



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.  
The United States Constitution is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell!  
The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWORED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.  
— WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.  
In the face of accumulating facts, the plea that neither the principles of certain Republican leaders nor their political action had nothing to do with the Harper's Ferry insurrection, cannot be worth a rush.  
It will not do to allege that the preachers of civil war are ultra of the Garrison school, and that the Republican leaders have nothing to do with such theories. . . .  
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WENDELL PHILLIPS AND OLD BROWN.  
A Proposition for Mr. Phillips to Consider.

To the Editor of the New York Times:—  
The crime which has lately been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry must be expiated by a terrible punishment. Society could not exist in the South, if such offences were to be committed there with impunity.  
Nevertheless, there is, in the modest and manly bearing of Old Brown, something which commands the respect and touches the sympathies of those who most sternly condemn his conduct. His fanaticism appears to be as sincere as it is undaunted, and his pluck is certainly magnificent. . . .  
Now among those who have given to Old Brown the 'bloody instructions' which he has so faithfully executed, there is one man who, if he will, can save him.  
That man is Wendell Phillips.  
If Wendell Phillips will consent to surrender himself to the authorities of Virginia, upon condition that Brown shall be immediately set free, there can be no doubt that Brown will, upon those terms, forthwith be pardoned, and suffered to end his few remaining days in peace. . . .

SELECTIONS.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.  
GOVERNOR WISE'S SPEECH.  
On his return to Richmond, Gov. Wise delivered an address to the Virginia soldiers worthy of Caesar. We make some extracts from it, merely to give an idea how a Governor feels after a victory. To commence with, is the following specimen of HIGH-FALUTIN.  
As telegraph upon telegraph met us on the way, that the fighting was still going on, informing us of the danger of the prisoners held as hostages by the marauders, and of the deaths in the assaults by the troops, your countenances were bright with cheerfulness that you would be there in the imminent breach. No man turned pale, no cheek blanched, no face was blank, until, within a few miles of the scene, we learned that all was over, and that victory was won without the aid of your right arm. . . .

W. W. THROCKMORTON, the clerk in the Wager Hotel at Harper's Ferry, in his account of his own adventures during the 'Virginia' insurrection, reveals the following 'chivalric' conduct of the F. V.'s, showing how they were inclined to treat their wounded and disarmed prisoners. Mr. T. says:—

'Stephens, the wounded man, was then brought in, and another fellow named Thompson was brought in a prisoner, and placed in the parlor tier hand and foot. All this time a sharp firing was kept up. . . .  
When Beckham was shot, our men became almost frantic. They rushed in here, where the prisoner (Thompson) was, crying, 'Shoot him! Kill him!' and had it not been for a lady who was in the room, (Miss Christine Fouke, sister of the landlord), he would have been killed on the spot. They crowded round him, and pointed at him, crowding around, but she stood over him, telling them that 'For God's sake, save him! don't kill him in that way, but let the law take its course!' . . .  
Is this a specimen of Virginia 'chivalry' of which we have heard so much? A prisoner, tied hand and foot, deliberately taken out and riddled through with bullets, while a woman stands by and implores the infuriated men not to kill him in that way, but to let the law take its course! . . .

DECIDEDLY 'CHIVALRIC.'

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SCENES AT HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1859.  
The horrible tragedy recently enacted at Harper's Ferry seems to have been without a plot, and with so small a corps of actors as to make it one of the wonders of the day. Think of it! Nineteen men and three negroes enter this town at night, which contains 2000 inhabitants, 270 of whom are manly engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, and knocking at their doors as they pass along, warn these people to fly for their lives. And what follows? With instant haste the whole population, with the most entire abandonment of the proprieties of dress, rush into the street, wives and little ones, pell-mell; and when in the open air, they have absolutely no choice as to the way they must take, for there is but one road leading through the town to the bridge which crosses the Potomac. . . .

would have rendered any ordinary man mad with the desire of revenge; without provocation his wife and...

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF MR. GIDDINGS.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, a few days since, made a frank, manly and satisfactory explanation of the circumstances of his acquaintance with Capt. John Brown...

things have exhibited an ignorance in this Christian land that I little dreamed of. Indeed, the idea that a man, guilty of a violation of law in New York...

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Nov. 1st, the following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is recommended to the friends of impartial freedom throughout the Free States, in case of the execution of Capt. JOHN BROWN, now on trial for his life in Virginia, to observe that tragical event, on the day of its occurrence, in such manner as by them may be deemed most appropriate in their various localities...

