11 WASHINGTON ST., ROOM Nº 6. ROBERT P. WALLOUT, General Agent TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an-

in advance. Fire copies will be sent to one address for you polities, if payment be made in advance. F All remittances are to be made, and all lets elizing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to edirected, (rost PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in-

and three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts marlvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Socies are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Pinen. of committee, but are not responsible for my of the this of the paper, viz: FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-QUINCT, EDNEND JACKSON, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

physical such as a such and a resolution

VOL. XXX. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1561.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVERY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS. Southern slavery, as a rule, is the mildest and benerolent system of labor in the world, and not beneviert system of those temptation, are the stars, without Abolition temptation, are the most happy and contented laborers. But, granting it he character attributed to it by the Abolitionists, it is even in comparison with Abolitionism, most aintly and holy. There is not an evil to character and home, to society or country, attributed to slatery, by an ignorant or lying press, that Abolitionof modern politics, the falsehood of modern philose-phy, the apostasy of modern civilization. If ever men deserved the doom which Benedict Arnold es-capel, W. H. Saward, Horaco Greeley, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and their abettors, po-litical and clerical, are the men. And yet, Southern men, and patriotic Northern men, too, who are determined to resist the demon of Abolition in every firm, and to make no compromise with the insid-jour monster, and who simply contend for the Constation of their country, and the Union based appn it, are denounced sometimes by Southern men fre-exters, extremists, ultraists and disunionists ! Stame on the ignoble souls who thus attempt' to resken the public confidence in reference to the

This indirect support of the Abolitionists has thin anything else. Even now, Lincoln's organ at Chicago, John Wentworth's paper, boldly advocates the overthrow of slavery in the States as the doctrace of the Republican party, and shames the Re-publican leaders who are too timid to avow it. It otes Lincoln's language, embodying the same seament. But so far as we can see, nothing but de-lest, and the election of an Abolitionist, will ever carn Southern men, and constitutional men generally, the lessons of patriotism and political wiedom.
United Black Republicanism could be easily de-The people are willing to unite, but the demagagues una office-seekers, who carse the country, will not let these. And thus we are divided into tirree parties, when we ought to be one; just the Jows were divided into irreconcilable factions when Jerusalema and the temple were tottering to their fall. Our country has fallen upon evil times, and nothing but the providence of God can save us, for vain is the help of man. While Ohristian menshould use all the political means in their power, the present should be a time of general humiliation and prayer.—New Orleans Advocate.

SECESSION MEETING IN CHARLESTON. A report is given of a great meeting of the citizens, over which the resigned Judge of the U.S. District Court for South Carolina, presided, assisted by one hundred and eighty-three Vice Presidents, all titled and professional men. Ex-Judge Magrath,

n taking the chair, made a brief address, the

leading points of which were as follows :-Fellow Citizens: If in the rush of great events, which surround and excite us, there could be left room for emotion of a mere personal character, it would arise in my bosom this night, in being honored with the proud distinction of presiding over the present meeting. We do, indeed, live in a momentous period our history—in the inforce of our patients. of our history-in the infancy of our national existe, but, unlike other young nations, we enjoy a high sever the relations that have so long existed be-seen ourselves and this Federal Union, and to create tween ourselves and this Federal Union, and to create a new existence for ourselves. We do so to obtain forefathers of the Revolution-those privileges have been denied, torn and wrested from us-shall be secured to our friends and our posterity. However varied, they have but one element, one grand fundamental principle pervading the whole, and that is

equality of political rights. The Legislature of South Carolina, with a unanimity beyond all precedent, has determined to call a Convention of the people of South Carolina. It is true the object of this Convention is not declared, but it is known by all people, wis.: ? The statent discounter of the Union... How far South Carolina has disthere of the Union. How tar South Carolina has dis-charged her obligations as a member of this Union, it is not for me to say. This is the office of the future historian. But I will undertake to say, that posterity will find no acts of here that will bring ablush to the cheek of her sons; nothing done by hey that she or

her children will have cause to wish undone.

When we consider the contests for freedom which we meet on the pages of history, we find struggles of subjects against kings, and slaves against their mas-ters. But our contest is one of a very different char-acter; it is a contest of freemen, who demand guaran-tres for their rights—freemen who have lived free,

I believe that your contest will be a peaceful one; Delieve that your contest will be a peaceful one; your consciousness of truth and justice will secure you the remedies you seek without abdfering. But if it be otherwise, if the spoiler ravage her coasts, sack her ture and villages, and wasts her fair fields—yet the State of South Carolina shall be redeemed, coat what it may. And if through that contest she shall come out mutilated and scarred, yet will those of her sons who survive, bow down before her, love and worship her more than any political mother in Christendom.

The resolutions, which were passed unanimously, were offered by J. Pringle Smith, and supported in ardent speeches by John Lomens, L. M. Spratt, R. Barnweil Rhett, James Conner, Esq., the resigned U. S. District Attorney, B. R. Carroll, and J. D. De Bow, of the Commercial Review. The latter speaker referred to the opinion of John Randolph, concerning the poison which was hidden in the Constitution at its adoption. He reviewed the gradual and steady development of the reviewed the gradual and steady develop and steady development of that poison up to the point which has compelled the South to act in selfdefence. He closed with an impressive exhibition of the resources of the South, and of the brilliant pros-pets awaiting a new and independent government for the South 12" DW 12"

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.-We find in the Honston (Texas) Telegraph of the 1st inst., an account of the movements of General Bickley, President of the K. C. G.'s. The paper says:—

Trendent of the K. C. G.'s. The paper says:—

'The order of the K. C. G.'s originated in the deep and settled hatred of the General to Abolitionists; and any mistaken philanthropist who could desire the freedom of the negro, even at the risk and chame of a servile insurrection. This hatred took possession of his bosom when he was only eleven years old, at which early age he saw his little brother and sister murdered by blacks, during a servile insurrection, urged on by Abolitionists. For thirty er and sister murdered by blacks, during a service insurrection, urged on by Abolitionists. For thirty years he has nurtured those leelings, but it was only year he has nurtured those leelings, but it was only year he has nurtured those leelings, but it was only year he has nurtured those leelings, but it was only year he has nurtured to result the encroachments of the Abolition hordes of the North, and by conquest add more Siave Territory to the Union, thus equalizing Southern and Northern representation in the National Congress. The order now numbers 150,000 men, and is daily increasing in number, power, and influence. Fifty thousand men can be concentrated in ten days at any given Southern point. No movements against Mexico will be made until after the result of the election is known.

# SELECTIONS.

We have protested against the aggressive policy of the nation; to indice such a canadity upon the later against the aggressive policy of the nation; to oppose brother to brother and father the Slave Power; we have appealed to the heart and conscience of the nation, and to night, thanks be to exhausted every remedy provided by the Constitu-God, we stand here with the Slave Power of Amerition. (Great applause.) can be neath our feet. (Enthusiastic applause, and If South Carolina declared herself out of the cries of 'Good.')

It is the glory of the Republican party of the United States, that, representing the cause of liber ty, and standing in the footsteps of the Republican fathers, it has crushed and ground to powder the Slave Power and its minious, in the North and in the South. (Applause.) And while we rejoice over the rictory may we not also region over the rictory may we not also region over the rictory. over the victory, may we not also rejoice over the noble manner in which we have won it? We have appealed to no base passion of the human heart; we have appealed to the reason, to the conscience, to all that is noblest in man; and the best and purest minds of our country have responded to our appeal, and are to-night rejoicing over the triumph of liberty. (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, we have won power; we are to

ession of the federal government. I have take possession of the lederal government. I have the most undoubting confidence in the capacity, honor, integrity and devotion of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) I trust, gentlemen, as we have won a victory by the bold and fearless promulgation of our principles, that we are to have an administration that shall be true to our principles. (Applause.) I trust that we are to have an administration that shall rally around it all that is liberty-loving and shall rally around it all that is liberty-loving and We hold that there is no evil existing—no evil lining it to be disclored and we are made that the threatened, even in the excited imagination of these Union is to be dissolved, and we are told by the telemand disunionists—for which the remedies secured to graph that a Massachusetts vessel in the harbor of the the following the Constitutional ways. graph that a Massachusetts vessel in the narrow of graph that a Massachusetts vessel in the narrow of Charleston has hoisted the Palmetto flag. (Voices—antees, are not fully alequate, and vassaly of Shame.') And we are told that that vessel is owned by the Cushings of Massachusetts. (Hisses and cries of Shame: one voice exclaiming, It and cries of Shame: one voice exclaiming, It to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

There are mad spirits in the South determined to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

There are mad spirits in the South determined to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

There are mad spirits in the South determined to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. There are mad spirits in the South determined to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. There are mad spirits in the South determined to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. true, for I have observed, during the last few months, in the Union to lay dormant at such a crisis. that there has been a very strong disposition to fuse between the professed lovers of the Union and the (loud applause); and I say to those men of the South who are threatening to pull down the columns of the Union, that if they expect any aid in the free States among the cowardly men who have shrunk before their threats, they will be utterly disappointed. However these men may sympathise in the free States. (Applause.) I was told last winter, on the floor of the Senate, by Jefferson Davis, that Gen, Cushing had said, if the contest came, we Republicans were to be 'throttled in our tracks.' I should like to see them try it on in Washington, or anywhere they choose! (Renewed cheering.) We seek no conflict; we know we are right, and we mean to stand by our principles. We loud applause); and I say to those men of the not count upon her co-operation, washington, or anywhere they choose! (Renewed cheering.) We seek no conflict; we know we are right, and we mean to stand by our principles. We have won a victory by proclaiming them, and by being faithful to them. We mean to stand by the Constitution of our country, doing justice to all sections of our country, and we mean to stand by the Union our fathers made to promote the cause of liberty. (Appliance.)

Constitution of our country, doing justice to all sections of our common country, and we mean to the stand by the Union our fathers made to promote the cause of liberty. (Applause.)

Now, Republicans, a single word, and I close, We have won, after many years of struggle, a brilliant victory. We have proclaimed our principles we have been true to those principles; and now that we have stained to power, let us see to it that we crary out what we have proposed when out of power. (Applause.) Let us show to the Country and the world that these principles were in our hearts, that we were honest in their promalgation, and it the forest house in their promalgation, and the work not yet accomplished is accomplished. We want to carry every Uongressional District in the free States. (Applause.) Let us see to it that we organise and tenture of the power of Texas, the Galveston Power to be yet accomplished is accomplished. We want to carry every Uongressional District in the free States. (Applause.) We have not the Senate; we shall not have the next House. Let us, then gasher up our forces, strengthen ourselves by wisve and judicious action, by fidelity to our principles, and let us see to it that his seach use that we organise and carry every Uongressional District in the free States for the Congressional District in the firee States for the Congressional District in the f

in knowing. His election would constitute no rea-ison for a discolution of the Union, nor would that of any other free white man, a native citizen of the BPEECH OF HOR HENRY WILSON.

The Republican Wide Awakes of Boston and vicinity made a brilliant demonstration and gathered an immense assemblage in Music Hall, on the evening of the Sunter Survey and the Supreme Court is against him, the political complexion of which cannot be changed within the next four years; and the Supreme Court is against him, so there is another source of protection to the Sunter Source of Protection to the South. So that if Lincoln were elected, and the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the source of the source of the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the source of the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the source of the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the source of the South So that if Lincoln were elected, and the source of the so mong the speakers were Charles W. Slack, Henry
Wilson, Anson Bullingame, Charles A. Phelps, John
L. Swift, Richard Warren, and Joseph Story. Senator Wilson spoke as follows:—

even prepared to offer violence and outrage to the
South, I would not be prepared to dissolve the
Union. If he were elected, and should recommend
to Wilson spoke as follows:—

oven prepared to offer violence and outrage to the
South, I would not be prepared to dissolve the
Union. If he were elected, and should recommend
to Wilson spoke as follows:— Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen. — Wide Awakes: To-night we have assembled here to pour out our congratulations over the great national triumph of liberty in America. (Applause, and cries of 'Good.') The Republican party, representing in America the cause of equal, universal and impartial liberty, has won a glorious and brilliant victory, and Abraham Lincoln, its candidate, is President elect of the United States. (Applause.) A party not six years old, representing the higher and better sentiments of the country, is now to take possession of the American government, and to change the policy of the Republic. (Cheers.) We have seen our country borne by the Slave Power far, far away from the faith and the policy of the fathers. We have protested against the aggressive policy of the Daws of the Daws of the Country and fathers.

on beneath our feet. (Enthusiastic apprause, and cries of 'Good.')

That proud and haughty power, that used and destroyed the old Whig party, that corrupted in its childhood the American party, that has used the Democratic party as its tool,—that power lief to night before us, and our heels are upon it. (Cheers, and cries of 'Good.') And, gentlemen, come what may hereafter, that party never more rises in America. (Applause.) Perhaps the men who have served it until they have been overwhelmed by the triumphant hosts of freemen, may reorganize and rise again, temporarily; but, gentlemen, that gigan tie power can nevermore sway the government of Republican America. the fugitive slave law or any other or to reduce

> SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH. The Nashville (Tean.) Banner comments as fol-

. We believe the friends of the Union are in the majority all over the South—in the border elave States there can be no question of this fact. We hardly deem it necessary here in Tennessee to based upon patriotism and self-interest-which readoases upon patriotism and seit-isterest—when read-ily occur to every calm thinking man, against the wild and seaseless cry of socession and separation. The teachings of the wisest statesmen of our coun-try from Washington down—the teachings of exrience since the foundation of our governmentthe lessons of vesterday and to-day-all unite in convincing and unanswerable arguments against the doctrine of disunion in any event.

that there has been a very strong disposition to fuse between the professed lovers of the Union and the disunionists. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I say to the men of the South who have been threatening the dissolution of the Union, who are calling conventions, who are mounting blue cockades, Go on if you dare! (Cheers, and cries of 'Good.') We intend to stand by the Constitution and by the Union, at any and every hazard, come what may the dissolution of the Union, who are calling out ventions, who are mounting blue cockades, Go on, —the impracticable abstractionists and dreamers if you dare! (Cheers, and cries of 'Good.') We intend to stand by the Constitution and by the Union, at any and every hazard, come what may constitution, at any and every hazard, come what may constitute in its stead—to understand that they must castles in its stead—to understand that they must

He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust to EXPULSION FROM SOUTH CABOLINA.
South Carolina and her doctrines.

THE EXODUS OF FREE NEGROES FROM CRADAR BOUTH CAROLINA 1400

Some time since we published a statement that Some time since we published a statement that a large number of free negroes were leaving South Carolina, to avoid being doomed to slavery under a law of that State, passed at its last session. Many of that State, passed at its last session. Many of these have gone to the West Indies, some to Africa, and a considerable number have arrived in Philadelphia; but by far the largest portion have Philadelphia; but by far the largest portion have Philadelphia; but by far the largest portion have been forced into slavery. The process by which they are made alayos is as follows:—Up to 1822, smancipations were frequent in the State, but is that year a law was passed forbidding manumission. By that law, slave owners, upon resigning their ownership in negroes, were to place them in the lands of trustees, who were to be vouchers for the negroes, pay their taxes, and a tax, except in the negro's possession, was evidence that he had been treatment. After a day spent under the reaf of

leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accommended of incondiarism, and hung; and others for fear flee, as not being alareholders, might be charged with heing Abolitionists, and lynched.

