstucle in the way of its triumph, or that his departure would bring popularity and repose to the abolitionists. Is Birney, or Theodore D. Weld, or William Jay, or Arthur Tappan, treated more tenderly than George Thompson by the enemies of liberty? No. Their base design, then, is not simply to drive an English philanthropist from our shores, but to maltreat, gag and enslave AMERICAN, NATIVE-BORN CITIzkis! The struggle is between Right and Wrong— Liberty and Slavery—Christianity and Atheism— Northern Freemen and Southern Taskmasters. The great question to be settled is not merely whether 2,000,000 slaves in our land shall be immediately or gradually emancipated—or whether they shall be colonized abroad or retained in our midst; but whether freedom is with us THE PROPLE OF THE United States—a reality or a mockery ;—whether the liberty of speech and of the press, purchased with the toils and sufferings and precious blood of our fathers, is still to be enjoyed, unquestioned and complete—or whether padlocks are to be put upon our leps, gags into our mouths, and shackles upon that great palladium of human rights, the press:— whether the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the sons of those who fell upon Busker Hill, and the plains of Lexington and Concord, are to fashion the sons of those who fell upon Bunker Hill, and the plains of Lexington and Cancord, are to fashion busines thoughts and opinions, and to speak or be dumb, and to walk freely or with a chain upon their spirit, and to stand upright or to crook the knee, and to obey Jehovah or worship Mammon, at the bidding of Southern slave drivers and oppressors; whether the truths of the Declaration of Independence are still to be acknowledged as 'self-evident,' and valuable beyond all price—or whether independence are still to be acknowledged as 'self-evident,' and valuable beyond all price—or whether their spirit, and valuable beyond all price—or whether their spirit and the product of of the sets the captive free.

If you to the regular distribution, and to repose without alternative, thereily on to the regular dispose handed as recreated probabilities of crime, are to walk without danger, and to assemble together without hindrance—or whether they are to be assemble together without hindrance—or whether they are to be estiged with impunity by lawless rule into intomation to the lame, dragged ignominiously through the streets through all paris. Acthey are to be estiged with impunity by lawless rule into into prison, and forced to fly from the endearments of home, for self-preservation. Nay, more if it is a question of life and death to this imtion—of Christian freedom and above bondage—
that Mr. Thompses, and the her to see the control of the same cry. If it is a question of life and death to this impresents doesned to be control of the same cry. If it is a question of life and death to this inthe presents doesned to be control of the same cry. If it is a question of life and death to this inthe presents doesned to be control of the criminal of the country of the same cry. If it is an action—of Christian freedom and above to bondage—
that Mr. Thompses, is a nucle a criminal of the country of the same cry. If the cry is the cry is

nence or domination, I felt not only willing but de- ed with taunts, hisses, and cheers of mobocratic sirous to inform him, that Mr. Thompson was not triumph, from gentlemen of property and stand in the city, nor would be be present at the meeting, and that he might make proclamation to that effect to all who should assemble for rictous purposes.

As the meeting was to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M., I went to the hall about twenty minutes before that time. Perhaps a hundred individuals had already gathered around the street door and opposite the multitude. For a moment, their attention was about afteen or twenty ladies assembled, estiting with to state, that the Mayor promptly complied with the mostly young men) gazing upon them, through come, that, in very weakness of said and had he become, that, in very weakness of spirit, he ordered the sign to be hurled to the ground, and it was in stantly broken into a thousand fragments by the in-furiated populace. O, lamentable departure from their number, as I quietly took my seat. Perceiving they had no intention of retiring, I went to them and calmly said—'Gentlemen, perhaps you are not aware that this is a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, called and intended exclusively for ladies, and those who have been invited to address them. Understanding this fact, will not be a complete to the tender mercies of the mob. or well surrendered me to the tender mercies of the mob. however 'wealthy and respectable,' but surrendered me to the tender mercies of the mob, of ordered the building itself to be torn down, in order I pleasantly continued, 'any of you are ladies—in to propitiate them, as to have removed that sign, disguise—why, only apprise me of the fact, give Perhaps—nay, probably, he was actuated by kind me your rames, and I will introduce you to the rest intentions; probably he hoped that he should thereof your sex, and you can take seats among them by satisfy the ravenous appetites of these human accordingly.' I then sat down, and, for a few mo-cormorants, and persuade them to retire; probably he trusted thus to extricate me from danger. But the sequel proved that he only gave a fresh stimulus densely filled with a brazen-faced crew, whose behavior grew more and more indecent and outrageous. Perceiving that it would be impracticable for
me, or any other person, to address the ladies; and of the mob—no indeed! He committed a public
believing, as I was the only male abolitionist in the outrage in the presence of the lawless and dishall that me research would be seen at the contract of the state of the s the mob to amony the meeting, I held a short colloquy with the excellent President of the Society, telling her that I would withdraw, unless she parobedience to and a respect for the law! He behaved disorderly before rebels, that he might restore order L. Dinnock also deserve severe reprehension for their forwardness in taking down the sign. The offence, under such circumstances, was very value of the article destroyed was of no consequence but the principle involved in its surrender and sacri

out of the front door was impossible, the Mayor and his assistants, as well as some of my friends, earnestly besought me to effect my escape in the rear the building. At this juncture, an abolition brother, whose mind had been previously settled or the peace question, in his anguish and alarm for my safety, and in view of the helplessness of the civil authority, said—'I must henceforth repudiate the principle of non-resistance. When the civil arm is powerless, my own rights are trodden in the dust, powerless, my own rights are trodden in the dust, and the lives of my friends are put in imminent peril by ruffians, I will hereafter stand ready to detend myself and them at all hazards.' Putting my hand upon his shoulder, I said, 'Hold, my dear brother! You know not what spirit you are of. Of what value or utility are the principles of peace and forgiveness, if we may repudiate them in the hour of peril and suffering? Do you wish to become like one of those violent and blood-thirsty men who are seeking my life? Shall we give blow for blow, and array sword against sword? God forbid! I will perish sooner than mise my hand against any man, even in self-defence, and let none of my friends resort to violence for my protection. If my life be taken, the cause of emancipation will not suffer. God reigns—his throne is undisturbed by this storm -he will make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder be will restrain—his omnipotence will

at length be victorious. Preceded by my faithful and beloved friend, Mr. John R. Campbell, I dropped from a back window, on to a shed, and narrowly escaped falling headlong to the ground. We entered into a carpenter's shop through which we attempted to get into Wilson's ane, but found our retreat cut off by the mob They raised a shout as soon as we came in sight, but the proprietor promptly closed the door of his shop kept them at hay for a time, and thus kindly afford ed me an opportunity to find some other passage. I told Mr. C. it would be futile to attempt to escape—I would go out to the mob, and let them deal with me as they might elect; but he thought it was my duty to avoid them, as long as possible. We then went up stairs, and finding a vacancy in one corner of the room, I got into it, and he and a young lad piled up some boards in front of me, to shield rom observation. In a few minutes, several ruffians broke into the chamber, who seized Mr. C. in a rough manner, and led him out to the view of the

a fourth, a cap—do. After a brief consultation, (the mob densely surrounding the Olice,) the Mayor and his advisers said my life depended upon committing me to jail, ostensibly as a disturber of the peace!! Accordingly, a back was got in readiness at the door; and, supported by Sheriff Parkman and Ebenezer Bailey, Eq., (the Mayor leading the way.) I was put into it without much difficulty, as I was not at first identified in my new garb. But now a scene occurred that baffles the power of description. As the occan, lashed into fury by the spirit of the storm, seeks to whelm the adventurous bark beneath its mountain waves, so did the mob, enraged by a series of disappointments, rush like a caraged by a series of disappointments, rush like a whirlwind upon the frail vehicle in which I sat, and

whirlwind upon the irail vehicle in which I sat, and endeavor to drag me out of it. Escape seemed a physical impossibility. They clung to the wheels—dashed open the doors—seized hold of the horses—and tried to upset the carriage. There were, however, vigorously repulsed by the police—a constable sprang in by my side—the doors were closed—and the driver, lustily using his whip upon the hodies of his horses and the heads of the rioters, happily made an opening through the growd, and drove at a ten an opening through the crowd, and drove at a tremendous speed for Leverett street. But many of the rioters followed even with superior swiftness, and repeatedly attempted to arrest the progress of the horses. To reach the jail by a direct course was found impracticable; and after going in a circuitous direction, and encountering many bair-breadth scapes, we drove up to this new and last refuge of liberty and life, when another desperate attempt was made to seize me by the mob, but in vain. In a few moments, I was locked up in a cell, safe from my persecutors, accompanied by two delightful asso-ciates,—a good conscience and a cheerful mind. In the course of the evening, several of my friends came to my grated window, to sympathize and con-fer with me, with whom I held a strengthening conversation until the hour of retirement, when I threy myself upon my prison-bed, and slept tranquilly. In the morning, I inscribed upon the walls of my cell, with a pencil, the following lines :-

Wm. Lloyd Garrison was put into this cell on Wm. Lloyd Garrison was put into this cell on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 21, 1835, to save him from the violence of a "respectable and influential" mob, who sought to destroy him for preaching the abominable and dangerous doctrine, that "all men are created equal," and that all oppression is odious in the sight of God. "Hail, Columbia!" Cheers for utocrat of Russia, and the Sultan of Turkey Reader, lot this inscription remain till the list slave in this despotic land be loosed from his fetters."

When peace within the bosom reigns, And conscience gives th'-approving voice.
Though bound the human form in chains, Yet can the soul alond rejoice.

Tis true, my footsteps are confined-I cannot range beyond this cell :--But what can circumscribe my mind?
To chain the winds attempt as well!

· Confine me as a prisoner—but bind me not as a slave Punish me as a criminal—but hold me not as a chattel. Torture me as a man—but drive me not like a beast. Doubt my sanity-but acknowledge my immortality

In the course of the forenoon, after passing through the mockery of an examination, for form's sake, before Judge Whitman, I was released from prison; but, at the earnest solicitation of the city authorities, in order to tranquillize the public mind, I deemed it proper to leave the city for a few days, accompanied by my wife, whose situation was such as to awaken the strongest solicitude for her life.

several other gentler I have been thus minute in describing the rise,

1. This outrage was perpetrated in Boston—the cradle of liberty—the city of Hancock and Adams—

2. It was perpetrated in the open daylight of the liberty of speech—the right of association—and in support of the vilest slavery that ever cursed the

4. It was a dastardly assault of thousands upon a small body of helpless females.

5. It was planned and executed, not by the rabble, or the working men, but by 'gentlemen of property and standing in all parts of the city';

nd now, that time has been afforded for reflection it is still either openly justified or coldly disapprov ed by the ' higher classes,' and exultation among them is general throughout the city.

