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 PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE MIGHT. 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.

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Our Country is the World our Countrymen are all Mankind.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1515.

SLAVES

mainst England and the Northern Abolity nists-

erespondence of the New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 22, 1859. Two hundred of the Southern mesical students arrived here, yesterday, from Philadelphia by the Echaond and Fredericksburg Reilroad. They were met at the depot by the Faculty of the Medical College of this city, the attach's thereof, and a spectation from the Southern Nights Association, if wearing resettes and ribboas of different colors distinguish them from the mass of citizens who ers present. The train reached here about half st three o'clock in the afternoon, when the deleas formed into line, and proceeded with the elects towards the Executive mansion, to pay being the cars arrived, the streets along the region is the depot were literally blocked up with the gowd assembled to witness the arrival. The enthugowd assembled to witness the arrival. asm displayed, as the train neared the depot, sursed anything I have seen for some time. Along e route, from the cars to the Executive mansion, nincesant cheering was kept up. Our most remetable citizens engaged in the reception ceremony, nd so great seems to be the satisfaction which this re has afforded, that any amount of money could raised here to do whatever would be deemed necsary to contribute to the comfort of these new ers. As the procession entered the square, it used towards the Washington monument, and her marching round it to afford the students an portunity of seeing the statues, it moved on wards the Governor's mansion. SPEECH OF GOV. WISE.

Just as the procession formed in front of the manin some one in the crowd called for three cheers is foremor Wise, which were given in tones that and for and wide. The Governor was standing about of the mansion door, and when the cheering usided, he descended the steps and took his stand was a granite-block in the sidewalk, which is used carriage-step. Here, again, the cheering was

mwed, and kept up for fully five minutes, the widows of the houses outside the line of Capitol sare. Never have I witnessed such a degree of shosiasm as hailed the Governor's presence.ase assemblage, in which the medical students ined heartily. So great was the anxiety to hear in that the crowd was not content to keep at any sonable distance from him, but rushed in a mass wand the step upon which he stood. In fact, the guter portion of the space fronting the Executive musion was occupied long before the regular prosion entered. The members of both houses of the Legislature were present, and joined warmly in

theapplause. As soon as order was restored, Gov.

Phildelphia, we welcome you! [Cries of 'higher up!'] The Governor here changed his position, and ascended the steps leading to the san entrance of the building, when he again remed his speech. Sons of Virginia and of the Sath, I say, who come back to Virginia, we welone you. [Applause.] You come back to a biring mother—a mother of whom you may well biproud. She has populated the South, she has ppulated the Southwest; she has given to the na-tenthe whole Northwest to the Mississippi; she

is sent her sons to colleges to learn and enlighten; has given her children, her treasure, her blood, ad such talent and virtue as no State ever gave to ammon country. From Washington down, she he given to this common country the chief ele-nerts which form the basis of its grandeur and is greatness. [Applause.] Bound to Union, bound is devotion to self-sacrifice, she has done what would have exhausted any other people—she has built up a nation, and yet is still herself a million ad a half strong. [Applause.] Her people have see to Alabama, to Mississippi, to Louisiana, to first, and to Kentucky; and every State in the Nethwest is her offspring. Latterly her profes-seal sons have been in the habit of going to the Arth to learn the art of curing the human frame. Would to God that the only disease in our country to the physical disease, the natural, the medicable tense which is merely upon the flesh of the chilwas medicable, of such only as can reach the pue! Art could soothe, if not cure, such the besider hat is now the matter with this nation besider hat is now the matter with the diseases which hat is now the matter with this nation besides iser, besides epidemic, besides those diseases which field to the art of the Faculty? What is it now hat besets this nation, that but yesterday was long and blooming, and vigorous as a Hercules in its erails? What is the matter with our nation, the fight of the property was a state of the property with the property was a state of the property with the property was a state of the property was a state funded by fathers higher, nobler, greater, more ferious than any in Roman or Grecian history? m is we are in our foundation-deep as the ach, high as the heavens, broad, as we thought, white iniverse, what is it that now makes the parts four republic of confederated States fly apart? this Cod, this looks more like dissolution; this beks nore like political death; this looks more like estration of the work of Washington, than any-

tin, I say it without stage trick, that at this anoth I feel upon me a heaviness, a sadness about extended and country I never felt before. Churches I have seen split, but the 'drum ecclesiastic' tap is the country I never the country I never felt before. and tocsin of bloody war, in the midst of which battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the virol controversy—sectarian controversy—it may be difference between the elect and the Armenian It my be a difference between the Protestants and Catholics. These wars are worn out in the world. Separation of churches do not alarm me. is this? Without distinction of creed, without distinction of party, without distinction politics, as one mass, we see our people soparated.

As I have said to the military, to day, my friends,

chlim come back from a sister State! We wel-tone you with warm hearts; you shall be taken as

b blebosom of a mother. [Applause.] But, sons of Vaginia, why, why could you not live in the mistof a sister State? I say it without affecta-

my to you here now in civil life, I mean to stand by my State, I mean to stand by my neighbors, I mean to stand by my neighbors, I mean to stand by my neighbors, I mean to stand by my rights of property, I mean to stand by my rights of person; above all, I mean to stand by my moral rights of honor, and I mean to stand last, but not least, by my political rights in this nation, the highest of which, in a national point of view, at he Company in the company is the Company in the company i is the Constitution and the Union of these States Tremendous applause.] If any black Republican, if any Abolitionist, if any fanatic, if any fool, if any worse than fool, if a wicked man among the mass or in the high places of the country, wishe

motives, and even our doctors have been made for us (Tremendous applause.) And here u loctors, broom handles and all-or make them your- south of Mason and Dixon's lige, nor shall it be

carn to cure her diseases as well as they can by against Governor Wise.

and unsung to fame—there is the place to get the waters of the true Pierian spring. One of the best scholars that ever Virginia could boast of—I mean that great that illustrical scholars that the substance of the true Pierian spring. The best great that illustrical scholars that the substance of the substance o that great, that illustrious citizen of this town, Beniamin Watkins Leigh, was the only man I ever saw to you. (Tremendous applause.) I should have said to them, Come up and take me, and if my rectly. That man told me what the correct property is to you. rectry. I hat man told me what the correct pro-nunciation was. I replied, 'Walker don't say so.'
'I don't care for Walker, sir,' said he. 'Then,' said I. 'Johnson don't say so.' 'I don't care,' said he, 'for what Johnson says.' 'Well, then,' said I. 'who is your authority?' 'Needler Robertson.' London Punch. Look at the last page. I hope the members of the Legislature have seen it. There is in the air a black eagle—that is the South—and a white eagle—that is the North—and they are was the reply. 'Who is he?' 'An old field school-master,' said he, 'of olden times, in the county of Chesterfield.' Needler Robertson was one of that 'Who is he?' 'An old field schoolclass of the old field caste in Virginia that made the men of Virginia in the olden times—that made the best statesmen, the best scholars, the best lawyers, the best patriots, the most illustrious sages and he-roes that ever gave force and effect to the Revolution. And I have no doubt that here in Richmond science can be taught as well as in Philadelphia. (Applause.) Let us have it. Let us have science of our own; let us have arts of our own; let us have manufactures of our own; let us have trade of our bill and talons fighting each other, while the British And I have no doubt that here in Richmond science manufactures of our own ; let us have trade of our self-reliant and self-dependent, and then you will I must watch, I am watching, and the black and not have other people grow so great upon our wealth that they undertake to play the part of petty providence for God Almighty himself. (Applause.) They will then attend to their own business, and let our affairs alone. And if they cannot attend to their splanes. There are some left there, and I amount intermediate. business—if they cannot discontinue their vicious intermeddling with us—we will make them do it. (Applause.) If we cannot do that by peaceful and self-reliant means, why, as you are aware, gentle-men, a little blood-letting, a little phlebotomy, will reduce the fever. (Laughter.) I tell you now— though I do not send it as a message to the Legislature of Virginia, for it is not my part to do so-that if blood must flow, if the toesin of war must be sounded, if we must buckle on our armory, if red battle will stamp his foot, this nation alone shall not feel the shock. The real groundwork of dissention in this country, the real cause, the real root of the disease, is the foreign influence of Great Britain. Your internal commerce, your experts and imports, the constant intercourse between New England and Cild England, beget a sympathy between Old and form the foreign influence of Great Britain. New England stronger, I sometimes fear, than the sympathy which New England feels for us. And whenever New England fanaticism joins with Old English intolerance in an effort to dissolve this Union any effort like that of which John Brown was the ounded, if we must buckle on our armory, if red

The Reception of the Southern Medical Studens in Richmond from Philadelphia—Threatened War fought, under which the Revolutionary war was fought, under which the last war with England was fought, under which the last war way fought, under which the Mexican war way fought. fought, under which the last war with England was fought, under which the Mexican war was fought, under which the Mexican war was fought, under which every war, so far as I can will it, will be fought—I say, if any are to be driven out, it shall be those who seek to drive me out. [Applause.] Jackson said, and I will repeat his words, The Union shall be preserved.' It shall be preserved by force of arms, if in no other way. [Applause.] The moment is come when you must stand united. You have done right perhaps, my will drive into Canada every likely required. stand united. You have done right, perhaps, my will drive into Canada every black republican, every friends. Virginia has been contributing population, abolitionist, every Northern disunionist, who, like blood, treasure, virtue, intellect, everything in Wendell Phillips, atters the sentiments—or, worse short that was necessary to maintain and strengthen than Wendell Phillips—that Sonator from Massachuthis Union. Now let her call home her ghildren, setts who gives sanction to the sentiment uttered by You, my friends, have come back to us, and we embrace you with open arms—[applause]—and standing together, we will strengthen the bands of our State. Let her from that Capitol pass a law that shall build up her highways; let her make the great pathway of trade; let her make her centres master, he knocks at the door of Wendell Phillips or was taken to canada, with hands dripping with the blood of his great pathway of trade; let her make her centres. of commerce; let her employ her own teachers— Henry Wilson, and asks for admission, they will (applause)—let her people wear the wool of their open the door to the 'bloody hands.' I say that own pastures; let them cat the flour of their own when sentiments like these are uttered by Wendell mills, and if they have got no flour, let them eat Phillips, and he is protected by a guard of seventytheir own corn cake, as they did in the days of '76. five policemen under the Mayor of New York, it is (Laughter and applause.) There was a time when time for the medical students to come home to be Tarleton saw for himself that Col. Washington's allowed, I hope, to study their professions in peace. buskins were made of buff; now the Yankees make and if not allowed to pursue their vocations in peace, for us our clothes pins and broom handles, our locoat the North. (Laughter.) Everything, every-tam not speaking against the whole North when I where, turn where you will our dairies abound in Yankee churns; in the parlot nothing is to be found but Northern manufacture; turn to the mantel-and when it does come we will find patriots there, piece, and every one has a Yankee clock; and so, in fact, in regard to every domestic requirement. I will not advise you to break up all these things now-adays, because you paid for them; but I will advise full at home. (Applause.) However that may be, you in future either to do without these things—

I will not be content to fight the oattle up in ground selves. (Laughter and applause.) Be self-reliant, fined to ground north of that fine within the Union. self-dependent. They have boasted that they have the self-dependent. They have boasted that they have plause, which lasted several minutes.) It shall not speak of those eighteen millions as hard-handed only involve the Northern States, but England. men. If we have not a population that have been (Applause.) Let her furnish any longer an asylum pent up in work-shops, we have a population that for Fred. Douglass to fly into; let her furnish a dehave grown up in Heaven's sweet air, under Heaven's bright sun, in the corn-field. (Applause) We have a stalwart, hearty, young, unsophisticated let her nurse our fugitives from labor and fugitives crowd of Virginians here, who have not degener-ated. (Applause.) If we had men of old that could fight, we have men now that can fight. [Great applause.] If we had men of old that could land and Canada—men that would scuttle a ship or peak to the hearts of the people, we have men now cut a throat with a placid smile; let her make Canwe have the people now, as ever, with hearts to appeal to. [Tremendous applause.] Here in the midst of this metropolis is erected an institution of Virginia's own, on the very spot where God has —and that war would be easily brought on. Fred. grown the snakeroot to cure the ague and fever. Douglass, the fugitive negro-Fred. Douglass that [Laughter and applause.] Then we have a University, a Faculty, a hospital; and will you tell me Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and then fled back to why Virginia doctors cannot, at home, in Virginia, (Laughter and applause.) spending millions in Philadelphia for learning them how to cure disease? I was frequently sick in Philadelphia, and have had the doctors there waiting upon me. On one of those occasions, I had no less (Laughter.) I will never put my hemp in the form a man than the illustrious Virginian, Nathan Chapman, waiting on me. Mr. Chapman was a most
eloquent orator, and as eloquent in colloquy, and I
was too sick to relish his colloquy. On one occawould be with a wild fever passion, that I could be sion I got tired of his conversation, and said to him, forced to strike against the bosom of my own country.

Doctor, have you no patients to attend? Says men of New England, New York, Pennsylvania or sien I got tired of his conversation, and said to him, 'Doctor, have you no patients to attend?' Says he, 'Sir,' in his nasal tone, 'I have killed almost all, and cured the rest.' [Laughter.] Said I, 'Sir, laughter, Says he, 'Sir, I wrote my lectures forty to that alternative like a bridegroom to his chasaber. me alone. Says no, 'Sir, I wrote my lectures lorty to that alternative like a bridegroom to his charaber, years ago, and I only have now to furbish them up (Applause). Fred. Douglass says that he is sound with a few new anecdotes.' [Laughter.] 'Doctor.' for England. Let him. Oh! if I had had one good long, low, black, rakish, well-armed steamer in 'Yes,' said he, 'it is good enough to make corn crackers for Virginia.' [Loud laughter.] 'Newfoundland lanks with orders that if she found Newfoundland anks with orders that if she fou There is more philosophy in this anecdote than perhaps you may now likely give to it. Those high pretending institutions, after they get their fame up, have more of pretension about them than there is of reality in them. The institution that is young: the institution that is rising, the institution that is to make a reputation, is the one where, if you are carnest and zealous in your search after science, you this sentence was lost in the applause.) I hope he would have said that all he could do was what he carnest and zealous in your search after science, you this sentence was lost in the applause.) I hope by will derive most benefit. The school that is unknown would have said that all he could do was what he I would just deliberately have referred the question

go without a fuss.' (Laughter and applause,) Go to the library in that Capitol, and ask for the last

black eagle is held by a talon grasping his vitals, and the beak of the white is upon his head. He is under

the white, and falling. Below is a lion, with his claws clutching an elk, but his attention is drawn

from his prey, he is looking up at the war between

the eagles; and underneath is the single word watch!' It is the most significant photograph

that so sure as there is a war between the black and

white eagles, the lion is watching; and I would

call upon him to notify the British government that

their asylum of fugitives from labor and from justice shall not be allowed to foster dissension and dis-union in the United States. (Applause.) That is the true policy, and that will save the country. (Applause.) You will be a nation yet united.

(Applause.) You will be a nation yet united. (Applause.) I care not for France, Austria or Rus-

fighting in the air above this English print.

brawny arms and patriotism of this people, the North and South will unite to drive every scoundrel traiter out of it, until the country is made safer yet. (Ap-Let you and me stand together, and country will yet be safe. (Applause.) And we may pursue our vocations, the mechanic arts or professions, whatever they may be, in peace, as we have pursued them, until again as in the natural tendency of nations, peace and plenty and proud pre-eminence shall reign, and she become so fat as to begin to kick again. (Applause, and laughter.)