He had been accused of being violent and abusive in his speeches, but he did not think he ought to be blamed, when forced to the wall, for striking out. He had buried his personal dislike to Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell, and was for either one of them to beat Lincoln. He said nothing in favor of Breckinridge, nothing for or against Duuglas; but Mr. Bell had been with him on the Nebraska Bill, for which the people of Texas, three years ago, reboked him, Sim Houston, but time has shown he was right. However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. "Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not!"

The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but landed Benton, Clay and others. He never missed an opportunity to give a thrust to Expulsion FROM BOUTH CABOLINA—

EXPULSION FROM BOUTH CABOLINA—

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM C. WOOD. To the Editor of the Boston Journal :

South Carolina and ther doctrines. I.

South Carolina and ther doctrines. I.

South Carolina and the doctrines. I.

In confirmation of the deniate of abolitionist conspicies in Taxas, which have reached as from other quarters, we have now the following emphatic testing the property of the testing of testing of the testing of the testing of the testing of the testi

and the physicians of the town. There were the principal slaveholders, and a large planter of 5,000 acres sat in the chair. The proceedings were parliamentary and courteous throughout. I stood at the table—(a little Massachusetts man, the shortest.

effect, I did so; when I could not, I declined to an-swer. Speeches were made—for and against. All expressed their admiration at the able and honest manner in which I had borne myself throughout. Many who did so, said that convictions of duty com-pelled them to vote against my stay. The vote stood 22 to 9. The Vigilance Committee generous

negroes, pay their taxes, and a tax, except in the negro's possession, was evidence that he had been made free.

The law lately passed makes one man their guardian. They are to be entered on the tax list as slaves, and must always wear a badge of servitude, made of copper, with their number upon it. If found without a trustee, they are to be sold at the block; it failing to have a badge, they are to be fined \$20, or imprisoned. Under such stringency there was but little hope for them. They might be robbed of their badges by designing men, their imprisoned, and then sold unconditionally into slavery. It escape such a fate, thousands of the negroes have field from the State. The Philadelphia Prass has an account of the condition of those which have arrived in that city, which we copy in part. Up to November I, more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston, about one hundred and fifty of whom have arrived as Philadelphia.

The facts given by the Press are from a porsonal visit by the editor to a large number of lamilies. The editor says:

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two-thirds are trades people. The men are carponters, tailors, shoemskers, and massons: the females, man trades and so the boat.

The cliffor says:—

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are trades people. The men are expensers, tailors, shoemskers, and masons: the females, man trainsakers, milliners, laundresses, and nurses. We read a long list of certificates from white-ladies of Charleston, attaing that one of these was and \*geet long and faithful nurse.\* One testimonial was addressed, to this ladies of the North, and certified that the barre had attended her through a 'long and dangerous sickness'—a fact which does not go far to show the gratificate of the recent Palmetto beginned for budge, or, as the facetonoity termed it, her 'putty gools watch.' It was a dismont shape plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the inscription: 'Charleston, 1800—Servant 1243.'

This delicate piece of jewilry was punctured with a hole, and suspended thereby from a string. Shape had given \$2 for it. Her bushand had a similar one, labeled "Porter." for which he gave \$4. The man and woman had been one day behind-band if the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he shape plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the total that had been one day behind-band if the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he shape plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the total that had been one day behind-band if the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he shape plate of copper and the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he shape plate of the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he shape plate of the string out 'the shape plate of the string that had not not the two Virilance Committees and with the string out 'these badges, and they were faced \$4.0 to he string the string out 'the string that the string that th

vanuab News, where is is besided, 'Abolitemists Dealt with in Canden County's—

'At a meeting of the citizens of Canden county, held on the 5th inst., at Jefferenton, a committee was appointed to examine the brig Julis E Arey, of Bangor, Maine, and collect proof in relation to certain charges made against her master E. W. Ryder, and her second mate. Joseph E. Ryder, both of South Orrington, Maine. The committee excented that duty, and reported to an adjurned meeting of the citizens on the following day, and the prisoners were brought before them.

'The citizens of Camden county having deliberately resolved to hang the first Abolition they could couriet, and not being satisfied with the vidence then before them, adjourned their meeting to the 8th inst., that all the evidence could be elicited, and they could calmy and quietly deliberate upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. A jury of twelve men, composed of our best citizens, was then empanneled, and the evidence under oath submitted. It appears beyond doubt that a man, said to be a mulatto, has recretly passed through our county, representing to our negroes that Lincoln was to be elected, and that then they were to be prepared for a strike for freedom. It was also proved that the prisoners had held improper and dattgerous conversation and intimacy with negroes; but the testimohy not being sufficiently conclusive, the jury were compelled to render a verdict not to hang, but so flay the prisoners; to confine them in juil until their brig could be dropped down to the Sound, where a committee were appointed to see them safely off, with orders never to return, which sentence was duly and promptly executed.

'It was also resolved that our thanks be returned omptly executed.
It was also resolved that our thanks be returned

It was also resolved that our thanks be returned to Mr. Naylor, of the S. A. and G. Railroad, for his kind notice of certain rumors; that we solicit all such information, although we have every dougledence in the perfect subordination of our negroes. It was further resolved that our Senator and Representatives in the Logislature be requested to mye on that body the enactment of a law to prohibit our citizens from permitting their slaves to enter my Northern vessel as pilot, stevedors, or in any other capacity; to allow us the right of scarch of all such vessels; and the right of search of all such vessels; and the right of selling into slavery all free negroes who enter our waters—which rights we claim in self-deience, and which we mean to exercise at all hazards. at all hazards.

at all bazards.

It was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Savannah papers.

DUNCAN L. CLINCH, Chairman, W. L. BIRD, Secretary.'

ANOTHER NORTHERN BEFUGEE Another instance of intolerance has been brought to our notice. A young man named George B. Eddy, a pianplorte tuner, was sent out to Augusta, Georgia, by one of, our largest houses in the trade, at the request of their agent in that city. Mr. Eddy reached. Augusta on the 10th, of October, and entered the employ of a good Southerner. At one of the houses which he visited, he entered into conversation with two ladies, who appeared to have been instigated by some one to draw the young man dut.

sation with two ladies, who appeared to have been instigated by some one to draw the young han out. He expressed his preference for the Bell and Everett party, but said nothing to warrant the harsh usage which he subsequently received. His replies to interrogatories by the ladies were, however, either falsely reported to the editor of the Independent South. a fire-eating newspaper printed in Waynes. South, a fire-cating newspaper printed in Waynes-bore', Georgia, or were maliciously construed by him into a bold and defiant attack upon the South and her institutious. An article—being a tissue of falsehoods, with scarcely a statement of truth there-in—appeared in the issue of that paper of Nov. 7th, which excited the public against Mr. Eddy, who re-ceived the following abrupt and compulsory notice:

Auturra, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mu. Eddy,—You are ordered to leave the city immediately for expressing Abolition sentiments in Burke county; notice the Independent South published in Waynesboro, where you will see the charge brought against you. (Signed) Manx Critishs.

Mr. Eddy left Augusta on the 8th insti, by a oircuitous route, in order to avoid any attentions which might be paid to him, and arrived in this city on Tuesday morning.—Boston Journal, Nov. 16th,

The steamer Alabama, which arrived here on Tuesday from Savannah, brought twenty-tour cabin passengers, one-half of whom were banished from that city because of their Northern birth. One of these persons, John Devinney, has called upon us, and from him we gatier some facts in relation to this new phase of the Roign of Terror. Mr. Devinney was in the employ of Harudas & Co. Express men, in Savannah, and received, on Saturday morning, a notice that he must leave the sity immediately. A notice was served, at the same office, that he also must leave. Expostulations were unless; the assurances of both men that they had in no way interiered with Southern institutions, and had no instention of doing so, were not listened to los a moment, and they were threatened with insuesitate death, unless they departed at once. As no silternative, therefore, was left them but either to face death or leave, they left in the afternoon of the same day. Their only fault was that they were Northern men.—Devinney being a native of Philadelphia, and Coe of one of the Eastern States.

The man who was most instrumentsh in their banishment, was one James Whits, mester of transportation on the Georgia Central Railroad. This White is himself a Northern man, but having lived for some years in Georgia, and become a size-holder, he is to far trusted as to be permitted to prove his faithfulness by seek villances are law home. Three of the passengers on board the Alabama were a gentleman, he wits, and daughter, who have resided in Augusta for several years. This gentleman is a physician, and the has and cry was raised against him by one of whom he sudantored to pollect a dobt. This method of settling penuniary claims is a favorite one in Augusta, as our passers will remember. This gentleman havely excepted with he life, and neither he not have the outer our were from Eavannah, and all sever hamshood, without any other mans gives them then the outer our, were from Eavannah, and all sever hamshood, without any other mans gives them then then our. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA. The steamer Alabama, which arrived here on

otion of the plantation differs from ally in being bolder, more irresponsible, more en-insly subject to temptations of avarioe, just, and ribitary power. Such a system carries with it in-ritable weakness in all elements of good, and power hely in elements of evil. It wears out the land,

shile, you shall find the family likeness raile, you shall find the family likeness pro-ind every argument, every plen, palliation, se for oppression, made since the days of and excuse for oppression, made since the days of Nimrod and Pharson, is reproduced in our own land. You shall find in the defences of slavery noththe old clothes of past despo aped for modern use. Sermons go masquerad the servile rags with which despotism was led out of the Bible for a thousand years. Spa fended out of the Binis for a successful dead Austria, and old Rome have opened their dead Austria, and old Rome have politicians the very ma l'of defence which they employed in their times spotic power. And thus the tombs of two of despotic power. And thus the tomus of two thousand years ago have been broken open, and the virus collected from the decayed dead of infamous ages, to inoculate the young body of a new State. They lanced the arm, they put in the poison, but, thank God, it would not take! For a little time the splace-looked red, but the dady resisted, and health keeked it out! You will observe, too, now, health kleked it out! You will observe, too, now, as always before, that wasting evils in the body politic seek to repair themselves by some interchange with neighboring health; and, when resisted or reed, you shall always find the same imagined sense wrong. There is nothing that is so much ag-leved, and that suffers wrong from so many courses, as despotism; for it runs against every de-velopment of God in nature, and it fain believes that every law which it runs its head against, is that every law which it runs its head against, is some enemy attacking it. There is nothing that suffers half so many attacks and aggressions as slavery, if you believe the words of its advocates. In our land slavery has acted with the very instincts of the genus to which it belongs. And I do not see how there could very well have been any other course of history than that which has transpired in connection with it. It is undeniable that slavery seized the reins of this government, and that, for more than fifty years, it has substantially controlled is. It is the very necessity of the nature of oppression, to take supremacy. It was not merely its choice, it was its destiny, to do it. For it was life or death. Slavery must either muzzle our institutions, mask the Declaration of Independence and the Bills of Rights, and swathe the Constitution by putting it into the hands of political undertakers, who, by construction, are to buryahe whole power of liberty—it must either do this, or it must itself die. If that spirit which burned in Southern and Northern hearts together and alike, in the beginning, when this confederacy was framed, had continued until now to animate and administer our government, do you believe there would have been time one single slave State in our borders? If, then, on was to exist, it must stop the administra oppression was to exist, it must stop the auminication of this government according to the principles in which it was formed. It made a life struggle, and did it. It acted according to its instinct, as the wolf acts according to its; as the snake acts ac-cording to its; as the bee, the wasp, and the bornet act according to theirs; and as the eagle and the

vulture act according to theirs. It is essentially a beast of prey, and it has preyed upon us. When there arose in God's providence a spirit of investigation; when, again, in our day, Christ came to the grave, and called, 'Lazarus, come forth,' and he came, bound hand and foot; when this rising spirit of Christian liberty began to make its presented. ence felt—ween it was the necessity of slavery to demand in Gougness, and through all the channels where traffic gave them influence, that it should be stopped. The Jews sought to put Lazarus to death because he was a standing miracle and authentica-tion of Christ. And slavery cannot live if free speech lives, and is allowed. It is essentially an institution of dumbness. They are incompatible things, and cannot travel together. It is pertinent, perhaps, to ask what is the nature of an institution that cannot sustain itself without putting out the that cannot sustain itself without putting out the

But once let it be settled that slavery must stand, and there is no help for it. Silence, except in praise and defence, must be had, or it cannot live. It will not bear the light of investigation. It will not stand discussion, if it is free. There is a certain kind of free discussion allowed. It is allowed in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, in Louisiana, and in Arkansas. It was allowed in the border times of Missouri and Kansas. Every man that believed in slavery had a right to talk freely, and nobody else. This is what they call

When John Quincy Adams, the venerable Giddings, and Slade, and other men, began ito speak in Congress, the inevitable results took place. The whole power of Southern feethers. whole power of Sonthern feeling rose up, and not only demanded that these men shouls be gagged, but commanded silence upon the whole land. And it was boldly said that to speak on these things was us so servile that it was evident that they were born white by mistake, who declared that there ought to be punishment for free speech in the North! I do not blame slavery for its course, any more than I blame a wolf for eating when he is hungry—for where the bracing influences of the Eastern climate eating a lamb when he cannot get anything better. Work open the system, it develops itself. They If it was to live, it must employ the proper instrumentalities of life; and the suppression of free speech was one of them. Muzzles must always go speech was one of the where shackles are.

Next came the great step westward—the Texas war. That, too, was inevitable. It spring from the radical nature of slavery. Once let a bound be put about slavery; once say to her, 'Thus fax, and no further: and then her extinction is simply a question of time, and not of facts. For the nature of slavery is such that she can only live as the nomadic Arab lives, by changing her pasture-ground. Give her a foundation, and give her tents, and refuse to let her play nomad on the great Western territories, and her doon is sealed. To stand still is to die, in her case.

The war with Mexico, and the acquisition of ter-

ritory by a species of justice interpreted, exactly, be she chief-justices of the highway, by those lovers equity called foot-pads, is only another step of the justice, but legitimate from the nature of elayery. She could not help hereelf. It belongs to the system. If that system is right, or is to be tolerated, such things must also be. It cannot be otherwise. For everything must be fed with the food appropriate to the system. propriate to its nature. And if slavery is to exist you moss feed it, as in the old myth the dragon was fed, which demanded for its victime the fairest vir-

gins of the city. So long as the dragon of slavery lies colled up in our land, you must give the fairest things we have got to feed its maw!

It is but a single step more to the recent events—the acclition of the Missouri compromise, the desperate debaucheries of justice in Kansas, and the the adolition of the Missouri compromise, the despirate debaucheries of justice in Kansas, and the Dred South decision, together with those other bolts, already forged in the stithy of injustice, and ready to be issueded against liberty, just as soon as success had given another lease of four years' authority in this Government. These, all of them, are logical. They all proceed from the same contral source.

The manacie was on the wrist of liberty, the lock was booked on, the key was fitted, the band was stretched forth to turn the key, when God launched the omnipotence of the vote, and dashed manacle, and lock, and key, and hand, all to the ground. And that shackle will never be put on again. It

and look, and key, and hand, all to the ground.
And that shackle will never be put on again. It
has been on for the last time.

