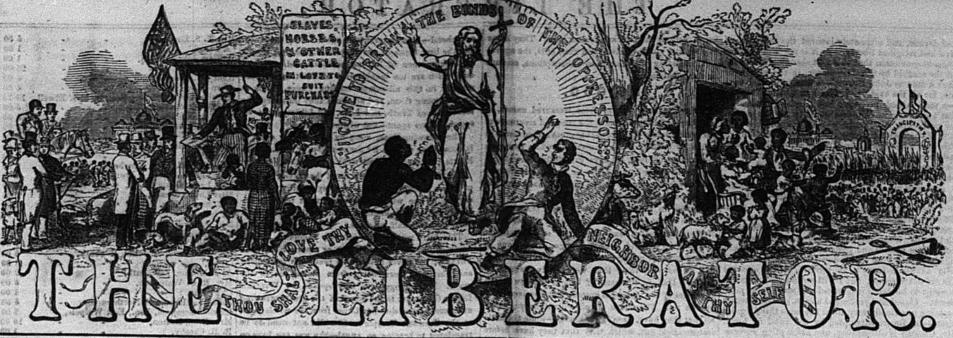
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be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. [Advertisements making less than one square inarted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. F The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soreties are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanen Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Lebts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-METS QUINCY, SANUEL PRILBRICK, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men unrighteous yoke. On this subject, oun fathers, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM 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.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers. WHOLE NUMBER, 1520.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. erwise formidable than as a knot of burglars and other one. Battlements would be erected on every incendiaries; who is smettimes ereate a panic through border, and the fairest heritage which God ever gave a town or county by a few midelight outrages that to man would be laid waste. The bread of the for a while clude detection. That there are not West, and the raw material of the South, and the laws for such delirious men argues, as yet, a moral manufacture and commerce of the North, would de-PRESIDENT LORD'S LETTER.

rait. We reprint the larger portion of it :- Boston DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Dec. 1, 1859.

Strictly, this class should be largely subdivided, a lost Jerusalem. for it is composed of all varieties, from learned and professional men to operatives in the mills and day laborers in the fields. In no part of the world are the Lord. Its existence depends not on forms of and theology. They differ, dispute, divide, separate can live, as things are, only as it lived, more or less, and quarrel. But as yet, they have a common vinculum that holds them, viz.: the constitution and the laws. To these, all have a principled and not according to mere human judgments, but by strong attachment, as the old Jews had to the ark God's providential ordering of Shem, Ham, and of the testimony. With all their differences in Japhet, agreeable to physical laws and the plan of matters of Church or State, and occasional heats moral government, in reference to the ends of the of political or religious controversy, they meet with present probationary state. Wherever there is a one accord on the Fourth of July, and celebrate place and work for slaves, there they will be found. fraternally the nation's freedom. They would lay All things are fitted to all other things, and general aside all the jealousies of faction and competitions laws will have their course. Our only wisdom is to charta. That this bend has been somewhat weak-subserviency to their mixed righteous and benevo-ened by unprincipled demagogues who have exten-lent design. sively subsidized and prostituted the press, and mis-appropriated the influence of place, is out of ques-tion. The work of demoralization has been going on to the great alarm of considerate, conscientious and patriotic men. But it has gone on unperceived in general. The people in mass are unconscious of

any want of zeal for their chartered institutious. They were never more inflated than at present the Eighth of January celebration at Tammany with the dream of progress; never more exultant Hall, is highly commended by The Pennsylvanian, over their image of the nation's destiny. Their false guides have never presumed to avow, in terms, what may have been the aim of some of them, or what has been their unexpenses deligations. Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860. what has been their unconscious drift-the revolutionizing of their country. Any show of this would now destroy them. As yet, our general soundness

is out of question. of ideas on the subject in hand. Babel was hardly if not universal sentiment, at this conjuncture, i worse confounded. Slavery is our great theme. Its incidents farnish one topic for the press, the pulpit, the lamily, State or Caurch, as constituted and appointed by God, to serve the end of probationary state. Slavery is one of the constituted and appointed the lyceum, the table, and the street. But its true nature, design, uses and abuses, its political and excluded and described, both in the Old and New Testament. It is widely adapted to the ruder portions of mankind, and, in some conditions of the social state, necessary is its best conditions, or to its preservation during the appointed time. The necessity grows out of the imbecility and untralled ender dasses. Some hold it to be a judicial necessity entailed upon a particularly disorderly race, as a sign of the divine displayed for the press, the pulpit, the like direct of American republican calamities. Dysing of a most painful and incurable disorder, in the mistory, and its bearing of all his sufferings with the Bible on his upon all the related interests of the country and the world, and especially its more vital concern with the moral government of God—all these become mere occasions of increasing bewilderment. Our principles are unsettled, reasoning is without a guide, the sentiments are disordered, discourse is warm, but fickle and unmeaning, a moral and practical uncertainty reigns, in which men see double, and are seared by shadows and chimeras. The generality yet mean well; but their faculties are clouded a hope of blessed immortality as Andrew Jackson?

The necessity entails of the divine displayed the constraints of the social state, necessary is its best conditions, or to its preservation during the spointed time. The necessity entails of the social state, necessary is its best endition, its history, and its bearing of a most painful and ered the direct of American deemed the late of the divine of the bridge of the suring of a most painful and election of the divine displayed to the sections, its bearing of a most painful a Slavery is the terrific spectre of the storm—it scares them from all their natural proprieties, and still more from a Divine guidance and reliance, and they resort to all manner of spiritualistic subtleties and conjurations, seeking deliverance where they only plunge into greater confusions, and more formidable dangers. * * *

> and reactions. The sea chbs and flows during its or any of the English began their weak of emanciappointed time. Neither the North nor the South pation, Paine and Robespierre united in the Jasobin are yet ready for dissolution. They could not effect Club at Paris, proclaimed revolutionary freedom it now. There is too much at stake for both, for for negro slaves, together with the everthere of all, to admit of any violent disruption, and nothing Christianity, with an age of what they called reabut violence could part us. There is too much in jeopardy, not only of principle, which we are losing strumpet, in Bloomer clothes, as the Goddess of sight of, but of propriety, which we hold in more Reason, to be worshipped—abolished Sandays, weekaccount, and of safety and happiness, which are days and months-by sacrilegious and sanguages above all price. We start back when we look into the chasm of disunion. The boldest quail before its unimaginable terrors. Harper's Ferry is a providential omen enough to stare all but the hopelessly insane. Those bewildered men who have played to some and the subre abroad, their destructive abominations, were arrested by President Washington, with insane. Those bewildered men who have played consciously or pneoneciously into the hand of fanatics, and driven such men at Brown to the gallows and Gerrit Smith to the astlum, will retreat, with as much grace as possible, from their false positions. They will, indeed, shoot back their harmless arrows as they fly, and persuade whom they can, that not they but their adversaries have been at fault for the murderous foray. But their zall will slacken, and many will go back to find the only effectual remedy for social evils in the old Gospel, rather than in the new specifics. The people yet are too wise and virtuous, or, at least, too calculating, to encounter the crisis of revolution. The present flurry, like that of Southamption, will soon be over. Perhaps a few more Presidential campaigns will pass without violent disturbance. But the popular idol is not broken. The groves are not cut down. The high places yet smoke with unfullowed incense. New temptations will consequently arise, and the demolished forces of society will yield to more seductive influences of overwhelming outsets. Every successive fever, of course, weakens more the constitutions.
>
> Those bewildered men who have played thems, were arrested by President Washington, with his Secretaries, Jefferson and Hamilton, snatching the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable cours of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of the most memorable and admisable output of the United States by a state-stroke of executive engage—one of t sive fever, of course, weakens more the constitution, and the fatal paroxysm comes at last. The same law is upon nations as individuals—ashes to ashes, forment hatred between themselves and their Southdust to dust.' Wise and good men may defer the catastrophe, but cannot avert it, and they will ination is by no means so desperate or dangerous as have their reward. But woe to the empiries who cling, and stimulate, and sweat the patient, through the large of the British Union; australiant the Germann and the state of the s all his stages, till the silver cord is loosed, and the ans, Italians, Hungarians and Crotians in the Ger-golden bowl is broken! Would to God that we man Union; Poles and Russians in their union; and might have the balm of Gilead, and the physician who is there. But he comes not to reluctant homes. He administers not till unhallowed specifics are renounced. There is no fellowship between Christ and Balial, whose children crucify their Redeemer, and make Barabbas—the robber—the murderer—
>
> Republican loyalty, founded on consent and consen and make Barabbas—the robber—the murderer—their hero, their Saviour, and their God.

soundness of the people. The public voice measur-ably controls them. The time may come when lawless, slaveling blacks, if it were possible for them they will require forcible restraint. I sometimes to survive the havoc, would be scattered everywhere they will require forcible festraint. I sometimes almost fear it. But I should fear that then all laws would lose their power, and we should begin the borrors of a civil war, which certainly many politicians hitherto have not seemed anxious to prevent. These caterers to the unholy sympathies and antipathies of men, do what they can to precipitate that result. And they have a wide field in our third and largest class.

3. This third class is the great body of the people. mirth and the songs of Zion in the remembrance of God save us from such a day !

there greater diversities of sect and parties, of tem-perament and tastes, of fashions, pursuits and in-cal manœuvres, or legislative enactments, or judicial erests, than at the North. All are shrewd, intel- decisions, except as these may temporarily change ligent, capable and carnest. They study books, its name, aspects or conditions, or vary its locations, read the newspapers, talk politics, and discuss morals. The world must live on to its appointed period. It of rival interests, and fight together for their magna study them, and live under them, and by them, in

FOAMING OUT HIS OWN SHAME.

LETTER FROM HON, CHAS. J. INGERSOLL.

The following letter, written by the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, in answer to an invitation to attend

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,-The triumph which you invite me to celebrate was neither the first nor the last of the heroic statesman whose memory, with you, I car-But, among all the varieties of this large class, the King of Terrors,—the most signal of all his what has struck me with greatest concern, in refer-ence to the future, is the almost universal confusion minibly suggestive of what ought to be common, worse contounded. Shavery is our great than the press, the pulpit, dered dangers of that disunion which he deemed dered dangers of that disunion which he deemed

gradual, judicious and conservative emancipation. But Abolitionists are not emancipationists, but land pirates—robbers of other member property—like sea pirates, enemies of mankind, upon whom summary punishment ought to be relentlessly indicted. The first Abolitionist in this country was that reprobate English infidel drunkard, Tom Paine But our time is not yet. I look for estoppals French monster, Robespierre. Before Willerforce

influences of overwhelming outsets. Every success Fortunately, this odious alienation has not yet might have the balm of Gilead, and the physician hardly greater than that of the Gascons and Alsa-

tent, is so much stronger than mechanical allegi-But whenever dissolution comes, it will be general, not between the South and North only, but the confederation. For it is not sufferable that in such an issue all classes will be equally recreant to first principles, or to the old covenants which have bound us so long together. The lawless and malignant passions which should provoke the fatal controversy, would meet resistance. Radical frensy, on the one hand, would stir up conservative indignation on the would meet resistance. Radical fronsy, on the one hand, would stir up conservative indignation on the other. Their exasperated forces would, for various reasons, have recruits from the right or left of the before confused and unresolved masses. Every State and town, and district and family would quarrel on its own account, and every one of these with every

ern spectacles, caricatures of Roman panem et cirupon our national character by the dishonest *free
censes for the entertainment of chambermaids, idlers lances * of Printing-House Square.

and other rabble. But hundreds of miles from the In the columns of the journal to which we have

the States, departing from the pledges of their fore-fathers, and constituting themselves openly in another, if they think so, better Confederacy, with-

out the contamination of slavery. The New England States, with New York colother British North American provices, might form another Union—a North-Eastern Union—separated from us, who can endure our present condition. The North-Eastern Union would have the benefit of all the English abborrence of slavery, with fifty thousand fugitive slaves to exemplify their humanity, and we should be left in the South-Western Union, as always hereetofore, with politics, interests, believed to be all the whites, nor the whites with the blacks. The half-caste is to be found almost solely in those States where slavery has degraded, believed to be a support of the colored people to be free. In the Northern States, the black population indicate no desire to intermingle by marriage with the whites, nor the whites with the blacks. The half-caste is to be found almost solely in those States where slavery has degraded, believed to be found almost solely in those States where slavery has degraded, believed to be found almost solely in those States where slavery has degraded, believed to be free. habits and progress such as Washington, Jefferson, debased, and demoralized the white population. Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Taylor and Polk, The Trones hopes that these degraded, demoralized last, impressed on us, and, as we think, much to slave-breeding States will 'be protected against' the our prosperous development; all the Northern Presefforts of the Abolitionists, who are charged with

as framed originally, I shall deplore any such fac-tion as this last of all, its North-Eastern faction, the other hand, the slave-owners have sought repeatand, being of New England lineage, part with regret from the New England States. If they can no longer endure the slave communion, I hope we shall part in peace, as a venerable founder, but inveterate strife between us, because we be brethren; there is room enough for all of you of the North-Eastern We of the South-Western Union can abide con-

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant.

