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NO UNION WITH SHAVEHOLDER

Constitution is a personal w

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXX. NO. 46.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1560.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Afri-alors and the shall be to the were were their th

SENTIMENT AT THE SOUTH.

We find to the New Haven Register the following ter from a gentleman in Alabama to a family mend in New Haven. Its author is a Union-loving, accordance man, though not a member of the hemocratic party. Thousands of communications at the same purport are written by people at the South to their friends in the North. We reproduce the Mahama letter, because it is temperately writim, and obviously states the facts :-

-, Ala., Oct. 24, 1860. I'm days from this, the people of this county will called on to decide whether the Government is a or not ' I now fear, should Lincoln be elect there will be a dissolution of the Government! My mind has undergone a great change since I was in New Haven. South Carolina will secode as cermin as Lincoln is elected; and all the cotton States

at there he one drop of Southern blood spilt, and over Southern State will be ready to avenge it. months since, I thought there would be withdrawing of any State until after some overt act Lacola and his Administration-but Alabama, Lessippe, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Florida, all withdraw. Our State has passed a resoluthe Governor shall convene the Legislature; or Governor, and a large number of our reptaives elect. are in favor of resistance ! vernors in the cotton States are of the same

Now there are many conservative men here, on the South becomes involved in a difficulty the General Government, they will not only at - take sides with the General Governat to this as my own opinion, and you can bat it is worth. South Carolina is by reorganizing ber militia,

many have put the cockade' upon their hats worth may laugh at the ides. but the passions who compose the Stack Republican party

large majority? These who are willing to inas subscriptions to build a monument to his fame!
Lot at the Beechers and Cheevers; look at the
table law men, and those that curse Washington, on, and Jefferson, as thieves and robbers, be case they were slaveholders. All this inflam Then the manufacturing of Brown's pites, the distributing arsenic in large quantities to the negroes, telling them to poison their masters and take their mistresses for wives—telling them that all this is warranted by the laws of God and the libble—saying that when the Black Republicans are elected, the negroes are to be freed. The nethe street that Lincoln and Hamlin are both negroes! exect to keep a people conservative, when all these things are brought to bear upon them? All here now full well that as soon as a dissolution taker place, all kinds of property will decline; but they thick that after that is over, it will rally again. at the North is to blame for it all. Had the let the South alone, we would now have been as hand of brothers. I fear the die is cast-take

From the Charleston Courier, (Extra) Nov. 5th. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

> EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5th, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, macts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed.

The annual meeting of the Legislatures of South Carolina, by a Constitutional provision, will not tate place until the fourth Monday in November, in-I have considered it my duty, under the autherity conferred upon me, to convene you that you may, on to-morrow, appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State

Under ordinary circumstances, your duty could be son discharged by the election of Electors reprein new of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the timeg probability of the election to the Presider a extional candidate, by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will isentably destroy our equality in the Union, and attimately reduce the Southern States to mere proa consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress, hostile to titutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would especifully suggest that the Legislature remain in n, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an expectation of the will of the people may

be obtained on a question involving such momentous onsequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for owneristely called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress. My own opinions of what the Convention should do, are of little moment: but believing that the time has arrived, when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in undistable lan-ruage, I am constrained to say that the only alter-native left, in my indement, is the accession of South native left, in my judgment, is the accession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The State bas, fight great unanimity, declared that she has the eably, to secode, and no power on earth

If, in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forget-lf, in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forget-al of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coorcion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of the representing the sovereignty of the State, and amen able to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution

I would also respectfully recommend a thorough organization of the militia, so as to place the senitary force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice, and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the age of 18 and 45, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to this general preparation, I would be recommend that the services of ten thousand rolunteers be immediately accepted: that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation or defence, and with all the hallowed memories of

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

A GOLDEN SENTIMENT .- Write it upon pages of adamant, that the corroding tooth of time may —four millions of men and women held in bondage, never obliterate its legibility, in golden letters, that who were guilty of no imaginable crime but having who were guitty of no imaginate out may not its purity may never be effaced nor obscured by the fire of fanaticism and ignorance—paint it upon the canvass of the blue vault of heaven—" with a pencil of sunbeam, dipped in the colors of the rainties of sunbeam, dipped in the colors of the rainties. She wished to state bow "—forever proclaim it in the tones of loudest that she was there for no political purpose—she had thunder—the never-dying truth contained in the never been identified with any class of anti-slavery sontiment expressed by Mayor Arnold, of Savannah, men and women but with the simple Abelitionists—at the late annual parade of the Fire Department of the men and women who, outside of the Oburch that city: "The element of Southern prosperity— and political machinery, in season and out of sea-African muscle, directed by Caucasian brains." on, had demanded only this, that every human

SELECTIONS.

From the Scotsman. MISS REMOND IN EDINBURGE.

Last night, a public meeting was held in Brighel, to hear a lecture on American Slavery, by Miss Sarah P. Remond, a lady of color. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Emancipation Society, and the large chapel, which has just been improved by the erection of a indsome-railed platform, making it extremely well adapted for such meetings, was crowded to over-flowing, many being unable to obtain admission. There would be fully two thousand persons present. About half-past 7 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie conducted Miss Remond to the platform amidst loud and prolonged cheering. A number of ladies connected with the Ladies Emancipation Society. and several highly respectable citizens, occupied the platform.

On the motion of Mr. J. R. Dymock, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Kirk.

Rev. Dr. Guthrie then rose, amidst loud cheers,

and said—I must express my very great gratification at seeing assembled within these walls to hear the my right hand plead the cause of the opprossed and down-trodden of her own race and country—I must express my unbounded gratification at seeing such an enormous and respectable audience met to do her honor upon this occasion. (Cheers.) I must say it is more than I expected— not that I believe that the heart of Edinburgh does not beat true in regard to this great question; but because, during the last week, there have been meet-ings of so many different kinds, that I fancied the domestic arrangements of the good folks of Edin-burgh would not allow them to come out so near the end of the week, after they had spent so much time in public meetings. I am, therefore, exceed-ingly gratified, and in no small degree surprised, to meet such an audience here; and I never did attend those who applied to me to take the chair on this occasion will bear me witness that I did not do it would not only be a great pleasure, but that it would be a great honor for me to do so. (Cheers.) There is no man in Great Britain, nor out of it, wh feels deeper sympathy with this cause than I do. I have not hesitated to express my feelings on several occasions, and I have suffered no little abuse for that. It has come roaring against me across the Atlantic, and I let it roar. (Laughter.) It is said,

heir honor-is our beloved friend sitting beside me is she who, though darker in color than we are, is an honor to her sex, to be denied a like priviare, is an honor to her sex, to be denied a like privi-lege—(cheers)—is her tongue to be tied from plead-ing with the power and elequence that God has given her the wrongs of the oppressed? I say, loose her and let her go free. (Cheers.) And I take it as an especial honor to be called on to preside on such an occasion as this: I will not detain you

past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we should commend itself to every lover of liberty, and are contending for the safety of our homes and fire-sides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events, and surely trost our cause in his keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

cossed by the ablest men and women in this land of liberty, and where she had listened, with an interest The editor of the Democratic Platform published t Calboun in Georgia goes into extrain over as they fell from the lips of those noble men, endearat Calhoun in Georgia, goes into extacles over a sentiment recently offered on a public occasion by a sentiment recently offered on a public occasion by a Democrat of Savannah—as follows:—

America they had all that was there described, and were in her midst, she could only say that in America they had all that was there described, and a more gigantic evil still—American chattel slavery

being has a God-given right to the inestimable boon of personal liberty. (Applause.) Miss Remond went on to refer to the origin of slavery, to its rapid increase, and to its demoralizing and degrading results, not only on the slaves themselves on free colored men and women, and on white men in the slave States. She maintained that the 347,000 slaveholders of America not only controlled the Southern States, but in reality controlled the Northern ones; and remarked that if one tyrant on the continent set the whole of Europe in com motion, they might imagine 347,000 tyrants in America, and then they might have some concep-tion of what the Abolitionists had to contend with in the United States. (Cheers.) After eloquently describing the sufferings of the slaves, and noticing the circumstances attending the passing of the Fagitive Slave Law, she referred in terms of exultation to the fact, that, in spite of that law, there were men and women who, in season and out of season, would help on his way the fugitive slave, who wa pursued not only by four-legged blood-hounds, but by two-legged blood-hounds, pistol in hand, to the corders of Canada. She alluded to the dangers that were likely to arise from the American preju-dice against color spreading to Canada, and after passing a glowing calogium on John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, she concluded with a powerful appeal to the Ohristians of Great Britain moral influence against slavery, and in be-

balf of the cause of abolition in America Miss Remond, whose address occupied about an hroughout with the utmost attention, the audience frequently testifying their approbation during its delivery, resumed har seat amidst enthusiastic cheer-ing, which was prolonged for several minutes. Mr. Thomas Knox proposed the following resolu-

tions, which were unanimously adopted :- 'That the hearty thanks of this meeting be now conveyed to Miss Remond for the able and instructive lecture just delivered, which has deepened our abhorrence of the sin of American Slavery, and the prejudice which it produces, and has strengthened our sym-pathy with the cruelly oppressed people of color, both bond and free, of whom she is the noble repreany meeting—at any rate, I never did take the chair with more pleasure—and, if I may use such a sentative and advocate. Also, that the intermediate is pride—I speak it in the right sense of the would express cortains support with more pride than I do now. (Cheers.) slavery efforts of the Abolitionists of America, who have, through good and through evil report, for upbored for the loosening of the bands of wickedness, and letting the opposed go free. Further, that, as it is a notorious fact that the American Churches grudgingly—I did not do it hesitatingly. The truth as it is a notorious fact that the American Churches is, I leaped at the thing as a trout leaps at the bait are the bulwarks of American Slavery, this meeting the support of the Churches of Churches of the Churches of t ing would respectfully urge on the Churches of Great Britain the importance of faithful and practical remonstrance with their brethren in the United States, against the support which they continue to give to that system of iniquity, that sum of all give to that system of iniquity, that sum of all villanies, which is the sin and represent of their

country. Rev. Dr. Guthrie said, that, as it was very late, he would not detain the meeting with a speech. (Cheers.) As Dr. Cheever—one of the best, holi-Atlantic, and I set it roar. (Laughter.) It is said, it's a far cry to Looh Awe, (laughter)—and it's (Cheers.) As Dr. Cheever—one of the hest, holise far cry between New York and Edinburgh. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) And what is more than that, although it roared ten times louder than ball that Miss Remond had set a-moving, (cheers.) he should then have an opportunity of expatiating it does, and it came a storm of opposition across as he should then have an opportunity of expatiating big as the Atlantic billows, I stand upon the Word on the subject of slavery, and he would keep his it does, and it came a storm of opposition across as he should then have an opportunity of expatiating big as the Atlantic billows, I stand upon the Word on the subject of slavery, and he would keep his of God and the rights of humanity, (cheers.) and shot in the locker till Dr. Cheever came. (Laughter will be as little moved from my position as will and cheers.) He had occasionally heard people these billows move the rocks of the Western Isles. (doubt the words of hely Scriptore. That God had Cheers.) I was amused when they let me know made of one blood all the nations and families of that my books had been very popular in America, the earth, and they had been inclined to maintain but there was an end to the sale of them now—

(laughter)—as if I care a straw whether they sold

that the dark were an inferior race to the white man. Now, he was not sure but that Adam was there or not—(charm)—as if I care himself that the dark were and shows he was not sure but that Adam was the sale of the sale here or not-(cheers)-or as if I worshipped the black. (Laughter and cheers.) Major Denham, a almighty dollar as some of them do across the distinguished African traveller, went to that country and spent three or four years in the home and ples for money, or anything else. (Cheers.) I have credle of the slave race; and he had got so accusever felt for the condition of the slave. I have loved liberty all my days. She was one of my earliest so much to admire what men called God's image in loves, and I intend to die loving her—church liberty and demestic liberty. Below the love of the whole of our own certs, ever liberty and demestic liberty. Below the love of our own that when he reached the shores of our own certs, ever liberty and demestic liberty. Below they love the love of the love tyrunny in every shape, and I pray that the curse of very sickly-like to him! (Laughter.) That was a beaven may come, above all, upon that shape of it a fact in a man's experience. (Rangwed laughter.) I have the deepest sympathy with this cause. They told me it was a lady who was to address us on this celebrated Dr. Fleming, Professor of Natural Sciences. told me it was a lady who was to address as on this celebrated Dr. Fleming, Professor of Natural Scioccasion. Then I said, 'So much the better I like since in the Free Church College, and one of the occasion. Then I said, 'So much the better; I like ence in the gree Church College, and one of the when women's tongues are well employed.' (Laughter.) And why should not a lady address us? I black was the right and proper color, and that we have been at the meeting of the Social Science Assource and the course of laughter)—that we have been at the meeting of the Social Science Asso-ciation in Glasgow. I found ladies addressing phi-losophers there. I found Miss Carpenter, I found Miss Faithfull, I found Miss Parkes, I found Miss proc. (Renewed laughter.)—the color clean Hill, and the company-was not only graced but by some that the dark race was the original race of illuminated and enlightened by ladies; and if it is man. A black face and a white heart—there was proper for a lady to plead the cause of ragged children—as Miss Carpenter does to her honor—or for another lady to plead the cause of the employment another lady to plead the cause of the employment of women, as Miss Faithfull and Miss Parkes do, to of the dark race, as compared with the white race? Well, his distinction used to be this, that the dark people had a bigger heart, and the white a bigger head (laughter)—and for himself, he would rather have a big loving heart than he would have a great big head. (Laughter and cheers.) But within the last two or three years, he had been very much disposed to qualify that opinion. A Mr. Glondester loose her and let her go free. (Cheers.) And I take it as an especial honor to be called on to preside on such an occasion as this. I will not detain you how. I may, when Miss Remond has finished her address, and the collection made, and a resolution proposed and passed—I may close these proceedings. Kindled up by the fire that Miss Remond will apply to all of us, I may then address you a few desultory words upon the question; but in the meantime, finding that the express train is behind me, I will get out of the way. (Laughter and cheers.)

Miss Remond, who is a young lady of preposeesing appearance, was enthusiastically cheered on deliver, in a clear, distinct tone of voice, auditibe throughout the entire chapel, an able and elequent address that came from the lips of the man; now for the woman. (Liud cheers.) He would like ancommonly well to see the white-faced lady that would cake the shine out of their friend there. (Laughter and cheers.) In regard to the connection of the Churches of American Silvery. She is defined the members and ministers of Churches, and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how. (Cheers and slight and he would tell them how.)

hissing.) They might his away. He had read for the last ten years a Prasbyterian minister's periodical, published in Pathadalphis, which demonsted every national sin but had never put its finger on the monster sin of slavery; but if any movement against elarger was made, then the demonstations were swift rained such effects. He had read a second to demonster in New York, supporting the Fugitive Slave Liw, which he was bound to demonster and that he writer believed that the countries of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the statement that the writer believed that the order of the tolerated without reballion against the Christical Glod. Witness that large and injured class of colored people, who suffer so much the Christical Whose that large and injured class of colored people, who suffer so much the Christian the Christian

mation, a similar compliment was passed to the condemned, and the perpetrators of them called to chairman, and the masting separated shortly after repentance or excommunication, the time and the

From the Landon Bastern Times, Oct. 20th. SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

A lecture on the above suches was delivered on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist Chapel, Commercial street, Wnitechapel, by the Rev. Chas.