We are so great, so unconquerable in our power, so independent in our wealth, that we become impatient and restless. Look at the population of Virginia-look at her means-look at her plantations —look at her rising cities—look at her metropolis growing in its gigantic proportions—look at her great West that is now beginning to wake up, and look rich and blooming. (Applause.) Look at old —never have I before attended a public meeting in any way political in my life—(cheers)—and I can with a fair conscience, that no man ever heard -look at her rising cities-look at her metropolis plause.) Her people were never more intelligent—her people were never in better spirits—they have all provisions of peace, and all the munitions of We say the tobacco belongs to Virginia war. We say the tobacco belongs to Virginia — Louisians says the cotton belongs to her. It is not true. New England says the loom belongs to her. This is not so. They are but filaments of interest, elements which enter from North to South and from South to North; so that they cannot be rent asunder without destroying the vital functions of both. (Loud applause.) The cotton is raised by the Southern planters, but the cotton gin and spinning jenny of Northern manufacture, are elements of its productive and the second spinning planters. of Northern manufacture, are elements of its produc tion and perfecting. The hoe and the plough, of Northern manufacture, enter into the planting of the tobacco in Virginia. If the people of New England make the loom and the broom-handles (laughter), the cotton and tobacco are produced in the South, and enter into the manufacture of the loom and the broom-handles. We are united by all the cociprocities of interests—we ought to be united by he Revolutionary recallections of our common sufcrings and common glary in the past. (Applause.) Chese Northern abolitionists are the disunionists, and if their own authorities don't make them behave themselves, we will have the power to do so. What shall be done? In the first place, I would sould have no longer the half a million a year they get by insurances out of Virginia. Let all who decers and insurance money, but the coal that is em-iedded in the earth. (Applause.) I have been signing patents for the last three months for the of Ritchie, lands which contain unlimited juantities of the best gas-generating coal in the world, and it you ask who own them, you will find that they are chiefly in the possession of Northern at least will be before twelve months. They buy land at two cents an acre, and one peck of the Ritchie coal will thus purcuase a whole acre of land. I would possess ourselves of these sources of wealth.

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Will you make this demand in 1861 if you are elected President?

Gov. Wise-All I have got to say in reply to that is, just try me. (Tremendous applause.) If you want to find that out, all you have to do is to put me there. (Applause and laughter.) I will tell you, my friends, I won't let a Virginia regiment passe three times back and forward by the White House, without poking my head out of the window and asking:—'Brothers, what's the matter?'—
(Tremendous applause.) I have detained you too long. All I have to say to the people at large is, that is a proud satisfaction, coming in as I did into this office four years ago, with our people nearly divides in twain by a mere political question-not-withstanding the hot campaign of '55, notwithstanding the hard things that might have been said on both sides. I am proud, to-day, to feel, on that head, that whenever war may come from outside, we will, Whig and Democrat, Know-Nothing and Know-Everything, no matter what party we belong to, or who we are, we will stand one solid mass of brothers united on the right hand and on the left. hostility, which only awaits the machinery of Gov-

hour of trial.

A Voice-We are all with you now. Gov. W .- I have tried to demonstrate to all, of il parties, that, at all events, I am a Virginian. Applause.) Without respect to persons or party, tried faithfully, justly, impartially, without favor, but not without affection, to do my duty. (Tre-mendous applause.) To-morrow morning I shall take my leave of you. I am sorry that I have not more time to spend with the young gentlemen who come back to their nursing mother; but I hope that God's blessing may rest upon you; that every man of you may be made, in the hands of God and in our own virtues, a blessing to your State, to cure er disease in peace, or to apply the lint and the her disease in peace, or to apply the lint and the tourniquet in war. (Applause.) And I trust that the God of battles—that God who preserved Washington to be worthy of a perennial monument—will still guard our country, and preserve it in peace. (Loud applause.) If war comes, may He preserve us, our hearths and our homes, and enable us to stand the brunt of any trial we may be called upon to make the first preserve us. in his private and public capacity, will not only bind on himself his armor and shoulder his musket, but that he will make greater preparation still—that he will prepare himself in soul at a crisis like this. ) May we all be prepared for the worst or best, whatever comes. The Governor was warmly cheered after the close

of his speech.

Dr. Lee, of Alabama, followed in a brief address.
The Mayor, Mr. Mayo, was then called out, and he delivered a very interesting and amusing speech.
The students were then conducted to the Medical College, where a reception address was delivered by Dr. Gibson, a member of the Faculty, which I regret I have not time to write out.

The whole party afterwards sat down gant banquet at the Columbian Hotel.

DR. BETHUNE AND THE MINISTERS. It is gratifying to see the hostility everywhere arising against those pests, Abolition lecturers, in literary institutions and in pulpit ministrations.— When the condemnation was expressed, at the great Fancuil Hall Union meeting, on \* the fanatical ministers of a false philanthropy,' the immense assembly broke forth into hearty and prolonged applause; and this scene was repeated when Edward Everett, in his speech on the same occasion, alluded to the Abolition work of the pulpit. We see that Dr. Bethune, in his capital speech at the New York Union meeting, gave these Abolition ministers severe raps. The first came in thus:—

virginia turning green again valley of the Nile. (Ap-tiful than that of the green valley of the Nile. (Ap-plause.) Her people were never more intelligent—her me, in any position of life, utter a single word in regard to party politics. (Cheers.) I am by my calling and by my vow a minister of the Gospel of Peace (cheers), and it is as a minister of peace that I am among you to-night. (Great cheering.) It is time that this should be so, when the pulpits of the land are desecrated by appeals to the wildest fanaticism that men can conceive. (The most tremen dous applause here followed, enduring for several seconds.)

> A Voice from the second tier of boxes-The right man in the right place, this time. Another voice on the platform-That's so.

Dr. Bethune-When men are praised and hon ored because they have shown the courage of the bulldog with the bloodthirstiness of the tiger— (cheers again and again)—it is high time then that men who feel themselves impelled by the belief that the Gospel is peace on earth and good will towards men, should act up to the spirit of that teaching. [Applause.]

Well said, Dr. Bethune! His other ministerial allusion was received with similar tokens of approbation, and was made in this way :-

'I belong to a king ; I am a monarchist. I am v tell the Yankees, you can't have those five millions subject of Jesus Christ. But I must say that there worth of oysters you take yearly out of the Chesa- is no more dangerous man than he who uses his peake Bay any longer. I would tell them that they sacred office of the ministry to mislead men [tremendous applause, and cries of "Beecher and Cheever"], and carrying them away into anarchy sire to insure their lives or property, do so on the responsibility of the State, and pay the premium with holding no higher position than a minister of into that treasury. I would not only save the oysm- to keep them in peace when alive.'

### From the New York Journal of Commerce. A REBUKE ADMINISTERED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9th, 1859. We had a scene last night, which I trust may prove a useful warning to the fanatics who are travelling through the country, sowing their seditious sentiments. Mr. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn, came over here to lecture for the benefit of his I would then arm the people. I would appoint a committee to examine the statutes of the Northern States that are hostile to our constitutional rights. The statutes are to be found in the library of this State. I would lay my hand upon these statutes State. I would lay my hand upon these statutes trious star of the Independent, supposing that his ready armed. I would say—'Repeal these statutes.' undience were mainly of the abolition and Union-I would repeat it, repeat it; and after hating strife, went out of his way to glorify John making these demands three times, I would say—
Repeal it at your peril.' I would say to the Northhim. He was cut short, however, by one of the \*Repeal it at your peril.' I would say to the Northern conservative men—' You must fight single-handed in future, and maintain those conservative principles which you profess to respect.' I would say to the North—' You shall quit warring upon us.' I would call, above all, upon the President of the United States to demand of England that she should not suffer her Canadian possessions to be used as a place of refuge for violators of our laws and disturbers of the was allowed to proceed, after a suitable hissing, with his remarks. When Mr. Beecher lecspeaker, he was allowed to proceed, after a suitable hissing, with his remarks. When Mr. Beecher lectures again in this city, it will be necessary to employ a strong police force to keep order. Will you allow me to ask how a man, who is commanded by an apostle to give his time 'wholly' to his minis try, can find time to go about, not like Him whom he professes to call Master, 'doing good,' but fomenting discord? I hope the public rebuke which was administered last evening may prove salu-

# SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The people of fifteen sovereign States regard the Black Republican leaders as men hostile to their institutions : and, whether or not they have sufficient reason for that opinion, is immaterial; it is a vio-lation of confederate faith in the Northern majority to insist upon the election of any man for whom so large a minority of the States have so decided a distrust. And, when informed of this wide-spread distrust, the election of such objectionable men is an overt art of sectional violence, an indication of (Tremendous applause.) I give my hand to each of ernment to carry out the bloody programme of negro my fellow-citizens, and to all of you I can say, how-freedom. To permit this sectional leader to possess my fellow-citizens, and to all of you I can say, how-freedom. To permit this sectional leader to possess ever you may have differed from me, you have given himself of the Federal Government would be to acme your cordial support and co-operation in the quiesce in an act violative of confederate faith, and to arm our open and avowed enemies with the weapinvite them by our supineness to make the assault.

The South is advised to await the 'overt act' that

assails her rights. She will not permit the 'overt act,' but prevent it by resisting the power to com-mit the treason. The South will not wait for Black Republicanism to arm itself with the powers of the Federal Government, and then begin the work of disunion; but, by resisting, prevent the Black Re-publicans from committing the 'overt act' that

The South will resist by arms 'the voice of the majority under the forms of the Constitution,' when that 'voice' calls to power men who have proclaimed

the 'liver calls to power men who have proclaimed
the 'liverpressible conflict,' and this 'fight against'
the 'vitals' of slavery.

The contest will be no sectional war, but the battle of Conservatives, North and South, against Northern fanatical Destructives. This battle may eventuate in disunion, but the South will stand by the
Constitution and the rights it guarantees, and under the confederation and the conservatives of der the confederation, call upon conservatives of every section to rise in arms and put down fanaticism. If conservatism responds, and, rallying to the Constitution, joins hands and arms with the South, fa-

stitution, joins hands and arms with the South, fanaticism and Sewardism will no longer trouble and distract the barmony and prosperity of the Union.

The bold, brave speeches of Ingersoll, Cushing and O'Connor, seconded by Vaux, Everett and Hunt, by Tyler, Lincoln and Dix, sustained by the thousands of Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other Northern cities, all attest the fact that the Constitution is respected by vast numbers at the North; that our rights have not been handed over to the mercies our rights have not been handed over to the mercies
of fanaticism, but that we have many, very many,
bold and brave friends yet at the North, ready to
rally to our rights, and, as they have proclaimed
them in speeches, to defend them by nots, as well as
protect them by arms.

The speakers at the Philadelphia, Boston and New

York meetings, have vindicated the North from the aspersions of those who assail all Northern men. These men have done good service to the cause of the Union, and have merited, and should receive the thanks of every Southern man. If in former life uny of those gentlemen have entertained and expressed sentiments different from their last speeches, and they bring forward a change of opinion, let it be received as evidence of their earnest love for the Union, and their determination to preserve and protect it. In the name, on behalf of the Democracy of Virginia we thank them one and all, and bid them God speed in their work of reformation.

### From the Mobile Tribune.

There seems to be a universal movement down East against the fanatics. What it will result in is yet to be seen. Some of the dealers there in fabrics which are used within the South have already suf-fered by the absence of the usual 'orders' which they receive from our merchants. These men feel that the indulgence of sectional prejudices is costly; and they are beginning to swell the outery against fanaticism. Being thus in a way to look into the subject, we shall expect them to become presently as good constitutional men as we of the South. If they put down the knaves and fanatics, we see no reason why the Union may not be durable.

So prosperous are our States, that one year ago there was the limiting in the continuous continuous to the North. Pr erity n for our people contented .-There was no new provocation to arouse them to anger. The invasion of Virginia by 'Old Brown' has changed all this.

### From the Demopolis (Ala.) Gazette.

Gentlemen, you are too late! If such sentiments you entertain were held by a majority of the Northern people, the Union might be perpetuated —but you are in a minority, and it is folly to talk of our living together as members of the same Confederacy, when a majority of the North sympathize with efforts to butcher our people by the hands of our slaves. The North hates the South. The South hates the North. They are at this time bitter enemies. Can they continue as members of the same Confederacy? We believe that we can live independent of the North. Our great staples will surround us with commercial friends the most powerful on earth. We cannot live in a union with people who are our bitter enemics. New York City merchants who trade with the South might as well try to dam up the Mississippi river with bullrushes as to stop abolition m in its onward crusade against slavery. fanaticis

# From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

We have already taken occasion several times, to express our opinion of these Union demonstrations at the great commercial centers of the North. They cannot satisfy or re-assure the South. It does not doubt the devotion of the cities of the North to the Union, which has built them up, and does not want any declaration of that devotion. What it does want is action, by the organized conservatism of the North, at the polls, which shall reform its politics, and place in the councils of the nation representatives who will assert and maintain its constitutional rights. The great Union meeting of New York may prove to be a movement in that direction ; otherwise will prove to be a worthless demonstration, so as the South is concerned in it.

# From the New Orleans Courier

The North must be told, and must honestly endeavor, at least, to comprehend the plain truth in this matter. She must reform altogether the policy which she has been following towards us for many years past, and particularly for the last five years. She must give us evidence that the sentiment pro-claimed at Philadelphia, Boston and New York, is shared by the rural population throughout her bor-ders. Will the North, can the North accomplish this? Let us wait with all our remaining patience before taking our final and irrevocable resolve; and find out whether the Northern people really love the white man more, and the negro less, than now ap-

# From the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

It is with no little satisfaction that we have witnessed of late some evidences of a reaction and return nessed of late some evidences of a reaction and return to a wholesome state of public sentiment at the North. May we not hope that the fanaticism upon the subject of slavery, like every other fanaticism that has heretofore existed in the world, may have its zenith and its nadir? It never yet has succeeded in controlling the action of a great people for any considerable length of time, and its decline has alconsiderable length of time, and its decline has al-ways been more rapid than its rise. We may be in-spired, too, by the hope that those who have been active in giving it birth and growth and strength, have at last seen the deformity and monstrosity of their own progeny, and have been the first in de-nouncing it. This is a thought worthy of consideration by the philosophical statesman. Is this cru-sade against slavery at the North purely a fanatical feeling? If so, can it permanently govern even the

# From the Savannah Republican.

The vast Union meetings in the principal cities give token of a healthy feeling, and we believe that the ballot-box will furnish convincing proof of the sincerity of their intentions.

# From the Richmond Whia.

All that the Southern people ask is to be let alone—and that, certainly, is not agitation. The North has not only trampled upon our Constitutional rights, but a body of men have invaded Southern soil, armed and equipped with a thousand spears, to be put into the hands of a servile race, to cut the threat of men women and children. Sauthern throats of men, women and children. Southern men—citizens of Virginia—the State that gave birth to Washington—have been dragged from their beds and murdered like dogs on the road-side, and when we complain of these wrongs and outrages, we are called A-g-i-t-a-t-o-r-s! Pray, what are we agitating? Why, simply, whether or not we had better submit or contend for our Constitutional rights—whether we had better give up all as lost or contend for honor. The South cannot yield— the North can. In the North slavery is but an ab-stract question, whilst in the South it is a practical

# From the New York News, Dec. 24th.

There can be no agreement arrived at. Free Soilers are not to be trusted. The South cannot sit in Convention with them. Nor will the people's delegation from this State sit in Convention with them. If any section of the party or the delegates from other States shall be so far lost to the great cause of other States shall be so far lost to the great cause of constitutional conservation as to desire a recognition of the bogus Free Soil delegation, those delegates must look somewhere else for votes to elect their candidates than to New York. We shall openly repudiate, not only the infidelity, but the doings of anybody so lost to the dictates of common political honesty. We would rather have an open Black Republican administration, and 'let the Union slide,' than to have a mongrel one, half Abolition, and the rest railroad. mongrel one, half Abolition, and the rest railroad nigger and plunder.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch. THE EXODUS.