In all this aggression and wrong in behalf of a
system of the merest and most unmitigated injunity, there has been, as we should expect, a constant
outery on the part of slavery. An outery of what?
For all the world, of what? Why, an outery that
they have been abused and wronged! Having For all the world, of what! Why, an outery that they have been abused and wrunged! Having stoles the government; having perjured every line and instrument of Revolutionary memory; having groundy towested the whole testimony of one fathers; inving turned the seem toward the seem, and put the ship and for end in reverse; having, with step after step, lakes advantage of temporary authority, and for the purpose of augmenting and deepaning and foreifying abin institution of slavery, they stand stying and morping, and declaring that they are the victims of assessmit personation—that they have the victims of assessmit personation—that they have

its faithful prophets, and the sight of a surviving troubline

tion and revolution through the land, and destroyed its faithful prophets, and the moment he cames in sight of a surviving one he says. Ah! you are stroubling larsel! It is the same game over and over. For the nature of despoties is the same every where, in every age, and under all sircumstances; and what you read in the Book, you can read on the plantation, in the halls of Congress, and in the specches and conduct of men, in your own day.

That long period, thank God, has come to an end. The last westward step is taken. I think they will never get any searer to sundown than they are now. The last inch of territory to be corrupted by slavery has been filched. That robbercircle is completed, and thus robber-circle is completed to stand apectators of such a day, and of such a glorious result as that.

during this conflict.

When God sent to Isrnel, in a very dark and corrupt day—in a day of very great trouble and peril and oppression, his people being bond-servants under Pharach—be did not send a king, or a school of der Pharach—he did not send a king, or a school of philosophere: he sent one poor man, Moses. Moses made his essay, and failed, and left his brethren where he found them, and went forty years in the wilderness an exile. And when he was eighty years of age, he raturned a solitary man, a shepherd, to give deliverance to his people. And again, in history, when all things seemed about to be enveloped in midnight; when old Eli had grown infirm and indulgent, and his sons corrupt, and miscule prevailed around about the vary altar-front of God, then a little child in the temple heard the voice of the Almighty, and did not know what it meant. It was Samuel that God spoke to, and not Eli.

Now, at the beginning of this great work, whose

Now, at the beginning of this great work, whose period we mark and celebrate to night, God did not call the great, or the many, but his voice sounded first in the ears of the homble and the few. I call you to remember that this great work, ho much help it may have received from the Church, and from persons in the Church, was not begun by the Church. Courts and assemblies were not called organized society whatever, that inaugurated this revolution against slavery. All these things had too much to take care of to be able to risk anything for an unpopular justice. They were all of them asleep; and when the voice sounded, none of them knew it to be the voice of God. He spake, thereknew it to be the voice of God. He spake, there-makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable fore, to a few mostly unknown men. The men that from, the British soil—which proclaims, even to the first agitated in behalf of liberty and against sla-stranger and the sejourner, the moment he sets his first agitated in behalf of liberty and against slavery, were the truest martyrs that this age has seen. Many of them are dead; or rather they have burst forth from the constraining bonds of this life, and now they truly live in heaven. They but glimmered here: there they blaze. A few patriarchs are yet alive. It is but a pleasant magnanimity to mered here: there they blaze. A few patriarchs an African; are yet alive. It is but a pleasant magnanimity to speak well of those with whom you differ in many very material respects; and though I am not on his side, I must bear witness to the fidelity of such a man as William Lloyd Garrison. It may be hard man as William Lloyd Garrison. It may be hard for some to believe that he was one of the earliest for the overthrow of oppression among us—he that has been the scourge of the ministry and Church, and whose tongue has walked to and fro throng land amid persecutions scarcely paralleled in tern times. And yet, after all, however much modern times. And yet, after all, however much he may be liable to criticism, however much we may lament his spirit, and differ from his present riews, one thing cannot be denied, that there has large correspondence with the South. There are risen up no more stalwart or heroic man in any age, many of his letters from that quarter which the count to labor for freedom, to declare slavery to be iniquity ought to see. Missives which no decent man could tous, and, from the first, to speak untempered write are abundant; their postmarks reveal the fact words, but words that were untempered only be-cause, in the might of wickedness, and in the strength of his feeling, there was no time for measuring. The ages are more just than the years in which things take place; and, by and-by, when you and I are gone down below the horizon, and men see none of us, they will behold, standing high as a star, such a man as William Lloyd Garrison. Not on account of the infelicities of his disposition, but on account of this element of his life-Christian opposition to slavery. Many and many a man, if remembered at all, will be remembered because he threw dirt at him. With him there sat many others. The list, at one period, I could read without much impeding my discourse, or unduly clongating it. For I remember when to have been a g in the street would have been safety and pardonable, compared with being an abolitionist. The number then was comparatively few; and those that dared, in any town, and in any connection, to espouse the anti-slavery cause, had to bid farewell to popularity, and therefore to every hope of ad-vancement and of honor.

The beginnings of this strife were inauspicious, full of tumult, rage, and violence. It is well known that men travelling in the West become seasoned with malaria, so that while there they have no chills work upon the system, it develops itself. They carry the egg of disease about them, but at last it hatches, as it is said. The malaris of slavery was early in the North, and it broke out later; but it broke out under the stimulating influences which were brought to bear upon it. It is incredible, even so soon, what intensity of hatred was heaped imperilled. They wannily telegraph from Charles upon men that only loved liberty and spoke for it. ton, that not an American flag is seen waving from One would not believe that it was possible for a free people to be so pervaded with the venom of slavery. Almost every organization of society set itself against this reformation. The family, the school, national ensign is seen flying, as usual, over Formation. against this reformation. The family, the school, colleges, caucuses, parties, and legislatures were against it. Churches, consistories, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies were against it. Boards of publication and boards of missions were against it. Boards of publication and boards of missions were against it. Bankers and brokers, jobbers and shippers, makers and venders, were against it. Everything was and everything was against it. Time after time they killed it. Argument upon argument was hurled at it. Resolution upon resolution was aimed at it. Never was the bell tolled at the death of any rising spirit of revolution oftener than at the death of the rising spirit of anti-slavery! And what was the result? Just

Mercury says—' From all portions of the South, we the same as the result which followed Herod's at-tempt to kill Christ. He slew a few babes in Bethlehem; but Christ was not touched, and he grew to the stature of a man, and became the Redeemer of the world, and by death brought life. And of what all these resistances have done, you are wit-

messes to-day.

To the young I cannot appeal; but you who are past forty years of age—let me ask, if twenty years ago I had preached this sermon, on which side would you have been? You smile to think of it now; but you have travelled further than through a hemistration of the same conscious. here from that time to this, and you are conscio

The invincible might of weakness was never m The invincible might of weakness was never more displayed than in the life and progress and victories of the anti-davery cause; for there was never a cause more unpopular, more disdained, more opposed by the organizations of society. We ought, therefore, to derive some important lessons from this change. We ought, for instance, to see what is the power of a moral principle steadily pressed, over all resistance. You cannot destroy a moral principle, if men are willing to stand up in its behalf, and be martyrs for it. Such a principle carries in it the life of God. A question of tariff, or a question of bank, may go this way or that. A question of economy may be shored one way or another. Questions of policy, however important they may be, have no vitality of their own. But a question that touches human nature, at the root; a question of touches human nature, at the root; a question of absolute moral justice, of absolute truth, and of ab solute moral justice, of absolute truth, and of absolute purity; a question of right or wrong—it makes no difference how unpopular such a question is, if it has faithful advocates it will prevail. A man that puts himself on the ground of moral principle, if the whole world be against him, is mightier than all of them. For the orb of time becomes such a man's shield; and every step, every year, brings him nearer to the hand of Omnipotence. If a man takes ground for truth, and justice, and rectitude, and plety, and fight will, there can be no question as to the result. Would that I could intuity you to do right with courage, therefore, by making you feel that right is limit a host. Never he attack of being in minumities, to that minorities are board upon principles. The Liberator

HO VINOR WITH HEAVER(O) SO PRO BOSTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1860.

O BLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACRUSETT llowing patition is now in the hands of s ends of freedom, in all parts of the Co th, for immediate circulation. It is no mber those in bonds as bound with them, and are stand speciators of such a day, and of such a gloriops roult as that.

Now, I pray you, consider some of the results to seize their pre-with impunity on the Puritan and and events that have happened on the other side, Revolutionary soil of the old Bay State, and to act as their accomplices in kidaspping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repres of the Commonwealth of Mass

The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully sek you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Ped eral, within this Commonwealth, to any one elaiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor to such claiment, by the laws of one of the Slav States of this Union."

The Boston Journal, Transcript, and Springfield Republican are basely urging the entire repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill in this State, and the most ab ject obedience to the accursed Fugitive Slave Law as a peace-offering to the Southern slaveholding ban ditti ! Such shameless villany and dastardly coward ice should excite the popular indignation from on end of the Commonwealth to the other. Instead of to head the resistance to slavery. It was not the sdopting the measure proposed, the people will rather legislature nor the States; it was not any part of demand of the Legislature to put an end to all slavehunting in the State, so that they may proudly ex claim in regard to Massachusetts, as Curran did re specting British law :-

'I speak in the spirit of the British Law, which in what disastrous battle his liberty may have bee cloven down; no matter with what solemnities ! may have been devoted upon the alter of Slavery devoted upon the altar of Slavery the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Bri the alter and the god sink together in the dust; hi some to believe that he was one of the earliest soul walks alread in her own majesty; his body publiest of those instruments that God employed swells beyond the measure of his chains that hurst the overthrow of oppression among us—he that from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerabeen the scourge of the ministry and Church, ted, and disenthralled, by the irrestatible Genius of UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

The Union! Read what a Springfield, Ill. corre spondent of the New York Tribung writes :-

I mentioned that Mr. Lincoln had already quite that the vocabulary of Billingsgate is not confined the Five Points and Marshal Rynder's office. Unfor the Five Points and Marshal Rynder's office. tunately, the earmarks of some of them show that their writers are not devoid of education, if destitute of decency. Letters threatening death, in all it forms, as the penalty of his high position, are mor abundant still. They are, of course, mainly anony mous, though a few hear rest names. Some are signed in hieroglyphics, said to be known only to the "Sacred Order" or "Southern Brotherhood," threatens Mr. Lincoln with a sudden and o taking-off. A few are ornamented with sketches of taking-oil. A few are ornamented with sketches of a recentions by the gibbet, assassination by the stiletto, or death by a lightning-stroke; and in nearly all, the theology of the writers is indicated by rude caricatures of the Devil, ready with his three-pronged fork to receive and pitch into everlasting fire the body of the unfortunate Lincoln, whose offence constats in the belief that human slavery is wrong."

People of Massachusetts I as to the numberless ou rages on the part of the South, be in this spirit :-

Have they wronged us? Let us then Render back nor threats nor prayers;
Have they chained our free-born men? LET US UNCHAIN THEIRS!

PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN TREASON. The proceedings of the brutal, demented, Goddefying oppressors at the South continue to be of the not to commit any overt act against the General Government, whereby the safety of their necks would be

The reveille is being beat, minute men, riflemen and dragoons are forming, and making ready to march at moment's warning to repel the foe, &c. And this is but a specimen of the lunacy every where prevailing in the South; while, at the North, the people are quietly attending to their own business, and no more design any unjust or unlawful procedure against Southern men or institutions than they do to establish an absolute despotism among themselves !

The result of all this military arming will be heavy bill of expense to the South, and all-prevailing and severe distress will soon be felt by her population as a natural consequence. Already a telegram from Charleston announces that one heavy cotton and other smaller houses in that city have suspended—the banks refuse to discount—cotton is declining—and trade is completely prostrated. In Virginia, there is a terri ble pressure in the money market-flour is declining and all the mills have stopped, except the Gallego &c., &c. As they sow, so are they reaping ; for suc is the justice of God. The end is not yet.

Westball PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL. The die course of Mr. Phillips, at Music Hall, on Sunday fore noon, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational So ciety, was a lucid and impressive exposition of the true uses of a pulpit, and in warm commendation of the one so nobly consecrated to the service of freedom and humanity by the late Theodore Parker. It was listened to with deep interest and great satisfaction has been added to with deep interest and great satisfaction

iletened to with deep interest and great actionation by a large audience. We hope to see it in print.

In the evening, at the same place, Mr. Phillips made a powerful address on temperance, characterised by his usual plainness of speech in regard to distinguished transgressors. Rev. Mr. Miner also spoke with marked shility, and did not spare either clerical, legal or medical upholders of wise-bibbing. The assembly was a noble one, and the occasion full of encouragement to the friends of the temperance cause ent to the friends of the temperance cause

Southern States. All freedom of speech is denied—towards the outward necessities and comforts of life, than savage barbarism prevails in every quarter—and towards the progressive improvement of each than savage barbarism prevails in every quarter—and towards the progressive improvement of each towards the progressive improvement it is not known that more than one or two ever precent men,-innocent even in the Southern meaning of the term, -have been subjected to the most humiliating and savage treatment, without legal arraign. inality. No Northern man, suspected of entertaining the sentiments avowed by Washington, Jefferson, Wythe, Pinkney, and Patrick Henry, in regard to the wrongfulness of slavery, is safe for one moment beyond the l'otomac. If he be from Massachusetts, his peril is greatly increased. In vain does he assert his innocency-in vain does he demand to be tried as an American citizen-in vain does he seek protection | 1852, shortly after the passage of the Fugitive Slave under his country's flag-in vain does he claim his rights under the National Constitution-he is beaten.

dyel It is estonishing with what comparative indifference these daily multiplying atrocities are regarded | tured at the very commencement of an attempt at ea by the people of the North-thus inviting to fresh outrages continually! A vast majority of the newspapers merely record them as items of intelligence, without comment, as though they were of no particular significance; and their readers are apparently as ly on board a vessel just leaving New Orleans fo little affected by the perusal as though they related Boston, carrying fast locked on his neck a heavy iron to the treatment of iron and granite! Is the man-collar with a projecting prong, stamped with the in hood of the North clean gone for ever? Has it lost all self-respect, all reverence for justice, all apprecia- a few days hunger, thirst, and the foul sir of his hid tion of constitutional liberty? What is its connection ing place in the hold, oblige him to reveal himself with the South but one of criminal complicity, of cowardly submission, of selfish subserviency, of de- class called Northern men with Southern principles grading vassalage? What additional insults and outrages will arouse it to assert its rights, and to demand justice at any cost?

TRIBUTE TO THE BARLY ABOLITIONISTIC IS preceding columns we have made an extract from an earnest, eloquent and impressive discourse on 'The Signs of the Times,' delivered recently in his eral-mixing with it such qualifications and disclaimers as seemed to him at least prudent, in the implies more than he meant to convey, we have no apply and carry out the anti-slavery principles enunpalling delinquency of the American Church, in the Beecher, confirming all the allegations we have made half, speak with admiration, with en

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, con-Two Tongues. 4. Midsummer and May. 5. Epitha- lofty and powerful respectability in their own circle lanta. 6. Arthur Hallam. 7. The Confessions of a of society spoke against them while their struggle Medium. 8. John André and Honora Sneyd. 9. We was jet pending. So State Street now speaks of the Shall Rise Again, 10. The Professor's Story. 11. A second revolution. By and by, Garrison and Philvulgarity,) whose spite toward Wendell Phillips oc-children. second essionally ventilates itself through the columns of ... At present, many will speak of these praises the New York Tribune, and now in this witless es- tered by Harrington and his associates, as extravasay, the object of which is to sneer at the progressive gant. And, unfortunately, this pojust charge will be spirit of the age, and to satirize the most eloquent helped to gain credence by the fact that the author,

be a serious curtailment of its present list of sub- C. R. W. scribers, at no distant day. .

JOHN BROWN MEETING. At a meeting of the John Mr. Entron-I have just finished reading 'Ham Building, Monday afternoon, it was decided to hold a publishing firm of New England, Mesers. Thayer & El-Fred. Douglass, Montgomery Blair, Ralph Waldo full as good. I have risen from its perusal, nobly reittee think it would be a work of supererogation to o culogise him, and they wish to seek to continue his life by striving to accomplish what he left them to finish.