The chair was taken at half-past seven o'clock by George Gewland, Esq. The Riv. W. H. Benner offered prayer; after which; the Chairman intro-duced the lecturer, who he stated had been wellnown among them for the last thirty yours as one of the greatest airocates for our civil and religious liberty. The subject of slavery was one of deep increast to England. It was a subject of family interest. The two astions, America and England, had spring from one common source. They were brother or England in fact, and to think that such a state justice claim your faithful service for men who love of things should exist in America at the present a system which cannot be supported without sini time, in this age of enlightenment and progress, was Before your eyes, nearer, if not more distinctly than

West India elavery, and than proceeded to expose some of the cruelties and horrors of American slavery. He trusted the time was not far distant when all the Churches in England and America would ise as one man, and put down the ourse of slavery

h he requested the FRATERNAL ADDRESS

From the First Calvinistic Baptist Church in Eagland to the Baptist Churches in the United States of America. DEAR BRETHREY: Since the passing of your

marican Fagitive Slave Law, in 1850, more than ne beloved member in the body of Christ has found fuge in our communion. Compassion for them in their expatriation and personal injuries has com-bined with other facts to fix our attention again on bined with other facts to fix our attention again on the slavery tolerated in the United States, and called for the present appeal to your Obristian principle. From the time when our Church was organized, in 1633, rejoicing in the extension of our Churches in England, and from the departure of Roger Williams with the charter for Rhode Island, in Americal was have ever been onen to the advice and extension of the advice and extension of the advice and extension of the salvice ca, we have ever been open to the advice and ex-hortation of Churches cherishing the same faith moved that the present in his paint in Beston. He and subjected to the same Lord. We also use the Mr. Marragues, in second in the same lord.

cacy in the Churches, by the members or the ministers of your communion. Worldly and wicked men, when advocating this sin, only disgrace them; selves; but you, in release its victims, dishonor the Lord whom you serve, in whose mercy you hope, and by whose name you are known in all the world. It is written, 'He that stealeth a man end selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, thall surely be you to death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery in seconding the resolution, which was in league with the slaveholders. He had surely be you to death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death.' Under this law of God, on evidence which no power could refute, the Advican Slavery disgraceful, hasten its overthrow. The death of the death

(Ories of 'Oh, oh.') Nothing duall be more shock-ing, more revolting, or more offensive is humanity than that. With regard to the Fagilive Slave Law, he would diff any such law, and aid the slave to achieve his liberty, as he held the law of God to be supreme. He trained the termination of slavery would be passful; but he believed that unless America wips off this etain, and set the bondsman free, the ourse of Heaven would come down up an that country. He wished to love America; he admired many of her institutions; and were they in the other hand, march south to Cape Here; but if they were to carry slavery with them; his prayer was, that God would wither the Republic that was be given to Miss Reminiffor the alless. (Cheers.)

The vote of thacks having bone carried by acolamation, a similar compliment was passed to the chairman and the mastice apparent of the condensate of the conde repentance or excommunication, the time and the repentance or excommunication, the time and the occasion call for greater faithfulness. The kingdom of Christ and of God does not depend on gifts of money gained by processes so criminal in the south of America. We pray that brethren whose hands are clean from this iniquity may in their love and freadem do what they have for God wand leave the freadem do what they have for God wand leave the freedem do what they can for God and leave the partners in this fearful crime to circulate in their own way, their gospel according to slavery.

Bear with us, brethren, for our pity moves not to-

wards the slaves alone. Their peculiar sorrow ends with this mortal life, but facts evolving now through many years, show in the slave proprietors a pro-gressive moral degradation, whose aspect looks out fearfully on the world to come. Firmness combined with faithful obedience to Ohrist commands esteem. But every moral process which fortifies the soul of time, in this age of enlightenment and progress, was really assounding. It was one of the greatest anomalies that could be thought of. Here was a nation professedly Christian, whose greatly and oppression of a fellow-creature waserrampant, and it was the duty of all to endayor to put down one of the greatest existing evils. He had very great pleasure in introducing their pastor, the lecturer.

Rev. Charles Stovel then proceeded to make an earnest and impressive speech, in the course of which he gave some interesting rominiscences pretaining to was ladies elevery, and then proceeded to excess. own enslaved citizens must not be named ; your conversions, which bring no compassion for the oppressed, and no abhorrence of the impure; your minisod, and no abhorrence of the impore; your ministers who, defending this barbarous orime, blaspheme ters who, defending this barbarous orime, blaspheme the name of Jesus; and the domestic influence that too from the earth.

Mr. Storel said he had written an address to the well founded, and putting he objects of that jeslousy but too Mr. Storel said he had written an address to the well founded, and putting the objects of that jeslousy to them, and which he requested them to support, pitiless and unrelenting formertor of her own says. All these, and a thousand evils such as these, by re-sisting the will of God, which is our sanctification, place the agents, authors, and de American Slavery more prominently forward as objects of Christian compassion than any other men.
For their sakes, therefore, we implore the advan-tages which a faithful Christian discipling was by

the Radeemer, ordered to see are.

Brefiren, we are yours in the Lyd,
(Signed) OHARLES STOVEL, Pastor.
GEORGE GOWLEND, Deacon and Chairman.

and subjected to the same Lord. We also use the same Christian and fraternal faithfaires to the Churches in communion wherever the will and honor of our Lord have been by them resisted or dokaced before mankind.

Bar with us, therefore, brethren, while we submit to you that, as the witnesses of the Christ, and recipionts of His great advation, a great work devolves on you in separating from the defence of American Slavery the prestige and moral influence which they derive from communion. Worldly and wicked man, when advocating this sin, only discovered that the address be slopted.

Mr. Matragaws, in association in as palpit in Beston. He same palpit in Boston. He same palpit in Boston.

American Stavery, which spread from it, therefore, has no justification from God. The legal maxim, Partus sequifur scriftein, makes the child of a ntolen mother to inherts the just claim of that in jured mother to, liberty, and compensation for her wrongs. The addition to your sloves by kidnapping on the Northern States, and by the piratical slave trade on your Southern circus, adds nothing to mitigate the criminal claim to property in American alsves. However, proteoted by apscial pleading, vio isone, and civil law, claims so hottill to the love of God. That the countenanced or spared by the witnesses and the followers of the Lamb.

American Stavery contains within ittleff elements which can never axis besin direct hostility to God. Ho has made human life, the marriage relation, a free exercise of conscience, the mer of the farm.

In an analysis of the stave of the compensation for his judgment, w thesher willingly or by force, their transfer to the disposal of many as a robible of Mary in the property of the farm the property of God. That this convictions for the farm work in the state they themselves, while boastfully professing to send the Gospel to he world, and withhold its blook of God and His silvation to Arina with a fine state that in maste of their own hardson, and the action of the care to the convention of the convention of the care to the subject of the convention of the convention of the care to the convention of the care to the convention of the care to the care to the convention of the care to the ca

I conseed upon my daties Thursday, Oct. 4. Eriday morning I was summoned before Judge. William H. Campbell, on the charge of bing an Abilition smissary who had come to incite the slaves to murder and rapine, upon the evidence of the following

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept., 13, 1860. To Col. RATHER. Decalur, near Somerville, Ala.

DEAR SEE-Although personally unsequeinted with you, we take leave, on a question of gra-port, to communicate certain facts, wh discretion, you may use as you think sylviseble. In the present state of the political world, we hold that Southern men should feet their interests to be iden-tical—as they are—and feel bound to do all that fra-ternal regard dictates for their mutual welfare and protection

tion. terday, in conversation with a gentleman who had just arrived in our city by the ateanship South Carolina, from Boston, we accidentally produced the following information:

following information:

Our informations of a Northern man with Southern principles, related that on the veyage from Boston to Charleton, he had an "amusing follow passenger, a live Yankos," &c. " In describing the peculiarities and naturally saked if he she fellow-pessed are man an Abolitionist: The anager was immediately given in Abolitionist: The answer was immediately given in these words: Of the morat sort; a gentler Garreon, Wendell Phillies man. Also, that he dispasted every one on board; and if he had not been very sick on the passage, would have been whisped before he reached Charleston. On inquiring where he was taying in Charleston—for we had heard enough to convince us, and really thought that the sea voyage back to Boston would improve his health—we were informed that he had taken the train, and was en routis for your town; that he is by profession a school-teacher; and was going to Somewille to take charge of your village school, under contract. We inquired his name.

Our informant here asked why we wanted to know so much about the man. We stated that we intend-ed to write to some discreet and respectable citizen; ed to write to some discreet and respectable citizen of Somerville, and through him warm the community of this Wendell Phillips rescal. Our informant, for all private reasons—connected with his Boston home, we supposed—begged not to be pressed any further on the subject. Knowing that if you were warned of this schoolmaster, and had a list of the passengers of the South Carolina—which list we condoo—that you would have no difficulty in identifying the individual, we allowed our informant, the Northern man with Southern principles, to be silent on this man with Southern principles," to be silent on this

Any comment on this subject from us wou

Any comment on this subject from us would be impertinent and in bad taste. We write jointly, because both joined the conversation; and were similarly affected by it.

It remains only for us to say, that we hold consolves responsible for any and everything herein contained. Should our apprehensions prove groundless, or should we have been the means of warding of danger from your midst, we, in either event, shall be gratified. P midst, we, in either event, analt of a saling of the Very respectfully state of a saling the CHARLES INGLEBY.

When the Judge finished reading the letter, there arose from the crowd a general yell of execution, with cross of 'Hang him!' Shoot him! As soon as I could make my voice audible, I demanded my right as a soon as I could make my voice audible, I demanded my right. oe, and offered, it opportunity were given ms, to vindicate myself, from an accountion so utterly false. The Honorable Judge replied in the following language: 'You are a G - d d - n black hearted Abolitionist. You same from Boston, and that is proof enough against you! You needn't try to windicate yourself, for you can't do it.'

I requested him to send to Mr. Giers, and inquire for what purpose I came South, and ask the various negroes, with whom I had ridden hours about the country, if I had spoken to them of freedom, or

country, if I had spoken to them of freedom, or tampered with them in any way.

The Judge answered, I know you have done nothing amiss as yet. You are more sly than your fellows in Texas. You want to instruct yourself into the confidence of our unsuspecting people, by pretending to be a teacher, and then by and og giv-ing our niggers strychoine to put into the water of the village.

the village.

When the Judge had ended, a young lawyer named.

Patters in mounted a sugar-bux, and spoke substantially as follows: Follow-citizens, have you not heard of the horrible outrages in Texas, caused by the d-d Abolitionist teachers? Have you not heard of the plots in Talliedge County, to poison the analysis and murder, one follow-citizense all. the springs and murder our follow-nitions; all caused by the d-d Yankees 2. And now, fellowcaused by the d—d Yankees? And now, fellow-citizens, into our quiet village comes another of this d—d black-hearted crew to incite our niggers to deeds of violence. The enemy is in our midst—what shall we do with him? (Ordes of Rill him.) "Put him through.") 'Yes, we will put find through." Then, turning to me, he said. Go back to them who sent you here, and tall them we wish he Bustonians smoong us. Fellow citizens, all who are in favor of this man's leaving this town in two hours, say are. There was no citizens, all who are in favor of this man's leaving this town in two hours, say aye. There was no vote in the negative. I observed however that quite a number abstained from voting. Though they may have thought that I was unjustly treated, no one dared to lisp a word is my defence.

After distening to other absairs and threatening language from the Hon. Judge and the bystinders, and convinced of the uter felly of attempting to reason with an infuriated mob. I consented to leave town.

reason with an infuriated mob. I consented to leave town.

Match of the two hours given me were spent in wain endeavors to procure a conveyance for myself and trunk to Valhermon. Betwrning to the village from my fruittees search, I was met by a mob breaded by lawyer Patterson, who commanded me to open my trunk. Refeating to do so, unless by feed open my trunk. Refeating to do so, unless by feed open my trunk. Refeating to do so, unless by feed open my trunk. Refeating to do so, unless by feed authority, if was broken open. Its contents were authority, if was broken open. Its contents were authority if was broken open. Its contents were canned for concented drawers. My books were canned for concented drawers. My books were canned for an incominary character, The newspapers which I had wrapped about my since were carrellly scrutinized. One of these was a copy of the Baston Herall, which was taken for a Black Republican sheet, and when disserted to be a Dougha organ, was pronounced by the bysanders of a —d sight worse than a Rhack Republican standers is d—d sight worse than a Rhack Republican on paper. There was also, a copy of the Education of most, which, however, boundards to the writer one paper. With one of Hunry Ward Respice to the writer most, which, however, boundards when they feel most, but the climat was reached when they feel must be indicated. The name of Beecher added to the writer my time had come.

Taking what papers they thought mappicion, the mot left, cursing me wish the follows make that were diagnosed human lips.

On collecting my smattered property, I discovered that several articles of clothing were missing. What there was of an incondiary character about my shirts, I cannot imagine. I trust they pay have

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEROLDERS.

SOUTHERN DESPREATION

TON, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

The election of the Republican candidate, Abraham Liscols, us the Presidency of the United States, has operated upon the whole slaveholding South in a minuse indicative of the terments of the danned. The brutal destards and bloody-minded tyrants, who have so fong ruled the country with impunity, are saw furiously forming at the mouth, grawing their tempuse for pair, indulging in the must horrid blue phemics, uttering the wildest threats, and according the most freezonable designs. Their passions, set on five of hell, are leading them into every kind of excess and they are inspired by a demonissed phrenay,

of helperne clean lines late tention

miles, when I heard a hallooing behind me, and presently three men upon hoseback rade up at full speed, ordered me to stop, and discounting, approached me. One of them, who held in his hand a long leather thoug or lasso, with a slip noose at the end, said. We are some to hang you, so now prepare yourself. I replied, I am ready, and folding my arms, awaited the result. After the outrage and indignity I had already suffered, worm out by arriety and hodily fatigue, I felt in the same passive state which a man sometimes feels on the deck of a sinking ship, when the last hope of escape has died out in his breast. The rullians were apparently about to put their threats into excention, when the aldest, a man of fifty cried out, "Hold on, boys, let a talk with him a spell, first." According when the eldest, a man of fifty, eried out, "Hold on, boys, let's talk with him a spell, first." According me with the numberiess oaths with which the Alabamians seem, wont to garnish their elegant speech, but which I do not eare to repeat, he asked. What sent you down South to murder or all? I told him I came by invitation of a slaveholder, and if they would go with me, I would prove my innocence of any design against their slaves. This was received with jeers in the state of the

with jeers no grand, 'If you will confess the truth that you came to stir up the slaves, and tell us who they pleased, but I should not perjure myself. As I remained calm, and evided no fears of death, the villains supposed that I was armed, and commande me to give up my pistols. When I told them I had no weapon of defence, they select me and threw me into a pond of water by the readdide. The pond of those so common in the South a mere was one of those so common in the South—a mere bog-hole, abounding with venomous reptiles. It sank knee-deep in the mad at the bottom. The chief ruffian cut a large pole, with which be threatened to split my skull unless I attempted to walk across, well knowing that I could not extricate myself in the deep water. I refused to move, however, and at length my villiant assailant turned to leave me, calling out to me to sp home; and tell my me, calling out to me to go home and tell my Northern friends that they would hang any one who came down there. The ruffiams were Charles England, his eldest son, and Thomas H. Morrow, son of the Postmaster at Somerville.

After a time I succeeded, God only knows how in reaching the house of Mr. Giers. He was himself absent, but the Christian kindness manifested toward me by his family, at a moment when I so my assailants had threatened to burn down Mr. Glers's house, if he sheltered me, word was sent to several planters in the neighborhood, who came armed with gune. I slept that night, for the firet time, with a loaded revolver under my pillow, which weapon was given me by a noble-hearted youth, himself the son of an extensive slave-owner with the advice to shoot the first man who sh offer to molest me. Several planters expressed their regret that I should leave Alabama with so unfavorable an impression of their State, but could not advise me, under the circumstances, to remain. I left at once, and arrived at Boston, Friday, Oct. 12, about the time that the distinguished Alabamian orator, Mr. Yancey, was instructing the Bestorians as to their political duties, and depicting in glowing colors the beauties of that 'peculiar institution,' the debasing and brutalizing effect of which I had just been compelled so painfully to experience in the creter's own State. rator's own State.

Such is my story. All of the statements herein made I hold syself in readiness to substantiate. In all ossential passiculars, my tale is confirmed by an article copied into the Charleston Courier from Somerville Democrat, which gives a detailed account of the occurrence. To this article I beg leave to refer those who may be disposed to question the truth of my narrative

WILLIAM J. BREWSTER. Boston, Oct. 17, 1860:

ACQUITTAL OF THE HITCHINGS.