The city police have been relieved of a constant source of solicitude. All the disorderly Southern students, who have given so much trouble to the municipal authorities already during the season, have patriotically resolved to leave the city for the city's good, and will now inflict upon the suffering South their riot, drunkenness and folly. The decent, orderly majority of medical students, who have too much sense ' to cut off their noses to spite their faces,' remain, and will go through the term with faces,' remain, and will go through the term with credit to themselves, receiving those advantages which tuition in the medical metropolis of the Union can only secure. The seceders have in the last act of their folly inflicted an injury upon many poor boarding-house keepers and tailors, to whom they owe large bills; and it is possible they will make it a test of their patriotism that they shall want to be any invertence. The never pay a debt owing to any iNortherner. The parties that have incited this exodus are ' profes sors' in badly-organized 'one-horse' colleges in Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee, and other States, which 'institutions' never could command the confidence of the people of the neighborhoods where they are located. The cause of this stam-pede is because the people of this city permit the exercise of the right of speech, according to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and will not consent Constitution of Pennsylvania, and will not consent that persons who hold opinions different from those of the great majority shall be prevented from saying whatever they think, by threats of personal violence or the use of vitriol. The rash course taken by these misguided young students will have its effect upon their whole lives. Either they will come sneaking back to Philadephia before the next an-nual Commencement, or they will remain to study their profession, under every difficulty and disadvan-tage, in seminaries that are without apparatus. their profession, under every difficulty and disadvan-tage, in seminaries that are without apparatus, clinical advantages, or scientific teachers. The re-sult will be that, long after the memory of the tem-porary and unnecessary excitement which exists at present among a few people shall have passed away, the medical patriots will struggle with the disad-vantages of an imperfect medical education, feeling the soler truth, that in consequence of their rashness, want of proper judgment, and that toler-ance of opinion which every true American should show to his fellow-citizens, they have made them-selves quacks instead of scientific physicians.

The following jeu d'esprit is from the New York Evening Post :-

CHARGE OF THE MEDICAL LIGHTHEAD ED BRIGADE.

[THREE YEARS AFTER TENNYSON.] Right from the jaws of Death Rushed the mad section-ists-Wretched dissectionists, All out of breath. Letting the fee go, down to the depot Rushed they—three hundred! Medical sawbones all— Heedless of jawbones all— Thinking of rawbones all! 'Curse the North!' was their cry— Theirs not to reason why.

But like young colts to shie,
Lest the grim ghost o Brown
Tumble the Union an!
Oh, funny three hundred!

Duns to the right of them, Urging the flight of them! Landlords to left of them, Laundresses 'reft of them. Debit-ties sundered Debit-ties sundered!
Warrants pursuing them,
Sheriffs undoing them—
Thus rushed the secessionists,
Rabid processionists—
Funny three hundred:
Grinned the Professor's phiz;

Pupils sole loss it is; Paid was the entrance fee, No more their gold they'd see, Would the three hundred. Disunion in college, Confusion of knowledge, Misusion of porridge
Was well for a forage,
Had fathers not wondered!

Flashed the parental damns: Senatorial telegrams (Hinting at youthful shams) From Washington thundered! Yet since Osawatomie Northern phlebotomy Lures like 'jack-o'-lights,' Over the border bogs! So the pill Jacobites
Physicked the Quaker dogs. Doses-three hundred!

Why have we wondered That thus they blundered? Three hundred burning For Southern learning Thinking that black-letter Was better, far better. Than free press and speech Which Northern Professors teach. So the train thundered ! North keeps the rich fund— They go to Richmond, M. D.-less three hundred.

THE LATE SESSION OF THE MASSACHU SETTS LEGISLATURE--- MUSIC HALL. Boston Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

HANS.

We are glad to say that our disgraceful Legislature must die a natural death this week. It clings to life with the desperation of men who doubt ver very much whether there will ever be any political resurrection for them. They seem to have been trying to out-do in truckling, toad-cating and mean-ness generally the worst of the beggars'-parliaments Gov. Gardner contrived to conjure out of the back slums of politics As if their subjecting their old mother, Massachusetts, to the insult of having Daniel Webster's brassy visage perked perpetually in her face were not humiliation enough, they have lately voted an appropriation of \$3,000, to pay the expenses of its Inauguration of \$3,000, to pay the expenses of its Inauguration. And this, although the Statue was offered and accepted on the express condition, that it was to cost the State nothing at all! Of course, it is a more vice to the state of all! Of course, it is a mere piece of servility and subserviency to curry favor with the wealthy Boston gentlemen who make up the Statue Committee. It could not have been asked for, us the Committee have on hand more than twice that amount of un-expended moneys. And I hope it will be treated with the contempt it deserves by them. Those Hunker gentlemen have at least the credit of niary liberality, and, as it would cost them nothing in this case, one would think they would prefer to keep their word than to break it, only it would have the effect of making Massachusetts pay tribute in effect of making Massachusetts pay tribute in money, as well as in soil, to the man she despises most of all her dead. I trust, for the credit of Boston hunkerdom, that this dirty money will be tessed back in the faces of the dirty fellows that proffer it. I believe I told you how they have been protracting the extra session for the purpose of get-ting the extra pay they had voted themselves for their worthless services. I say worthless, for the Speaker of the House, through his paper, The Daily Advertiser, stated, a week or so ago, that the whole Statue Revision business was a failure. And the latest of their attempts on the public purse has been to recovered. been to propose to vote an appropriation to pay for some of their clothes that had been stolen during the session! But, as those losses fell only on a smal! minority, the majority did muster virtue enough to vote it down. The new Legislature assembles next week, and I am happy to be assured that very few of these shabby fellows have been

This year again, to the grief of all truly con this year again, to the grief of all truly con-servative hearts, the Fraternity Lectures, organized by Mr. Theodore Parker's Society, have been the most successful of the season. It is truly painful that an Association that has no more sense of pro-priety than to ask women, negroes, and Garrisonian Abolitionists to speak before it, should be the only one in this Literary Emporium that meets with brilliant pecuniary success. They not only had Garrisonian Abolitionists to speak before them, but the very old Garrison himself that made them such. He had a large audience, and uttered much distressing heresy and treason in their cars, and, I grieve to say, without any adequate rebuke. The success of this scheme of lectures has been so great that its promoters gave a supplementary one on the evening of Forefathers' Day, which was delivered by the

generally,) that it was as bad as could possibly be expected. The Sunday services of Mr. Parker's Society, in the Music Hall, are kept up still, and you will be surprised to hear that they are attended by crowded audiences when I tell you that they are performed by such persons as Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. Emerson, Mr. Garrison, and the like. When the preached word could be had from Dr. Nehemiah Shame for us, D. WORTH. Adams and Dr. Orville Dewey, what are we to think of a community that can flock to such ministrations?-p. Y.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

A paragraph has recently been published, derived from South Carolina papers, stating that a workman engaged on the State House, in Columbia, S. C., was recently seized by a mob, on account, as was alleged,

The only opinion he ever expressed against slavery was that it caused a white laborer in the South to be looked upon as an inferior and degraded man. But this was enough. The remark was reported to the Vigilance Committee, (composed of twelve members,) who immediately ordered the police to arrest him. He was seized two miles away from town, in attempting to escape. He was brought back and put in a cell, where he remained for three days, durng which time he was denied the use of pen and ink, and all communication with his friends outside.

At length he was taken before the Mayor. Four

persons appeared, and bore testimony to the remark which he had made. The evidence was conclusive. He was returned to prison, and kept locked up for

crowd, hooting and yelling, the marshals compelling agent in this section is the Rev. Mr. Alberton, whose two negroes to drag him through the puddles and muddy places of the street, and of the State House of the place. On this expression they founded a susyard! As he was taken past the State House, three members of the Legislature, including the Speaker, stood looking on and laughing! The crowd gradually increased until it numbered several thousand

persons, headed by a troop of horse.

After a march of three miles out of the city, to a place called the 'Junction,' the procession was stopped, and preparations were made for punishment. The populace cried 'brand him!' 'burn him!' spike him to death! and made threats against his life by pointing pistols at his head, and flourishing sticks in his face.

The Vigilance Committee ordered him to strip

himself naked, and forced a negro to assist in taking off the clothes. A cowhide was then put into the negro's hands, who was ordered to lay on thirthe negro's hands, who was ordered to may on unit-ty-nine lashes, and to draw blood with every stroke. Our informant describes the pain of this infliction as exceeding in severity anything which he ever suf-fered before. His back and lower limbs are still cov-

signalize the performance.

A citizen of Charleston on the train, who saw the poor fellow's unhappy condition, stepped into a neighboring hotel, before the starting of the cars, and brought a cup of coffee and some biscuits to reneighboring hotel, before the starting of the cars, and brought a cup of coffee and some biscuits to relieve the sufferer's faintness. It was a timely gift, and gratefully received. But the Southern chivalry gathered around the Southern gentleman, and threatened him with summary vengeance if he repeated his generosity. The exasperated crowd detained the train, and called for more tar and feathparts of the difficulty he was in, went to the place where the

Charleston, the engineer blew a prolonged whistle, the whole committee were soon in tears! As a and gathered a mob to add fresh insults to the wound-finale, all pledged themselves to sell as many ploughs ed man. At length, on arriving, he was met by the police, conveyed to prison, and detained in his for an entire week. Here he received, for the Here he received, for the first time, soap and water to wash off the tar, and oil to soften his sores. A mob several times threatened to break into the prison to carry him out into the street, and make a public spectacle of him a second time; but he was kept closely confined. A physician will be a second time. cian called to see him to examine his wounds, who told him that his case was a mild one, comparing it with that of a man who was then lying in the City Hospital from the effects of five hundred lashes, which had almost put an end to his life!

On Saturday morning last, at seven o'clock, the poor workman was taken from prison, and conducted quietly on board the steamer for New York. He arrived in this city on Monday last, where he is still staying, recovering from the effects of his ill-treatment, and looking for work, which we hope he may

This man informed us that, in common with the great mass of Irishmen in this country, he had always voted with the Democratic party.

From the New York Evening Post. A CLERGYMAN IN JAIL FOR FIDELITY TO CHRIST AND HUMANITY.

The case of the Rev. Daniel Worth, of North Carolina, has awakened much interest in these parts. He is a Wesleyan Methodist, a man of

This is an indication of the humanity of his disposition, at least-perhaps, also, of his sagacity in perceiving what was the real policy of the South. There is no doubt that the South would have placed itself in a much more advantageous position than it by to give peace and prosperity to our country. now occupies, if it had not taken John Brown's life.

But for this expression of his kindness and good sense, Mr. Worth is persecuted, and unless he is morally speaking, the South is one vast Bedlam on treated with greater lenity than other citizens of his State, will be obliged to leave North Carolina,

the persecutions of which he is the object :

on charge of a breach of the criminal laws of this State, in preaching and selling incendiary books, Helper's Impending Crisis, &c. The excitement on my preliminary trial was great. I plead my own cause, but three lawyers were against me. My bonds were fixed at ten thousand dollars, a very modest sum in which to bind a preacher. My secu-

rities will file my bonds this afternoon, when I shall of a thorough perusal. It is by Rev. U. M. Fisk, (of again have temporary liberty. My trial will come the Universalist denomination.) of Taunton, who, again have temporary liberty. My trial will come on in April, and though conscious of no offence against any just law, not even against the laws of Morth Carolina, in consequence of the great prejudice added to the tremendous excitement, I can hardly hope to escape. The punishment, if convicted, is pillory, whipping and imprisonment. Yesterday, the anniversary of the Saviour's Advent, I spent in my prison in reading my Bible and prayer. I seemed to hear my Saviour's voice asking, 'Art thou ready to suffer for my sake?' Canst thou gets. of Forefathers' Day, which was delivered by the Rev. Wm. R. Alger, a gentleman who gave serious and just offence, a year or two ago, by his girds at the Complimentary Flunkeyism of Mr. Winthrop. Of course, I could not be expected to attend on the Discourse of a person of such antecedents, and I found the next morning, from the comments of the Boston Post, (from which I derive my opinions,

sentenced to confinement or other punishment, God

shame for us,

ARREST OF THE REV. DANIEL WORTH,-The Rev. Daniel Worth was arrested in Guilford on Friday, on Justices' warrant, and was tried before three Justices in Greensborough on Saturday. Messrs. Mc-Lean, Dick, and Scott appeared for the State, and Worth spoke in his own defence. We understand that he endeavored to defend his incendiary conduct, and in so doing read extensively from Helper's book. Some fifteen or sixteen witnesses, were arguinrecently seized by a mob, on account, as was alleged, of holding anti-slavery opinions, and that he received thirty-nine lashes, and was tarred and feathered, and then conveyed to Charleston. The following detailed narrative of the injuries inflicted upon the man, is published in the New York Independent. A more inhuman deed is seldom perpetrated. The Independent says:

We have seen this unfortunate man, and heard his story, and looked at his wounds. His name is James Power. He is an intelligent young man, about twenty-three years of age, a native of Wexford, Ireland, and a stone-cutter by trade. He went about twenty-three years of age, a native of Wexford, Ireland, and a stone-cutter by trade. He went from Philadelphia to the South, and obtained employment in Columbia, where he had worked for from the jurisdiction of the Justices' Court. He may, therefore, be expected here this evening, to answer before Judge S. for his violation of the law in

Alamance, Chatham, and Randolph.
We learn that the excitement in Greensborough
was very great, and that the officers of the law experienced difficulty in protecting Worth from the indignation of the people.—Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER SHOCKING CASE.

GLASTENBURY, Conn., Dec. 28, 1859. The Rev. Mr. Alberton was brought to his home—three miles from here—last Friday, with one leg broken and his head and arm bruised, by a fall from the cars, on his way home from Alabama, where he went a few weeks since, in the employ of Mr. Stebbins of Hartford, peddling books. He was arrested six days. During this time he was allowed only two scanty meals a day, and the food was carried to him by a negro. He was then taken out of jail in the custody of two marshals, who said to him:

'You are so fond of niggers, that we are going to give you a nigger execution. give you a nigger escort.

The sospicious sentence was this: 'Take the best He was led through the main street amid a great men, be faithful, do your work thoroughly; my picion of treason, and sent forthwith to the place and arrested Mr. A., and the mob gathered around and cried out, 'Shoot him, shoot him!' 'hang him, hang him!' He was searched, tried, and false charges were brought against him, and he was

thrust into prison. He was so excited that he finally had turns of derangement.

His case being reported to Mr. Stebbins, he procured testimony of names in Hartford, as Gov. Seymour and others, who could be trusted, and was released, and paid \$60 for false imprisonment. He was put on board of a steamer on the Alabama River to Montgomery, and thence by cars came home. In a fit of derangement he jumped out of the cars this side of New-Haven, and lay from 6 P. M., Thursday, to 3 A. M., Friday, when he was found, and accompanied to Hartford.

I saw him on Monday of this week. He is very feeble, and lies prostrate, bruised and mangled, like the 'man who went from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fered before. His back and lower limbs are still covered with the scars of the wounds!

A bucket of tar was then brought, and two negroes were ordered to rub it upon his bleeding skin, and to cover him from head to waist. His hair and eye-brows were clotted with tar. After this part of the ceremony was concluded, he was covered with feathers. His pantaloons were then drawn up to his waist, but he was not allowed to put on his shirt or coat. He was conducted in this exposed condition, amid the shouts of the populace, to a railroad train, and was put on board the negroes' car. The engineer blew a continuous blast on his whistle to signalize the performance. Carolina, and preached at times of his own and all other denominations.

F. SNOW.

Dr. Mulroe, of S. C., the owner of two plantained the train, and called for more tar and feathers, for a further infliction upon their bleeding victim. More tar was brought, but more feathers could not be found; and after fresh tar was applied, cotton was stuck upon it instead!

When the train started for Charleston, the mobbade him good bye, and told him that when he reached this city, he would receive one hundred and thirty lashes! At every station between Columbia and Charleston, the engineer blew a prolonged whistle, the whole committee were soon in tears! As a as they could.

# Tiberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 6, 1860.

REMEMBER THE TERMS. To our Subscribers. Those of our subscribers

who have not paid for the current year, -that is, from January 1st, 1859, to January 1st, 1860, -are reminded of the standing rule by which their papers will be discontinued after February 1st, 1860, unless pay ment for the same be previously sent in.

The Financial Committee in calling attention t the above standing rule, would also mk every subscriber, for the sake of the cause, as well as for the sake of the paper, to do what in him lies to extend the circulation of the Liberatory at least to the extent of procuring each one an additional name for our list.

OUR THIRTIETH VOLUME.