C. J. INGERSOLL

SELECTIONS

From the Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.) Chronicle. JOHN BROWN AND JOHN BULL.

If there is an iniquity to patiate or a wrong to justify, a wicked monopoly to be bolstered up or a good principle to be undermined, if a reconciliation can be spoiled or a quarrel renewed, if a good intent can be defeated or a bad one helped to action, the most facile, apt, and willing instruments are the unprincipled and reckless pens which contribute 'ediprical and reckless pens which torial matter' to the columns of the Times news paper. They will write on any side of every question without any regard to political consistency; they supported the Corn Laws till the cause was s; they abused Lord Palmerston till the Editor was invited to Cambridge House; they had written for and against reform with equal earnestness; they have argued that capital punishment was necessary and unnecessary; they have advocated and opposed the sale of commissions in the army; they have ministered to every panic and fostered every national hostility till the plunder which was the

Brown temporary hubbub passes away, as it soon about the abolition of slavery by moral suasion that will, the chief result of Brown's treason will be the election next year of a Unionist for President, strongly pronounced against Abolition, beyond all doubt, by a large majority. No future event can With the stern resolution of the best of the Puritans, by a large majority. No future event can with the stern resolution of the best of the Puritans, by a large majority and the Church of the Church of the Puritans, by a large majority and the chief result of Brown's treason will be the abolition of slavery by moral suasion that from year to year, that the movement is made by his friends and his congregation, and that we are asked to aid in it. The object of that movement is made by this friends and his congregation, and that we are asked to aid in it. The object of that movement is made by this friends and his congregation, and that we are asked to aid in it. The object of that movement is made by this friends and his congregation, and that we are asked to aid in it. The object of that movement is made by this friends and his congregation, and that we are asked to aid in it. will, the chief result of Brown's treason will be the John Brown at last resorted to force. He had noelection next year of a Unionist for President, thing to gain by the abolition, but he believed that
strongly pronounced against Abolition, beyond all it was his mission to bring about its destruction,
doubt, by a large majority. No future event can With the stern resolution of the best of the Puritans,
be more certain. be more certain.

For Brown has been the only genuine, heroic Abolitionist that has appeared. Their railing at
slavery from a distance is like dogs baying at the
moon. Sincere, carnest and determined Abolitionists would, like Brown, march upon the negro
ounters, storm them and cover martyrylam have quarters, storin them and covet martyrdom, how-ever inevitable. Preaching, praying and lecturing foreign lands, will, on reading the columns of the at a distance where there is no slavery, howling mis-leading journal, believe that John Bull regrets homilies over that martyr's carcase after he was having emancipated his own slaves, and is now achanged, all such coars; sentimentality, either prefitually really to become the partizan of the southern atory or posthumous, is sheer nonsense of abolition. planters against the 'free-soilers' of the northern Lecturing A'olition at twenty-five cents a ticket, states! It is a pity that an action cannot lie for or preaching it on a salary of so much a year, may defamation of character; but the national debt it-feed and perhaps celebrate the play-actors of mod-self would be required to pay the damages inflicted.

and other rabble. But hundreds of miles from the scene of action, it is but sterile poltroonery, although misdemeanors indictable by common law. and to belie the Abolitionists, who are accused of Every honest, efficacious Abolitionist must imitate that Beelzebub of their demoniac saints, John Brown, by which alone can they either free slaves, Never was uttered a more vile and disreputable piece whether willing or not, or sow in prison or on gib- of slander. The Abolitionists have perpetually de-bets the seeds of an effectual martyrology. A few clared that free labor would be found cheaper than bets the seeds of an effectual martyrology. A few clared that free labor would be found cheaper than clergymen hanged in their canonicals, with strong-minded women in short petticoats, would be a spectacle not indeed to be desired, but which might, at their southern countrymen of the dangers in which they placed themselves by continuing the 'domestic least, vouch the sincerity of those who only boul at it when there is danger, and most of them because they reckon on the gullibility of their auditors, like Anti-Masons, Know-Nothings, or some other hypocritical false pretence of partisan consoler from the dangers in which they placed themselves by continuing the 'domestic institution' of slavery. The costliness of slave abor has been proven by the impoverishment of the dangers in which they placed themselves by continuing the 'domestic institution' of slavery. The costliness of slave at it when there is danger, and most of them because they recken on the gullibility of their auditors, like Anti-Masons, Know-Nothings, or some has been adopted in some of them as the only means other hypocritical false pretence of partisan consideration of the dangers in which they placed themselves by continuing the 'domestic institution' of slavery. The costliness of slave labor has been proven by the impoverishment of the districts where it prevails, and slave-breeding the dangers in which they placed themselves by continuing the 'domestic institution' of slavery. other hypocritical false pretence of partisan con-trivance. Without some heroic risk of life like Bfown's, all the rest is leather and prunella. To bring out Victor Hugo's French or old Harriet Mar-tineau's English impertinence, there must be some-thing man at the hierd man bring or some at the properties of the properties of the properties of the Abditionists are not only means of saving the landed proprietors from bankruptcy and ruin. The national exchequer is drained by the necessity for large armaments to protect the white population in the south, and the cost of this pro-tection is paid by the tax-payers of the north. A thing more striking than hired preachers keeping large majority of the Abelitionists are not only op-their precious persons hundreds of miles from any posed to any violence to accomplish the emancipation scene of action, railing, as nothing is easier or more of the negro, but are in the fullest sense peace-atuseless, like that at Turkish polygamy or Chinese all-price men, belonging to the non-resistant school. afanticide.

If the Abolitionists will not attest their sincerity solution of the question, and taught those who joined hy martyrdom, the only other remedy for their sul-ferings is disunion. And as root-and-branch, Free and his companions armed, at last, to resist expected Soil, Kansas Aid Societies, territorial devices, and attack. But if this had not been so, if Brown had all other contrivances by acts of Assembly, Gover- been as warlike, bloody, and quarrelsome as the nors, Judges, mobs and what not, to nullify the Editor of the T'mes himself, it would prove nothing Constitution, are palpable violations of it, the true against the class of Abolitionists slandered by the and permanent relief for Abolitionists of all shades, libeller of Printing-House Square. When a disominations and degrees, will be separation of cussion recently arose on the subject of the condition

statements upon the other. What are facts in this case about the 'half-caste onized by them, confederated with the Canadas and republic, which, so says the Times, the Abolitionother British North American provices, might form ists have sought to establish? There is not the reslaveholding Chief Magistrates, have, from first to brutalized, and impoverished slave-owning and idents, the two Adamses and Mr. Van Buren, con-treason to the Confederation. Protected against curring in their system of government.

With filial reverence for the Federal Constitution and commercial regeneration? No other efforts have the other hand, the slave-owners have sought repeatedly, in defiance of constitutional law, to revive insidiously the traffic in African kidnapping, and have endeavored to commit the United States to daring art in peace, as a venerable founder, but inveterate aveholder, Abraham, said to Lot, Let there be no obtain fresh breeding-grounds for slaves, or new channels through which, in defiance of their own law, and in flagrant violation of their solemn treaty with Great Britain, they thought they could open up a new channel for the importation of kidnapp Africans. These violent southerners, whom the Times has for its clients for awhile, are those who bring the young Republic into disrepate; they are the low ruffians who destroy the dignity of the Senate, and who reply to the arguments of the Northerners with murderous bludgeons, instead of arguments. How long will the people of Great Britain allow it to be supposed that the English advocate of American slave-owning bullies expresses the opinion of the nation at large? Are we, who have ficed millions of treasure to wipe from our escutcheon If there is an iniquity to palliate or a wrong to the blot of slavery, to stand before the nations pol

> AMERICAN SLAVERY-DR, CHEEVER'S PO-SITION-JOHN BROWN'S EXECUTION. Public Meeting in Edinburgh - Speech of the Rev.

Dr. Candlish, of the Free Church of Scotland. A large and influential meeting was recently held

in the Queen Street Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Rev. Dr. Cheever of New York. On motion of Sir John Mel-

the Puritans to clear themselves of all encumbranees, and so to maintain its position as a church, in whose pulpit Dr. Cheever thunders his anathemas against all sin, and the sin of slavery among others. (Cheers.) I do trust that, now that this cause has been fairly brought under our notice, in this public way, we shall give to it our most cordial sympathies, and shall, with one heart and one hand, combine to support Dr. Cheever in his influential position. (Cheers.)

Among other questions, this has sometimes been isked, Is it not strange that in such a city as New York, and in such a country as America, and especially in the North, where, although public sentiment is to a large extent, I fear I may say debauched, by the political entanglements in which the North is involved with the South—where, notwithstanding this, there is notoriously a very large and influential anti-slavery party, how comes it, some say, that Dr. Cheever is not sustained by the friends of the anti-slavery cause in the States of America them elves? and how comes it that when, as is alleged, there are a good many ministers—not a very large proportion,—for even those most favorable to the lergy of America admit that it is a very small proportion, —but while there is a considerable body of ministers, in the Northern States of America, who are avowedly anti-slavery, and who make no hesitation about declaring their sentiments-how comes it that Dr. Cheever, in particular, should suffer more than they do? I confess I had some difficulty on this very point myself, when the matter was first brought under my notice; but on getting information up it from the American newspapers-not from those favorable to Dr. Cheever, but chiefly from one newspaper rather hostile to him, and more especially from reading Dr. Cheever's own book, God Against Slavery, I got the enigma or riddle thoroughly solved, for I found that the peculiar offence of Dr. Cheever consists, not in holding abstractly anti-slavery views, or in propounding them, but his peculiar offence is that he launches forth, with an eloquence worthy of the old masters of oratory in Greece—with an eloquence, I would almost say, rivalling the denunciations of the prophets, in so far as uninspired eloquence can rival that of in-spiration,—he sets himself not merely to the general advocacy of emancipation, but he sets himself tooth and nail against the measures of the American Legislature sanctioning, promoting, and extending slavery—he sets himself practically to work against the Kansas atrocity, against the Fugitive Slave Law the Kansas atrocity, against the Fugitive Slave Law—he sets himself against every form by which the Legislature of America has been abetting and encouraging the evil; and he does so in the way just of strong and pointed appeal to the consciences of all American citizens, calling upon them to exercise their political franchise, as in the sight of God, and against this abominable sin. (Loud cheers.) This is his special offence; and here, I believe, he stands almost alone among the ministers of America. I almost alone among the ministers of America. I believe he might have gone on denouncing slavery in the abstract as long as he chose, and in pronouncing anathemas against it, and preaching up emancipation in the abstract; but here he co men's bosoms, to men's business, and to men's purses,—he comes home to them as citizens, and he alls upon them to consider that they are responsible for the enormous sin which the Legislature of the States is committing, in not merely tolerating slavery where it exists, but in building for it bulwarks to preserve and perpetuate the institution, and in opening up new fields, through bloodshed and violence, for the entering in, and triumph of it in the free soil of the States of America. (Loud cheers.) This is the head and front of Dr. Cheever's offending, and we will at once see that this places him in a somewhat peculiar position.