The Cheraw correspondent of the Charlestor Mercury under date of Oct. 22d, says, in reference to the trial of the two Abolitionists at Bennetts-

The trial of the two Hitchings, father and son came off, as in a former letter I mentioned it would, on Friday, the 19th inst., but not at Clio, or before the Clio Vigilance Committee. They were tried at Bennettsville, and before a Commitwere tried at Bennettsville, and before a Commit-tee of seventy persons, selected from the several beat companies in the District. They were acquitted by a vote of eleven for hanging, and fifty against it. In addition to the fact of their having acknowledg-ed the purchase of the arms, and the arrival of part of them at this place, and the further fact that the elder Hitchings had been corresponding with Wm. H. Seward and Horaco Greeley, twogentlemen from Pekin appeared as witnesses, one of whom, Dr. Hadley, offered to testify that he had heard the elder Hitchings declare his intention to array the North against the South, so far as was in

mittee, however, in view of the fact that The Committee, however, in view of the fact that the evidence against the accused was solely circumstantial, decided that the death penalty, in this case, should not be inflicted. They determined, nevertheless, that the two Hitchings should leave the State, and appointed a sub-committee of six, who forthwith performed the duty of conducting them to the North Cambina line, notwithstanding them to the North Carolina line; notwithstanding Dr. Hadley's application to one or more magistrates for a warrant for their arrest, which was not granted. Where they will go next, and what further attempts they may make to aid in the bloody work of assisting the minions of Lincoln to crush the South into obedience to his hellish programme, time alone can disclose. It is to be hoped, however, that the citizens of South Carolina will take proper care of them. If they should ever dare to arms, their hardihood will be repaid by a speedy application of the halter. The arms are still held here as trophles of Black Republican discomfi-ture. They will, of course, be confiscated, and applied to the service of the State.

From the New York Tribune. THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS AGAIN.

The Southern Medical Students of the University in Fourteenth atreet were called to meet again last night, at the University Hall; but the Faculty, not wishing to become committed to the movement, re-fused to allow of its use, and the meeting was hald in Breckinridge Hall, opposite Astor Place. Between 60 and 70 Southern students, and 20 and 30 invited

ou and 70 Southern students, and 20 and 30 invited guests and strangers, were present. Capt. Richards was elected permanent chairman, with four secretaries from the students.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the students to consider among themselves what course they were to pursue in relation to the result of the late Presidential election. He hoped their movements would be independent of any movements either State or sectional.

The reading of the resolutions was all the sections.

The reading of the resolutions was called for

that did not guarantee them equal rights—such devotion to a Union that deprived show of the rights in the territories was unworthy of being a figure of the contract of the co the Presidency of the United States was not of itself, independent of everything else, a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; but when a President was elected who believed in negro equality, he would not be existed with a dissolution of the Union, he would rend the world asunder to prevent at persistent and the world asunder to the three objects of Union, the would offer up his wife and his two children in opposition to such an accurated doctrine. This speaker then referred to the three objects of Union, as enunciated by Webster—the protection of the blood of members and a second and the blood of members and a second as the couples. In her is found the blood of members and a second as the couple of the couple

The speaker then referred to the three objects of Government, as enunciated by Webster—the protection of life, liberty, and property. He complained that the secosionists were not respected by the Republican party. That party says that the talk of the South is all gammon—that she will do nothing. (A voice, 'I hope she will fool them.' Laughter.)

The speaker declared that, as certainly as they were assembled there, the South would secode. (Great cheering.) The speaker then drew a lively picture of the Sustes wheeling into line for dissolution. The border States, he said, would have much to risk, but they would, he believed, make the necessary sacrifice to principle. The Cotton States should secode before the Cotton crop was sold. They would withhold patronage from the North; men would be turned out of business, and inquire the cause, and the two parties at the North inquire the cause, and the two parties at the North would fight out the question themselves. He met a Republican, the other day, who asked the speaker when the secoding States meant to go, and added, more signally illustrated than in the present condition that wherever they went, this country meant to have

Other conversation was detailed, ending with the assertion that the South was a bourne from whence no Republican would be allowed to return. The speaker closed by saying that the duty of the Southern students was to return to their Southern homes. He retired amid great cheering. The resolutions, drafted by the Committee appointed for that pur-pose, were then read. They are as follows:

Whereas, in the late very exciting and important lection for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, purely sectional candidates, with sectional feelings, and avowed hostility to the institution of Slavery, in the which we, as citizens of South-ern States, are thoroughly identified and interested, have become elected to these highest offices in the

whereas, such election indicates to us that a ma-jority of the Northern States indorse the doctrines enunciated and field to by the Anti-Slevery party, through their leaders, Seward, Sumner, Greeley, Chase and others,—therefore, be it

Resolved, lat, That, under these circumstances, our

honor, our dignity, and our fidelity to our Southern homes and institutions, demand that we shall immediately withdraw our patronage from the Northern States and their institutions, and that we give from ime forward our support to our own section. 2d. That we with pride congratulate the citizens of New-York City on their manly duty in the recent vote for President, etc., and that we will gratefully

remember their devotion to the Union.

Dr. Simms then addressed the meeting. He said that he was a Southerner, but did not wish to have anything to do with politics. He spoke of the advantages possessed by the medical schools of New tidually belong.

Capt. St. Clair Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn.

was then introduced. He said he had been one of the most conservative of men, and but a short time since was serving as a body-guard of the Union candidate. (A voice, 'Three cheers for John Bell of Tennessee. Another voice, 'That is played out.') He read a telegraphic dispatch from Rich-

than in the city of New York?

poetical quotation & Gen. Bynam, of Chattanooga, Tenn., advised the students to go home.

The resolutions were debated in short speeches. week.] and they were finally modified so as to advise students to go home only after the States to which they respectively belong shall have actually seconded.

quiries were made for the Tribune reporter, and Boston, and b Beekman street, New York. country boys, who appeared to have the interests of that individual specially in charge. Among others, may be mentioned the case of Dr. M. H. Henry, of Union square, who was leaving the room.

TILE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from a New York commercial firm, says the New York Evening Post, is addressed to one of its Southern customers. It is of mont, which is copied on its last page. The tract even tenor, if not date, with many others that are contains also the testimonies of emiment jurists and following the birds about these days toward the statesmen, declaring the unconstitutionality, as well equator. We suspect the South will get enough of as the besences, of the Positive Slave Law.

disunion to satisfy them, before it comes; if so, so

No. 10.— The Installity of Abolitionism. By Wil-

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1860. order, and indeed to sell to your section, cropp for the production was called for when Dr. Ashley roe and said, that the meeting had not any periodical whether they would not may resolutions. He thought the appointment of the productions of the production of the

their fears, their guilty forebodings, their lust of power and rule, their hatred of free institutions, their consciousness of merited judgments; so that they may be properly classed with the inmates of a lunatic saylum.

hath avenged the blood of his servants at her hand."

Never has the truth of the ancient proverb, . Who

the gods intend to destroy, they first make mad, been

Their dread of Mr. Lincoln, of his administration, of

the Republican party, demonstrates their insenity. In wain does Mr. Lincoln tell them, 'I do not now, nor ever did, stand in favor of the unconditional re peal of the Pugitive Slave Law '- I do not now, nor ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union -I do not stand pledged to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia '- I do not stand pledged to the prohibition of the slave trade between the different States - they rave just as fiercely as though he were another John Brown, armed for Southern invasion and universa emancipation! In vain does the Republican party present but one point of antagonism to slavery-to wit, no more territorial expansion-and exhibit the utmost cautiousness not to give offence in any other direction-and make itself hourse in uttering professions of loyalty to the Constitution and the Unionstill, they protest that its designs are infernal, and

Nevertheless, there is 'method' in their madness In their wildest paroxysms, they know precisely how far to proceed. Will they secede from the Union? Will they jump into the Atlantic? Will they confia grate their own dwellings, cut their own throats, and enable their slaves to rise in successful insurrection York over those of any other part of the country. He would counsel them not to go home until the actual accession of the States to which they indithe North into a base submission to their demandsand they expect to do it again! Shall they succeed

for them there is 'sleep no more'! Are not these the

signs of a demented people?

'HARRINGTON.'

THAYER & BLDRIDGE, 114 and 116 Washington Street, Boston, have just published 'HARRINGTON: Story of True Love By the Author of What Cheer out. Ite read a telegraphic dispatch from Richmond to F. J. Drake, stating that South Carolina had seceded. He would grasp hands with the city of New York, for she had fought nobly, and would like to take many of them South with him. (A voice, If they are disposed to go.') The speaker counseled them to be well guarded in their action to do nothing rashly. Some and asked if the in exciting incidents and fascinating delineations. Its dispatch was from Richmond. Would gentlemen scenes are drawn from the startling events of our believe that they have news in Richmond sooner own times, without excess of coloring; and its perown times, without excess of coloring; and its per-Three cheers were called for the man who gave sonal references will be sure to excite curiosity, and the cane to Brooks with which he caned Sumner, extend its sale. All the friends of freedom should in response to which Mr. Dix, of South Carolina, not only read it, but endeavor to obtain for it the widest circulation. "It is the 'sensation book' of the season. [Extracts and a more extended notice next week.]

NEW TRACTS. Numbers 9, 10 and 11, of the New Series of Anti-[Commendable prudence!]

Slavery Tracts, are now printed, and ready for sale

During the latter part of the evening, eager inand distribution at the Offices, 221 Washington street, Slavery Tracts, are now printed, and ready for sale

> No. 9 .- The Daty of Disobedience to the Fugitive Slave Act: an appeal to the Legislators of Massachusetts. By L. Maria Child. -- pp. 36. This admirable tract, written with an energy and

He was roughly accosted by some students as the directness conformable to its motto—Thou shall not reporter of the Tribune, who, without asking, attempted to search him. They were quickly repulsed by the Doctor in a quiet and prompt manner. thor's well-known power to touch the heart and mois-THE TEMPER OF NORTHERN MERCAN. ten the eyes. Mrs. Child pleads for those in bonds as bound with them.' It is to be hoped that this appeal may rouse the Legislators of Massachusetts to

liam Lloyd Garrison. - pp. 12. Gentlemen, Yours of the 19th inst. is received.
We notice your order, and especially your remarks in relation to the Presidential election. We regret against the American Anti-Slavery Society, is calmly support and exposed in this brief tract. extremely the tone of our recent Southern corre-examined, analyzed and exposed in this brief tract, spondence, and the threatened consequences in case. It shows how the reformer who ventures to oppose a Mr. Lincoln should be the choice of a majority of the people of the United States, which now the supported by the wealth, power and inthe people of the United States, which now seems hardly doubtful. This state of feeling in your section is unfortunate, not only from patriotic and fraternal considerations, but from commercial ones as well. We must, of course, decline to fill your sin is also supported by the priesthood, he must also sin is also supported by the priesthood, he must also as well. We must, of course, decline to hil your order, and indeed to sell to your section, except for cash, even to customers with whom we have long done business with the greatest confidence and pleasure, as well as profit. The condition of revolution and war does not permit the citizen to act his own

Wiffin the action of the Church is abveys a great only torbind her soft; it is accessoribly that not com-the rall, and even of that amail portion of the Oburch which children to be reformatory, comes any where the the requisitions of Christian duty in argard to als-Anti-Slavery So

lute indifference of wild emisemptions opposition. Since the stand taken by that little Society is very far in advance of use stand yet taken by the popular churches, (bring, indeed, second in theroughness only to the platform of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries,) it was a matter of course that he 'General Association' of the Clergy, in any State, would favor its action, endorse its Resolutions, or commend it, in the elightest degree, to the sympathy of their charches. But the noticeable fact is, that in these bodies there is not even a minority to favor the 'Clarge' Anti-Slavery Society, whose very name thus proves itself to be a blunder. Take the

The Resolutions submitted by the same active functionary to the General Association of Connecticut, upon the same subject, were indefinitely postponed, without debate, by a nearly unanimous vote.

The zeal of Mr. Cheever has, no doubt, presented. the claims of his new Society before the various oth-cheese making, 'the dairy,' is mostly managed by the er General Associations and Conferences, but the women. In New England, where the business is In the mean time, the clergymen who edit those

religious' newspapers which have the credit, in slavery, (such as the Independent and Congregationalist,) oppose the ! Church Anti-Slavery Society, while they exert an setive influence in the opposite direction, by praising the Christian character of Dr. South-Side Adams, and publicly joining with him in soclesiastical (and other) actions which imply their recognition of him as a Christian minister. Read, for natance, the following account of a recent Installation in Boston, where the editor of the Congregationalist, with two other clergymen who are prominent in the management of the Biston Tract Society, met Dr. where seen by one who travels with open eyes and Adams with such public recognition as a Christian care, but which not even our most lynx-eyed Wominister as they would have utterly refused to a Uni- man's Rights lecturers have time always to note. versalist or a Unitariana or may som INSTALLATION. Rev. Bdwin B. Webb was installed

Theological Seminary, who set the dife of St. Paul as at it. The husband, with his hired man and two an example; installing prayer by Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, Me.; Dr. Kirk gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. J. E. Dodd the right hand of fellowship; Rev. J. M. Manuing the charge to the people; and ter- or wood, or hold the unkempt, uncomfortable, and, of course, noisy and troublesome baby. When Rev. A. L. Stone the concluding preyer, At the recent annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Dr.

Bacon, of the Independent, assisted in reelecting Dr. Adams on the Prudential Committee. And when the sale had drudged full fourteen hours on that blessed clergymen of Boston thought it desirable that a new. ecclesiastical Conference should be formed here, its preliminary meeting, Oct. 10th, in the present year, was held in Dr. Adams's church in Essex street. In short, Dr. Adams's brother ministers treat his proslavery as a thing indifferent and unobjectionable, while they meet the anti-slavery of Dr. Cheever with | declared I never make any previous preparation for active opposition .- c. x. w.

TESTIMONY OF THE COVENANTERS. NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1860.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-Herewith I send you a series of resolutions passed last week by our Presbytery-i. e., the New York Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian (O. S. Covenanter) Church. This Presbytery includes New England and the castern end of New York State. The meeting of the Presbytery was large, and the resolutions passed unani-N. R. JOHNSTON

Resolved, That the Poreign Slave Trade is to be deplored as a national crime and curse of enormous magnitude, and that its prevalence and alarming in-

Resolved, That against this traffic as most johnman and most iniquitous, and as not only a burning reproach upon Christianity, but a mighty obstacle in their house-and I have heard them scold and storm the way of the progress of the gospel in Africa, all like ruffians, when their wives asked them for a new Christians and religious bodies should bear a decided bedstead; and once I heard such a brute severely and uncompromising testimony.

testant Episcopal Church, as well as the American fusing to express their condemnation of the foreign slave trade; and we regard this refusal on the part of such large and influential bodies as a lamentable evicomplicity with slavery or slaveholders, as such, whether in Church or State.

JUSTICE VS. COLORPHOBIA.

Superior Court. Rockwell, J. The case of Burton per Shoff. The plaintiff is a colored barber in this city, and the defendant was the agent of Thalberg. At one of Thalberg's concerts, given in this city at make me almost forget the plantations of the South. Huntington Hall, on April 30th, 1857, the plaintiff purchased a ticket and went into the hall. Thalberg, seeing Burton go in at the door, directed the defend.

These bittle words and works of men are yet great revelations of feeling and thought. seeing Burton go in at the door, directed the defends, and this and to take him out. The defendant did so, and this action was brought to recover damages for the sa-scale and battery. The cause produced considerable excitement at the trial, inasmuch as the addresses to excitement at the trial, inasmuch as the addresses to the dies, the wife becomes the widow, and the relief. savored of politics. Mr. Sweetser argued for the defendant, and Mr. Butler for the plaintiff. The argument of Mr. Butler for the plaintiff. The argument of Mr. Butler did not contain any allusion to the Dred Scott declaion. The Court charged the jury this morning, and ruled that there was no defence to the action on its merits, and thist they must find some damages for the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$200.

