shreted, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inof here times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, or last Anti-Slavery Soos se authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-(temmittee, but are not responsible for any of the to of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-OCURCY, EDUCED JACKSON, and WENDELL



the and on agreement with a

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

rts of slavery. We are the Jallers and con section is ariding other States in Dennes, P. Control of the States of t of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that to our only constitute the

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

70L. XXX. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1555.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE DUTY OF NORTHERN CHURCHES. Ms. EDITOR. - Will you be so kind, if you can find and space, as to answer the following questions s rout editorial columns? Ought Northern churches to withhold fellow-

ap from churches that practice and uphold the sin Ought Northern churches to give to their memon the go to the South, letters of recommendation

churches involved in the sin of slaveholding? ill schurch has adopted, as a rule of action, reso not to commune with elaveholding churches, per to give letters of recommendation to such churches, of ore of its members joins a slaveholding church ethout asking for a letter, or in any way bee free from his connection with the church to which he tesaged, what action should this church take in

it a member of such a church asks a letter, and, false to receive it, joins a slaveholding church, INQUIRER.

The difficulty of answering such questions as the consists, to our apprehension, almost wholly is the ambiguity of language. If all really Christian people could understand each others' hearts, enthout any perversion of their real feelings by the speciation of the language in which discussion on y, subject must needs be carried on, we cannot of thinking that they would be found to be essenally agreed. But, to answer the questions as well

t is impossible to answer yes or no to the first correction that practice and uphold the sit of slavelar south, and maves as church property, or see take any church action about slavery at all. ishedual members of ween may be slaveholders, ed may 'uphold' the practice; but still, the moreh as a budy, may been seken no action that sould be said rightly to approved 'it; unless it be bel, that in the mere sact of admitting a member to is a slaveholder, or continuing the membership s are who should become a slaveholder, the church spholds' that system. To this it might be rebod, that no church can fairly be held to ' uphold' rance, because some of its members are avaricious; uphold 'worldliness, because some of its sembers being worldly, still retain a 'good and regular standing within its ranks. The church on sh is always composed of unworthy members, but it cannot rightly be said that therefore every carch on earth 'upholds' unworthiness in its pentership So, also, there is a technical and legal holding of slaves, that we do not believe is, in the sight of God, a guilty slaveholding; and, there-fee, if a church did favor that, we should not hold it guilty before God therefor. But if there be any arch, or many churches, that, by church action or in any manner, fairly involving the co-operaton of their membership—do 'uphold' the system of American slavery, as a system intended to rob the black man of his body, and his soul, and his hmily, and all that is his, for the pecuniary emoloment of the white man, we should say, that it caurches- Northern or otherwise-who believe

Not to such a church. The same as should be taken if he had (nominally) 'joined' any other church in violation of he corenant vows. As every member of a church must remain a member of it, until his membership s terminated by death, or by some church action of release, and as no man can be a member of two churches at once, it necessarily follows that any atempted or apparent 'joining' of another church, set, and amounts to nothing except an insult to the church to which he really does belong. Of course, the church to which he does belong are called appa to deal with him for his offence, but not as if were a member of any other church, for this he

in the Golden Role, 'ought to withhold tellowship

cannot be, until first released from them.

4 Follow the directions of the 18th of Matther .- Ed. Congregationalist.

### From The Methodist. THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The slavery discussion, one of the most important ar presented in this country, is in the same predisament as the temperance reform-overdone. has, for some time, been tending surely to this resalt by its mismanagement. The Garcison party custs, but is nine-tenths dead. The people, by their instinctive good sense, have condemned it to death. Its leaders, eloquent and energetic, can no logger get up their ' hundred conventions ' a season. Their paper in Boston is sustained by the charity of a few individual rich men. Their eloquence is heard as a recreation, if at all, and is fast losing its

popular interest.

The political anti-slavery party is hostile to this that should old ultra party. It may be predicted that should the former come into power, at the next election, it will give us one of the most conservative administrations we have had for many years. Its professhins and its necessities show this result. Should any other party triumph, we believe about the tains result will follow. Its success, in power, de-pends upon its policy on this question, for it is ob-tions that the people have resolved that it shall beput at rest. It will spontaneously go into abey-ance. Whatever political doctrines practically prerail, the rights of the Southern States and the provisions of the Constitution will be cautiously

And this result we affirm to be most beneficent. It is one of the many providential proofs that our country has yet a grand mission before it, and shall not be confounded. It will be especially salutary for the question of elavery itself. What we now had ned is, to bring the hearts of North and South together again, that they may beat in sympathy. This is the only way to secure real influence on the subject. It will take time to bring about such an improvement, but changes move rapidly in this age, and that good time will come.

Men locally troubled, in Church or State, by his controversy, should learn an encouraging lesson from these indications. They need patience, chiefly; violent retaliatory measures are supremely unwise for them. Time will bring them sure guidance and relief. Men of good sense and good temper, on both sides will not some and good temper. per, on both sides, will yet see eys to eye, and he recognized by the people as the legitimate public guides on the question. We doubt not that, by the end of the next presidential administration, this prediction will be found to be a national and in co-classical of the country of the count missical fact among us."

SLIVERY DIVINELY INSTITUTED. If anything has ever been proved and demonstrated again and again, it is the Livrulaness of SLAVERY, whether judged by the Divine Word of Holy Scripture, or tested by the conclusions of human reason.—Scathers Presbyteries Region.

## SELECTIONS.

MEANS OF RESTORING PROSPERITY IN JAMAICA. No. III.

To the Editors of the Leeds Mercury :

GENTLEMEN, - In my two former letters, which you did me the honor to insert in your valuable ournal. I almost entirely confined myself to the statement of a few facts relating to the island of Jamaica. Lifeel great diffidence in leaving the do-main of simple observation to enter on that of opinion; and in expressing my views on the future prosmore complete and accurate knowledge of all the which surround the question might ma-

terially modify some of them. .
Several of the leading minds who have lately given their attention to this subject have come to the conclusion that nothing is required to bring back prosperity to the ruined estates of Jimaica, but an quate supply of regular labor.

I am very far from denying that 50,000 coolies would greatly increase the production of sugar, though I have very great doubts whether a much smaller number would have a proportionate result. Under the present 'regime,' unless you can over-stock the labor market, I believe the effect of a partial immigration scheme would be very unsucce Mr. Stephen Cave, in the able paper which he read before the National Association at Bradford, dwelt upon the effect which the example of industrious coolies would produce on the negroes; but I think that effect was over estimated. They might find a bester example in some of their own race on several the still flourishing estates. But granting that would greatly tend to the prosperity of the colo ny or rather would in no small degree assist the prietors of the soil, we must examine the mode

which such a desirable result is to be obtained. Immigration from India and China on such a scale se in any way to meet the wants of the colony would be very costly, and two questions immediately arise —How is this expense to be met? and who is to be thereby benefitted? The proprietors of Jamaica are both unwilling and unable to furnish the means for a large immigration. Some of the best informed amongst them very much doubt whether the colony. would be permanently benefitted. No doubt much more sugar would be grown, but it is doubted whether the profits would, in the course of years, more than cover the annual drain on the resources of the country by this continual importation and expertation of laborers.

If the expense is to be borne by the community at large, it must be shown that the main body of the tax-payers will receive a corresponding advantage. I fear, whatever may be the truth, you will never persuade a laboring population to believe that they will be gainers by the introduction of a competing

If the planters are willing to bear the whole expense of the immigrants, both from and to India or China, the colony can have no cause to camplain, and no difficulties ought to be placed in their way. But another grave questions arises :-- What power then only under favoring circumstances. But I should trespass too long on your space, if I were to enter on the delicate question as to the amount of coercion that it is wise and lawful to place in the

hands of an employer of labor.

I candidly confess, that whilst I should rejoice to see the deserted valleys of Jamaica once more waving with canes, I have not the slightest hope of seeing this accomplished by the plan of immigration that has been proposed; and if the only hope for the slaves in America rests on the regeneration of the West Indies through coolie labor, I fear that their bondage must be perpetual. Can nothing, then, be done for Jamaica

I may be mistaken, but I firmly believe that the matter rests entirely in the hands of individual owners and cultivators of the soil.

tion can do exceedingly little to remedy the evil. perhaps something may be done towards preventing the terrible tide of slave immigration that still flows freely into Cuba. I fear there is now but little doubt that at least a very appreciable portion of the ent condition.

I feel that it is almost presumption in one who. though bonestly and diligently, yet so hastily, has studied the subject, to venture to propose any mode by which the fallen fortunes of the colony may be

restored.

The following suggestions are chiefly gathered from conversations with several managers of estates and owners of property in the island. Each one alone, no doubt, would effect but little, but all combined would, I think, change the aspect of many

parts of the country.

I would first suggest that managers of estates should co-operate with missionaries, or the zealous clergy, instead of thwarting them in their arduous

Notwithstanding Mr. Trollope's remarks, I venture to say that the negro can and does become as intelligent a Christian as an Englishman with similar advantages; and I would even advance farther and assert that, when well instructed, he is more easily led by religious motives than others. I received the most remarkable testimony from two gen emen, both long residents in the West Indies, and both actively employed during the trying season which followed emancipation, that they were bound to admit, that but for the missionaries, in the first joy of freedom, the people would have entirely left work, and have generally fallen into the most terri- Frizow-Crriston, A long ble degradation, and that labor for the fields would mine in fulfilled; at last a long and that labor for the fields would mine in fulfilled; at last a long and that labor for the fields would mine in fulfilled; at last a long and that labor for the fields would mine in fulfilled; at last a long and the long and the labor for the fields would mine in fulfilled; at last a long and the long and

health of the people, by encouraging marriage, secur-ing medical advice, and improving the dwellings, a very large increase to the population might be con-fidently looked for in the course of a very low years.

Regular wages, and above all, kind and judicious treatment, would, I think, very generally secure a regular supply of labor, and in conjunction with the ordinary skilful management of the sugar coltivation and manufacture, furnish ample returns to the owner of the soil. In some parts of the island Governor Hinks's proposal might be adopted with success, but I do not think it could be, to any very large extent, applied to a scattered population. There is one system of immigration, which, if it could be carried out, would materially benefit proprietors in those localities where there is a real and irremediable scarcity of native labor, and where at the same time a rich soil, a perfect climate, suitable to the growth of either sugar or cotton, would amply repay the cultivator, or if he could secure (what ecessors have driven away) an industrious population.

The system of coolie immigration, as so succe fully carried on in the Mauritius from its proximity to India, is too costly for Jamaica; but if coolies, Chinese, or free negroes, from the Southern States of America, could be induced (not to come to the isfund for a few years, but)' to cettle with their wives and children in villages built for them in convenient and children in villages out to the planters save the situations, not only would the planters save the heavy expenses of the return voyage, (at the same time losing his best hands,) but the natural increase of such families would greatly tend to keep him support the same time to be such families would greatly tend to keep him support to the same time. plied with a permanent and well-trained body of

I have not taken into consideration the many other productions of the island, since I regard sugar most important. No investigation, however, into the future prospects of the colony would be complete without mentioning that many other staples may be produced, especially cotton, which may hope will before long considerably advance the prosperity of this most beautiful but unfortunate endency of the British Crown.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently, ERNEST NOEL. December 17th, 1859.

MR. NOEL'S REPLY TO AN APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO PRINT HIS LETTERS

WARLEY HOUSE, March 12th, 1860.

As you inform me that it is the intention of the Ladies' Negro's Friend Society to republish three letters, which a short time ago I addressed to the Editors of the Leeds Mercury, perhaps you will kindly ask the committee to print also the few following remarks, which will supply an omission I regret having made in my former letters; and to explain some charges made against me by the Press of Jamaica, of having wildly withheld facts I was acquainted with, and having been imposed upon by interested parties in the island. I am charged with having omitted to mention the dreadful ravages of the small pox and cholera, and the diminution of labor arising from this cause. As no census has been made in the island since the terrible visitation of the cholers, when it is computed nearly 50,000 were carried off, it is impossible to say how far the how long? A man of great experience in the island of number of laborers has been permanently diminished; but it is certainly only fair to mention a fact, gave it me as his opinion, on a careful study of the (which I much regret having previously omitted,) question, that unless the labor of the immigrant was that on a few estates they have been much injured at least guaranteed for six years, it would not repay through this cause; one estate particularly, in St. the proprietor the expense of the two voyages, and Johns having never been able since that time to ob-Johns, having never been able since that tin tain a full complement of labor. But I think I am not wrong in stating that this is an exceptional case, and that the great numbers who fell victims to that visitation were chiefly composed of persons who were not previously working in the cane fields.

With this solitary exception, I have not seen a single new cause mentioned, nor a single fact which I affirmed, either contradicted or disproved. And I very carefully guarded myself in stating any cause of the present ruin, that we must not suppose that any one cause would be found generally to hold

throughout the island.

It has also been objected that I have raked up disputes that occurred more than twenty years ago, and that these can have no bearing on the present state of the question. This is certainly a new standwhere and cultivators of the soil.

I believe, with perhaps but one exception, legislation can do exceedingly little to remedy the evil.

To return to protective duties is impossible, but methods of studying history, when in searching into the causes of the progress or decline of any nation, the events of the preceding centuries even, are considered to have a most important relation to its pres-

I also wish to be understood in no way to desire importation of slaves, and of free Chinese, whose to give any monopoly of labor to idle negroes, but condition is even more deplorable. introduction of a competing race: as it would be manifestly ludicrous to tax the working population of Yorkshire for an immigration scheme, because some of the mills are now greatly in want of additional hands.

The strangest charge I have seen brought in an swer to the conclusions I have arrived at, is, that I suppressed the fact, 'that thousands of the native peasantry have been rendered unfit by old age and bodily infirmities to toil in the estates of the Proprietary body." Such charges need no reply. Id. England we have always been acquainted with the fact that men grow old, and become disabled for active employment. If I have made any unfounded no assertions, I shall most willingly confess my error. But I believe that whatever may be the worth of my conclusions, not one statement in my first two letters can be shown to be either untrue or exaggerated.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

### enter the extract ERNEST NOEL. SPEECH OF WM. H. SEWARD TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

DELIVERED AT LAWRENCE, ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 27. FELLOW-Crypkens, - A long-cherished desire of

ble degradation, and that labor for the fields would have been impossible to have been obtained.

This degradation has taken place in some parts, and labor is very scarce, though a considerable population is within a short distance of the cane field.

Education should be more regarded as an economical arrangement. The school and half-timers rice sent by the slave States battered down the hotel, should be a regular supplement to the mill. I gath-2. Education should be more regarded as an economical arrangement. The school and half-times are continued from the political promised arrangement. The school and half-times the property of the school and the carry from below to the United States between the school and the property of the school and the property of the school and the property of the school and the school and

the banks of the Kansas River, where Lecompton long as to excite apprehensions of a funder.

Sits a lovely widow, (cheers and laughter,) desulate

There executive apprehensions of a funder.

There exists a property of the executive and the prairies, and my constant and their desolation showing how easy, after all, is crops, but also from the character of the people its downfall. I would have seen more of Kansas, that there will be no famine in Kansas, if I had not been interrupted and impeded in my

I have renewed the memories of the contest waged through and sustain you during the winter, and upon this soil, while I revolt at the implements with still come out in the spring with milch cows and which that contest was waged by the aggressors un-working oxen. And we who are here—coming from der the plea of Popular Sovereignty, which left the States whence emigration flows, and from the Atpeople perfectly free to do just as they pleased, sub- lantic States, where emigration is received and sent ject to the Constitution of the United States, which onward—will do our share to direct emigrants to they were left perfectly free to interpret as they Kansas, assuring them from our own observation pleased, while the authorities at Washington have that it is a climate as salnbrious as any in the world, never been able to interpret it to their own satisfac- and a soil as rich as any the sun ever shone upon.