Dr. Candlish then referred to three classes of antidavery men in America; first, those who bear a nilk-and-water testimony; second, those who, opposed as they may be to slavery, cannot be expected to enter very cordially into a measure bearing even in the slightest degree on ecclesiastical organization, or upon the maintenance of a minister belonging to slavery out and out, and more or less disti Christian grounds, take up the position that they pught to enlighten the public mind on the subject, but ought not to interfere either by force—as John Brown had been doing—or by anything approach-ing political agitation, which, unquestionably, was the offence of Dr. Cheever; and said that none of these classes could be expected to sympathize much with Dr. Cheever in his present position, or in the effort now making to secure his position in the Church of the Paritans. Now, there can be no question (continued Dr. Candlish) that Dr. Cheever stands out, I don't say as the martyr John Brown, but as a confessor of this great principle— and I hold it to be a great principle—that the oppo-nents of slavery in America are bound to make their apposition to it tell on the hustings—(cheers)—that they are bound to make their opposition to slavery tell through the ballot-box; that they are bound to testify to their fellow-citizens everywhere that those who hold the reins of power, and those who, in the last resort, rule their country, are responsible for the measures that are drawing down upon America, if America pause not, the righteous indignation of Him who will have all men to be free. (Loud

by poposed the sale of commissions in the army; they have ministered to every panic and fostered every sational hostility till the plunder which was the fruit of such false terrors has been shared among the panic-mongers. The Times hounded on our soldiers to India to merciles and unparalleled tengeance, and advocated the murder of helpless women and children in cities whose walls were to be razed to the ground; it has done its best to hush up the practice of torture by the employes of the East India Company, and when the wickedness could no longer be concealed, it enclavored to justify the harbarity of which Europeans had been guilty. It justified the top justified the populations with the remains a substantial to the proper of the property of the prop Having made this explanation as to Dr. Cheever's

President Lord, of Dartmouth College, has written elaborate letter in reply to one from Mr. Conrad. an elaborate letter in appli-respecting the general of Virginia-n former pupil-respecting the general sentiment in the Northern States as to John Brown's sentiment in the Northern States as to John Brown's

To J. M. CONRAD, Esq.—My Dear Sir :- Your favor of the 221 uit, is at hand. It proposes a diffeelt question, viz.: What is the predominant sentiment among your population with regard to the recent invasion of our soil, and interference with our institutions? Do they value the Union as it is? And, if so, do they not feel that dissolu-

tion most inevitably follow such demonstrations? Tac question, however, is difficult mainly in view of its relating to other questions which you have not asked. The raid at Harper's Ferry, as an isolated transaction, is viewed by all but a few fanaties an orgour people, with mingled feelings of disgust at its folly, and indignation at its wickedness. It were almost doubtful whether it should be treated with a struit-nacket for its madness, or a rope for its method, were it not that the wheel of justice is scotten toroud aside upon plausible pretences of in-scrity. Bat, at best, it is abhorrent to all our commonly received ideas. Such demonstrations startle us the more from their direct or incidental tendency to precipitate general disorganization and On that account, the vast majority of our people would stamp them with reprobation, and you in battle, if that were necessary, to sup-

Press them.

But the mad attempt of Brown and his co-adjutors cannot be wisely viewed apart from its relations. It is complicated with all the questions of slavery which now so much confuse and agitate the country, and which, as I sometimes fear, will not be settled without a servile and civil war. In that new, public sentiment is more divided, and the ditision awakens more concern among thoughtful

According to my judgment, public opinion at the North is mostly represented, in this respect, by these several classes:

1. Those who study the subject of slavery by the

method of faith in the lights of moral govern as reflected from natural and revealed religion. These are worthy persons of grave pursuits in Church or State, who look at things as they are re-realed from Scripture and experience. They regard all men as depraved beings guilty and condemned by the law of God, yet reprieved by the Divine goodness, placed providentially in various states of probation, according to their diversities of charac-ter as individuals, nations of races, and subjected to different degrees of restraint and discipline by gov-craments in the lamity. State or Church, as constidifferent degrees of restraint and discipline by governments in the family, State or Church, as constituted and appointed by God, to serve the end of probationary state. Slavery is one of the constituted forms of government, and its power and duties are accredited and descaibed, both in the Old and New Testament. It is videly adapted to the ruder portions of mankind, and, in some conditions of the social state, necessary to its best conditions, dering of affairs. The discipline may serve eventually to a higher reformation and lifting up than could otherwise have been possible during the pres-

ent derangement of the moral system. and inflict inferiors injuriously, for their selfish ends; and all abuses of a right institution react, providentially, to the easting down of oppressive and unscrupulous role; for God is no respector of persons. He holds the men who, like the patriareas and early Christians, use his ordinances agreeably to their design, but punishes the evil-doers.

And his government over individuals and nations is one, and uniform in this respect in all the ages.

Men of the class here described are sprinkled over the control of the

all New England. Their insensible influence serves to regulate, in some measure, the confused masses, and to counteract the destructive movements of the ane. But they are not comparatively numerous, erality. They are looked upon with distrust, are frequently maligned, and their conciliatory influence opposed. Their reasons are often condemned a examination, criticised without judgment, or misrepresented for bad popular effect. reason they retire, for the r reason they retire, for the most part, to their secret places, and wait to be justified by the providence of

These men are filled with grief and indignation at the late disturbances in Virginia. They regard all such attempts, by whomsoever conceived, or stimulated, or carried on, as unchristian, immoral and impolitic, having no tendency but to exaggerate the very evils, real or imaginary, which they profess to remedy. That abuses of slavery exist at the South they deny not, just as they acknowledge the maniabuses which exist in the social system of New England. But they see nothing to justify the vita-peration and incendiarism which are excited by infidels and fanatics at the North, and are encouraged by mere unprincipled politicians, or hood-winked teachers of morals and religion. Good and evil exist in our institutions as well as yours, and we are both inexcusable if we bite and devour one another because of the bad accidents which belong to our respective different organizations or administrations of the social state. You might as well lay us waste of the social state. You might as well lay us waste with fire and sword for our errors and sins, as we you for yours, and, ar aught I know, in this case, with greater reason, imsmuch as there are probably lewer men at the South who hold slaves injuriously than there are infatuated men at the North who subject themselves and others, so far as their influence extends, to the worse voke of wilful ignorance, intoxicating delusions and malignant passions.

2. The subjects of this intellectual and moral stritude constitute another class at the North. I

servitude constitute another class at the North. I mean the wild men, about whom you do not inquire, and of whom I need not speak particularly. They are known and read of by all men. Their history is the same in all countries and periods—the history of a wanton imagination, unscrupulous ambition, bewildered judgment, immoderate vanity and selfconceit, or hery passions ever driving them onwards

to a fatal plunge.

Yet they are not numerous—probably not as no.

There are merous or powerful as you imagine. There are scarcely five in a village, and lewer in the rural districts. They are mostly congregated in the cities where they can collect a rabble by their fery eloquence, and sometimes more decent people, whose vagrant curiosity, or love of indiscriminate excitement, masters their discretion. They are not oth-

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ume, 'God Against Slavery,' and stated that, after having read it, he found that there was no ground for the supposition that Dr. Cheever entertained ultra or extreme views on the subject of slavery, or advocated the cause in an injudicious spirit, heartily subscribed to every sentence and word in this noble work, as he thought it was fitted to carry conviction, and ultimately to enlist the enthusiass of every friend of the gospel, as well as of every friend of the slave. He further stated, that a con-siderable portion of the volume was taken up with Dr. Cheever's defence of himself against the allegation of political preaching, because he denounced ity, and declared that it would bring dow were guilty, and declared that it would bring down on the land that tolerated it the judgments of heaven and showed, by an appeal to the Old Testamen prophets, and especially Jeremiah, that the same charge could be brought against them as had been brought against him; for Jeremiah, in the most em phatic and indignant terms, denounced this very sin of man-stealing, man-selling, and slaveholding, on its first entrance systematically into the land of Is-rael, and of Judah, as filling up the cup of Judah's iniquity.

11r. Candlish quoted from Dr. Cheever's work, in

illustration of this, and also for the purpose of showing that Dr. Cheever held no extreme views in regard to the sin of slaveholding, in the sense that he would make no allowance for any circumstances that might hinder a man from getting rid of the possession of slaves, but who, at the same time, were not regarded or treated by him as such, bu that his statements in this respect were singularly cautious, candid, and charitable. He also referred to the address sent by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Church of America in 1846, on the subject of slavery; the views of which, in substance, corresponded with those of Dr. Cheever;—said that the reply of the American Presbyterian Church was to the effect, that they would beg them not to trouble them any more about this matter; and, returning to Dr. Cheever's book, said he believed they had in this book a conclusive proof that no such a thing as slavery-nothing approaching to a man-stealing another, and holding him as goods and chattels—existed in the nation of Israel down to the very eve of the Babylonish captivity, when the institution of slavery filled up the measure of Judah's iniquity. For that service they owed Dr. Cheever inestimable thanks. The system that prevailed among the Jews was not a system of buying and selling men; it was a system of a man purchasing a man from him-self, and for a limited time, and nothing more; and there was nothing in the slightest degree analogous in it, either to man-stealing, or to man-selling, or to slaveholding, the sin with which America was chargeable at this moment; and those who were standing up to denounce this great national sin de-served the sympathy of the community of Great

Evidently matters are coming (said Dr. Candish) to a crisis in America. Talk as they may about the risk of the Union being dissolved, most plain it is that the parties of the north and the south, the free and the slave parties of America, must now either and the slave parties of America, must now either come to an understanding, or they will be met by an earthquake or volcano. I do not find that Dr Cheever advocates any very extreme views, even as regards abolition itself. The stress of his book is against the iniquity of those laws and proceedings that tend to defend and extenuate slavery. So far as I recollect, he refers to abolition much in this as I recollect, he refers to about an unitary way—that if there were proclaimed a law that, after fifty years, there should be a jubilee, as there was in the land of Israel, great good would be done. Of course, I understand that Dr. Cheever means this, that he is clear for a law for proclaiming a jubilee at the end of fifty years, when all should go forth free: but he is for instant, immediate abolition, as much as I or any man could be who advocates immediate abolition. (Cheers.) He would instantly abolish anything like a right to sell or buy men, anything like a right to disqualify men from enter-ing into the domestic relations of life,—anything like a restraint upon the education of any man,— anything like interference with his civil rights, or that reduced men to mere goods and chattels. (Cheers.) All that, of course, must be instantly and immediately abolished; but what I understand him to mean is, that if this were done instantly and immediately, there would be time for such a gradual preparation as would make the ultimate establish-ment of equal rights for all Americans a safe and practicable thing. (Hear, hear.) I don't for my own part think, and I don't think Dr. Cheever be-lieves, that anything of that sort is now practicable. I believe it has—as it was in the case of our own West Indian colonies—come to be a question of now or never. (Cheers.) Instant and immediate abolition will be carried, or America is gone. Events are thickening; and I believe that the event that has been announced within these few days, of the execution of John Brown, is the first blow of the axe that is to be laid to the root of the noxious tree of slavery. (Cheers.) I believe that that event—I know it, indeed, for I have evidence of it in the know it, indeed, for I have evidence of it in the American newspapers—in raising men in the north, even those who were apt to be passive and quiescent,—even those who had great doubts about John Brown's proceedings,—is rousing them to a ferment of indignation; and in the very first meeting of Congress, the two parties met,—the party demanding inquiry of the north as to John Brown's expedition. met by the party demanding inquiry of the south as to the proceedings in Kanus. Let them meet, and let them fight it out! (Loud cheers.)

Of that expedition of John Brown, which ended so

fatally, I am not now to speak. Let every one refatally, I am not now to speak. Let every one remember, however, that that expedition is a fruit of the atrocities of Kansas. (Cheers.) There, John Brown was exasperated, if ever man was. There, by the loss of two noble sons, and by other inflictions too much almost for humanity to bear, this to madness; but, no!—all about his proceedings bears the aspect of calm, deliberate, temperate judgment. There is no bloodthirstiness, no desire for violence. There is simply a desire to emancipate some, more or less, of his poor oppressed fellowmen.

(Cheers.) In the expedition he played a high game; and he has lost and paid the forfeit in the loss of his two sons, and that of his own life. I am not here to discuss the question as to the expedition. One may ask of that terrible execution of John Brown—what less could Virginia have done—Virginia, backed as it was by the whole power of the United States?

There is one thing I will state, viz., surely that man was entitled to be tried by the whole of the United. States, and not by one particular province of it; it may have been law, but I speak of justice. But supposing that the State of Virginia could not do otherwise than execute John Brown, I would just say that in the same sense I would be called upon to admit of the days of old that, with the power held by Lauderdale and his crew, they could not do otherwise than execute Argyle, Guthrie, and the men who fought at the Pentlands. (Cheers.) And, then, if I am asked about the expedition, I would be very much inclined to say, that if I am to shrink from answering whether it was treason or not, whether it was defensible or not formen to rise, I must have shrunk in the days of old from the question put, under the pressure perhaps of the boots, whether I condemned the rising of Bothwell Brig as rebellion and treason,—yea or nay. (Cheers.)
I am very much inclined to put the two in the same category—(renewed cheers)—and I would be as loath to condemu John Brown as I would be leath to condemn the rising of Bothwell Brig-(continued cheers)—and, therefore, I hold that just as the blood of those martyrs,—martyrs for Christ's Crown and Coven int in those days of old, kept alive the spirit of liberty, even when the days were getting darker comed to its duties and its joys a far larger num- in this dawning of the twentieth century, we do no A friend,

and darker, and ultimately insured the triumph of civil and religious liberty,—so it is my firm and deliberate conviction that this first shedding of blood on the scaffold by the slave power, in the person of such a man as John Brown,—a man of God, I say, Sir, for all the evidence proves him to have been so.—a man misled perhaps; but if misled, which I don't admit he was, he was misled by his compassion for poor, wretched, degraded men lying under the lash of the master—(cheers)—I say the shedding of this man's blood will rouse the spirit of liberty, and will keep it alive until slavery shall lie prostrate, as Dagon did, a stump before the ark of God, in the idol's temple. (Loud cheers.)