Lowell Citizen & News, Sept. 29.

years Democratic candidate for Governor. And it will Poetry by J. E. Carpenter. Music by C. W. Glover. be remembered that when stumping the State, in the 2. Song. Spanish orange girl. Sung with great canves of 1859, he sharply criticised the position of success by Mad. Gazzaniga, Miss Fanny Stockton. these Republicans in the Legislature who, disregard- Cecelia Flores, and others. Composed by Massire ing the veto of Governor Banks, voted to remove the Seachdopole.

MR. PILLSRUBY A, (Ill.) Nov. 10, 1860

THE PERSON NAMED IN

name thus proves itself to be a blunder. Take the the strenger instead of the weater yeasel.

If the wife have some trade, or is able, as many Rev. Henry T. Cheever, (Secretary,) addressed the wives are, by a thousand little handy ways and are, or wives are, by a thousand little handy ways and aris, or General Association of Congregational and Presbyte-rian ministers of New Hampshire, at their last meet-ing, in behalf of the "Church Anti-Slavery Society." room—if the wife be thus able to acquire even much The Resolutions which he offered were dropped, and faster than the husband, still it is all 'miss' come a weaker set, offered by Rev. E. H. Greeley, passed grimly from the same voice. Men give their daughters land, here at the West, at their marriage; but, so far as they are benefitted, it might very often as well have been sunk by an earthquake. I never saw a man yet, whose wife owned any land! It is ever and forever, "Mine."

In New England and New York, the butter and published proceedings of such others of them as I small, it is almost always so. But what man's wife have been able to find pass by the subject in utter there ever has these articles to sell ! A hundred times-usy, many hundreds-I have heard a colleguy like this : A merchant asks a farmer, . Have you but ter to sell?" 'I have. 'What do you sak for it?' the community, of being reformatory, and even anti- . Twenty-five cents. . But I am buying for twentytwo, the best, responds the merchant. Well, you can't have mine for that, answers the other. I will keep it till February, and then it will bring me twenty-eight."

And I have beard all this many, many times, in presence of the hard-worked, and apparently little cared for wife, who made it all.

But some actions of men, not often described, are seen more significant than their words. I am now speaking only of those little manifestations every Not long since, I was one of ten men to have tea at a house where the work was all done by two feeblepastor of the Shawmut Church. Invocation by Rev. H. M. Dexter; Dr. Adams offered prayer; sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Shepard of the Bangor, second time, six small children, ('one at the breast,') and, of course, noisy and troublesome baby. When all were done tea, it was fully time to start for the lecture. The husband said to his wife, who still sat at the table holding her child, (in the dress in which day,) Now won't you go to the lecture, and let me stay and take care of the children ?' Such a question seemed to me almost 'insult added to injury, with a vengeance. It made me a text, at any rate, for my lecture, which I did not misimprove. Such things sometimes happen to me; until men have even speaking; which, by the way, is not true, for I am ever doing anything else when awake.

Men, too, will sign notes for other men, ever against the protest of their wives; and thus peril, and very frequently lose, the avails of years of labor, done by both parties alike. I could tell sad tales of this kind. Once a man was honest enough to ask his wife's opinion, and then told his friend she protested. 'God I' said the other, so you are under petticoat government, are you?' This appeal was too much. He signed; but he soon found it was to hi cost.

Men go away, and buy homes and farms, withou thinking whether their wives and families will be suited with the purchase, or can be contented or healthy there. I find sometimes here in the West a crease are the legitimate results of the sin of the nation woman heart-sick and heart-broken, who had followin sanctioning and fostering slavery and the inter- ed a reckless adventurer to some wild frontier more State slave trade in the States and Territories of the that he might gratify a foolish propensity for Aunting, than for anything else. I know men who spend thirty dollars a year for

tohacco, who have not a decently-furnished room in censure his wife for asking that a new rocker be put Therefore, Resolved, That we hereby express our to the broken down cradle-broken down too. I fear. unhesitating condemnation of the recent conduct of through long use by what our friend Wright would the Convention of the New York Diocese of the Pro. call 'unwelcome children.' Alas for the poor mother! She seemed more broken down than her cra-Board of Commissioners for Poreign Missions, in re- die. Thirty dollars a year for tobacco, and scold a wife about thirty cents to repair that cradle!

The other day I was at a house where the husband had just lost three hundred dollars by the election dence of the corrupting power of all compromise or of Lincoln. What would be the general scorn and detestation of some unlucky wife, who should in so mean and despicable a way sacrifice that sum of the joint property of the family! And what sympathy would not be showered on the husband! But my story grows too long. These are everyday

sights and scenes, and generally considered too trivial to elaborate in newspapers. But sometimes they These little words and works of men are yet great

enjoying the use of one third of the property her own hands have earned. And the little, lawful actions of the same men show how earnestly they speak, whenever they say 'my and 'mine.' PARKER PILLSBURY.

Naw Musto-just published by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street. 1. Wauregan. Quick Step, by J. W. Lowis.

2. Ever my spirit lingers with thee. Ballad. Seachdopole.
4. Ever of thee. Quick Step. Arrenged by J.

W. Turner. 6. Cecelia March. By Bilse, 6. Sultana Waltzes. By Charles D'Albert.

7. I love you. Words by George P. Morrie, Ma sie by M. W. Balfe. 6. In a lose and dreary chamber. Written by Rov. J. W. Carhart, on seeing the touching account, headed, 'Let me kist him for his mother.' Music by

9. The feding rose. Balled. Music by Verni 10. Quick, arise, maiden mine. Air Stysien. Mu-sie by J. Dessauer.

Dr. Bacon, (its publication refused by 'The Congrega-ciocation') will appear in our naxt number. Other communications are on file.

MRS. DALL'S PRAYERNITY LECTURE The women of Boston, said Mrs. Dall, in advoca. ting the cause known by the distasteful name of Woman's Rights," have chosen to confine them. selves to three points; Education, Vocation, and Civil Position. They regard a present consideration of the subject of Marriage and Divorce as premature and unwise, apart from the fact that these subjects and unware, spart of both sexes.'

are equally the concern of both sexes.'

In the consideration of any subject, how can an

truest soul, in search of truth, set bounds to its Investigations : How can a philanthropist with a cold intellection divide up a great humanitarian quescond interfer certain points as proper for thoughl, reson and feeling, and at the dictate of a worldy Is would be 'premature and unwise,' and impossi-

ble, for the women of Boston to bring forth a thought that had hever agonized their souls, and quite as impossible for the women of New York to repediate the utferance of a truth, when to them the time had If to any one is given a clear perception of to

egregious wrong, as no one holds a lease of life, xov is always the time to cry aloud and spare not. Perhape the American nation thought the Printer's Boy : premature and unwise when, thirty ren ago, he proclaimed the doctrine of immediate and unconditional emancipation, for even the friends of the slave who gathered round him stood appalled a the boldness and rashness of his declaration. Is the passing of generations, in the life-time of a nation, the loss of caste or influence to the individual is of little consequence, compared to the good to the race in the utterance of a sublime truth, the open ing of the way to health and happiness and heaven. As the Christian rises above the mists and dark clouds of tradition and authority, and learns a deeper and truer philosophy of life; as he catches new glimpes of truth, a holy love impels him to fly best in heate with the grapel of glad tidings to the helpless, ignorant and oppressed. The good Pather maker his face to shine or those who will reflect his glore. He reveals his truth to those only who will bravely and generously give it back to man. There is no surer way to shut the soul against all heavenly influence than ever in its onward, upward way to paus, and put the question to itself, What now will be said of me? They who would wish a hely coaseeration, would devote themselves to the good of the race, must let the weal and the woe of humanity be all and every thing to them, but their praise and their blame of no effect.

How can the women of Boston discuss the civil position of weman, without touching the subject of Marriage; and Divorce? Woman, as woman, has nothing to ask but the right of suffrage. All the special statutes of which we complain, all the barbarities of the law, fall on her as wife and mother, We have not yet outlived the old Feudal iden-the right of property in woman. The term marriage expresses the nature of the relation in which man slone is recognized. It comes from the Latin Maris. husband. Hepice, as you look through the statutes and old common law, you find constant mention of 'mantal rights,' the rights of the husband. Here and there, through the endless labyrinth of authorities, you will be refreshed with a bit of benevolence for the wife in the form of protection. You never hear of 'uxonal rights," but the +widow's dower, the 'widow's incumbrance, 'the wife's alimony.' That 'marriage is the concern of both sexes' is er-

tainly no reason why we should not discuss it. The education and vocation of woman are equally the oncern of both sexes. In fact, whatever promotes the happiness and development of woman, affects man as deeply as it does herself. If, on the Woman's Rights platform, we are to discuss nothing that concerns man as well as woman, we shall be dumb indeed. Imagine an editorial in the Liberator twenty years ago. saying, In the discussion of slavery on our platform, we shall confine ourselves to the religious, political and commercial view of this question, but we deen it premature and unwise" to touch on the social relations of the slave ; for the wholesale concubings that prevails at the South concerns the master equally with the alave. If, however, we are to have a right to discuss all inequalities, religious, political, civil and social, we may most assuredly discuss marriage, for therein is the greatest inequality between man and woman ; -- an inequality that meets ber is Church and State, and at the fireside, and eren in her final resting place, where she lies a nameles thing, but the relict of some Saxon lord. Now, do you tell us that a relation which strips woman of her name, her legal existence, her moral responsibilthe woman to the man as an article of merchandise. though baptized at the altar with apostolic hards heavy with the authority of ages, -as an ordinance of God, shall not be sifted, through and through, by those who have for centuries been the blind and innocent victims of this civil and religious constincy ? . While hundreds of our sex, this very bour, at happy firesides and dim cathedrat alters, decked in white robes and orange blossom, are taking rows of obedience, on trembling lins, to this Moloch of the flesh, shall we not teach those who soon shall fill our vacant places, that unquestimed obedience blind submission and silent endurance suit not the rightful dignity, equality and freedom of the true mother of the race? I would have woman repudiate marriage utterly and absolutely, until our tyrants shall revise their canons and their codes, and by the talesmen of justice transform the femme covert into an equal partner, the 'weaker vessel' into a morally responsble being, the 'angel of the family sitar,' now said on bended knee, into a noble woman, whose love woulds dignify and not degrade the man. What wickedness, for a whole class of beings deliberately to make such shipwreck of their liberties; -to hold in such low esteem their sacred, God-given rights,rights baptized in blood by the Fatners of the Rerolution, rights, the maintenance of which is eren now rocking to their very foundations the kingdoms of the Old World ! If woman were sufficiently developed to love and appreciate freedom, nothing could tempt her to accept the kind of marriage man now offers. What man, with his eyes open, would take a position so hemmed in with disabilities | Suppose the tables turned, and some woman should offer marriage, as now bet forth in our church services and statute lava, to Charles Sumner : could the most gifted and beautiful, with power to lay at his lest the wealth of the Indies, induce him to give up his name, his legal existence, his moral responsibility, to be known no more but in and through his legal representative, on his raturn to Washington to be in troduced in the Senate as Mr. Jane Smith, with no rights of person, property, wages, children, bome,mere dependent on the bounty of his fair ownerthe victim of her whims, caprices, tyranny and abuse held there said thus till death, by the mighty pressure of public sentiment? No! no!! If the man were necessarily buried in the husband, few men could be coaxed mto that endearing relation. It seems immensely important to me that woman should be made to feel the monstrone compromise she makes with restom when she consents to bury the woman is the

Some of our noble women have gone into their graves under 'legal protest,' declaring they were not dead, and would not be buried, and their own manes should mark their monuments. But what's all that to Paul and Petersdorff? They still declare the herband is the head—to him belong the person and the purse. When Church and State combine, no protest

under chains can set the captive free. To my mind, the matter calls not only for discusion, but for outspoken rebellion. E. C. &

Seneca Palls, N. Y.

the street of the state of the Secretary of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the section of the second section of the SOUTHERN THREATS OF SECESSION. ming at the mouth - Senators Chestau Hammond resigned their places-Stat freed fag thrown to the breeze Lincoln burned in Ancora durined

100 th March Ga., Nov. 10.—A large meeting of citi100 th held here to day. Mayor Blodgett, who
was held that he had received informaided, sated that he had received informathat two citizens had been notified to leave by stat two citizens and occur noticed to teare by substrained persons. Resolutions were adopted to substrained persons. Resolutions were adopted to substrained that it is the duty of every good citizen to refer the rights of all are respected, and their specific period of our institutions fortida the punishment period of our institutions fortida the punishment its of our institutions for hos the punishment citizen without a feir trial by jury; that the ion by individuals, however influential, of colliberty, and its tendencies are fatal to all the relaterests of the community, and it existing laws prinsoficient for the protection of the rights of the prinsoficient for the protection the protection, the proper route is to petition the Legislamend and modify them. There was conside exciement, but conservative sentiments gen-

hyperatied.

The secessionists had a large and enthusiastic and to the second to the column that the only remedy for the election of Lincoln easien; that the thanks of the South are due to oil back the tide of fanaticism; at the recent iste; that this meeting condemns the action of Sate; that this meeting condemns the action of citizens meeting to-day. The speeches were gated, and the meeting enthusiastic, particularly is resolution concerning the election of Lincoln. delegation of ten Minute Men was appointed to diffic Minutery Convention at Milledgeville next

The people are rejuced to hear that South Caroli-De people are refrices to near that South Caroli-abs passed the Convention bill. Secator Toombs of Georgia, and Senator Chestnut,

reigned their sents in the U. S. Senate. pegates from South Carolina are nere. Sedate at energy and conservative Georgians have snounted cocksdes. Lincoln was burned in effigy in Florida yeaterday. It is reported that the Keystone State steamer was reed to haul flown the U. S. flag, and hoist the Palto, tebre leaving Charleston

Content of the season of the U.S. Senate.

(Walletton, (S. C.) Nov. 10.—Mr. Chestint tothe property of the U.S. Senate.

(W. W. sety offered a resolution, accepting his retestion. He said that what under other circumgration. He said that what under other circum-izers would be regarded with regret, could now be all receptized as an act of loyal devotion to South

resignation was accepted by the Assembly d great enthusiasm.

The news of Senator Hammond's resignation, and es the Governor of Mississippi will call an extra ses-

ata Lagislature, was enthusiastically received reformer office displays the Palmetto flag with words. South Carolina has moved; other States A bil has been passed, authorizing the banks to nd specie payments.

House passed the Senate bill providing for a

reption, after amending it so as to fix the time of election of delegates on December 6, and for the and the Convention on Dec. 17. has been introduced into the House to pro-

ter police regulations in relation to per from States hostile to the South. or reported that Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi will go with South Carolina.

edution has been offered in the Senate, reenvernor to raise 10,000 volunteers. It

recing composed of some two thousand men, seed in front of the Changarce House this eve-speeches were mad, hy Judge Magrath, Connor, Colcock and Conningham.

Magrath said the State had a right to secede, odd the Government at Washington says she has et the Government prove it by taking the right

Colcock said, that although it was a large and, he wanted to see one more man in it, and that a Abraham Lincoln. He would tell him to look pon that great crowd, and then ask if he ever exted to wave his Presidential sceptre over that peo-Honest Abe he knew would answer, with down-

MONTGOMERY, (Als.) Nov. 10. Mr. Yancey spoke a evening to a large and enthusiastic crowd.
All parties here will unite in sending disunior have tendered arms and money to the Governor. A plan for secession will be organized next week. The Governor, the Supreme Court Judges, both reators, and all the Congressmen save one, are for samon. The city of Mobile will be against secession, but nine-tenths of the country districts are in

there will be thirty thousand minute men, enrolled before the first of January.