We cordially proffer to our subscribers and readers the salutations of the New Year. With this number we commence the THIRTIETH VOLUME of the Liberator. parts. He is a Westeyan Methodist, a man of magnificent presence, and of great reputation for eloquence as a preacher. His crime, as reported in the accounts sent us by Southern authority, consists in having said that he would not have John Brown end is not yet, surely it cannot be far distant—for the battle waxes to the gate,' and all the signs of the times are indicating that a great revolution is at hand. Let there be a fresh consecration of means and efforts to secure a splendid triumph for freedom, and there-

the subject of slavery, and the slaveholders lunatics. and seek refuge at the North.

In demonstration of the truthfulness of this charge,
Below we publish a letter from him, furnished to read Gov. Wise's harangue to the squad of medical us by the gentleman in this city to whom it was addressed. It gives no indication of flinching under geon because freedom of speech was protected by the geon because freedom of speech was protected by the city authorities, and whose presence has always beer GREENSBORO' JAIL, Dec. 26, 1859; a curse and a poisonous contagion to that city. Did

I have been three days incarcerated in this jail
Bedlam ever exhibit any thing more ludicrous or more on charge of a breach of the criminal laws of this incoherent? Such a person as Gov. Wise, in Massachusetts, would be deemed a fit candidate for the asylum at Worcester.

We lay before our readers yet another discours on the Virginia tragedy, which will be found worthy

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION.

On Wednesday, January 25th. Soirée at 7 o'clock. nize Park street and Rowe stret churches as Chrisning the same as last year.

not of Northern origin exclusively; some are of the heatheni South, and some have been slaveholders. But all seeing clearly that the present must be a year of unter for the 'respectable white' churchin Rowe street wonted moral exertion, if our country is to be carried made by the editor of the Congregationalist, (just successfully through the present hopeful crisis, unite in entreating our friends to meet us in this way ment of that church, for that reason, in English at its opening, for mutual understanding and co-ope- newspapers,) I wrote the article above catior, course and encouragement, sympathy and calling his attention to the support of cast by that congratulation. Never were the signs of the peaceful extinction of slavery so full and propitious to the ty with Christianity. eyes long trained to read them aright.

earler and later friends. In the mean time, we entreat deed, except a paragraph exposing the guilt of all who love their native land, and are beginning to feel clerical brother,) but declined to reply to question deeply moved, to serve and save it, to consider the which convicted himself of unfaithfulness. necessity of steady, long-sustained, unremitting exer- 3. Wishing the people of Rowe street church to ! knowledgment.

Let none who sympathize with us be absent because our special invitation may fail to reach them, for accident and omission, however carefully guarded the pew-deeds. against, are almost unavoidable in issuing invitations on so large a scale: and the occasion is one that will, we trust, bring to our acquaintance many now un- under which a member of the church now holds his knowa to us, whose co-operation will be most valu-

We entreat any whose love of the cause induces them to hesitate about making what they account a man. small subscription, to remember that while the largest sum is small in comparison with the grandeur of the Cause, the smallest may be the expression of high feeling, high thinking, and self-sacrifice. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

> MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON, SARAH P. REMOND, MARY WILLEY. SARAH BLAKE SHAW. SUSAN C. CABOT. ELIZA ANDREW, SARAH, CABOT ATKINSON, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, ABBY FRANCIS, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL. AUGUSTA G. KING, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM ANNA SHAW GREENE. ELIZA APTHORP, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT, MATTIE GRIFFITH, ANNE LANGDON ALGER. MARY E. STEARNS.

THE PETITION FOR PROHIBITING SLAVE HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Friends! the time is short, and the work of secur-In every town let a committee, of men and women, tend towards, the exclusion of such an article. representing all parts of the town, be selected, who will see that the petition is presented at every house. toe believe, the names of five-sixths of the men and teo- member of an evangelical denomination. men of Massachusetts to the petition. Many hearts and hands are now at work for this object throughout

Give the petition to your representative in the Legislature; or, if preferred, send it to the care of SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massackusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, respectfully ask 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 Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labor' to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

GOOD AUTHORITY.

It is always satisfactory to know the decision of the highest authority, the very most competent judge in each particular department. Here are a few recent

Colonel Charles G. Greene, Editor of the Bosto Post, vouches for the correctness of Rev. George H. Hepworth's view of 'True Christianity.' (See Post of Dec. 31st.)-There is one thing settled. Doctor' J. C. Ayer (the cherry-pectoralist of

Lowell) vouches for the statement of another Doctor -his personal friend-that the abolition of slavery has been an unmitigated curse to the negro race in ' Demarara, Saint Domingo, Hayti and Trinidad.'-There is

for him as perfectly competent to teach Christianity in the First Congregational Church in that place.-There is a third thing settled.

Lastly, President James Buchanan, after assuming that we have enjoyed the special protection of Divine Providence ever since our origin as a nation'-and that we have deserved that care by being 'a Christian and moral nation' (!!)-tells us that . It is a striking proof of the sense of justice which is inherent in our people, that the property in slaves has never been disturbed, to my knowledge, in any of the Territories' -and proceeds to declare that this reign of justice, thus providentially existing in fact, has been irrecocably FIXED, by the FINAL decision of the Supreme Court'! (See the late 'Message.')-Here is a whole group of things settled.

It may be added that coffee is irrevocably settled by fish-skin, if all subsequent 'agitation' is avoided .-

The new Legislature of Massachusetts convened in Boston on Wednesday. Hon. Charles A. Phelps was chosen President of the Senate, and John A. Goodwin, Esq. of Lowell, Speaker of the House.

CHURCH-C.AFT IN DEFENCE OF CASTS. DEAR MR. GALISON :

It seems to mehat the accompanying article for The Anti-Slavery families who have so long made the Congregation of the rejected paragraph inserted in brackets its proper place, and the con-Boston the seat of this annual social occasion, gratefully renew their invitation to all the early friends of Freedom, and cordially extend it to the multitudes of new friends in every part of the land, whom the past year has made; carnestly entreating the satisfaction of their company at Supply Music HALL. would damage that reputation

1. The clergy of Boston an accustomed to recog-The general arrangements for the day and evening the same as last year.

We, who now unite in this heartfelt invitation, are

With an approach towards justice unusual in hat We shall shortly send special invitations to both the class, the editor inserted most of my article, (all),n.

tion, such as we carry on, and to uphold it now by informed of the charge thus made against them, I presence, if possible-at all events by letter and by took the Congregationalist to Rev. Mr. Olmstead, sympathy. The names of such as have reasons for editor of the (Baptist) Christian Watchman and Reavoiding publicity will be sacredly kept, and our fector, and requested him to copy the article in ouesgrateful expressions conveyed to them by private action. He refused. I asked why? and the following dialogue ensued :-

Editor .- I don't believe it. Myself .- I myself carefully copied it from one of

Editor .- It is obsolete Myself .- The deed from which I copied it is one pew, and every pew-deed makes the same provision.

Look at them for yourself. Editor .- I know Dr. Stow to be an anti-slavery Myself .- Then he will be pleased with the publi-

cation of this fact. Why not insert it? Editor .- No. I have great respect for Dr. Stow, and regard for his church.

And thus ended our conference. Our English friends find it hard to believe that the converts of the late 'glorious revival' in Park street and Rowe street churches, and the ministers who made those converts, treat the colored people, even those whom they acknowledge to be Christians, substantially as a Brahmin treats a Sudra. It is by the publication of facts like the above that they must be prepared to meet and refute such false statements as have been made to them by Rev. Dr. Pomroy and Rev. Dr. Stow. Only by reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting facts like these, can British Christians understand the extent to which religion and morality are perverted in our American churches, under the influence of fraternization with slaveholders and their clerical abettors .- c. x. w.

IS CASTE 'EVANGELICAL'S To the Editor of the Congregationalist.

DEAR SIR: Before coming to the main subject of this article, allow me to present to you the correction of an erroneous assumption in the Congregationalist, which I hope you will be willing to give to its read-

In an editorial article (Dec. 2d) headed . The Atlantic Monthly,' you 'assume, in advance,' that an article containing your religious ideas 'would be denied admission' to that Magazine.

The exclusiveness here assumed to belong to the Atlantic Monthly, was unscrupulously stated as a fact, in the October number of The Congregational Quarterly, in a critical notice which called that publication a Magazine professedly non-committal on theological differences, and closed against all articles of Ortho dox ring and odor.' (P. 410.) I showed this assertion to the editor of the Atlantic

Monthly, for the purpose of inquiring whether it was true. He indignantly declared it to be utterly false, ing names to the retition should be taken up and affirming that no article had ever been refused on account of the characteristic in question, and also that be thrown entirely on one or two persons in any place. such characteristic would neither occasion, nor even

Your article, above named, speaks of your having By this division of labor, the work will be easily and would be medified, on its going into the hands of a entertained the hope that the 'tone' of the Atlantic speedily done. If needs only this effort to secure, new publishing firm, one of whom is a prominent

Presuming that the connection here spoken of as evangelical is the membership of one of this firm in the North. Let Massachusetts not be found wanting. the Rowe Street Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, I would respectfully inquire whether you and your readers are aware that the ownership of pews in that church is carefully restricted, by the terms of the pew-deed, to 'respectable WHITE persons'?

So serious an imputation upon a church calling itself Christian, as the persistent upholding, both in theory and practice, of a system of caste, the same in kind with that which all Christian missionaries in India are trying to break down, should not be made upon mere hearsay, or without the presentation of proof. I therefore present to your readers the following extracts, which I have myself carefully copied from the printed deed under which a member of Dr. Stow's Church now holds his pew, bearing the signature and seal of the church's present Treasurer.

'KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS. That the Rowe Street Baptist Society, a corporation for religious purposes, established in the city of Boston, in consideration of the sum of dollars, paid by of the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby sell and convey unto the said representatives and assigns, the Pew numbered in representatives and assigns, the Yew numbered , in the meeting-house of said Society; situate at the corner of Rowe and Bedford Streets, in said city.

'To Have and to Hold the same to the said representatives and assigns, but subject to all By-Laws of said Society, and the following conditions, viz.

· And it is a further condition of these presents, that

if the owner or owners of said pew shall determine hereafter to sell the same, it shall first be offered, in arara, Saint Domingo, Haytiand Trinidad.'—There is another matter settled. (See Proceedings of the Union-saving Meeting in Lowell.)

Rev. South-side Adams of Boston (having been selected by several other clergymen to perform that function) has made a careful examination of Rev. Henry E. Dwight, in Randolph, Mass., and vouches as are contained in this instrument.' (The italics and capitals in the above extracts are mine.) capitals in the above extracts are mine.)

This document, adopted after discussion, printed, and persistently retained for thirty-five years, by the Rowe Street Baptist Society '-in a city and a country where black men are subjected to various con temptuous and oppressive disabilities on account of their color, while, at the same time, that city and country are sending missionaries to break down the institution of caste in India-shows a characteristic o our state of religion and civilization, which would seem to demand strong and carnest comment from the religious press.' I, however, will intrude upon your columns only by the following brief suggestions and inquiries.

Within the past fifteen years, some progress has been made in Boston towards the overthrow of this system of caste.

The omnibuses and railroad cars now admit colored people on equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist Society still continues its invidious restriction !

The public schools now admit colored children on equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist Society still continues its unrighteous restriction!

The Public Library of Boston admits colored prople to participate in its benefits on equal terms with ple to participate in its occurs on equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist Society still

continues its oppressive restriction! The Boston Museum, an institution which prefends The Boston Museum the amusement of the people, no higher object than the men to its benefits on equal terms with white ones. The Rowe Street Baptist S. city still continues its shameful restriction!

The 28th Congregational Society of Boston, was, The 25th Congregation, were shipping in the Music Hall, whom you are accustomed ampping in the account as 'Deistical' and Infidel, unjustly to reproach as and infidely have always, during the thirteen years of their east. have always, during the people to their meetings on ence, welcomed white ones. The Rowe Street Bap. equal terms with white the unchristian restriction tist Society still continues its unchristian restriction.

[Finally, during the eleven or twelve years during [Finally, during the Baron Stow has been the paster of the Rowe Street Baptist Society, though the me of the Howe noticed have been constantly going on in forms above noticed have been samely going on in this city around him, he has never made the slighter attempt to displace this invidious, unrighteous, operasive, shameful and unchristian restriction from the sive, anameter and uncertaint restriction from the theory and practice of the Society in which he assumes to be a minister of the Gorpel!

I close by respectfully requesting of you, dear Sz. an answer to these two questions :--

If a body of converts in Calcutta should form them. selves into a church, adopting the creed and coverant of the Rowe Street Baptist Church, and living u nearly in conformity to those documents as the Ross Street church-members do, with the single exception of maintaining the Hindoo system of custe, IX TREAK NB PRACTICE, would you call that an 'erangeling'

a the light of the information I have now given yourcespecting the theory and practice of Dr. Baron Stow Rowe Street Church, do you call that an 'rea. Respectfully, gelical church ?

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, 233 Shawmut Avenue. Boston, Dec. 6, 1859.

The persilicacious author of the above ought to know that the term 'Evangelical' is used by us in a ordinary technical sense in this community; as datinguishing those who hold, for substance, the Insitarian faith set forth in the 'Assembly's Shorte Carlinguishing' from those who hold its Unitarian sense. teehism, from those who hold its Unitarian oppose. He ought, therefore to be able to answer his ora

questions.

We are free to say, however, that we have no telogy to make for the church in question, or say other, which makes such an invidious and unchristian fa-

AMERICA DISGRACED ABROAD. London, Dec. 16, 1839. MY DEAR SIR,-The English newspapers-and n-

pecially the Morning Star-will have made you asquainted with the infamous treatment to which seven! ladies and gentlemen of color have recently been subjected by the American Embassy. In Miss Remodia case, you will find that the gentlemanly Secretary of the Legation not only refused to grant her a pasper, but threatened to have her put out of the door, because she indignantly protested against the injustice with which she was visited! My object in writing is not to make you acquainted with facts, with which you must already be familiar, but to state some cgcurnstances that occurred after Miss Remond's vist, An American gentleman, well known to yourself, by who does not wish to have his name published, called at the Embassy with a view to obtain a passport far lady and gentleman of color, the latter being desires of travelling on the continent for the benefit of is health, which is in a very precarious state. Our lmerican friend stated that his object was of a twofid character. In the first place, he wished to be of mvice to persons who had substantial claims upon h sympathy and assistance; and then, again, he was anxious, if possible, to save his country from turnely and disgrace. Influenced by these lauding motives, he applied to the Secretary of the Legain for a passport, assuring him, in reply to inquite which he made, that the persons for whom it va wanted were American citizens. But the Secretary, having the application of Miss Remond fresh in his recollection, required an assurance that they wer white, and not of dark complexion! This declaratis our friend was, of course, unable to make, and he tha frankly made the Secretary acquainted with the fac of the case, and with the motives by which he hi been guided. He said that he wished to save to take the responsibility of representing that the la and gentleman for whom he sought to obtain the paports were American citizens. He, of course, cotended that, as they were citizens of Massachuset. they were also citizens of the United States, and wer entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of such position, the Dred Scott decision (as it appears to b improperly designated) notwithstanding. But the diplomatic mind could not or was afraid to perceiv the force of this logic, most probably the latter, be cause the Secretary confessed that he was acting upo instructions received from his own government. Or friend then endeavored to induce him to write to the French Consul-General, stating the difficulty in while his instructions placed him, and asking that functionary to grant the passports. This suggestion he presised to consider; but, of course, he did not act uses it. In the meanwhile, our friend first wrote, and the went himself to the French Consul, who, when the circumstances were explained, most cheerfully graied a passport, and said, moreover, that he had writes or should write to his own government, asking it power to deal with this special class of cases. This, from French Imperialism the colored man obtains them rights which are insultingly denied to him by Republica

The people of the North ought to know that conduct, such as this, on the part of their representatives, pours so much contempt and odium on the America name, that, before long, no white statesman will be able to travel in Europe without exposing himself 3 the perpetual humiliation of being branded as a sleep driver. If sympathy for the negro will not induct the people of the North to overthrow the iniquites government at Washington, surely some regard for their own self-respect, and for the reputation of their country in the eyes of other nations, will induce then to require a change of rulers, and also a charge of policy. The people of England do not and cand understand the odious prejudice against color, ad I believe nothing could more tend to diminish those friendly feelings, which, Heaven grant! they may always entertain towards your country, than therasifestation of such a detestable prejudice in their mist by those who are, or should be, appointed to priest

America.