We socidentally omitted to give credit to the Atlas and Bee for the report (made by Mr. Yerrinton) of the timely and eloquent lecture of Wendell Phillips, the sixth of the Praternity Course, on the Presidential Election, published in our las number. The audience was immense, and the en-thusiasm great, notwitstanding the faithful reproofs and acathing criticisms of men and parties scattered through the lecture. The moral courage of the ora-tor is matched only by his rhetorical power.

THE PARISE IN KANSAS. -- A number of our lend ng citizens have called a meeting to be held in the

oned, scourged, trampled underfoot, tarred and feath- (a character black as the devil himself, who practises ered, hanged, or driven out by murderous violence, a brutal and feroclous cruelty equally towards his wife and his slaves,) mention Horace Greeley by name tended to be an Abolitionist, or regarded the Anti-Jand-referring to his well-known delineations in the Slavery movement with favor. On the contrary, it Tribine (very correct delineations, in my judgment, is known that some of them have always been pro- of the abuses and enormous evils which would be the slavery in spirit and purpose, and others wholly indif- first result of a relaxation of the existing bonds of ferent to the cries of the periabing bondmen at the marriage—boast of the power given him by those South. Hence, the real truth is, that scares of inno-bonds to tyrannize over his wife as thoroughly as over his slaves. Our author evidently is thinking, and means to set his readers to thinking how to attain the vet unstisined golden mean-first an equal rec ment or trial, and without the slightest proof of crim- tion, in law, of the rights and interests of both par ties in the marriage compact, and next, the doing of what may be done to insure fitness, as well as perma

But in Harrington the predominant idea and im pression are of liberty, civil liberty, far more than o love or marriage. The book is a vigorous assault upon Law. A long, but intensely interesting, preliminary chapter represents how far slavery can go towards th hunted, outlawed, in the most ferocious manner, as realization of hell upon earth, in a description of Mo though he were a wild beast, or a felon of the deepest. Turwood Lafitte, his wife, his slaves and their over seer, and his plantation on the Red River in Louisian In this chapter the slave Antony, who has been cap cape, is subjected to such intolerable cruelty and out rage that he renews the attempt, and this time success fully. After great privations and sufferings at the commencement of his enterprise, he gets clandestine scription-'LARITER BROTHERS, NEW ORLEANS.' I The captain proves to be one of the worst of the evi and they arrive in Boston just at the time when th representatives of its Southern trade had followed the lead of Daniel Webster in thoroughly overcomin whatever 'prejudices' they might once have felt in favor of liberty.

Such is the 'Prologue,' introductory to the stor of Harrington, who succeeds, through numerous ad ventures and perils, and ultimately at the sacrifice of own church by Henry Ward Beecher. In the course, his life, in rescuing Antony from the clutches of the of it, he endeavors to pay a generous tribute to our Slave Power in Boston. I need not rehearse the deown labors in the cause of emancipation in special, tails. Everybody will read them, especially as some and to those of our unfaltering coadjutors in gen- of the characters drawn in the book represent real persons in this city.

Men contpicuously known to the public, whether present state of public sentiment. We gratefully ap- as well-doers or evil-doers, are, like public buildings, preciate it, with all humility of spirit; but we are the common property of the novelist and the nar perplexed and pained by the declaration in regard to Yator. So, writing in regard to Slavery and Anti us personally, "We are not on his side." If he is not Slavery, at a time when the representatives of both with us, he must be against us; and in that case, were actively working in Boston, our sulher ha how can he bestow such a panegyrie? The language taken the liberty not only to draw some of his characters so that they may be recognized as real persons doubt; for what more have we done than to utter, but to refer, by name, to those who were then con spicuous here in the historic struggle between liberty ciated in his discourse? As for the estimation in and slavery. Indeed, how could a dramatic repre which we are now or may hereafter be held, it is to sentation of the state of Boston at that time be cor us a very small matter, so that we are able to keep a rectly given, without reference, by its interlocutors clear conscience, and to meet the responsibilities of to William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theothe times in a faithful and fearless manner. The ap- dore Parker and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, or one side, and to Hallett, Sprague and the Curtises or long and painful struggle for the overthrow of sla- the other? Those of our novelist's characters who very, is truthfully and vividly delineated by Mr. love freedom, and are themselves working in its bemen, above named, who then led the struggle of its brave minority in the actual life of Boston. They speak of these men as future generations will speak tains the following papers :- 1. The United States and All, men now praise, Hancock and the Adamses the Barbary States. [More correctly-The United Washington and Warren. But to understand their States are the Barbary States. | 2. Supshine. 3. The full courage and merit, we must remember that much Plea for Freedom from Speech and Figures of Speech lips, Parker and Higginson, laboring for the cleva-Makers. "This Plea' is evidently from the pen of tion of man, will be seen by all to have occupied the writer of A Trip to Cuba. (a series of sketches, higher and nobler position than even the bravest of characterized by an equal mixture of inhumanity and those who in 1776 fought for themselves and their

advocate of the rights of her own sex who has yet sigis is justly open to the charge of extravegance ventured to grapple with the despotism of ages. . . Writing with really great ability, and able effectively We beg leave to suggest to the present proprietors to describe scenery, incidents, emotions and charac-of this monthly, that its large circulation is mainly, ter, he seems not to know when he has accomplished if not entirely owing to the interest taken in it, from an adequate description, and overloads his pages with its commencement, by those who have confidently a profusion of epithers, frequently misneing language expected of it a higher moral tone and a deeper in- in the attempt to intensify it. He excites intense interest in the cause of struggling freedom than any terest, alike in scenes tender and scenes terrible, but other literary magazine in the land; and if they are the effect of each is sometimes marred by overdoing. to be treated, from time to time, to such vicious pro- In spite of these errors in its form, the book will b ductions as we have referred to, and the Atlantic widely read, and the words of Harrington and Muriel Monthly is to be merely literary, we predict there will will stir the hearts of many to go and do likewise.

## 'HABRINGTON,'

Brown Anniversary Committee,' held in Washington RINGTON, the last new story from the anti-slavery meeting in Tremont Temple, on December 3d, which dridge; and I want to call the attention of your readers s to be addressed by Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, to a book, rare and remarkable as angels visits are, and Emerson, Rev. Mr. Wheeler, and others, on the sub-solved, strengthened, and encouraged to live a more ject, 'How can American slavery be abolished?' The carnest, useful and practical life henceforth. And speakers will be confined to the question, as the Com- this is its great merit—to infuse new seal into those who have hearts to feel, and heads to think; who defend John Brown now, and a uscless waste of time have faith in personal effort, to work with renewed energy in the daily battle of life, for the Good Time Coming; to diligently labor in the world's Great Cause for suffering humanity. I never dreamed a story could be written with the

scene laid in Boston, where all the places mentio are familiar as old friends, much less one which fair-ly makes you tremble with the interest it creates-

ly makes you fremble with the interest it creates—
never thought such a thing possible; but here it is,
real so it is strange, and true as it is real.

The faults of the book are comparatively few and
trifling, so as to detract little from its value. I can
recollect now, no book which has so stirred my
heart, so moved the deep fountains of my whole being, as has "Harrington."

It is no exaggeration to say, that its wealth of description is not surpassed by anything in Brockder
Brown or Edgar Pos. Unlike their writings, however, its moral purpose is holy; it pleads the name
of the slave. And while the story is not slavery to
degree not surpassed by anything in Mrs. Stowe,

the book is also thickly strewn with the say nd profoundent suggesti of all the retorm means in the man; its ge, Temperance, the Rights and Elevation of Vo. saden with great pad fire. Every page is allo, in a beauty, strength and fire. Every page is allo, in a beauty, strength whole souled, wide-awake and

The book throughout is original, in times eloquent as inspiration—fresh as the normal dew, sparkling and crisp as November frest. Its Prologue to Epilegue, Harrington' is a trium Boston, Nov. 18, 1860.

THE LONDON BAPTISTS AND THE ELL VERY QUESTION.

The quarterly meeting of the London Bond of Raptist Ministers was held at the Baptist Ministers Baprist, Monrgate-street, London, on Wednesday, Og Slar. There was a large attendance, including the Reya, W. Barker, J. Blomfield, W. H. Bons Brawn, W. Brock, S. Bird, P. Cater, G. W. Fal. Dourne, J. H. Hinton, W. Crome, W. Mish, J.R. Milliard, C. Storel, R. Ware, P. Will, S. Will D. D., and G. Wyard. The Rev. J. H. Hinton was called to the chair.

The Rev. W. Barker, the Secretary, observed that The steven appointed to consider the stations of Dr. Baron Stow, an eminent Baptist misses of Boston, to slavery. A report had been made, as cepted, and forwarded to Dr. Baron Stow, with ale, ter, courteously requesting him to make such a title ter, courte out; requesting the deemed desirable. Six north ment in repry a- had elapsed, and, though a second request had ben forwarded to him, no reply had been made. Its Becretary, however, had been informed threeh snother channel, that Dr. Baron Stow did not isled to reply. The Rev. W. H. Bonner, by reques reviewed the progress of the inquiry, and mid the report. The Rev. C. Stovel moved that the m port be adopted, and a committee of three le sa pointed to prepare an address to the American lap tists, based upon the facts which had been recircle during the inquiry. It was seconded by the Rev. I. H. Millard. An animated and extended discussion took place, evincing much sympathy for the day. The Rev. W. H. Bonner made an able speech, etc. ing proofs for every statement made in the report at answering every objection made to it. He placed of the table a printed form of the pew-deed of De Baron Stow's Chapel, which provided that proshould only be let to respectable white pences, at pleaded eloquently in behalf of four million of & low-men in bondage, and also for the purity of the British churches endangered by the visits of paslavery American ministers, the representation churches corrupted by slavery, and greatly recting reformation. A resolution prepared by the therms was then moved by the Rev. G. W. Fishlooms, asonded by the secretary, and adopted in subtine is follows :- That Dr. Beron Stow having returned to inawer to the report sent to him in February has this Board are justified in concluding that its allegtions are correct, and therefore do adopt the mid nport, w It was adopted with one dissentient. Themtion of the Rev. C. Stovel was then adopted. The Rev. W. Brock moved that a committee of three's appointed to report the address, and that the Rer. C. Stovel be requested kindly to prepare it. The chisman and secretary were placed on the country The vote being put by the Rev. W. Bret, it was adopted. The proceedings were then brought toaden.

WESTERN CONVENTIONS. TO THE EDITOR:

For nearly a month, I have been the pioner to the doctrine of Immediate and Unconditional Emmeration, and of No Union with Slaveholden, at the surest, speediest step to its accomplishment.

Last Baturday and Sunday, we beld a La Sile County Convention at Mendota. Numerically, it va not a very large meeting, but it was one of those to be seeighed, not counted, to show their size. Arous were the 'earthquake, whirlwind and fire' of polical and sectarian strife, fierce as in the vision of Mount Horeb. But the 'still small coics' in that ries was any thing but a small meeting. So we can a Mendota

We had at that meeting the presence and and valuable aid of our new coadjutor in the field, Mr. Edwin R. Brown, (son of our friend Dea. Brown of Cummington,) of Elmwood, Peoris county, is this State. I was expecting a good deal of him, from the representations of Mr. Poss and others; but he milost my very highest wishes. And it gra me the greatest pleasure to announce him most " our regular field workers, after the first of December.

Mr. Campbell, too, was there, from Chain, love;

and with both speech and song added greatly to the

interest of the occasion. He has been for some rem in the field of reform, and I trust will remain ther. Mrs. Campbell accompanied him to Hendots, mi would have spoken, had shere been time. She in tures mainly in the cause of woman, and I have been assured, with excellent effect. Mr. 6100, too, was present, and also Mr. W. T. Allen of 6100. sero, and both spoke with smod effect for Republica All the sessions of our Convention were matief least with carnestness. One subject was the intesistency of holding with Gerrit Smith on the Count tution, and then voting for Abraham Lincola. Wis shall we say to such men? What do you say " such? Nine-tenths of the voters herebon bil with Summer and Lovejoy that slavery is uncestifetional, unnatural, and every way distolied; and jet with Sumner, Lovejoy and the rest, they have seed

for Lincoln, who even accepts the present Japan Slave Law as a Constitutional right guaranted the South! It is wondrous to see with what and effrontery men, who seem to be sound and sensible most subjects, will argue by the half hourthe perfeety of holding with Gerrit Smith continually, yet always voting for whatever candidate Republica set up. Who is it that celebrates the aboutity is eong -. To Aold with the hare, but run with the house! I made a man very angry in the meeting, by talks

him such a course showed a sad defect either of hel or heart. Such men always endeavor to get space stitutional discussion; but I always admit their into pretation for the time, and then demand why they he tot go with it to the polls. That is a point which to tainly admits of no debate, and persons often been quite heated in attempting to reconcile the abundance ty. Sometimes they taunt us very bitterly with it questions, Why do not you Garrisonian rote? Why don't you carry your principles to the polis? My answer is, 'It was our Cosstina principle which you carried there; now, will You carry your principles to the polls! set not Calhoun's, and Clay's, and Webster's; and Mer ham Lincoln's too? They hold, ever and sleath the Constitution upholds and protects siarchite and slave-hunting, and slave-breeding, and devi-by ing, and slave-selling, as well as a slave represent tion in Congress. And you voted for all thes you voted for Van Buren and Fremont and Alale Lincoln—and that is why we don't carry our purples to the polls. We don't think such proper are fit to carry any where and above all thinks be sent to Washington embodied in Abrasa Lindon or any other President holding them. And a stand soide, and labor night and day, and all day. change men to honesty and humanity, he los s pro-elevery party to another, as from Demons

In those new fields where I have recently be is not respectable that these radical attenues, some beneation; especially when such men as dings, Samuer and Lorrjoy have taught and the Chicago, Ill., Nov. 13, 1860.

NO PLINCHING

New York, Nov. 19th, 1860. What will the South do? is the question propou ed by every one to every one in this city at this time The answers given to this inquiry indicate in general feeling of indifference as to the result. I judge from what I hear and see, that even here in this great trading mart of principles, nearly all intelligent men are beginning to feel that the Slave Powabout (to make use of a New York phrase) played out. In proof of this, I state, that nothing excites more contempt and disgust than the latest report that Virginia proposes to offer to the North a ex series of compromises as a means to reconcile the South, and as a condition of her remaining in the Union. As a Republican, I say, Nol. No more nises. We have as many now as we dere to fulfil. Indeed, the aggressions of the Slave Power, and of South Carolina in particular, have more than released us from returning their runaway fugitives. It is as much as we can do to promise that we will belp them in case of domestic insurrections or John Brown incursions for the future. For my own part, I would rather they would go out of the Union than remain and hold us to that service, While the expulsion of Judge Hoar from South Carolina, and the assault on our beloved Senator, remain matters of histors. Massachusetts will never repeal her personal liberty bills, or conquer her prejudices in favor of human rights-never, never! There may be and doubtless will be a financial panie. Trade and business for a time will receive a check. We shall suffer, as we might expect, and as we ought to suffer, for upholding and excusing this barbarous institution, but let us yield no more. Let us be steady and firm. The way of duty is the way of safety, for nations as for individuals. In the language of the President elect, 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty.