At a meeting of the leading politicians, it was reared to insist on a call for an immediate Conver

Macon, (Geo.) Nov. 10. The Legislature yester-Et to Senator Iverson until the action of the State calling a Convention of the people will be

passed in a few days. Mr. Toombs's resignation is from the 4th of March The retaliatory resolution comes up in the House

on Iuesday for a third resiling. It provides for a tax of 25 per cent, on all goods from States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law, and exempts for-NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10 .- The Minute Men

the evening, and passed a resolution requesting that an extra session of the Legislature might be called. Blue cockades are worn by a few in the streets. 'THE CUSHINGS' FOR SECESSION .- The brig James Gray, of Boston, reported in our dispatches as having

S. C., belongs to John N. & Wm. Cushing, of New-buryport, who are half bruthers of Caleb Cushing. The latter is understood to be interested in the firm. The captain and owners of the James Gray, instead the traiding the man on horseback, have simply hade themselves ridiculous.—Boston Journal.

STATE FLAGS. The Charleston Mercury, has the parl ulars in regard to the action of Captain Plumer of the James Gray, of Newburyport, owned by Caleb Cushing and his brothers William and John. It

Capt. Plumer gathered quite a crowd on North Arlantic Wharf, yesterday, at noon, by his State William and John Cushing—the owners—of New-buryport, from which port the James Gray halls on A. large number of flags were floating from deck to matchead, and the scene was a lively one. At each dacharge of the old-fashioned iron gun, three cheers were given for the State saluted. Afterward Capt. mer, with the representatives of the press and some arteantile friends, adjourned to the cabin, and pledged the health of captain and owners in ited champagne.
Mr. L. S. Spratt, by request: of the guests, expresed his satisfaction at seeing a Palmetto flag flying a mast-head. He ventured the assertion that the mes Gray was the first vessel so honored, and con-

ip. where been recently tested to the satisfaction of the displayed the 'Lone Star Plag' yesterday morning. We have heard of other similar demonstrations among the shipping, but the particulars have not yet rached us. White, red and blue bunting is in demand.

New Kind of Treason. A distinct correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, resident at New Orleans, in regretting the feebleness of the secession sentiment in that city, says: I have spoken of the sentiment of the community. I will add one fact. Letters have been regularly, and at times, in large numbers, forwarded to the address of Mr. Lincola. This shows the treason which lurks here.

REPUBLATION AT THE SOUTH. The Washington certespondent of the New York Times says that the action of South Carolina merchant, in refusing to pay their honest debts in the North, is severely concerned. denned. One agent for New York houses passed through Washington, on Saturday, on his return home, with \$70,000 worth of claims, without having collected a dollar,

P One of our leading manufacturing establish ments, says the Winsted (Ct.) Herald, received a lib-ral order from Savannah for goods on the very day of Lincoln's election. The goods ordered were por-

One of the features of a late fair at Atalanta GL, was the appearance on the grounds of twenty pupils of a school, with their teachers, all clothed in reis homespund waters had the waters of

- Leagnings Impusi

HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 12. Union Mesting in Ken-fucky. A large and enthusias in Reguldiesa meeting irrespective of party, was held to-day. Est Governo Dixon presided. Strong Union speeches were made by Hell, Breckinging and Douglas men. Union un-olutions were adopted unanimously. Secretion invongly depresed here. A meeting of the people of the whole county is to be held on Saturday.

Taking to Cannium von Want or Cont's Rav vens.—Gov. Letcher having refused to arm the Li Dragoons of Petersburg. Va., with Colt's revolv as was anticipated, they have determined to themselves with carbines. On Tuesday, four of themselves with carbines. On a secury, officers of the company waited upon the nilmens to aid them in the purchase, and in less than two hours secured the sum of \$1,450. The purchase will require some \$1,500.

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, says: 'Missouri, and Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Virginia, and Maryland deprecate the dissolution of the Union; but South Carolina, and Plorida, and Georgia awear that the Union shall be discoved, on very opportunely sent, too, as my friend Pomeroy, tucky'a, Virginia's and Maryland's slaves! What disinterested creatures South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia must be.

The state of the sent of the sent of the corn and potatoes without it.

Persons who desire a more full knowledge of the

A Southern paper says that there is not become and corn enough in the Gulf States to feed our peo-ple until the 1st of March. We have to buy from Illinois, Ohio and Indians, and other Northern States, or starve! ' That looks like disunion!

Those who have read Mr. Webster's great spe Those who have read par, we come the pic-in reply to Hayne, cannot fail to remember the pic-ture which he drew of South Carolina resisting the tariff laws—the State militis marshalled under their gallant leader, with the nullifying act raised on his standard—the march to the Custom House in Charleston, All the while, 263 WEES

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds the demand upon the Collector-the trumpeter holding his breath, and the military array halting to hear the United States law expounded—and their dismay when informed that their act was treason. We must

'How, then, they would ask, do you propose to de-end us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not much How do you propose to defend us? "Look raise of see losting banner," he would reply; "see there tually die." t my floating banner. ying law!" Is it your opinion, gallant com-they would then say, that if we should be the mulifying law! It is trour opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, that same floating banner of yours would make a good plea in bar? "South Carolingus" and only 1,200 bushels of old corn. There has been an entire failure of wheat, corn, gardens and grass. We are entirely destitute of seed wheat, and most of but would the judge admit our plea? "These tariff are without winter clothing, and have no means laws," he would repeat, "are unconstitutional, palpably, deliberately, dangerously." That all may be so; bushels of corn will be required to meet the demands that the property of the tribunal should not happen to be of that definitions which are most of the tribunal should not happen to be of that definitions will be required to meet the demands.

out. The fire-eaters, before coming to that point, would begin to discover that this dying without touching the ground is an awkward business, indeed, and would not feel like trying it.

A TROY JOURNEYMAN PRINTER DRIVEN OUT OF South Carolina.—A young man named Pasco, well-known in Troy as a former employe in the office of the Family Journal, and a leading officer of the Printers' Association, a few days since left this city, and went to South Carolina, where he had been offered a situation in the office of the Charleston Mercury.

When he reached there, he found it would be some days before the work promised him would be some than work promised him would be some than work promised him would be some than the officer than well be some than the officer days before the work promised him would be ready, and he was advised to go out to a neighboring village, where a printer was wanted, and where he could be employed meanwhile. This he started to do, on foot. On the way he met two men in a buggy, and inquired of them the route. They asked him whether he was New York, and in the course of his remarks happened to mention that he had once worked on the Tribuns. The men asked him to get in and ride with them, and took him before a Justice near at hand, by whom he was ordered to be locked up in a filthy cell as an 'Abolition emissary.' After remaining in durance 48 hours, during which time he was subjected to the

ust, has been detected at Opelika. Ala., tampering with the slaves of John Smith (T) and others, batween Opelika and Auburn. He gave several negroes bowie-knives, and otherwise attempted to instill into their minds seditious acts. He was detected, pursued and apprehended, and the proof being positive, he is to be hung at Auburn to-day. to be hung at Auburn to-day.

coming wincer, with its biting frosts—of which as yet of the following story:—

A gentleman, and a member of the Breckinridge party, informs us that he was present when Judge Douglas arrived in Monigomery from Columbus, on the night of the lat of Nevember. This gentleman says (shose statement has been corroborated by half a dozen eye-winceses,) that when Judge Douglas alighted from the carriage to ascend the steps of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery; there were three rutton eggs thrown. The first egg struck Colonel Scholbes, editor of the Confederation, the second egg struck Colonel Scholbes, editor of the Confederation, the second egg struck Colonel Scholbes, bursted and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on his left. These are the facts is desalled to use by several gentlemen who witnessed the disgussing affair. So much for Breckinridge intolerance.

EF The London Times has an editorial review of the tour of the Prince of Wales in this country, from which we extract the following:—The only reality unpleasant incident which his cocarred during the tour, was the conduct of the mob at Elchmond, if aplace which the Prince should never have been taken to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly editous to the feelings of Englishmen and their Sovereign, is subtained to visit. If there he is place justly the visit of the Breckinridge Double

STARVATION IN KANSAS.

Piece, is to want of each to pay freight.

Judge Arny, who is se-operating with a
roy in this benevolent work, writes me a

We have used up our means and our a

quire some \$1,600.

Wide-Awakes of New York city are making arrangements to attend the inauguration of Mr. Lincola. Entirely new equipments have been ordered, and a steamer will be chartered for the trip, for the purpose of affording the members and invited guests board and loriging during their stay in the federal city. The company numbers 200 men.

A Bell-Everett man, of Uniontown, Ala., has been flogged, for declaring that in case of disunton, he would shoulder his musket, go North, and fight against the South.

Judge Field, of Charlottesville, Va., has written a letter sharply rebuking the Richmond Engaires for its advocacy of dissolution. He says that if eastern Virginia were to take that ground, the whole western part of the State, to a man, would be for leaving it. But in truth, nine-tenths of eastern Virginia, too, are opposed to it.

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal, The ADBRIS RYATT.

money in getting the condition of Kaneas before the country; but I prefer to have no contributions sent to me. Let them be sent as above indicated. THADDBUS HYATT.

P. S. It is proper, however, that I should publich acknowledge the receipt of \$100, sent me by the opportunely sent, too, as my friend Pomeroy, date of October 26th, writes: 'I made a draft

condition of Kaneas, can find the facts in my pamph-let letter, addressed to President Buchanan, and pubished by Thayer & Eldridge, of Boston, at printing and mailing, nine cents.

Distraces in Kansas.—Kansas papers give wretched accounts of the prospect of a famine there, during the coming winter. Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Atchi-son, says a man went to him on the 10th, having walked twenty-six miles to get work, having left a wife and four children at home with only half a wile and four children at home with only half a bushel of meal, and no meney to get more; he could find no employment, but was given a bushel of meal, and thankfully started for home. Mrs. Pomercy rode ten miles out, and found a Methodist local prescher with a wife and nine children, and with only a bushel of meal, and no money to buy more; she found other families in the same plight, some in absolute want. Judge Elmore, in Shawnee county, has adjourned Court till the spring; he said the people are too poor to pay costs, and all judgments must be suspended, adding, 'I dread this long, dreary, despairing winter; I shall be obliged to part with the last dollar I can raise, or see those who are coming to me for help actually dis.

The committee who have canvassed the Little but would the judge admit our plea? "These tariff but would the judge admit our plea? "These tariff but would repeat, "are unconstitutional, palpably, deliberately, dangerously." That all may be so; but if the tribunal should not happen to be of that opinion, shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country, but it is rather an awkward business, this dying without touching the ground! After all, this is a sort of hemp tax, worse than any part of the tariff!

These tariff us are without winter without winter. Not less than 600,000 with with which to purchase. Not less than 600,000 but he with which to purchase. Not less than 600,000 with with which to purchase. Not less than 600,000 to the winter, which at twenty cents per bushel, will cost \$100,000. It will take \$150,000 more to pay freight and carriage. At a recent meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, a committee was formed to activate the product of the citizens of the product of the citizens of the swinter, which at twenty cents per bushel, will cost \$100,000. It will take \$150,000 more to pay freight and carriage. At a recent meeting of the citizens of the citizens of the control of the citizens of the citizens of the control of the citizens of the citizens of the citizens of the control of the citizens of the control of the citizens of the control of the citizens of the cit

CLASSIFICATION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

To be elected—Republicans, Opposition, THE NEW HOUSE. Present members-Republicans, Members elect—Republicans, Opposition, Total number of Representatives, Whole number of Opposition, 400 Whole number of Republicans, Opposition majority,

ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESSES. Mesers. Douglass and Remond, two colored gentlemen, spoke to a large au-dience at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, on the subject of Slavery. They treated the subject calmly most cruel treatment, he was atopected to the dignes at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, on the most cruel treatment, he was brought out for trial, subject of Slavery. They treated the subject calmly. His friends from the Mercury office, who were present, and candidly; more in the light of the great princepresented the fact that he was not an Abolitionist, ciples involved, than with the personal bitterness and they would be responsible for his good behavior, and animosity too officen evinced by their pale-faced. They were allowed to take him on condition that he, followers. To be sure, they could not refrain from an should leave the State in 24 hours, otherwise he was occasional good hit at our political parties and reto be publicly flogged, and locked up and fed on bread ligious organizations, but as a whole their remarks and water for thirty days. Pasco had not said one were free from rant and incendiary language, the fear and water for thirty days. Pasco and not said one word on the subject of slavery, or on politics in any form. His only offence was that he had been a New York printer, and had worked on the New York Tribune.—Troy Times.

An Abouttonist Hung in Alahama.—The Montgomety (Ala.) Mail of the 2d, says:—

A man by the name of Palmes. An about 10 Mail of the 2d, says:—

A man by the name of Palmer, a deguerrean are lated expressions than those given by Mr. Douglass, Yet, by a decision of the highest tribunal in the

A COLORED EXODUS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.-The BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A LINCOLN YOTER. The Alexandria Garette says that on Wednesday last, at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., a man named Garrel, who had voted for Lincoln, was seized by a party while he was coming out of the boart house. an named Gartrel, who recent law of South Carolins, compelling the use of such Carolins, compelling the use of distinctive badge by all free colored people, has proved highly obnoxious to a great many of, this class. The whole was blacked, mounted on his horse, uncomfortable a situaforever turned their backs upon the South. The was coming out of the court-house, and carried a highly obnoxious to a great many of this class. The short distance from the village, where he was blacked completely with printer's ink, mounted on his horse, and started for his house in as uncomfortable a situation of colored Charlestonisms removed here with and started for his house in as uncomfortable a situation of colored Charlestonisms removed here with a situation of colored charlestonisms removed here. and started for his house in as uncomfortable a situation as one would wish to be in.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.) Nov. 9. A Northern homosopathic doctor residing here, named Thayer, having been charged with uttering abolition sentiments, was waited upon by a crowd this afternoen, and ordered to leave the city. Upon his refusing, the crowd were about proceeding to violence, when some citizens present managed to get him to the rear of the hotel, where they let him escape. It is presumed that he is safely out of the Stato.

Shader Treatment of Senator Douglas in Alaman.—The Southern Democracy vouches for the truth of the following story:—

A gentleman, and a member of the Breckintidge party, informs us that he was present when Judge up in his own husiness. At present, everything is

The *Neuro Acr 'in Maritane.—The Ba American of Friday says: In all the coun Maryland from which we have received not which the ect for the malavament of free negrounds that the countries of the people, the voters have emphased signally denounced that unjust and unof law. The question has been metrand decided out any reference to narty notities, and the law out any reference to party politics, a feated by majorities amounting alm of almost a many a limited and a

THE VOTE YOR GOVERNOR.—John A. Andrew re-ceived a vote which considerably exceeds 100,000! It is much the largest vote ever given for a Governor in Meseachunetts, being greater than that cast for Gov. Gardner, four years ago, by several thomsands. This result is an emphatic personal triumph, and, when we consider the influences brought to bear to defeat Mr. Andrew, is particularly grafifeing. When consider the influences brought to bear to defeat Mr.
Andrew, is particularly gratifying. He has been assailed as no other man of admitted purity of character ever was assailed in an election. His speeches
have been garbled, his Israguage has been parverted,
the most unbinshing falsehoods have been shamelessthy reiterated against him.—the lowest and meanest
prejudices have been invoked to prejudice the public
mind. Yet in the face of all this unscrupulous and
vindictive dehunciation, he has succeeded by a majority which is unprecedented, and fulls below Lincoln
by a vote so insignificant as to astonish his most ardent and hopeful friends.—Dedham Gazetts.

Massachuserrs Legislarung. Mr. Andrew, when installed as Governor, will have a strong force as his back. The new Senate is Republican; 32 to 2; and the House is Republican, 226 to 14.

THE VOTE OF MASSACRUSETTS. In all the towns of the Commonwealth, except Sudbury and Weston, Andrew has 102,849; Lawrence, 23,462; Beach, 31,558; Butler, 5,997. Andrew's majority, 41,832. The vote for President was as follows: Lancoln, 106,486; Bell, 22,641; Douglas, 34,703; Breckinridge, 6,728. Lincoln's clear majority, 42,414.

BLI THATER. -- One of the most gratifying feature of the State election is the extinction of this political mountebank. We have never doubted that this would be accomplished, but the Worcester people have done it up so completely, thoroughly, and well, that they are entitled to the special gratitude of their brethren elsewhere in the State.—Dedham Gazette.