Americans of every color and race. If you have received these facts from any old source, you will, of course, make no use of this letts. Believe me to remain, very truly yours, F. W. CHESSON.

We have received no other intelligence of the disgraceful affair than what is contained in Mr. Cheson's letter. Of course, we blush for our country.

the meanest thing of all—is the refusal of our Legation in London to vise the passport of Miss Remond, a colored lady of this State, distinguished for character and accomplishments, on the ground that she was not a citizen of the United States. When she remonstrated against this infamous treatment, the Secretary of Legation threatened to have her removed from the house by force! But that it would soil the filthiest boot to place it in contact with his person, the acamp would deserve to be kicked.—Boston Traveller. One of the meanest things yet done-perhaps

Mrs. Child and Mrs. Mason (Mrs. Senator Mason, according to a flunkeyism that is coming into use, son, according to a flunkeyism that is coming into use, for she is wife of Senator Mason) have had a passage for she is wife of Senator Mason by Mrs. Mason beginof pens on the subject of slavery, Mrs. Mason beginning the controversy, and Mrs. Child ending, it, very conclusively. Mrs. Child talks like a woman—Mrs. Mason like a fishwoman.—1044.

DEAR SER-On receipt of your John Brown Cirrula, I renewed my exertions to secure some meetrear, this community, to be held on Dec. 2d, in honor of the cause of Liberty, in which the hero of Ostvatonic lived and died. In this town, we have the rottenest of the rotten Democracy to contend with, which is so much backed up by the timidity with, which is a state of the control of the state of the any passed without any proper observance by tae friends of Liberty for scores of miles around us. But Chiton has had two John Brown meetings. The for was held on the eve of the eventful 2d instant, and was presided over by William Wentworth, in his own hall, the free use of which was generously effered A. T. Foss last winter, and which Mr. F. used to good purpose. Mr. W. is an old friend of freedom; and though now a Republican, is exceed-Secretary of our meeting, I was called on for resoluthat it is a day calling for mourning by every

ingly in advance of that class of politicians. As post, and presented a list, in which it was resolved, friend of liberty'-that ' Brown, however misguided, was a hero, a good man, and worthy of as high a was a hero, a good man, and worthy of as high a ess'-that 'if John Brown is a traitor, so is Wise'that 'if he was a murderer at Harper's Ferry, then is eery man a murderer who fights and kills in defence of liberty'-that 'Brown's invasion, and Wise's threatened revolution in 1856, only indicate the existence of the "irrepressible conflict," which must terminate either in the abolition of slavery or the dissolution of the Union'-that the Union is of more service to the South than to the North, and the sooner it is dissolved, the better'-tnat 'sympathy should be estended to Brown's family '-and that ' hereafter, the Second of December should be commemorated." These resolutions brought the 'unterrified' to their feet, and one of them immediately offered a resolu-

tion that the eforesaid 'resolutions were highly insurrectionary, and a --- humbug.' The object of this movement was obviously to quash the meeting, but failed. In remarks on the resolutions, I had to confess that I was out of the American Union, and that no union really existed between the Free and Slave States-which remark, I have been told, was too much for this community. However, our meeting was adjourned for one week. It was called simply for an expression of different views on the 'justice of Brown's sentence, and its relation to the " irrepressible conflict "; and, on the second evening, (Dec. 9,) we had all sorts of 'expressions,' from the howling of demons to the eloquence of angels. As our town had never before had a general meeting on the slavery question, and-like most new towns-its people unacquainted with each other's views, it was difficult for the few real friends of the slave to foresee what degree of sympathy could be elicited for Brown. But we thought it a capital time to bring out a popular expression of sentiment, and we succeeded. Fortunately, a son of old Dr. Brisbane, (of early Anti-Slavery note,), was present, as was also Hon. E. Graham, of Dewitt, in our county. (Judge G's kindness to Mr. Foss gave him the best meeting he had with us lat sinter.) Previous to our assembling together, runers were affoat that the Democracy would be present and control the meeting. They gave us an verflowing house, but failed in organizing it. After considerable confusion, Mr. Brisbane addressed the meeting, and was followed by our U. S. Commissioner, who sent John Brown to hell, and then brought back his spirit from pandemonium, hung it up in the back of the hall, grinned at it sardonically, and was cherred lustily by his low comrades present. I shall attempt no description of his vile words and grimaces, and of the demoniacal responses from his fellows. I can only refer you for a parallel to the last scenes of an old Congress, or the opening ones of the new. After a struggle, we succeeded in getting Judge Graham on the floor, who came forward as a man, and forgot the politician. It was a great relief to the friends of liberty to hear his Honor attempt a little justice with John Brown, and rank him with Cromwell and Washington-and though careful not to justify Brown's invasion, yet credited him with true heroism. He charged home the 'irrepressible conflict.' 'Seward!' interrupted a citizen lawyer. 'Southern institutions!' replied the Judge. 'Seward ! again, from the other. 'Slavery ! 'retorted the Judge-with uplifted and downfalling arms ;and so it alternated, 'Secard!' and 'Slavery!' a dozen times-the Judge approaching the lawyer till the latter backed down. The lawyer followed in a serious speech about the seriousness of the question, about the wickedness of Ward Beecher, and the man-

liness of Gov. Wise, etc. Of course, the \* unterrified ' voted down, by a small majority, our resolutions of sympathy for Brown, and voted up a few indefinite resolves about the crime of agitation. Early in the meeting, the Postmaster moved to adjourn-but 'brought the house down' against him. It is romored that our Postmaster has family connections back, that were massacred during the West India uprising of the blacks, years ago. Of course, he, as a conservative man, dreads agitation. But he should remember that he has come to a Free State, where agitation is the life of liberty. Of all men, he should sympathize with poor Brown, who list so many of his family by the ferocity of the Slave

Our meeting was a success for liberty. A John Brown meeting has been held in the midst of slaveholders, and others will be held in this community, for miles around.

Yours for free thought and free men, C. B. CAMPELL.

JOHN THE LIVING, AND JOHN THE DE-PARTED.

John Berson, the well-known and noble philanthropist and friend of the Indian, has been holding a seties of meetings at Athol and Orange, exciting universal praise by the manly candor and religious ferver of his deportment, and by the rugged yet pathetic eloquence of his style.

Last Monday, Mr. Beeson spoke in a large and enthusiastic meeting called in memory of John Brown. Rev. Messrs, Norton, Bradburn and Hamilton likewise addressed the meeting, after which, Mr. Hoyt, counsel for John Brown, gave an interesting report of the trial. A collection was taken up for the be-

traved family of the martyr.

At a subsequent meeting, on Wednesday night, John Beeson was more than usual spirit-stirring in the style of his address, and we hope made a lasting impression in behalf of his great and philan-

D. J. Mandell and G. H. Hoyt and Dr. John Williams were appointed a committee to collect funds, and to call meetings in aid of the cause. D. J. MANDELL.

E. H. Heywood delivered a lecture, last week, before the New Bedford Lyceum, on 'Man, not Clothes.' From the Mercury's notice of it we take

The Lecture Committee added a new laurel to their wreath last evening, by introducing to their patrons E. H. Heywood, Esq., of Worcester. Those whom the storm detained from the lecture lost a truly unique performance.'

The Standard, in an extended report, says, 'An eloquent tribute was paid to Wendell Phillips as a han of unequalled eloquence and philosophy, who had thrown reputation, family pride, social esteem. wealth, everything away for an idea, which elicited freat applause, as did the allusions to Sumner, Brown, and several other passages in the lecture."

Mr. Heywood is one of the most promising of the host of lyceum lecturers.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

ABRIVAL OF SENATOR SEWARD.—Governor Seward reached New York in the Arago Tuesday evening, last week. The weather was bitterly cold, but quite a number of citizens met the Senator at the landing, and more at the Astor House. One hundred guns and more at the Astor House. One hundred guns of the Cleveland Leader, writing from Washington and the facts shown in connection with it are certain and the facts shown in connection with it are certain and the facts shown in connection with it are certain and the facts shown in connection with it are certain. number of citizens met the Senator at the landing, and the lacts shown in connection with it are were fired in the park. At a later hour, Mr. Seward proceeded to the city hall, to receive the greeting of the City Council and other city officials. A dense crowd thronged the hall, and when the distinguished crowd thronged the hall, and when the distinguished to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial, but without to secure his body for Christian burial his characteristics.

AUBURN, Dec. 30, 1859.—Gov. Seward arrived home in the 3:20 p. m. train of to-day, and was received at the depot by an immense throng of citizens, the military, the public schools, the clergy, and civil officers. As he made his appearance, he was greeted by the booming of cannon and the deafening cheers of his fellow-citizens of all parties. Michael S. Myers, an eminent lawyer, an old citizen, and the hardest kind of a Hard-Shell Democrat, welcomed him home kind of a Hard-Shell Democrat, welcomed him home in an eloquent and appropriate speech, to which the Governor replied in his ever happy manner. He was then escorted to his residence, and greeted at every step with the salutations, and cheerings, and waving of handkerchiefs by the mass of people who blocked the streets, lined the house-tops, crowded the balconies, and occupied every available space. Arches of the streets with supporting motives, wanned the evergreens, with appropriate mottoes, spanned the street; private and public buildings were decorated with flags and inscriptions; and no means seemed left unemployed to demonstrate the satisfaction felt at his safe arrival home. Among the thousands of mottoes, we noticed the following:

. Welcome to the defender of the rights of man." 'God bless you, Gov. Seward.'
'Welcome to the defender of the liberty of the

And the Lord was with him, and did let none of

his words fall to the ground.' This last motto was from The Northern Inappeauer.

(Methodist), one of the boldest and most flat-footed Anti-Slavery papers in the North, edited by Rev. Wm. Anti-Slavery papers in the North papers in the upon him the hate of the Pro-Slavery portion of the M. E. Church, and resulted in his ejectment from the editorial management of that paper.

The following was signed . The Clergy, and spanned

the gate-way of Gov. Seward's ground 'And behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places wither thou goest, and will bring thee again

The following extract from a speech of Governo Seward was inscribed upon an arch of evergreen, which spanned one of the public streets: · See to it that freedom and equal rights are incul-

cated at your firesides, in your schools, and in the Everything considered, this was one of the most en

esteem the virtues and services of Gov. Seward. WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL STU-DENTS. I Referring to this most ridiculous exodus of the Southern medical students from that city, the

Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune says :-· The cause of this foolish, hasty and ill-advised wement is well known here, and ought to be known which we give an extract, and was assisted by Revds. everywhere else. These young men have quit our R. Pearce, noble medical schools for the sole reason that free speech is allowed in Philadelphia. Their brutal attempt to break up Curtis's lecture by abusing our hospitality and violating our laws, was crushed on the instant by an overpowering police force that detected and publicly exposed them as the actual perpetrators. J. H. Harris delivered culogiums upon the character Their names were paraded in the next morning's of the deepest sensibilities of all present.

A mass meeting convened in the Methodist church in the evening, at which time Messrs. J. M. Bell and J. H. Harris delivered culogiums upon the character of the deepest sensibilities of all present. Their names were paraded in the next morning's of the departed hero. - Procincial Freeman. Police Reports, and bail was required of them to answer at Court. All this was so different from the plan-tation law which they had been educated to administer, that it could not be tolerated, and hence the childish stampede of which they will soon be heartily ashamed. We are not sorry at their departure. Their ashaned. We are not sorry at their departure. Their morals have been anything but commendable; their manners low; their language loose and profane, and their associations such that but few of them were ever permitted to enter the doors of a genteel family.

It is a solemn fact that the indignant Virginia doctors are back again—the very fellows who went off in such a rage only teh days ago! not all of them yet; but they are sneaking back in squads of two, three, and half a dozen at a time, careful to avoid fuss, and seeking to excuse their childish folly by saying they only wanted a holiday frolic. Every mother's son of them will be back to his old haunts before the Winter is over, greatly to the relief of certain tailors and washerwomen, though they employ the former class much more extensively than the latter.

TRIAL OF STEVENS. Andrew Hunter, District Attorney of Jefferson county, Va., has written a letter his external features, admirably displays—whether in to George Sennott, Esq., of this city, informing him that lofty brow, that invincible eye, or that determined that Aaron D. Stevens, the Harper's Ferry insurrectionist, is to be tried sometime during the winter-perhaps during the present month of January—by the Virginia State authorities, as at first proposed. This change in relation to Stevens' trial has probably been made in consequence of the appointment of Senator Mason's Congressional Investigating Committee, who, it has been intimated, will summon Dr. Howe, Wen-dell Phillips, and other Northern abolitionists before them as witnesses, and it is quite likely that the Virginia State authorities will subpona the same parties into their dominion if they get a chance .- Boston

Won't Tell.-The Virginia Legislature having inquired of Gov. Wise the cost of suppressing the late invasion at Harper's Ferry, and hanging the prisoners, he answers that the accounts are not all in, and will not be until his term expires; but the expenses will be very large, on account of the disorganized condition of the Virginia militia making it necessity. sary for him to improvise a force for the occasion. A on of the military guard, he says, will be retainportion of the military guard, he says, will be retained till after the two remaining prisoners, whom he pronounces the worst of the lot, are tried and exe-

NON-INTERCOURSE.-The New York Times relates the following incident to show the practical workings privilege. [Renewed laughter.] of the non-intercourse policy so much talked about The Clerk said he would not undertake to decide of the non-intercourse policy so much talked about

A Virginia lady, writing to a gentleman in this city the other day, stated she had resolved to cut off all Mr. Moore, of Kentucky. I move that we a intercourse with the Abolition North, and rather than so that all of us may take some of that kind. patronize Northern trade, she, with other ladies in that section, had resolved hereafter to dress in home made lindsey woolsey. Two days subsequently, the same gentleman received a letter from the same lady, inclosing a sample of silk, and requesting that a dress pattern of the goods might be purchased and forward-ed to her address in the Old Dominion.

Georgia.-The Legislature of Georgia has passed a law, making it unlawful hereafter for any itinerant person or persons to vend or sell in that State any ar-ticle of value, not manufactured in Georgia, by sample or otherwise, without a license. The license is one hundred dollars, or other sum at the discretion of the Inferior Court of the County in which the peddling or sales are made. An additional tax of one per cent. on one hundred dollars sold. The penalty is fine and

A law has also been passed providing that free negroes, wandering or strolling about, or leading an idle, immoral, or profligate course of life, shall be sold into slavery for a period not exceeding two years for the first offence; but upon conviction of a second offence, they must be sold into perpetual slavery.

RECOVERING .- The Louisville Journal says: The kingdom for himself out of British India .- Traveller RECOVERING.—The Louisville Journal says: The more intelligent of the alave owners of Kentucky now think that the numerous anonymous letters scattered through the South during the last few weeks, purporting to emanate from 'Abolitionists,' and warning people of impending plots and attempts at running off slaves, were written by unscrupulous negro traders with a view of getting up a temporary panic in 'stocks,' by rendering prevalent a feeling of insecurity in negro property among the planters. In other words, it was a 'bear' movement in niggers.

kingdom for himself out of British India.—Trateser. kingdom for himself out of British India.—Trateser.

THE BODY OF COPELAND - REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

copeland in Onio, have made the most earnest clouse crowd thronged the hall, and when the distinguished visitor appeared, he was greeted with a tempest of applause. On reaching the Aldermen's room, he was welcomed by Mayor Tiemann in a neat speech, to which he made an appropriate reply.

Utica, Dec. 30th.—Senator Seward passed here at noon. An immense crowd met him at the depot. There was much enthusiasm; the bells were rung, salutes fired, and cheering by the people.

Syracuse, Dec 30. Senator Seward passed through this city this afternoon on his way to Auburn. He was received by a large and enthusiastic crowd in the depot, and was welcomed by Hon. F. T. Davis in a short address, to which he responded. The train then passed on amid the shouts of the multitude.