#### MEETINGS IN VERMONT.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-And so, Vermont has been favored with another annual Anti-Slavery Convention-the fourth-held this year at Bradford, and slready reported through your paper. Not having enjoyed the pleasure of attending its sessions, I pass it by; but justice to the cause and its advocates impels me to send you a word regarding the meetings I have attended, addressed by C. L. Remond and H. Ford Douglass, who remained in the State some days after the Convention.

Saturday evening. Oct. 27th, a meeting was held at West Brookfield, and was continued the following day and evening. It was organized by appointing Rev. Jehiel Claffin, President; Mrs. Abby Hutchinson, Secretary ; C. L. Remond, H. Ford Douglass, James Hutchinson, Jr., Ira Mann, and J. M. Coburn, Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were presented :-

Whereas, American chattel slavery, as now existing in these United States, and protected and upheld by Federal and State legislation, and defended by all the great political parties of the country, and apologized for or ignores by the great religious and coolesiastical bedies of the land; and whereas, this socalled 'peculiar institution' includes in itself, as elementa essential to its existence, theft, robbery, concubinage, adultery and cruckty, and is indeed, in the language of John Wesley, 'the sum of all villanies';

Resolved, That slaveholders are not worthy to be regarded or treated as gentlemen or as Christians.

Resolved. That no political party at the North is worthy of the honored name of Anti-Slavery, which, while proclaiming to be opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories now free, is at the same time arowedly opposed to its abolition in the District of Columbia, over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, and that does not recognize and endorse that great Republican axiom, that taxation is the basis of representation, by extending to colored men in the free States, whose property is taxed to support the government, the right to exercise the elective fran-

Resolved. That we believe in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of man, as taught in the for the proposed Convention be appointed. religion of Christ, and embodied in the Declaration of American Independence; and that these great principles underlie and constitute the elementary principles of a righteous civil government, consistent with and inseparable from man's condition as a free moral agent; and that we hold American slavery to be antagonistic to the spirit and genius of republican government, as well as a gross and palpable violation of the plainest principles of civil and religious liberty. of seven to arrange for another meeting two weeks

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States was conceived by slaveholders, and brought forth in guilty compromise with this man-destroying and heaven-insulting system of outrage and wrong, we are bound, as honest men and Christians, to forswear all allegiance to this Government and Constitution by refusing to vote for men who are willing to support or obey, under any circumstances, its pro-sla-

Slight objections were raised, and some questions respecifully asked, but, for the most part, the time was occupied by Mesers. Remond and Douglass. I had previously heard Mr. Remond, and had an idea of what I might expect. Years of devoted labor in behalf of his race have established his reputation as an effective, eloquent speaker. Calm, clear, condensed, and logical, he held the interested attention of his audience; and, when dwelling upon the inconsistency of our glowing professions with our practices, the prejudice against color, the indescribable wrongs of the oppressed, he raised them to a pitch of intense

H. Ford Douglass, with his pleasant countenance and voice, his unassuming manners, genial spirit, ready wit, biting sarcasm, pointed truths, and moving eloquence, won admiration on all hands.

When they portrayed the gross injustice that has been perpetrated upon the colored race by the rulers of this land, the people must have saked themselves. · How long ere slumbering justice shall awake-ere the nation's conscience shall be haunted with terror and remorse?' It is said that, after the barbarous massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. slept little, and never soundly; waked frequently in great agonies, and required soft music to compose him to rest; and that Henry IV. saw a vest number of ravens perch and crock on the pavilion of the Louvre, which he took as an omen of fearful portent, and was greatly troubled thereat. Can the music of pomp and power hush this guilty nation into slumber, and they remain deaf to sights and sounds more dark and dismal, and of portent infinitely more dire, than raven's crockings?

Anti-slavery in Vermont, now, is not what it was many years ago, when its claims first aroused public attention. Then, an Anti-Slavery Convention drew crowds from all classes. Ministers and church mem bers mingled more freely in the discussions. The first and best impulses of the people best true to free dom. But when, with far-seeing selfishness, interested politicians, and not less interested watchmen on the walls of Zion, foresaw the changes that must be made in their cherished institutions, if they unfinchingly hewed to the line, they were found unequal to the context;—and, alse that it must be said! many, with hearts too tender to resist Humanity's appeals, and reason too reasonable to deny self-evident truths for any cause more potent than the dear renown of popular favor, made sacrifies of their usefulness to dom. But when, with far-seeing selfishness, inter-

s scandal to a Christian people, insumuch as 'no ar-ticle of the Christian faith is better austained by the

ly be said that freedom and equality in this country

pleasure, and greatly enjoyed. May they be contin-

Oppression rolls its brazen axle down-Oblivion's cliff, and rises not again.

Claffin that it surpassed all the others in thrilling el-

The following resolution was passed at the close of

MEETING IN BEHALF OF INDIANS.

in this city, to consider the suffering condition of our

frontier Indians, and to ascertain what can be done in

as Chairman, and by Father Beeson, in commendation

of all true religion, is to promote the best interests of

the exception of our frontier Indians, who are literal-

ly left to perish for the want of adequate care; there-

Whereas, The design of all just governments, and

of the following resolution :-

jects shall be considered :

settlement.

2d. The causes of their fading away.

3d. A plan for their future government.

themselves relative to the foregoing points.

6th. The propriety of asking Congress for an ap-

propriation sufficient to carry the foregoing into effect.

7th. Resolved, That a committee of arrangements

Whereupon, it was moved to appoint a committee

hence, more fully to consider the subject. The reso-

OBITUARY.

Mr. EMMANUEL NEWTON PAINE departed this life

Permit one, who has known him more or less inti-

sequently in that of Paine & Ray. This son has also

been engaged chiefly in the same business. In his

He had been suffering and declining, under the fa-

of his receding life, yet prudently arranging his af-

lution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

the 48th year of his age.

funeral honor.

A. H.

ued here and elsewhere, until

oquence and interest.

ticle of the Christian faith is better austained by the Rible than is that of slavery; who can draw proof from the old curse pronounced upon Haro, that 'freedom and equality are the colored man's social poison, that the secured to him while he drinks this pelson. It is little wonder that churches, which are willing to affiliate with such pro-alayery religion, should consider their meeting-houses too ascred for the advocates of the brotherhood of man, or fear that the work of grace might be arrested by the 'districting doctrines of abolitionism.'

That the colored man, despite prejudice and disadvantages, prassesses 'moral health and intellectual manhood,' there is abundant proof; and it is equally operate.

State in the operation of the act, from the date of such shall, by illegal interference, prevent the recovery of a fugive slave belonging to a citizen a representation.

3. Whenever the officers or people of any State shall, by illegal interference, prevent the recovery of a fugive slave belonging to a citizen of Georgia, the fugive slave belonging to a citizen and state and such state and limit mentiately be enforced against such State and limit mentiately be enforced against such State and limit mentiately be enforced against such State and limit the prolamation.

4. A tax of 25 per caul, shall be paid on the value of all products, manufactures or imports of such of a citizen of Georgia.

5. Whenever the officers or people of any State shall, by illegal interference, prevent the recovery of a fugive slave belonging to a citizen of Georgia. It is a fugive slave belonging to a citizen of Georgia.

4. A tax of 25 per caul, shall be paid on the value of all products, manufactures or imports of such of fending States, as non as they become the property of a citizen of Georgia.

5. Whenever the officers or people of any State shall, by illegal interference, prevent the recovery of a fugive slave belonging to a citizen of Georgia.

4. A tax of 25 per caul, shall be paid on the value of a product and product and a

manhood, there is abundant proof; and it is equally operate.

6. Directs the statement to be made under outh, by

each tax-payer, as to the goods or manufactures coming from certain States, after January 1, 1861.

7. On ascertaining the fact, the Governor, by his proplanation. without qualling his 'social poison'; for it can scarce-

have ever been held much nearer to his thirsty lips than was the cool water to the parched mouth of Tantalus.

Still, these meetings were attended by goodly numbers: many young people were present, and a deep interest was manifested. Prejudice against color was disarmed, and an effect favorable to the cause produced.

Tuesday evening, the 30th, a full meeting was held at Randelph, and both speakers gave entire satisfaction. These meetings are anticipated by many with the context of the military fund.

These meetings are anticipated by many with the context of the contex

other taxes, and form a part of the military fund.

10. After the first day of July, 1861, the Governor shall call out such military force as he may deem proper, and cause to be seized and secured a sufficient amount of the property of such faithless State, or of tion. These meetings are anticipated by many with Oppression rolls its brazen axle down
Oblivion's cliff, and rises not again.

I was unable to be present at the Sunday evening ession at West Brookfield, but am assured by Rev. J.
Claffin that it surpassed all the others in thrilling elements of the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the offending State, who shall not cause said slave or the loss and damages of the owner of such fugitive slave or slaves to refuse the property of any citizen of such State, which may be found in Georgia, to cover the loss and damages of the owner of such fugitive slave or slaves to refuse the fugitive slave of slaves or slaves to refuse the fugitive slaves of slaves or slaves to refuse the fugitive slaves of slaves or slaves to refuse the fugitive slaves of slaves or slaves to refuse the fugitive slaves of slaves or slaves to refus ession at West Brookfield, but am assured by Rev. J. so much of said property as may be sufficient to in-demnify the owner of such lost siave or slaves.

11. No citisen of any State subject to the provis-

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the friends present, to-day, and this evening, are due to Messrs. ions in this set, shall, after the first day of January Remond and Douglass, for their carnest and thrilling loquence in behalf of universal and impartial free-

have the protection of any of the laws of this State, civil or criminal.

12. The Governor shall issue his proclamation from time to time, declaring what States have offended, and what States have repealed their obstructing laws in relation to fugitive alayer.

13. No State, country or comparation and the states have offended. 'A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the 13. No State, county or corporation tax shall be lecture room of the School street Universalist Church,

imposed upon any goods, wares or merchandise manufactured in any foreign country, and imported into this State after January 1, 1861, through the ports of their behalf. It was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Miner, any of the Southern States of this Union.

INAUGURATION OF THE REBELLION. The New York Sunday Herald has important dis patches from Charleston, under date of all mankind; and for this purpose organizations are 17th, giving the proceedings of the citizens in inaninstituted for the benefit of every class of men, with gurating what they call the Revolution, for which,
the everytion of our frontier Indiana, who are literalhowever, Rebellion would be the better word, though no overt act has yet been committed. We copy the dispatch entire, as follows:-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 17. Resolved. That a general Convention of the friends The people inaugurated the revolution at 11 o'clock this morning. Our citizens are out en masse. Our leading importing merchants have erected a mammoth pole near the Charleston Hotel, and the hoisting of the Indian is hereby invited to meet in the city of Boston on the 9th day of January, 1861, and to continue three days, during which the following subof the Saste flag on it has been duly celebrated. The pole was made of Carolina pine, one hundred feet high, and aurmounted by the cap of liberty. Cables were stretched across the streets to prevent the passage of vehicles. There was a dense crowd, extending over two squares, on Meeting Street.

The neighboring house torm were growded with lst. The reason why the Indiana have not become

over two squares, on Meeting Street.

The neighboring house-tops were crowded with people. Thousands of ladies of the highest respectability thronged the balconies and windows, waving their handkerohiefs. Impromptu standa were erected, 4th. The location and extent of the domain or domains which should be appropriated for their final and the principal merchants took seats. The flag was then hoisted, amid the tremendous cheering of 5th. The propriety of aiding all the principal tribes of Indians, to send delegates of their own people to a the populace, and the greatest excitement ever known general convention of their race at some appropriate here. When the cheering succeeding the hoisting of the during the coming summer, to determine for the flag subsided, Rev. C. P. Gadaden made the following the coming summer, to determine for the flag subsided, Rev. C. P. Gadaden made the following the coming summer, to determine for the flag subsided of the coming summer. general convention of their race at some appropriate

O. God! our refuge and strength, the shield of our help and the sword of our excellency, we come heave Then to express our dependence upon Thy sucbefore Thee to express our dependence upon Thy suc-cor, and our need of Thy guidance and defence. The liberties with which Thy protection blessed our fathers being imperiled, we sak thy favor and aid. Inspire 8th. Resolved. That the entire press of the country being imperiled, we sak thy javor and and a surface, with a spirit of self-sacrifice, with a be respectfully invited to give these resolutions a place love of law and order, and with dependence upon the sacrification of the sacrif Beveral gentlemen spoke earnestly on the necessity great crisis. May they act as becometh a moral and of doing something for the protection of our frontier religious people. Consecrate with Thy favor the banner of liberty this day hung in the heavens. May
Indians. our fathers have delared upto us the noble works. our fathers have declared unto us the noble works which Thou didst in their days. Continue Thy good ness to us their children, and make us that happy on the 29th ult., in North Blackstone, Mass., in people whose God is the Lord, through Jesus Chris our Redeemer. Amen.

After prayer, speeches were made by Mesers Bar-Permit one, who has known him more or less intimately from his youth, and always as a respectful, kind and confiding friend, to inscribe a few obituary lines to his memory. He was the youngest, and for many years the only surviving son of James Paine, deceased, early a cotton manufacturer of some note. Travators for the Haine. deceased, early a cotton manufacturer of some note in his vicinity, of the firm of Kelly & Paine, and sub-

'Trovatore,' for the Union.

The flag is white, with a palmetto tree in the centre, and bears the words 'Asimas assibusque parati.' At the same time, the Charleston Hotel, the Mills House, and other large hotels, flung out the Palmetto flag.

All this occurred in the full blaze of the monde family relationship, as a husband, father, brother, &c.; he was eminently affectionate, dutiful and exemplary, and correspondingly loved and honored. In the domestic circle, his loss is felt too profoundly, and leaves desolations too afflictive, to be justly estimated elsewhole seldom meddle in public affairs.

where. But he has left a great void also in the wider circles of association. Many who have enjoyed his society, sympathy, counsel, aid and services in various positions, will long feel their bereavement. His sterling intelligence, his liberality of ideas, sentiments and principles, his interest in the philanthropic reforms of the age, his friendship for faithful workers forms of the age, his friendship for faithful workers.

On the dwellings there are hung out banners with motives as "Now or never:" No step back-This was emphatically a movement of the people and not of politicians. The speakers all addresse

in behalf of human progress, his kindness as a neigh-bor, and his assfulness as a citizen, were all such as ward; "The argument is ended;" 'Stand to your arms; "South Carolina goes it alone—her trumps, as insure him marked respect in life, and a crown of to insure him marked respect in life, and a crown of arms;" Magrath, Colcock and Connor -with these she claim

The tri-color flag was hung out from the theatre, tal advances of a bronchial consumption, for several with the words inserted—Dies et mon droit.

months. But he bore up bravely to the last, strug.

becassion badges have become universal. Even children are all adorned by mothers with the blue ribbon. All classes are arming for the contingency of coercion. Revolvers and patent fire-arms are selling

of his receding life, yet prudently arranging his affairs preparatory to the issue. He went abroad, and like hot cakes.

Not a ship in the harbor has the Federal flag figing, but far down the Bay it can still be discerned figing over fort Moultrie.

There was another great demonstration to night. There was another great demonstration to night, the immortality of the soul, the future progress of all rational natures, and their ultimate hely blessedness.

May be realise more than all that he hoped for, in the great spiritual world whereof he is now a denities great spiritual world whereof he is now a denities and the sanks to suspend now. It is supposed that it may

the great spiritual world whereof he is now a deni-ten I May the bereaved ones of every tie, and especi-ally those of the family circle, be consoled and sub-tained from above under their severe affliction I and I have been about the middle of next week. The notes here, however, are as good as gold.