And now my own impression is, that in supporting Dr. Cheever, we are supporting him in doing, in a thoroughly legal way, very much what John Brown attempted to do. If John Brown had succeeded in carrying off some 300,000 or 400,000 slaves to Canada who would not have dead of their aympathy, and the token of their design.

ceeded in carrying off some 300,000 or 400,000 slaves to Canada, who would not have cheered him, and called him patriot and philanthropist?—who would not have been glad to fall down at his feet, and hail him as his country's deliverer? (Loud cheers.)
He did not succeed; but I will not on that account
consent to his being denounced and slain as a murderer. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Dr. Cheever is doing practically very much the same thing legally that John Brown attempted by the hand of force. Dr. Cheever is attempting, and attempting successfully, to rouse the consciences of men practically, in immediate connection with the discharge of their own duties as citizens, in relation to this enormous sin of American slavery. I trust Dr. Cheever's testimony will rally round him a noble band who will throw themselves into the same cause, and with the same cordiality and enthusiasm which he has manifested. If we had at this moment some dozen Dr. Cheevers in the Northern States of America—if we had some dozen ministers like-minded with Dr. Cheever, and working with equal energy in the cause, we might hope for a settlement of this great question without anarchy, division, or bloodshed; but, if without anarchy, division, or bloodshed; but, if there be not such a body of men ready to rally round him, I really fear that the sore must go on, getting more and more exasperating until nothing but the immediate interposition of God, or God leaving the

nation to utter anarchy, and confusion, and blood-shed, will solve the deepening difficulty of this great question of slavery. (Cheers.)

Dr. Candlish concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the meeting concur in a resolution adopted privately, that there was evidence enough to show that Dr. Cheever had borne testimony agains the sin of slavery, which had involved him in great pecuniary difficulties; and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. Jonathan WATSON, who, in complimenting the speech of Dr. CANDLISH, said- A nobler display of British eloquence and of manly Christian sentiment than that to which they had just listened had not been heard since the affair into the humblest peasants cottages in all the days of Dr. Andrew Thomson.' The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Earnest and eloquent speeches were then delivered Rev. WILLIAM REID.

A MINISTER LYNCHED.

The Lafayette Journal gives the following ac count of the lynching of an Indiana preacher in · We have learned from a gentleman residing in

the South part of this county, that Solomon Mc-Kinney, well known in that section as a Campbellite minister, has recently returned from Texas with a furlough, and a rass written on his back. The genfurlough, and a pass written on his back. The gentleman referred to is well known about Newton and Pleasant Hill, in Montgomer's county, and we have heard that an actual inspection of his back in both of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of these places left no doubt in the minds of the minds of the beneficent undertaking which he has observed and aided so long, and calls upon every Itishman in the minds of the beneficent undertaking which he has observed and aided so long, and calls upon every Itishman in the name of his country and his religion. This letter will appear hereafter. of these places left no doubt in the minds of those who saw it, that he had received a most unmerciful flagellation. We learn that Mr. McKinney, with his wife, and

an acquaintance also with his wife, went to Texas some time since on a visit to friends residing there. It is said that the reverend gentleman while in this country entertained serious doubt as to whether black men had any souls at all, and was considered decidedly pro-slavery in his notions.

While in Texas, he was invited to preach a sermo

on the duties of master and slave, which he did. He was soon after waited upon by a company of men, with the request to leave the country at once; and one of the party, by way of enforcing attention to the order, shot at him, without, however, injuring him. He commenced making immediate arrange ments to leave.

That same night, however, a company of men

again called on him at midnight, and under pre-tence of carrying him and his friend beyond the reach of a mob, which was represented as on the way to hang them, got them away some distance from the house, bound their hands, and administered to them wish to understand their own time as a whole, and ten lashes apiece, making about eighty lashes for to co-operate for the best employment of it. with positive orders to leave at once, which they did. Mr. McKinney's friend is said to be a man eighty years of age, and he is probably fifty. These are the facts as currently reported in the neighborhood

A CONSERVATIVE MINISTER DRIVEN VECM NORTH and that there, as here, he may have strength to proclaim those essential doctrines of Christianity which he so well understands, and which alone constitute 'the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.'

and without having materially benefitted his health. Notwithstanding he went thither under the auspices of the Southern Aid Society, and with 'passports' church filled with obdurate hearts, ministers tremfrom Hon. John A. Gilmer, the fact that he had bling in the presence of the pew-trade, merchants breathed the air of freedom was an insuperable objection, and he was not allowed to enter a pulpit. Learning that a Methodist brother was in 'durance vile' across the way, on suspicion of entertaining anti-slavery sentiments, the Rev. B. C. Smith bade adieu to 'mild Southern skies.' and returned to his Northern home. Mr. Smith was regarded here by a portion of his congregation as 'pro-slavery,' and would have been the last man in the world to give offence to the advocates of the peculiar in-stitution, but he has returned the victim of, if not a firm believer in the 'irrepressible conflict.'-North-

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 10, 1860.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY. 1860.

This annual reception of the friends of freedom by the Anti-Slavery families in and around Boston, was never before so strengthening and effectual in the service of the Cause.

At a moment of sharp revolutionary crisis, before the intellect has had opportunity to change the course, or sentiments and principles have had time to bring forth fruit from the hearts they have won while effectually repelling the hearts they could not save,-at such an hour an increase in funds and numbers is a at the precise point of public instruction and influsure criterion of success. We salute our absent as- ence, where ours is expended, for the peaceful, immesociates, - Saints that be in Rome, and elsewhere diate, unconditional abolition of alayery itself, the the world over, - with our congratulations; for this sooner will it be trodden out by the majestic advance evidence of its progress our Cause has just had; this of the world. guarantee of its rapid advance, during the coming If ever our country become a battle-field, and the

and darker, and ultimately insured the triumph of ber of persons than in any former year. They came

of their sympathy, and the token of their desire that slavery should exist no longer. For none of these names are wrung from their reluctant owners,like so many of those that were lately dragged to Fancuil Hall in the name of Union, by a few selfish advocates of the barbarous custom that dissolves every human tie. They have all offered willingly ;--son all that they have, even their living, -some the little emblematical gift, which tells that they have before devoted all, as those who have learned what life is for, and are using it accordingly.

Our thanks are unitedly tendered to all who kindly aided our preparations to convert the Music Hall into a saloon of reception for the occasion, and helped us to decorate it in a manner befitting the object, with the busts and pictures that consecrate our homes, and make the friends of freedom of both races, both hemispheres, and North and South alike, a kindred band.

A file of letters of great interest, from all parts of the world, remain to be answered. They have all been profitable to us, whether by suggestion, approbation, reproof, or sympathetic encouragement, and the respected writers shall receive, in due season, the fuller private e pression of our gratitude. Of these most gradfying letters, three demand a special reference, as illustrative, contradiction of the Times newspaper, of the temper of Great Britain towards our enterprise. One from a leading mind in London, thoroughly conversant with the popular mind through the realm, reads thus: 'The name of John Brown is known and revered throughout England, even in the kitchens and cottages. Our servants read all that has appeared about him with an avidity, and sympathy, and admiration of his character, which I could not describe, while the cheap publications have borne the facts of parts of the kingdom."

The second letter, from one whose rank qualified for observation from the highest social and political by Rev. Dr. Alexander, Rev. Dr. Guthere, and point of view, says: As to the feeling in England, you cannot doubt it is entirely with you."

The third letter is from a friend of leading influence in Ireland, and whose study of twenty years it has been to understand the Anti-Slavery movement in the United States, that he might be qualified for that co-operation with it which every good and great mind throughout the world denies. He warmly approves

Daily News and the Morning Advertiser are the organs of English public sentiment-not the Times. Many friends, whom we especially remember, we

regretted to have been unable especially to invite, for want of their respective addresses; and we learn with disappointment that a package of notes sent to friends in the State of New York, was lost on the way. This we mention, that they may know we did not fail to remember them. The conversations during the evening were of sur

passing interest, covering the whole ground of the Cause in all its history, purposes, collateral bearings and tendencies. The occasion was too nearly a private one to permit us to reproduce them, but our friends who make the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD their organ of communication will not fail

The anxious tone in which we are contied by persons not their own men, but under the dominion of some interest vested in slavery- What do business people, they are fully aware of the vast the parties are well known, and given to us Ly Aaron Insley, a well-known and highly respectable farmer of that neighborhood.'

We shall not enter into a mere partisan canvasthat surface work so exhausting to free-soil-that CAROLINA. The Rev. B. C. Smith, of Prattsburgh, is sojourning temporarily in the 'Old North State, having the double object in view of benefitting his health, and laboring in his calling with such ability ganize Anti-Slavery churches, nor found colored nealth, and laboring in his calling with such ability as is left to him. He went out under the auspices of the Southern Aid Society, after having correspondence with a prominent public functionary of North Carolina. At Washington he was warmly welcomed by Hon. John A. Gilmer, of that State, and formitted with highly corrects to the confidence of the society with highly corrects to the confidence of the society with highly corrects to the confidence of the society of compassion unequal to the highest oursion,—will more and more string up hereafter in the Anti-Slafurnished with kindly passports to the confidence of that gentleman's family and friends. He carries with him the earnest hopes of troops of friends that the mild Southern skies may be beneficial to him, mightier work to do. We have as heretofore to press, beam-deep, this plough that must run straight through the field of the world, in conformity with its real great interests, over the ruins of its fictitious little ones,-our own among the first : and we are We copy the above from the last Advocate.—
Before its publication, the Rev. B. C. Smith had returned from the 'Old North State,' without 'having proclaimed' to its citizens 'those essential doctrines of Christianity which he so well understands,' shameful cost of not taking it. step in this direction costs, in comparison with the

Wherever we find a neighborhood in ignorance, bowing down respectfully to the slave-trade, Republicans standing by slave-hunting, gentlemen and ladies, unaware of their responsibilities, as such, to the great cause of Liberty, we send to them the living voice and the printed page that are sure to be reproduced in Congresses and conventions in due season. We shall take the initiative in the elevation of the public mind, knowing that, otherwise, every word or deed will fall fruitless upon it.

There were noble works of Literature wrought for our Cause before our beloved HARRIET BEECHER STOWE: there was a saint and hero martyred for it before our venerated friend John Brown. But it is ever only a man silently put to death and a book unread, till at least one generation has spent itself in the toil of preparing the public conscience. Next year, the wheels of the American Congress, which have never moved but to bear down the principles of Liberty, and torture the enslaved and their advocates. will be held back longer than eight weeks from their customary erushing. The choice will hereafter be between the formal dissolution of a Union which has long had no existence but for evil, or the inauguration, by constitutional amendment, of true union which only can become practicable when the dis-

solvent is cast out. We now see our heart's desire, touching slavery, i process of fulfilment; and we affectionately remind all who are not

"Unworthy of the Grand Adversity." that the greater the number that apply their strength

apprehend-being guaranteed against it by the worst Mrs. T. S. Drowne, and the best traits of our people's character,) it will 'A friend,' William Johnson, Esq. be because men of leading positions and sufficient

grave. Her culogy was fitly spoken by WILLIAM Mrs. R. C. Waterston, LLOYD GARRISON to the hearts of the great sorrowing audience, gathered for Cause from the whole land, Edwin Thompson, Esq., East Walpule, at the Tremont Temple: She did not need to be translated to become an angel—she was one here on R. R. Crosby,
Mrs. John Forbes, Milton. earth.'