This is a smiling and fair domain, and we think,

eabin, and church after church, and school-house fter school-house, where but six years ago was the States would be the plains of Kansas. intelligent, and the bravest and most virtuous peothe banner of Human Freedom when it is trailed in all north of 36 deg. 30 min., and west of the

People of Kansas! you are at once the youngest, fon are the poorest and the least favored with po-Missiphusetts and New York, though they are so marely because they are the freest, the wisest, and the most liberty-loving States of the Union. Lapmerely because they are the freest, the wisest, and the most liberty-loving States of the Union. I apprehend that you scarcely understand, yourselves, what I was going to say, the importance of the position which you hold in Why was not Slavery settled by all these final this Republic. You will perhaps be surprised when settlements? For no other reason than because the I tell you that the secret of all the interest I have conflict was irrepressible. But you determined, in felt in you has been merely this: that you occupy a your struggle for Kansas, that she should be forever pivotal position in the Republic of the United free—and that settles the question. States, with regard to Slavery and Freedom. There is no contest, no difference on this subject, along the line of the North-Eistern States, for they are all in Mr. Sawaro—My friend tells me it is not settled. dom or Slavery in all the rest of the United States —that is, all the United States reaching from the Missouri to the Pacific. If Freedom was to triumph, there was no paint where she could expect to meet the enemy, except on the very place she has met ithere: And if you had been falso, Slavery would have swept along through the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and the whole of the country, including the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean. and with a compromise. You opened a new campaign here, and crowned it with a complete victory.

California was imperfectly secured to Freedom, eforth, the battle is ended; henceforth, the migrant from the Eastern States, from Germany, Ireland, the free laborer, in short, from every land on earth, when he reaches the Missouri River, can safely pursue his onward path, and, under the banner of Freedom, reach the foot of the Rocky Mountains; and there the hosts of freemen from the restern coast will unite, and join him under the same banner. And everywhere, except on the Mis-souri, is a land of Freedom. Missouri stands an island of Slavery in the midst of a broad ocean of Liberty. You occupy not only the pivotal position, but it was your fortune to attempt this great enterprise in behalf of Freedom at a critical period for mankind. Slavery was then just two hundred years old in the United States. In the year 1776, our fathers gave battle to Slavery: they declared war against it, and pledged their lives and sacred honor in the service against it. Practically, it was to be destroyed peaceably, under the Constitution of the United Those good men believed it would reach its end long before this period; but the people became demoralized. The war went back, back, nack, until 1854, when all guaranties of Freedom, in every part

is manfully forward, defied all force, and yet counteracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In three years they not only secured Freedom in Kansas, but in all the territory of the United States.

Freedom made Kansas as free as Massachusetts, and made the Federal Government, on and after the 4th of March next, the patron of Freedom—as it was at the beginning. You have made Freedom as it was at the beginning. You have made Freedom in the United States, or go round Missouri to Kansas at the beginning. You have made Freedom is and New Maxico: but it broke their barriers, and passed through the heart of the Slave Power. There were, long ago, good and brave men who foreign the patron of Freedom—as it was beginning. You have made Freedom in the United States, or go round Missouri to Kansas at the beginning. You have made Freedom is and Freedom Missouri to Kansas and New Maxico: but it broke their barriers, and passed through the heart of the Slave Power.

There were, long ago, good and brave men who foreign the Freedom in the Science of the United States, that the Slave Power in Missouri would nove a mockety; that this land was for Liberty, and that the Slave Power would repeat in eackeloth and ashes. But there good men were oversuled. Missouri and Arizonas and in the Slave Power would repeat in eackeloth and ashes. But there good men were oversuled. Missouri and Arizonas and in the Slave Power would repeat in eackeloth and ashes. But there good men were oversuled. Missouri and Arizonas and in the Slave Power would repeat in eackeloth and ashes. But there good men were oversuled. Missouri and Arizonas and it was because the alevenders had accepted in the secure of its was because the alevenders had a construction.

there is wealth and credit enough in Kansus to carry if I had not been interrupted and impeded in my course hither by the hospitality and kindness of the people, which I could not turn aside.

I have been excessively retentive at Leavenworth and Topeka, refusing to open my lips, unless my jaws were pried open, because I do not like to do things by piece-meal. I desire to speak openly to you, in the broad day-light, in the hearing of the women as well as men of Kinsas; and here, where I have renewed the momories of the contest waged through it is a fearful sacrifice—to carry you I have renewed the momories of the contest waged. When I look at field after field, and cabin after of all others that we should seek in the United

unbroken land of savages, I am prepared here—not expecting to escape being heard on the Paolic as this day, do they not illustrate the subject of the well as the Atlantic coast—I am prepared to declare, and do declare you people of Kansas the most Did not our forefathers, in 1787, settle this whole subject, and, by an ordinance, put at rest forever the question of Freedom and Slavery in the United plo of the United States, or of the whole earth. the question of Freedom and Slavery in the United (Applause.) That is the most intelligent, and States? Certainly they did. Did we not, in 1820, bravest, and most virtuous people which can take settle this conflict forever? Did we not declare that the dast by the Government of its choice, and can souri River, should be given up to Freedom? Cerand will life it aloft, and protect it, and bear it to tainly we did. Was it not settled finally a third success and honor—and that without bloodshed and time, in 1850, when Kansas and Nebraska were still violence. not settled a fourth time in 1854, when it was orthe newest people—the newest State, as well as the dained that the people of Kansas were iree to choose youngest of all the thirty-four American States. Freedom or Slavery for themselves, subject to the Freedom or Slavery for themselves, subject to the Constitution of the United States? Was it not litical power, for you are nearly disfranchised; settled for the fifth time, when the Lecompton Con-and yet you are the most inflexible and the most constant. The two richest States in the Union are the United States and the Supreme Court—and this

vet: but it is settled in Kansas and for Kan Slavery. But there is an eternal strife between Freedom and Slavery, for the establishment of Freedom and Slavery and and Slave in the deliverance of Kansas, and that henceforth Freedom is triumphant in all the Territories of the

United States.

And yet, while this is clear to these intelligent practical and sensible men who have gone through the problem, what a contrast is shown here to what is occurring in other parts of the United States where they suppose, because they are older, they are so much wiser; where they believe me still as false a prophet as Mohammed! In Pennsylvania they have not yet made up their minds that there is any condict at all. In the Southern States they are actually organizing a militia against the freemen who are establishing Freedom in Kansas and New Mexico, as if the settlers in Kansas were no wiser than they are, and knew no better way to propa-gate Freedom than by the sword. When freemen want to make a Territory free, they give it ballot-boxes, and school-houses, and churches; and Sla-very will never triumph where these are first es-

But to go a little deeper into the subject. In 1787, there were wise men administering the Government of the United States; and if you look into their sayings, you will see they had all found out that the Republic was to be the home of an everincreasing people, so free, so proud, so wise, so vig-orous, that they could not be confined in the old thirteen States; they saw this was to be the home of free men, of free labor, and not slave labor. So, they set apart all the territory within their reachand for free emigration. Now, contrast that which was thought wise in 1787 with what actually happened in 1850! In 1820, it was found that the population of the United States had reached the Mississippi. Then what was necessary was to of the United States, were abandoned, and Kausas, that had for forty years been perfectly free from the footsteps of the slave, was pronounced by the highest power of the Government as much a Slave State as South Carolina. The flag of the United States was made the harbinger, not of Freedom, but of Huntan Bondore. Human Bondage.

It was at this crimis that the people of Kansas appeared on the stage, reviled, despised and hated, and lifted the banner of Liberty on high, and bore it manfully forward, defied all force, and yet countracted peaceably all the efforts made to subdue them. In three wast they not only sourced free. Could anything have been more than for the Government of 1850 to have given free dom to these Territories? But Congress did not do it. They had previously given Missouri to Slavery, and said Freedom might take the rest; but now they wished to block up free labor by the barrier of Slave Missouri. Could anything have been more

free havens 'where I would be.' I am not sorry ness. Henceforth, take no further thought about that my visit has occurred at this particular time, ind. I will not affect to doubt that my poor name given up to Slavery. \$3,500,000 was a large sum, so sad in its influence, when nature, that sends its find a place in the history of California and rains upon the unjust as well as the just, has Kansas. All the ambition I have ever cherished is, then or ever, proposed to confiscate it. They were to be left free to sell their slaves; they soil of Kansas. It is well to see one's friendy in darkness and sadness, as well as in the hour of joy.

I have beheld the scenes of your former conflicts. I have also looked upon that beautiful eminence on the hours of the Kansas River, where Lecomoton' long as to excite apprehensions of a fumine. 500,000 was never in jeopardy. Now, fellow-citizens, even if it had been confisc

ted, how small a sacrifice of property it was, weighted against the incalculable blessings of Freedom over the American continent! Look now at the advantages resulting from their success, and see how un availing are the contrivances of politicians, and even of nations, to counteract and control the great mov-ing principle of the age. Who would have thought that, by making Missouri a Slave State in 1820. forty years afterward, when the canals of New York and Pennsylvania were burdened with commerce, when steamers floated on all our lakes and rivers, when teachers and preachers were abroad through the land, they could make a Slave State of Kansas They tried it, and what have they got? They have got Slavery in Missouri and Arkansas; Freedom, in Kunsas, and practically in Texas, in Utah and California. This is what comes from attempting to bind up the decrees of Providence in flaxen bands by human skill. (Applause.) Why did their attempt fail? It failed because society has its rights and its necessities. It was just as necessary that men should move out of Massachusetts and New York and the Western States, and Missouri even, into the Territories, as it was necessary that Kaness and other Territories should receive when they have come. It was just as necessary that the exile of Europe should have an asylum where he would be perfectly free to have no slaves. This movement of the age is quickened by the agency of invention; all the operations of trade, the arts and manufactures, are accelerated by mechanical skill. Who thinks now of drawing himself to town with a pair of mules? The steam engine carries him there with less cost than he could walk, or go on wheels driven by animal power. All the implements with which work and husbandry are done, are the product of mechanical skill. Every farmer sees that by the improvements made in the implements for litivating the soil, every year he is able to dispense with the services of one more laborer, who be

imself an independent farmer. Europe has been in a state of commotion for more than sixty years, and still is. Ireland was bound to seek relief; Germany was over-populated, and must have an outlet for her energy and labor. What madness and folly, then, that the statemen of 1820 should open this country to Slavery, and instead of securing it to Freedom, teeming with wealth and abundant cultivation, abandon it to negroes at \$1,500 a head! (Laughter.) It is because of my speaking so plainly of these things that some believe ne not a very conservative man.

I think that you are wiser than your fathers,

wherever you may have come from. I had a father who was a very wise man, but I think I should be unworthy of him had I not endeavored to improve my better opportunities to have become a wiser man than he. It would have been much better for Misconsequences of their action. their embracing Slavery is, that the tide of emigra-tion in 1820, which would naturally have come up the Mississippi River, was driven round into other regions. Instead of entering at New Orleans, it sought the ports of New York and Quebec, and peo-pled the Provinces of Canada and the line of the Northern Lakes. There are three millions of set-tlers in the Provinces which Slavery in Missouri sent round there. This same tide of emigration peopled Northern Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and thence passed west to Iowa, Nebraska, and Ransas. Missouri has thus lost from her soil all, or a large part of, this population. Well, then the mass of emigration got to be so dense that it could not of emigration got is be so dense that it down hot divide and spread itself; so, making a great rush, it swept through the very strongholder of Slavery. There is not within the longitude of my roice proba-bly one man, if Missouri had been wise, and had not driven emigration from its natural course, that would ever have set foot on the soil of Kansas. would ever have set foot on the soil of Kansas. There is population enough in Kansas new to make Missouri a great State. But Missouri does not want to be a great State. She prefers to wait, and be a Slave State. (Laughter.) She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for free labor, but a great affection for alwe labor. She has no free speech; she is astisfied to have what she may say, or may not, controlled by the Slave Power. This is a sad case for Missouri, but not hepeless. She must look for deliverance to Kansas, which Missouri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and opensouri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and opening the way and marking out the very comes, and inviting Missouri on, and calling upon Eastern capitalists to open a national highway to Pike's Peak and California. Missouri to day is richer by millions on millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. All her hopes of competition with the Free Northern States are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do to make a Pacific railroad. Never was policy of any State more suicidal: for Northern States are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do to make a Pacific railroad.

Never was policy of any State more suicidal; for either she is to be for ever a Slave State as she desires to be, or she had better been free from the beginning. If she is so remain a Slave State, she must be a planting State merely, and the value of her land would be nearly worthless—for every Slave State becomes impoverished, and every Free State enriched. Them, if Missouri wants to be a Slave State, the wisest thing she can do is to do on the west what she has done on the cast—i.e., to be surrounded with free, prosperous States.

These Free States which you are building in Kansas and Nebrasks are showing and opening the true national highway to the Pacific Ocean. You are producing around Missouri the influences which her people unwisely dread, and call Abolitionism. I don't know any way in which such an operation can be done with so much quictosts as to ge round her, and leave her to Abolitionise besself. She will do it, too': because Missouri has got capital, and she will find out that if the is a State State and Kansas Free, Kansas, in twenty years, will send more representatives to Congress than Missouriand slaveholders don't like to give up political power.

Another lesson which this occasion teacher as, is

now as it was before ? (Cheers.)
Another consideration. It is not our choice, fel-Another considers of the same people is east upon a continent, and that we are so constituted that, in spite of ourselves, we must become, soover or later, the possessors of the whole Continent of North the possessors of the whole Continent of Norsa America, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. France, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast. France, and Spain, and Great Britain, who formerly occupied wast possessions on this continent, have been gradually giving way, retiring. Every year they are weaker; and it is only a question of fifty or a hundred years before we shall be masters of the American Confederacy or Republic.

Now, a Government which is to be extended over

Now, a Government which is to be extended over a continent needs wealth; it needs riches. A great Government needs wealth in proportion to its extent; its people must have wealth as an element of their happiness and prosperity. It is utterly contemptible and ridiculous to suppose that the Continent of North America, instead of being peopled by free men, who are willing to take it at forty acres apiece and enrich it—instead of this, we ought to turn off all these free laborers, and get slaves from Africa at \$200 a head. What wealth have they in the Slave States? I much mistake if the people of Kansar would, ten years hence, exchange, their Kaness would, ten years hence, exchange their wealth for that of the Old Dominion alayer in-

Great nations require something more than wealth; they need intelligence, vigor and energy wealth: they need intelligence, vigor and energy among the people. You are to-day planted here, where, if, as they apprehend, the slaves become discontented, and the people of the Slave States are to be protected, you are the very men upon whom they must rely for that protection; you are the men to defend them; you must also raise the means to defend the mational flag upon every sea, and over all this continent. Give men freedom; then every free-man will give you a saturation a control of it. man will give you a return an equivalent for it deny them that, and every man becomes an alien, an enemy, under the Government. You remember how feeble and defenceless we Free State men were ten years ago; you see now that we are established in Kansas, upon the Pacific Ocean, in the centre of the continent; and we might almost say that-

#### . We are monarchs of all we survey.

And this success, this power, has been obtained-how? It has been obtained amid reproach, invest tive, and by resisting force, fraud, and the power o the Federal Government. The success will soon be made still more apparent by the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. (Cheers.) And this victory has been built upon nothing, except these smooth, round pebbles with which we laid the foundation-and the storms of earth and hell shall

not prevail against it.

It reminds me of that beautiful island of Capri on which the rocks are piled in native deformity but in massive strength, and upon whose summits found the ruins of the palaces of Nero and Domitian yet when I entered a cavern on the rock-bound shore. I found that this majestic island rested on a founda-

These are the considerations which present them selves to me on coming among you! I have told all.

I have kept nothing back. Henceforth, if my confidence in the ability of the American Union wavers, I shall come here to learn that the Union is stronge than human ambition, because it is founded in the affection of the American people. If eyer I shall mare: he my devotion to Liberty, I seall come here and renew it-here under the sympathy of one hundred thousand freemen, saved from Slavery. Hence forth, these shall not be my sentiments alone, but the centiments of ALL MANKIND. Men will come up to Kansas as they go up to Jerusalem. This shall

be a sacred city.