Mn. B. F. Butten. Mr. B. F. Butler did poorly i Lowell, where he lives, getting only 159 votes out of 4.372, which, says the New Bedford Mercury, is one of the promptest re-payments of a Democratic debyet made, for work not wanted at the Charleston Con

At Ocoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, where a few months ago some hot-headed fellows cut down a Republican flagstaff. Lincoln received 55 votes on Tuesday, Bell 48, Breckintidge 51, and Douglas R. Well done for Occupan I

One of the young lady pupils of the Mount Holyoke seminary, visiting Springfield, Tuesday, com-municated the following presidential vote of that in-stitution, thinking perhaps it might have a bearing upon the general election result : Whole number of votes, 288; Lincoln 240, Douglas 30, Breckinridge 10, Bell 4, Don't care a snap 4.

A CENTENARIAN AT THE POLLS. - The venerable Ebenezer Mower, who completed his one hundredth year on the tenth day of October last, and has voted at every presidential election, commencing with a vote for George Washington in 1789, went to the polls on Tuesday last, and voted for Abraham Lincoln.—Wor--Dr. Lyman Beecher, who can

Personal.—Dr. Lyman Beconer, who cast his have yote for Washington, was taken by his son on Tuesday to the polls, that he might cast his last yote for Lincoln. As the venerable man, with flowing and silvery locks, entered the room, the crowd parted right and left, and silently made way for him. VENERABLE VOTERS. - The oldest man that we

heard of at the polls, Tuesday, was Mr. Benjamin Talbot, now 94 years old. He voted in the Fifth Ward, and gave his suffrage to Abraham Lincoln. William F. Greens, 92 years of age, also voted in the same Ward for the Republican candidate, — Providence Journal.

Ralph Farnham yoted the Republican ticket in Acton, Me., on Tuesday. He is probably the oldest person in the country who visited the polls on that day, being 104.

In Norton, Mass., Mr. David Makeneone, now and at every Presidential election since Washington. was present at the polls, and voted the entire Hepubli-can ticket for President, State officers, &c. He is the oldest man in town, nearly six feet tall, and walks as erect as when in the prime of life. He is quite hale and hearty, and bids fair to see yet another election of an 'honest' President.

Mr. William Emery, of Poland, Me., 93 years of age, went through the mud and rain between four and five miles to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. He has voted at every Presidential election since the gov-ernment was organized, commencing; by throwing a vote for Washington, and devoting Tuesday to throw-ing a vote for 'Old Abe.'

Thomas Harmon, of Portland, 86 years of age, walked 23 miles for the purpose of voting for Abra-

EF In Ward 3, Lynn, Micajah Burrill, aged 96 who voted for Washington, voted on Tuesday for Liocoln and Hamlin!

Three free men of color were arrested in New Orleans, a few days since, charged with having come into the State on the steamboat Isaac Newton.

The Wisconsin State Journal publishes a supplement of fourteen large newspaper pages of fine type, being a list of the forfeited lands in that State for non-payment of taxes. A sub-topolity of special

137. The census of Baltimore shows a population of 214,037, of which 2,313 are slaves. The number of dwellings is 33,151. There are 1,146 manufactories, producing \$500 and upwards. The inbresse of population in the last ten years is 44,918, while be-tween the years 1840 and 1850 it was 66,741, a differ-ence of 22,758.

month, a terrible accident occurred on the Lake of Gards, Italy, by the explosion of a boiler. Seventy persons lost their lives. Only the captain and swo or persons lost their lives. Only the captain and two or three of the crew were sared. The whole family of Count Guerrieri. Verona, comprising eight persons, were lost; and the family of Count Avaight, of Balo, suffered the same fate. The steamer was a regular passage lost from Salo to Limone:

CREW OF THE SLAVER STORM KING. Marshal Wice, attended by Mr. Henry Myers, arrived in Rich CREW OF THE SLAVER STORM AIRS.

ley, attended by Mr. Henry Myers, arrived in Rich?

ley, attended by Mr. Henry Myers, arrived in Rich?

mond, from Norlolk, on Saturday, having in custody,
the crew of the slaver Storm King, eleven in number.

The prisoners were placed in the county jail to await

trial before the U. S. Court.

LEF Adams & Co.'s Express brought to New York,
on Monday, a mother and two children, from Mobile,
Alabama, consigned to Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Newport,
Rhode Island. They had been emancipated by their

mistress.

CLEARANCE OF AN ALLEGED SLAVEL-The bark

Chranance of an Alleger Shaves.—The bark-Romains recently arrived in Cold Spring harbor, where, it is alleged, she fitted for see in an unusual manner; her lower hold being filled with casks of water. She was also visited at night by steam tuge from this city, which delivered articles or passengers by board. On Wednesday night, she handed into the sound, when a steamtug took her in tow, and she proceeded to see. From the suspicious manner in which the cargo was taken on board, and other circumstances, it is supposed that the vessel is intended for the slave tradt.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

I. Morse, a Methodiet minister, having been detected in an intrigue with a married woman, flet the town to escape arrest. He was burned in efficy on the 5th uit.

137 A new style of street car has been introduced into Pittsburg, which is to be propelled by compressed air, and can run with more than ordinary speed, with 600 pounds of six.

158 A new style of street car has been introduced into Pittsburg, which is to be propelled by compressed air, and can run with more than ordinary speed, with 600 pounds of six.

unities of direct action have driven into open day. To meet it, requires industry, and the secret fire of a true enthu industry, and the secret fire of a true enthusiasm. It requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of self-control. It requires generals contributions of money. We trust that all these indispensable requisites are now, as ever, ready.

more generously than ever to meet the dem a period of erisis unparalleled in the history of our country—new, indeed, in the history of the world. For when before has it ever happened that Freedom has been sought from among a dominant people for a down-trodden one, on so grand a scale as this? We sak aid of Europeans, while we bid them ob-serve that their freedom makes progress only in exset proportion as our slavery is brought into discredit. We ask aid of Americans; for where is the American to whom this Cause of ours is not the supreme inof Puturity? The work before us is ever that primary one contemplated by no other existing b litical or religious: the work that Church an Government are always tempted by the nece their position as such to neglect adjourn, suppre And the stronger the desire of their members to pr mote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being placed, to temporise and to compromise.

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in th work they can neither do, nor do without. We cordially invite all who love Liberty the world over, to meet us at the Music Hall, Boston, in the month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathies and contributions with ours in the great work of the time—the peaceful extinction of American Slavery.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING. L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIBTIA SARGENT. ANNE WARREN WESTON. " MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN BLIZA GARRISON, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CARULINE WESTON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. SUSAN C. CABOT, BARAH P. ATKINSON ELIZA ANDREW. LYDIA D. PARKER. BLIZA F. BDDY. SARAH P. REMOND. ABBY PRANCIS, BARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER. BARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. AUGUSTA G. KING, BLIZABETH VON ARNIM. ANNA BHAW GREENE, BLIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT.

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New York.—Ghent, 1.75; Byraousa, 5; Port Byron, 1; Alliance, 3.35; Massillon, 10.

By C. L. Remond and H. F. Douglass.

Vermont.—Bradford, 5; Newbury, 184; McIndoes Falls, 3 54; St. Johnsbury, 11 25; Ryegate, 1 10; South Ryegate, 1 70; Tophiam, 3; West Brockfield, 9; Washington, 1 10; Bandolph Centre, 3 16; Milford, 5.

By E. H. Heywood.

Permont.—Bradford, 11 80 ; Topsham, 1 50.

WORCESTER SOUTH A. S. SOCIETY. WORCESTER SUBILITY A. C. SUCHALITY.

The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at West Brookdeld, on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Nov. 17 and 18.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., H. FORD DOUGLARS, R. H. HATWOOD and others will be present.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Socy.

137 AcoT. POSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts

Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at

Centreville, Friday, Nov. 16.

Hyannis, Sunday, 18.

Brewater, Tuesday, 20. Sunday, * 18. Tuesday, * 20. Wednesday, * 21. with the experimental and the Rast Dennis, Thursday, 22.
Harwich, Sunday, 25.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture at Cummington, Mast, the second and third Sundays—11th and 18th—of Nevember

Also—in Willimantic, Ct., the last Sunday, or 28th day, of November.

H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak in North Oxford, Friday evening, Nov. 18.
Warren, Tuesday 20.
Warre Wednesday 21.
N. Broakfeld Thursday 22. Ware, Wednesday 22.
N. Brookfield, Thursday, 22.
Chicopee, Priday, 24.
Springfield, Sunday afternoon and ever give 25.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak a South Dapvers, Saturday evening, Dec. 1. LECTURE ON THE ART OF PRINTING.

The undersigned would respectfully give no-tice, that he has prepared a Lecture on The Early flistory of the Art of Frinting, and would refer, by permission, to Ristory of the Art of Printing, and would refer, bearmission, to

Hon., Charles W., Uphan, Salem;
Hon. Streman H. Phillips,
Wendrall Phillips, Esq., Boston;
Dr. Oliver Wendrall Holdes, Boston;
Rev. James W. Trogreson, D. D., Vennice Plain,
CHARLES W. FELT, Salem, Mess,
or at 46 Court Street, Room No. 20, Buston.

LY LYCRUM LECTURES.—Da. Jour S. Rock is prepared to deliver the following lectures before Lyceums:—

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Nov. 9:

IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS.

THREE FOURTHS of all the sickness and suffi ing in this world are the result of derangement a physical system, consequent upon a weakness a paired condition of the natural forces.

ever, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood.

Among these are Dyspessia, Norvous Debility, Languer and Depression of Sparies, Scrolule, Piles, Skin Discover of recry description, Tendency to Consumption, Weakness of the Series Organs, Prolapsis Discipling, and all complaints accompanied by seakness or spooteration of physical and mental energy. In all these cases, THK PERUVIAN SYRUP has effected the most astonishing curse; and the great secret of the wonderful success is, the simple fact that it at once supplies the deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, Iron in the Blood.

The statements of cares which are published in our pamphlet may be relied on as advictly true in coary case, in proof of which, we will, at any time, on application, show the original letters and statements of the persons cured.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PORTRAIT OF

A SPLENDID crayon Portrait of Mr. Phillips has just been drawn by Thomas M. Johnston. It is pronounced by the most intimate friends of Mr. P. the very best likeness for which he ever sat. It the lithographic art, and copies will be furnished to subscribers at Ove Dollan sacu.

C. H. BRAINARD,

322 Washington street, Boston.

The Boston Transcript says:

The crayon portrait of Mr. Wendell Philips, and drawn by Thomas M. Johnston for C. H. Brainard, is now on exhibition at the store of Elliot & White. 222 Washington street. Many portraits of Mr. P. have already been presented to the public, but they have all been wanting in force of expression and delineation of character. Mr. Johnston has ancoceeded in deploting his subject in one of his best expressions, and has given the outline of his features with remarkable fidelity, and at the same time delineated his mental of characteristics with much truthfulness and feeling. The picture gives great satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Phillips, and must be regarded as the most successful portrait for which he has ever ast. It is to be littingraphed by Pabronius, and published by Mr. Brainard.

We endorse this testimonial, and trust Mr. Brainard will have many applications for a portrait so spirited, life-like, and finely executed.—[En. Lts.

Historical Pictures Retouched. A VOLUME of Miscellanies, in two parts, Teart of I, Studies, Part II, Fancies, Ry Mrs. O. H. Dall, author of 'Woman's Right to Labor. A volume at once scholarly and 'popular, instructive and interesting, which is sure of a cordial reception from all readen of the work on Labor, and certain to take a place in our standard literature, 16mo., \$1.

Written with a freshness of style, and vigor and independence of thought *** An important contribution to that branch of social science in which its author is laboring. — Norfalk County Journal.

By an author whose literary bulture, patient in-1700 dustry, and earnest spirit, have deservedly placed her in the front rank of writers. - Bangor Whig. These essays evince rare literary culture, patient industry, and strong reasoning powers.—Portland Published by 22 ; droses well to train to registrate from

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WOULD inform the public that he has taken a most commodicits manaton in Four second. Mile too, (seven miles from Boston on the Providence rail-tood,) where he is prepared, to give Hydropathic and Kinsteinstatic treatment. EF Disascent of Female, specially attended to Office in Boston, 13 Avery and Street.

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WENDELL PRILITY DEOR THE STIAL BUSCHON.

AND GREETLEMEN; If the tel truth, for the disc time is our history, the show has chosen is President of the United Slate. (Chiera.) We have passed the Rubicon, for Mr. Lincoln rules to-day as much as he will after the 4th of March. It is the moral effect of this victory, not saything which his administration can or will probably do. that gives value to this success. Not an Abolities, hardly an anti-slavery man, Mr. Lincoln conse spream in anti-slavery ided. A pawn on the seal cheesboard, his value is in his position; with effort, we may soon change him for Knight, Bishop or Queen, and sweep the board. (Applause.) to lives that have roused the nation's correcience, and deeds that have ploughed deep into its heart. Our childish eyes gazed with wonder at Maeisel's chess player, and the pulse almost stopped when, with the pulling of wires and creaking of wheels, he moved a pawn and said, 'Check !' Our wiser fathers saw man in the box. There was great noise at Chicago, much pulling of wires and creaking of wheels, the forth steps Abraham Lincoln. But John Brown wa behind the curtain, and the cannon of March 4th will only echo the rifles at Harper's Perry. Last year, we stood looking eadly at that gibbet against the Virginia sky. One turn of the kaleid Lincoln in the balcony of the Capitol, and a million of hearts beating welcome below. (Cheers.)

Mr. Seward said, in 1850: You may slay th Wilmot Proviso in the Senate Chamber, and bury beneath the Capitol to-day; the dead corse, in complete steel, will haunt your legislative halls to-more row.' They slew the martyr-chief on the banks of the Potomac; we buried his dust beneath the snow of North Elba; and the statesman Senator of New York wrote for his epitaph, 'Justly hung,' while par ty chiefs cried 'Amen!' but one of those dear hands smote to ruin the Babylon which that Sen ator's ambition had builded, and the other lifts into the Capitol the President of 1861. (Applause.)

The battle has been a curious one, mixed and tos in endless confusion. The combatants, in the chaos caught up often the wespons of their opponents, and dealt the deadliest blows at their own ranks.