May this annually recurring festival of the heart, J. L. Prince. which, among a thousand other Anti-Slavery labors, Eben. Turk, Bosto

We entreat our friends to be so kind as to in form us of any mistakes or omissions in the following list, that we may make every exertion to rectify it : SUBSCRIPTION LIST

Of the twenty-sixth National Anti-Slavery Anniversary

held at Boston, January 25th, 1860. Mrs. Follen, 200 00 Mrs. Chapman, 'A friend,' Mrs. G. R. Russell, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. James M. Robbins, Mrs. Helen E. Garrison, Mrs. Convers Francis, Mrs. Samuel May, Jr., Mrs. Von Arnim, Miss Chapman, Miss Henrietta Sargent, 25 00 15 00 Miss Anne Warren Weston, Mrs. Eddy. 3 00 40 00 Mrs. Smith. Mrs. E. G. Loring, Miss Griffith and friends, Mrs. Atkinson, 50 00 20 00 Andrew Robeson, Esq., New Bedford, Samuel May, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Bartol, 5 00 Rev. Samuel May, 10 00

Miss Abby W. May, F. W. G. May, Esq., Mrs. Martha R. May, Mrs. Mary G. White, A young friend in Ireland, (by Rev. S. May,) John J. May, Esq., Dorchester, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, A lady, of Blackstone, Misses Lucy and Sarah Chase, Henry G. Denny, Esq., Mrs. B. S. Denny, Miss H. L. Brown, E. S. Wells, Misses McFarland, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Symington Brown. T. W. Ripley, William H. Humphrey, Esq. Mrs. and Miss Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Albee, . C. Lindsley, Esq., Dorchester, William Pope, Esq. Miss Sylvester, A. H. Sumper Rev. Nathaniel Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Sewall, A. K. F. John Wright, William Proctor, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, A friend of immediate emancipation, Mr. Joseph Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bicknell, 'A friend,'
John R. Manley, Esq.
Nathan Winslow, Esq., Portland,
Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, Roxbury, Luther Melendy, Amheist, N. H.

Josiah Henshaw, for friends in W. Brookfield,
A. Parmenter, Newport, R. I.
Samuel L. Hill, Florence,
Alexander Foster, Boston,
Mrs. Alexander Foster, " Moses Wright, Georgetown, Mr. and Mrs. David Joy, Nathaniel Barney, Esq. Mrs. Asa French, Braintree, Mrs. M. L. Briggs,
Oliver Johnson, Esq., N. Y.
Abraham Brooke, Esq., Ohio, A. G. Nye, Esq., Weymouth, Mrs. Nathan Brooks, Concord, Mrs. and Miss Thoreau, Hon, John G. Palfrey, H. R. Helper, Esq., North Carolina, Edmund Quiney, Esq. Mrs. Daniel P. Parker, Rev. R. C. Waterston, Mrs. Waterston,
Mrs. Henry Bradish, Upton,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis McLauthlin,
Mr. William Whiting. Mr. and Mrs. William Whiting,

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Richards, Misses Charlotte and Elizabeth Bradford C. M. Newbold, Esq., N. Y. Rev. J. V. Himes,
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Draper,
Mr. and Mrs. William I. Bowditch,
Mr. and Mrs. Warren A. Dutcher, Richard Clap, Esq., Dorchester, Charles Hadwin, Esq. Miss Elizabeth Hoar, Concord, Rev. S. J. May, Syracuse, N. Y. A friend of Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. S. R. Putnam, Miss Soley, Catherine A. F. Stebbins and friends, Ann Michigan, Elisha Clap, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clap, Frederic Weiss, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bancroft, Mrs. Anna Castell, Isaac Osgood, Esq. William Ashby, Esq. Mrs. Elijah Pierce, James Hall, Esq., Boston, Thomas Sherwin, Esq. J. Buffum, Esq., Lynn,

The Misses Andrews, Mewburyport, Charles K. Whipple, Esq. -Miss Julia Ireson, Miss H. I. Ireson, Miss H. M. Ireson, P. Shaw, Esq., Abington Mrs. Hathaway, Duxbury, Mrs. Sylvanus Smith, Mrs. Sylvanus Smith, Samuel Barrett, Esq., Concord, Mr. and Mrs. Joel W. Lewis, S. Urbino, Esq. -Mrs. R. P. Clarke, Mesers. Thayer & Eldridge, Mrs. E. Wilson, Lynn, M. L. Richmond. S. Newell, Mrs. C. T. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Raiph Waldo Emerson

N. White, Concord, N. H. J. B. Pierce, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. S. Goss, · A friend, A. Ward, J. W. Le Barron, Three friends.' Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, J. Winslow, Esq., Lynn, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. E. G. Dudley, Esq. Jacob Leonard, Esq., East Bridgewater, Mrs. R. A. Fisk,

Mrs. R. A. Fisk, Miss E. Cushing, Hingham,

be because men of leading positions and sufficient cultivation are too ignobly slow of heart to act seasonably in this all-comprehending Cause. It is to kindle among them, and all those they influence, the ascred fire of Truth, and Love, and Liberty, that we spend and are spent—not without success.

The following lines, sung by a volunteer choir of friends, were written for the occasion by Mrs. Librat Maria Child. [See last week's Liberator.]

The friends to whom we owed that music obliged us in no ordinary degree; for they fulfilled the last request of one whose name—the most tenderly beloved and widely honored of all—will appear with " A friend." 4 00 18 75 request of one whose name—the most tenderly beloved and widely honored of all—will appear with
ours, in this behalf, no more.

This brief record of a festival, anddened by her
death, is not the place to praise or mourn ELIZA Lan
FOLLEN; but never has one so peculiarly reverenced
and cherished been borne from among us to the
Her subserve and Silve makes by WILLIAM
Wis. R. C. Waterston, 10 00 1 00 1 00 5 00 2 00 which, among a thousand other Anti-Slavery labors,
she did so much to initiate, continue in its measure to
sustain the Cause worthily!

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

Mrs. L. B. Merriam,
WARREN, Mass., by Mrs. Blair:
N. Richardson,
John H. Powers, J. B. Lombard. S. B. Richardson, Elizabeth S. Combes, M. A. B. Blair,
FRIENDS, by Miss Tufts:
Mrs. J. P. Blanchard,
Miss A. W. Cotton, J. B. Smith, J. P. Coburn, Coffin Pitts. S. D. Revallion LEOMINSTER, Mass., by Rev. Stephen Barker: Isaac Smith, Mary B. Smith, Charlotte H. Smith. Henry R. Smith, Mrs. Almira Locke, Mrs. Blanchard. Joseph Collins, Charles O. Nichols. Jones Colburn, Joseph Colburn, Charles May, Bartemas Carter, Calvin B. Cook, Mrs. E. H. Blodgett. Mrs. Lydia L. Walker, Rev. Stephen Barker. Mrs. E. R. Knapp, Dr. C. C. Field. Solon Carter, John Snow, Sumner L. Carter, Timothy Lincoln, Edward Wilder, 10 00 Albert Crane, Isaac Cowdrey, William S. Hale, Joel Smith, David Howe, Jr. 5 00 3 00 James H. Carter. Friends, Hon. James M. Robbins, 2 00 2 00 Portsmouth friends, by Mrs. Hatch, 40 00 James Savage, Esq., Boston, Miss Quincy, William Foster, Esq. 2 50 N. Bent, Mrs. E. G. Tucker, Samuel Hall, Jr., Esq. Three friends, Miss Catherine Robbins, 6 00 Miss Catherine Rooms,
1 00 Hon. W. Hotchkiss,
2 00 Mr. Clifton,
3 00 George S. Winslow, Esq.,
10 00 J. B. Smith, P. Brigham. Wendell P. Garrison, Boston, John Ritchie, 2d, Mrs. M. E. Whitcomb, Brooklyn Conn. 1 00 Mr. Bradford, 1 00 Edward Pierce, Esq., Milton, 3 00 H. L. Pierce, 50 E. P. McElroy, 1 00 20 00 Two friends, 30 00 William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Ebenezer Smith, 50 Ellen W. Easte. M. Hunt and N. Sedgwick 2 50 Sarah M. Hunt, 12 00 Mrs. Charles F. Hovey, 3 00 12 00 Miss S. Foord, 5 00 Miss S. Foord, 25 00 Mrs. L. A. Reed, 25 00 Mrs. Lydia Spooner, 5 00 Miss Fauny Garrison, 1 00 Master Frank J. Garrison, 1 00 20 00 PORTLAND, Me., Friends, by Rev. Frederick 10 00 Frothingham, 2 00 Russell Marston, Esq., 2 00 Mrs. William Ashby, Newburyport, 40 00 Henry B. Learned, Isaac H. Marshall, ō 00 " H. B. Emerson, 1 00

5 00 J. G. Dodge, Esq., 25 00 T. B. Drew, 5 00 Marie S. Page, 5 00 Eunice G. Page, 25 00 Eunice G. Page, 25 00 S. H. Young, 8. W. Magill, 25 00 Joseph Cotton, Esq., 5 00 T. F. Von Arnim, 5 00 5 00 Mrs. Sumner, 5 00 Deborah Kimball, 10 60 A Little Friend, 5 00 Mrs. Hughes, 10 00 A Friend, 1 00 Mary Wiggin, 2 00 Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rogers, 100 00 Mr. and Mrs. Ober, Bost 50 00 Maria A. Sawin, 100 00 H. L. Young, 10 00 Mrs. M. R. Marcy, 5 00 S. H. Simpson, 10 00 Miss Johnson, LYNN, Mass. P. A. Chase, Esqf, 2 50 Wm. A. Brown, 2 00 S. N. Breed, Esq., 5 00 Harrison Newhall, Esq.

8. P. Richardson, Esq., Warren Newball, Esq., Rachel Smith, S. O Breed, William Bassett, Esq., 10 00 William Bassett, Jr., . Three friends, 1 00 J. E. Oliver, 5 00 Joshua Patch, A friend. L. N. Hallowell. Mrs. Lydia H. Chase, George Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Howes, Yarmouth Mrs. Thomas Starr King, Boston, " Lydia O. Le Favor, " Wm. Ives, " S. E. Lane Miss Mary J. Parkman, Mrs. N. White, Mr. and Mrs. David Mack, -

" Joshua Putnam, Mrs. Foss, Charles A. Faber, Esq., Lynn, Miss Nowell, Cambridgeport, Misses Frances and Eliza Haskell, Chelses 5 00 Mr. Williams, 2 00 Mrs. Richard Hallowell, Medford, 5 00 A Friend, 2 00 Paul D. Wallia, Perley King, Esq., Danvers, Mrs. E. Stebbins, S. B. Stebbins, Mrs. Sibley, Chelses, C. Wellington, Miss Julia A. Robbins, East Lexington, H. S. Shepard, Mrs. Louisa Willis, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Danforth,

Mrs. Fitz, Brookline,

A Friend,
Miss Anna Logan,
J. H. Stephenson, Esq., West Newton,
Mrs. Lucinda Smith Otis,
Mrs. James Nowell, Cambridgeport, Mrs. James Nowell, Cambridger A Friend, Mrs. Sparrell, Boston, Wm. L. Garrison, Jr., Mrs. Henry Curtis, James N. Buffum, Esq., Lynn, Wm. Sparrell, Mrs. Chamberlain, J. B. Swarey, Boston, Chas. L. Mitchell, " M. S. Morse, Richard Plummer, Newburyport, Wm. Walley, Elizabeth Doton, Mrs. M. J. Silloway, A. H. Silloway, Mr. Russell, Cash, H. B. Draper, Martin Rogers, Atkinson Stanwood, Esq., Newburyport, Mrs. Robie, A Friend, W. S. Cobb, George T. Goldthwait, W. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Thaxter, Hingham, A Worcester Friend, Mr. Jenkins, Mrs. M. S. Jenkins, Bourne Spooner, Esq., Plymouth, A friend in Salem, A friend in Worcester Edgar Ketchum, Esq., N. Y., Mrs. A. Mann, N. Y., Francis Jackson, Esq., Lauren Wetmore, Esq., (by F. J.) Miss Lucy Osgood, Mrs. Waterston, Mrs. John Pierpont, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Draper, Wayland, Miss M. C. Shannon, Josiah Hayward, Esq., Josiah Hayward, Jr. Elizabeth P. Perkins, Two friends, Mrs. Jewett, Thomas B. Rice. Daniel S. Whitney, H. & P. C. Whitney, Mary Robinson B. Schlesinger, Esq., T. W. Hartshorn, John C. Haynes,
Rev. A. T. Foss,
John Oliver,
Eugene Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Thatcher, A. Huidekoper, Esq., Richard Tyner, Louisa I. Thompson, Mrs. R. B. Andrews, Salem, E. Mundrucu, Esq., Miss Scudder, Mrs. Littlehale, " S. W. Cheney " Elizabeth Hall, Charles E. Hodges, Esq., J. B. Yerrinton, Mrs. William G. Weld, " Mary B. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carter, Miss Sarah M. Babcock Mrs. R. W. Dresser, EUROPEAN SUBSCRIPTIONS. Thomas and Esther Sturge, Northfleet, near Gravesend, Eng.,
Robert Topp, Esq., Farworth, near Bolton, by Mrs. H. Payne,
Mrs. Reid and Miss Sturch, London,
Mrs. Henry Turner, Nottingham,
Mrs. Harriet Martineau, The Knoll,

Ambleside, Mrs. George Martineau, Mrs. Michell, Bridgewater, PERTH Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society, by Mrs. D. Morton, BOLTON, Lancashire. By Mrs. H. Payne, From Miss Howarth, Martha Bradshaw, Robert Topp, Falmouth, Sarah Remond's lecture, William Makant, R. Knowles, * . Mrs. C. Heaton, Miss Rothwell, Sophia Satterthwaite, Mrs. Jabez Johnson, Mrs. Mascross. Mrs. Deane, Mrs. Wood,

Mrs. Orton, Mrs. H. Cook, Mrs. John Hodgkinson, Mrs. James Cook, Chamber-Hall, Mrs. George Knowles, Constantine Brothers, Mrs. Heywood, David Crossley, Miss Crossley, Mrs. Lord. Peter Martin. Samuel Hodgkinson, 'A friend,' William Slade, Henry & Shaw, Mr. Richardson. Smaller subscriptions, Deducted in Bolton for expenses, MANCHESTER, Eng.