6. It is virtually approved by all the daily presses, except the Doily Advocate and the Daily Reference.

These independent presses have spoken out in a tone worthy of the best days of the Revolution.

7. It is evidently winked at by the city authori-7. It is evidently winked at by the city authorities. No efforts have been made to arrest any of the rioters. The Mayor has made no public appeal to the citizens to preserve order; nor has he given any assurance that the right of free discussion shall be enjoyed without molectation; nor did he array any military force against the mob, or attempt to disperse them, except by useless persuasion; on the contrary, he complied with their wishes in tearing the anti-always also. He was chairment for down the anti slavery sign. He was chairman, too, of the pro-slavery meeting at Fancuil Hall, at which Washington was cheered for having been a slave-

What will be the effect of this riot? Will i What will be the effect of this rios? Will it prevent either men or women from assembling together, to device ways and means for the destraction of the slave system? Will it show the feedom of discussion? Will it show the Liberator? Will it shock the growth of the anti-share very cause? Will it slacken my efforts? No! it will have a contrary effect. It will hamble the pride of this city; it will rouse up and concentrate all that is left of the free spirit of our fathers; it will enter the simulation against the persecutors; it will mustiply sterling converts to our doctrines; it will mustiply sterling converts to our doctrines; it will substitute a thousand agitators in the place of one, and make the discussion of easiery paramount to all these topics; it will make the triumph of trattone easier proposition, and of republicanism over arriver, and of liberty over oppression, and of the monter Oreans and of the monter of the total cause one abolitionist to awarve from the faith? Will it prevent either men or women from assem-

Rig. to Mr. Gammon, date

Hung he the heavens with him and in midnight be the beights of Brattle B beils of the Old South and Brattle B beils of the Epoll of the country's heavy ve hed, and let the knoll of the sountry's or and liberty be rung! To heary we are all the sountry to be rung in the sountry we are all the sound in th

For what is left the patriot here?

For Greeks a bland—for Oregon a tear?

Would that you had died, ore the sad truth was demonstrated, that you longht and bled in vain!

A mob in Boston? O, tell it not in St. Petersburgh? publish it not in the streets of Constantinople? But it will be told; it will be published. The damning fact will ring through all the haunts of despotism, and will be a cordial to the heart of the haughts. nich—sweet music in the ears of the haughty Metternich—sweet music in the ears of the haughty Car, and a prophetic note of triumph to the soversign Pontiff. What American lip will henceforth dare to breathe a sentence of condemnation against the bulls of the Pope, or the edicts of the Autocrat! Should a tongue wag in affected sympathy for the denationalized Pole, the outlawed Greek, the wretched Serl, or any of the priest-ridden or kingridden victims of Europe, will not a voice come thundering over the billows:—

Base hypocrites! let your charity begin at home! Look at your own Carolinas! Go, pour the balm of consolation into the broken hearts of your two millions of enslaved children! Rebukes

home! Look at your own Carolinas! Go, pour the balm of consolation into the broken hearts of your two millions of enslaved children! Rebuke the murderers of Vicksburg! Reckon with the felons of Charleston! Restore the contents of rifled mail-bage! Heal the lacerations, still festering, on the ploughed backs of your citizens! Dissolve the star-chambers of Virginis! Tell the confederated she ploughed backs of your citizens! Dissolve the star-chambers of Virginis! Tell the confederated assessins of Alabama and Mississippi to disband! Call to judgment the barbarians of Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and New York, and Concord, and Haverhill, and Lynn, and Montpelier; and the well-dressed mobocrats of Utica, and Salem, and Boston! Go, ye praters about the soul-destroying ignorance of Romanism, gather again the scattered schools of Canterbury and Canaan! Get the cler ical minions of Southern taskmasters to rescine immortal Americans! Rend the veil of legal enact ments, by which the beams of light divine are hid den from millions who are left to grope their way through darkness here, to everlasting blackness beyond the grave! Go, shed your 'patriotic' tears over the infamy of your country, amidst the ruins of yonder Convent! Go, proud and sentimental Bostonians, preach clemency to the respectable horde who are dragging forth for immolation one of your own citizens! Cease your anathemas against the Vatican, and screw your courage up to resist the worse than papal bulls of Georgia, demanding at the peril of your bread and butter, the HEADS of your citizens, and the passage of GAG-LAWS!

Before you rail at arbitrary power in foreign regions, save your own citizens from the felonious interception of their correspondence; and teach the sworn and paid servants of the Republic the obligations of an oath, and the guaranteed rights of a free people! Send not your banners to Poland, but them into shreds, to be distributed to the mob. as halters for your sons! When, next July, you as halters for your sone! When, next July, you rail at mitres, and crosiers, and sceptres, and denounce the bow-string and the bayonet and the faggot, let your halls be decorated with plaited scourges, wet with the blood of the sons of the Pilgrims—let the tar cauldron smoke—the gibbet rear aloft its head—and cats and bloodhounds, the brute auxiliaries of Southern Liberty men,) howl and bark in unison with the demoniacal ravings of a gentlemanly mob '-while above the Orator of the day, and beneath the striped and starry banner. stand forth, in characters of blood, the distinctive motions of the age: DOWN WITH DISCUSSION! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT! SLAVERY FOR EVER! HAIL, COLUMBIA! Before you weep over the wrongs of Greece, go

wash the gore out of your national shambles—ap pease the frantic mother robbed of her only child the centre of her hopes, and joys, and sympathies— restore to you desolate husband the wife of his bo-som—abolish the slave marts of Alexandria, the hu man flesh auctions of Richmond and New Orleans undo the heavy burdens,' break every yoke,' and as to awaken the strongest solicitude for her life.

My thanks are due to Sheriff Parkman, for various acts of politeness and kindness; as also to Sheriff Sumner, Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Andrews, and Such, truly, are the bitter reproaches with which I have been thus minute in describing the rise, progress and termination of this disgraceful riot, in order to prevent (or rather to correct) false representations and exagerated reports respecting it and myself. It is proper to subjoin a few reflections.

1. This outrage was percentanted in Restorm the sistency and gross wickedness of the nation are be cradle of liberty—the city of Hancock and Adams—the head-quarters of refinement, literature, intelligence and religion! No comments can add to the and despotism are referring with exultation to the recent bloody dramas in the South, and the pro-2. It was perpetrated in the open daylight of slavery meetings and mobe of the country generally in proof of the dangerous tendency of Democratic daring in its features.

3. It was against the friends of human freedom—clog the wheels of the car of Universal Freedom to the liberty of speech—the right of appropriate and the car of Universal Freedom. Vain is every boast-acts speak louder than words.

Columbia's sons are bought and sold : " while citizens of America are murdered without trial; while persons and property are at the mercy of a mob; while the city authorities are obliged to make concessions to a bloody-minded multitude make concessions to a bloody-minded multitude, and finally incarcerate unoffending citizens to save them from a violent death; while 'gentlemen of property and standing' are in unboly league to effect the abduction and destruction of a 'foreigner' the head and front of whose offending is, that he is laboring to save the country from its worst foe; while the entire South presents one great seene of slavery and slaughter; and while the North deeply slavery and slaughter; and while the North deeply sympathize with their. 'Southern brethren,' sanction their deeds of felony and murder, and obsequiously do 'their bidding by hunting down their own fellow-citizens who dare to plead for equal rights.

I say, while these things exist, professions and hoasts are 'sounding brass:' men will learn to loathe the name of Republicanism, and deem it synonymous with mob despotism, and the foulest oppression on the face of the globe!

Your affectionate friend, and devoted fellow-laborer, GEORGE THOMPSON.

AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.

freely speak their convictions. It is not ten day since the Republicans of Washington celebrated by a triumphal procession, the victory in Pennsylvania and a through of thousands listened respectfully and and a through of thousands listened respectfully and applaudingly to the speeches of two gentlemen well known anti-slavery men, one from Indiana where, until recently, no man could safely peak against slavery, and another from that same Reson, where Garrison was mobbed. Verily, the world does move. Let us thank God that it has moved in the right direction, for there is no more glorous record of victorious progress than the triumph of the cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she cause of free speach, achieved during the last she the anniversary of 1885 will witness the luttle random structure of a century. The freedom of today stone for the intolerance of Outbor 21st, 1835, and we true that the anniversary of 1885 will witness with gladdens the utter extinction of the one, and the complete triumph of the other.—Boston Atlas & Bes. Oct. 25, 1860.

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS BOSTON, OCTOBER 26, 1860.

THE BOSTON MOB. OF 1825. Sunday last was the TWENTY-PIPTH anniversary of the memorable Boston mob-October 21, 1835-when the pro-slavery ruffianism and commercial capidity of Boston attempted, in a lawless and desperate manner, to suppress freedom of speech on the subject of slave Fy, and to inflict brutal outrages upon an association of anti-slavery women, and also upon the person of prominent abelitionists. To us it proved a time of severe trial and imminent peril; nevertheless, by the help of God, we continue unto this day.' At almost another generation has grown upon since that period, we have deemed it useful to republish, in preceding columns, the narrative we gave at the time of the proceedings of the mob throughout. Most of the prominent actors in that disgraceful outbreak have gone to their 'final account'; but the glorious cause which they madly strove to crosh is still going on, conquering and to conquer.' Laus Deo!

MRS. DALL'S 'FRATERNITY' LECTURE In spite of very unpleasant weather, a large audience assembled on Tuesday evening to hear the fourth lecture in the 'Fraternity' course, by Mrs. Caroline H. Dall. She expressed her gratification in having had assigned to her, for this occasion, the subject she would spontaneously have chosen. The Progress of the Women's Cause. Her discourse, of nearly an hour and a half, was densely filled with ideas and illustrative facts, yet she several times alluded to incidental matters of great interest and importance, which time did not allow her to enlarge

Mrs. Dall commenced by alluding to the fact that women were called to that platform by the wish of the Society to be faithful to Mr. Parker's ideal. She suggested that such faithfulness would require a larger proportion than they have yet given of female lecturers, and intimated that the Lowell Institute also should open is courses in literature, philosophy and science as freely to women as to men.