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

Editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to copy the above.

No suggestion more timely and important than this could be made; and now that sentence of death has been pronounced against the brave martyr to his principles, let the day of his execution—FRIDAY, December 2d—be the occasion of such a public moral demonstration against the bloody and merciless slave system as the land has never witnessed.

Read what a noble woman (LYDIA MARIA CHILD) says of her own feelings, in a private note to us on the subject:—

My thoughts are so much with Capt. John Brown, that I can scarcely take comfort in anything. I would expand all I have to save his life. Brave old man! Brave and generous, though sadly mistaken in his mode of operation.

FIFTH FRATERNITY LECTURE. The programme of this course of lectures had promised one by Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., as the fifth in order.

The vacancy thus made at a late hour had been filled by the voluntary offer of Henry D. Thoreau of Concord, who took for his subject one in whom all mankind are now interested, 'Captain John Brown of Ossawatimie.'

Mr. Thoreau took special pains to include the Liberator in the course which he had at first bestowed upon the press generally. In doing this, he ignored the fact that Mr. Garrison has bestowed high and hearty eulogy upon Captain Brown, representing him as not only (judged from the ordinary standpoint of patriotism) superior in nobleness to the heroes of the American Revolution...

MOORE SLAVEHOLDING VIOLENCE. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Friday evening, states that about half past seven o'clock the previous evening, a mob of some thirty men, citizens of Newport, Ky., entered the printing office of Wm. S. Bailey, publisher of the Free South, and proceeded to make certain depredations upon the printing materials.

Such lawless villainy will powerfully tend to demoralize the foul system it was designed to protect.

MRS. C. H. DALL'S LECTURES. The first of this course of lectures on the condition of women—the subject of it, 'Low Wages and Hard Work'—will be delivered at the Mercantile Hall, in Summer Street, on Monday evening next. We hope to see the Hall crowded. The topics embraced in this course are full of significance, interest and importance, and they cannot fail of being discussed with consummate ability by one so well-educated and well-qualified as Mrs. Dall.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting held in Worcester, Oct. 23, 1859. [REPORTED BY H. AMANDA ALLEN.] Rev. ADIN BALLOU, of Milford, opened the meeting with the following remarks:—

Our beloved President, though he may be present in spirit, is absent in body from his usual position; and, as the only Vice President of this body present, it is my duty and privilege to call you to order, and introduce the proceedings of the meeting.

Resolved, That we respectfully offer our sympathies to the children and family-connections of our departed friend, in the great bereavement they have sustained, in which we feel that our own share is not small.

REMARKS OF MR. MAY.

Mr. May then proceeded to say:—I am sorry to be the one, in the absence of a more competent [alluding to Mr. Garrison, prevented by illness from being present], on whom it devolves to speak to these resolutions.

I wish, Sir, at this time, to speak to but a single point, and that is to present to the meeting, and especially to the younger portion of the meeting, our dear friend Capron's example of steadfastness, and faithful adherence to the Anti-Slavery cause.

Under some other circumstances, I might be disposed to say a word. But I concur in your belief, Sir, that it is not words that are so necessary, as the proper guidance of our action, and I accord with the resolutions.

REMARKS OF C. L. REMOND.

I remember my visit to Uxbridge, when a series of meetings was held there by myself. I then took notice, as I ever afterwards took notice, of the firmness of our friend, not only in reference to the Cause in general, but in respect to this question of color.

ADIN BALLOU then submitted an extended series of resolutions, declaratory of his own position, and expressing what he believes to be the only consistent and justifiable anti-slavery ground, for which we are unable to find room at present.

REMARKS OF MRS. A. K. FOSTER.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot make a speech, but I have a word to say which I was reminded to say, from the fact that our friend Mr. May commended Mr. Capron's example of steadfastness and unwavering adherence to the cause, especially to the younger portion of Abolitionists.