Peace, therefore, be within your walls, and pleateousness in all your cottages and cabins, so soon to be converted into palaces. Once more, people of Kansas, hail! Hail! and at the same time—fare-

Three most enthusiastic cheers were then given by all the assembled multitude for Gov. Seward

Mr. Seward, arriving at St. Louis on Saturday made from the balcony of Barnum's Hotel the fol lowing remarks :---

' He said that he had not come to see St. Louis or the people of Missouri, but to see Kansus, which was entitled to his gratitude and respect. Missouri could take care of herself; she did not care for Republican principles, but warred with them alto-gether. If forty years ago, Missouri had chosen to be a free State, she would now have four millions of people instead of one million. He was a plain-spoken man, and here was talking treason in the else, if he talked as an honest man; but he found himself out of place here. (A Voice—' You're at home.') Here, said he, are the people of Missouri, who ask me to make a speech, and at the same time there are laws as to what kind of speech I may make. The first duty that you one to your city and yourselves is to repeal and abrogate every law on your statute book that prohibits a man from saying what his honest judgment, and sentiment, and heart tell him is the truth. (Mingled surprise and approbation on the part of the crowd.) Though I have said these hard things about the State of Missouri, I have no hard sentiments about it or St. Louis, for I have great faith and hope—nay, absolute trust—in Prividence. What Missouri wants is courage, resolution, spirit, manhood-not consenting to take only that privilege of speech that slaveholders allow, but insisting on complete freedom of speech. But I have full trust that it will all come right in the endthat in ten years you will double your population, and that in fifteen or twenty years you will have four millions of people. To secure that, you have but to let every man who comes here, from whatever State or nation, speak out what he believe will promote the welfare and interest of mankind. What surprised me in Kansas was to see the vast improvements made there within six years, with so little wealth or strength among her people; and what surprised me in Missouri was that, with such a vast territory and such great resources, there was slittle of population, improvement and strength be found. (Faint manifestations of approval.) ought not, perhaps, to talk these things to you. though a citizen of any other State has as mu here as the citizens of Missouri; but he has less liberty than I like. I want more than you test liberty than I like. I want more than you have. I want to speak what I think, instead of what a Missourian thinks. I think you are in a fair way of shaming your Government into an enlightened position. You are in the way of being Germanized into it. I would much rather you had got into it by being Americanized instead of Germanized; but it is better to come to it through that way than not to come to it at all. It was through way than not to come to it at all. It was through the Germans Germanizing Great Britain that Magna Charta was obtained, and that that great charter of English liberty came to be the charter of the liberties of the sons of England throughout the whole world. Whatever lies in my power to do to bring into successful and practical operation the great principle that this Government is a Government for iree men and not for elavers or slaveholders, and that this country is to be the home of the arile that this country is to be the home of the exile from every land, I shall do as you are going to do, by supporting Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President.' (Cheers.)

ROBT. C. WINTEROP AND JOHN BROWN. Mr. Robert U. Winthrop heard of the John Brown affair when he was at Vienna, and the news main him feel bad. We all felt badly about it. When Mr. Winthrop heard of men and women being sold in America, did that disturb his digestions. being sold in America, and snat the that Christian tion, or did he bear the evil with that Christian resignation, and that philosophic fortifieds with which we all hear the misfortunes of others? There are some persons who are never disturbed by an evil that in happening all the time, but their consistive souls are terribly shocked when any new form of souls are terribly shooked when any new form of evil presents itself to their eyes. They are con-servative is everything. The reader may have noticed, that the persons of his acquaintance who are most ready to cry out against the horrors of the French Revolution, are precisely the same persons who are never disturbed by thoughts on the horrors who are never disturbed by thoughts on the horrors that rendered that Revolution necessary and inevat rendered that started on the fell

The inverse in Alabama, named Davis, we tabled to death by a slave whom he attempted ship, on the 22t tilt. The slave decaped.

SLAVERY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERN

We make the following extracts from the Eigitteenth Annual Report of the Executive Committee the Western (Ohio) Anti-Blavery Society —

The workings of the governmental machinery it past year has been in character the mass as forcerly. The latal compromises engrathed upon a Federal Government are maturing their fruit, as the people continue to reap the narrest. With Constitution that provides for the rendition of furtile states, with Congressional laws for the enforcement of its provisions, and with political dem down upon Northern soil, and that legal kidnap-pers, emboldened by their success, have become ille-gal kidnappers, and taken those whom the laws recognize as iree.

Within a short time, a citizen of Ohio—Charles

Within a short time, a citizen of Ohio—Charles lits readers as an important consideration that, in the Waggoner—was arrested under pretence of being a fugitive slave, carried to Newport, Ky., and thrown into jail; and no owner appearing, he was sold for jail fees. By the efforts of George P. Webster who was moved with compassion for the captive, legal proceedings were stayed, his right to freedom established to the satisfaction of a Kentucky Court, and his discharge ordered. We do not mention this lished to the satisfaction of a Kentucky Court, and his discharge ordered. We do not mention this case as being one of peculiar hardship, nor very unusual in character, save in its termination. The kidnapping of free colored men is carried on extensively in the States bordering upon the Ohio river; and in southern Illinois the law, in most cases, has been utterly powerless to reclaim the captives or punish the villains. These facts forcibly illustrate the insecurity of personal liberty in this free, model Republic. The case of the Jew boy, Mortara, who was forcibly abducted from his parents, not that he should be made a slave, but that he might be educated a Catholic, stirred to its very centre the heart of Christendom. But here, upon our own free soil, a free man, known to many of our citizens, a native of Ohio, was seized and dragged away from home and friends, to a Kentucky prison, and at length sold into slavery; and the Sovereignty under whose rule he was born had the sovereignty under whose rule he was born had the Sovereignty under whose rule he was born had the sound to the said to "approve

Ohio, under Republican rule, ostracises the colored man, refuses his ballot, denies him equal eduwhen more than a score of Kentucky's best citizens had been driven by mob-law to seek a shelter upon Ohio soil-the Executive of the State from which they fled being either powerless or unwilling to pro-tect them. In connection with the expulsion of Reign of Terror' at the South—the end of which is not yet-of which this incident is but one of its numerous manifestations, and which has written its numerous manifestations, and which has written its history in indiscriminate mobbings, and scourgings, and burnings, and hangings, and expulsions, perpotrated in consequence of a maddened and senseless panic. But little heed may be given to this now, except by its victims, and it is doubtful whether we are able to comprehend all its enarmity; but when

could be expected of a people who consent to regard as valid a law which places the liberty of every

man alleged to be a fugitive from labor, at the mercy

of a single Commissioner, whose judgment must in-variably be influenced by the testimony of the slave-hounds who have an interest in the rendition of

would be able to vindicate the doctrine of State Sovereignty, not only up to the point where resistance to Federal usurpation becomes a necessity, but carry it triumphantly beyond. The people indignantly trampled the Fugitive Slave Law under foot, white thief in his crime other than one of brute force. her Judiciary declared it a nullity, her Legislature and oppression. Such national crime does all it can came to the rescue with her bold enactments, and do to pervert and pollute the national conscience. fend the rights and honor of the State. played; but just at that point, when Wisconsin ing, dethrones God, and becomes an agent of hell.

could have checkmated her opponent and closed the contest, she yielded all she had gained—thus adding owner is a thief. If this was his only crime, he might another to the many forcible illustrations of the still be a being of comparative purity and holiness. impossibility of State Sovereignty and individual He is a murderer of the souls as well as the bodies of rights being successfully vindicated and protected men. He declares the slave is not fit for freedom, under a government constituted of the most dis. And yet he bred him, kept him from infancy to man-

Though Wisconsin in her corporate capacity utterly failed, a portion of the people did what the State ought to have done. With a writ of habeas corpus issued by Popular Sovereignty, they opened the doors of the United States prison, and released the captive. And to day, disregarding all constitu-tions and laws, judgments and writs, processes and gratify his lust for gain! And I am to go into the decisions which sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, South, to see the institution, before I condemn it! decisions which sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, South, to see the institution, before I condemn it they bid defiance, to the Federal Government, and And if I go, they will try to show me a man so bruncquivocally tell its officials that S. M. Booth shall tified that he shall rejoice before me in his degradance by re-arrested. Whether they will be able re-arrested. Whether they will be able to maintain this position, or be forced to succumb, or by some device evade the direct issue and consent to ing over the moral ruin! And because they still have

wisdom to be less exacting than they have been in several cases within the last twelve months; for up, all over, with the Bible! And I am to go into several cases within the last twelve months; for the South specially to see whether I cannot be brought although they may stand a good chance of success over to their side! I am not to go to teach the black with contumacious States, the people are beginning to show signs of insubordination. If the auxiliary of the slave-owner; for if I do not be the Government won a triumph, in the imprison-come that, I can do nothing. Except that, if I are the Government won a triumph, in the imprison-come that, I can do nothing. Except that, if I acment of Thaddens Hyatt at Washington, the vic- as a Christian I have, as the certain result, legal imtory was at best a most barren one, and his release by the Senate was a virtual acknowledgment of the fact. The defeat, for it really was one, was as pal-pable, though different in its character, as when its deputized deputies, by the arrest of Frank Sanborn in Massachusetts, caused an uprising of the people, who released the prisoner and drove the officials from their presence. It was a defeat as palpable as when John Brown, Jr., backed by the people of benighted Ashtabula, disregarded the authority and defied the power of the Senate, and refused It was a defeat as palpable as either to go, or to be taken before the Mason Committee. All honor to these princely rebels! There and libraries of Dr. Lord's own college contain unis hope in the future. When a government becomes exceptionable demonstration of the cruelty with which oppressive, when it disregards the rights of its citi-sens, when it disregards the rights of its citi-this claim is carried out! And the Independent goes attempth of its organization, it is time to evoke the inherent, undelscated present of the carried out in that the details of cruelty and

popular resistance to the demands of slavery, we re-joice to be able to refer to at least two cases, in which the Executives of Western States have used their official power to rotard and check the opera-tions and designs of the agents of the Slave Power. The associates of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry to Ohio and Iowa, were pursued by men armed with Executive requisitions from Virginia, who demanded their surrender severally of the Govwho demanded their surrender severally of the Gov-ernors of these two States. We are glad to be able to say, that Gov. Dennison and Gov. Kirkwood both relused to comply with the demand. Their refusal, it is true, was based upon technicalities, the exis-tence of which might not have been discovered, had the offence charred been a crime against humanity. fugitives would to he means of redress; Eco 161 to organize at several tension of this mortifying fallows and reflected at several tension of the mortifying fallows and several tension of the contract of th

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NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, OCTOBER 12, 1860.

THE INDEPENDENT IN DEFENCE OF SLAVEHOLDING.

In last week's Anti-Slavery Standar's there appeared, in parallel columns, a passage from one of Rev. Dr. Lord's pre-slavery publications, and a passage from the Independent, of similar purport. The first represented the chief question in regard to alavery to be—

'Whether it is prohibited in Scripture'; the second—taken from an article designed to represent alaveholding as not necessarily sinful or evil—points out to its readers as an important consideration that, in the

no remonstrance to urge, no protest to make, no deliverance to achieve. It was a terrible outrage for Dr. Thompson, is said to oppose the extension of sladespotic and Catholic Italy to take a child from its parents, to educate him; but when Democratic and Protestant Kentucky takes a perent from his children to degrade and to dehumanize him, the offence is so trifling that neither Church nor State regard it with any interest, but pass coldly by and address themselves to the conversion of the heathen abroad, and to political gambling at home. What better could be expected of a resolute who consent to record.

And this supposed implication by Dr. Lord, that we could be expected of a resolute who consent to record.

are not authorized to assume that evil or injury would arise from the supremacy of slavery in Kansas until the experiment of such supremacy shall be fully tried there, undisturbed by struggles for freedom, is no whit more unreasonable than the actual implication, by the Independent, that the sight of slavery is needful to the formation of a just judgment of its iniquity. Far juster was the decision of an intelligent Englishcational rights, and shuts him out of the jurg-box, and even out of the county poor-house; and to give further proof to the South, of the strength of the very is sufficiently condemned, without particular inbond of political union between the two, we were quiry into its details, by the monstrous and utterly presented last winter with the humiliating spectacle of the General Assembly of Ohio inviting to a grand carousal the Legislatures of Kentucky and the question why he had not gone to the South, to see Tennessee, and spending more than \$5000 of the slavery before he condemned it, he well said that ople's funds in gluttony and wine-bibbing and such a journey was entirely unnecessary, since no necless parade. And this was done, too, at a time mitigated form of the administration of slavery could take away the inherent viciousness of the system; that lashes more or less bloody, labor more or less wasting, and pork more or less liberally doled out, were matters of so comparatively small concern, that to him it was utterly inexplicable how men could John G. Fee and his Berean associates from their to him it was utterly inexplicable how men could homes in Kentucky, we might, if the limits of this place the issue of this great question upon such facts report would permit, dwell upon the wide-spread only, and that long persistence in slaveholding seemed only, and that long persistence in slaveholding seemed to have demented the master as well as brutified his victim. The following is the close of Mr. Robson's

. What truth can be clearer than that the man who are able to comprehend all its contrilty; but when this 'Reign of Terror' shall be recorded by the graphic pen of some future historian, it will bear the traces of a spirit so fierce and relentless, so cruel and bloody, that humanity will stand aghast at the record.

and only gives them, in return, such food and sneiter as he gives to his horses and cattle, and for the same this 'Reign of Terror' shall be recorded by the gain—I sak, what truth can be clearer than that such a man is a thief and robber in the sight of God? If he is not a thief, who is? Bring the black hired slave into court: "I carned five dollars last week, and this record. A year ago we had strong hopes that Wisconsin white man took three, and only left me two to provide would be able to vindicate the doctrine of State The game was skillfully biter and judge of all moral principle, and, by so do

cordant elements, like the Federal Union of this country.

Though Wisconsin in her corporate caracity nt. The intellect that God has given, and by the gift revesled the duty of cultivation, is stultified by enforced neglect. The spirit that was made for progress is en-feebled and chained down, and kept in the swaddlingbands of infancy; and all that he can do to destroy tified that he shall rejoice before me in his degrada-tion! And because they have succeeded in making him a non-rebellious slave, I am to join them in exul by some device evade the direct issee only can demon-have it called a drawn game, time only can demon-by their own power, I am to help them in adding strate. The Federal authorities may deem it the part of does it—gives them the aid they need, and covers prisonment, or illegal lynch law. I will not go to the

Such is the verdict of a Christian layman in regard to slaveholding. But the clerical editor of the Independent excuses a brother clergyman of the North for actively upholding slavery, on the ground that he has not seen 'with his own eyes' the details of its administration la And this in spite of the fact thatspart from the inherent wickedness of one man's claiming such supremacy over another—the reading-rooms inherent, undelegated power of the people, which, while vindelegated power behind the roler the forgotten fact, that there is a power behind the throne greater than the throne ain of oppression. Here is its leavest a guilty of the itself.

'In disposing of this question, much depends upo If a church having a fund for the support of its ministry has invested that fund in slaves, and thus supports its pastor by the coerced and unrequited labor of some of the poorest among his parishioners, that is literally a slaveholding church; and the sentence of non-communion, might properly be pronounced against it. If a church permits its members, without rebuke, to buy and sell the needy, to rob parents of their children, to divorce husbands and wives at their convenience to live on the company of their children. rents of their children, to divorce natosands and vives at their convenience, to live, on the compulsory and unpaid labor of their helpless neighbors whom the law does not protect, and to bring up the children of their servants, being wholly under their control, in an absolute incapacity of reading the Word of God,—that shurch is what we suppose our correspondent the offence charged been a crime against humanity, instead of a praiseworthy, though subawful deed, Be that, however, as it may, whether the requisitions were virtually detective in feedback to magnify these objections, and thus avoid conquering their prejudices and performing a disagreeable duty, or whether the humanity of the Governors led them to magnify these objections, and thus avoid conquering their prejudices and performing a disagreeable duty, or whether the phrase that the delivering up of such facilities would be an unpopular measure, setting the performance of the any other church can rightfully have with it is 'by way of admonition.' If the phrase 'slaveholding church' it used as denoting any and every church that has a slaveholder among its members, the case is not so clear. We confess ourselves not quite prepared to prosecute a universal "sentence of non-communion" against 'slaveholding churches, till we know exactly the meaning of the phrase. Doubtless it would be very convenient to assume that all churches constitution of the phrase. Doubtless it would be very convenient to assume that all charches south of a certain line are like that in which the memorable Col. Netherland was a ruling elder; and

pendent knows perfectly well that the particular facts which he thus demands to be proved could not possithe slaves to be questioned, or their testimony to be culminated in the abolition of slavery throughout the taken, even in the church, and upon church matters. British semiles with the their testimony to be culminated in the abolition of slavery throughout the and that the life of no Northern man would be safe of Christianity achieved in our world. who should go to the South avowedly to make such Sir, it is high time that this great American investigation—and then think of the monstrous folly, which the Christian statesmen who so long honored as well as wickedness, of assuming that church-members at the South practice staysholding innocently and tent assembly convened in our world—it is high time that this great American Board should see the calaminating the state of the state o tion of the details of each particular case !.