The Democratic party, agitating fiercely to pur down agitation, break at last into a general quarre in their effort to keep the peace! (Laughter.) They remind one of that sleepy crier of a New Hamp shire court, who was ever dreaming, in his dog-naps, that the voice of judge or lawyer was a noisy inter ruption, and always woke shouting, Silence! Judge Livermore said once, Mr. Crier, you are the noisiest man in court, with your everlasting shout of Silence'! (Laughter.) The Abolitionists ought to be very sorry to lose Mr. Douglas from the national

But the Bell-Everett party have been the comforof the canvas the sweet oil the safety-valve the motive buffer, which, when collision threatened, broke the blow, and the storm exploded in a laugh. (Great merriment.) They played Sancho Panza to Douglas's Don Quixote. (Renewed laughter.) We can afford to thank them, It is but fair, however, to confess that they differ from that illustrious Spaniaro. His chief anxiety was about his dinnertheir discussence higher than loaves and fishesthey trembled for our glorious Union. (Laughter.) The passions of men were all on fire-the volcano in full activity. They confessed they did not know what to do; but they determined not to do they knew not what. Theirs was the stand-still policy, the cautious statu quo of the old law. Now, Whately says there are two ways of being

burned. The rash moth hurries into the flame, and is gone. The cautious, conservative horse, when hi stable is on fire, stands stock still, and is burnt up all the same. The Everett party chose the horse policy when their stable took fire. (Applause.) Don't you hear the horse's address ?- In this stall my father stood in 1789. Methinks I bear his farewell neigh. How agitated the crowds seem outside there I'll have no platform but that my father had in '89'and so he dies. Yet the noble animal risked only his own harm. His mistakes drag none else to ruin. Four millions of human beings beheld their fate hanging on this do-nothing, keep-silent, let-evil-alone party. Then their appeals to us to keep silent, to ase criticising chains and slave-auctions, hangings and burnings of men for free speech; their kindly assurances that if we would only be still, no harm would come_the whole trouble was our noise; they implored us not to cherish this dislike to th tional and necessary measures! Like the yiper-pedler in Spain, who exhibited his stock to the inn guests all the evening, descanting on their life and vigor, and when at night, in the utter dark, one traveller felt something cold crawling on his face, cried out: It is only my vipers, they are all loose; but if you'll only lie perfectly still and quiet, they won't hurt you

the least. (Applause.)
But Republicantum has triumphed. (Loud applause.) The Democrat may forget his quarrels, and prepare to die with decency. For the Bell. Everett party, one egg has given a chicken. Mr. Appleton is elected. Beacon street and Ann street have fused. (Merriment.) As his constitu-ents could not be admitted to Mr. Appleton's house—there not being police enough to watch them, (great merriment) the speeches were made outside, and we got all the secrets. Mr. Stevenson thinks the election of Mr. Appletion the most im portant that has taken place since the adoption of the Constitution. I observed, last summer, in the country, that the gross always bowed when they entered a barn, for fear of hitting their heads. (Laughter.) Mr. Burlingame needs no praise of mine. He stood like Hancock and Adams, the representative of in idea, and the city that rejected him disgraced only herself. (Applause.) As an old English Judge said of a sentence he brushed to declare, 'In this I seem to pronounce sentence not on the prisoner, but on the law itself. It is Boston, not Burlingame, that has unce sentence not on the prisoner, but on the cause to blush to-day. (Cheers.) I do not envy Mr. Appleton his seat. Xou remember Webster painted Washington leaning one great arm on Massachusetts. and the other on South Carolina. Methinks I see our merchant prince entering Congress. One hand rests familiarly on the shoulder of Beacon street, the other on a cambrio handkerchief, twice doubled, to save the possibility of his touching the shoulder of Ann street. (Laughter and applause.) What is his first act when sealed—he, the representative of the fag ends of half a dosen parties, the broken meet of the political charity bushet to He speak the voice of Bos-ton, the home of Sam Adams, in this glorious hour? What will it be? When Sherman is named for Speak-er, he says (No, while the heart of Boston says 'Yes.' And what is his second and last act? To gather round his table Davis and Mason men who sloried on-men who gloried in the blow which exiled Sumner from the Senste for four years, and made Christendom tremble for its life—men who come for his wine, and not for his wit—and Boston, in his person, sinks to be their associats—no, their lackey. Y affirm, he does not represent Boston. (Cheers.) Look at its Lincoln vote resent Boston. (Chesra.) Look at its Lincoln vote! I appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober—from Ann street conened by old fogies, to Ann street under guidance of her native instincts. (Loud applause.) Mr. Appleton represents natities the merchants of Bostos as its grog-thops—though his friends boast of having carried him by their aid. They are both

as responsible for the art, and refuse ac-ent or protest. [Applause.]

Well, the battle is ended. What have we gained ? Let us, ladies and gentlemen, who care nothing for men or for offices, whose only, interest is justice and the great future of the republic, look round and weigh

becomes commanding; in a sad Burns, week, for in-Governor, and when, as Emerican said, 'if we had a man and not a cockade in the chair, something might be done;' or later, when the present Chief Magistrate pushed Judge Loring, on false pretences, from his stool. Such occasions remind us we have a Governor. But in common times, the Chief Justiceship is far more commanding—is the real Gibralter of our State contests. John A. Andrew should have been Chief Justice. (Applause.) You remember they made the first William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and he went into college in the House of Lords. Some one saked Chestarfield what had become of Pitt. He has had a fall up stairs, was the answer. Governor Andrew or Judge Andrew sounds equally well. But I like the right man in the right place. The Chief Justice. ship belongs to the party of progress. Their Sparts can point to many sons worthy of the place Sewall. Hoar, Dans, or we might have offered snother laurel for the brow of our great Senator, were it only to show him that the profession he once honored still remembers her trusht son (Great applause.) The outgoing administration which entailed that office on talents, however respectable, that, belong to the party of resistance, placed itself by the side of Arnold selling West Point to the British. Such an appointment was the Parthian arrow of a traitor and a snot Then we have Lincoln for President, (applause)-

Whig-a revolutionary Whig-a freedom-loving Whig-a Whig in the sense that Jefferson, Hamilton and Washington were Whigs. How much is that worth? I said we had passed the Rubicon. Cosar crossed the Rubicon, borne in the arms of a people trodden into powerty and chains by an oligarchy of slaveholders, but that oligarchy proved too strong even for Casar and his legions. Judged by its immediate success, Casar's life was a failure as much as John Brown's; the Empire rotted into the grave which slavery digs for all its victims; What better right have we to hope ? Let us examine. The Republican party says now what Mr. Sumner, said in 1852, that knows no better sim, under the Constitution, than to bring back the government, to where it stood in 1789. That is done, The echo of cannon from ocean shore to the Rocky Mountains proclaims it accomplished.

How much is such success worth? I suppose will not claim that Mr. Lincoln is better than Washington. As only Abolition telescopes have dared to discover any spots on that sun, certainly while Mr. Everett lives and, the Ladger is printed, no one will presume to say there can be a better President than Washington. Indeed, Mr. Seward asks in great contempt of any man who undertakes to improve the Constitution, 'Are you more just than Washington, viser than Hamilton, more humane than Jefferson ? Well, then, Washington, pursuing the very policy which Mr. Lincoln proposes to follow, launched the ship of State on seas white with the ferror of the revolutionary love of liberty, and made shipwreck. Every administration grew worse than its predecessor and at last slavery, having wound its alimy way to the top of the Capitol,

'Stands hissing at the nobler man below.' The whole argument of the canvas has been, that

I-government under this Con stitution, began by the best of men, has been a fail. agitations. Judge Story plumes himself on our are. The country is wrecked; take us for pilots, Government abolishing the slave trade in 1808, as or you are lost has been the cry of the Republi- if in that it was not the servant of Clarkson and cans. Mr. Sumner has drawn the sad picture so well Wilberforce, Benezet and Woolman! and so often that I need not attempt it. Our Presidents tools of the Slave Power our army used to reported as if sunrise depended upon them, without force slavety on our own Territories and neighbor, thinking of that idle English nobleman at Plorence, the Union, and met with insult and starvation in the ing to mention the House of Commons, he languidly other—the slave trade re-opened—and our most dis—asked, "Ah ? is that thing going still?" (Great mer-tinguished scholar telegraphing apologies when his riment.) Did you ever see on Broadway—you may son sits at school beside a colored boy, and explaining in Naples a black figure grinding chocolste in the his own indiscreet freedom of speech as the sad re windows? He seems to turn the wheel, but in truth, sult of snodynes—(applause)—surely Mr. Seward, the wheel turns him. (Laughter.) Now, such is the seeing all this, was right in confessing, at Rochester, President of the United States. He seems to govern, in 1858, thus far, our rourse has not been according he only reigns. As Lord Brougham said in a similar to the humane hopes and expectations of our fathers. esse-Lincoln is in place, Garrison in power. (Ap-And, in 1860, "Not over the face of the whole world plause.) Rub-a-dub agitation, for sooth ! as if Mr. is there to be found one Representative of our coun- Webster could have a Whig party, or anything else, try who is not an apologist of the extension of slaves in these reading days, without that agitation which

ry.' And again, in Kanssa, a month ago. Our fat calls into being and sustains the press, which melts there thought alavery would cease before now, but the people became demoralised; the war went back, the Tribune be without the Anti-Slavery movement? back, nattl, until 1854, until all guaranties of free. Let progressive men be mum, and the Tribune would dom in every part of the United States were abandon. starye. We could better do without it, then it with ed, and the flag of the United States was out us. This talk of politicians about quieting agita-Bondage. at these life self-its DCG units in w

our national wreck so derkly, that his own feelings thousand can write,) exclaiming when Sir Com led him, in conclusion, to declare that if the final Ousely told him of the large revenue from the British the dust off his feet, and find 'a more congenial home; applause.) You might as well have jury trials in

That is his rainbow of hope. It is a noble idea to Albany,

n us to fight for him; and as for the c afterwards, is their motto. (Cheers.) Liberty first ed I and, as the Scotch say, 'Let them care w

That Convention selected Lincoln for their sta bearer. Enough gain for once. Pirst the blade then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.' (Loui Everybody speculates, the pulpit simms, the many pounds; after four years, he raises two hundred and chant guesses, and the oracular press lays down the pounds; after four years, he raises two hundred and fixy in each hand. The slephants, when crossing a liter. Why should not the Lyceum be in the first time river, send the smallest first. Don't mount those printing.

Arab steeds yet, Mr. Seward! Wait a little longer. or of Massachusetts, a frank, trus, whole-souled. Who knows whether that Liberator, whose printing-honest MAN. (Chesting.) That gain, alone, is worth; office Mayor Otis could not find in 1836, may not be all the labor. But the office is not the most impor-tant in the Commonwealth; only now and then it 1873, and Mr. Seward himself, instead of saying that John Brown was 'justly hung,' may dare then to destance, when Mr. Washburn was mesquerading as claim, as Chas. O'Connor does now, in the Supreme

might have been his fats. Such was the fate of many who, in this respect, perhaps, were as pure and virtuous as he. We recee the name of Emmet; we revere the names of Wallace; ... of every virtuous man who has perished in unsuccessful attempts to achieve the independence of his country.

And, therefore, if negro alwerry be a thing so unjust and so wicked as my friends and their associates estem it, I must admit that we cannot consistently refuse the same tribute to the recent abolition Martyr. John Brown. He fell! So have many illustrious champions of justice. He falled! So did Emmett. So were theirs: the event proved in: He struggled indeed for the liberty of a distant people, who were not his kinsmen, who were not of his color, who had few claims upon his aympathy, and none upon his affections. That may be an argument against him with those who think that heroism and vitue should never be disinterested; but it has no real weight.

We have not been in the habit of withholding our meed of praise from Kharlands. Palest, I leaved.

We have not been in the habit of withholding need of praise from Kosciusko, Pulaski, De Kali meed of praise from Kosciusto, Pulsaki, De Kaib, or La Payette, all of whom fought, and two of whom perished for us. We withheld not our tribute of admiration from La Payette when, in his old age, he visited our country. No one asserted that he should have stayed at home, instead of coming in aid of a ote and distant people, and imperilling his life for r emancipation. No! we received him as the heir emancipation people's guest, and the whole American nation e end of our Republic to the other, bowed down in

heartfelt homege to his virtue.

How can my learned friends, with their avowed principles, withhold from John Brown the tribute of their admiration, or from his deeds the sanction of their approval?

That is the epinion of Charles O'Connor, the head of he New York Bar, the new-fledged orator of Democracy, and the counsel for Virginia in the Lemmon case I expect to live to hear that sentence quoted in 1872, under the very Dome of the Capitol, by some Senator anxious for a Presidential nomination! (Applause.) Do you doubt it? Why, it is not impossiole that Virginia herself, clothed and in her right mind, may yet beg of New York the dust of John Brown for some mausoleum at Richmond, as repent ant Florence, robed in sackcloth, begged of Ravenn the dust of that outlawed Dante, whom a century before she ordered to be burned alive. (Great cheering.) You think me a fanatic, perhaps? Well, have been thought so once or twice before. (Laughter.) May I tell you the reason of the faith that is in ne? It does not hang on President Lincoln or any other President. Certainly not while he is checkmated by both House and Senate. I think little of the direc influence of Governments. I think, with Guizot, that it is a gross delusion to believe in the sovereign power of political machinery.' To hear some mer talk of the Government, you would suppose that Congress was the law of gravitation, and kept the planets in their places. Mr. Webster spected at the Anti-Slavery

I never take up a paper full of Congress squabbles nations free speech punished with death in one half whose brother, coming to him from London, happen made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Human tion, and yet expecting progress, or over life, is like the present Shah of Persia, (not one of whose subjects in sater, he went on to paint the picture of sity thousand can read, and not one in a hundred battle goes against him, he will leave America, shake post-office, 'I'll have a post-office to-morrow.' (Loud for where liberty dwells, there is my country.

But Mr. Geward closes that speech in hope—hope bricks without straw; it is making bricks without slay.

Observe, I do not depreciate statesmanship. It regrounded on this, that the Republican party has arisen. 'It is a party of one idea; an idea that fills and expands all generous souls; the idea of equality—but only common talent to carry them on. It took the equality of all men before human tribunals, as they are all equal before the divine tribunal and laws.'

That is his rainbow of hope. It is a noble idea—
equality before the law—a mark which an old Greek
declared, two thousand years ago, distinguished
freedom from barbarism. Mark it, and let us ques—
tibn Mr. Lincoln about it.

Jo you believe, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, that the negro is your political and social equal, or bught to tent, the history of the times. We call for differ be? Not a bit of it.

Do you believe he should sit on juries? Never.

Do you think he should vote? Certainly not.

Should he be considered a citisen? I tell you frankly, no.

Do you think that when the Declaration of Independence says All men are created equal, it intends the political equality of blacks and whites? No, sir. If this idea that fills all generous minds be equal-Am street cosessed by old fogles, to Ann street under guidance of her native instincts. (Loud applause.) If this idea that fills all generous minds 'be equality. Appleton represents natither the merchants of Bostos self its grog-shope—though his friends bosst of having sarried him by their aid. They are both to soul for him.

But the Bell-Everett party cannot say with Francis II at Fayle, when he addressed the first lady by position in the State, i Madam, we have lost all but plause); and sould be fined to the surpress of Expected defast, led

and Earls of Gray,

By the side of the New England Primer, Lyman

the beam. The pulpit and the steamboat are of infi- | will | last forever, has no faith in reason, no faith Banks, at the head of the Illinois Rallway, (if he sary anohor to the windward h. (Laughter and ap ever gets there,) will be a more influential man than while Governor of this State, but I will say that the

harid mass of granite, hot, floating in thick carbonic at St. Paul, he snaps his fingers at discussion, and, soil gas for an atmosphere—poison—thick gas. Gradamid shouts of derisive laughter, cries out, 'Who's nally the granite and choke-damp, as miners call it, united and made limestone; then more choke-damp They exhibited at the Cristal Palace, in 1851, was absorbed, and sandstone came; more still, and Government hang a lurid, floating mass in the poissonous atmosphere of New York Observers and Heralds, Tract Societies, pro-slavery pulpits, Union meetings, Calhouns, Everetts, Websters and Hallstts; slave ing in Kansas; with the spirit of John Brown hover hunters, Curtises. The chemical process began. They ing over him, his name written on every hill-top, hear were partially absorbed. We had Whig parties, anti-Texas meetings, and Freezoil factions. The change went on, and finally we have a party that dares to say slavery is a sin-fn some places! The air begins to grow almost pure enough to breathe. (Applause.) Scientific men think that electricity did much to hasten the coming of limestone and coal, and the dis-appearance of poison gas. In our case, too, electricity through eighteen States of the Union, it is boun ter and applause]—fleshing through and through and all over the lazy heavens, quickened our change also, But the growth will be a great deal quicker in time world. [Prolonged applause.] to come. [Loud applause.] One great evil of politics, one that almost outweighs the help it indirectly and Garrison Abolition—not non-extension I. I know gives to education, -is the chains it puts on able men. Mr. Everett will deem, such words very indiscre-Those chains are much loosened now. Listen to Mr. [Laughter.] I knew an old lady to whom a friend Seward on the prairies! Notice how free and eloquent he has been since the Chicago Convention I standing in a corner twenty years, when one day her And this change is not due to age. You know, I am apt to say, among other impertment things, that you can always get the truth from an American statesman after he has turned seventy, or given up all hope of the Presidency. (Applause.) I should like a law that plause.] one-third of our able men should be ineligible to that office; then every third man would tell us the truth, night at full moon, you can hear the corn grow, so The last ten years of John Quincy Adams were the quick are nature's processes out there. Had you been frankest of his life. In them, he poured out before by Governor Seward that day, you might have heard the people the treason and the indignation which him grow. [Lond applicate.] Josiah Quincy, the veiterable, God bless him, has told and so the world moves. The aword, says Victor us more truth since he was eighty, than he ever did Hugo, is but a hideous fissh in the darkness. Right before. [Applause.] They tell us that until this is an eternal ray." Wait! Be patient! In ton; its iron centre warped the compass. Just with our statesmen before they reach seventy, their day. The same routine will go on. What fanatics survey of State is ever false. That great central magnet at Washington deranges all their instruments. and at the safe distance of half acentury, some countly.