Resolved, That that which is called 'chattel slavery,' and which is sometimes represented as only one among a host of evils which annoy and oppress men, is the great overshadowing Sin, Shame, Disgrace and Curse of our land; being, itself, 'the sum of all villainies'—the fruitful parent of every form of vice and crime;—the deadly fountain of a poison which corrupts the soul, degrades the body, destroys conscience, and annihilates all brotherly regards;—a system which necessitates a continual state of violence, bloodshed, robbery, and rapine, which makes a constant prey of the helpless and the humble, and exalts the cruel and injurious man; a system which has subjected to its will what once had a claim to be recognized as the Church of Christ in this nation, and has converted it, with the rarest exceptions, into an assembly of cowards, or of open defenders of oppression, and caused what should be the Temple of God, and the refuge of His suffering children, to become a Den of Thieves, an assembly of mockers against Humanity and God.

coming up to embrace the Anti-Slavery principles, and carry them out; and no one regretted it more than our friend Ethingham L. Capron. Once, in speaking of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, he had occasion to remark how much the young people could do. And among other anecdotes that he related on that point was this:—That he himself was indebted to a very young woman, a Governess in his family, very young, less than twenty years of age, who was an Abolitionist at that early day. And he said, many a time had she smiled, carelessly, at the manner and zeal with which she enforced the Anti-Slavery principles, and advocated the equality of the colored man.

I say to you, young Abolitionists here, do not be discouraged, be faithful, and you may accomplish much. Yes, I trust there are those here, that will be willing to work in this cause, although the number is small, (and I suppose it always will be, until 'the good time coming')—the number will be very small who are willing to stand on the ground of Absolute Christian truth.

Resolved, That we regard the slaves of this country not only as equal fellow-men, but as equal fellow-countrymen, and, as such, especially entitled to sympathy and protection at our hands.

REMARKS OF ADIN BALLOU.

I feel that words are poor things on such an occasion. It is impossible that any of us who have associated with our departed friend and President, who have met him amid good report, and evil report, ever faithful and ever diligent in promoting this cause, should otherwise than concur in everything that he has been said, and in much more that might be said.

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ADIN BALLOU spoke at some length in support of his resolutions, and they were further debated through the afternoon session by Abby Kelley Foster, Stephen S. Foster, C. L. Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Mr. Wilson of Boston, Samuel May, Jr., and Joseph A. Howland. Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

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Resolved, That we will with the greatest satisfaction the two forms of Petition to the next Legislature of this State, which have been prepared and published by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; believing, as we do, that, while Massachusetts has a Statute Book, a supreme dishonor rests upon her legislators and her people until a law prohibiting slave-hunting and kidnapping on her soil is recorded there, never to be removed while slavery exists, or the duty of government to protect the weak, the wronged, and the oppressed, continues.

Resolved, That we deem the erection, in the grounds of the State House of Massachusetts, of the Statue of the late Daniel Webster, the Defender and Enforcer of the Fugitive Slave Law, to be a most gross insult to the People of this State, whose principles he derided, whose cause he betrayed, and whose confidence and respect he had forfeited and lost; and we demand the removal of that Statue as the first duty of the Legislature and Executive of the State.

Resolved, That we call upon every man and woman in Worcester county, who loves justice and desires mercy, and whose principles in relation to human governments do not forbid them to do so, to sign these petitions, to give no support or countenance, in the Church or in the State, to men who are false to the principles of these petitions; and we pledge ourselves to labor, in every just and proper manner, until the objects contemplated in these Petitions are fully carried out.

Resolved, That we regard the slaves of this country not only as equal fellow-men, but as equal fellow-countrymen, and, as such, especially entitled to sympathy and protection at our hands.

Resolved, That we are required, by the fundamental principles of Christianity, to extend to our enslaved countrymen the same protection, both in kind and degree, which we employ, or ask others to employ, in defence of ourselves and of our own families; and whoever fails to come up to this standard of anti-slavery action proves himself unworthy of the Christian name.

Resolved, That, as Abolitionists, we have no disclaimers to make, no apologies to offer, for the recent attempt of certain Anti-Slavery men at Harper's Ferry, to break the rod of the oppressor by the same means by which our revolutionary fathers secured our own national independence.

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THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

When Miss Grimké, of South Carolina, lectured in Boston many years ago on Slavery, we recollect that the first and among the most prominent evils of the system which she mentioned, was its bad effect upon the temper of the masters, and she illustrated it by the fact, among others, that they never could or would enter into any calm discussion of the subject.

The extraordinary course of some Northern newspapers in attempting to fasten the late miserable affair at Harper's Ferry upon the leaders of the Republican party is simply avarice and contemptible.