But the treachery of the Independent to truth and righteousness does not end here. When (urged by cannot safely be treated with contemptuous disregard) it makes the above quoted plea for Dt. Lord, it feels utterly unjustifiable position in defence of slavery, and it states that position as follows :-

But when a professed Christian goes South to live, and—having seen, with his own eyes, the sale of hu-man beings, under process of law, to the highest bidder-approves the system, he betrays a hideous and most unchristian deficiency of moral sense.'

So says the Independent! Now how does that paper, how do its clerical editors, treat Dr. South-Side hollow ring of hypocrisy - eighteen hundred and Adams, the Northern minister who, after a deliberate sixty, the olonious JUBILER YEAR OF THE AMERICAN examination of slavery at the South, came back justi- Boand. God forbid, sir, that I should make an unfying and sulogizing it? They have constantly, every christian diversion of the holy tide of emotion which since that time as much as before, praised and com- has risen so naturally under the review of what God mended him as a Christian, and as a true minister of has done through us in the last fifty gears, from the the Gospel. Dr. Thompson, not long after the pub- lips of those honored fathers who were present at the lication of the infamous 'South-Side View,' declared baptism of the American Board. I only want to keep in public that he entertained a high respect for Dr. pace with God's Providence, and to let the gentle Nehemiah Adams as a Christian minister; and Dr. foot-fall and the ailent, majestic tread of this Board, Bacon assisted in the vote by which he was ununimously re-elected on the Prudential Committee of the ward with God, and not without Him. And, there-American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis. fore, I want the wise men from the East in this Board, sions, at their annual meeting just closed.

the support of slavery. Read the article on our first action be necessary, on the part of this Board, to page from the Congregationalist, defending the mem- vindicate the honor of Christianity now scandalized bership of slaveholders in the church ! And renfem- by the revival of the execrable Slave Trade, as a feeder ber that both the Congregationalist and the Independent, and the clergymen who edit them, (even while covering with the cloak of Christianity those slaveholders ment on the alleged ground that it was out of order, who will answer, when privately questioned, that they although offered in the order that all such matters do not hold their slaves as property, and thus giving are before deliberative bodies, when the question was unlimited license to the continuance of slaveholding upon the adoption of the Report of the Special Comamong church-members,) are commonly reputed, by mittee upon so much of the Prudential Committee's the churches, to be anti-slavery. In what depths of Annual Report as appertained to the Gaboon Mission. iniquitous concession, then, must the majority of But being ruled out of order, and not sustained by churches, who refuse that name, be sunk !-- o. x. w. any helpers, nothing remained for him but to yield.

## FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A passage altogether in keeping with the uniformly pro-slavery character of the American Board oc-T. Cheever of Connecticut, seeming to have watched his opportunity, rose the moment the reading of the minutes and notices was completed, before any one else had obtained the floor, and addressed the President, saying that he held in his hand a brief paper of inquiry, in behalf of some of the churches and ministers who wanted the information, and could get it in no other way, which he would accordingly read.

At this moment, he was interrupted, and declared out of order, by a rule of the body, seldom enforced, which prescribes that all matters for the consideration of the body shall go through the Business Com-

itted to the Committee on the Gaboon mission. to vindicate the honor of Christianity, now

out noticing the point of inquiry raised by the paper feeder to American slavery. submitted to them, Mr. Cheever immediately rose and offered as an amendment to the matter of their anything in the shape of an anti-slavery pronunciareport the following recommendation :

That the Secretaries be requested to inform this Board. Board in regard to the disposal made of the Memorial EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM DR. T. P to Congress upon the subject of the African slave trade, which was referred to the Prodential Committee at the last meeting in Philadelphia, with instructions to take such action as, in their judgment, its relations to their work, as a Board of Missions, shall seem to demand; and that a Special Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to consider and report to this meeting what further action is necessary, on the part of this Board, to vindicate the honor of Christianity scandalized by the revival of the execrable slave-trade as a feeder of slavery,

The speaker was proceeding with a few remarks on this recommendation, but had uttered only a few sentences, when he was again interrupted by Chancellor Walworth, Mr. Hubbard, and others, as out of order, and, in deference to them, he was so pronounced by the Chair, who seemed to evince a little hesitancy upon the question.

Mr. Cheever has given our Reporter both what he said and what he was shut off from saying, as follows:

I see, Sir, that some faces gather blackness at such Fourth, and last, this professor of discipleship with a proposition as this; and I am aware that many Jesus Christ compared them to a lump of coal that are thinking in their hearts, why will you incontinently mar the general joy of this jubilee, by thrusting in as a fire-brand such an inquiry as this? or why, here fussing upon the foreign slave-trade?"

that our senior Secretary has admitted that the slavetrade is legitimately before us as Board of Missions. and that it constitutes the most formidable obstacle to that this association is slaveholding in principle, and the evangelization of Africa which we have to encounter-and, in the second place, two of our missions they cannot hear. This Board supports the autirice, Rev. Mesers. Bushnell and Walker, of the Ga- Christian, barbarous and infernal system of American boon Mission, have testified that all the missionaries slavery." on the coast of Africa from the whole Christian world are not equal in numbers to the slave ships from the were rising—the President calling me to order, and port of New York alone, that yearly visit the coast demanding my name, and asking, 'Are you a memfor slaves. That is, Sir, one city, the metropolis of ber?" I replied, My name is Thomas Parker Knox. Christianized America, fornishes more slave ships to They then said I was not a member. I replied, "I sob Africa, than all Christendom furnishes missiona- am a member of myself, and will, under all circumries to Christianies it; although I do not forget that stances, robuke with contemps such anti-Christian it is gravely argued in some quarters that the slavetrade is God's true missionery agency for evangelizing my seat, having said all that I desired to say at that Africa.

Here, then, Sir, is my reason and my justification for what some will call intruding the slave's black hand and abony brow into the solemnities of this Board must wash its hands of the innocent blood of

this meeting, and to a country paster, -and for him only by springing at an opportunity like a penther, and hugging it like a bear,—to introduce this im-mensely important matter to this wast Christian as-sembly. Surely, Sir, it became our sagaclous Secre-tary, and those venerable Fathers in the Churches, tary, and those venerable Fathers in the Churches, to have presented early a carefully considered paper upon this grave subject, and to have given a voice, loud as the sound of many waters, to the indignant Christianity of the nation against the revival of that pinetical traffit, by a Christian people, which used to be the very opprobrium and blot of the powers called traffit. idell'il — amportant per mon sit morre detail i amporti lavant yn Ionia e mee'n Ionialia bai

But might it not use an extension of the start were true, with justice, and more useful as a festimony hitcourness, to decide each particular case upon the contents of his stary were true, the inquiry in what particular is, and to what extens, the church with which pileant proposes to connect himself has neglecter refused to reduce in its members the sin of opinion, raight be difficult; but would it not do to get off his horse, and pray an hour over it under to get off his horse, and pray an hour over it under the great true by the road-side. And in that practical way-side thought,-then first agitating the mind of the unconscious reformer,—began the mighty moral warfare which resulted first in the sup-

ties of the Africansiave-trade to their end; and we could see them to an and, if we would. There is moral power enough in this assembly, if honestly put forth, to the questions of some correspondent whose inquiries bring the calamities of the African slave-trade to a perpetual end, and not that only, but soon to extinguish and bury out of sight forever the responsible obliged to admit that there may be such a thing as an MAGNA PARENS of the African slave-trade-AMERICAN SLAVERY. Sir. let us now address ourselves as a Board of Mis-

sions to this truly Christian work of the great primal Missionary who came to preach deliverance to the captives, and the future historian of this Board will write there was a proud significancy in the words, which otherwise, I confess, fall on my ear with the which Father Keep has so eloquently touched, go onand the wise men from the West, calmly to inquire. The American church is thoroughly given over to as set forth in this Resolution, whether any further to American Slavery.

Mr. Cheever's resolution was refused entertain-The next day, however, Friday, A. M., when the

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS reading of certain resolutions from the Elgin Association of Illinois was called for, in connection with the Report on the Cherokee Mission, Mr. Cheever rose to a point of order and to a personal explanation, which, curred at its (mock) Jubilee meeting in this city last he said, was always in order, and reviewed the ruling week. At the opening of the session on the third of the previous day, showing how, under such rulday of the meeting, (Thursday A. M.) Rev. Henry ing, it would be impossible for any member of the Board not on the Prudential Committee, or not intrusted with something by the Prudential Committee, to be ever so in order as to be able to submit any propo sition to the consideration of the Board. He was arguing the case in the way of personal

explanation, and a new decision on the point of order seemed inevitable, when he was again called to order. from an unexpected quarter, on what ground it was not made clear. But being thus interrupted, he was unable again to get the floor, although not without having submitted the resolution of the day before so modified as to read thus :-

Resolved. That a Special Committee of three be Choked off from obtaining the ear of the meeting appointed by the Chair to consider and report at the in this manner, Mr. Cheever had recourse with his pa- next annual meeting of this Board, whether any per to the Business Committee, and by them it was further action be necessary on the part of this Board When the Committee reported in the evening with- ized by the revival of the execrable slave trade, as

> Thus ended the last attempt, it is likely, to procure tion from the inveterately Pro-Slavery American

BOSTON, Oct. 9, 1860. DEAR GARRISON,-Having been grossly misrepresented by the reporters of the Journal, Traveller and Bee of the 6th inst, in their pendering to the proslavery policy of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and having no confidence of obtaining a hearing in either of those papers, I ask one In your world-wide, untrammeled Liberator.

Self-respect compels me to state what I did say and the cause thereof.

Mr. Selden, of Lynn Common, in speaking of the failure of the Gaboon Mission in Africa, drew the following degrading and impious comparisons of the African : Pirst, the impossibility of their conversion, by asking, 'Can the leopard change his spots?' Second. to the chaff and tares, whilst the wheat represented the white race. Third, to the thistles and cockles in a field of wheat. 'Who,' said he, 'would think of gathering in cockles and thistles, when resping?' leaven would not affect.

When this lower depth of degradation was reached my blood boiled with indignation, and as Mr. Selden was said last year at Philadelphia, 'why come up concluded his remarks I arose, and, addressing the President, said, I desire to meet and condemn all Well, Sir, in reply to that, I have it to say, first such reflections upon the colored man, come from whatever source they may. The cause of your failing to reach them was probably owing to the fact they know it-therefore their ears are hard that

By this time the President and a host of D. D. reflections upon my brother man. I then resumed

Now, Mr. Garrison, in regard to my bee member of that society. Before that is possible, the the slave. They must teach a better principle to the Sir, it should not have been left to the third day of Cherokee than slaveholding. They must have the spirit of Christ sufficient to send even one small cheap Bible to one of the four millions of heathen chattel slaves in this country, where it is a crime pun ishable with imprisonment to teach any one of these spell the name of Godo

Your true friend for breaking this iniquit and thereby every bond, THOS. P. KNOX.

The New York correspondent of the Charles ton Mercury gives a malignant thrust at those dirty emagogue dogs, Wilson, and Sumner, and Burlingame, and Douglas, of id omne genus.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABORS ON THE CAPE PROVINCETOWN, Sept. 29, 1864 DEAR MR. GARRISON: With to-morrow will close a month's

portion of Massachusetts territory, known as p Cape. Monday, we take our share of 'perlate sea. in the little steamer Acorn, for Boston, and the carry off many pleasurable recollections of kindness and hospitality for ourselves personally, and further and nospitality and replace, by the good friends, who names and past services are not strangers to you. His Holley's lectures will have been given in Banana North and Rast Dennis, Harwich, Harwichper, Hy. annia, Centreville, Osterville; Cotuit and Province annis, controlling and kind are the assurance by the long-tried and faithful abolitionists of the rules these meetings in their respective communities. Lag week, we had warm welcome, sympathy and grantee cheer, at the handsome home of Mr. Russell Mr.

por por your your part of the soul (as

To Captain and Mrs. Z. Small we are indebted to very kind favors. On their farm, one become into ted in the mysteries of cranberry culture, and prominent a feature of Cape agriculture, Capt. Seal having fourteen acres devoted to the produce of the everywhere demanded table luxury. By associng of things, we were carried off to the eastern three of Maine, where grows wild a consin of the crackers. a tiny evergreen shrub, now yielding its data me berries for the tables of those dearly remember. friends, who regaled us with this nice, native fruit last fall. It seemed a great skip of this little 'res of Mt. Ida' when it appeared to us again in April on Monadnock, making a charming wreath for the brow of . Cheshire's haughty hill.

To keep to The Cape: At Hyannis, we had the cordial support of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hillskir, and felt a fresh sense of gratitude to Mr. Hisriter as Mr. John A. Andrew wrote him he deserved from every lover of freedom, for his prompt effort to hold up for public execration, through legal process, the enormous crime of kidnapping poor Columbas Jose, the hapless fugitive who was ruthlessly three hel by Hyannis men to Southern bondage and toran, It was dreadful to hear over the cruel story-boy is struggled and broke off the iron manacles, and tred to come on shore in a boat, and how perfiduals the captain got him back to the ressel, only to true There is an out-spoken little sheet, the Allers

Messenger, published in Hyennis by Mr. Comba Editor, who makes honorable quotations from the Liberator. This end of the Cape is balanced in another beacon of the press, the Provincetown Baner, whose Editor is as bold and liberal-mindel is quote from Mr. Theodore Parker, as the other from Mr. Garrison. The Cape people in general seem accessible to vice

views of humanity, and all-embracing principle, from their larger intercourse with foreign people; they have less of the American conceit and self-or placency. The most striking peculiarity of the Cape, to a new

visitor, are the numerous windmills that are employed to pump up the sea-water for salt-manufacture, me for corn-grinding. They make us think of Jeannie Dean' letter to

Reuben Butler, written at York on her memorable journey from Edinburgh up to London: 'All smed the city are mills whilk have na muchle wheels as milldams, but gang by the wind, strange to behe'd."

A writer of old Pilgrim times makes quint illusion to the astonishment of the Indians at the fra of these queer machines set up on the Cape :- 'Ther do much extol and wonder at the English for ther strange inventions, especially for a windmill, which in their esteem, was little less than the world's wonder, for the strangeness of his whisking meties, and the sharp teeth " biting " the corn into such ittle pieces."

In many other things, as roads, architecture, regtation, occupation of the people, the Cape is me generis. Its very form is something like a fish-hot with this Long Point for the barbed up; suggesting not so much that gentle kind of angling, characterist by old Isnak Walton as 'the contemplative man's recreation," as that bold, adventurous life-pursuit, in which hundreds of these men summon up all ther energy, skill and activity, and too often, also! ther unavailing heroism.

These surrounding waters do not look to all eyes to ours, blue, bright, peaceful, beautiful, but hustry devouring monsters that have swallowed up forerer darling sons, loving husbands, dear brothers. Alast who was sending us in her carriage for a drive on the beach, said she could not go with us, she never could bear to go since her son was lost at sea.