Auburn, Dec. 30, 1859.—Gov. Seward arrived home in the 3:20 p. m. train of to-day, and was received at the depot by an immense throng of citizens, the military, the public schools, the clergy, and civil under arrest and kept for twelve hours, when he was permitted to return to Washington. The next morning, the papers stated that the body of Copeland was, or would be, given to the surgeons. The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was present at the execution of Green and Copeland, says. They were allowed to remain in the ground but few moments, when they were taken up and conveye to Winchester for dissection.' From this showing, seems that the very reasonable pledge of Gov. Wise, that the body of Copeland should be surrendered to his friends for burial, was not only disregarded, and their feelings and every sense of humanity outraged, by the open and heartless disposition really made of it; but the 'white man' who went to receive the corpse thus promised, was put under arrest and held for twelve hours, while, in all probability, the medica hyenas were dissecting the body thus wrongfully ob-tained. It is to be hoped, for the sake of decency, as well as good faith, that this showing may be found to be incorrect .- Toledo Blade.

Let' A funeral sermon on the death of John Cope-land and Shields Green was preached in Rev. Mr Hodges' chuch, in Williamsburgh, last Sunday.

'The statement that John Brown,' says the Ant respondent of the Herald goes so far as to accuse the correspondent of the Tribune of inventing the state. We deem it proper to state that, while in Phil ment. adelphia last week; we saw a letter from a Maryland gentleman, affirming the truth of the story in the most positive terms. The only error in the statement, as it first appeared in the Tribune, was in regard to the place where the incident occurred, which was within the jail, and not outside thereof."

SYMPATHY FOR JOHN BROWN IN CHAT-HAM, CANADA WEST.

The sympathy felt for John Brown and his worthy co-laborers, from the time that intelligence was re-ceived of the noble stand taken by them in behalf of the slave, has been most intense. Before the 2nd of thusiastic and hearty welcomes ever extended by a people, exitout distinction of party, to a public man. It shows that however much they may differ politically, the people of Cayuga County hold in highest evening, every minute seemed to be devoted by the colored citizens to the consideration of the sad event. Prayer meetings were held in the Princess street
Methodist, and 1st Baptist Churches, and men and
women seemed drawn out with more than usual spir-

itual power and fervency.

At ten o'clock, religious exercises were again conducted in the above Methodist church, by Rev. Geo.
Brodie who preached the admirable discourse from

t. Pearce, R. Dizney, and Lowery. Rev. R. M. Duling preached also to a large audience,

BRACKETT'S BUST OF JOHN BROWN .- Mr. E. A Brackett has just completed a bust of Brown, which we saw at his studio on Tuesday. Whatever may be thought by any one of old Osawotomie, no one can look upon this bust without the conviction that he was a man of most remarkable qualities. There is about it an air of majesty, nobility and conscious power, which it would be difficult to find surpassed in the busts of any of the great men of this or any other land. As to the fidelity of the representation, we believe it is acknowledged to be faithful by those who knew Brown best; and Mr. Hoyt, who was his counsel, after seeing it, sent to Mr. Brackett the following note:

Возтом, Dec. 21, 1859. E. A. BRACKETT, Esq. - Dear Sir : I have examined your bust of John Brown with great pi due you, and not less those who are not familiar with the face of this immortal friend of humanity, to say your efforts have been marvellously successful. Every feature of his face is ineffaceably daguerreotyped upon my mind. This bust, while it is a true reflection of lip-his irresistible manhood, in the presence of which men of mean mould cannot help gust. I hope your disinterested labors will be fully rewarded by the appreciation of the public.

Very truly your friend, GEO. H. HOYT.

Egg-Nog in Congress .- On Minday in the lower House of Congress—it seems to be very low just now —an honorable member from Virginia, William Smith by name, (sometimes known as 'extra-Bille") made a speech on the 'pro' side of the scavery question, when the following delectable scene took place:-During the speech, some one sent Mr. Smith

tumbler of egg-nog, which he drank, saying, "Merry Christmas to all of you!" [Great laughters] Mr. Kilgore inquired whether it was in order for the gentleman to monopolize the drinking of egg-nog,

while the rest were doing without it? Mr. Smith said that was one of the constitutional privileges of his side of the House. [Laughter.]
A Voice—I would like to have some. [Leoul ha-

ha's all over the House.]
After further remarks, Mr. Smith received another tumbler of egg-nog, which he drank, howing to the ladies in the galleries, creating much merriment.

Mr. Burnett rose to inquire whether this was that point, but would if desired put the question to the House. [Laughter.]
Mr. Moore, of Kentucky. I move that we adjourn,

not. Possibly the above specimen of pot-house man-ners may not be thought worth the—how many time eight dollars per day?—which it costs. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Billy Smith drinks egg-nog while saving the Union.

The Kentuc'y Legislature has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding of the treaty-making power of the general government labors to the end of having inserted in the treaty of 1842 a provision re-quiring Great Britain to surrender fugitives from our slavery, just as she now surrenders fugitives from our justice! Fancy the ignorance of a body that cou entertain so ridiculous a proposition for a single in-stant—a proposition that even a Southern Convention ought to laugh down while it should be in course of reading! Fancy, too, Lord Palmerston's smile of hearing of the business; and, while you are about it, think of the slashing letter that Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would write in reply to the delicate proposition that he should turn nigger-catcher-in-chief to the slaveocrats of the occi-dent! He has written us one or two letters of that SOUTHERN RETALIATION.—The Providence Journal kind already, but they would become as nothing when says that a quantity of friction matches were recently compared with that he would pen when he should be found in a bale of cotton received there. They were in a pine box which was partially broken, so that they whole civilized world, of which he would be the Second of fell to interest in the second of the contract could not fail to ignite in passing through the picker. cretary in denouncing a proposition that ought to be Had they not been accidentally discovered, they might an insult to the ordinary humanity of the race. This have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in Rhode Island. They were probably to which such a proposition would not be an insult.

One would have hesitated before mentioning it to Nana Sahib, had he succeeded in his endeavors to carve a

curred among the warehouses in Beekman street, last week. Fifteen buildings were consumed, with valu-able goods, including the extensive paper warehouse of Cyrus W. Field & Co. The loss is estimated at 8800,000, and the insurance will probably cover it.
Several firemen were injured by the falling walls, and
eight men are reported missing. Another fire occurred in Vesey street, at which, it is reported, three

COLD WEATHER IN NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE. —We learn from Mr. George Little, one of the conductors on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, that the thermometer at Littleton, on Thursday road, that the thermometer at Intrecos, on Inustary morning (29th) was 35 degrees below zero, and at Franconia 37 degrees below. He brought from Woods-ville to Concord, on his train that afternoon, a boy who had his hands, feet and ears badly frozen on Wednesday, while sawing wood in a shed. A man at Littleton froze his feet while busy getting out lum-ber; and at Hopkinton a man was found frozen to death in the street.

On the 14th ult., so intense was the cold in London that ice fully two inches was the cold in London that ice fully two inches in thickness was carted from ponds in the suburban districts; and to-wards evening, as the tide receded from high water mark, a coating of ice was left on the banks of the mark, a coating of ice was left on the various parks. The ornamental waters in the various parks were so much frozen that skating was soon anticipated. The London News, of 17th, says that thousand of skaters and sliders were on the ice the day before and that several serious accidents were prevented by the Royal Humane Society, who had pitched their tent near at hand in anticipation that their services

Dr. Howe, of the Perkins Institution for the Blind at South Boston, has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Kingston, Canada, where he is at

Col. Lewis T. Wigfall, the new Texas Senator, has been concerned in several affairs of honor, one with the late Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, in which the latter was wounded.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided tha colored children cannot be admitted into the common schools of that State. Shameful! The Union meeting in Haverhill on Thursday

was a failure. The principal speaker was poor Joseph C. Lovejoy, whose brain was turned by being the brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy—an honor that he little deserved.—Newburyport Herald. The brother of Copeland telegraphed to Gov. Wise, asking if he might have his body. The reply was that he might have it if he would send a white

man for it. Wise could not spare to insult a negro even upon such an occasion. The bill to enslave all free negroes found in Mississippi on the first of July next, has passed the Lower House of the Legislature of that State, with only five votes against it, and will undoubtedly become a law. The money is to go into the school

The object of the \$50 bequest to the agent of the New England Company, made by John Brown's will, is now understood. Nineteen years ago, he con-tracted a debt to the Company. It had outlawed tracted a debt to the Company. It had outlawed three times over. But the old Puritan kept paying upon it from time to time as his poverty enabled him to do, and in the hour of his death diminished the debt by \$50 more.

A boating club in Washington, which num bers twenty-five members, lately requested Lewis Clephane, a member, and one of the signers in aid of Helper's book, to resign.

A Wheeling paper says that as Governor Wise neglected to appoint a Thanksgiving day, the people should observe the day that he goes out of office as a day of giving thanks.

Gerrit Smith has so nearly been restored to health, that he has returned to his home at Peterboro' He will probably go to Europe.

We have received Halifax, N. S., papers of Dec 22. The Halifax Journal says that the life at the entrance of that harbor, in the gale of the previous Wednesday, amounted to thirty-one, the argest number for many years.

On Sunday last, there were 8000 persons, ir cluding 2000 women, skating on the Central Park.

Governor Wise said, very touchingly, to the medical students, 'You have come back to a nursing mother.' They needed spanking as well as 'nursing.

The sale of 'Helper's Crisis' has reached the number of 100,000 copies, and the gratuitous distribu-tion 25,000 more. It is believed that it will reach the full circulation of half a million.

Helper has sent a splendidly bound copy of the unabridged edition of his 'Impending Crisis souri Clark, with a letter returning that gentleman his sincere thanks for the magnificent advortisement he has bestowed, free of charge, upon his 'incendiary appeal to the poor whites of the South to vindicate their rights. The year 1859 will be accounted memorable

because of the number of illustrious or noted men who have died in its course, equalling, in this respect, Clarke, and Bentham, and Champollion, and Spurzheim, and Charles Carroll, and Crabbe, and young Napoleon, closed their eyes forever on earth and its things. The past year has seen Humboldt, and Haland Robert Stephenson, and Brunel, and Broderick and Choate, and Bond, and Prescott, and Oscar of Sweden, and King Bomba, and Paige, and John Brown, and other personages, join the 'innumerable

Neal Dow had a narrow escape from death at Portland on Wednesday last. While in his steam tannery, says the Argus, walking across one of the rafters, about 16 feet from the floor, he became be-wildered by the smoke and steam, and fell. His fall was broken by striking another beam, but he came down upon the top of the boiler, striking a hoe, which penetrated through his garments, inflicting a severe wound upon his body. Close by was a vat for scald-ing hot water into which he came near falling. He was insensible for some time, but ultimately recovered himself, and expressed his thankfulness that he had received no more serious injury.

SLAVES LIBERATED .- By the will of the late Lewis Y. Christman, of Warren County, N. C. ten favorite favorite slaves have been liberated, and a sum of \$10,000 left to be divided among them when they leave the State. The residue of the property, consist ing of about 100 slaves and a very large quantity of land, is willed to D. D. Jones, Esq., proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Warren county.—Warrenton (N. C.) News.

Pursuance I Lectures -Professors Brown and Burnham are delivering a series of lectures at No. 4 Mercantile Building, to the ladies of Boston, on physiology, pathology, anatomy and medicine. These le tures, which are gratuitous, are given every day at 10 o'clock. A. M., and are illustrated by anatomical preparations, manikins, &c.

Henry Ward Beecher charges that in the American edition of Spurgeon's sermons, his sentiments on slavery, contained in the English editions, have been suppressed. The Independent says—'A friend who has compared the English and American editions assures us that it is true.

IF A telegram in the Nord states that fourteen youths, pupils in the Naval School, having been im-plicated in the late plot in Turkey, were, without trial, tied up in sacks, with a 30 pound shot at their feet, and quietly thrown into the Bosphorus. Their ages averaged about fifteen. The 127th anniversary of the birthday of Ben-

jamin Banneker, the great negro mathematician, was celebrated in a becoming manner by the Philadelphia Banneker Institute a short time since The opening address was delivered by the President of the Institute, In South Easton, Pa., on the 22d inst., an itin-

erant peddler of the 'Life of John Brown' was treat-ed to a dozen lashes on the back, and ordered out of The slave owners of Missouri are sending their slaves south as fast as possible; 34 recently left St. Louis on one steamer for Nashville, Tenn.

The letter of Mr. Fillmore to the recent Union saving meeting of New York was not read in public. It did not serve the purpose of the originators of that

Government has lost a million of dollars, or mail contracts, through the failure of the House of Representatives to organize. This is all owing to the obstinacy of the democratic minority. INDICTED .- The Grand Jury of the United States

District Court, at Chicago, has indicted eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, under the Fugitive Slave Law, who participated in a rescue. There is to be a meeting of the citizens of Salem and the adjoining towns, in aid of the fund now being raised for the relief of the families of Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, on Friday evening, 6th inst. It will be addressed by Ralph W. Emerson, Wendell Phillips and James F. Clarke. THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A series of Anti-Slavery Conventions will be here in the State of New York, as follows:—
Buffalo, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 10, 11.
Auburn, Thursday and Friday, 12, 13.
Oawego, Tuesday and Wednesday, 17, 18.
Utica, Thursday and Friday, 19, 20,
Hudson, Tuesday and Wednesday, 24, 25.
Thursday and Friday, 26, 27. Poughkeepsie, Thursday and Friday, 26, 27.
The Conventions will be addressed by Parker
Pillabury, Aaron M. Powell, Marius R. Robinson, Susan B. Anthony, and others.
The sessions will commence at 2 and 7 o'clock,

of each day.

The platform will be free to all candid discussion of the subject.

of the subject.

Let there be a grand mustering of the hosts of Freedom, to provide, by the enactment of a Personal Liberty Law, for protecting our State from the prowling kidnapper; and to remove the whole slave system before God shall arise in his anger, and swell the HARPER'S FERRY scenes into a Red Sea deluge for the destruction of our worse than Egyptian op-

NEW YORK STATE ANNUAL ANTI-SLA-VERY CONVENTION will beld in Association Hall, ALBANY. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 31st and Feb. 1st and 2d.

Speakers-Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury Marius R. Robinson, Leonard Gibbs, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, Susan B. Anthony, and others. Convention to commence at half-past 7 o'clock

Tuesday P. M. Tuesday P. M.

The Let every county in the State be represented.

This, surely, is the hour for the friends of Freedom to rally at the Capital, that our rulers may feel the united voice of the Empire State for a Personal Lib-ERTY LAW.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held in Association Hall, ALBANY, Feb. 3d and 4th, commencing at half-peat 2 o'clock, Friday P. M.
Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Rev. Antoinette
Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Lucy Cutter, J. Elizabeth
Jones, Frances D. Gage, and others.

TO FARMERS OR OTHERS IN THE COUNTRY.—A young man, on his first visit to the North, deiires a place for the winter in the country; can do most of the ordinary work of a farm, and desires immediate employment. Terms very reason-

able. Apply to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Cornhill. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:-Baldwinville. Fitchburg,

CLOTHING FOR FUGITIVES, especially for men, and suited to the season, is much wanted, and may be sent by any well-wisher to No. 21 Cornhill, Boston.

### The Thinker;

DEING the 5th volume of the 'GREAT HARMONIA,'
by A. J. Davis, is just published and ready for
pelivery. Price One Dollar. Single copies sent by
mail, postage free, on receipt of the price. The usual
discount on wholesale prices.
Address BELIA MARSH, 14 Bromfield street

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitu-tion, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the

lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tuber-cles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which cruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise

from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, BLAINS and Boils, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RREUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SypHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DEOPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsapa-rilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in con-

# Aver's Cathartic Pills.

taminated constitutions.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once as simple and inviting.

to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanae, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiceness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Fiatulency, Loss of Appetite, Junuaice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

Vanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our elimate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

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

### WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER?

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR

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

Rev. M. THACHER,

Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855.

d.' Rev. M. THACHER,
Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1855. President J. I. EATON, LL. D., Union University,

Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
. MADAM-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to purchase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer,' &c., and give it a trial. I commenced using it, but very irregularly; but notwithstanding this irregularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visible, the falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which before were quite gray, were changed to black. I do not consider that I have given it a fair BLACK. I do not consider that I have given it a lair trial, but, from what I have seen of its effects in my own case, I have reason to believe that it is capable of accomplishing what it purports to do, viz., PRE-VENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RESTORE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR.