The Bank of Charleston to-day hoisted the State

ALABAMA RAINES HER FLAG. . We are gi

pecially when stirred up, should put forth one of its own species, in defiant attitude, to spit out its yearm! But these reptiles will finally sting themselves to death, to the great relief of well-dispose neighbothoods, quylis now that I'd administration to

office under him should be 'outlawed and stilled.

The Senator saw fit to publish a card denying that he sever said any such thing; but he says:—'I have occasionally, in private conversation, spoken of it (the outlawing and killing) as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a lilack Republican President; but I have generally disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will bear me witness. Still, I do not hesi-tate to say, that, in my opinion, any Southern man who would accept office from a Republican President, elected upon the platform of the Republican party; would be no better than a Black Republican, and public sentiment.

FA correspondent of the New York Times writes from Cairo, Ill., that he has just passed through nearly all the Southern States, and he reports the feeling which he found prevailing. We copy a few extracts: 'Arms and ammunition, purchased by order of the Governor of Alabama and of Gov. Pettus of Georgia, are being constantly delivered by the steamboats ply-ing on the rivers. The steamer Belfast, as its captain assured me, landed large supplies of rifles, re-volvers, &c., both at Prentice, Miss., and at Memphis Tenn. The former, for the arming of the people of Mississippi — the latter, for transhipment to Mont. SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS. A Washington letter

says: - One of the most obnoxious and blatant Dis-unionist here, who holds an important appointment, was recently in a mixed company discharging his customary bombast about what South Carolina was going to do. When asked if she should secede alone, where she would get troops, having only about one-half as many voters as New York city, he replied, "From France or England." A diplomat was pres-ent, and in answer to the inquiry if France would as-aist, he replied, "Oh, yes! if South Carolina will aboliah slavery!"

has caused some excitement in Lancaster county, Va. by the statement that negroes from the upp C. H., at a given time, break open the Jail, seize the firearms therein, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, and that means of their escape was provided by a vessel lying in the creek. Two gentlemen went up from Lancas-ter county on Wednesday night, on their way to Rich-mond, for the purpose of procuring arms.

Exaggerated rumors, says the Sayannah Republican, were in circulation regarding a difficulty
said to have transpired on the plantation of W. C.
Cloveland, near Milledgeville. A negro had been severely punished for saying that he supposed the
negroes were to be freed, now Lincoln had been egrues were to be freed, now Land elected, and then the trouble stopped.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th has the following parsgraph:—'A prosperous voyage fit the wish of many friends for the brig James Gray, Capt. Plum. The Latinst., furnishes accounts of the hanging of four mer, which will take departure this day. Capt. Plummer has gratified many old friends and made an Irishman for telling the negroes with whom he was ricking cotten that they were fools to work for the line who may ricking cotten that they were fools to work for the line was ricking cotten that they were fools to work for many new friends by his spirited and prompt recog-nition of the rights, honor, and action of South Caro-lina. He has the pleasure of carrying with him in his cabin a copy of an excellent and faithful photo-graph of Caleb Cushing, one of the owners of the James Gray, which was taken during the session of the Charleston Convention, by Quinby & Co., No. 233 King street, and presented by them, through a friend, The Charleston Courier says :- 'The Cushing Testi-

The Louisville Journal claims to and reliable information that all North Alabama, the strong Democratic region, is almost unanimously opposed to secession, and no doubt is entertained that the State Convention will be carried by the conserva-

On the 4th inst. Gen. Riley, & member of the

Georgia Senate, from Lumpkin county, was shot dead in his own residence, at Dahlonego, by T. Davis, with whom he had quarreled some time before.

LF Two or three fusion journals have the coolness to advise a portion of the Republican Electors to prevent the choice of Mr. Lincoln, by voting for some-body else, even Mr. Douglas, says one writer. Among the new South Carolina pamphlets an-nounced are, 'The Doom of Slavery in the Union: Its Safety out of it'; and also, 'The South should

EF The South Carolina people shout just now for the 'lone' star. They will find accession a very lone-ly affair in all respects before they get through with it.

IF It is stated that the Governor of Georgia sub-

mitted his accession message to the secassionists of South Carolina before it was submitted to the Georgia Legislature. The Georgians are much excited se this step on the part of the Governor.

LF At Vicksburg, Miss., there is a strong disunion sentiment prevailing, which flinds expression in curious trifles. For instance, a few evenings since, a concert room where a performer introduced himself in the sir, 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, which was not on the bills, he was hissed off the stage.

New York, Nov. 20.—More Northerners Espelled from the Nouth. Steamship Augusta, from Savannah, Ga., arrived this morning. She brought back twenty passengers, mostly mechanics, whom the nuthorities would not allow to land; also three cabin passengers, who were advised to leave.

GF The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Heraid says there will probably be a rupture in the Cabinet on the Secsion question.

with the women, the majority are occasionates milliners, with some nurses, cooks, clearstarchers, sempatresses and hairdressess.

By publishing these facts, you will oblige a reader of your paper, and one who knows, notwistanding the Dred Scott decision, that he is A MAN.

neighborhoods.

black hat, to which was rationed a red flag, covered with various cabalistic signs. It also bors two half circles in black, which were intended, also said, to represent the dissolution of the Union; the smaller elected President. Southern men who would hold office under him should be outlawed and killed.

The York of John Brown's Hous, And Han-ren's Frant. The only town in the county of Es-sex, New York, which gave a majority against the Republicans, was North Elbs, the residence of the family of John Brown.

Hafper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered memorable by Brown's raid, which as follows: Dongles, 278; Bell, 276; Breekinridge, 77.—Traveller.

Naw Your.—The lastest returns make Lincoln's majority in the State 51,756. It will finally rest very near 50,000. Cayuga county, Gov. Seward's home, gives Lincoln 4,000, and the city of Auburn 450 majority. Every town in the county gives Lincoln a ILLEROIS. - The five Congressional districts

nphis, Bgypt' have given a total majority of 25,800 for ple of Dougles. The four Northern districts have given over 42,000 majority for Lincoln. These figures give the State to Lincoln by 18,200. Thanksgiving in California and Illinois Nov 29th. This day has new been set apart in twenty States, of which four are Southern.

Last week, near Pulton, Mississippi, Susanns J. Barnes was beaten to death by one of her father's female slaves. The slave was taken into custody by a constable, but she was taken from him and hange

RE-OPENING THE SLAVE TRADE .- Among the bill introduced into the Georgia Legislature is one entitled:
• For the better protection of importers of apprentices. The Liberia packet, Mary Caroline Stevens, salled from Baltimore a few days since, with 91 passengers. Of this number, 33 were from Pennsylvania, and the Colonization Society has 83 more ap-

California has gone for Lincoln. San Francisco gave him 3000 majority. It was believed that Oregon would go for Lincoln also.

EF Dr. Thayer, who was driven out of Georgia, a few days ago, by a mob, has returned to his relatives in Grafton. The doctor was not in any sense an of-fensive man, and the outrage upon him was wholly

Letters from Naples state that Signor Alberto Mario, the well-known Italian patriot, and husband of Mdme. Jessie White Mario, was killed in one of

'THE INSTITUTION.' The Chicot (Ark.) Press of an Irishman for telling the negrors with whom was picking cotton that they were fools to work nothing, and a using other insidious language.

Unparp Purpose in aid of the Massachusette A. S. Society, made in January last, or previously, are now payable, and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day. Dongtions in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause will be faithfulmonial.—A list for contributions of ladies exclusively ly consecrated to the redemption of the millions of montestance and the dumb of our land. All payments should be made to ROMUND JACKSON, Treasur er, or E. H. Haywoon. General Agent pro tem, 221 Washington atreet.

SIXTEENTH COURSE.

tive and Union men of the State. State Sta CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

> WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The next Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Pitchburg Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 3th and 9th. R. H. Harwood, H. Pond Dovotas and other

speakers will attend.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President Mosts H. Million, Secretary.

EF HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Wil-mantic, Ct., the last Sunday, or 28thday, of Novem-

EF H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak in Priday evening Nov. Sunday afternoon and everg, "

CF A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachuset Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at Harwich, Sunday, 25. IF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak South Danvers, Saturday evening, Dec. 1.

CHARLES SPEAR AND MRS. SPEAR

EF Patrick Hayes, an Regishman, was arrested for incondiary remarks and hurried off to New York in the steamer Marion.

EF The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says the President has retinquished all idea of testing his contemplated address or proclamation to the people of the United States in advance of his message to Congress.

EF The Washington programment of the United States in advance of his message to Congress.

No. 24 Avenue Spann, Registration Programment of the New York Commercial Advertiser says the President has retinquished all idea of testing his contemplated address or proclamation to the people of the United States in advance of his message to Congress.

No. 24 Avenue Spann, Registration Programment of the New York Commercial Advertiser says the President has retinquished all idea of testing his contemplated address or proclamation to the people of the United States in advance of his message to Congress.

No. 34 Avevas Stanst, Bo

of Treatment of Chronic Dissess Ormon Having from Hala. M., till 2, P. M., Nore 22.

DIED—In Woymouth, Movember 3d, Mary Wiss, 100, aged 74; one of the earliest aboliticates. In Symmuse, Exita B., wife of John C. Hanchest, aged 37 years.

自然有《有:有自义》在特别的大概

Inval yet written.

Liberal terms, will be given to Agwing, and proportinity is affected in given to Agwing, and mptor ment, to travel and will this work.

Best by mail, past past, on the receipt of the THAYRE & BEIDRIDGE, Function 114 and 116 Washington street, B. Nov. 9.

IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT THE PERUVIAN STRUP.

INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS.

tion. Weakness of the Surual Organs, Protegous Uterand diseases of the Surual Organs, Protegous Uterand diseases of the female system generally, and all complaints accompanied by seakness or protestion of physical and meant largery. In all these cases, FHE PERUVIAN SYRIP has effected the most attorishing curres, and the great source of the wonderful success is, the simple fact that if at one supplies the deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, Iron in the Blood.

The statements of cures which are published in our pamphlet may be relied un as attory one is every case, in proof of which, we will, at any time, on application, show the original letters and statements of the persons cured.

EVERY INVALD SHOULD MEAD THESE FACTS, and avail himself or herself of this invaluable remedy.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER, No. 39 Summer Street No. 39 Summer Street, Bostot

Obt. 26.

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

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

C. H. BRAINARD, 322 Washington street, Buston

Historical Pictures Betouched.

A VOLUME of Miscellanies, in two parts, Part I., Studies. Part II., Fancies. By Mrs. C. H. Dall., author of 'Woman's Right to Liebor.' A volume at once saholarly and popular, instruction and interesting, which is sure of a cordial resistion from all readers of the work on Labor, and cartain to take a place in our standard literature. 16mo./\$1.

Written with a freshness of style, and vigor and independence of thought. \* \* An important contribu-tion to that branch of social science in which its author is laboring. - Norfolk County Journal. By an author whose literary culture, patient i dustry, and earnest spirit, have deservedly place her in the front rank of writers."—Benger WAIG.

These essays evince rare literary culture, patier industry, and strong reasoning powers. — Portlan Transcripts of many or toll one find, some boat de

Published by a syntad an arm of a distribution WALKER, WISE & COMPANY.

245 Washington street, Bos ton 3t

CARPETING.

'All the Year Round!

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER STREET,) RCEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from Eng-land, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velveta best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and quali-ties), Rugs, Mata, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocos Mattings.

Paradi - A140 - estate e fin A AMERICAN CARPETING.

SE SO ALL WRIGH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For each or approved credit. 

DR. E. A. KITTREDGH

WOULD inform the public that he has taken a most commodious mansion in Fairmount, Milton, (seven miles from Beston on the Providence railroad,) where he is prepared to give Hydropathic and Kinnisipathic treatment. If Diseases of Females specially attended to. Office in Boston. Street.

GP Patients visited anywhere in New England, ea usual:

Oct. 12.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE RIBLE ONE HUNDRED AND PORTY-FOUR propositions, theological, moral, historical and specnlative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by
quotations from Scripture, without comment; embodying most of the pulpable and striking self-contradictions of the to-called inspired Word of God.
Third edition. Price 15 comes, post-paid. Bigh t
for a dollar.

[Four editions have already been published.] Oct. 8-6m. 274 Canal street, New York

WEIS & ZOEBISCH.

1

EUROPEAN AND FANCY FURS. 184 Wareington Street, 184 Course of Francis St., 18 Q S T O N .

PACTORY, 6 CENTRAL STREET

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

BROWN AND GAMBAL

e praise thee, Garibaldi ) And in the roll of fame, Smoog her noblest heroes, Shall Burdpe place thy as ou dost not fight for gain,

Or empty glory vain. The arm that frees thy country, UT Italia's noblest son,
Has over all earth's fyrants A lasting conquest won.

We honor thee, true hero,
More than great names of old ;
Those Greek and Roman warriors.
Whose take no oft are hold.

We henor the true petric "Who frees his native land; We honor all ye brave ones, Who tyranny withstend.

We watch your progress, eager,
, As victory marks your way;
And read how town, fort, city, Tield to you day by day. For the hands that help one people Their freedom to regain, Will aid to break those fetters

And that glarious Western hero, With the houry, bleeding head,-Though Slavery killed the body, Yet his spirit is not dead ! And Brown, and Garibaldi, The champions of this age, Who led the van of Freedom,

That the poor slave detain.

Shall brighten History's page.

For sure as sin is mortal, Must wicked Slavery die, And Preedom smile for ever On the earth of the Most High, JANE ASHBY. Tenterden (England.)

For the Liberator. NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS.

BY AUGUSTINE CALDWELL. United we stand, divided we fall." Ah, well I let us fall, if that is the fate Of turning from those whose actions we hate;

Far better it is to roll in the dust, Than to place in a union of slave States our trust. A poor, blighted gourd they are at the best; A vale of dry bones, a region unblest; Delightful, indeed, to have such an arm To shield us in danger, and shelter in harm !

No Union, our motto-no grasping the hand Of merciless tyrants, the scourge of the land; To our friendship and love they forfeit their claim, And why cherish those who tarnish our name? No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS! - we boast to

free, Then let us, indeed, as we boast truly be ! Dat while linked with them, for the Right who can speek?

Or lend, without peril, a hand to the weak? No Union with Shavenot Dens!—we hate the black

name; Let us cleanes our skirts quickly from tarnish shame:

A land pure and free let us show to the world, Over which the bright banner of Love is unfurled. Balem, Oct. \$1, 1860.

A DTDMN

Now sheaves are slanted to the sun Amid the golden meadows, And little sun-tanned gleaners run To gool them in their shadows; The reaper binds the bearded ear. And gathers in the golden year; And whree the sheaves are glancing. The farmer's heart is dancing.

There pours a glory on the land, Flash'd down from Heaven's wide portals, As Labor's hand grasps Beauty's hand To vow good will to mortals: The golden year brings Beauty down To bless her with a marriage crown, While Labor rises, gleaning Her blessings and their meaning.

The work is done, the end is near, Beat, heart, to flute and tabor ! For Beauty, wedded to the Year, Completes herself from Labor : She done her marriage gome, and then She casts them off as gifts to men, And sunbeam-like, if dimmer, The fallen jewels glimmer. There is a gush of joy and love.

Now giving hands have crowned us; And a heaven here around us! And Hope, her prophecies complete, Creeps up to pray at Beauty's feet, While with a thousand voices The perfect Earth rejoices.

When to the Autumn beaven here Its sister is replying, Its sister is replying. Fulfils itself in dying ; That we shall find, poor things of breath Our own soul's loveliness in death, And leave, when God shall find us, Our gathered gems behind us.

# THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER TO REV. DR. BACON. REV. LEGRAND BACON, D. D. :

DEAR Sin : Your recent Letter to the Editors the Independent, touching certain alleged misrepre-sentations of yourself in the Christian Intelligencer plainly warrants my addressing you through some public medium. I judge so the more, because the alleged misrepresentations are founded upon the re-fossi, at the late meeting of the American Board, to entertain a proposal which I conceived it was duty to offer, for the appointment of a Committee to in-quire and report what further action was necessary, or the part of the Board, in exencetion with its Afri-can missions, to emdicate the honor of Christianity, counterings by the revival of the exemple slave trade. The occasion, I think, presents a legitimate opportunity for me to say certain things, which the cause of truth and humanity—to which we both profees to be devoted—requires to be honestly spoken.

1. And first, let me say, that the part which I too at the late meeting of the Board, in endeavering to procure, from so grave and influential a body, a suitprocure, from so grave and influential a body, a suitable prompelation in regard to the slave trade, was able prompelation in regard to the slave trade, was deliberably and preventially weighted, but not finally determined upon, with I are electly that or one clear would move in the matter. I the carry to have to admit, that in the procures of the carporate Board, there seems to be a great fact and relaxation to the facestoning of any adjustment or impopular mathematical it requires, therefore, more courage and relaxations, I should restor my more self-forgetting configures, I should restor my more self-forgetting configures, I should restor my more self-forgetting confi-

and after the explicit testimony are by our African missioneries, on effects of an evil, which, t bined, the cril of slavery and the eleva-trade, —I naturally hoping that the Predential Comm would present a carefully considered special pape this subject, which, being adopted by the Be this subject, which, being suspent that grave protect of should go forth as the indignant but grave protect of should go forth as the indignant the vilest traffic Missionary Christianity against the vilest traffic Missionary Christianity applies civilized or savage.

ever engaged in by any people, cryimmen of the Corporate and been read.

At least, I said to myself, one of the Corporate and be read, supported the Board, in order to give expression to be read, supported to the Board in "some of those emphatic atterenors on the subject of Lib-erty, of which the some Jubiles is so suppositive," will be likely to offer something worthy of the churches olutions, and would need the last of those Resolutions, and would need the last of those Resolutions, and would need the last. be likely to offer something worthy of the churches that support the Board, in which all can units as any pressing the voice of a Christian People, outraged by the impunity afforded to such an excerable traffic in ahips launched, fitted and furnished for these worse this plane voyages, in our own American waters.

The Resolutions were read, but Mr. Wolcott in nothing, and the Minute of the Committee was adopted to the Cheroke the Ch

than pirate voyages, in our own American waters.

But in this rational conjecture, I was disappointed.

And on the morning of the third day, finding that obtained the ear of the President, and stated that I had a brief paper of inquiry and suggestion; the last opportunity, to rise to a point of order, and on the part of some of the churches and ministers that to a personal explanation. I reviewed the ruling of wanted the information, and had no other way of the previous day, stated briefly the facts in regard to getting it, which I would accordingly read.

taken but a minute, and which might then have been ber not on the Prudential Committee, or not entrust referred, according to order, to the suitable Commit- ed with something by the Prudential Committee, tee. Baffled, however, in this, I laid my paper of in- be over so in order as to be able to submit any propos quiry and suggestion before the Business Committee, tion to the consideration of the Bosrit. with the request that it might be brought up in order, before the Board. That Committee, after consulta- submitting to the Chair, for a new decision, the point tion, submitted the paper to the Committee on the of order by which I had been silenged the day before African Missions, which latter Committee reported Mr. Wolcott interrupted me, and made a speech to in the evening without any allusion to my inquiry, or prove that I was out of order, although speaking to a to the slave-trade, or slavery.

Not thus to be frustrated in my honest purpose of

having something submitted to the Beard touching the order. Stopped thus, and deprived of the floor, a brawler, by your asking for a police-man, and while the question before the House was upon the point of order went by. adoption of the Report just made. I gained the floor. and moved as an amendment to that Report, -in strict be the real reason for the refusal of the Board to en accordance with all previous usages of the Board, and with universal parliamentary order, the following recommendation, viz: That the Secretaries be requested to inform this Board in regard to the disposal made of the Memorial to Congress upon the subject of the African slave-trade, which was referred true reason, I apprehend, lies in what was intimated to the Prudential Committee at the last meeting in Philadelphia, with instructions to take such action as unwillingness to allow the American Board to be 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.

I was proceeding in order with a few remarks in support of this amendment, when I was interrupted at the instance of several gentlemen on the platform, and finally it was ruled by the President that I was one of order, on the ground that speaking to such an the similar refusal of the Diocesian Convention be in order. Dr. Anderson, however, at the auggestion of Mr. Child, read from manuscript so much o the Prudential Committee's Report as touched upon the Philadelphia slave-trade Memorial; upon which I stated that it would have been more satisfactory had the information been given before, and that I would now take occasion to offer this Resolution that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to inquire and report what further action, if any, be called for, on the part of this Board, to vindicate the honor of Christianity as involved in the African

In your letter to the Editors of the Independen you say- It is true that the Rev. Henry T. Cheever did not succeed in getting up a debate. I cannot recollect his various attempts, nor how they were disposed of, though in one instance I had a doubt whether he was treated wisely, or indeed with perfect fairness.'

Now, my brother, I respectfully submit, if you had a doubt in this instance whether I was treated with perfect their recent sessions persistently ignored the spirit of fairness, why not give me and the slave the benefit of that doubt? He and I and the credit of the Board no less \_greatly needed such a benefit then, with none seemingly to back us, and I not allowed to utter the brief reasons which I had to give, why the wise men from the East in the Board, and the wise men of the West should calmly inquire and report what further action should be adopted by the Board to vindicate the tarnished honor of American Christianity.

It was in your power at that juncture, by a very few words in favor of my proposition, to have procured the appointment of such a Committee, that might have saved the honor of the Board, and have reflected to your credit for consistency. Surely, then, it would have been but magnanimous and wire in you to have expressed your doubt of the wisdom and fairness of the treatment given to my proposal.

At least you might have said- Mr. President and Brethren, discussion here must be free. This is no place for the gag-law, nor is the Jubilee the time for it. If the brother wishes to ventilate his abhorrence of the slave-trade on this platform, it is in order when he has the floor upon a lawful amendment or Resolution. I will not aid him in getting up a debate here, for I don't agree with him as to its expediency; but if he has a burden, let him deliver himself.

Much less time would have been consumed by a lowing me to give my brief reasons for raising such Committee, than was spent in choking them off and both yourself and L, and all the Board, would have felt better; and the worthy English brother from Montreal, John Dougall, Eq., would not have had to say to me, sorrowing, as he did upon the adjournment that evening, Sir, I wish to shake hands with you, and say, how different a reception your resolution would have met before the London Missionary Society."

2. A word now as to the meeting of the Board on having left the nouse, I have no personal of God and numerity, the of what was said and done by Mr. Wolcott. I only happily expressed by Father Keep in his late paper of der, it was not because he was unwilling that the Board should express an opinion on slavery or the slave-trade, but because he honestly believed that Mr. Cheever was out of order, and that a disorderly peech or motion would answer no good purpose.

Here is an implication that, in the opinion of Mr. Wolcott, and of yourself also, I was making a disor-derly speech or motion. What, then, were the facts in the case? They are these : Priday, Mr. Wolcott in ce upon the Board, and taking it for granted that a member of the General Association of Illi-nois—which had sent up a strong Resolution to the Board upon 'the divorce of staveholding from Chris-tianity in the Churches of the Cherokee mation'—he would be foremost in calling for what that resolution would be foremost in calling for what that resolution arges, yit; 'a free declaration of principles against shavery, as a testimosy of the Board to that great Osmo which now harely to the desput interests of humanity.'—I sought that bother on Thursday, and saked if he should not this occasion, in connection with the Report on the Cherukee Mission, to make an amphetic atternor on the scales of Liberty.

"Bee Mr. Bushnell's letter of data May 18, 1860, Gibson, West Africa, in the Died Journal, Busine.

Gibson, West Africa, in the Treet Journal,

ed, which declared the requests of the General A. sociation of Illinois satisfactorily answered, and the ng was forth-coming through any official chan- no further action of the Board was deemed necessary ry.' It was then that I seized, what I saw would be getting it, which I would accordingly read.

Here at once I was interrupted, and not allowed port before the Board, and then inquired how it would letter to state the point of inquiry, which would have be possible, if such a ruling prevailed, for any mem-

Just then, while the floor was mine, and I w point of order, and by way of personal explanation which, by universal parliamentary usage, is always in slave-trade, immediately upon the silencing of the could not get it again for that meeting, siready near person (Dr. T. P. Knox of Boston) whom you call its close, without the appearance of just such rudeness as that by which I had been interrupted, and so the

3. I come now, my brother, to what I suppose tertain my last proposition for the appointment of Committee to inquire and report at the next annua meeting what more can be done by the Board to vindicate the honor of Christianity, as concerned in the American revival of the African slave trade. The to me, by one of the officers of the Corporation, viz come abolitionized.

Had the action proposed originated with a conse vative member of the Board, or had yourself, for in stance, proposed the same thing in the same phrase clogy, the Committee of Inquiry would have been quickly granted, and all but a few fossilized respectabilities would have thanked God that a step had been taken by the American Board, at its great Jubilee in the City of the Pilgrims, in the right direction. But now, deprecate it as you may, the refusal at

this meeting to issue a remonstrance against the reviving slave trade, is construed by the country just a amendment to the Report of a Committee could not New York is construed, as moral cowardice, a virtual betrayal of the interests of humanity, and a shameful shrinking from Christian duty. And what now-but, thanks be to God, the elec-

tion of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency by the people-is to prevent the South from arguing, if there be such a reluctance to pronounce upon the African slave trade by a great Missionary Body that meets, in that same slave trade, its most formidable obstacle to the Christianization of Africa, and that also, by general consent, embodies in itself the current Christianity of the nation, then we may safely advocate the re-opening of this trade, and may demand that it be made legitimate, and freed from all its presen disabilities.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Report of the Auxiliary Poreign Missionary Society of Brookfield, Mass. pertinently says, 'We cannot but express our pro found sorrow that the Board themselves, while call ing their fiftieth anniversary a Jubilee, and thus avail ing themselves of the charm of that name, during all Liberty, from which the charm of that name is de-

Mrs. Stowe has fairly put the case when she says in the same number of the Independent that contains your letter, When a great moral question is mad a test-question before the public mind, or a great evi is threatening to spread in a community, and any body of men, professing eminently to be the represen tative men of Christianity, decline publicly and clear ly to express any opinion about it, this want of asser tion is immediately received by the powers of evil as the strongest affirmation.'

I should like to say much more upon this subject nd to speak of your own attitude towards Abolition ism, and to show how yourself and other brethren have been inevitably put into false positions, by your hostility to being Abolitionists, and to the underlying principle of Christian Abelltionism, viz: that all sigvery, as Dr. Symington of Glasgow has lately put it, is sinful—that slaveholding is ain in itself, a wrong, and a crime, and ought, therefore, like every other sin, to be desisted from at once.

There is always power in a wrong principle, or in an assumed attitude of antagonism to a right principle, to carry those who hold it further than they intended, and to keep them in positions which they would fain disavow. While, on the other hand, there is equal power in a right principle, held persistently, to elevate and advance to positions in morals and religion which once would not have been deemed attainable. Marked instances of this are not wanting in our day, in the case of Political Parties, Societies, God and truth only are absolutely amchangeable.

But it is for us to live and learn, and to be constantly changing by progress, and by growing into the habit of being of the same mind with God. Let us, my broth-A word now as to the meeting of the Board on Friday morning, in regard to which you say, that having left the house, 'I have no personal knowledge of God and humanity, bear in mind the principle so of what was said and done by Mr. Wolcott. I cally Reminiscences, that Dott bown of the Future Res, and that the safety of the Board for the future Res, under God, in faithfully carrying out the sentiments of the People, from whom the Board aprung.

And I will say, in closing a letter which I could Reminiscences, that DUTT DONE DILES THE FUTURE;

And I will say, in closing a letter which I could wish might have been made shorter, let us be warn-ed by the late pregnant saying of the present masterly statesman of United Italy, (Count Cavour,) Taxan as IN THE MATURE OF EVERTS & LOGIC WHICH TRIUMPER OVER THE STOUTEST WILL, AND ASSAURT WHICH THE

MENT INTERVIOUS ARE POWERLESS.

Your co-laborer in the Gospel, and in the case of Hamsaity,

HENRY T. CHERVER.

Jewett City, Ct., Nov. 8, 1860.

hell.

'See here, nigger,' he said, in a stern, strident voice, 'yer a runaway. There's their name as owns sight of his captor. With his whole soul fiercely yer on yer collar, and I know Lafitte Brothers, New Orleans, want yer. I'm goin' down in the first back and short with his whole saw him start

reckon I've collected yeu, Bill. Hope I'll collect something on yer, too. Come along. Autony followed him. Not a word further was. said on either side. Meanwhile, around them the pallor of the sky lightened into daybreak; borns sounded over the plantations; the black gangs were

huge monster, puffing, and snorting, and clanking, vomiting clouds of black smoke, and lifting and washing back the drifting trees and logs and refuse on the shining surge. Then a dream of hurry and on the shining surge. Then a dream of hurry and tumult, a great heaving mass, a swarm of people, an air blind with light and heavy with smoke, a roar of voices laughing, and talking, and hallooing, the clanging of a bell, piles of cotton and goods of all sorts, the clank of engines, the wallowing of water, ponderous snorting, and heaving, and surge, ing, all mixed together in inextricable confusion, and he who dreamed it vaguely knew that he was ships in the stream, and from the shore, to pick up sitting, like one drugged, on a heaving deck, with

eans away into a still heavier lethargy, in which everything became even more dim and distant, and from thence he slid into a blank and stupid sleep.

Once again the dream seemed to swim heavily into that death-like slumber—a vague, spectral dream, in which some one gave him a hunch of corn bread, which he ate slowly in a glimmering light, remotely conscious of a dark figure standing near, of distant voices, a far-off snorting and clanking, a shuddering motion beneath him, and formless bulks around him. Presently, it drowsily dissolved into around him. Presently, it drowsily dissolved into darkness and silence.

Like one who dreams of awaking, he awoke

again, and stupidly strove to remember where he was, and what had befallen him. In the dull gleam was, and what had befallen him. In the dull gleam of a hanging lantern, he saw masses of bales and boxes, casks and furniture, and miscellaneous merchandise, lying in murky gloom. A few dark, uncouth forms of eleeping men, heavily breathing, were strown about in various groteque attitudes on the piles of cotton. In the stillness, he heard the regular snort and clank of the engine, the rushing of the water, and felt with a dull giddiness the floor weaking and arraying in long, regular modulas. floor rocking and ewaying in long, regular undula-

Somehow, a minute afterward, he found himself

and sinking down on one of them, fell into his former lethargy.