This (Sunday) evening, an immense assembly as in the capacious Universalist Church, kindly opend by its pastor, Rev. Mr. Bruce, for Miss Holley's pin for the slave. It was a somewhat hazardous experiment for the minister, for there were the solid men, Desocrats, who did not want the old landmarks removed A lady and . politics' in the pulpit !- they would not be consenting. But he was firm in his beld that his people needed the lecture, and was glad lim Holley had come-and invited her to address the Sunday school after his sermon in the morning, when she did with a persuasion that had the effect is hoped, for the evening meeting brought out his Desocratic members, and one of the stanchest, to his serprise and delight, was so won upon as to take up a

collection for the Massachusetts A. S. Sxisty. This is an odd looking town, with its one long street, following the curved shore line of the harbor for more than two miles, having great spaces between the buildings covered with fish flakes, now spread with innumerable codfish to dry. A month ago, w had a pleasant day by the sea-side among the sindmills at Dennis, and then made out in the clear at mosphere, beyond the camp-meeting grove in Last-ham, a church in Wellfleet, and the meeting-hous in Truro, where Theodore Parker once presched, the Provincetown town-Aouse, twenty miles over the Bay. No wonder it is seen so far, for it is perched on a bluff, high over all the other houses and steeples. bears a tablet commemorative of the first landing the Pilgrims made here on the eleventh of November, in 1620. Here they refreshed themselves, and looked about with a view to plant their little colory. But the prospects for agriculture looked to don't ful, and the Mayflower the next month bore then to their final landing on Forefathers' rock.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BUILT NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1568. DEAR GARRISON, -In reply to 'C. K. W., sho suggests the inserting, in future editions of Self-Contradictions of the Bible, of a prefatory explananation of the compiler's views in regard to the ment of the Bible, I have only to say, that I concur salstantially in those expressed by that correspond But as the pumphlet is without comment, I demed it more consistent not to give any views of my own is the way of preface. I could not, however, is the third edition, resist the temptation to insert a pe commendatory notices by the Press. Some of the contain expressions which I could hardly endorse certainly not without modification. The Rible is not all a stupendous compound of contradiction error, nor can it be said to 'subrert itself, only far as the claim of infallibility and plenary inspition is concerned. The notice that appeared in the Liberator is so just and fair, that I have ordered 2 " be inserted in the next edition; and that, I that will answer all the purposes of a preface, such a C. K. W. suggests.

Ear Several book notices, designed for our presnumber, are unavoidably deferred.

ETTER FROM MR. PILLSBURY.

To THE EDITOR: -The work in hand is too im-

portant, as well as too constant, to admit of much re-

port from those who have it to do. The Cumming-

port from the convention, and also one held in Ellenville, New York, were worthy the hour and the cause, and I am

yers, sell for gave the account of them a place in your

Since coming into the West, I have been almo

constantly engaged-a part of the time both night

and day. A meeting at Jefferson, Ohio, on the first

evening of my arrival in the State, was well attended;

and the presence of Hon. J. R. Giddings, and the

which kept a full audience till after eleven o'clock.

which kept a tall and the occasion cease with that

night; for, on my return three days afterwards,

another meeting was extemporized, much larger than

that compelled them to hold evening sessions. On

the evening of my last lecture, the court adjourned, as

soon as organized, and came to the Town Hall nearly

in a body. It was, however, too late to admit them,

in a body.
(si we were crowded,) so the Judges proposed that we

The change of place delayed us but a few moments

and we very soon filled the court-house. It was one

of the firest audiences I ever had the honor to ad-

dress; and the fact that we held, with unabated in-

terest, until almost midnight, indicates somewhat the

tone of the discussions. Indeed, none seemed in

hate to leave when we adjourned at between eleven

and twelve. Mr. Giddings was again present, and

very active and persistent in contending for the anti-

slavery integrity of the Republican party-though

admitting that the published declarations of Abraham

Lincoln, the whole tone of the New York Tribune,

the action of the National Central Committee in circu-

lating Tribune and other Campaign Tracts and Docu-

menta, (the Life of Lincoln among them,) and the

general voice of the Republican press and politicians,

was in favor of keeping faith with all the constitutional

conpromises for slavery ever claimed by Calhoun or

If the party was not successfully and triumphantly

defended, it was the fault of a bad cause, and not any

The subject of my first lecture at Jefferson was,

The Loss of Heroism in the American Character

the second, 'Failure of American Culture to Develop

a True Manhood.' Slavery, of course, furnished

largely my illustrations-including its influence on our

On the last ovening, Mrs. Griffin of Salem was

present, and added much to the interest of the oc-

Besides the Jefferson meetings, my labors have ex-

tended into several other towns on the Reserve, and

have been of a most encouraging character. Of the

Western Anniversary I need say nothing, as you will

probably see an official report of the proceedings. I

think it will compare favorably with any that have

pine before. Our new friend and coadjuter, Doug-

ME PILLSBURY IN OHIO.

Mr. Pillsbury arrived in this State about the mid-

dle of September, apparently in improved health, and

with abiding hope in the success of the Anti-Slavery

His visit to Ohio one year ago, when his strength

seemed failing, from nervous exhaustion, and from

uncontrollable causes, we were unable to respond pro-

pitiously to his faithful effort, left us to fear that his

heart would fail him of another such undertaking.

We were, therefore, full of gladness as we again lis-

tened to his earnest eloquence in behalf of freedom,

and heard his Macedonian cry to the men and women

Appointments had been made for him in the prin-

cipal towns in Ashtabula county, the point at which

he entered the State, and he held his first meeting at

It is scarcely necessary to say, that his presence among his old friends called out a large number

people, of those who were interested in his subject,

and of those who sought an entertainment, both

classes of whom fully realized their anticipations.

Mr. Pilisbury has spoken in Jefferson several times

before, but this effort is said to have surpassed all

At Cherry Valley, on Sunday, 16th, he went out of

his common method of anti-slavery speaking-criti-

cising the demoralized condition of the American

people by delineating a type of manhood corres-

ponding with the march of intellect and the growth

of States. He relieved the College, the Church and

the Government of penderous responsibilities, and

threw upon the Individual the burden of true cul-

ture. He rescued the languishing faith of the dying

century, by erecting the noble structure of a man and

a hero. He sang a requiem to the poets of Greece

and Rome, and spoke into being a new order, crown-

ed with laurels of Preedom, as well as wreaths of

Fame. He drew the outlines of a Republic, with God as its summit, and the People as its base, which

was welcomed with general applause, and a hearty

By invitation, Mr. Pillabury held a second meeting

at Jefferson. The town hall, which was opened for

the first meeting, was at an early hour filled, and

crowds were yet unseated. The District Court, in

session there, adjourned for the evening, and invited

the anti-slavery meeting to the court-house, which

was soon packed with an appreciative audience, in-

cluding a full bench of judges, lawyers, jurors, citi-

zens, and friends from abroad. I can perhaps do

the meeting no better justice than to give you an ex-

tract received from one of the auditors, a resident of

While memory lasts, that meeting in the court-house will not be forgotten by us, and I presume not by Mr. Giddings. We have not yet had time for the full effect of that statement of his,—Mr. Giddings's,—that in case the slaves should rise, and assert

their own rights, a Republican administration scould be bound to go to the relief of the master, by giving

Did you ever see an audience retire from an anti-ala-

very lecture as that did, scarcely speaking above a whisper? It seemed as though there had been some

one left dead in the room. Was it that Mr. Giddings that evening politically yielded up the ghost?

Further reports of the campaign and of our annu-

al meeting you will receive through the Anti-Slavery

Wno Rules .- A writer in the Pittsfield San, allud

Who Rules.—A writer in the Pittsfield Sam, alluding to the present political condition of Massachusetts, as being that of complete subjection to Abolitionism, sake who has reduced the State to such a humiliating condition, and who to-day really rules the Republican party. We give his question and answer:

But who is the Great Magician that has effected this result? Not Charles Bummer; for he is only the big, stout Ariel of the concealed Prospero; and does the bidding of his master "flatly." Well may that master exclaim, "My trickey spirit!" That Great Magician, that Prospero—whose magic wand controls the destinice of the Republican party in Massachusetts; drives out the Caliban, Wilson, when he attempts with feeble ambition to govern the Isle, to the pains and craimps of a mortifying defeat in his candidate,—that Prospero is—13" William Lloyd Carrison! All Yea! He is the Ruler of Massachusetts at this moment!

iF Whatever may be the animus of the writer o

the neighborhood :-

Jefferson, the home of Joshua R. Giddings.

others, in point of elegance, force, and fact.

Poster was never more highly appreciated.

Adnes, Mie ... ther. 3, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR:

of Ohio for help.

less, made a decidedly happy impression, and dirs.

PARKER PILLSBUMY.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 23, 1860.

want of seal or ability in the champion.

uale, politics, education and religion.

occupy the spacious court-room they had just left.

the first. The Superior Court was in sessi four Judges on the bench, and a pressure of business

he bere in the proceedings, gave an interest

oranism a specific CORRECTION --- ---

to tangen at at Woscores, Oct, 1, 4860.

Mr. Gannson : I make haste to correct an althou

inexcusable mistake made in reporting T. W. Higgi

dation of the Republican n

is reported as saying that he intended to go for th

Lincoln for President and Andrew for Governor, he

This, it seems, is a mistake, as he says that he did

not avow his intention of going for them, and thinks

he did not express himself as intending to go for

either of them; yet, as some of his auditors think

that he did commit himself to going for Mr. Andrew

he is willing to concede that he might have gone thus

The mistake of the report occurred in this way

I heard the larger part of his remarks or speech, and

heard him say, in effect, that, before we could have

Stephen Poster for President, however desirable that

might be, we must have Mr. Lincoln, and he was

giad that so large a party had got so far advanced

that they could nominate, with such hope of success,

so good a man as Abraham Lincoln; and thence be

went on to commend the nomination of Mr. An-

drew, and seemed to be going altogether, and hearti-

ly, too, for them both, in the remarks he made, so far

an I heard them. But, being called out of the meet-

ing before he had concluded, I inquired of those who

remained as to his conclusion, and was not surprised

at all to understand that he did avow his intention to

go for them, or to be told that he said he prefrered to

go for Mr. Andrew on the Republican platform than

for John Pierpont on Mr. Foster's platform; and,

with this acquired information, I reported him as I

did, not intending any mistake or injury thereby.

And, in the light of the fact that he did go so strong-

ly for these candidates in the meeting, and without

any qualification, or disclaimer of intention to continue to support them; and being understood to be

hereunto a voter in the Republican party, how it could

work any injury to him to report him as intending

to support both these men elsewhere, as every person

in the meeting with whom I have been able to con-

verse, understood from what he did say that he in-

tended to do, although in the light of his denial, no

one is sure that he said in words that he should do

it, is past my limited comprehension. Or, how with

the admission of the possibility of such an avowal

in behalf of Mr. Andrew, he should feel hurt at the

misreport that he was also going for Lincoln, is also

a wonder; for did not Andrew prominently help cre-

ate Lincoln, the Republican nominee, and also the

platform on which he was nominated, and does he

not now go heartily and entirely for him? Where,

then, is the distinction? As executive officers, where-

in would they differ in administration as towards the slave? Are not their political positions identical

It was a little startling to hear Mr. Higginson com-

mend the surprising goodness of the Presidential

nominee, for wherein is Mr. Lincoln better than Mr.

Seward, who might have been the nominee, or Pre-

mont, or Slade, or Van Buren, even, who have been

nominees? Where is the wonderful advance evincoo

I am very glad to correct any blunder or mistake

that I have made, and would on no account do Mr.

Higginson or any one cise any injustice; and I should

take much more pleasure in making this correction,

could I also correct the whole matter, and now affirm

not only that Mr. Higginson did not say that he

should go for these candidates, but also that he was

not in fact going for them at all. But, alas! I am

grieved to say that I have no authority to make such

a disclaimer in his behalf, or ground of supposition

that so complete a correction is called for by the as-

I am at a loss to understand how this misreport, in

the light of the understood actual position of Mr.

Higginson, could have so injured his sensitiveness,

except upon the hypothesis that his intention, in this

regard, is held by him to be one of those good deeds

that he does not intend or liketo sound a trumpet be-

fore, and so felt hurt to find me the trumpeter that was

notifying the right hand what the left was about to

do. I most sincerely regret invading, by an error, the

HENRY C. WRIGHT IN EASTON, ME.

East,' have seasons in which the earnest few are

strengthened and encouraged to fight on in the good

faith, and the hearts of many indifferent ones are

touched, and at least partially awakened to a sense o

the justice and truth of earnest and uncompromising

Anti-Slavery. Such a season has been ours, by the

recent visit of Henry C. Wright, who has spoken five

times in the adjoining town of Steuben, and twice

here in this little neighborhood. You may depend

upon it, dear Garrison, that a bountiful amount of true and uncompromising anti-slavery was earnestly

emptied into a pro-slavery religion of forms and

creeds; and, as a natural consequence, there was

Those who know our friend Wright are well

aware that he has a method of dealing out doses of

anti-slavery peculiar to himself; and though many are disposed to question the wisdom of his manner

of practice, still we can all take it for what it is worth.

And we can all be sure, also, that, let Henry C.

Wright talk upon what subject, rebuke what social

sine, or advance what heresies or immoralities (as

many term them) he may, he never forgets the claims

of the American Slave-never. And it seems to me

that the great source of his power, as an anti-slavery

apeaker, is, that he starts from the very foundation of

pro-slavery sin-man's reverence for human author-

ity-and then consistently follows out that idea, ap

plying it to all civil, religious and social human in-

stitutions, out of which grow our civil, religious and

But I did not take up my pen to defend Henry C.

Wright, or his peculiar manner of procedure, but to

say that here, and in Steuben, he has spoken with

great power and effect. Why is it that he has ac

effectually waked up our people, and not only set

them to thinking about and discussing slavery as they

have never done before, but to discussing other great

wrongs which have their source in the same corrupt

fountain of human authority? It seems to me it is

because he is simply consistent. He does not tread

with defiant footsteps upon just so much human au-

thority as sanctions the wrongs to the slave, and then

stop all farther application of the same principle to

other sins; but he goes deeper-into the church, the

family, the business relations of life, and applies the

same rigid tests to religious, social and business mo-

rality which is based merely upon human asnetion

and approval. If he finds there wrong and suffering

existing by virtue of human authority, he does not

hesitate to proclaim it as boldly and fearlessly as

when this authority seeks to hide our national sin of

slavery. This consistency, though it frightens a few

radical abolitionists, who went to make the unti-

alayery cause as respectable as possible, and is, also, the cause of Mr. Wright being called hard names,

did not, here, amongst us, take away one jot from his

worth as an unti-slavery laborer. He will always be sure of a welcome here, and he has left many who

through him, have got a stare truthward. May we

have another refreshing acason with him, to tell us what we shall do to be saved from all civil, religious and social oppression, with all their wrong and immorality!

quite an effervescence amongst us. .

social sins.

This moment!

Whatever may be the assisses of the writer of this paragraph, by substituting rare unowine spears of Library (whose cause we unfalteringly advocate) for our humble name, "the Great Magician," who is sheping the destiny of Massachusetts by his wand will lish, by way of accouragement. We are compelled to reject much 'original poetry' (?)

WEST GOULDSBORG', Sept. 25, 1860.

modesty of his supposed intentions.

by this nomination?

son at the Poster Convention in this city.

After reporting him as expressing his ple

eighteen years in the Pententiary. The Express say,

The evidence in the case was that on the mornin
of the 4th of July last, at 8 o'clock, one of the hotte
days of the past summer. Hudson stripped the wome
naked as when she came into the world, tied has to
persimmon tree, and whipped her for three consecutive hours, with occasional intermissions of a ferminutes, until he had work out to stumpe fifty-twswitches, and that the bark on the body of the trewas rubbed smooth and greats he the attribute of the

was rubbed smooth and greasy by the stirition of body of the victim. The ground around the tree seven or eight feet, though it had been freshly plos

was trodden hard. One witness testified that he heard distinctly, at the distance of six hundred yards, both the noise of the awitch and the screams and entreaties of the woman. The poor creature was buried the same afternoon only some ten inches beneath the ground, in a rough box, without any shroud.