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Editor ' Ladies' Repository,' Cincinnati, Ohi

'I have been using Mrs. S. Al Allen's Zylobalsa-num with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recom-mending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor ' Christian Advo-

cate, Buffalo, N. Y.
'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best
I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color,' &c. Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American

and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleaure in recommending them to

such as have occasion to use such preparations. Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Era,' Boston,

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

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

'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Re-

storer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Re-storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' which belongs to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to direc-tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair. Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.,

'My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and

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

ue of our money.' GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescot, Lancashire, 'Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marvel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray hair was restored to its natural color.—not the wig-like

appearance produced by dyes, but to its own natural color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a dye. I can strongly recommend it, and shall feel happy in answering the queries of any you may refer to me.

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

Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Pacific street,) 'I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use

of it in curing my baldness and grayness.' Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. 'Presbyterian Witness,' Cincinnati, Ohio. . It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till tee

know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunity, and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be pleased to insert advertisement,' &c. Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Ed-

ucation R. D. Church, 337 Broadway, N. Y., and New Baltimore, Greene county, N. Y. 'Some time since, I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative; and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falling

of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black.' Rev. JAS. McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church,

Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. 'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have produced all the effects described in her advertisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recom-

mend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuriance.'

Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattaburg, N. Y. 'I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."

Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require.

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

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

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

We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always INSIST on having these.

These are the only preparations exported in any

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest price One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 874 cents per bottle.

Address all letters for information, &c., to 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, No. 355 Broome Street, New York.' The Genuine has 'Mrs. S. A. Allen,' signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.

SOLD BY EVERY DEUG AND FANCY GOODS DEALER. 1yeop

### POETRY.

For the Liberator. TO CAPT. JOHN BROWN, OF HARPER'S FERRY; Or to his Memory.

SONNET 1.

Ever it has been deemed a glorious deed To draw the sword for Freedom. Greece and Ron Ennobled those who fought for freedom, home, And much loved country. Statues were decreed, And poets sang, and children lisped the name Of him who freed a nation; and his praise Reaches through centuries to our own days. Long-enslaved Italy, her ancient fame Through all her States is eager to regain; And Europe views her with approving eves Oh, generous martyr to poor Slavery's cries! Not on thy neck, but others' pressed the chain, Yet its strong links weighed on thy pitying heart Oh, slave-deliverer, thine the better part '!

SONNET IL. Success is no true proof of a good cause, Else had it followed thee, friend of the slave ! Nor is the breath of mobs the best applause That cheers to noble deeds the truly brave. See that rude couch, where, bleeding, faint and pale The Negro's champion lies ; yet firm, and true; Then hear the Southern Chicalry assail The half-dead man with questions, not a few What does that scene recall? Hast thou ne'er rea Those sickening tales of Rome's, or Spaniard's den Whence Inquisitions' victims, faint, half-dead, From torture-dungeons borne by cruel men, Were forced to listen and to give reply,

> For the Liberator. LINES

JANE ASHBY.

Their throbbing heads deafened by agony ?

Tenterden, (England.)

To our Pastor, the Rev. M. G. KIMBALL, for his brave scords, spoken Dec. 11th, 1859, in commemoration o the martyrdom of John Brown.

Thanks for the earnest words so nobly spoken! Thanks for the lesson we to-day have heard! Our hearts grew strong and braver while we listened As manly eloquence proclaimed the Word.

We felt how glorious is a true, free spirit, That will not stoop for gain, or place, or power; Or hide a nation's guilt with words smooth-spoken That falters not when comes the trial-hour.

That on Truth's altar, with a faith unshaken, Will calmly lay each hope of worldly gain, Content to lose fame, station, gain and power, Rather than manhood's noble life to stain.

And when with words impassioned, strong and earnes We heard thee plead for a poor outcast race, We felt each life-pulse throb with shame and sorrow That such foul sin our country should disgrace. And when we heard thee tell of that brave Martyr,

Who for the slave went calmly out to die, We felt how glorious 'twas a Life to offer, At Freedom's shrine, with faith so strong and high And we, snew, within our hearts recorded

The solemn vow to follow where Truth leads: And never yield to Slavery's demon power, For Church or State-for party, sect or creed. Again accept our thanks; and, in the future,

Twill give thee joy to know thou hast been true And never in the path of duty faltered, But sought our faith and strength to still renew. May God reward thee, earnest, faithful Teacher !

Earth's richest gift-the soul's sweet peace-

And ever may'st thou stand by Freedom's altar, Content for Right the world's praise to resign. Barre, Mass. Dec., 1859.

For the Liberator. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Why the Southern self-styled 'Chivalry' call Wendel Phillips 'a nuisance.' And so, Wendell Phillips 's a nuisance' ! Unhappy man! what has he done? And how, in South Chivalry's usance,

· He asserts that a negro's no chattel, But a man, and that freedom's his right; Says 'tis wicked to sell with my cattle A brother, because he's not white.

. Why, the man must be surely demented. To tell us that toil is not play; And our slaves are so gay and contented.

They don't sigh for freedom-not they And we masters are so patriarchal, And so gentle, and loving, and kind, That the subjects of rulers monarchal Must see slaves are best off, or be blind.

Want freedom! White people must carry The chain matrimonial for life : But a slave's not permitted to marry, And be plagued with a husband or wife.

. Want freedom! The little white baby Must have its fine clothes, and a nurse; While the black one can wear its rags shabby, And its weight help add weight to the purse

Of its master. Want freedom! what folly To say slaves want freedom! They sing, Dress and dance; they are idle and jolly; Happy they as a queen or a king.

· How they hate the white men who entice them From Slavery's pleasures to stray! They love dearly the masters who price them, And sell them down South, far away.

"Tis true, some few slaves have dissented From their faith in all Slavery's joys, And some parents have been disconter When sold from their girls and their boys;

'And some run away from their masters, And seek freedom on Canada's shores; But each family has some disasters-· Abolitionists all are great bores!

'And, to make our annoyances double, When our gentle requests they don't heed. We have some times the pleasure and trouble To see our slaves flogged till they bleed.

"Tis no use to pretend a denial, For Phillips would call it " a lie;" We have had the additional trial To see a twelve-hundred "boy" die.

Wendell Phillips's a terrible nuisance, To expose all these troubles, and more; So, according to "chivalrie" usance, We vote Wendell Phillips a bore ;

And if said Wendell Phillips be a man, We invite him to "come South," and see If we hang him not high as hung Haman, By our Lynch-law, on some forest tree." Tenterden, (England.) JANE ARREY.

THE DEPARTED YEAR. Another year is swallowed by the sea Of sunless waves! Another year, thou past eternity ! Hath rolled o'er new-made graves.

But there are things which time devoureth not; Thoughts whose green youth Flowers o'er the ashes of the unforgot : And words whose fruit is truth.

THE LIBERATOR.

REMARKS ON THE RECENT EVENTS AT HARPER'S FERRY, AND THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN. BY REV. U. M. PISE, OF TAUNTON.

After all that has been written and said in regard to the affair at Harper's Ferry, and its melancholy se- And it gave him that shrewd common sense which quel, it may be presuming in me to attempt to add makes the veil of sophistry that selfishness throws anything. And I confess that I speak to-night, more from the fact that I desire to speak, than from any hope that I can cast new light upon the subject. Be-

event should not pass unnoticed by them. On the second day of this month, John Brown hung at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. land. What was the crime for which he was hung? Let us endeavor to look at this question fairly, and answer it truthfully. For once, at least, let us endeavor sleeps in calm repose in the shadow of the rock of his to be impartial. Let us come out from our parties, own homestead; but John Brown lives in the loving to be impartial. Let us come out from our parties, our churches, our commercial interests, and take a stand where we can look down upon all these plains; and where, if at all, we can see the tragic events referred to, in a truthful light.

If we really desire to form correct opinions on this subject, we must not inquire what laws, customs, or institutions John Brown violated : for all these may less than a score of men had gone into Virginia with be based upon falsehood. But we must ask, what the intention of exciting a general insurrection among natural human rights he infringed? What moral the slaves, and had been captured by force of arms at principle he violated? What Christian obligation he disregarded? And if the truthful answers to these questions find him guilty, let him be condemned; if not, let him be justified. Or, so far as he is found guilty or innocent, let him be condemned or justified.

About ninety years ago, when the rulers of this country said they had a right to tax you, without your being represented in their legislature, you denied the right. When they said you should write or stamped paper, and pay a premium for it, you said was heavily taxed, you threw it into the sea. And when, afterwards, they attempted to force you into of his bitterest foes. submission, you deliberately took your swords and muskets, and slaughtered your oppressors, and drove them from the country.

And to-day, you look upon those who led you in

that fight, as heroes; and upon those who fell, as martyrs; and the fields whereon they fought, as consecrated ground.

You believe the cause in which you took up arms was a righteous cause, and the bloodshed justified by he showed to a disadvantage. In his attempted exevery principle of justice and right. And, moreover, you believe that, in aiding you to freedom and inde- swered; and felt his position instantly changed from pendence, the French nation did perfectly right, and that of teacher to that of scholar. acted upon the golden rule of doing unto others as they would be done by.

But there were some men here, however, who did not believe your acts were right, and still sought to subdued, was every inch a king: a man who dared aid your oppressors. You called these men Tories ; and to-day their descendants are ashamed of their cate his sentiments, and speak what he thought of his forefathers. You were some 3,000,000 of people then, and thought yourselves quite a nation,-numerous enough to take a place among the nations of the earth.

Well, if you had a right to draw your swords, and whom we have robbed of every privilege, liberty, or prerogative which a human being most desires?

If you presumed to shed blood, because your rights slave shed blood, who stands without one poor privilege he can call his own! If you can look upon your blood-stained sword, and feel that the hand which may slaughter till he is dripping with blood, and feel that every stain is a badge of honor !

You slew thousands of men, because a small portion you under the lash, and beaten you with rods, and on a much larger scale. That was all I intended. I starved you in prisons, and burned you at the stake, never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction and put your wives and daughters upon the auction- of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, block before your eyes, and sold them to the brutal or to make insurrection.' ruffians who narrowly examined them with laughter and icers?

well might you have appealed to the world and even his worst enemies, that his word can be relied

yours, are actually the wrongs of the slave to-day. plan. This was, it seems, to establish a depot of arms, And now, beside his present cause of rebellion, how poor, how frivolous appears your revolutionary cause mountains, where a strong defence could be made;

sympathize with him in his great wrongs? What opposed to slavery would also heartily join his entershall I say of a Republic whose every seventh citizen and women among us ' have no rights which we are ticable. bound to respect '? What of a Church that upholds this stupendous iniquity, while it daily whines its blasphemous prayers, and repeats its heartless profes- that to me the scheme seems visiousry and wild: but and self-sacrifice, while they stand dumb before the prejudice in the pews, and feel themselves, as they are, the most abject cowards alive?

But I am glad the Government does not represent the people; that the Supreme Court is not the has made and manifested for the past few weeks. 'Higher Law'; that the Church does not contain the religion of the land; and that the Ministers are unwise that has failed; and how little logic it reby no means the highest moral teachers.

governments and courts can never destroy; that we templates the forcible release of the slaves from servihave a love for humanity and truth, which a lying tude, at present, must be unsound. And therefore church and hypocrital priesthood can never quench; could not sanction or approve such a plan. But I and that we have a living admiration of sincerity and should disapprove it solely on the ground that it could independence, in spite of the selfish maxims of com- not succeed. Brown confesses that he was disceived

plain, quiet, practical man, who actually felt his broth-deceived in regard to the action of some men who deeds; to whom the mere talk of the reformer was Now let us look at his motives. idle wind; and to whom the faithlessness and recre-

a living faith in the Sermon on the Mount. He ac- ter strangers to such motives, that when we see them tually believed it, and supposed it was meant to be acted upon, we think the workman is a lunatic or practised in the present life! No wonder the world madman; and the cry of eighteen centuries ago is called him mad! Nothing surer than that he was echoed again, 'He hath a devil!' mad, or else the world is.

The Church has made the Gospel a mere pack-horse to ride to glory on. It offers to let you mount, if you selfishness? You and I, who grudgingly give a few will get up in the prescribed way, and sit in the fashionable attitude, and call the beast the particular long intervals, a little sympathy with the afflicted and nickname which they have adopted. Religion is a oppressed; what do see know of the man who feels, very comfortable thing to profess-leaving out the and thinks, and toils continually for the helpless and practice. It is exceedingly pleasant to sit quietly, down-trodden? I presume we should say of Christ. and sing about 'the other side of Jordan.' But to go that he was the veriest fanatic, if we had not been to work and practise religion, so as to bring the catechised into the belief that it would be very naughother side of Jordan' over here, is quite another ty to say so, and that possibly it might affect our

This man believed that Christ came to the world, not as a cosmopolitan scape-goat—not to set up dogmas for men to quarrel about-not to be admired and be lieved in, simply-but to be followed as an example. And this wild faith in Christianity had the most luxuriant soil to grow in; for the blood of the Pilgrims was in the believer's veins.

He looked back over five sires, and saw the progenitor who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock. The stream of Puritan blood had only eddied into five hearts to reach his own. And it seems to the man who does do it, we cry, madman! fool! agi-

falling into his veins with the light and glow of three enturies in it, it made him into what is becoming a rare sight among us,-a brave, free, uncorruptible

This blood gave him the cool brain, the warm heart the iron nerve, the indomitable will. It gave him the logical mind, that sees straight to its conclusion : and the practical hand, that follows up the thought over the truth, as transparent as a web of gossamer.

This blood of the Pilgrims, mellowed by the ligh of a more liberal and loving faith than the early stock sides, I believe the pulpits of this town have been knew, and tempered by the warmth of a large and silent in regard to the matter; and I think such an generous humanity, nourished into life a man whose single arm has just now shaken this nation, and whose marvellous heroism has stirred the dullest pulse in the

His blood is on the legal instruments of torture and death with which Virginia slew him; and his body regard of thousands of earnest hearts, whose sighs have been his funeral dirge, and whose honest tears are his most eloquent eulogium.

But did John Brown do right in going to Virginia to free slaves? Let me tell you what has been my candid opinion. When the first reports came, that Harper's Ferry, I supposed the leader was some brainless fanatic: for it was evident, that had he been the most accomplished military leader, and had the best appointed army in the world, he could not have succeeded in such an enterprise. And so, I thought it was some ill-advised plot, which would surely end in defeat, and bring its leaders to dishonorable death.

But when fuller reports came, and the smoke and dust of excitement had cleared away, the affair began to assume a different aspect: and it was only necessary you would not do it. When they sent tea here that to give John Brown time to speak for himself, to have him command the respect of the entire nation-even

> Look at the testimony which Gov. Wise involuntarily bore in his behalf: the substance of which was, that he will one of the bravest, truest, and most magnanimous men be ever met.

> When Go Wise looked upon John Brown, a prisoner, he saw a man whom all the authority and power of Virginia could not overawe or move. In his interview with his prisoner, I think Gov. Wise felt that hortation to Brown, he found himself more than an-

> In going to see his prisoner, Gov. Wise evidently expected to find a wild fanatic, who, being captured, would be craven. But he found a man, who, though demand his rights, and defend his conduct, and advofoes, even in the face of the armed and angry mob who were howling for his blood.