The women of Boston, said Mrs. Dall, in advocating the cause known by the distasteful name of Weman's Rights, have chosen to confine themselves to three points : Education, Vocation, and Civil Position. They regard a present consideration of the subject of Marriage and Divorce as premature and unwise, spart from the fact that these subjects were equally the concern of both sexes. Education-being the development of all the

faculties of mind and body-involves the right to Avocation, or the choice of the end to which those faculties shall be used. And this involves the right to protect that avocation; to say how far it shall be taxed, and how far legislation shall control it. It involves, in short, the elective franchise.

Women as well as men need the stimulus of a career publicly recognized as honorable. It is the struggle to live which develops man; the same struggle is needed to develop woman. Books and other tools lose their value, if you fetter the hand that should use them. Education is not won for woman until it gives her honor, respect and bresd. How unjust in itself, and how discouraging to voman, is the fact, seen in our public schools and elelabor and service which commands \$1500, or more for a man!

The separate education of the sexes is a great mistake, and a great hindrance to the moral development of society. God has set the solitary in families, and our wisdom is to follow his methods.

England has done more than America in some branches of this great cause. At a recent meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, had spoken worthily in the presence of Russell, and Staniev, and Brougham, and Plorence Nightingale had written, for the same meeting, the words she had not scrength to utter.

Moreover, at a late meeting of the 'Naturalista' Field Club! in Liverpool, the three highest price (in botany, ichthyology and enternology) were taken by women. If England can organize associations like these, so can we. Not until this is done, and all the fields of human labor are accessible to women as to men, can we judge of the possibilities of purity and

perfectness in human society. One of the first duties of women is to add to the number of intelligent female workers, in every department of the needs of society. In trade, in the fine arts, in domestic, social and political life, a free, spontaneous, hearty and thorough action of women is needed. Dr. Harriot K. Hunt had done well in entering her protest, year by year, against the tex which was levied upon her while her right of roting was denied; but more needed to be done, and by more persons. Female property holders should associate, and make a statement of their wrongs and their rights which should compel the attention of the atthorities

One of woman's rights which is little mentioned, and little regarded, is to find man in his proper place as her brother, friend and counsellor, helping her endeavors and encouraging her aspirations.

Honorable mention was made, among women who have given high and noble examples to their sisters, of Mary Astell. Mary Wollstonecraft, Anna James son, Harriet Martineau, Mary Carpenter, Florence Nightingale, Carolina Chisholm, Jeanette Fuller, Mrs. Griffith, Margaret Fuller, and others-

The efforts of women to improve their own position have certainly done something; for, since 1850, the property laws have been changed in their favor in eteen States of the American Union.

The changes thus made in Massachusetts were made in 1865, under the supervision of Samuel E. Sevell. John A. Andrew, and our late lamented friend, John W. Browne. And in the spring of the present yest. the State of New York pessed the most complete property bill on record, securing, among other things, the right of a mother to her child, and giving her the right (heretofore denied) to sue for an injury done her

The abstract right of women to vote is not for us to settle. It was settled some hundred years ago, and numerous instances are on record of its being reduced to practice. The real question is, whether the American Democratic experiment b, or is not, a failure Shall we go back to the property basis for our frachise? If man has a right to vote on simply human frounds, why not woman?

Is it saked—Who shall rule human society? Let

him who aspires to rule make himself superior in usferstanding and moral purpose, and he will rule. This admirable fecture should be asked for by the

agers of Liceums and others in the coming ien. It is interesting, not less than valuable, - G E. F. & SUMMER. THE CONSTITUTION.THE MADISON PAPERS.

word to say in regard to the s mos just now in Republican speeches, that the tion of the United States does not view alaves reporty. The misrepresentation is not worth corwhen made by partisan orators for party coming from Mr. Abraham Lincoln, at Coop Isstitute; but it is worthy of notice when suc Mr. Sumner gives it his sanction an able per, a fair disputant, and an honest man. We shall only one of his classes of proof—that taken a the Madison papers. Those papers contain the into of that Convention which drafted the United Sen Constitution, Mr. Lysander Spooner, the stension, declines to open the record of those dewes, alleging that they were merely the talk, in sepoclare, of the clerks who drew the instrument of second binding on the people, or similarible eviher to show in what sense the people, outside and glarge, accepted the Constitution. He knows full ed that if those debates are once opened and adend as eridence, the pro-slavery character of the sectution is beyond dispute. Mr. Sumner, on the stray, quotes several passages from them, (In his Jone 4, 1860,) to show that the framers of the mitration did not suppose that it recognized propthe man. We will not now remind him, that if has quote one page, we surely may cite the next; places will dispute, that taking the whole conand of the Madison papers together, they prove, beand dispute, the pro-slavery character of the Consti-1500:-prove unmistakably the intention of the time clauses relating to representation, the slave

nds, and the surrender of fugitive slaves. gut our purpose now is to show that the very pas and Mr. Sumner quotes do themselves, when read rit the context, prove the very contrary of what he prove that the very speakers he names did grawles, at the time, view the Constitution as prosarety, and as recognizing property in man. Hence, ste is their opinion is conclusive, they prove all the larmentans affirm. Mr. Sumner says :-

The enormity of the pretension that slavery i sectioned by the Constitution becomes still more apet, when we read the Constitution in the light of est national acts and of contemporaneous declara-

The only 'great national acta Mr. Sumner cites er the Declaration of Independence, and the wellwan address of the Continental Congress, which ais it the boast of America that the rights for his she has contended were the rights of human war. What control these have over the interpreand a document made years after, and which other refers to them nor adopts them, puzzles us to But this is not our present business. He

beat in strict harmony with these are the many once in the Convention which framed the Conon of Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, annunced that "he would never concur in up ms domestic slavery; it was a nefarious institu Wheidge Gerry, of Massachusetts, who we and nothing to do with the conduct of avery, but we ought to be careful not any sanction at of Roger Sherman and Ellsworth, of Cormecticut, and Mr. Gorham, Massachusetts, who all consurred with Mr. Gerry all especially of Mr. Madison, of Virginia, who, In ad jundical phrase, " raccour or whom TO ADMIT THE CONSTITUTION THE 1984 THAT THERE COULT is represent in MAN." And lastly, as if to complete the claborate work of freedom, and to give expression the these utterances, the word "servitude," which is been allowed in the clause on the apportionmen was struck out, and the word from the Constitution of the idea of property in man and the reason assigned for the substitution, according his authentic report of the debate an that "the former was thought to express the edition of slaves, and the latter the obligations of fre persons." Thus, at every point, by great nations deferations, by frank utterances in the Convention, and by a positive act in adjusting the text of the Conattetion, was the idea of property in man unequiv

The reader will notice there are seven person named above : Gorham, 1; Ellsworth, 2; Randolph Gerry, 4; Morris, 5; Madison, 6; Sherman, 7 Of the first two, Gorham and Ellsworth, we wish Mr Sumper had quoted any anti-slavery word. Our cor of the debates shows them submissive and wilare tools, on all occasions, of Southern masters, They might be candidates to-day on the Bell and Everett ticket, and have nothing to fear on their rec-

Next, Mr. Randelph. On his motion, (Sept. 13, 155, the word "servitude" was struck out, and "service" unanimously inserted, the former being thought to express the condition of slaves, and the latter, the obligations of free persons.' The whole

ART. 1, SEC. 2.- Representatives and direct taxe shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three Afths of all other

The last six words (which we have italicised) are the poison of this clause. If, beside the 'free perions' named, Mr. Randolph wished, by using the word 'service,' to show, beyond mistake, that these bound-to-service persons' were also free, then he only gave additional force to the words all ornen emphasizing still more the reference of those wards to the property of the South; revealing still more plainly the enormity of slavery sanctioned by the Constitution.

Mr. Gerry thought we had nothing to do with the conduct of the States as to slaves, but ought to be careful not to give any sanction to it.

This remark he made (Aug. 22) as a commentary on or an objection to the clause which permitted the size trade. What did the Convention do? They adopted the clause, and permitted the trade. So far, then, as this remark goes, they did sanction slavery.

He said before (June 11) that he thought property hot the rule of representation. Why, then, should the blacks, who were property at the South, be in the rule of representation, more than the cattle and houses of the North? Yet the blacks were afterward counted 'in the rule of representation,' and actordingly Mr. Gerry refused to sign the Constitution, for that reason, among others. So much for Mr. Garry's opinion on the question whether the Constitation views slaves as property.

Mr. Morris said he would never concur in up tolding domestic slavery; it was a neferious institu tion. This remark he made (Aug. 8th) as an objection to counting three-fifths of the slaves in the basis of representation.

The Committee of Detail had reported (Aug. 6th) Art. 4. Sec. 4 .. The Legislature shall . . . regulate the number of Representatives by the number of inhabitants, according to the provisions hereinafter made, at the rate of one for every forty thousand. Mr. Williamson moved (Aug. 8th) to strike out the words according to the provisions hereinafter made, and insert the words, 'according to the rule hereafter to be provided for direct taxation. This was agreed to. It referred to counting three-fifths of the stares in the basis of representation. After some remarks by King and Sherman, Mr. Morris moved to insert the word " free" before the word " inhabianta." Much, he said, would depend on this point He hever would concur in upholding domestic alsery. It was a neferious Institut

He went on immediately to add, in the same speech, in direct reference to this three-fifths be sis, and the guarantee against slave insurrections that domestic slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Con-stitution. He would sooner submit himself to

s tax for paying for all the negroes in the United tates, than saddle posterity with Well, what did the Convention Well, what did the Convention do in this matter? low medion They adopted the plan of counting three-fifths of the associations, alares—the very thing Mr. Morris disliked, and which Esst, that he made these remarks to prevent! Acc

We will consider Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Madison together, as they joined in the same debate. Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the Constiremark as an objection to taxing slaves imported be- planting of a hundred sectarian churches, or all the fore 1808. It occurred thus. Mr. Sherman had said, revivals that have been boasted in forty years in all fore 1808. It occurred thus. Mr. Sherman had said, (Aug. 22,) that he was opposed to a tax on slaves the denominations. imported, as making the matter worse, because it implied they were property.' Again, Aug. 25, when it ten with a candor, and appreciation, too, worthy the was proposed (in the second part of Article 4, Sec- best parts of New England. Loftier minds, nobler tion 4.) to tax slaves 'at a rate not exceeding the average of the duties laid on imports. Mr. Baldwin moved to alter it, and tax them at a rate not exceeding the common impost on articles not enumerated.'

On this, the Madison Debates say-

This was agreed to, nem. conland Mr. Sherman was against this second part, as ac-knowledging men to be property, by taxing them as such under the character of alaves. Mr. King and Mr. Langdon considered this as the price of the first part. Gen. Pinckney admitted that

was so. Col. Mason. Not to tax will be equivalent to s bounty on the importation of slaves.