The following is an extract from the remarks of

The following is an extract from the remarks of Judge Gholson, on passing sentence:

CHARLES HUDSON,—You have been regularly tried for the murder of your own slave. You have been defended with great ability, and a jury of your own country have found you guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed the torm of your confinement in the Penitentiary at eighteen years. In this verdict this court entirely concurs. I will not go into she details of the shocking deed. You tied and stripped a female, who dared not raise her hand against you—whose only protector in this world you should have been. For three hours did you, in one of the hottest days of the summer, cruelly whip and torture this

days of the summer, cruelly whip and torture this helpless woman, until, in the language of counsel, "the angel of death delivered her from the hands of

A CITIZEN OF ILLINOIS WHIFFED TO DEATH IN

A CITIEN OF ILLINOIS WHIFTEN TO DEAT IN TEXAS.—The Chicago Press and Tribuse has a letter from Mr. Prederick Amthar, who was recently driven out of Texas on some frivolous pretence. He gives the following account of the horrible whipping which a young man received at Henderson, in that State, which resulted in death. He says:—

· A young man from Illinois, by the name of Brans came to Henderson, and while there was inesutions erfough to say that he thought free States were preferable to slave States, and that he thought alavery was wrong. These statements, as far as I heard them, he

wrong. These statements, as far as I heard them, he made in the mildest manner, and that only when pressed into the subject by the young men about town. I am satisfied that he never said or thought of saying anything, except when conversation on the subject was forced upon him. I had but a slight sequaintance with the young man, but Liodd him that he could

with the young man, but Litold him that he ought not to allow himself to be dragged into talking on the topic. But he was not careful. In December last, this young man was taken out by a mob, without a trial of any kind, and whipped to death. The Headerson Ness Bra, a paper published in Henderson, justified the infamona murder, on the ground that Evans was a common thief, an Abolitionist, &c. I was shown the with which I was informed had been the instrument of his death. It was covered with

blood. I also saw what I was informed was the dead

bods of Evans, about three-quarters of a mile from town. It was so decayed and swollen that I did not recognize it. The hogs and buzzards were eating it. It had never been buried I

PERSECUTION OF A NORTHERN BOOKSHILER IN AR-

PERSECUTION OF A NORTHERN BOOKSELLER IN ARKANSAS.—Henry A. Marsh, who lately escaped hanging by an Arkansas mob, has published an account of
his adventures. He was located at Camden in that
State as a dealer in books and periodicals. After the
Texas excitement commenced in August, the suthorities at Camden forbade his selling any Northern publications, except the New York Herald and Day Book.
Finding himself an object of suspicion and his business ruined, he resolved to sell out his stock and remove, but the people saved him the trouble by burn-

move, but the people saved him the trouble by burning the balance of his stock, school books and all, and

ing the balance of his stock, so not cooks and any and advised him to leave at once. He went with his wife and children to Memphis. Tenn. He had been there about three weeks, when Dr. Hughey and two other men from Camden visited him, and on some false pre-

tene got him on board a steamer, when they made, him their prisoner, and took him back to Camden, where he was examined by a Vigilance Committee on a charge of being an Abolitionist from Texas, where

Finding no evidence against him, the committee put him in a cance on the Wachita river at night, and

told him to escape if he could. They refused to go

before the people, and declare that no evidence had been found against him. Mr. Marsh rowed across the

river, and for the next twenty-eight hours travelled constantly, without rest, food or sleep, being pursued

by men who were enraged at his unexplained escape Four times he swam the Saline river to throw the me

and dogs off his track, and three nights he slept with-out covering on the cold, wet ground. Finally, on the fourth day, with blistered feet, he reached a steam-boat landing on the Arkansas river, and made the best

A PURST OF A FRWALE ABOLITIONIST IN SOUTH CAR-

OLINA.—At Charleston, S. C., on Friday morning, an examination was held by Mayor Macbeth of one Mrs.

examination was held by Mayor Macbeth of one Mrs. Catherine Bottaford, charged by several respectable citizens with uttering and disseminating among the slave population seditions sentiments. During the investigation, she admitted entertaining the Abolition sentiments attributed to her, and of being an admirer of John Brown. She denied, however, any attempt to circulate her opinions. The evidence and affidavits submitted showed to the contrary, and she was required to give bail in the sum of \$300 for her good behavior. Failing in this, she was committed to jail. The accused stated that she had resided in the city about nine months, during which time she had fellowed the occupation of a seamstress. She also stated

ORDERED OFF. - On Saturday hight, 1st instant

do A. . med: of discountry Your Oct 9, 1860.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1880.

EXCITEMENT IN VIRGINIA—PLOY SOR NEURO INsubmander of Discovering. The Norfolk (Va.) papers
contain accounts of a prospective negro insurrection.
Several negroes have been arrested in Princess Anne
and Norfolk counties, and two arrests have been made
in Norfolk city. Several negroes have confessed, implicating whites and free negroes. The rising was
contemplated for Sunday night last. Patrols have
been organized, and suspected parties are under strict
surveillance. A patrol party shot a man named Flynn
dead at a suspected camp, w negro at the same time
ascaping. A free negro named Smith was also shot.
A free negro, who is under arrest, stated that the plan
of operations had been maturing since last spring, and
a negro named Dick Ryan had written to the North,
and sugaged a vessel with arms and men, which were
to arrive to the assistance of the slaves on Sunday
night. Stops have been taken to arrest any such vessel. There is considerable excitement.

Barricola, Oct. 3. The Norfolk Hereld says that
sufficient testimony has been elicited to fully justify a
strict police surveillance. A number of stream of
negroes have been under Nessly all of the negroes
the a few plantations have fied to the woods from
fright. A patrol force has gone in search of them.

Mitwatter, Oct. 3.

A part of the second to the work Oct. 5.

this he intended to convey the idea of a theology of love—that love which God extended to man, and which man should give to God; thus love which taught us tolerance and freedom. The larger portion of the locture was devoted to the sail slavery phase of this theology. The speker reviewed the history of this theology. The speker reviewed the history of the progress of this question from its conflect to its lattest development, and applied hopefully of the forces in opposition to the Slave Power. The next lacture of the universal to the slave Power. The next lacture of the universal to the universal to the slave Power. The next lacture of the universal to the universal to the slave Power. The next lacture of the universal to the u

about nine mouths, during which time and nad tol-lowed the occupation of a seamstress. She also stated and evenings that that she had hoped to obtain the situation of a teach-er. The case will probably undergo investigation at the January term of the Court of General Sessions.

JEHIEL CLAPLING

Converse of the depot, while the 'Roque's March.'

was played as belitting the coession. Here they were compelled to passe of the rooms of the care and leave. One of the rooms of the room

party, formerly a hotel keeper at Orange Court-House, Washington, Friday, 26, stopped at Charlotteville, West Brookfield, Saturday, Sat. and Sun., 27, 28

Dignest remove seeres

of his way to a land of safety.

Arm-Stavese Lacruan. Miss Sallie Holley, at Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society lectured in the Universalist Church in this place of Sunday ovening last, before a very full audience of

Holley is entirely unaffected in her say and and her thrilling anecdotes and natural extemporization are well adapted to captivate an audience. Her lecture could hardly be called a 'political sermon, as ahe never mentioned either the Democratic or Republican parties at all. She only illustrated the honors and the national shame of Slavery, and quickened the impulses that are ever rising and striving for the extinction.

its extinction.

Miss Holley is a native of New York State, an

tion render an hoor's conversation with the couple a feast of no ordinar finding. They will both find warm and appreciative friends in this odd corner of

COMMERCE OF LIBERIA. The Custom House returns

exports, \$190,369 22; excess of exports, \$46,515 22

Of the imports, \$86,651 00 was from the United States; \$31,908 00 from Great Britain; \$24,634 00 from Hamburg; \$439 from Amsterdam; and \$222

from Italy.

Of the exports, \$60,493.37 was to the United States; \$62,996 to Great Britain; \$65,565 to Hamburg; and \$1,314.95 to Bierra Leone.

The exports were 495,194 gallons of palm oils, 333

The exports were 495,194 gallons of paim lois, 333 tons of camwood, 2,335 pounds of ivory, 19,474 pounds of sugar, 10,707 gallons of molasses, 1,007 pounds of coffee, and 775 bushels of palm kernels.

There were imported 17,248 pounds of sugar, or 2,225 pounds less than was exported,—and no molasses. The production of these orticles is rapidly increasing.

The 1007 pounds of coffee all came to the United States. A quantity, we know not how much, went to Holland from another port.

The palm kernels are a new article of commerce.

The paim kernels are a new article of commerce.
The palm fruit grows like a peach, or a plum, having a pulp, from which the common palm oil is extracted, and a stone, like a peach stone, which has formerly been of no value. It is new found that the kernel or

meat. inside of the stone, yields a superior oil. Of the 776 bushals exported, 175 went to England and

600 to Hamburg.

There are in Liberia five other ports of entry, the

returns from which are not before us.

The principal region for the preduction of palm oil

and coffee is Bassa County, which has its own port of

An Anolitionist Asks to be Excused From Serving on the Juny.—In the Supreme Court, New York, on Thursday, Mr. Oliver Johnson, the editor of the

National Anti-Slavery Standard, having been summuned as a jurge in this Court, presented the following reasons for being excused from service, endorsed

The within named party asks to be excused from

the service to which he is herein summoned on the ground that he is held by public opinion to be cray.

for asmuch as he is editor of the National Anti-Slaver

Standard, a paper which advocates the immediate abolition of slavery and dissolution of the American

Union as a covenant with death and an agreemen

Judge Leonard passed an order that Johnson should

Upon his appearance, said Johnson was fined sum of \$25, for contempt of Court!

ARREST OF A JOHN BROWNITS. A few days since,

we copied from a Texas paper a letter addressed by one Wm. H. Bailey to a confederate, disclosing the operations of a gang of incendiaries in Texas, the let-

ter having been discovered by socident. The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times contains the following announce-

ment of Bailey's arrest:—'On Sunday last, Rev. W. H. Bailey arrived in the overland, under charge of Mr. Johnson, an officer from Texas. The reverend

gentleman, it appears, is one of the disciples of the John Brown school, and has been engaged in the

burning, stealing, &c., in our sister State. A reward of \$3,000 had been offered for his delivery at Fort

HOW THE SLAVER STORM KING ESCAPED THE NEW

YORK OFFICERS.—It is stated that Lockhart, the cap-tain of the Storm King, which was lately captured as a slaver by the San Jacinto frigate, told the officer

who seized him that he got to sea from New York by bribing the Deputy Marshal—giving him a thousand dollars for the privilege of slipping away.

Theodore Rynders, the Marshal's nephew, was one

of the parties accused of receiving the bribe, the offer of which is here confessed. Rynders has since be-

SNOW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT AND CARADA.

The men at work on the White Mountain road were driven all on Friday, Sept. 28th, by about six inches of snow, and have closed their labors for the season.

Snow fell in considerable quantities on that day on the line of the Grand Trunk railway, between Island

Pond, Vt., and Acton, Canada—places more than a hundred miles distant from each other. There was a fall of snow at Presque Isle on the 27th of September.

SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED IN THE DUTCH WEST

LARGE LAND SALE .- The 'Moss Neck' farm, 2,207

last for \$68,000, to R. Corbin, J. Gouldin and W. H. Dickinson. 'Farley Vale,' of 1,567 acres, was sold for \$35,000, to W. Corbin. The negroes, numbering 149, were sold for \$106,600, being chiefly purchased

Louisa, a slave woman of Gen. Miles, of New

Orleans, has not only stolen herself, but carried off \$7,000 worth of her mistress's jewelry.

VERMONT STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. WO

call the special attention of the friends of universal

freedom in Vermont to the State Convention to be

held at Bradford, on Wednesday and Thursday next

17th and 18th inst., but trust they need neither ad-

monition nor entreaty to secure a full and spirited

attendance on their part. These are more solemn

times, and pregnant with more momentous conse

quences, than the days of '76,' and every true man

and woman must be at their post, ready for the emer-

gency. A strong array of eloquent speakers will be

to attend, and join in the deliberations of the Conven-

tion. type and states at reward and and and issilt

GREAT REPOSLICAN VICTORIES. The annual St.

Elections, which foreshadow and almost invariably

determine the Presidential vote, took place in Penn-

sylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday last, and re-

sulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republican

candidates-thus making the election of Abraham

Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States set-

tled almost beyond a peradventure. Ourtin, the Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, is

so obliging as to secede from the Union

lected by a majority of 25,000 l. The Liegislature is atrongly Republican, and nearly all the Republican members of Congress are elected. Will the South be

FRATEURITY LECTURES. The second lecture of the

Course was delivered on Tuesday evening last by Rev.

James Freeman Clarke. The spacious Temple was
completely filled, and the speaker was warmly received as he came forward. He announced as his subject.

Atrue theology is the basis of all true reform. By
this he intended to convey the idea of a theology of

INDES.—It is announced that the Legislature of Holland, which has just assembled, will take measures immediately to altogether abolish slavery in the Dutch

OLIVER JOHNSON.

back of the summons :-

entry .- Boston Traveller.

Sept. 18th, 1860.

appear the next day.

the Bay State, and we hope they will visit us again.

Provincetown Banner.

has housed in the Anti-Slavery cause a down y-travelling over a large portion of the Northern Eastern States. Travelling with her is a friend, Putnam, whose generous culture and genial dis-

DR B A RETREDGE

Patients visited anywhere in New Bugtand,

SERMONS AND OTHER DISCOURSES,

SERMONS AND OTHER DISCOURSES.

WITH BRIEF Bineasymptot. Hints. By Beriak Green. Pages 556 12mo. With Portrait engraved by Ritchie.

In spite of the modest, and to most readers; perhaps, unpremising title of this volume, is will be found to bear the impress of a vigorous and original mind, and to contain a fund of earnest thought, profound feeling, and eloquent expression. The topics mostly relate to the great practical interests of life, the application of the highest principle to daily affairs, and the influence of Christianity, on politics, business, education, and the general relations of society. With a strong faith in the vitality of justice, Mr. Green contends stronuously against every form of oppression, insisting on the stant; adjustment of social duties by the standard of ideal right. Has powerful reasoning is always accompanied with novel and suggestive illustrations, showing no less fallicity of statement than sincerity of conviction. No one can peruse the volume without respecting the seal and integrity of the anthor, and receiving a new impression of the worth of the principles to which his labors have been devoted.—N. V. Tribune, 1946 Rept.

One thought pervades throughout—that of the

fest. The ideal is the standard, to which everything must be carefully adjusted. All unages and institutions are tried in this light, and each to be accepted as good and worthy only as it may conform to and symbolize the inner Vertice. There is warm appreciation of heroism in life, and especially high afforation of Jesus as 'the Hero of all heroes,' realization utmost of the perfections of wisdom, virtue, and sobleness in history. And there is correspondingly deep disgust and abhorrence of all baseness. He has indiguant loathing and abomination for those wretched idels before whom the multitudes bow down and worship—those, cunning, soulless, quacks, and juggless

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SCHAR R. CAPER, M. D., Obstetrics and Disease of

principles of Human Rights were to be re-planted, the justice and necessity of their cause as against Slavery to be proved, the prevailing apethy to be broken, the public mind to be awakened and enkindled, the asufficiency of a Church and State controlled by Slavers 184 WASHINGTON STREET. 184

This is the initiatory work that has been do

ly it, shundant opportunities of direct action have

is has been to make ready for it. The despotism

requires energy, cooperation, and the discipline of

mary one contemplated by no other existing body,

colitical or religious to the work that Church and

their position as such to neglect, adjourn, suppress.