He did not sleep through the night, but lay in utter torpor, thinking of nothing, fearing and hoping nothing, only vagedy conceious of where he was, and of the forma-around him. Overstrung for many years with the unnatural toils of a slave, and still more tensely overstrung with the terrible labors of his journey through this more ever-are—he had sunk back, now that a season of relaxation had come, into lastitude as excessive as were the flittgeet and agint one to the present, with no immediate attendance of the present, with no immediate attendance of the present of the journey and the present of the season of the

road and ran on, with the fresh wind of the coming muraing blowing upon him, and increasing his fear with the shought of the new dangers the daybreak would bring. It was a stree plantation, and it took thim some time to arrive at its terminus, at which a road diverged from the one on which he was journeying. He reached this road, and there, clad in shably light elethes, and coming down the path, not three yards distant from him, was a man!

Antony swung up his club, and stood with opened nostrils and glaring eyes, his black face alive with fleree courage. The man halted, and tooked at him with a sullen scowl. In the blank pause, all life seemed to have died from the alr, and the moon lay faded in a wastat sky, aghast and gray in the pale light of the morning. The man was a large, gaunt fellow, with a harsh and sallow sections to the dark, half-demented fancy of the furtive, he dimly seemed a devil, and the place was stilled in set of the morning. The man was a large, gaunt to the dark, half-demented fancy of the furtive, he dimly seemed a devil, and the place was still waster. Then hurst forth a shrill clamor of varioning runh which threw all fureard, as by a gaivance shock, into mad convexed, she he beind the pouring crowd, suddenly lightened a rod flare, followed by a tremendous volume of black smoke, and at ooce, amidst terrified disorder, uprose a dread-ful storm of yells and screams from the borrors stricken multitude. The next insumt the uproar of voices was stilled. The next insumt the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitudinous choking and varieties. The next insumit the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitudinous choking and varieties. The next insumit the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitudinous choking and stricken multitude. The next insumit the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitudinous choking and stricken multitude. The next insumit the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitudinous choking and tracken multitude. The heat insumit the uproar of voices was stilled in a multitud

ver on yer collar, and I know Lafite Brothers, New Orleans, want yer. I'm goin' down in the first boat, and yer comin' with me, right away, and no fuss. What yo' say, nigger?

He drew a revolver from his breast, and held, it idly, watching the ingitire with a scowl. Sense flickered through the mind of Antony. Here was a chance to give his captor the slip when he reached the city. He flung his club away.

'I'll go with ye, Marster,' he said, sullenly.

The man put up his pistol.

'What's yer name, boy?' he asked.

'Bill, Marster.'

Bill, Marster.'

Bill, Marster.'

Well, Bill, I collect bills for a livin' and I recked in Yes collected yeu, Bill. Hope I'll collect teted on his captor, he heard the ponderous clark, recked in Yes collected yeu, Bill. Hope I'll collect teted on his captor, he heard the ponderous clark, eted on his captor, he heard the ponderous clank, the long wash and wallow, and felt the boat drift backward to gain the middle of the stream. That instant he sprang backward, and rushing through the crowd, kicked off his shoes, and leaped into the

pallor of the sky lightened into daybreak; horns sounded over the plantations; the black gangs were coming forth into the field on every side; the birds darted and sang; the fingrant wind blew freshly from the east, and the lifts of day began anew.

Weary, and sore, and aching, with insane fancies flitting through the horrible letharty which was creeping on his mind. Antony followed his tacitum captor, and just as the rising sun shot a low, broad spleodor over the landscape, they came to a solitary landing place, with a shanty and a wood-pile, on the border of the wide, gleaming river.

It was all a dim, dread dream. In it came a huge monster, puffing, and snorting, and clanking, vomiting clouds of black smoke, and lifting and water which was already dotted with dark, swimwashing back the drifting trees and logs and refuse on the shining surge. Then a dream of hurry and ignited from the spectre of a hurning boat below its

and he who dreamed it vaguesy knew that he was ships in the stream, and from the shore, to pick up sitting, like one drugged, on a heaving deck, with the swimmers, many of whom were swimming in heaps of merchandise around him. Gradually he front of him, or clinging to pieces of drift-wood or sank away into a still heavier lethargy, in which boats was a necessary part of his task, for they, too, were manned by his enemies. Reaching a large brig anchored in the stream, with a few sailors standing on the bulwarks and in the rigging, watching the burning vessel, he resolved to clin rudder a few moments to recover breath, and as he rudder a few moments to recover breath, and as he approached it, looking up through the shadow, made luminous by the wan light of the moon, and the reflected glare of the water, he read on the stern, in white letters, the words, 'Soliman, Boston,' His heart throbbed wildly; and clinging to the rudder under an overhanging boat, he listened to the talking on the deck above him, and presently heard a wice see.

heard a voice say : Devilish lucky we weren't set afire, Jones, and

Devilish lucky we weren't set afire, Jones, and we just ready to sail! He heard these words with Just ready to sail! He heard these words with his brain afiame. His chance had come. Setting his knees to the slippery radder, he began to climb. It was hard work, for the helm was coated with sea-slime, but at length he got his toes upon the slight projection of one of the jiron clamps that bound the wood together, and scrambling upward, laid hold of the boat swinging astern, and softly clambering in, remained still, and listened. He had not been discovered. The talking above him was out on the edge of the deck, sick and dixy, steadying himself against a heap of bales, and looking
out on a broad, dim river, rolling in mighty, languid surges under a large, low, yellow moon. Loga
and trees and masses of chaff and refuse lifted blackly
in the tawny light on the long swells. All around
the water fled by, churned into a mill-race of seething froth and foam. Beyond was a huge steamboat; black smoke trailing from its double funnels;
fire flaring from them and from its escape-pipes;
balls of light gleaming from hanging lanterne here
and there; light streaming out from the rows of
oblong windows, and from every hole and oranny;
the strong current beaten up into a flood of foam
beneath its wheel; and the darks and the lights of
an inverted phantom steamboat hung below it in
the water. Far away were low, black shores, with
bere and there a gaunt spectral tree, and dull lights
glimmering. He was on the mighty tide of a river

here and there a gaunt spectral tree, and dull lights glimmering. He was on the mighty tide of a river which ran through hell.

Sick and disry, and with a horror on his mind, he staggered back with the heavy drowse on all his faculties, through the torthous lane of cotton-bales, and sinking down on one of them, fell into his former lethargy.

He did not sleep through the night, but lay in utter tornor, thinking of nothing, fearing and hop-

was in the tow of a steam-ing, and so not yet out of the river.

At length, there was a change in the noises. Orders were shouted above, heavy feet were rushing about, there was a hostle of pulling and hauling griding and flapping, thousand of ropes on deek, chanting of millors, amidet the receiling snort of the attam-tog; and in the darkness. Antony felt the receil lean and roll and etagger with a sound of swiftly rushing water, and knew that she was standing out to see.

Who'll send me back, after all I've gone through?

Who'll send me back, after all I've gone through?

At length, there was a change in the noises.

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first stand him, if it costs me a hundred dollars. And if he gets to Boston. I'll the him hand and foot, so wiltly rushing water, and knew that she was standing out to see.

Who'll send me back, after all I've gone through?

Hat with a slap into the palm or meaning the shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first stand him, if it costs me a hundred dollars. And if he gets to Boston. I'll the him hand and foot, so well the sum of him or fetch him back the first chance, or a same and bangham?

Hat found off into the gain or meaning the shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The first shouted—

(Keep a sharp look-out, Mr. Joses! The shouted—

(Keep a sharp

Who'll be mean enough to do it? That wa is constant thought now, and it came in the war to his mind. He knew the practitive impose on any explain who took away a longitive in his week like had thought of them before, but dinay; he they came to him vividy; and he trembed it was resolved to remain in the hold as long to could; but he knew the time would come when must leave his hiding place, and face the capin mis place had thought of the held he had subject to the hell he had explain his wounds and scare, to beg him on his limits plan was to tell him all he had subject on the hell he had explain his wounds and scare, to beg him on his limits plan was to tell him all he had subject to gend him back to the hell he had explained in the wounds and the held he had explained in the would do it? Who'll seem safter all I've gone through? Who'll be seen safter all I've gone through? Who'll be seen shold, into agonies of sea-sickness, and he lay as the bales womiting violently, and feeling as it is soul were rending his aching body asander he and hy, he crawled down into the well-like only under the batch, where there was a little more may to breathe in, and there he lay, without food was to breathe in, and there he lay, without food was to drink, almost without air, for three day.

Days of sickness too loathsome to be described too dreadful for permitted language to coare.

Days of sickness too loathsome to be detailed too dreadful for permitted language to coasy. Days of atter prostration, of griping pain, of wrenching convulsions, of horror indocurbable of tortured death-in-life. Days when the roly and were some strangling substance; when the opposed heart heat slowly with dull knocks as though it were loaded down with tons of inally and the standard of the strength of the strength of the same down like a weight of sal upon the brain, and struggled with inferral drama and was broken to fight off an ever-returning want of mats—invisible vermin that swarmed over his visible body when it lay still, and were head squeaking and pattering off in the sightles duriness when he feebly flung about his limbs to be them away. Days whose mad, disgustful here was desperately borne for the hope of libry, for the hatred of slavery—borne till he could bar it in longer, and he resolved to beat upon the hatch, and ery aloud, and let those above him know what a heal of agony raged beneath their feet. ger, and he resolved to beat upon the name, and aloud, and let those above him know what a

ory aloud, and let those above him know what a bell of agony raged beneath their feet.

How long he had been immured he did not know. Count time by anguish, and it might have been conturies. Fearful of discovering himself till he was too far from the land from which he had ded to be a supposed to a land to be a supposed. was too far from the land from which he had fee in be returned, he had resolved to endure till ender ance became impossible. For this he had class to life, for this he had silently borne the horrors of he tomb, for this he had striven a hundred time against the desires to end his imprisonment by shorting tomb, for this he had striven a hundred time agains the desire to end his imprisonment by shosting aloud to those above him. Now when heavy large and gradual giddliness were stealing upon his, and the instinct of his soul told him death was drawing the instinct of his soul told him death was drawing the instinct of his soul told him death was drawing the state of the soul told him death was drawing the state of the soul told him death was drawing the state of the soul told him death was drawing the state of near, he roused himself for the long-deferred clar

hear, he roused himself for the long-deferred con."

The ship was staggering heavily, and he heard to trampling of feet on the deck, as, with dizily nelling brain, he feebly and slowly crawled up on his hands and knees. His strength was almost gos. An infant newly born could have been hardy non helpless than he found himself. He slowly little than the help he had a herital her it is on the halos herital in the feet. one hand to lay it on the bales beside him-lifted it one nand to lay it on the batte oction nim-must a few inches like something over which he had no command—and, it fell heavily, and losing hit belcommand—and it less nearly, and losing his let-ance, he tumbled down on his side. An awful fed-ing stole across his mind that he had delayed to long—that his resolution had outlived his physical powers. Turning over on his back, feebly parties, slowly sufficiently, he drew in his breath for a wild ery for help. It rushed from him is a beans whistling whisper. His voice had left him!

whistling whisper. His voice had left him!

He lay still now, painfully breathing, but a signed to die. Quietly—quietly—the fear and a sires of the present, the hopes of the future with drew, and the vision of all his just foated still through his tranquil brain. It faded, and be hyparbing on a feat-raphing tide and dilated with through his tranqui orain. It indea, and he hy rushing on a fast-rushing tide, and dilated with a wonderful and mystic change. Power and heaty and joy ineffable began to glow and spread dried; through his being with the rague beauteous glismer of a transcendant life afar. All ferce and dark and sorrowful passions and emotions gone-all sen of pain and horror and disgust fied forest-himself happier, greater, nobler than he had ever drand—he lay swiftly drifting to the last repose.

What sound was it that jarred so dully en in failing ear? What sudden light was it that fell upon him? What faces were those that loaded as him so strangely from above, and withdrand.

him so strangely from above, and vanished with cries that brought down darkness and silence or him once more?

O blue sky of the nineteenth century, what is this? O pale, fresh light streaming into the no-some hold, what is this? O wonder-stricken sleat O wonder-stricken, sient faces, gazing aghast upon that swart and leatherse figure lying in the shallow well, with an iros collar

on its neck; what does it mean?
The men stood staring at the motionles boy on the bales below them, and then, lost in a trace of wonder, stared at each other. Their wild ansament at the sight which met their eyes when they had unbattened the hatch, had burst forth in ce cry, and then left them still and dumb. Presuly there was a sound of heavy, hurrying feet, and the captain, a short, powerfully built man, came fying over the deck, with strong excitement working in his sun-burnt face, reached the hold looked in turned livid with rage, slapped his straw hat down cursing and raving like a madman. It was high natural. A commercial Christian of the nintern natural. A commercial Christian of the ninetenth contury breed, the captain had been educated to think of nothing but his ship and trade, and ha special reflection was of the penalties that world ensure if it became known that he had carried swij a slave from New Orleans.

Recovering from their amazement, the allen, with uncouth and profane ejaculations of home and pity, lifted the inanimate body of Antony, degusting even to their rude senses, and toucher oven to their rude sensibilities, out of the held. They had bardly laid it on deck when the captus came rushing back again, shouting with others order for a look-out up aloft with the hope of met-

order for a look-out up aloft, with the hope of med-ing some vessel bound for the sity he had left, that would take the slave back. Then giving the pos-trate hody a furious kick, he rushed away spin, storming and stamping and swearing. At the direction of the mate, the sailors took the faintly-breathing body of Antony forward to the galley, where the black cook busied himself in re-viving the fugitive. Half a dozen times a day the Capitain came to the goot when the fields man. captain came to the spot where the feeble man re-clined, and glared at him without saying a word On the third day, Antony being then west, bet able to stand and talk, the captain demanded him

to give an account of himself.

Feebly standing before him, with all the vice gone from his emaciated form, and with the der marks of awful suffering graven on his wasted in story. As he finished, eaments, Antony told imploring the captain in earnest and broken takes not to send him back, the mate, who stood by, turned away with his mouth twitching, saying it was a damped chame. The captain burst into all of passion, and stamped on the deck, gesticulairs with elemented hands.

A damned chame, is it, Mr. Jones? he reared,

perfectly livid with rage. I should think it va!
Rather! A blasted nigger to smuggle his ugly are case aboard my brig! What d'ye think they'll sy cass aboard my brig! What d'ye think they'll as about it at Orleans, and what'll they do about it Mr. Jones? And what'll Atkins my when be heart Mr. Jones? And what Il Atkins say when he hand of it, Mr. Jones! and a load of cotton about from the very house whose junior partner owns this disgreure. Mr. Jones! Look at the name of the house on his neck, man. Blast ve,' he howled, turning upon Antony, and shaking both fists at him, 'I'd send ye back, you beggar, if they were to fry ye in your own black blood when they got ye! Send ye back? If I don't, may I be eternally.'

He finished the sentence by a gasp, and dashed

He finished the sentence by a garp, and daird both elenethed first into the haggard and imploring face of the fugitive, who fell to the deck, covers with blood. Shouting and cursing, the intariale captain leaped on him, and saining him be the hair. captain leaped on him, and seizing him by the his, beat his bead against the planks; then jonged in his feet capering like a madman, and brandshig his clenched fists. The mate stood looking away is the horizon, with a mote, flushed face, and two a three of the sailors standing not far distant, dust with the sailors standing not far distant, dust with the sailors of the sailors and the sailors are sailors as a sail as a sail of the sailors are sailors as a sail as a sail of the sailors are sailors are sailors as a sail of the sailors are sailors are sailors as a sailors are sailors three of the milers standing not far distant, witnesses of this brutal scene, glanced at each other with mutinous brows. Striding off a doen part, with mutinous brows. the captain turned again, bringing down his clerched flat with a slap into the palm of his habd, and etamped with his right foot on the deck as is shouted—