By Miss Whitlegge, -EDINBURGH, Scotland. By Mrs. Wigham, [including subscriptions from friends in Ulverstone, by Ann T. Jackson, £3 5 6—in Preston, by Elizabeth Abbatt, 6 0 0-in Leigh, by Elizabeth Fletcher, 6 10 0-and of Jas. Inglis, DUMPERMLINE, 1 10 0,] WARRINGTON, Lancashire. By William Robson, Esq., (including first contribution,)
John Mawson, Newcastle-on-Type,

HALIFAX, Eng. By Mrs. Joseph Thorpe, through Mr. Lupton, LEEDS, Eng. By J. Lupton, Esq., including £5 from Young Men's LEEDS A. S. Society, Dunlin, Ireland. By Mrs. Edmundson, £30 0 0-as follows:

Isabella Shaw and Miss Naish, William Malone, Joseph Gray, C. Panter, Ellen and Charlotte Allen, Work sold, Louisa Phelps, Mary Edmundson, Henry Wigham, J. R. Wigham, Ladies Anti-Slavery Society,

5 00

5 00

2 00

3 00

From Margaret Barrington, Collected by Miss Moses,
by Miss Litton.
by Charlotte Fisher, From S. Pim, DUBLIN.

By Miss Haughton,
From James Haughton, Esq.,
Mrs. Alfred Haughton,
Samuel Haughton, Esq.,
Mrs. W. Neilson Hangock,
The Misses Haughton, Miss Kennedy, James Haughton, Jr., Esq., John B. Richardson, Esq., By R. D. Webb, Esq. Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Hutton, Edenfield, Alfred Webb, Mrs. Richard Allen,

Richard D. Webb, WATERFORD, by R. D. Webb, Eq. Mrs. Maria Palmer, -Elizabeth Harvey, T. S. Harvey, A friend, Ann and Isabella Harvey, Collected by Margaret White,

GLASGOW. By Andrew Paton, E-q. BRISTOL, Eng. By Mrs. Stephens and Miss Estlin, Madame Meynieu, by Madame Laugel, 40 frants.

35 00

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF THE FAM-ILY OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN. Among the various contributions to the fund in all of the widows and orphans of John Brown and his sons, we think that none can be more grateful and touching to the hearts of the afflicted ones than those which have been gathered among the colored people. We have especially desired to publish the following We have to have are sure will be read by all with in-

Егміва, (N. Y.) Dec. 1, 1859.

WENDELL PRILLIPS, Boston, Mass.: DEAR SIR-We send to your care with this letter, thirty deliars—the net proceeds of a festival which we have conducted for the benefit of John Brown's

Very few men are willing to die for the oppressel people to whom we belong. John Brown is willieg; and when he dies, he helps us more than he could by living. If for our sake his family must lose a husband and father, we cannot help doing our little share in earing for them.

Please to let us know that you have received our rift. Join it to other gifts of richer people than get and let us enjoy the thought that we have helped the widow and the children of a noble martyr. In behalf of our Society,

Mrs. CAROLINE FREEMAN, President.

" MARY HILL, Vice President. " CHARLOTTE JAMES, Moderator.

Mrs. Louisa Gilbert, Sec'y. " ESTHER WASHINGTON, Ass. Sec'y,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.:

DEAR FRIEND-I have been requested, by a few colored friends of Boston, to transmit to the family of the late Capt. John Brown, the sum of fifty-nine dollars, as a token of their love for the great hero of Harper's Ferry, who gave his life for the cause of the slave. I think you a proper medium through which the money should be transmitted.

Yours, in behalf of the slaves, J. B. SMITH. Boston, Dec. 29, 1859.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) Dec. 31, 1859. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. : DEAR SIR-Here are sixteen dollars, contributed by the colored people of this city, for the benefit of John Brown's afficted family, on the day of the execution of that glorious old martyr, at a meeting held to offer up prayers and supplications to the Almighty in his be-

We would have sent this directly to Mrs. Brown, but have not been able to learn enough about her locality to do so. From allusions made by yourself to this matter, in some of your speeches, we have taken the liberty to ask that you would do us the fayor to forward this to the widow Brown, and thus ad! another to the already numerous obligations we are under to you, for your labors in behalf of our oppressed and unhappy people.

Affectionately yours, on behalf of the colored peo-ple of Columbus, JAMES POINDEXTER.

JOHN BROWN IN KANSAS.

Ma. Epiron-Allow me, through your columns, to do justice to the noble dead-since so much is said of John Brown and his deeds.

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It will be remembered by many in this city, that on the 14th of April, 1856, I left this place for the Territory of Kansas, in company with another person of this place. We arrived, about the 1st of May, in Osawatomie, where we intended to locate. Being extreme in my opinions on the subjects of Slavery and Temperance, I soon found the men of my opin jons there; among them was that good old man, John Brown. I soon learned his feelings, sentiments, and something of his plans; the more readily, as I sconiesced in them.

I also learned to love him for his firmness and decision, for he steadily adhered to what he believed was right. As to the killing of Wilkinson, Sherman, and the

Doyles, at Pottawatomie, his hand did not do the deed. That hand, I have good reason to believe, came from Texas, and went to Texas.

These men had committed many and frequent act of aggression against their neighbors who held opposite opinions, and they har' sred those who nightly robbed them, and, at last, threatened to hang free State traders for supplies with powder; and it was this that brought vengeance upon them. They had a fair trial, and received a merited punishment.

WM, B. WARNER, 27 Pitt street, Boston, Mass.

EXPLANATORY LETTER.

WORCESTER, Jan. 28, 1860. ! Mr. Epiron-In your paper of Jan. 20th, I notice my name is mentioned in connection with a meeting held in this city to discuss the following question. proposed. I believe, by Stephen S. Foster :- Ought the Constitution of the United States to be so interpreted as to vest in Congress the power of abolishing slavery in the Slave States?' I merely took the ground that it should not, and stated my reasons for so doing. I stated distinctly, that I believed slavery wrong-that I wished it could be abolished-but that the method proposed by Mr. Foster for abolishing it seemed to me not the right one. As to the castigation' I received at the hands of Mrs. Foster, I have nothing to say, only that there were a variety of opinions among those present in the hall as to who did really receive the 'castigation,' as your friend

You will oblige me by inserting this in your paper as it is a correct account of what part I took on the

eccasion alluded to Yours, truly, GEO. A. SHERIDAN.

No MORE SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. OF Wednesday forenoon, the petitioners to the Legislature for the abolition of slave-hunting in this State were ably represented before the Joint Committee, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by Rev. Charles Beecher, of Georgetown, Rev. J. Sella Martin and Rev. Dr. Murdock, of this city. A highly respectable audience was present, and a strong impression was made. Another hearing will be had before the Committee on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock, in the same Hall, when Wendell Phillips, Francis W. Bird, and others, are expected to express

their convictions of the duty of the Commonwealth. Among the bills introduced into the N. Y. House of Assembly, a few days ago, is the Personal Liberty Bill of Mr. Powell. It is brief, and provides, first, that every person who shall come into, or be brought into, or be in that State, shall be free; second, that any person who captures, under any pretence whatever, or holds a person as a fugitive slave in that State, shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the State's prison, and by a fine of \$1000, to go to the party aggrieved.

Nortez. Owing to the pressure on our columns, the Treasurer's Annual Report, and the Finance Committee's acknowledgments of Collections at the late annual meeting, are necessarily deferred. They will appear next week.

ERRATUM. In the Report of the Annual Meeting in last week's paper, the names of the Treasurer and Auditor became transferred by an error of the printer. It should have read EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer, and WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH, Auditor.

Dr. Susan R. Capen, whose card may be found in another column, is a physician of great experience in her speciality; and thoroughly qualified to treat the most difficult Obstetrical cases. She is a regular graduate of the Female Medical College. - w. s. B.

BENSHAM, Gateshead, Eng., Jan. 1st, 1860. thought of writing to you, to show that you still hold a will answer for yourselves. place in my memory and heart, as also in that of other The mention of . . reminds me of the deep to devote a few minutes to a friend I love so well, true friend, Sanruel J. May. I had made up my whose name with my family is a household word, and mind to go to the United Kingdom Alliance meeting whose work has for many years excited our warmest at Manchester in October, almost on purpose to meet sympathies.

through the Liberator, we have had constant inter- he also was unfortunately prevented by the accident course. There we read of and rejoice in your labors; at Liverpool. I then purposed writing to him—but there we learn of your triumphs - your persecutions the very day I had resolved to write, I was suprised true; there we hold fellowship with those dear friends, Guess at my mortification and self-reproach for my and remedies of those who are in bonds, and the re- visit to England was incomplete. collection of whose visits afford us such lasting pleas. I have just been reading, with great pleasure and ure. I refer by name in that number to H. C. Wright, profit, Theodore Parker's beautiful and eloquent let-Parker Pillabury, W. W. Brown, J. Miller McKim, ter to his Church. I do hope he will again be re-

Mrs. Chapman, whom I had the honor and extreme visit this part, how glad I should be to see him! with the greatest delight.

and you God speed in your mission of love!

happened, both in your world and ours-political and years since. social! Death has taken away some of your noble ones, I cannot conclude without mentioning our true that our years are swiftly passing away, and that we May Heaven's best blessings rest upon him! ought to labor with all diligence to finish the work I may also add, that those true and unwearied

funeral sermon. Two weeks since, he preached from to help the ersecuted and suffering Bailey. the same pulpit. I mention him, because his voice was May this new year be an era for good in each always lifted up on behalf of the oppressed, both at our lives, and in the history of the world! May it home and abroad; because he felt keenly for the American slave; because he always took a deep interest in your annual Bazaar; because you were his guest, and he stood nobly by us on your memorable visit to this town. The tongue of the old man eloquent is now silent. May his mantle fall upon young and earnest hearts!

I have this day read your eloquent and burning words on the execution of John Brown. Though I can hardly agree with all your words, yet I fully endorse your sentiments.

Like yourself, I still believe in the principles of and in the name of truth and justice, I would dis- the matter rest. arm every slaveholder and tyrant in the world. The sentiments you have uttered do not seem to me to involve any compromise of the teachings of Chris-

not to see the woe they are bringing upon themselves, house. The large Congregational Church, (Dr. Palby persevering in their maddened course.

if wisely improved, may, and I have no doubt will, tation is the result. The lecture most effectually contend to hasten the downfall of slavery; but every- quered the prejudices of the hearers. thing depends upon the spirit in which the abo- The Convention here is a most satisfactory culmina litionists use the opportunity. The spirit of Christ tion of our labors for the last month. will turn it into success and triumph-the spirit of After duly taking breath, or rest, we shall expec revenge into disappointment and defeat. Would to arrange a second series of meetings. that every earnest abolitionist were baptized with The Woman's Rights Convention, now in progres wisdom from above, and were led to act upon the has also been well attended-indeed, largely attended principle, that it is better to kill our enemies by kind- -and characterized by a lively interest to-day. ness than with the sword! Within hearing of the clanking of the chains and groans of the oppressed, I know it is hard to keep patience-hard to hold the tongue-hard to restrain our desire for vengeance; MR. GIDDINGS AND DR. HOWE BEFORE but, then, the inward voice tells us not to trust to an arm of flesh-that vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord-that it is not by might nor by power but by my spirit, saith the Lord-that one true-hearted righteous man shall chase a thousand evil-doers, and two such men put ten thousand to flight. As see he was permitted to protest against the whole projudge, the time may seem long in coming, but it will ceedings. He protested against it come. In such a cause, we have no right to be discouraged. It may take seven generations to move the world, and mend its rents a little; still progress is made. If we cannot see it and measure it, by hours, or even years, we can measure it by generations. The feeblest workers for God and humanity need not, therefore, think that their labor is lost.