He asked no favors. He scouted the defence of insanity. He made no denial of facts. But he was exhausted, wounded, partially deaf, and simply desired to communicate with his friends.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

Senator Wilson appeared before the Young Men's Republican Committee of New York, on Tuesday evening, 25th ult., for the purpose of discussing the political issues of the time; but he had not spoken but a few minutes before he was attacked with vertigo, and was obliged to suspend his remarks and retire from the hall.

It is especially important that New York should pronounce her verdict in language not to be mistaken; for at the present time a poor, miserable, and ignominious effort is being made by the Republican party in the State of New York, by charging the responsibility of an insane man's acts, at Harper's Ferry, on the Republican party. It was indeed a man, miserable effort, but it had been eluded at by men whom the Republicans had defeated before, and whom they would defeat again. It would fail. I put the prediction, said the speaker, on record to-night, that the effort to charge the responsibility of that mad and insane act will miserably and ignominiously fail. I charge the real responsibility of the act on the pro-slavery Democracy. It is the legitimate fruit of the policy that has governed the country for years past.

At this point, in the midst of an unfinished sentence, Mr. Wilson was seized with an attack of vertigo, and fell back upon his seat. He was immediately surrounded by his friends, restorative administered, and as soon as he was able to walk, he was conveyed to his rooms at the Astor House.

THE HARPER'S FERRY TRAGEDY.

CONCLUSION OF FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

He was ordered to bring Brown into Court. He did so, and he was accordingly brought into Court. He was seated at the table with the other witnesses.

Mr. Green was sworn on the case, but the judge did not permit him to cross-examine. The jury was then sworn and the trial proceeded.

THE DEFENSE OF BROWN.

At the trial of Brown, on Thursday, Mr. Green, on the part of the prisoner, after giving the usual opening to the case, said that he was not a lawyer and that he was not qualified to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Green's address was given as being in the city of Washington. He said that he was a member of the Virginia Bar and that he was qualified to defend the prisoner.

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Brown also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in the plea of insanity, and if he has been at all insane, he is totally unconscious of it.

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May it please the Court, would I had my voice to the appeal of Mr. Brown, and I had had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until morning.

I would state the reason of this request. It was that I was informed and had reason to believe that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was on his way to Charleston, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 20th inst.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and he was confident he spoke the public sentiment of the whole community, when he said that they wished Mr. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. Hunter here laid before the jury the constitution and ordinances of the Provisional Government. Mr. Hunter proposed to prove Brown a lawbreaker, when the prisoner refused to testify.

John Sworn, one of the prisoners of Brown, testified to the manner in which he and seven slaves were taken from the hands of the negroes.

Mr. Green rose, and said, Mr. Botts and myself will now both withdraw from the case, and can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner.

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There was for the nefarious and bellicose purpose of rallying forces into this Commonwealth, and establishing himself at Harper's Ferry, as a starting point for a new government.

His Provisional Government was a real thing, and no debating society, as his counsel would have us believe, and in holding office under it, and exercising its functions, he was guilty of treason.

When the jury came in, Brown sat up in bed whilst the verdict was rendered. The verdict of the jury convicted Brown of treason, and advised him to be hanged.

When Mr. Hunter closed his peroration to the jury, he said that he was confident that the jury would do justice.

Not the slightest sound was heard in the vast court as this verdict was returned and read.

As soon as the neighbors around the Kennedy farm learned of Brown's capture, they pounced at once upon his house, and speedily rifled it of its contents.

The reporters were informed, after the arrival of Cook at Charleston jail, that he had been even more communicative than Old Brown, but no reporter was allowed to see him.

Every stranger who steps from the cars at Harper's Ferry is closely scrutinized, and at once put under surveillance, especially if at the hotel he registers his name as coming from a Northern or Eastern State.

which would criminate himself. I then found that he looked haggard, and told them to give him something to eat. They did so.

Mr. Hunter closed at half-past one. During most of the arguments to-day, Brown lay on his back, with his eyes closed.

The reporter of the New York Herald gives the following sketch:—When Mr. Hunter closed his peroration to the jury, he said that he was confident that the jury would do justice.

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SENTENCE OF BROWN.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 2. Messrs. Russell and Senott, from Boston, reached here to-day. Cook was brought before the Magistrate's Court, and waived an examination.

The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State.

I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny every thing but what I have already pleaded, of a design on my part to free slaves.