'Mr. Gorham thought that Mr. Sherman should consider the duty, not as implying that slaves are property, but as a discouragement to the importation

Mr. Gouverneur Morris remarked that, as the clause now stands, it implies that the Legislature may tax freemen imported. Mr. Gorham, observed

that the smallness of the duty showed revenue to be the object, not the discouragement of the importation. Mr. Madison thought it wrong to admit in the

Constitution the idea that there could be property in men. The reason of duties did not hold, as slaves e not, like merchandise, consumed, &c.
Col. Mason, in answer to Mr. Gouverneur Morris. The provision, as it stands, was necessary for the case of convicts, in order to prevent the introduction of

Well, what did the Convention do? They gave Congress power to tax such importation not 'execeding ten dollars for each person,' which was agreed to, nem. con. (This only shows that no one spoke against the preposition, not that each one agreed to it, since the whole debate, and Sherman's and Madison's protest, were against Mr. Baldwin's motion, which, it is stated, passed just before in the same way, nem. con.) According to Mr. Madison and Mr. Sherman, then, the Constitution does recognize property in men; and Mr. Madison, in the 54th number of the Federalist distinctly asserts that . the Federal Constitution, therefore, decides with great propriety on the case of our slaves, when it views them in the mixed character of persons and PROPERTY.'

This number of the Federalist, written by Madison, is in the form of a debate between a Northerner and Southerner. The first objects that slaves are recognized as property, and the Southerner defends it; both allowing that the fact is so. In the course of the debate occurs the sentence we have taken.

The argument stands thus:

1st. Mr. Madison objects to taxing imported slaves, since that would recognize them as property. The Convention taxes imported slaves! 2d. Mr. Madison describes the Constitution

persons and PROPERTY. Do we need any further evidence of James Madison's opinion? If we do, turn to his speech in the

rightly viewing the slaves in the mixed character of

Virginia Convention, met to adopt the United States Constitution, where he says :-

. Another clause secures us that property which we now possess. At present, if any slave elopes to any of those States where slaves are free, he becomes ENABLE OWNERS OF SLAVES TO RECLAIM and not the oppressed, who first lighted up the flame THEM. This is a better security than any that now of discord, and who, by an obstinate and blind person

Refere closing, let me add, that the Republicans often quote the Madison debates of Sept. 15, in relation to the fugitive slave clause-

term "legally" was struck out; and the words, "under the laws thereof," inserted after the word iden that slavery was legal in a moral view --

property, but only showing that the witnesses Mr. How can that man be free, who is in any way chainproperty.

BARLVILLE, La Salle Co., (Ill.,) Oct., 1860.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. THE GROWING POWER OF THE WEST. To THE EDITOR: 'The West' is a term of most extensive meaning. graphical ideas made up, or matured there, so constill another, of mighty importance, in wealth, population and resources to reach them. Few of our peofor moral and spiritual culture, as it can be to the political economist as an exhaustless depository of wealth, and the means of material prosperity. The differently introduced and related. The politician has been the principal missionary; and he has only seduce them into supporting his party. Many emigrants from the Eastern States, as well as from other countries, depend wholly on the instructions of their party-leaders, in the discharge of their political functions. Such are, of course, an easy prey. Then the land-speculators are a mercileas gang, who spend much of their time here in an unrighteous system of bargain and brokerage in the soil, on which their very feet are pollution itself. To these should be

the Constitution, and it does 'uphold domestic alsvery.

He had before stated (July 13) that if the negroes were considered 'inhabitants,' their whole number should be counted, not three-fifths only, which would bring them under the denomination of 'secath.' Yet the 'wealth' basis of three-fifths was adopted! So much for Morris's testimony. And Morris submitted, and 'saddled posterity' with exactly the Containing the course, dollars, and here of many testing the course of mobile generosity and self-assuring, of distinction he was a self-assuring. of the magnificent retrend manity, and are a more hopeful sign and assurance of the future prosperity of these rising States, then the My meetings are well attended, and the people

souls, braver hearts cannot be found anywhere, than are scattered, here and there, like the beautiful groves all over these wondrous plains. Would that the East and West were better known to each other, in a higher and more interior sense than comes within the scope of speculators, politicians, or a narrow, sectarian PARKER PILLSBURY.

THE CURSE AND CRIME OF SLAVERY. New York, Oct. 20, 1860.

W. L. GARRISON, Esq. : DEAR SIR-You will perceive, by the date of this note, that I am now, by the good Providence of God, on the American side of the Atlantic. After a somewhat rough passage of nearly fourteen days on board the 'City of Washington,' we landed at this city on the 11th.

I need scarcely say, that I am again on my way to the land of the free; for such is the glorious title which has been claimed by Hayti, for now more than half a century. Happy indeed is that country which is not cursed by the presence of slavery. I have indeed been told, sometimes, by some of the friends of African slavery, that there is a vast amount of human misery in England, which demands our sympathies: but, however true this may be, it is certainly not from the friends of slavery that we may look for any remedy in this case, nor should the fact be lost sight of, that it is principally those who are conscientiously opposed to the iniquity of slavery, who at this moment are laboring in the interests of suffering humanity, both in England and elsewhere. Thank God, however, that neither in England nor in Hayti is the savagism of the lash employed to wring out uncompensated labor from the energies of human beings; nor is there, on either of those shores, the power to tear and sell wives from their husbands, or children from their parents, and thus to dispose of them, either as beasts for commerce, or for slaughter. Well indeed might the celebrated John Wesley declare such a system to be 'the sum of all villanies.'

Sinco my arrival in the States, I have observed tha to speak of the right of one man to hold property in another is called taking to philosophic view of the subject! I must confess this has struck me as being quite strange. I can scarcely conceive what philoso phy has to do with mere buying and selling. It is true that where there is a human being who becomes an article of merchandise, it may, with some peculiarly constructed minds, become elevated to the dignity of a philosophical transaction! Such are the absurdities to which men are liable when simple right and truth are thus strangely perverted.

During my absence from Hayti, I seem to have thought and felt more on the subject of slavery than I had ever done before, and I cannot but rejoice t find that the enormities of this fearful system, while they are gradually developing themselves before the light of Christian truth and justice, are looked at with increasing horror by every real friend of human progress, whatever be his religious creed; and the more I reflect upon the fact, that by the power and goodness of Divine Providence, Hayti has been trium emancipated by their laws. For the laws of the States | phantly free, the more I rejoice therein. Nor do I feel are uncharitable to one another in this respect. But in this Constitution "no person held to service, or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping amount of grief and sorrow at those sanguinary and into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regu-into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regu-lation therein, be discharged from such service or la-on by the white slaveholder of former days in that bor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." THIS country; for, in this case, as in many others record-clause was expressly inserted to the history of mankind, it was the oppressors, verance in injustice, at last brought on their own ruin; leaving thus to posterity a lesson which it would be well for them to learn. Let slavery only cease, and there will be peace; but, let its irritating fric-Article 4, Section 2, (the third paragraph,) the tion go on, between all the tenderest and most touching interests of human nature, and, unless man ceases to be man, something must somewhere, "State," in compliance with the wish of some who thought the term legal equivocal, and favoring the or somehow, explode. Such at least has been the history of man in all ages. They, therefore, alone, to show that this clause does not refer to slaves! But are the true friends of peace and happiness, who certainly, if it proves any thing, it proves beyond would annihilate the cause of misery and woe. God dispute, that however anxious the framers might be grant that the United States may soon be delivered to avoid language that was, as they said, 'not pleasing from the fearful plague of slavery, which cannot but to some people, they did refer to slavery in this arti- act as a blighting and withering power on all the elecle. Else why this anxiety about the wording of it? ments of true greatness and prosperity, to any coun-They confess they are speaking of slaves, but wish to try. Sublime indeed would be the spectacle to mando it in a way that will least shock sensitive tastes, kind, of the great Republic of North America, free The reader will please observe, that I am not now and unfettered, even to her utmost verge; for no arguing that the Constitution does view slaves as country can be said to be free where slavery exists. Sumner calls prove, when allowed to speak fully, just ed up, either to or in the interests of slavery? He the opposite of what he claims; and, if their opinion may indeed imagine himself to be free, as he buys, or is to be trusted, the Constitution does view slaves as sells, or drives his fellow-beings; but he himself, in the presence of genuine liberty, feels that his dignity as a man is beset, degraded and fettered by such a position. In fact, it must, in the nature of things, be, that the degradation of slavery must attach itself to the enlightened white man, who stoops to practise it against the voice of both conscience and reason rather than to the ignorant black man, who suffer Our New England States are so small, and our geo- it by a force of cirumstances which he has no power to resist; and I do sincerely trust that the day is tracted, that we can hardly contemplate the West coming, even speedily, when the slave-owner wil without weariness, after we are fairly in it, and have feel, and shrink from, the shame and degradation of learned something of its vastness. To travel almost his own position. But, alas! for the present, there two thousand miles, and then meet rivers that have are many who, feeling the injustice of slavery, think been flowing to meet you almost two thousand more, they find shelter in neutrality; hence, in conversation gives some conception of it. Between the Mississippi with an American lady, a few days since, on the suband the Bocky Mountains lies an empire; and west ject of alavery, she observed that she thought the of the mountains is another; and we travel through best thing she could do for the freedom of the slave was to let slavery alone; and, in fact, this seems to be a feeling that is but too prevalent. And that such ple, as yet, have any just notions of the extent of a feeling or idea should exist where slavery is not their possessions, or the responsibilities of their stew-ardship. And it is as important in the eye of the such a feeling should exist in a soul, as was the case friends of freedom and human progression, as a field with the lady referred to, and is the case with thou sands of others, where slavery is acknowledged and felt to be an evil, is passing strange. What would Satan himself desire more than to be let alone, and East does not know the West, and never will, until thus to have full sweep throughout the realms of crime and darkness? In fact, a slave-owner himself observed to me, not long since, that if the Anti-Slavetold the people of their greatness and intelligence, to ry party would only be moderate, things would be much better. But who has not learned, long since that a far mightier lever than that of indifference and lukewarmness (principles which Heaven itself

spews out of its mouth) must be employed for the uprooting of the svils of the world? This indeed

was not Washington's feeling, nor would it ever have won either Haytian or American independence; nei-ther was it the principle of the Son of God, who de-clared that he who was not for him was against him-

as must, in the end, shake the very four society. More than ever am I convinced that they only are the peace-makers, who do away with the causes of discord and war, and thus render them impossible. I am anxious, as a friend, not only to this great country, but to the progress and welfare of the world, that the North American Republic, and its ons spart from slavery should not only be untarnished, but that it should be manently safe. But slavery is a deadly serpent which stings, envenoms and embitters everything; it is a plague in the very bowels of the nation, and an evil from which every kind and degree of evil may be feared and a main and a right TM. B. BIRD, tes

cheld sort off any ab w [Missionary to Hayti)

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SHERMAN M Boorn.—When Mr. Booth was taken at Berlin, he had been to a Wide-Awake meeting, as we have stated, at which Ichabod Codding had been speaking. and the martyr was coming away from the meeting after it was over between two ladies, one on each arm. We believe the Wide-Awakes were also coming away from the meeting, with torchlights, &c. At this mo-ment, Deputy U. S. Marshal Taylor, and a farmer from the vicinity of Berlin, named E. M. Bandall,

from the vicinity of Berlin, named B. M. Randall, (who left his team in the street, and afterwards came to Milwaukee,) stopped up to Booth, and taking hold of him, declared him to be their prisoner.