Let me take the speeches of Mr. Soward as an il-

Let me take the specents of air, boward as an it. Exercit will embain in matchies panegytics, [Content of American statesmen. I take him, be- You see exactly what my hopes rest upon. Growth! The Republican party have undertaken a problem, in summer, watch round a horse's feet for the insects planse and a solitary him.]

In 1842. Lindley had finished the railway at Hami-

sworn to support violates the Divine lew ! Does he engineer. "To do that, I must blow up the Senate advise his hearers to obey it? Ob, no! He goes on House itself. They debated an hour, and then said, Extend a cordial welcome to the fugitive who lays . Mynherr Lindley, save us in your own way. In his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you one hour, the Senate House was in ruins, and the fire would your paternal gods. This is one of his methods ceased. Be quiet, Mr. Garrison, said 1830. Don't would your pavernat gogs. Into a one or als meanous ceased. Be quiet, Mr. Carrison, and 1000. Don't of an effective aggression on alevery. That sounds you see our six-penny Colonisation Society, and our well. No twaddle about son-extension. No wonder old-fashioned palls of church resolves, nicely copied Sensior Mason summoned such a bloody fanatio be and laid away in vestries? See how we'll put out Senator Mason summoned such a choody langue op-fore the Harper a Perry Committee!

Well, in the Senate, in 1850, he declares that "the "What shall we do now?" asked startled Whiggery. law of nature, written on the hearts and consciences of Keep the new States free-abolish slavery in the aw of nature, whiten on the nearts and consciences of 'Keep the new States tree-spotten statery in the freemen, repudiates the fugitive slave clause; 'that District—shut the door egainst Texas.' Too much,'

France, and trade fought the battle. Napoleon was struck down by no eloquence of the House of Commons, by no eword of Wellington. He was crushed and ground to powder in the steam angines of James Wait.

Cobdest and O'Connell, out of the House of Commons, were giants; in it, dwarfs. Sir Robert Peel, the cotton spinner, was as much a power as Sir Robert. Peel, the Cotton spinner, was as much a power as Sir Robert Peel, the Frime Minister. We went to stare at the Lord Chancellor, not for his seals and velvel bag, but because he was Harry Brongham of the Edisburgh Review. Rowland Hill and Adam Smith—Granville. Review. Rowland Hill and Adam Smith—Granville ston; this 'compact which no Christian State would sharpe and Pilgrim's Progress—the London Times ever make, and no Christian man could ever obsyand the Stock Exchange—outweigh a century of the only just and equal government that ever existand the Stock Exchange—outweigh a century of the only just and equal government that ever exist-Cannings and Palmerstons, Gladstones, Liverpools, ed I no other government ever could be so wise, just, free and equal ! And he affirms no time or chang could ever produce one more bei Beecher and Benjamin Franklin, the New York day, in New York; he said that whoever doubts that Tribuna and Herald, all our thirteen Presidents kick this Constitution (* this violation of the Divine Law nitely more moment than the Constitution. The justice, no faith in truth, no faith in virtue to If this South owes the existence of slavery to-day to the be so, then swickerloss of the Divine Law seem about cunning of a Connecticut Yankee, Eli Whitney; and as eternal as the Divine Law itself; and the Italian Fulton did more to perpetuate the Union than a sent who prayed Good Lord, good Devil, was a sensible set Chamber of Webstern. I will not say that We ers. I will not say that Mr. man, and was only laying a very prudent and nece plause.)

At Washington, in February, he thought John founders and Presidents of our railways are a much Brown 'gus misguided and desperate,' and 'justly more influential body than the Senate of the Union. hung.' He talks of 'social horrors' and 'disunion.' Btill, though I think little of political machinery, and from his face out in portentius length and sadmuch as an instrument, but as a milestone. It shows John Brown, he says, 'was the only one man [when how far we have got. Let me explain. (Laughter.) the Missouri Compromise was repealed] who hoped You know that geologists tell us that away back against the prevailing demorshization, and cheered there, before Moses, (laughter,) the earth hung a and spatained me [Mr. Seward] through it 1 And

Damascus blade, so flexible that it could be placed coal appeared. By this time, the air had parted with a sheath, coiled like a snake. Something like is seems all its poison, and was pure enough to breathe. Then Mr. Seward's conscience, only the blade bossted it. Mr. Seward's conscience, only the blade boasted it came man! Just such has been our progress. Our could bend Seward, after coiling in and out, insists on our believing he never bent a whit !

But hear him now, since the nomination at Chicago See the lion toss his free limbs on the prairie! Standthe old Governor proclaim, All men shall have the ballot or none; all men shall have the bullet or none." Crossing into Missouri, he says, the principle that every man should own the soil he tills, and the head and hands he works with, 'is going through; it is bound to go through ; when a bystander said, 1 Not by which I mean the Garrison party [loud laugh- go through the other fifteen. It is bound to go through all of the thirty-three States of the Union, for the simple reason that it is going through the

That smacks of good old-fashioned John Brown had given a nice silk umbrells. She had kept is grandson seized it to go out. 'You're not going to take that out in the wet!' she exclaimed. 'Never while I live!' This is just like Mr. Evereit's free speech, always laid up in cotton ! [Laughter and sp-

plause.) Lagree with the doctors' rule - medicamenta the solution of which will force them on to our posiplause.) Lagres with the operors rule mountained the solution of which will love about on the party of the solution of which will love and the solution of which will be solution and Liberty, which drugs.) But he is a fair test a real live statesman; he stole and polsoned from Webster's Liberty and not one of those petty politicians who hang on Agita-not one of those petty politicians who hang on Agita-tion for what they can pick up, as I have seen birds, first —a long panse—then Union afterwards. [Ap-

In 1848, at Oleveland, Mr. Seward said. We of burg, and was to open it, when the great fire broke New York are guilty of slavery still by withholding out. The self-satisfied citizens called the Knylishman the right of suffrage from the race we have emancipa- to see how well their six-penny squirts and old palls ted. You of Ohio are guilty in the same way by a could put out the fire. But it raged on, till one system of black laws still more aristocratic and odious. Quarter of the city was in ruink . Mynheir Lindley, It is written in the Constitution of the Uni- what shall we do?" cried the frightened Senstors of ted States, in violation of the Divine lew, that we shall Hamburg. 'Let me blow up a couple of streets,' surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our be answered. 'Never, never, never, Another day of flames. 'Mynherr Lindley, blow up the atreets.' Mark the confession! the Constitution he stands and welcome, only save us.' ! Too late, replied the

we cannot be either true Christians or true freemen, said Whiggery; we are busy now making Webster if we impose on another a chain that we defy all President, and proving that Mr. Everett never had human power to fasten on ourselves; and he thinks an anti-slavery idea. But the flames roll on. Rehuman power to fasten on ourselves; and he thinks it wrong to hold men in bondags, at any time, and nuder any circumstances. But yet, at the same No, no; nothing but to blow up a street or two. No, no; nothing but to blow up the Senate House time, having counselled Ohio to resist the slave clause, will do; and soon frightened Hamburg will cryand denounced it as to compact no Christian nation Mynherr Garrison, Mynherr Garrison, save us on

will do; and soon frightened Hamburg will oryand denounced it as a soonpact no Christian nation
would ever make, he goes on to pledge himself to
use only "constitutional and peaceful means" to
use only "constitutional and peaceful means" to
gir alavery, all about the paternal gods to the conteary notwithstanding! You seed not summon him
Mr. Mason! He work do say herm! In 1860, just
after Hurper's Perry, he tells the South, that if their
sovereignty is assalled, within or without, no matter
on what pretext, or who the foe, he will defend it as
he would his own! You see, peaceful measures
uponed alerety: game and bayoness for 1!

Do these words mean that? Oh, no! (Go with
me to Madison, in September, and stand before that
beautiful capital between the three lakes, and you
will hear these same lips saying:

'It has been by a sample rule of interpretation!
have studied the Constitution of my country. That
type has been simply this: That by me wood, no set,
as combination into which! I might enter, should any
one human teeing of all the generations to which
belong, much less any class of bullann betrage of any
nation, race, or kindred, he oppressed and kept down
in the lesis degree in their afforts to rise to a higher
statu of therty said happiness. A mild all the gloose,
of the timer, smild all the cassys and discussions to canyasses—the saturalis of American life—when shows like Seward are unchalined from the Senate House, at of old in Rome, and let loose on the prairies, to fling all manner of insult on their masters.

a may veil it all hereafter in dignified raphantical at the pratrice give back an hundred fold for it seed dropped there. (Applause.) Then the plant of John Brown makes Virginia quick to calculate the and loss of slavery. Beside this hones are profit and ibas of slavery. Beside this, hon-few, but the salt of the times, and school-he its, and now and then a stray Prince, who had ang down South, declines to venture an then a Hero lent ma by Heaven, we may come at he power without justice; we may grow to be a god Christians as Clotro, and hold that buseness tank be expedient; we may be as good Protestate ; equeville, and declare that whoever love he

dom for any thing but freedom's self, is made to be It is indeed cheering to notice the general tone of speaking in this canvass;—the much nobler too of speaking in this canvass;—the much nobler too of Mr. Seward, for instance, in speaking of the Una on the prairies, then it used to be, I realest on the presure he drew in 1850 of the value of the Union, and every line was dollars! Amplituded territory, increase of population, fields, working ships, mines, the plow, loom, anvil, canels, miles, steamboate, and the "navy"—all earthborn, New he cries. Whoever says trade is the cement of the Union, libels the idea of American civilization. The is good! [Applanee.]

The saddest thing in the Union m year was the constant presence, in all of them, of the elink of coin—the whire of spindles—the dat of trade. You would have imagined it was an image. tion of pedlers against honest men. [Laughter.] Mr. Byerett at Fancuil Hall, when he sought for the value of the Union, could only bewail the loss of on commercial intercourse, the certainty of hostle teriffs, and danger to the navy ! And this is he rally all the merits of the Union that he catalogue! No; I do him injustice. He does ask, in trepidates in case of disunion, Where, O where, will be the flag of the United States?' Well, I think the Hatorical Society had better take it for their Museu. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. O'Connor, too, who gave the key-note to the New York meeting. The only argument he has for the Union is his assurance that if we dissolve, there'll be no more * marble store fronts' on Broadway, sai no brown stone palaces in the Fifth Avenuel Bellen me, this is literally all he named, except one which Mr. Everett mint have been under the influence of an anodyne to have forgotten, but which, perhaps to is better, on the whole, for Mr. O'Connor, being as Irishman, to recollect—it is this: In case of dissolv. ing, we shall no longer own the grave of Wahing. ton, which, Mr. Everett having paid for, the New York peddling erator finds it hard to lose! And to it strikes me ! But I must confess, those pictures of the mere in-

dustrial value of the Union made me profoundly ad. I look, as beneath the skilful penell trait after that leaps to glowing life, and sak at last, Is this all? Where are the nobler elements of national purpose and life? Is this the whole fruit of ages of toil, agrifice and thought—those cunning fingers, the orn. flowing, lap; labor vocal on every hillside, and tenmerce whitening every sea-all the dower of ea haughty, overbearing race? The real of the Purtan, the faith of the Quaker, a century of Colorist health, and then this large civilization, does it read only in a workshop-fops melted in baths and perfumes, and men grim with toil? Raze out, then the Bagle from our banner, and paint instead Niegus used as a cotton mill!

O no! not such the picture my glad heart see when I look forward. Once plant deep in the mtion's heart the love of right, let there grow out of it the firm purpose of duty, and then from the higher plane of Christian manhood we can put aside on the right hand and the left these narrow, children and mercenary considerations.

Leave to the soft Campanian His baths and his perfumes;
Leave to the sordid race of Tyre
Their dyeing vats and looms;
Leave to the sons of Carthage The rudder and the oar; Leave to the Greek his marble nymphs, And scrolls of wordy lore;

but for us, the children of a purer civilimies, the neers of a Christian future, it is for us to found a Capitol whose corner-stone is Justice, and whose tostone is Liberty; within the sacred precincts of whose Holy of Holles dwelleth One who is no respecte of earth to serve him. Crowding to the shelter of its stitely arches, I see old and young, learned and ignorat, rich and poor, native and foreign, Pagan, Christiss and Jew, black and white, in one glad, harmen ous, triumphant procession !

Blest and thrice blest the Roman Who sees Rome's brightest day; Who sees that long victorious pomp Wind down the sacred way, And through the bellowing Forum, And 'round the suppliant's Grove, Up to the exertanting gates Of Capitolian Jure ! [Great applaum.]

SPEECH OF JOHN A. ANDREW, ESQ.

Mr. Andrew, being repeatedly called for, said :-PRIEMOS AND PELLOW-CITIZENS-Three years up. at the automoral election of 1857, the Constitutions party of Liberty—the Republicans of Massachusett-inaugurated Republicanism in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in the person of Naraaun P. BANKS assumed the reins of The humble citizen whom your animated them have forced to the front of the platform so unwillingly to forced to the front of the platform so unwillingly tonight, will not be the first in the line of the Messchusette Republican succession; he will only be the
second in a dynasty of Massachusetts Cormon
which I trust; will be as immorral as the Common
wealth (applause); and the will be only too happy if
the shall at length leave the chair of State, having
performed his public duties with a fidelity, a bril
iliancy, and a success equal to his immediate prefecessor. [Applausa.] But in the actumnal election of
1860, the Constitutional party of liberty in America
has elected as President; in the permy of APLESIA. 1860, the Constitutional party of liberty in America has elected a President, in the person of ARRIGAN LINOUM, [loud applause,] who will, on his assum-tion of the reins of Pederal power, inaggarite a new series of Republican Presidents interrop-ed by a series of Presidents who have occupied the ed by a series of Presidents who have occupied the Capitol during: the last twenty or thirty year, to whose same I will apply no adjective, to whose sidministrations I will add no epithet. His administration, Lidoubt not, will be successful, pairwick, billiant, faithful and true; and I doubt not, friends and fellow-citizens, that he will see to it that the Repablic shall receive no detriment, during the years of his rule, and that the people of all the States will stand by him. [Applause.]

The American Union of States, which significantly the wisdom of peace against the folly of war, will list, I believe, as long as the continent shall endure. The confederation itself will one day extend from the

confederation itself will one day extend from the confederation itself will one day extend from the torrid to the frigid zone, and be bounded only by the everlasting ice and the impenetrable heat on the next and the south, and be laved on either aids by the waves of the ocean, [Applause.] It will be stronger than the rage of man, stronger than alaver, for all it will guarantee hereafter, as it now does, 'a form a republican government.' to all the States of the confederacy, By that guarantee of a republican form of government and democratic institutions to all the States of the Confederacy, it enables the people at last, in every State, to abeliah every injustice; for injustice, in every form, which, in all society, is the importany exception, and not the eternal law, the property before the rising might of truth, and the growing intelligence of the people, in every State. disappear before the rising might of truth, am growing intelligence of the people, in every State That, sirs, is my prophecy; and, in the language of one of your own Boston poets, when I contemples the happy future,—as I dream that it will be, and if trust in God that it will be hereafter realised,—I see

Like some tall tree, erect its lofty form,
Green in the sun, and blossom in the storm?
Long in its shade may children's children come,
And swelcome barnh's poor wanderres to a house;
Long may if live, and every blast defy.
Till time's last whirlwind sweeps the vanised sky.
[Prolonged applause.]