I have another objection, and that is, that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in this manner, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in the case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the well-to-do, the father, mother, brother, sister, wife or child, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this enterprise, it would have been all right.

Mr. Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed, and when he had finished, the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence upon him.

Mr. Brown received his sentence with composure. The only demonstration was the clapping of the hands by one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson Co.

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WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. MERCANTILE HALL. Mrs. Dall will deliver a course of Lectures at Mercantile Hall, Summer street, on three successive Monday evenings, to commence

MONDAY, Nov. 7, at half-past 7 o'clock. Nov. 7.—Low Wages and Hard Work. Condition of women employed in slop-work. Way of their honorable independence. Dress-makers and governesses. Mayhew's Letters. Noble women among the fallen. Women never forbidden to labor, only ladies. Historical argument. Unhealthfulness of French factory labor. Women's cause. An absurd fiction in the statement that all men support all women.

There will be no tickets. Editors, Reporters, Clergymen and other lecturers will find free admission. Single admission 25 cts. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock.

WILMINGTON, Mass.—An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Independent Meeting House at Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, November 19 and 20, commencing on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. All friends of impartial liberty, and of an honest, unprejudiced Anti-Slavery agitation, are requested to attend, and confer together on the best methods of promoting the Anti-Slavery cause.

Among the speakers reported are ANDREW T. FOSS, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH! CAPE COD ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Anti-Slavery Convention, for Barnstable County, will be held at HARBWICK, in the Academy Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, November 6th and 7th. It will commence on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday evening.

ANDREW T. FOSS, CHAS. LENOX REMOND, and HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend this meeting. ELAM BAKER, FRANKLIN ROBBINS, } Committee. J. H. ROBBINS, }.

GLOUCESTER.—An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in Gloucester, in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, the 12th, at 7 o'clock, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening. ANDREW T. FOSS and CHARLES L. REMOND are engaged to be present. All are invited to come. Let it be a great gathering for Freedom.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—Harwich, Saturday, Nov. 5. East Dennis, Tuesday, " 9. Dennis, Thursday, " 10. Hiram, Saturday, " 12. GLOUCESTER, Saturday, " 12.

LANDES MEDICAL ACADEMY. MERCANTILE BUILDING, SUMMER STREET, BOSTON. THE ABOVE SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS. THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1859, AND CONTINUE FOUR MONTHS, DURING WHICH A REGULAR COURSE OF MEDICAL LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE PAID THIS TERM TO OBSTETRICS AND THE SYMPTOMS OF CHILDREN. DR. WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, No. 16 Congress street, Boston.

POETRY.

For the Liberator.
EPISTLE FROM A GRANDFATHER.
My lad, you're called the old Bay State to serve,

The following 'patriotic' effusion (after the manner of Lexington and Bunker Hill) was written many years ago by the late WILLIAM J. SNELLING, Esq. of Boston, and is full of prophetic warning to Southern oppressors at this solemn crisis.

SONG.
Supposed to be sung by Slaves in Insurrection.
BY WILLIAM J. SNELLING, ESQ.

See, tyrants, see! your empire shakes!
Your flaming rods the wild winds fan;

Where's he, who in a cause like this,
Would turn him from the coming fight,

A BARGAIN.
The following is taken from a beautiful volume, entitled 'Poets of Vermont.'

Going! going! going!
Who bids for the mother's care?

From the Practical Christian.
ADIN BALLOU IN REPLY TO J. MILLER McKim.
We cordially thank our most respected friend, James Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, for the kind language and spirit of his criticism.

Now, we do not expect that people who never took any such position, and who have no such sympathies, will sympathize with us.

2. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

3. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

4. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

5. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

States, which is a compact between the people of the States in their primary capacity, essentially pro-slavery in some of its fundamental articles, and affirm that no true-hearted, consistent abolitionist can endorse it as his political confession, or bind himself to support it in practice.

But what proved to be the use made of the new plank? We were not a little surprised and chagrined to find very soon, that we had somehow sadly mistaken the real design of the movement.

6. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

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8. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

9. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

10. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

Wendell Phillips said:—
'I like, therefore, these speeches about insurrection; for it seems to me that when the air is full of them, it is because the volcano and the earthquake are at work. That is why we smell the gas.

11. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

12. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

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16. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made.

17. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

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19. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

20. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

21. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

22. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

IT IS NOT A DYE!
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER.

23. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

24. What was the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society when we were attracted to it, and what is it now?

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