He attempted to get hold of his implements of destruction, but was prevented, and he also cried out, Freemen, to the rescue! but was hushed up, and got out of the way, before scarcely any were made

got out of the way, before scarcely any were made aware of what was transpiring.

The ladies in company with Sherman at first seemed to feel greater solicitude for the officer and his companion than for Sherman, and stepping off, cried out to them, 'Don't you touch him I Look out! He is a brave man! He carries dangerous weapons!

This, however, had not the effect to deter them, and they hurried him into a buggy which they had near hy and drove randly to the drove. Booth was armed.

y, and drove rapidly to the depot. Booth was armed with a revolver and bowie-knife, and made the most

found, on reaching there, that the cars were just about \$16 cach. to start for Milwaukee. On removing Sherman from the buggy to the sleeping car, he refused to walk at all, and would lie down and be dragged along. Some one at the depot, feeling sympathy for him, no matter one at the depot, feeling sympathy for aim, no makes, who he was, inquired indignantly of the officer and his companion, 'What they were hauling a man about in that manner for?' Sherman told him that 'they were kidnapping him.' But the men bearing him off, hushed him up, and getting him into the sleeping car, the train sped away, and, as we have said, about halfpast five this morning he was conducted to the Cus-tom House.—Milwaukee Wisconsin, 9th.

THE RECENT SLAVE RESCUE CASE IN ILLINOIS.—Th following is an extract of a private letter received in this city, says the Boston Traveller, from Ottawa,

'John Hossack, of Ottawa, Illinois, who has just served out a ten days' sentence in the jail at Chicago for assisting in the rescue of a fugitive slave at Ottawa region for the office of Governor. Mr. Hossack is Scotchman by birth, but spent many years of his life in Quebec, following the occupation of a baker. About twenty years since he removed to Ottawa, Ill. and assisted in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. He has been for some years past prominent dealer in grain. He is possessed of considerable wealth obtained by enterprise and industry and is considered one of the most upright and intelligent citizens in the community."

A PANIC IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The latest 'scare has been started at Marlborough, S. C., where the community are said to have be of great excitement by the arrest of two citizens of western New York, who had under their care a large stand of arms. The Columbus South Carolinian says that they were searched, and invoices found calling for another lot, amounting in all to about twelve hunmington, to which place a gentleman had been sent to make investigations, and to secure others who may be implicated. Their complicity and direct agency were so thoroughly established that they were com-mitted to jail. The feeling was so intense that it was with great difficulty that their violent seizure and liate execution could be prevented.

ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURBECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.-The St. Louis Evening News says :-

The Mississippi papers bring us accounts of an at tempted negro insurrection in Winston county in that State, plotted by white men, but fortunately discovered and circumvented through the revelations of a negro girl belonging to Mr. C. D. Kelly. Thirty or manitye, friendlynesse, love, friendshype, cowardyse, forty negroes were arrested in the county, who, on be-imurder, hate, vertue and synne. Doo after the good ing examined, told substantially the same story—that and leve the cvyl, and it shall brynge you to good they had been instigated by white men to poison their fame and renowne. —[Sir Thomas Malory: Preface white masters and mistresses, and on election day burn to Morte D'Arthur. the dwellings, take possession of all the firearms they could secure, and organize for a war of extermination he discovery of the plot, and the citizens were forming vigilance committees and armed patrols for protection. One white man, an ambrotypist named G. Harrington, and one negro had been hung.

The state of nervous terror and excitement in which the people of the South perpetually live, is well illustrated by the following extract from the Oxford (N. C.) Leisure Hour :-

On Monday evening of last week, the usual quiet of Oxford was somewhat disturbed by the angouncement that a little negro, apparently some eight or ten years old, had been taken at Kittrell's Springs, and brought here to jail, on account of some startling disclosures he had made to several persons at the Springs, and the represented himself as having been born in the woods, and stated that he had passed his life in a cave, which was inhabited by three runaways. He said his [To be issued immediately.] On Monday evening of last week, the usual quiet woods, and stated that he had passen no me will his which was inhabited by three runaways. He said his mother belonged to Seth Ward, of Franklin county; that she also formerly lived in the cave, but had been caught and taken to her master. He described the cave very minutely, and also the habits and mode of life of its inmates. The announcement that a den of runaways existed in Granville created some excitement among our citizens, and on Tuesday morning, Dr. S. A. Williams, A. F. Spencer, W. H. Paschall, and James M. Wood, Esqs., determined to go in pursuit of the fugitives. Accordingly, armed with double-barreled guns and other necessary weapons, and accompanied by the little negro, who had promised to point out the whereshours of the read-record ised to point out the whereabouts of the rendexyous, the four above named gentlemen started on the haz-ardous expedition. About dusk they returned, and a blanker looking set was never seen. They had been most egregiously sold. The plausible tale of the negro turned out to be sheer fabrication,

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. - A few days since Deputy United States Marshal Masson received infor-mation that a perty of six fugitive alaves, who owed service in Mason County, Kentucky, were living on the Lake Eric shore, about two miles from Sandusky. He took with him a posse of five or six men, and o Friday evening, about eight o'clock, he came upon their quarters. They made a most desperate resistance, and shouted 'Kidnapperal' 'White men, to the rescue!' &c. They were finally overpowered and, although the Marshal and his side were pursued. and, although the Marshal and his side were pursued, and several times fired upon by a powerful party of whites and blacks, they managed, by running with their prisoners through cornfields and woods to adocessfully clude their pursuers, until they reached the milroad track, between two stations. There they succeeded in stopping the down train by swinging a red-colored lantern, and, taking passage, arrived here safely yesterday afternoon. The fugitives were taken before a United States Commissioner, where they owned they were slaves, and were secondingly remained to the custody of their master, and are, or this, safe at their old Kentneky home.—Cincinnate Engagery, 1445.

LT Mrs. Washington, the wife of John A. Wash-ington, Esq., late of Mount Vernon, died a few days ance.

y, met, tried and sentenced him, set, HE WAS BURNED TO

Houseste Massache Br. Indians, de Tele despatches of California news announce that an ex-tire emigrant train of forty-six persons, nineteen of whom were men, and the rest women and chilthe Western Plains.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE HUTCHIRSON PARILY. AR drew B. Hutchinson, son of the late Jease Hutchinson of Milford, N. H., and a brother of the well-known Hutchinson singers died at the Lunatic Hospital, at South Boston, of chronic insanity, on Saturday. He was fifty-two years of age, and for many years was a grocer on Broad street.

The report contradicting the death of the Methodist preacher, Rev. Mr. Bewley, at the hands of a Texas mob, was untrue. The particulars of the execution are given in the Houston papers. He was arrested near Casaville, Mo., by a vigilance committee from Arkanasa, and taken to Fort Worth, where he was hung on a tree. He refused to make any disclosures, saying that he knew they were determined to hang him any way.

The A patrol has been appointed in each election district of St. Mary's County, Md., whose duty it is to 'vigilantly watch all negro meetings and disperse, the same, and to arrest and bring to justice all Abolitionists and other persons who may be found violating.

ionists and other persons who may be found violating the laws of the State on the subject of slavery.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued proclamation, calling an extra session of the Legisla ture of that State for the purpose of electing Presi-dential electors, and, 'if advisable, to take action for the safety and protection of the State."

The commission appointed by the Virginia desperate resistance.

Legislature to procure arms for the defence of that They arrived at the depot about tell o'clock, and State have sent to England for 2,600 Enfield rifles at A Charles and the comment of the contract of t

THE WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR (To be held at the South-Shore Railroad Depot,) WEYMOUTH LANDING

Will open on Tuespay Byzning, October 30th, and continue through Wednesday and Thursday. The annual Tea-Party, at which Mr. EDMOND QUINOY I to preside, will take place at the same Hall, or Thursday evening, November 1st. Bloquent speak ers are expected from Boston, Weymouth, and the surrounding towns. The annual Dancing Party will be on Friday evening, November 2d.

CHARLES L. REMOND and H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak in Vermont as follows: Washington, Priday, West Brookfield, Saturday, Sat. and Sun., 27, 28

EF A. T. FOSS, Agent of the Massachusetts A 3. S. Society, will speak in New Hampshire as fol lows :--Northumberland, Friday, Oct. 26.

Northumberland Palls, Sunday, * 28. Lancaster. Tuesday, # 30.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak in Tann on, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 28, all day and evening. LITTLE CHILDREN can be furnished with

board and kindly cared for at No. 1 Newland (out o Dedham) street, by Mrs. J. M. SPEAR. DIED-In Concord, Mass., Sept. 19, JOHN GAR-

In Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 12, Honario W. Fosten,

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One thought pervades throughout—that of the absolute supremacy, the all-evereign authority of the Throne of the Eternal, of great Truth and Justice. They are the life of the world, the soul and substance They are the life of the world, the soul and substance of whatever has vitality, world, permanence among men. Here are wisdom and strength, the secret spring of all accomplishment and success. Fidelity is achievement, and unfaithfulness is failure and defeat. The ideal is the standard to which everything must be carefully adjusted. All usages and institutions are tried in this light, and each to be accepted as good and worthy only as it may conform to and symbolise the inner Veritim. There is warm appreciation of heroism in life, and especially high adoration of lesus as the Hero of all heroes, realization utmost of the perfections of wisdom, virtue, and noblemes in history. And there is correspondingly deep dispust and abhorrence of all hearness. He has indignant leathing and abomination for those wretched idols before whem the multimost box down and worship—those counting, souliess quacks and targeter who, vaulting up perpetually into the high places of society, busy themselves but to be writch and bewilder, to befool and destroy. Research to Maisonal A. S. Brandard, Sept. 22st.