And the stronger the desire of their members to pro-

mote the cause, the stronger the temptation, being so

To all these we confidently appeal for aid in the

work they can neither do; nor do without as a sun

We cordially invite all who love Liberty the world

month of January next, in person or by letter, uniting their sympathies and contflutions with ours in the

American Slavery and old lo a sentials enough

MARY: MAYOR diady teds dold w o'l

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CHARLES LENOX REMOND OF DESCRIPTION OF CHI-HENWOOD OF BOSTON, and H. FOND DOUGLASS OF Chi-cago, Ill., elequent champions of freedom, besides others in our own State, will address the meeting.

others in our own State, will address the meeting.
"The sections of the Convention will open on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and continue through the two days

JAS. HUTCHINSON, Jr., N. R. JOHNSTON.

The friends in the several towns where Measrs Remond and Douglass will speak are requested to make the requisite arrangements for the meetings.

MARLBORO WE. WELLS BROWN WIL

deliver an address commemorative of the First Anniversary of the surrender of Harper's Ferry to Capt. John Brown, at the Town Hall, in Marlboto', or Tuesday evening, Oct. 16th, to commence at 7 o'clock Subject.—The Heroes of Insurrection.

B. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Milford, Mass., Sunday after-noon and evening,

EF C. L. REMOND and R. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Topsham, Vt., Tuesday avening, Oct. 16.

OHARLES L. REMOND will speak at Bar ton, Vt., Saturday evening and Sunday, Oct. 26. and

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Me-ndoes Falls, Vt., Saturday evening and Sunday, Oct.

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THE Second Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, Nov. 8, 1960.

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Women.
Ww. Symmorow Baowy, M. D., Surgical Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica.
SANKH W. Sachmur, M. D., Anatomy and Hygicae.
Intending students will upply to Dr. W. S.
BRUWN, 15 Congress Street, Boston.
Oct. 5.

FELTONVILLE.—We. WELLE BROWN WILL speak in Feltonville, on Sunday next, Oct. 14, during the day and in the evening. ONE HUNDRED AND PORTY-FOUR peopositions, theological, moral, Materical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture, without comment; subodying most of the palpable and striking self-contradictions of the so-called impiral Word of God. Third edition, Price 16 cents, post-paid, Eight for a dollar. OF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEW NO MACHINE —A young lady, skilled in the use of Grover & Baker's sening machines, wishes supplyment either at her residence, No. 9 Columbia treet, or in families in the city or violatly where the machine is used; or taking her own with her, if feeling, and the columbia treet, and the machine is used; or taking her own with her, if feeling, and the columbia treet, if DATTLE CHILDREN can be turnished with

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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 Buropeans, while we bid them observe that their freedom makes progress only in exset proportion as our slavery is brought into discredit. We sek aid of Americans; for where is the American to whom this Cause of ours is not the supreme interest of the present hour as affording the only hore

One thought pervades throughout—that of the One thought pervades throughout—that of the absolute sepremacy, the all-severoign authority of the Throne of the Eternal, of great Truth and Justice. They are the life of the world, the soul and substance of whatever has vitality, worth, permanence among men. Here are wisdom and strength, the secret spring of all: secomplishment, and success. Fidelity is achievement, and unfaithfulness is fallure and defeat. The ideal is the standard, to which everything must be carefully adjusted. All usages and institu-Government are always tempted by the necessities of

ship—those cunuing, soulless quacks and juggless who, vaulting up perpetually into the high places of society, busy themselves but to bewitch and bewilder, to befool and destroy. —Review in National A. S.

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

The enclavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrengs done to the oppressed, the on-tinued refusal of political parties and of many reli-gious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the in-crease of the slave trade, the strength and daring ar-

ment, and the new dign of terror in the South, as well as the persecuting spirit manifested in the North, all call for a large and enthusiastic assemblage of the Seeking the emancipation of the enclaved, and the

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

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### AMERICA SCHOPING. Yes, sleep! but know that Proceed not the more Will fold her pinions till the transic be o'er; Her wings have event the Western world—her shrill Transpot alarms—what earthly power may still? Those mighty realms, from Erie's northern lake, Even to fer Magellan, are awake. The night is past—there mind has reached its birth; Men cast with scorn their fetters to the earth. From Hayti's neighboring State, what kindred cries Call to thy captives, - Ho! Arise! Arise! They will arise! At thine, or at their call, Mercy will melt, or vengeance burst their thrall. And then must fly thy spirit-frozen dream At a world's plaudits, or at scorn's extreme. The Sarior land!—the loved !—almost adored!— For crimes stoned, and human rights restored;

WILLIAM HOWITT. Chapton, Eng. ESTRUCOSIGNATION AND TROOPERS. REMEDIT TO STEERS. HEWSENLY. Queen of the Western world, upon thy brow There is a spot of blood, a crimson stain, That dime thy greatness,—and it is in vain Thy snowy sail on every sea to show; Or thro' thy streets that streams of or Or that thy cities rise on every plain : Though thou art loud when freedom is the strain Yet thou to heaven prefer at a faithless vow; Think not thy brightest deeds will weave a veil To hide from God or man thy one great crime; Wrongs that will turn the cheek of pity pale-History shall write of thee in after time; And future ages on one page shall see

ASPIRATION FOR THE JUBILEE.

Or agonized spectatress of the chain

Shivered by hands long stretched to thee in vain

[Composed by one of the pupils of the Bristo Asylum for the Blind, to accompany some backetwork, made by the pupils for the Boston Anti-Sla very Barnar.] May the glorious time with speed arrive,

The slave's unheeded prayer—the song of liberty !

When the slave his right shall gain, When the world, with all her powers, shall strive, And freedom throughout maintain : When Slavery's debasing powers shall cease,

And Oppression's chain be broke; When no help shall be wanting to release The slave from his galling yoke. Then freedom shall flow without control, Like the vest and mighty sea; And the African dwell from pole to pole,

In peace and security. Then let not the land which boasts aloud Of freedom, from sec to sea,

Be last to disperse the direful cloud Of a curséd Slavery. Bristol, Eng.

THE DYING SLAVE. A pro-siqueny Minister of Religion offering him Courie

Away, away I have me to die alone! Bring no deep-madows of your wrongs around me I hear sweet voices, which, in angel tone, Give promise, the man's hand hath fleroely bound

That, when my spirit leaves this toil-worn frame, I shall not near corruption darkly hover, But shall, in that bright land from which they came New powers within, new joys without discover. I see fair visions dawning on my sight

Of glory, beauty, majesty excelling, Still op ning as my dim eyes close in night, And shut out all this weary, tear-fraught dwelling. I feel my soul uprising from the earth, Oppress'd no longer by your sordid woes. A way !-there is a new and holier birth Struggling with death and sin, my earthly foes.

Come not between me and that sacred ray. Which shows me I am man, though marr'd and

broken ;-Nay, darken not the everlasting day Your juggling prayers, nor wast salse sighs in vain. Call me not brother now-you bade me toil With brute-like patience, in sharp want and pain, Till this last hour, upon your blood-stained soil.

Brother ! doth brother rear the infant soul 'Mid the loud tumults of uncessing strife, Where vengeful passions rage without control, And taint the well-springs of its hapless life? Doth brother teach e'en childhood's hand to wield, In mimle war, the blunted spear and sword, Then lead fresh manhood to the savage field Where death or bonds await the conquered hord-

Doth brother growd the victims in the hold. Deny them food and drink, and light and sirs Awe down the tfinid, and chastise the bold.
Till sumbers perish in their althy lair? Doth brother buy and sell a brother's blood, Make him a chattel, mock his human love, Crush out his manhood, poison ev'ry good, Fearing not hell beneath, nor heaven above?

Doth brother seel of knowledge the clear fount, Lest the wrong'd sufferer should drink, and kno That he hath pinions strong on which to mount, And spurn the baseness of his state below? Doth brother bid the plous heart beware, Nor light bestow apon the living slave.

Preserving all its tender Christian care For the dark borders of the allent grave?

Away, away !- profess not Heaven nor me With must rings told... a.m. my Father's child His gradious presence Liejoiding see,

I hear his welsome through the Savior mild;—

I soon shall be at rest; and Thou, O God!

Teach him to see, who doth uphold the crims Of grinding tyranny, with its iron rod, Jaguilly of its size throughout all sime

REBUKE OF COLORFHOBIA. THE RESPONDED THICKS,

Perish the illiberal thought which would debase The native genius of the sable race! Perish the proud philosophy, which sought To rob them of the cowers of equal thought ! Does then the immortal principle within Change with the casual color of the skin ! Does matter govern spirit? or is mind Degraded by the form to which 'tis joined?

Degraded by the form to which 'tis joined?

No; they have heads to think, and hearts to for the control of the

O'may that godlike dood, that shining need Robous our fune, and someorate our age !
And lot this glory such our favored above,
To outh false freedom, and the true restore !

WHO IS MY SRIGHBORS Thy neighbor? Yonder toiling slave.
Restered in thought and limb,
Whose hopes are all payond the grave,
Go, then, and reason him. THE LIBERATOR

Under the above title, the Edinburgh Ladies' Buil cipation Society have printed on a latter about more extensive distribution, an excellent brief dress, delivered by Rev. Jonathan Watson to a meeting (of which he was chairmen) of the Ediaburgh irench of the Evengelical Alliance.

Referring to the fact that the Alliance has don

Referring to the fact that the Alliance has done some good service to the interests of humanity and religion by strongly searting the rights of conscience, where they have been trampled down, and by stepping forward to throw a shield down presented beethern, Mr. Watson suggests, and strongly urges, that this body should bestir itself in good, surnest for the emancipation of the oppressed states of the United States, many of them (he says) our brathren is Christ, yet held in cruel bondage by so-called American Christians. He represents that the continued neglect of this work shows want of faithfulness as well as of much sectional remonstrance as has heretofore is. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Cheever would, ere such from previous of the British church should not this have deter but rather stimulate an Association so extensive as the Alliance, to use its greater influence for the same end; that British Christians should repeat these remonstrances as long as they shall be needed, determining no more to be silent until slaveholders are either reasoned out or shamed out of the audacious assumption of proprietorship in the souls and bodies of their brethren; and, above all, that a practical offeet be given to this course of action by ceasing to admit pro-slavery Americans to Christian and ministerial fellowship when they go to Great Britain; by no longer welcoming such persons to their religious assemblies and pulpits, their platforms and communion pamphlets in favor of slavery. It is well known that tables. He says—Let the Alliance send forth the Rev. Dr. Blagden has been on the pro-slavery key-note of No Pollowship with identifies over all the Churches of Great Britain, and let it be no dead Union Meeting in Paneuil Hell, called to counterect letter, but find a living embodiment everywhere, and the influence of the anti-slavery sentiment eweepin I am greatly mistaken if a course like this does not over the North, in consequence of the execution of awaken attention, throughout the United States, to John Brown. This same Reverend gentleman was ting them beyond the pale of fraternal intercourse till such time as they are healed of their leprosy.

Unquestionably, Mr. Watson has touched the very point where immediate, energetic and persistent ac tion on the part of British Christians is demanded The frankest and most direct Expression of Christian truth on this subject, to individuals as well as to coclesiastical bodies, is the wise policy, no less than the obvious duty, of those Fnglishmen to whom pro-slavery Americans present themselves as Christian

A slaveholder, in a public debate, indignant at finding some statement of his questioned, once saked Stephen S. Foster - Do you think I would lie? --To which that plain speaker replied if don't know whether you would lie but I know you steal ! - And the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association in the man was silenced III) AIHAM

The danger, in these cases, is not of too strong language, but of pusillanimity and evasion. The manifest robber, who is impudent enough to demand admission to the communion table, and even to the pulpit, needs the directest rebuke that words and actions can give .- c. K. W.

WILL THE GOSPEL ABOLISH SLAVERY!

A LETTER To REV. MR. ANGIER, Pastor of the Third Orthodox Church, Port Norfolk, Dorchester.

PORT NORPOLK, Sept. 1st, 1860. Several weeks since, I attended a monthly concert of prayer for the heathen, held in your Chapel. Two prevent an anti-slavery church from being crushe of your brethren who were called upon to open the out in New York city; while the churches in this meeting with prayer made allusion to slavery in this country are raising three hundred thousand dollars country; after which, you arose, and in a few words year to send the gospel to the heathen ! defined your position on the slavery question. You appeared to differ somewhat from the late Hon. the Church has furnished. Professor Stuart, the most Rufus Choate, and said, 'You believed the Declaration prominent in learning and station of the Orthodox of Independence would apply to the colored man as clergy, took the lead in a pamphlet, entitled . Conwell as to the white, and the time was coming when it science and the Constitution. Dr. Adams, in his would be considered so, and this would be brought | book, says - While it (the Constitution) remains, all about by the preaching of the gospel.' We have reason to believe that you think the doctrines of the Or- writer says, many sermons on the lower law have been thodox Church are gospel truths, and that the printed - perhaps one hundred and fifty. I think preachers she scknowledges do preach the gospel; Whittier had read some of these sermons when he if not so, you would have chosen some other denomination to labor with ; therefore, in this letter, I shall confine my remarks principally to the Orthodox Congregational Church. The writer of this, for more than twenty years, felt it his aim of life (after attending to common duties) to build up Orthodoxy and its institutions, and for more than ten years was a somewhat active member of the Church, in his humble sphere; and nothing but his experience and knowl edge of facts that he cannot gainsay or resist could have made him believe that this Churchs would be found at this time where she is now, on the great and in the first Orthodox Church in Dorchester, from moral question of the age.

startling the idea | Whenever the pulpit deres to | This in defence of the Pugitive Slave Law! Let utter a note in condemnstion of it, must the hue and us look at some of the results of that law. Rev. Mr. cry be raised that politics are descrating God's house and God's day? I think the American Board made no exertions to circulate this sermon. A few years was now organized; the upper room became too strait previous, some of the missionaries at the Sandwich for them. Through the seel and energy of Mr. Laiands sent to our country some printed circulars, Grimes, a commodious structure began to rise from urging the churches to use their influence against its foundations. Then came the Pogitive Slave Act, this svil; after which, a Committee of the Board pouring ruin on this thriving exotic from the South, passed a resolution, that the printing presses in fortign. lands should not be used for the purpose of sending home printed circulars. Probably not one in five More than forty fied to Canada. From the papers hundred of the contributors to the Board ever knew that day, we gather the following: why the resolution was passed. Dr. Lafon, formerly of the Sandwich Island mission, said, Oppression is the greatest obstacle to the spread of the gospe; throughout the world. Rev. Mr. Perkins, in his sermon, says, .' Have we not season to fear that our country thus does so much to hinder, so to promote the progress of the gospel beyond its border?"

At a meeting of the American Board at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1846, Bev. A. A. Phelps introduced an amendment to a report, declaring that the Bo amendment to a report, declaring that the Board could not appoint or sustain also cholders as missionaries, and called upon the missionaries to trees alarsery as they do other sine. A well-known elergymen opposed that amendment, declaring that 'the Church could not stand such numerise.

About (wenty years ago, a number of ministers in Boston and its vicinity took nutire part in the Anti-Blavery cause, but the influence against them was too powerful. Some have left the ministry for other occupations or professions; others have long ago settled quietly down over country partiales, and are not

s from tondage. The churchs of New Augusta nifested but little interest in the case. It was re-ted that his friends requested the use of Parl ast Church, in which to hold the funeral occusion deep sympathy among the friends of freedom at the North; some of our prominent men in the Anti-Slavery cause were first aroused by this terrible outrage. But the Church, as such, seemed to take but little interest in the matter. A distinguished clergyman, of the same denomination, who was settled over a large society e few miles from Boston, presched a sermon on Thanksgiving-day, a few weeks after the secret rred during the past year worthy

mon ability and energy.

The American Tract Society has published tracts in condemnation of Sabbath-breaking, professity, inten-

perance, gambling, attendance on the theatre, dancing, extravagance in dress, novel reading, sleeping in aburch, and neglected and refused to publish any thing against American slavery—has suppressed antiblavery sentiments of authors whose works it has republished. Rev. Dr. Nehemish Adams was chosen one of the committee to revise the publications of the American Tract Society.