No wonder that Gov. Wise should turn away in admiration, and say, in the most expressive language he take the lives of your rulers, because a tythe of your knew how to use, that the prisoner was the 'gamest' money was demanded, how much greater is the right man he ever saw! He had seen the heroes of the to do likewise of the 4,000,000 of men and women cock-pit before; but the phenomenon of a genuine hero of the Puritan stamp was new to him. His successors will be more familiar with them. Enough of the man has now been revealed

were slightly trespassed upon, much more may the so that we can judge of him and of his motives with tolerable accuracy: and enough of his plan, so that we can judge of the wisdom of it. In his address to the Virginia Court, when about to receive the sengrasps the weapon is not a criminal's, then the slave tence of death, he says, 'I deny every thing but what I have already admitted, of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when of your money was demanded. But what if all your I went into Missouri, and there took slaves, without money had been demanded, and you, and your wires the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them and children? What if your tyrants had come upon through the country, and finally leaving them in you, and bound you with literal chains, and worked Canada. I desired to have done the same thing again,

I think there is not a candid man in the country. but who believes this statement to be correct : for by Then had you drawn the knife to regain your rights, the most infallible proofs, John Brown has convinced These wrongs that I have supposed might have been But let us pass it by for a moment, to look at his ammunition and provision, in the fastnesses of the making bold sallies to rescue slaves, and obtain pris-You love the French, because they sympathized oners as hostages, and spoils to defray expenses : exwith you in your slight oppression, and aided you to pecting that as soon as his purposes became known, independence. But what shall I say of those who the slaves quite generally would rise and flock to his not only refuse to aid the slave, but who do not even standard, while many of the white citizens who are prise. And so confident was he of this, that he is a slave? What of a Supreme Court, claiming to had formed a Constitution for a Provisional Governbe Christians, who teach us that 4,000,000 of men ment which was to go into operation as soon as prac-

Such-from all that has yet transpired-I conceive to have been substantially his plan. And I confess, sions? And what of a Ministry, who prate of duty not so wild now, as it would have appeared three months ago. For Virginia herself has made such a scheme seem far more plausible and likely af success, than it would have appeared before the excitement and evident alarm and great military display which she

But I remember how easy it is to pronounce a plan quires to prove the wisdom of a scheme that has suc-I thank God that we have a sense of right, which ceeded. But it seems to me that any plan which conmerce and political chicanery. . . . in regard to the readiness of the slaves to join an en-Living here, in the North, some years ago, was a terprise for their deliverance. And doubtless he was erhood to humanity; who hated words and loved were not slaves. This is all I desire to say of his plan.

It is difficult for us, who live, and think, and labor ancy of the Church was the standing grief of his life. solely for ourselves, .to appreciate the motives of a He was afflicted as few men ever were, -viz., with man who labors unselfishly for others. We are so ut-

> How can we comprehend such a man, trained as we are in the precepts and practices of almost thorough pence to the poor now and then; and possibly feel, at standing at Head-quarters!

Thus is our very religion bottomed on selfishness We think we are Christians, when we are only political religionists, scrambling for comfortable situations, and praying that a pleasant nook may be reserved for us when we are sent to the other land. But who stops to lift the burden from the should-

ers of his tired brother, to take up the wounded by the wayside of life, to deliver him who has fellen among thieves, and to say to the tyrant whose foot is on his brother's neck, 'Let up!' Not we !- and of

Christ, who bade us be loving, and generous, and go free, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy just; and to sacrifice everything for the sake of the darkness be as the moonday; thy righteousness shall right. And I know, too, that through the week we go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy believe in somebody else, who tells us to keep what rear-ward. And, looking all the consequences in the we've got, and get what we can; and leave self-sac- face, he gathered a few friends around him, and derifice to fanatics and Sunday professions. And even those professions must be so softly uttered, that the ly down into the shadow of slavery, and struck as he echo won't get out to disturb our commercial interests.

Talk about the 'hardened and bigoted' Jews ston-

ing their prophets, and killing those who stood for the truth! Do you suppose the world has got done mur- hand, to free slaves? I do not ask if it was legal, dering the honest and self-sacrificing? Why do n't your ministers here speak truthfully what they feel, the logic of Bunker hill was sound, then John Brown and all they feel? Because you'll kill them, if they do. At least, you 'll try to; and if you do n't succeed. it won't be for lack of intention. You call men to instruct you morally, and then tell them just what to say, and how much! You'll make progress at that

Now let us look for a moment at one of the world's fools,'-remembering that God takes just such instruments with which to confound the wise. The early life of John Brown was such as to make him self-reliant, thoughtful, hardy, and brave. It led him away from so-called ' good society'; but so much the better for him; it left him uncorrupted, and gave him a chance of becoming a man. It taught him to think be safe to use!

He was a bashful man; suffering more from diffidence, he tells us, than from all other fear. Fortunate again here. Our bashful boys are always our with them on the high sees, shall be treated as a pi best thinkers, most sympathetic, and purest-hearted. The man who subdued kings on this continent was so

Brown was trained in the use of arms. It is a singular fact, that so far in the world's history, the best men have handled swords. If you doubt this, think of Washington and St. Peter!

In his later youth he studied theology, with a view rupted by a fortunate attack of inflammation in the eyes. Here he was lucky again. For, had he fallen tians-the chivalry of the nineteenth century! among the priests, the chances are, that he would treadmill, 'that he might eat a piece of bread.' But this intention of his led him to study the Scrip-

tures; which, as he escaped the trammels of sectarianism, was one of the best things that could have and a lofty sense of right; and, as he did not take on against the hideous religion we offer her ! the shackles of the Church, it left him with some Then, if Virginia has no right to hold slaves, exfreedom to act out his convictions. And it left the cept the right which heartless and soulless Power almands, 'Go thou and do likewise,' and, 'Remember to do so, if he thought he could do it successfully. heart, he sought to obey them.

We next find him on a farm in New York, where to settle for himself. Brown felt he could succeed,he continues his obscure, though most manly and in- and went-and failed-and then succeeded beyond dependent occupation, until the commencement of his farthest hope. the troubles in Kansas. When he saw the strong He had a higher mission than he knew of. He arm and stout heart needed in that territory, he went went there to aid the slave, but God sent him to die there, and supported the Right by word and blow. for him. He went there to show what love and gen-He was there for deeds; and right bravely and nobly erosity could do; and, possibly, what heroism was did he do them. When summoned to a council of upon the battle-field. war, his Spartan reply was, 'Tell the General when he wants to fight, to send for me!"

With the loathing of a true soul, he hated cowards, and liars, and hypocrites. The profane swearer was shown what manhood there was yet among us, and not allowed in his company; and it came to be an what it could do under the most trying circumevidence of high moral rank to be found the compan- stances. We wanted to know what unselfishness ion of Old John Brown.

his manly hand was ever feeling for the bolt that believed but followed the precepts of their Master. barred them in, that he might open their prison doors and bid them go out free.

giant wrong of this land, and release those who are convict of murder and treason every one who dares as he was, when he stood here among us, contemplat- the ministers and churches of the land condemn the ing the wrongs of the slave, and devoting his life to man who adds to the humanity of the Good Samaritheir removal. Let us glance at the scene which ap- tan, the heroism of the defender of the oppressed. peared before him, and think of it as he undoubtedly Look at that single man in the grasp of a great looked upon it. Here was one of the first nations in State-wounded nigh to death-helpless-his friends the world, that started as the champion of inalienable scattered, or fallen around him-the mangled corpse human rights and human equality, now utterly re- of a son by his side, and another in the death-agony creant to its early principles, and become the open before him. defender and propagandist of the most inhuman tyranny the world ever saw.

as much below the level of the brutes, as their natu- for mercy? Does he deny his purposes? Does he ral humanity and consciousness are above the brutes. He saw them wronged and oppressed in every manner that selfishness, and lust, and revenge can dictate. Among them he saw churches, and ministers, and statesmen, claiming to be Christian; while the statesmen said, that 'religion and humanity have nothing to do with politics; interest alone is the governing of repentance, for the wrongs and blood of outraged principle with nations.' And the priests said, that slavery is a divine institution, ordained of God from the beginning.' So they propped the auction-block according to religion; and wrote texts upon their fetters; and bred human beings for the market by Scripture rules; and drove them in gangs to the riceswamps to the cheering music of devout psalms!

He saw that these 4,000,000 men and women were claimed as the property of three hundred thousand other men and women ; i. e., that the oppressed were thirteen times more numerous than the oppressors. And yet, the will of this handful of tyrants was the power and the law of the land! Every one of them, including the women and children, being equal in political power to seven freemen of the North.

He saw that every officer of government, from the littlest Postmaster of the littlest town, up to the President, was the creature and the tool of this slave-oligarchy. And over all, he saw a Supreme Court, whose members have lived until their locks are whitened by the snows of many winters, but whose frosts, alas! have frozen the humanity in their hearts, so that they can promulgate sentiments which pirates everywhere will approve, and the most ruffian and brutal selfishness rejoice in; a court in which all political fogyism seems to culminate and petrify, which says that every seventh human being among us ' has no rights which we are bound to respect'! While under all, he saw the brutalized and helpless slave,now well clothed and fed, with home, and wife, and children,-now chained in the market-place, and sold to the highest bidder,-now pampered and caressed. then beaten with rods, mangled by bloodhounds, fiendish souls can invent. And he heard the low and again how long the night shall last! And he and child flying through the trackless forests, as they heard the bay of the savage dogs upon their track! And in view of all these wrongs, -this two hundred

years' bondage of an outraged people, -in chains without a crime, -stricken without a provocation, -plun- ing to succor the needy, to relieve the oppressed, to dered and degraded for no other reason than that God take off the chains from him who was wrongfully had colored their skins !- in view of these horrible bound. wrongs, I say, John Brown asked, not politicians or churches, but God, what was his duty in the premises! in the world beat in sympathy for him; and the hatred

liberately prepared for the encounter, and went calmwas able for the freedom of the oppressed.

But, whether wise and expedient or not, was it right for John Brown to go into Virginia, sword in constitutional, politic, but only if it was right? It was right. If the Massachusetts Bill of Rights is common sense, or if the Declaration of Independenc is true, then John Brown was right.

If Lafayette was a hero, John Brown is more a hero If Rogers, Ridley, Latimer, were martyrs, John Brown was more a martyr. They died for religious rights only I ut he for every right that man can ex-

was noble, Brown's was Christ-like for they died for their own rights, but he for the rights of the friendless and oppressed.

No right, had he, to go into Virginia to free slaves What right has Virginia to hold slaves? The same right that you have to meet your neighbor to-night with Nature's logic, that asks what is truth, and how and rob him of his money. The same right that these much we can get can and not with society's logic, gamblers in your dens here have to fleece their silly that is always asking how much of the truth it will victims. The same right that the pirate on the high seas has to the merchant ship he has captured.

Why, Virginia herself says that the man who goe to Africa, and sells or buys her people, and is taken rate. And yet that man holds his cargo of slaves by precisely the same right as does every planter on the bashful, that in rising before Congress to acknowledge | soil of Virginia. He has not committed one single ofthe honor of a vote of thanks, he broke down without fence more than every slaveholder has. Nay, he saying a word. The man who blushes before the flash has not committed so great offence; for just in proof Beauty's eye, is not apt to blanch before the flash portion to the increased intelligence of a man, and his consequent stronger desire for liberty, in just that proportion the crime of his enslavement increases. So the man who steals men on the coast of Congo

is much less a criminal than he who holds more intelligent men in bondage in Virginia. One man, with a cargo of human beings on the high seas, is a pirate, to entering the ministry; but his studies were inter- is he? while 15,000 men on land, holding 300,000 human beings in bondage, are gentlemen and Chris

This is the political, the Republican, nay, the Chrishave gone to work, like them, in some theological tian logic of the men of America to day ! Such, taken as a whole, are the Democracy and the Christianity which we hold up before the world.

Well may the world cry shame upon us! Well may the reformer in Europe pause before he asks for happened to him. It gave him a true idea of duty, a Republic !- And well may Hindostan bar its gates

simple words of Christ-unshorn of their force by false ways claims over the weaker party; then John Brown interpretation-impressed upon an earnest soul, that had a right to go into her territory, and help her vicloved the obligation they imposed. And the com- tims to escape. And, more than this, it was his duty those in bonds as bound with them,' he looked upon I have said before, that I could not approve of an as spoken to himself; and in the simplicity of his armed invasion, but solely on the ground of its impracticability. But that is a question for every man

But the exhibitions demanded of him were of a higher nature than these. The world wanted to see how a Christian hero could die. We needed to be signifies-what integrity meant-what moral honesty

When the strife in that territory ended, and he saw was, in actual life, and when put to the extremest test. that Slavery could not plant its bloody footsteps there, We needed to be told yet again, what Slavery does he came eastward again; but not to forget the cause with a live Christian-to see what the Courts of this of Freedom and the oppressed. The wronged, the country would do with the man who dared to pracplundered, the degraded,-he carried them in his tise the Sermon on the Mount-to hear what the min heart; and in the constant darkness of the present, isters and churches would say of one who not only

All these things we have now seen and heard. We have seen that Slavery demands the blood of every It was the study of his life how best to fight the practical Christian within her borders—that her Courts to act upon the Golden Rule-and that a majority of

See him thus, as he is approached by the representatives of the highest power and authority of the State : He saw 4,000,000 human beings actually degraded and does he quail-nay, even waver? Does he ask retract his principles? When reproached with being a criminal, he calmly

replies that he is not a criminal: that it is they who are criminals. When the canting exhortation to repentance made to him, he tells them it is they who have need

thousands bear witness in heaven against them. Thus, in face of a furious mob, who were yelping for his blood,-hemmed in by swords and bayonets with Bibles; and trafficked in women and children that were eager for his life,-confronted by the first officers and Chief Magistrate of the State,-he de clared his purposes, his convictions of truth and duty and even his opinion of his enemies,-maintained the justice of his acts, and demanded his rights, -- till the military looked on in admiration and envy of his courage, and even the Governor turned away con

founded and in pleased astonishment at a man who

no defeat could humble, no approaching fate intimi-

date, and no authority overawe. Look at him through his trial, and see the same dignity and courage and candor attend him there. Think of that marvellous speech before the Courteloquent with child-like simplicity and candor :-

· Had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy a re-

And they, and you, and I know that these words are true. See him in the solitary trials of the prison,-the

hardest trials of all: and there is no word of regret, of weakness, of complaint, but a Socratic heroism and fortitude, which make him the peer of any martyr whose death has ever hallowed a noble cause.

In the last, fearful hour, he seems to have been the calmest actor in that tragic scene. Taking a kind farewell of his friends, and thanking his jailor for his burned at the stake,-tortured by every process that kindness, he calmly mounts the scaffold, and, while the instruments and appendages of legal murder are prayer from a thousand huts, asking Heaven again being adjusted to him, merely requests that there be no unnecessary delay; then quietly waits some ter heard, too, the despairing wail of the helpless mother horrible minutes for the awkward cavalry to take up their position, when the fall of the trap leaves suspended by the neck the best manhood in Virginia. Say what you will of political expediency, of laws

and Constitutions; John Brown was hung for attempt-

have come to him full of the early fire—uncorrupted tator! dissolver of the Union!

And God said to him, 'If thou undo the heavy of millions of souls against slavery was intensified:—
no Government official had 'extended' it—and, I know that, on Sunday, in church, we believe in burden, and break every yoke, and let the oppressed the hour-hand of Progress went forward on the clock

of Time; and Slavery took a day's march towards the

field of its red death. · There is a chasm in the coming years,

Agape for strife's Niagara of blood—
Or to be bridged by brave hearts linked in love. Not in vain has John Brown fallen in the cause of Not in vain into death broke out another rivet in every shackle that binds God's image in the dust. Every slave may have a higher hope, and every lover of human rights thank God that another man tyr's blood is thrown into the scale where Oppression

is being weighed by the hand of Eternal Justice What the the Martyrs and Prophets have perished.

The Angel of Life rolls the stone from their gravs;
Immortal's the love and the freedom they cherished Their faith's triumph-cry stirs the spirits of slave They are gone—but a glory is left in our life. Like the day-god's last kiss on the darkness of even-

Gone down on the desolate seas of their strife, To climb as star-beacons up Liberty's heaven. Slaves cry unto God! but be our God revealed In our lives, in our works, in our warfare for man;
And bearing for borne upon—Victory's shield,
Let us fight battle-harnessed, and fall in the van. Tread calmly on, in the mad world's despite, Nurse the faith in thy heart, keep the lamp of God

bright,
And, my life for thine! it shall end in the Right.

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