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Por the Ethington Manager VALEDIOTORY TO THE PRINCE OF Victoria's Bon I young Prince of Wales ! Then 'at seen our land to fair; Hast looked upon its hills and vales And heard to people's prayer.

Thou 'st heard them of their freedom boast.
The fleg which b'er them waves.
While all along their Southern coast.
Dwell millions who are glaves.

Our since would raise one prayer for these As there are been ward bound? That then the friend of man may'et be,

If then shalt at some future day. Six on Old England's throne, May'nt thou no tyrant's scepare away, To dim thy kingly crown.

May hely wisdom guide thy youth,
Thy menhood's noble prime,
And he thy motto, 'Love and Truth,'
R'en to the end of time. ton, Oct. 19, 1860.

*Holmes's Ode.

THE CHRISTIAN (?) MISER'S PRAYER. Mammon,—the only god I know,— O listen to my prayer!

Give me, tis all I wish below.-Of gold a larger share. If there's a soul within my breast, A spark of life divine, I pray thee of that life divest, And make me wholly thine.

Help me to keep an open eye. On every chance for gain, And when the poor for bread shall cry, From bearing to refrain. O teach me better how to lie,

To chest on larger scale, To heap up treasure till I die, Though I of Heaven should fail. Help me for my own self to live, Not raise one thought above ;

My only wish that thou wilt give Me wealth, what most I love. Gold, gold is all that I desire. Its love my being fills; Give this, I'll fear no future fire, I'll brave all present ills

And if it ever should seem clear That godliness will per Help me put on a saintly air Upon the Sabbath day. Thus help me better to deceive

Those whom I would defraud, And while their pockets I relieve, Tell how I love the Lord. Thusmen the chest may never know.

The done with so much grace, And I wrough life shall richer grow, Then go to my own place. Boston, Cot. 15, 1860.

> For the Liberator. THE LOST CHILD.

Written on hearing a bereaved mother lament that she had obtained no satisfactory remembra lost child.

The sculptor's rapt, impassioned thought Hath from th' impassive marble wrought Each feature so divinely fair, Nor life itself seems wanting there; Till, mirrored in a mother's eyes, How cold, how pale the statue lies ! Vainly the painter's heaven-born power. The soul of beauty for its dower. With rose-hued cheek and dancing curl. And 'witching mouth and brow of pearl, And blue orbs bathed in liquid light, May burst upon the startled sight. The proudest triumph of his art Must bow before a mother's heart ! Se true, so life-like, and so fair, Nor life nor death can e'er efface The impress of such childish grace. Then grieve no more, but hail with joy That portrait of thine angel boy : For never, never couldst thou find Such truth in sculptured marble shriped. Nor hope to win, from earthly dyes, The look that's borrowed of the skies. Lowell.

A WARNING. His voice was loudest of the loud Of all the gay and thoughtless crowd, And lightsome were his jest and laugh As he the ruby wine did quaff; Whilst as he high his hand did wave. He said, 'Let pleasure lead the brave.'

I warned him of his danger great, The dreadful doom that might await, And all the suffering and the pain, If drink should prove to be his bane; I urged him not to touch again That which had ruined better men.

He heard me with a scorpful speer Away !" he said- I do not fear ; Waste not your breath to talk to me, A drunkard I shall never be, I can with ease myself restrain,-"Tis only fools that need abstain."

I will not trace his quick downfall-Priends, home and business lost were all ! Each eye would glisten, each check pale, Were I to tell the fearful tale; But 'tis enough to say that now

The mouldering sod lies o'er his brow-This we may learn ere 'tis too late, To dreed the cause of his and fate : That wisdom teaches that we should Deny ourselves for our own good, And that 'tis safest to avoid That which so many hath destroyed.

Burnaling second its Joseph A. Houves OCTORER.

BY GROBON COOPER Hail to thee, month of purple graps !

Hall to thee, time of the laden vine ! Hall to thee, mouth of the golden days! And time of the silver nights benign? Hail, season rich of the open palm !

Lo! broadcast from the bending bowers Fall the fair gifts of thy lavish lan-Over the land in luncious showers. Hall to thee, month of the amber woods ! Hall to thee, time of the crispy meads ! Hall to thee, mouth of the merry winds ! Singing away is the restling roods.

Look I the bright famou on tip-ton stand, Gloodylly placking thy chatem sure. While he conjusteered their servet has an Roldon of roots in and despair?

Hall to their mouth of the ripeted vine ! Hall to thee, time of the topes laws? til to thee, mouth of the allver nights! Hall to thee, mouth of the golden more

THE LIBERATOR.

BEVIEW OF MR. YANGEY'S SE the Joy Street Church, in Boston, on Monday even ning, 15th leat., to listen to a syring of the speed of the Hon. W. L. Yencey, at Fancuil Hall, on the Priday evening previous. The meeting was ope by a few remarks from Rev. J. Series Mauric, then addressed by Wa. Warra Brown.

SPEECH OF WM. WELLS BROWN. natow-Carreses : This is an interes the political history of our country, and sepecially as it regards the Anglo-African race. For the last forty years, there has been a great struggle between Precedon and Slavery in the United States, and the L. Yancey, of Alabama. He is no doubt one of the ablest as well as one of the most eloquent men of purpose of listening to a criticism upon that gentleman's peech, that you have assembled here this evening. I wrote Mr. Yancey on Saturday, inviting him to be opportunity of replying to me, if he wished. If he is not here, the fault is his, and not mine. Although the honorable gentleman on Friday evening averred that he would treat the subject fairly and candidly, he nevertheless entirely ignored conscientiousness and morality. He made a long argument, and brought forward many figures to prove that slave be great injury to curselves. A St. Louis paper of labor was more beneficial to the country than free; a recent date has the following paragraph: all of which I will pass over by putting Helper's Impending Crisis against him. It has been shown that the product of the hay crop alone in the Free States is worth more than the entire products of the South. So I will turn Mr. Yancey out to grass. (Applause.) He said that the Declaration of Independence meant that white men were created equal, and did not include the negro. 'It was never intended.' said he, 'that the blacks should be citizens,'

Upon this point, Mr. Yancey shows his ignorant history, and proves that with all his smartness, he has been a very dull student. What says the history of our country on this question of negro citizenship? We were regarded as citizens by those who drew up the articles of Confederation between the States in 1778. The fourth of said articles contains the following language: 'The free inhabitants of each of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several States." That we were not excluded under the phrase 'paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, any more than the whites, is plain from the debates that preceded the adoption of the article; for, on the 25th of June, 1778, the delegates from South Carolina moved the following in behalf of their State: In article fourth, between the words free inhabitants insert the word solite. Decided in the negative, ayes, two States; nays, eight States; one State divided.' Such was the decision of the Revolutionary Congress, upon the citizenship of the negro.

At the ratification of the articles of Confederation, all the free native-born inhabitants of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only recognized and considered citizens of those States, but such of them as had the necessary qualification possessed the elective franchise on equal terms with the other citizens.

Judge Gaston, of the Supreme Court of North Caroline, in the case of the State vs. Manuel, clearly defines the law on this point. Says he, 'The Constitution of the State extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of 21 years, and paid a public tax; and under it, free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken away from free men | of color, a few years since, by our amended Constitution.' And, as late as the year 1859, Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a lethe opposes the forcible expulsion of the free colored people from Tennessee, says, 'Under our Constitu-tion of 1796, the free colored men voted at the polls. That the old Constitution extended to them, and protected their rights, is free from doubt. They were considered citizens.'

Thus it will be seen that several of the States, including at least two of the slave States, regarded free colored persons as citizens. Yet Mr. Yancey has not read the history of his country enough to find it out. (Applause.)

And why should the black man not be considere in the light of citizenship? Did not the Negro contribute his proportion towards securing the liberty and the independence of the country? If we go back to the foundation of the Republic, we shall find color ed men in all the scenes of the great American drama. In times of peril has our aid been called for, and our services as promptly given. When the country, its interests, its best and most cherished rights and institutions have been assailed, not unavailingly have we been looked to. When the people of the Colonies, aroused by the injustice of British policy, arose as one man, for the maintenance of natural and imprescriptable rights, the colored man stood by the side of his white fellow-citizen. During that Methodise Conference was in session at that time, and memorable conflict, in severe and trying service, did they contend for those principles of liberty set forth in the Declaration of Independence, which are not for white men alone, but which pertain alike to every being possessed of those high and exalted endowments that distinguish humanity. The Negro's blood mingled with the soil of every battle-field, made glorious by revolutionary reminiscence; and their bones have enriched the most productive lands of the country. But, what cares Mr. Yancey about history or facts? He goes for slavery, without any regard to complexion. He would as soon have his plantation stocked with men taken from the audience which he addressed on Friday night, as to have them from the coast of Africa. As I listened to the loud applause which was given to the speaker by the hard-fisted laboring men of Boston, and knowing how the working man is looked upon in the South, I felt a degree of mingled shame, pity and contempt for them. Who has forgetten that impudent speech of Mr. Senator Hammond of South Carolina, a year or two since, in which he said-

In all social systems, there must be a class to the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life; a class requiring but a low order of intellect and little skill. It constitutes the sand-sill of society and of political government. . . . La Your whole class of manual hireling isborers at the North, and jour 'operatives,' as you call them, are essentially

marks of the editor of the Museogee Herald, published in Mr. Yancey's own State, and by one of his nearest neighbors? Hear what he thinks of such men as the honorable (?) gentleman spoke to in Fan-

maginarization of groups maximum. Billy must finite farmer, and most struct All the Northern States, and especially ingland States, are covered of society fitted constitute and force forces, and more structured the control of the Northern State, and constally the Nov England States, and control of control filter for the control of control filter for the control of the control

And in a political Convention held in Alabama in 1886, at which Mr. Yancey made a speech, a resi-tation was unanimously adopted, in which the follow g was embedied