Smallest helps, if rightly given, Make the impulse stronger.

No carnest work, of any honest creature, Howbeit weak, imperfect, ill adapted, Fails so much, it is not gathered As a grain of sand, to enlarge The sphere of human action, used For carrying out God's ends.

If, my dear friend, the progress of man's redemption from sin and slavery and oppression is slow-Alas! how few of us are guiltless! You can have no misgivings on this subject; but how few have in Kansas, Brown continued to devote himself to at fashion, pleasure, selfishness-these rule; and their professions of religion are but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

Does it not, therefore, seem as if the first great work for the Abolitionists to do, is to convert these

is the influence of sympathy from this country, either for or against you; and I am sure you will agree with me that we have need of the voice of a Garri- with efforts to spread the gospel among heathen, etc. son, a Phillips, or a Thompson, to enlighten us, when our great journal, the Times of December 28th, boldly

LETTER FROM JOHN MAWSON, ESQ. people, and the institution of a half-caste Republic. The limits of this letter will not permit me to expess My DEAR FRIEND, - For many months past, I have the fallacy and wickedness of these statements. You

THE LIBERATOR.

members of my family. I have put off this duty from regret I have felt at not having had the pleasure of day to day, but resolve this first day of the new year seeing and conversing with our very excellent and him, and arrange with him to come down here for Though we have not written to each other, yet, few days. I was unable to attend the meeting, and -your oppositions-your sufferings for the good and to find by the Liberator that he was on his way hometo whose voices we have so often listened with deepest procrastination. Will you express my regret to him interest at our own fireside, while detailing the wrongs Without visiting Newcastle, it seems to me as if his

stored to his people with health and strength renew-Among the faithful ones, I cannot help referring to ed, long to labor in his great mission. Should be

pleasure of meeting at Versailles along with her lovely My dear friend, should we meet again, as I hope daughters,-an interview to which I always look back we may, I have much to say to you about priests and sects and creeds-about man's duties and re-All these have a warm place in our hearts; and, sponsibilities-about God and Truth. I hope again to with earnest prayer, we this new year's day wish them discuss some of these matters with you, as I remember we once did with so much pleasure to myself on Since your visit to England, what great events have our way from Manchester to Darlington, thirteen

and some of ours too; reminding us who are left, good friend, George Thompson. It is delightful to that their absence in the body throws upon our shoul- know that he is regaining some of his former vigor. ders a larger amount of responsibility; reminding us. What trials and sufferings he has passed through !

friends of the slave and of all goodness, Henry and which our Father has given us to do.

Last Thursday, I attended the funeral of the late

Annu Italy ardson, are still as full of zeal as ever, la-Rev. GEORGE HARRIS; to-day I have listened to his boring unceningly. They are now making an effort

Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kindlier hand, Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be!

Sincerely your friend,

May you and your fellow-laborers be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, inasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

JOHN MAWSON.

P. S. I enclose a capital leading article on our Times, which I have cut out of our Daily Chronicle. non-resistance, in the inviolability of human life; I am delighted to see it, and hope they will not let

ALBANY A. S. CONVENTION. ALBANY, (N. Y.,) Feb. 3, 1860.

DEAR Mn. MAY-I have only time now to say Mistaken though Brown might be, one cannot help briefly, that we are all much gratified with the readmiring the brave old man; one cannot help shed- sult of our annual meeting. Our audiences have ding tears of sympathy for his bereaved family. How been larger than usual, of a more thoughtful, intellinany wonderfully touching incidents have trans- gent character, with considerable delegations, at difpired in connection with his arrest, his trial, his im- ferent sessions, from the Legislature-with good peprisonment, his execution, and his burial! How cuniary results also. The discussions were of the grand of Phillips and McKim to go to his grave, most earnest and impressive character, manifestly and speak those elequent words of consolation to his adapted to the demands of the nour. Mr. Phillips family! While we weep with those that weep, who was never more eloquent, and could not well have suffer in a noble cause, yet, like Christ weeping over done a more effective week's work than here and at the fated city, one cannot help weeping for a nation New York. Last evening, he gave his 'Toussiant,' so steeped in crime and darkened in understanding as before the Young Men's Association, to a very crowded

mer's,) which had been regularly engaged by the Though neither of us would commend Brown's young men for the lecture, was, at a late hour, reproceedings, yet I have no doubt good will come fused on account of objections to Mr. Phillips. Mulout of the events which have happened. The ex- titudes were unable to gain admission into the Hall, citement and sympathy produced by the sad-affair, and much righteous indignation and wholesome agi-

With cordial regard,

AARON M. POWELL.

THE INQUISITORIAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and Dr. S. G. Howe apeared before the Harper's Ferry Inquisitorial Comthat great achievements are gained over error and sin, mittee on Friday. Mr. Giddings gave his testimony in a straight-forward manner, asserting the right of every human soul to enjoy life, liberty and happiness.

Dr. Howe declined to take the oath to testify unless

1st. Because the tribunal were secret and inquisi-

torial;
2d. Because it was created for marposes beyond the legitimate scope of Legislative inquiry;
3d. Because it usurps powers nowhere delegated
by the Federal Constitution to Congress, or either

branch thereof;
4th. Because it is dangerous as a precedent, and liable to abuse, in the opportunity is gives for perver-sion of the great power of the Union to the gratification of vindictive party passions in various ways, to the peril of private right and personal liberty, as by dragging citizens from their homes in any part of the country, and rendering no man secure in his own

bouse; and

5th. Because it is unnecessary, inasmuch as for all purposes of investigation, testin.ony by deposition, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the

respective States, is fully adequate.
Dr. Howe then testified that he had known Brown during the troubles in Kansas, and that he had sent tion from sin and slavery and oppression is slow-why is it? Is the fault not our own? Have we tions made for the aid of the inhabitants of Kansas; been faithful to our convictions of duty? Have we that he expected Brown would repel armed invasion improved and used the talents committed to our care? by armed resistance; that Brown had gained his enterprise that Brown had gained his enterprise housest. tire confidence : that he was a man of tried honesty come to your help! If every professing Christian in the North had been as true to his convictions as you have been, would slavery have existed now?—

Name of the cause of practical anti-slavery; that in 1858, Forbes wrote to Dr. Howe claiming money for past services, informing him that Brown had arms, &c., belonging to the committee, and intended a hoscould it exist another year? The principles of Christ tile demonstration in some slave State, and that he rule them not, but the principles of the world-money, was incompetent to it; that unless the management of affairs was taken from Brown, and given to him, Forbes, he would expose it; Dr. Howe had never known Forbes; that Senator Wilson, about the same time, wrote to Dr. Howe, stating that he had been told Brown intended using arms and means belonging to the committee for unlawful purposes, warning Howe against Brown, and advising that the arms be taken heathen Christians? (as old Brown described the minister who visited him in prison.) A hard work this; orders were sent to John Brown to take the arms and property of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into Kansas, and to be used only in defence of Freedom that patience, what long suffering, what love, the said he was not privy to the attack on Hardward that the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into Kansas, and to be used only in defence of Freedom there. He said he was not privy to the attack on Hardward that the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the control of the committee, then stored in Iowa, into the committee, the committee in Iowa, into the committee in Iowa, in I what faith and prayer, are required for this; and who is sufficient for these things? You need the spirit of Christ, of Paul, of martyrs for the truth.

While the work of conversion is needed in America.

While the work of conversion is needed in America. it is also needed in England. For I know that great fence. He had given him aid and comfort as such is the influence of sympathy from this country, either Witness being asked to state what he meant by spread ing practical anti-slavery doctrines, for which purpos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The Harper's Ferry Inves Washington, Peb. 1.—The Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee discharged Realf to-day. It has been fully proved, not only on the American continent, but in our own colonies, that the enforced equality of European and African tends, not to the elevation of the black, but the degralation of the white man.

We cannot find any sympathy for those who would try in the United States the plan of a half-caste Republic; and we trust that the Federal government, and the right-thinking part of the community, will protect the South from the repetition of such outrages as that at Harper's Ferry.

Washington, Peb. 1.—The Harper's Ferry Investigation Committee discharged Realf to-day. It will leave immediately for New York. Thaddeus Hyatt arrived here to-day, and will appear before the committee to-day. He stated that early in the class that the federal government, and the right-thinking part of the community, will protect the South from the repetition of such outrages as that at Harper's Ferry. The Times also accuses the American abolitionists of instituting a crusade for the slaughter of the white passed into Brown's hands, and were stored in Iowa;

that Brown was not a safe man, and that these arms TRIAL OF STEVENS AT CHARLESTOWN.

that Brown was not a safe man, and that these arms ought to be taken out of his control.

Supposing that he referred to the border difficulties between Missouri and Kansas, and that Brown might retaliate any attacks upon Kansas by going into Missouri, he wrote to Dr. Howe, suggesting to him to see some of the men who had contributed arms for defence in Kansas, to get those arms out of Brown's hands, and place them in the control of reliable men in that Territory, who would see that they were only used for defence. He said that if those arms should be used for illegal purposes, it would involve those who had contributed them in trouble. Dr. Howe immediately wrote back that an order had been sent to Brown to deliver up those arms. The matter passed out of his (Wilson's) mind, and he supposed all was right. He never had heard a word about the organization of forces for the invasion at Harper's Ferry in 1858, or afterwards, and did not know that Howe had sent his letter to Brown.

TRIAL OF STEVENS AT CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN.

The trial of Stevens was concluded to-day. No new evidence was adduced. The speeches of counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the questions between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but the counsel for the defence wished to be heard for his client.

Mr. Harding made an opening argument. He demonrated his (Wilson's) mind, and he supposed all was right. He never had heard a word about the organization of forces for the invasion at Harper's Ferry in 1858, or afterwards, and did not know that Howe had sent his letter to Brown.

James Redpath received notice, last week, from the

to-day a summons from the Select Committee of the Senate, to appear before said Committee on the 30th inst. I regret exceedingly that I was unable to see you, for I think I could have satisfied you that it would be to your interest to appear before the Committee. The only objection, I suppose, you can have to do so, is the fear that the authorities of Virginia might take advantage of your presence in that region, and arrest you and take you to that State.

Of this, I take it upon myself to say you need have no fear. In the letter from Senator Mason, enclosing John Brown, Jr., Esq.—Sir: I left at your house pared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the Jury at 4 o'clock

no fear. In the letter from Senator Mason, enclosing it was an action to recover damages for a libel, the me the papers, he makes use of this language, viz:

defendants having published a card, in which Brown munication with him, (John Brown,) he may be induced to come, under the assurance you can give, that by the late law of Congress, no person who has been examined as a witness before a committee of either. House of Congress are a committee of either to have here. House of Congress, can afterwards be held to answer upon a criminal charge for any fact or act done or committed by him, to which his testimony may refer. Thus, should the witness have done anything in connection with the Harper's Ferry affair which might subject him to prosecution, by testifying before the Committee, he will be thenceforth exempt from pros-

I add a pledge of my sacred honor, that if you will appear in Cleveland on Friday morning next, and acappear in Cleveland on Friday morning next, and accompany me to Washington, that neither on the way, nor in that city shall you be molested, but after giving your testimy, I will see you safely returned to your home. I propose that on Thursday next, you come to Cleveland, and see Judge Spalding, Judge Tilden, and other friends, and consult with them as to the propriety of going as I propose; and if you make up your mind to go, that we leave that city on the folyour mind to go, that we leave that city on the fol-lowing day. I will also state that I have no warrant for your arrest, nor has there ever been any issued from any source. The assertion to the contrary, by the Cleveland Plain Dealer of last week, being an unmitigated falsehood.

I leave this letter with your friend Smith Edwards,

Esq., with whom I have fully conversed on that matter.

Yours, M. JOHNSON.

LETTER OF BROWN TO JOHNSON. Dorser, Ashtabula Co., Ohio,) January 25, 1860.

M. Johnson, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Cleveland, Ohio: Sir-I have received your favor of the 24th inst., informing me that you had left at my house a summons from the Select Committee of the U. S. Senate, commanding me to appear before that Committee on

he 30th inst.