Dr. Lord, of Dartmouth Cellege, has written two

their anomalous position among the nations, by put- called to assist in the formation of the Third Orthodox Church in Dorchester in 1869, and was Moderator of the Council that examined the candidate for Paster of said Church, to see if he was a suitable man to be entrusted with the 'preaching of the gospel' |
Dr. Adams, in 1864, published a book, called 'A

South-Side View of Slavery, applogizing for and de-fending slavery. But has it affected his standing as a popular preacher? He has since preached a sermon efore the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He presided at the opening session o that prayer-meeting, formed by Evangelical Churches of Boston, Anniversary week of 1855, which filled Winter Street Church every morning that week. He was chosen to preach an installation sermon in Providence, R. I., and to make a prayer at the opening of Boston, and to open with prayer the May term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Boston, 1866. And on the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of his settlemen over Essex Street Church, the Boston Courier tells to that among the crowd assembled on that evening were nearly one hundred clergymen! Hon. Rufus Choate who, in his latter days, gave his influence to sustai the great political pro-slavery party of this country, and who called the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence mere 'glittering generalities,' said that he had attended his meeting twenty-five years, and he went there to his pew, Sundays, without any fear of being disturbed !. Contrast the treatment that Dr. Adams and clergymen of his stamp have received with that of Dr. Cheever, for whose society funds and sympathy are sought from churches in Europe, to

Now see what defenders of the Pugitive Slave Lav our appeals to the higher law are fanaticism. One nned the following lines :-

My brain took fire. 'Is this,' I cried, The end of prayer and preaching ?
Then, down with pulpit, down with priest,
And give us nature's teaching !

Then garbled text, or parchment law, For God is true, though every book And every man's a list 1

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers (late of Winter Street Church Boston) preached his celebrated sermon in Boston which I make the following extracts:-- tagger at

moral question of the age.

Some years since, Rev. Justin Perkins, a distinguished missionary from the United States, presched a sermon at the Missionary Station in Oroomiah, Persia, on Sunday, the 3d day of Jaly, entitled 'Our Country's Sin,' in which he says,

let, I hold that American slavery is the crowning abomination of the present age.

2d, I hold that American slavery is the greatest busing abomination of the spread and triumph of Christians ity that exists at the present period.

which I make the following extracts:

"The fugitive asks us to interpose. When he does so, he saks us to do what the people of the United to the saks us to do what we have agreed with the millions in this country shall not be done. He saks us to do precisely what we have agreed not to do. When a slave asks me to stand between him and his master, what does he sak? He cake me to murder a mation's life. I will not do it, because I have a conscience—because clove is a God. Then I say unto you, as a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, the conviction of my conscience is, that, on the ground of reason, man obstacle to the spread and triumph of Christians, ity that exists at the present period.

3d, I hold that Northern influence—and, primarily, the influence of Northern Christians—is the strongest and most responsible support of American alavery at this time.

From the sermon, I make the following extracts:—ithen (for the time) the carrying out of the Constitution and the laws of the country: and as a question of conscience, that God requires if at our hunds. But if the spirit of section and rebellion becomes rampant in the law, and if the aprit of section and rebellion becomes rampant in the subject? Aluding to a prominent religious paper in this country, he says, 'If anti-slavery influences were only such as come from that paper, the slave will clank his chains until the milleonium. A Sabbath silence on the crowning abomination of the day! How startling the idea! Whenever the pulpit deree to This in defence of the Portitive Slave Law! Let

The church was arrested midway towards its con-tion, and the members scattered in wild dis-

aled in the work, and took thirtness thousand dol

Anthony Burns from slavery.

It is a lamentable fact that, among the large number which smitted in returning Burns, from the commander in chief, with his event and epuniet, (who, it is isld, was a member of the same denomination of Christians with Burns,) down to the morn humble citizen with his billet of wood, only one man, Joseph K. Harms, resigned his office, rather than engage in this wicked work. age in this wicked work.

aleve one of their own religion. They are a part of the heathen for whom we raise such vast same of money to convert them. We are told to arm 'ourfrom their homes, because they would not be slaves! of the doctrine that our moral obligates the doctrine was presched in Boston, and repeated posed by God, and that those important the first Orthodox Church in Dorchester; and the spurious. church (as such) made no protest against the damna-ble heresy. Why should they? Some years previous, application was made, by church-members, for the the vestry for a minister of their own denomination to deliver an anti-slavery discourse; but it was the simple privilege of reading a mild anti-slavery riages, from the most happy ones to the most misera resolution in a business church-meeting, and was to-ble, it will be found that the happiness is in exact sulted in presence of members of the church, by one proportion to the attention paid to those obligation of their members, for simply requesting the church to which man can neither create nor annul, and that the call a meeting some time to take into consideration the subject of slavery. A notice of an anti-slavery lecture, by an Evangelical minister, was not allowed to be read from the pulpit, and the one posted in the porch was torn down. Prominent men of a political party that had just elevated to a high office in the ation, John Tyler, the man who had the audacity to bring with him a slave to a celebration at Bunker Hill, wanted the meeting-house for a layman to de-met together notoriously for the purpose of robbin too secred for John W. Hawkins to speak on the subject of temperance! It is no wonder that the super-intendent and teachers of the Sabbath School of the Society came to the conclusion, that Mrs. Child's Biography of that Christian Philanthropist, Isaac T. Hopper, was an unsuitable book for the Sunday School library. Better, far better would it be, if the believers in Jesus would meet in upper chambers, in barns, in groves, and in some cases dispense with educated ministers, and do their own preaching, than to build up fashionable churches, and be under the control of wealthy persons who manifest little or no religious interest, except in outward appearances. There are many honest men and women in the churches, who, if they could see things as they are, excuse themselves from obedience unto it, can have would not rest for a moment with the church in such no motive for subjecting themselves to any outward a position; but who believe they belong to an antislavery church, because they contribute to the Boston Tract Society, and their ministers sometimes pray that the time may come when the oppressed may go free; and are told by their ministers that the 'gospel will abolish slavery. I believe the gospel will establish slavery; but, in so doing, I must come to the conclusion that the religion of a pro-slavery church is not the gospel.

I trust I have not written this letter in a spirit of unkindness, but to put you in possession of some facts, in reference to the churches and ministers in this vicinity, which possibly you might not know of. I wish to see the Church take the lead in this great moral and religious movement, and not come creeping behind any political party, or persons she has called infidels, from Thomas Jefferson to Theodore Parker, or any Railway Corporation that has abolished the negro pew system, which, if I am rightly informed, is still continued in two or more of the large churches ing of the prison doors to them that are bound.

H. W. BLANCHARD. FROM WHENCE COME OUR MORAL OB-LIGATIONS

DEAR PAIRED In your paper of the 14th inst., is a letter from T. W. Higginson on the above subject, mimadverting upon a resolution of H. C. Wright's.

what reformers have been saying in effect over since reforms began; and which they must continue to say, till the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of God, and His will is done on earth as it

Mr. Higginson asys, Rvery man creates a moral obligation for himself every time he promises to do a certain act.' Indeed! If I promise you that I will knock Mr. Higginson down the fist time I fall in with him, or if I promise a slaveholder that, for a hun-

in effect confessing, that God has not provide ve to be got up by human invention and manufac

Rowever, admitting that it may be right in so like, for divine mearance by the rev solves, and stand by as our fathers stood, shoulder to shoulder, and if necessary to take life, in the name of God. What for? To mustain the accuracy Pagitive od of brotherly sulightenment and permassion cor-Slave Law, which drives the believers in Jesus Christ respondingly increased, which I think is much in favor of the doctrine that our moral obligations are all im This exclusion of human authority in the matter

marriage gives Mr. Higginson the most cor Whose dispenses with it; or calls it in question, for feits his sinfluence among high moral-toned America radicals. Of mighty importance it is to take care of one's "influence," verily it. Taking all grades of marble, it will be found that the happiness is in exact misery is in proportion to the rellance placed on the fulfilment of those obligations which man im poses. Are the happy marriages in the United States in any degree owing to the deference paid by the parties to that authority which legalizes; its pleasure, marriage, concubinage, polygamy, prosti tution, and rape. A band of ruffians, drur blasphemers, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, liver a eulogy on a dead warrior. It was granted; and the poor and oppressing the weak, but waty appointnotice given from the same pulpit that was thought of a legislature, does it signify whether this sort of authority says yes or no to a marriage?

Supposing a man and woman, contemplating marriage, whose religion is not a Sunday entertainment, but the every-day and all-engrossing business of their lives; whose marriage and every step towards it is as much a part of their religion as their private prayers; being Protestants, feel bound to judge for themselves in all matters of their religion, because they have to give an account of themselves unto God; being dissenters from all established churches, repediate all secular authority over their religion; being "American radicals, acknowledge no authority that interferes with the higher law ; and finding this higher law written by divine inspiration in their hearts, cannot no motive for subjecting themselves to any outward authority, but to get license for sin, and to escape the searching requirements of this inward, spiritual, living law. Is a marriage thus consummated, entered into under such influences, -a crime, because unauthorized by human law? So far from such narrowly escaping personal demoralization, the law to which they subject themselves is the only security against it and to say that such are the cause of terrible demoralization in others is as far from the truth as to charge the friends of the slave with being the abettors of pick-pockets and shop-lifters, because they trample the Fugitive Slave Law under their feet. Yours, truly, GEORGE SUNTER, Jr.

Brantford, (Canada West,) Sept. 28, 1860.

From the Springfield Republican, THE ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA

Dr. Smith of this city writes home the following in Boston. But I must bring this letter to a close, stappic account of the narrow escape of the steam hoping that you may be found among the faithful few heip Arabia from sudden and terrible wreek on Fas who preach deliverance to the captive, and the open-net Rock, Capa Clear, of which a brief account has STEAMSHIP ARABIA, 11 a. m., ?"

Friday, Aug. 3, 1860.

In the midst of life, we are in death. Just half an hour ago, while standing on the bows, the ship ranning 14 knots an hour under steam and sails, in a thick fog, I head a loud shout, 'land ahead!' I turned toward the captain, or rather had my eye on him that moment. His face could not have exmore horror if he had seen hell's gates previously reported in the Liberator from a Rhode Island meeting.

In said resolution, Mr. Wright says, that man has no power to create or annul a moral obligation, and that therefore whatever it is right to do with a license... from a human government, it is right to do with out such a sanction, it is wrong to do with it.

In such an averment, which Mr. Higginson has read with amazement and regret, I can see nothing but another way of saying that God our Maker is also our Lawgiver and our Ruler; nothing but what references have been saying in effect ever since the sprang to the engine bell, at the same time shouting, hard-a-port your helm. A counter order of starboard was given. The captain was beard above the escaping steam, hard-a-port, in God's name! His order was obeyed. Then, turning forward among a habbub of voices, shouting was rare lost, God have mercy on us, &c., I saw the rocks not twenty feet from the ship's bows. On their top was a light-bouse. As we swung around, it seemed as if we should every moment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of the Atlantic was reverberating, and the spray flying all around us. The sails took aback, heeling us over so that the deck stood up like the roof of a house. Women were screaming, scamen running to opened. He sprung to the engine bell, at the same

house. Women were screaming, seamen running to and fro, and above all the captain and lieutenant shouting so as to be heard above the shrill escaping steam, hard a port, hard, hard! Brace around Let fly the halyards and shee the forevard! fore and aft! I stepped abalt the foremast, to be out of the way of its fall, and waited for the shock.

There's a sweet little cherub who site up sloft, And looks after the life of poor Jack. We approached, as all agree, within ten feet o

knock Mr. Higginson down the flat time I fall in with him, or if I promise a shaveholder that, for a hundred dollars, I will betray his fugitive slave into his hands, do I by such promises create any moral obligation to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to betray Christ, create for himself any moral obligation to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the to fulfil them? Did Judas, by his bargain to the table. The process of the moral obligations, and in Tulfilling that the ability of the them, was add and the samp ledge of rocks, six to fulfil his sharing him to make the words, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks, six of ween miles from any shore, and ceep weath after turns out to be wrong? If the act turns out to be wrong. How earning to do it could make it a moral obligation and him to mean, that man has no power to antifere out promises, ever miles from any shore, and ceep weath in five minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of rocks, six of the heat out hat the ability of the heat out hat the ship of the wrond, they mere could have been almost instantly precipitated mind in the heat out had heat of the heat out had have all perished as miserably as did hose in the Hungarian. Three seco discussed cattle, for searching the house of a many period thief, and the laws of marriage, as instances of men originating moral obligations.

If the moral obligation to seize cattle suspected of plento-pneumonic originates with government, and if government should refuse or neglect to appoint officers for the work, what then. Are people thereby released from moral obligation to do what they can to arrest the discase?

But this forceb's science of cattle implies the killing of the owners of the cuttle, should they result the petiting process; that is, resher then government should be defected in in object. So with the right of searching the house of a suspected thief. People contemplating killing their neighborn, in order to stop contemplating from doing it on their own responsibility, and therefore eatles confederates, and above call it.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

HAIR RESTORER 2 READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

YOURSELF. TO THE Ro's OF EVENORLIST:—'My age is sixty. One year ago, my hair was very gray, and had been gradually falling, until, on the crown, it had become quite thin. About the 1st of March, of the preent year, I commenced using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Restorer.' No. I, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is new almost restored to its original color, and the heavy three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hes appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION. IS NOTHING LIKE A DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is certainly an advantage to one who was in danger of becoming bald.

Rev. M. THACHER.

Bridgewater, Oncida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1856.

President J. L. BATON, LL. D., Union University,

Manan - I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to pur-chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restor. chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restoror, 'Ac., and give it a trial. I commenced using it,
but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, THE FALLING OFF OF HATE CHARED, and my lock,
which before were quite GRAY, WERE CHARGED TO
BEACK. I do not consider that I have given it a fair
trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my
own case. I have reason to believe that it is capable
of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PRIYEST THE HATE PROX PALLING OFF, and to RESTOR VENT THE HAIR FROM PALLING OFF, and to RESTORT GRAT LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR."

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK. Editor Ladies Repository, incinnati, Ohio.
I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobsiss

mum with much astisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it any position desired. Ray, JOHN B. ROBIE, Editor Christian Advo

cate, Buffalo, N. Y. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the bes

I have ever known. It has restored my hair to it natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. America and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobelas-mum have been used in my family with benedical effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to such as have occasion to use such preparatio Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor . Christian Era. Bosto

" Having used numerous specifies to little purpos I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So Lregarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal samum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I om now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but his re-gained the softness of my earlier years.

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Holiness, Boster Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from set-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its

Rev. S. B. MURLBY, Pastor Congregational Church

I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This ne by a single bottle used according to direc tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair.

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

My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. We are thankful to you, and feel that we have full velue of our money.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOB, Prescot, Lancashire

Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray have was restored to its natural color,—not the wig-like I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me. (The above clergyman is well known throughout Great Britain, and to many in the United States.)

HAYTL

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

In consequence of her long residence in sorenmed island, her hair and scalp were in a very unhealthy condition. After trying various articles without success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. Allen s, see writes to the 'American Beptist, - I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; I have tried many other remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benealted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

Rev. J. WEST. 6 Washington Place, (Parific street.)

Brooklyn.

I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the ass of it in curing my baldness and grayness. Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. Presbyterian Wil-

\* It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till a

At a our section policy to advertise notating state it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert adversisement, &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-

weatten R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greens county, N. Y. Some time since, I procured a bettle of you

World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black. Rev. JAS. McFARLANB, Pastor Prot. Dulch Church

Rev. JAS. McPARLANE, Paster Prof. Duta Landers World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalamus have produced all the effects described in her sarritisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color of decrease in luxuriance. Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man. Rev M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and can-ed a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.

Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H. We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt, if you had an agent in this vicinity, a large quantity might be disposed of.

We think that if there fail to convince, not

These are the only preparations experted in any

These are the only preparations exported in adjustity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1.60 a bottle. Balsam, 372 cents per bottle.

Address all lotters for information, &c., to Min. B. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depat, No. 355. Broome Street, New York.' The Geassin has Mri. A. Allen's nigned in Red Ind. to outside symptomer other is genuine. Signing the name by other is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

OLD BY RYEST DROG AND FARCY GOODS DEALER.