The great svil of Norburdened with a servile of

But I leave the Alabama Senator in the hands of

the sun-burnt and hard-working men who applauded him so enthusiastically on Friday evening, and the Democratic Committee that imported him to Boston, to settle with them for this contempt of honest labor. In his remarks, Mr. Yancey contended that the North should go for the increase of slave States and alayer, because slaveholders purchased shoes and Slave Power has spared no pains and no amount of money to carry its unholy cause. While the advocates of freedom have not been parmitted to go Bouth and turers. 'No,' said he, 'the nigger won't work if free.' agitate the subject, slaveholders have been freely Now, if Mr. Yancey had wished, he could have told admitted to the free States, and permitted to speak as his audience that there were 15,000 free colored peo-they pleased; and, on Friday evening last, many of ple in Alabams, and the census of 1650 shows that as who are here to-night went to Paneull Hall, to among the citizens of Montgomery there are five free listen to one of the fire-exters of the South, Hon. W. men of color set down as worth \$20,000 each; and men of color set down as worth \$20,000 cach, and one of these was a slave till thirty years old. It is well known that there are nearly seventy thousand which the Slave Power can bosst. And it is for the free colored inhabitants in Maryland, some of whom are worth more than \$100,000. It was only during the last session of the Virginia Legislature, that's bill was introduced to enact a law driving the free blacks present to-night, promising that he should have an from the State. The only reason given for this expulsion was, that the free negroes were getting too wealthy and too influential in the State. Judge Catron, of whom I have already spoken, says of the free blacks in Tennessee, ! They are industrious, ne ful, and among them are some of the best mer and artizans in the State, and to drive them out would

> a recent date has the following paragraph :--'In the foundry of Gaty, M'Cune & Co., in this the loundry of Cary, in come a co., in this city, among its two hundred and seventy operatives are two negroes, who began life at the establishment in 1842, as slaves. By dint of unflagging industry, in due course of time one of them bought himself, wife and five children, paying for bimself \$1400, and on an average for his wife and children \$800 each. This negro is now supposed to be worth, in his own rig more than \$5000 in real estate in that city. Anoth negro entered the factory about the same time amassed sufficient money by his attention to duty to purchase himself at the price of \$1500, his wife a \$500, and four children at \$400, and is now worth \$6000 in real catate. These negroes were bong from their masters by Mr. Gray, with the understan ing that they should work themselves free, and out of his own pocket he gave two per cent, interest on the deferred payments.

Yet Mr. Yancey is of opinion that the nigge won't work, if free ! !

The Alabama Beacon of March 6, 1858, tella it eaders that there are free negroes of too much wealth in the State, and that they ought to be driven Let me turn to another phase of the subject

You say,' said the speaker, 'that our institution de noralizes the whites and the blacks. I say you are mistaken.' And here the gentleman undertook to prove that raising cotton was the highest idea of m rality. Cotton-cotton-cotton-was the burden c his song. It reminded me, fellow-citizens, of the servant girl, not long from the Emerald Isle, who wanted her employer, an old gentleman, to read letter from ber lover ; and not wishing him to know ts contents, she came with the letter in one hand and some cotton in the other, and said, Plesse, Mr. Maine, will you be kind enough to read this letter for me? and as you won't want to know what is in it, brought this cotton, that you might put it in your e ars, so that you might not hear what was in the let er.' (Loud applause.)

But let us try the moral character of slavery in Al abama by the testimony of her own citizens. Mr. John Balch, a resident of Tuscaloosa, in that State advertises his runaway woman in the following man-

Ranaway from me, a negro woman, named Fanny She is as white as most white women; with straigh light hair, and bive eyes, and can pass herself off for a white woman. She is very intelligent; can read and write, and so forge passes for herself. She is very pious, prays a great deal, and was, as supposed, contented and happy. I will give \$500 for her delivery to me.

Mr. John Peck, of Mobile, Ala., has lost his ma Sam, and says: 'He has light sandy hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, and will no doubt try to pass himself for a free white man.' Whether Panny and Sam got their blue eyes, straight hair, and white completion, as such slaves generally do, from their masters, or not, I will leave Mr. Yancey to say. The Hon. C. C. Clay, who once occupied the seat in the United States Senate, now held by the orator of Priday night last, said, in a speech in his own State, Slavery corrupts the morals of the whitee as well as the blacks. The evils of the system cannot be enumerated. They glare upon us at every sten.' Yet Mr. Yancey thinks that there is nothing immoral in the institution ! (Applause.)

The speaker was asked if men from the North could go South. He replied, 'Yes, if you don't go there to steal our niggers.' If the person who made this inquiry had kept pace with the insolence of the Slave Power, he could have found an answer to his own question in the expulsion of the bookseller from Mobile, three years ago, for obtaining a copy of Prederick Douglass's Narrative for a customer. During the present year, a book agent was arrested in Alabama for soliciting subscribers to 'Fleetwood's Life of Christ,' published by a Northern publisher. The the case was noticed on the floor of that body. The members advocated the unfortunate agent's immediate expulsion from the place, on the ground that his continued presence wold be dangerous to the existence of Southern institutions! A paper was drawn up, adopted, and published in the newspapers, setting forth the ground of their action, substantially as folows:

We have examined this man's case. We find m We have examined this man's case. We find no evidence to convict him of tampering with slaves, but as he is from the North, and engaged in selling a book published at the North, we have a right to suspect him of being an Abolitionist, and we therefore recommend, in order to guard ourselves against possirecommend, in order to guard ourselves against be ble danger, that he be immediately conducted by the military out of this county into the next adjoining. Here is a poor simple book agent escorted out o

the town by the military, to save him from a mob o Mr. Yancey's friends and constituents! The Hop, gentleman knew very well that no Northern man is safe at the South, if it is suspected that his opinions are against oppression.

'The superior ought to govern the inferior; the alacks were intended for alaves, owing to their interiority, said the Alabama Senator. What opportunity has he ever given his claves to show their intellecting blacks would rise from their present degraded condi-tion, if they had the chance (loud applause); there-fore the slave is furbidden to have a book or to learn to road. Genius may always rise, as it often has done, from the cottage to the mansion, from manual done, from the cottage to the mansion, from manual labor to mental occupation, from the hard lot of the many to the privileges of the few, to occupy positions of power in the State, or of eminence in the republic of letters. But intellect must have the opportunity of free development; it must not be placed in the hands of such men or Mr. Yancoy, whose high boast was, that he pure his shear two pairs of on

"The nigger can't be any thing," exclaimed the speaker; and in the next breach he said. "You have sigger lawyer have in Boston; we don't have such in our State." The gentleman stopped about at this

in the skins of wild beasts. Druidism was their religion, and they were filled with superstition. When the Romans invaded Britain, the people were reduced to a state of silvery or vascalage, as degading as the slavery on Mr. Yancey's plantation. Their king, Carsotsicas, was captured, and sent a alave to Roma. Still later, Henghist and Horse, the Saxon generals, presented another yoke to the Britons, which they obtain the dotrine and duty. Regand interfered. ere compelled to wear. But the last dregs of the mandy met Harold at Hastings, and with a single blow, completely annihilated the nationality of the Britons. Out of this conglomeration of Britons, Romans, Normans and Saxons sprang the proud Anglo-Saxon of m-day. During the time that the Anglo-Saxon was passing through this crucible of refinement, his condition was scarcely less humiliating than that England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Swe of the slave on the banks of the Mississippi. And it is the descendant of such a race who claims a superiority over us! (Loud applause.)

But, fellow-citizens, this is not all. It is an histor-

ical fact, that when the Stnarts were on the English throne, it was the custom to transport their convicts to the West Indies and to the American Colonies. Many of these criminals were sent to the Colony of Virginia, and afterwards rose from their service tion, spread over the Southern States, and their antecedents lost in the increase of population. Now. as it is a physiological fact, that the parent transmits his propensities to the child, it is reasonable to suppose that the convict blood of 1640 courses through the veins of the proud sone of the South of the presont time. And instead of that blood becoming purer by the removal, it has become still more corrupt by its course through the veins of hine generations of woman-whippers, slave-traders and fillibusters. (Loud) applause.)

Now let me look at the antecedents of the negro three thousand years ago, when in the period of their greatness and glory, when they held the foremo rank in the march of civilization; when they constituted, in fact, the whole civilized world of their time, by the public functionaries of this country; and this Euclid, Homer and Plato were Bthiopians; Terence, the most refined and accomplished scholar of his time. was of the same race; Hanno, the father of Hamil- mer, with their king, should be brought to America car and grandfather of Hannibal, was a negro. He and made into chattels. All to protect our common rodotus, the father of history, says that the Ethiopi. nature from being immolated on the alter of a bloody ans were black, and had curled hair. The Romana Saxons and Normans, who swallowed up the Britone. and gave them a name and a language, received their mutually engaged to unite their powers to defend our civilization from Egypt and Rthiopia. When Mr. common nature against the slave-trade on the high Yancey's ancestors were bending their necks to the seas, and on the coast of Africa. They did this, onyoke of William the Conqueror, the ancestors of his tensibly, on the ground of its inhumanity. So these slaves were revelling in the hells of science and same nations combined to invade the Barbary States Jearning. If the Hon. Senator from Alabama wants to free white slaves from the cruelty and inhumanity antecedents, he shall have them; and upon such, I of African corsairs. The great argument was and it claim a superiority for the negro. (Loud applause.)

Yancey's own paper, tells us the reason why he spoke manity. as he did on Priday evening. It says :--

"The Democrats of the South, in the present car vass, cannot rely on the old grounds of defence and excuse for slavery; for they seek not merely to reexcuse for savery; for they seek not interest of tentile that it is to regions schere it is sentencen. Much less can they rely on the mere constitutional guarantees of slavery; for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that slavery is

Thus it will be seen that the whole drift of Mr. Yancey's speech was settled before he left his State.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have done with the Alabama Senator; but I must confess that I felt sahamed of the intelligence of that portion of the working men of Boston, who applauded so loudly on Priday evening, when, if they should go South, Mr. Yancey would not shake hands with them with a pair of tongs ten feet long. (Laughter and loud applause.)

> CORRECTION OF 'J. A. H. ROCHESTER, Oct. 15, 1860.

MR. GARRISON: You will oblige me by allowing me to say in your columns, that the letter of ' J. A. H.' which appeared in the Liberator of Sept. 28, did me injustice in the lectual, social and moral culture a crime pur part it represented me as having taken in the proceedings of the recent Political Abolition Convention held in Worcester. Neither Mr. Foster nor I undertook the formidable work which your correspondent in his letters ascribed to us. I beg to assure you, the annihilation of the American Anti-Slavery Society' was no part of the business of that Convention. The language of your correspondent is much too strong. It conveys an exaggerated idea of what and malignant foe to Humanity, even the Presiden took place on the occasion it purports to describe.

operation, is a very different thing from discrediting tion. I plead guilty to the first, but not to the last slavery. impeachment. There is no good reason for misrepres Give me liberty, or give me death. Whose hear Vorcester correspondent. My objection to the Amer- American corseir, buries alive four millions of A. H. pays Mr. Howland for the part he took in the is angelic mercy. Convention is, perhaps, natural, but scarcely modest. Then bo I all peoples, states, nations and kingdo sion, and of which he now strangely boasts in the federates, are committing upon them ! Ho! all to Liberator, were better becoming a slave plantation emong slaves, than an Anti-Slavery Convention What had I said to call forth this ill-m

prace the abolition of slavery by means of the Govrace the southon or servery was the only organization which proposed such abolition. This is what I said, and what I meant to say. Mr. lowland, by suppressing of forgetting a part of what did not say, and adding a little which I did not say,

ROT TO THE RESOURT AND STEWMEN, (Ma.) Sept. 18, 1860. Ow-It was a grand saying of that an poet, Twence, - which he put into

no sum; wil humanum, a me allenus puto."

The defence of Humanity against all wrong a survey is the most secred right and duty of all ness kind. It is the right and duty of every hu denize this doctrine and duty. Bugland in by hiw and the sword, to abolish the practice in India of burning widows on the funeral pile of their husof burning widows on the Inneral pile of their hus-bands, empty because it was inhuman; and all na-tious, even slaveholding America, said America, Amer-ica, England, France and Russia rushed to rescut Humanity from the outrages of Turks upon the Greeks, on the score, cetensibly of their inhumanity den cry out against the massacre of Christians by Mc hammedane, now being perpetrated in the mountain of Syria professedly on the score of their inhuman ships to those regions and seas, to defend men and against outrage. It is all just and righteous, viewed even from their own stand-point. It is the right and duty of each and every human being to protect Humanity against all outrage, by whomsoever commit ted, and such one by such means as he or ther shall deem just and right. Mark this! The news that the king of Daltomey

king of a savage tribe in Africa, is about to sacrifice two thousand human beings to the memory of his father, has sent a thrill of horror throughout Christendom. It has startled all Europe and America The subject has been taken up in the British Parlia ment, and the government has actually sent an earest and solemn remonstrance to the king of Daho mey, threatening to interfere by force and arms, to protect Humanity against the outrage,' should he persist in executing his design. Prance has at a nation, discussed the subject. Allusions are made to it is, by the churches and ministers and poli the South, urged as a reason why the people of Dahoand barbarous national custom.

So America and England and France rallied, and that to enslave solite citizens of England, France, But an editorial from the Montgomery Mail, Mr. America, Spain or Portugal, is a crime against Hu-

With all my soul, I rejoice that human beings, a individuals and nations, are beginning to see and feel that it is their right and duty to defend Humanity in the persons of Greeks, against the wrath and cruelty of Mohammedans; in the persons of white slaves in the Barbary States, against the cruelty and inhumanity of African corsairs; in the persons of the 2000 vicance is pregnant with the admission that slavery is wrong, and, but for the Constitution; should be abeliahed. If we stop there, we weaken our cause; for mee propose to introduce into new territory human beings, whom we assert to be unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men. We must go a step further. We must show that African slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably, in the general, a necessary institution of society. This is the only line of argument that will easible Southern Demicorats to maintain the doctrines of State equality and slavery extension. Northern Democrats need not go thus far. They do not seek to extend slavery, but only to agree to its extension, as a matter of right on our part. God be thanked for this tendency of the age—to

God be thanked for this tendency of the agefly to the protection of Humanity, as such, against outrages, whether perpetrated in the name of religion

But what are the outrages against Humanity done by the Turks of Syria, by the king of Dahomer, by the Brahmins and Priests of Hindostan, b the African corsairs, or even by African slave-traders compared to those perpetrated daily and hourly upon four millions of men and women by American cor-sairs! The king of Dahomey kills and sacrifices 2000 human beings to the memory of his father American corsairs, American slave-traders and slavepreeders, with their Northern confederates, abolish the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister, make all efforts at intelwith death, and punish with death all efforts of hus bands, fathers and brothers to defend their wives daughters and sisters against the lusts and rapes of their white raviahers, among four millions of human beings and blot them from the record of the race, a human beings, and enrol them as brutes and chattels.

The people of the United States, led on, not by the king of Dahomey, but by a far more murderou of the United States, daily perpetrate a deeper, mor Every body knows, that to criticise the position of an savage and inhuman deed against human mature, in association in respect to a single point in its plan of the persons not of 2000 merely, but of 4,000,000 of men, operation, is a very different thing from discrediting women and children, by consigning them to, the an association altogether, and working for its destrue-

senting even an enemy, if I must be deemed such. does not respond to this? The savege king of De-I did freely dissent from one of your leading doctrines, homey takes the life of his victim, instantly taker and did my best to prove it unsound; but in no such away his sense of suffering, and burns or devoun spirit as would be inferred from the language of your the dead body; but the United States, that gigantic ican Anti-Slavery Society respected its plan, not its ligent, sentient, immortal beings, our fellow-beings life. So far from working for the annihilation of that In the damp, dark, foul sepulchre of chattel slavery-Society, I have never failed, in the worst times of my a sepulchre filled, not with dead bodies and bones ontroversy with it, to recognize that organization as but with the active brains, and warm, loving hearts the most efficient generator of anti-slavery sentiment of living men and women. Compared with this, in the country. And this I did repeatedly at the the inhumanity of the king of Dahomey, of the Worcester Convention. The compliment which J. Hindoo priests, or of the Turks of Mount Lebanor

Convention is, pernaps, natural, our scarcery mounts.

I her not all peoples, attack, instant, as a since the complimenter and the complimented are to the rescue of our common humanity from the outcome and the same person. If manliness consists in rages of American slavery! Ho! all husbands, facalling a man a liar to his face, or what is about the there and brothers, come to the rescue of the wives. calling a man a liar to me sace, or what is about the there and brothers, come to the rescue or the virtual same thing, telling him he knows he tells a false-hood, I must prefer manners to manliness. To me, hood, I must prefer manners to manliness. To me, and brothers—from the rapes and rapines that American slave-breeders, and alaveholders, and their conthers, rush to the rescue of mothers from the anguish inflicted on them by American baby-thieves and cer die-pfunderers ! Ho! all women, rush to the remen from the lusts of slaveholders, who make it charge of falsehood from Mr. Howland? Why, in a crime, punishable with death, for a woman to rules substance this: That the plan of operation adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society did not emdeave all the endeavments, the joys and ininstitute which proposed such abelities, institute which proposed such abelities, and what I meant to say. He used to say. He used to say. He uppressing a forgatting a part of what adding a little which I did not say, so of falsehood against me. He seed sace outron his discretion, and I have his steps in regard to me, as I use is his done in the case of Mr. Higgin-Respectfully years.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Heed not constitutions, compacts, comprostes, or creads? Stamp them all breasth your feet, if they austrain alayery any where. Heed only the belows a Humanity! Say to the slaveholding God that leads in constitutions, compacts, courts and creeds—the behind me. Saran? Heed only the volvest them. slavery God in your own soul, who says. Delice to constanted out of the Abads of the relieves ! HENRY C. WRIGHT

Is there any virtue in MPRO S. A. ALLIEN WORLD'S

HAIR RESTORERS

READ THE POLLOWING, AND JUDGE POR TOURSELF.

To the Bo's or Evanorist: - My age is sing To the ED's of Evanories:— My see is sing. One year age, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had been quite thin. About the lat of March, of the pressing of the farmed to apply a slight dressing of the same ose in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My har is now almost restored to its original color, and the has appears to be permanent. I AM SATISPIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIEF ADYR. BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIERA DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly a salvantage to one who was in danger of brounds advantage to one who was in THACHER Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1884.

President J. I. BATON, I.L. D., Union University Manax—I would state, that some time last sping

I found MY HATE FALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Retts. chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Resus-er,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using in but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this ince-nlarity, I found that its influence was distinctly vis-ble, TRE FALLING OFF OFF HAIR CRASED, and my lock, which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHANGED to BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a far trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is espain of accomplishing what it purports to do, vil., Fig. VENT THE HAIR PROX FALLING OFF, and to RESTORM CRAX LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR." Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK

Editor Ladies' Repository, incinnati, Osio.
I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobish mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own as mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles man-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in second factured for the nair, I leet no nessiation in mean. mending yours as the best I have ever used. It give

the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and ret Rev. JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Adm cate, Buffalo, N. Y. cate, Buffato, N. 1.

Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the ben I have ever known. It has restored my hair to be natural color, &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. America and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobias-mum have been used in my family with beneficial such as have occasion to use such preparations Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era.' Botto

· Having used numerous specifics to little purpor discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zykbal samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither belt nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but his regained the softness of my earlier years." Rev. H. V. DEGRN, Ed. ' Guide to Holiness,' Botte

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from act unl experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have not the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its good effects.

Rev. S. B. MURLEY, Pastor Congregational Ch Attleboro', Mass.

"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glery' which belongs to old men to the original hue of yout. The was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard use invaluable dressing for the hair.'

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

Roy. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lascaskir · Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After

having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray had was restored to its natural molor, -not the wig-like appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my miad that it is not adjusted in the satisfies of any wound feel happy a natural residence of any you may refer to me.

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

Rev. Mrs. E. S. ANDRUS, (many years Missients) to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y

In consequence of her long residence in aforemental and, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Aller's about writes to the American Baptist, - I have drived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Alles World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have ried many other remedies for my hair, but neve any thing that no materially and permanently benefitd me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacife street,)

I am happy to bear testim efficacy of this preparation of h

officacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allea's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-

'It is our settled policy to advertise nothing fill se know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Lineution R. D. Church, 337 Broadcay, N. New Baltimore, Greens county, N. Y.

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

Ber. JAS. McPARLANE, Paster Prot. Dutch Clare Exemus, Ulster county, N. Y.

I have no heatation in certifying that Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsands have produced all the effects described in me tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cherrully reco-growth of the hair; and I would cherrully reco-mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fal in color or decrease in luxuriance.

LF We think that if these fail to convince, notice time than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles which they make more profit than on these; along these.

These are the only preparations exported is si We aspire to have the best, not the lowest print

We appire to have the best, not the lowest priori.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 if a bottle. Balsam, \$7\forall cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, \$\forall c.\$ to \$10.5 if \$1.5 if \$1

State or syner Dave and Pancy Goods Dadie. Lycop