After a full and careful consideration of the reasons ton, I must of necessity pass within the jurisdiction of either Maryland or Virginia. The latter State has especially exhibited, of late, such a remarkable facility first is, that in going to and returning from Washing- It caused perpetrating the grossest injustice under the forms of law, that no sane man would, in the circumstances in which I am placed, trust her for a moment. Even if that State could not crush me by a judicial process, the wildest enthusiast would not dream her power would be thrown between me and the violence of her The protection under the law of Congress, to

which Senator Mason refers, you will see, if his language is correctly quoted, applies only to 'a person who has been examined as a witness.' But supposing otherwise, what regard has the Nullifying State of Virginia for a law of Congress which would inter-pose between a victim and the malice of her slave-holders? I have experienced too much of slaveholding perfidy to rely on the faith of a State whose honor and magnanimity are represented by the author of the Fugitive State Bill, and whose chief revenue is derived from the sale of her own sons and daughters. The second reason why I refuse to appear before that Committee is, that in swearing to 'tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' so far as my knowledge extends in reference to the facts sought for in that investigation, I should obligate myself to make known that which would implicate others, which, as the Lord liveth, I will not do. You say, that by giving my testimony I can exempt myself from further trouble. In answer, I would say, that I cannot purchase immunity from further prosecution by an act of treachery. To that system of piracy which reduces to chattels every sixth man, woman and child of our land, I owe no obligations. It 'has no rights which I am bound to respect,' but, to the noble men and women, who, in the same spirit which prompted effort in behalf of Greece, Italy and Hungary, labored by word and deed to aid 'Native Americans, -descendants of the first families of Virginia to throw off their yokes-to them I owe unswerving fidelity. Some of them reside in slave States, and my testimony would place their lives in jeopardy. On their account, if for no other, I refuse to appear and answer, and shall patiently wait for the infliction

of the pains and penalties in such cases made and provided. And now, to save unnecessary delay in pouring out upon me the 'vials' of pro-slavery 'wrath,' I will say that business does not now call me to Canada. Should I revisit that temporary home of our American Exiles, it will be from other considerations

than those of personal safety.

Possibly, at some time, I may 'leave my country for my country's good,' but never for the good of the

Slave Power. With due respect, I remain, &c.,

JOHN BROWN, Jr.

The New Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian says Francis Mitchell, late porter of the steamer Marion, recently sentenced to be executed in South Carolina, for assisting a slave in his attempt to leave the State, recently sentenced to be executed in South Carolina, for assisting a slave in his attempt to leave the State, is an Irish lad of about twenty years of age, formerly a resident of that city. He was employed on board the steamship Niagara during the Atlantic cable expedition, and since then on board the Charleston and New York line of steamers. He denies all participation in the offence of which he was convicted. He has been pardoned by the Governor.

NEW Well acquainted with Book, Job, and Letter-Press Printing, will hear of a good situation on an Anti-Slavery paper in the country, at fair wages, with chance of becoming a partner. Subscription list of said paper exceeds 60c,—job work abundant. Applicant for said situation must be a man of sobriety, and good business habits. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Liberator, of WM. LLOYD GAR-RISON or R. F. WALLCUI.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER. The Charleston Courier gives the following account of the slave vessel which was carried into that port last week:

'A rakish, full rigged brig reached this port on Wednesday, 1st inst., from the coast of Lower Guinea, after a passage of forty days, in charge of Lieut. R. M. McArann, Midshipman N. H. Farquhar, and ten marines and ten seamen of U.S. Navy. She was taken on the 21st December last, after a twelve hours chase, by the U. S. ship Constellation, Commodore Inman, the brig then being on the Coast of Guinea, about sixty miles northwest from Kabenda. She displayed no colors, and no papers have been discovered on her No money was found on board. A slave deck, boile for cooking, and all the necessary appliances were ready for immediate use. The captain or supercargo was on shore when the brig was taken, and he was consequently not captured. She had a crew of thir-

ELECTION OF SPEAKER. On Thursday, the 2d inst., being in the ninth week of the Session, and on the 44th ballot, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, by one majority. He received 114 votes, to 85 for Tal. Republican, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, by one majority. He received 114 votes, to 85 for John A. McClernand, of Illinois, Democrat, and 16 for John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, Know Nothing. On Priday, the 3d inst., John W. Porney, of the Philadelphia Press, was elected Clerk of the House by a vote of 112, being one more than was necessary to a choice. Mr. Forney is an anti-Buchanan Democrat, and for many years has been actively engaged in politics. He filled the office of Clerk a few years with distinguished ability. The Southern fire-eaters take it very coolly.

James Redpath received notice, last week, from the hands of Watson Freeman, U. S. Marshal, to appear before the Committee on or before Monday, the 6th inst., when, if he failed to appear, measures would be taken to enforce the order of the Senate. Mr. Redpath has accordingly decided to take leave of his friends for a season, and disappoint the expectations of the Committee.

Mr. Sennot, for the defence, made an acceptance and progress of the Republican party, closing with an earnest appeal to the Jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings held at the North. The invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boasting of the eighteen millions of Northern men, and declared the South was prepared for any emergency.

pears to have been a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., in 1856. The Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, was president of the society one year, and assisted over two hundred fugitives. Dr. Jas. Chandler, of Syracuse, was a member of it. Henry D. Didama was treasurer in 1856. Dr. James Fuller, of Syracuse, was a member, and secretary. After argument, Judge Morgan said that the Constitution itself require-States to return fugitives from service in other States and any society which proposes to aid fugitives must be illegal. Non-suit granted, with order that the exceptions be heard in the first instance at General

SHEER HUMBUG. The reports of negro riots in Canada, which the sham democratic papers have been spreading before their readers for the last two or three weeks, turn out to be pure fabrications, invented by the Detroit Free Press. That paper announced that violent and murderous outbreaks had occurred in An-derson, Chatham, and Sandwich, and that the aggressive organization of negroes had been formed, under the direction of J. D. Shadd and J. C. Brown, both connected with the 'Provisional Government' of ries in all particulars; and one of them, the Chatham Planet, suggests tar, feathers, and similar mortifications, in connection with the editor of the Free Press, should be venture within the reach of Canadian in-dignation. We hope the lying Detroit doughface will venture far enough into Canada to receive that

The following telegram explains the whole matter: CHATHAM, C. W., Jan. 24. The United States papors, received here during the last few days, contain exciting accounts of disturbances said to have taken place recently here, and in this vicinity, between the reports is a skirmish which took place among a few white and colored school boys a few days ago, in which you offer why I should obey that summons, I white and colored school boys a few days ago, in have, for two reasons, resolved not to do so. The which no particular damage was done to either party.

NOTICE-WANTED.

Any of our friends who can supply us with any of the following papers of last year's issue, will confer a great obligation upon us by sending them to us, directed- 'Liberator, 21 Cornhill.'

> No. 21—May 21, " 23—June 10, " " 25—June 24, " Nov. 11, " No. 21-May 27, 1859. " 50-Dec. 16. "

CARD-SUSAN R. CAPEN, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, 57 Bartlett street, Charlestown, (for several years a successful practitioner in Sharon,) offers her services to treat the diseases of Women and Children; and is ready to attend Midwifery cases.

MR. and MRS. CHARLES SPEAR will deiver addresses in Fall River, next Sunday, on Criminal Reform. They intend, also, to give an Exhibition of their

Transparent Paintings for Sunday Schools, on Monday evening, consisting of Astronomy, Natural History, Arctic Regions, &c.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at
Hubbardston, Sunday evening, Feb. 12.

ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Maschusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-

Sunday, Fall River. February 12. Tuesday, " 14. Wednesday, " 15. Westport, Dartmouth. New Bedford, Thursday,

FREDERICK BROWN, A brother of the late Capt. John Brown, will visi

the following places, and address audiences therein on the subject of Slavery :-East Dennis, Dennis, Harwich, Monday, "Tuesday, "Wednesday, " .. 14. Hyannis. Thursday, " 16. Friday, " 17. Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, Friday, Sunday,

MARRIED,-Feb. 1, by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Mr. John Butler to Miss Mary Louisa Girbons, both

A PRINTER WANTED!

All the Year Round.

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

CARPETING. 285 WASHINGTON STREET,

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For cash or approved credit.

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. 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. I, according to the directions, and have continued to apply a slight dressing of the same once in three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My hair is now almost restored to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THAT THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING LIKE ADVE. BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRE. DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE SECRETIONS. My heir 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.

President J. I. EATON, LL. D., Union University,

' MADAM-I would state, that some time last spring I found MY HAIR PALLING OFF. I coincluded 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 visiularity, I found that its influence was distinctly visi-ble, 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 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, 'I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsa-

mum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles manu-factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor . Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y. Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, N. Y. City-

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa mum 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 Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither baid nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained 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 acthair where baldness had commenced, we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its Rev. S. B. MURLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobaisamum. 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

put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The same is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANT-LY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND

ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE. are thankful to you, and feel that we have full value of our money. GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Present, 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 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.] HAYTI.

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 Wit-

· It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till we 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 adversisement, &c.

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of Edneation 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 adver-

tisement, in restoring the color and increasing the growth of the hair; and I would cheerfully recommend it to those whose hair may either begin to fail in color 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.

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 remedies for my hair, but never any thing that so materially and permanently benefitted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen. LF We think that if these fail to convince, nothis

tess than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell or ticl on which they make more profit than on these; alway INSIST on having these. These are the only preparations exported in any

quantity to Europe.

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced.
One bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 50 a bottle. Balsam, 87½ 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 Genume has 'Liv. S. A. Allen's signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions posted on bottles—nene other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgary, and will be prosecuted by us as a crimine' offence.

Sold by Every Drug and Fancy Good Dataler, October 14. 1700p

PUETRY.

For the Liberator. THE MARTYR. BY JOHN A. DORGAN.

When, from a life of godlike strife, Th' indignant martyr soars to God, Though vultures gather round his name, And tear his clod;

Let us not weep for him, but keep His memory: let his glorious death, Crowning a valiant life, renew, Not shake our faith.

But weep for those, his guilty foes, On whom his blood a curse shall be, Haunting their silken dreams-a dread That will not flee.

The secret fear of vengeance near, That passes vengeance; and the doubt, Forbidding with its evil eye The calm without.

Or those, the men, who know not when A kingly soul, amidst our dearth Of thought and deed, by life or death, Has fed the earth.

His faith sublime, grown blind to time By gazing on eternity, They cannot understand; and yet, They feel and see.

As if for trade the stars were made, . Madman!' they cry, when one comes forth, Of truth and justice with his blood To prove the worth.

Aye, weep for them, and not for him, And live, that ye, beyond the years, May meet him at the feet of God, Nor move his tears! Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1859.

For the Liberator.

ELBA. The home while living, and the place of sepulture when dead, of John Brown, the Hero of Harper's Ferry.

Upon a bleak and dreary spot Friends laid the hero down; But he shall never be forgot, That good old man, John Brown.

His life was spent for others' good, The outcast of his race; For this the tyrant shed his blood— Friends laid him in this place.

He perilled every thing most dear To liberate the slave ;-He loved all men, but none did fear, John Brown, the truly brave.

Now, though his body sleepeth here, His spirit roves abroad; This truth to all shall yet appear-He worketh still for God By his rebukes were despots stirred,

And him to death they doomed: Those warnings shall ere long be heard, His spirit's not entombed. In coming years shall Elba's height

More famed than Bunker's be, When passed away is Slavery's night, And all alike are free.

Many who now the hero blame, Who rests in quiet there,
Shall then be proud to speak his name,
And his great deeds declare.

This, sure, is Freedom's trial hour; Let each his part perform; The Lord shall break the tyrant's power-He rules above the storm. Boston, Jan. 23, 1860. JUSTITIA.

From the Nantucket Mirror. THE MARTYR OF DEC. 2d, 1859.

BY ANNA OARDNER. Whether upon the scaffold high, Or in the battle's van, The fittest place for man to die Is where he dies for man.

' Upon the scaffold high' behold him stand ! No pomp of power betrays his self-control : He smiles serengeon Talliaferro's band— Ten thousand legal deaths can't hang the soul. No grander shaft was ever reared on high, No statelier cross-beam ever cleaved the air, Than that erected 'neath Virginia's sky, When we beheld our Nation's Martyr there. From age to age, through all succeeding time,

Insurgent! Traitor! terms for him sublime! No deadly purpose nerved his steady blow; No dark revenge was nurtured in his heart; The light of future years shall plainly show How all unselfishly he took the part Of that down-trodden, crushed and hated race On Life's great highway fallen among thieves, From which God's image ne'er can be effaced, Nor quelled high hope which in its bosom heaves For this he died as only heroes can,

O martyred heart! O Death, devoid of sting! What trust divine thy exodus has taught ! Serenely poised upon Faith's plumed wing, Ere he was offered up, his spirit caught, As from beyond the vale, a halo bright, Beaming afar from that celestial sphere, Where kindred souls in friendship re-unite, And love perfected subjugates all fear. Commissioned angels bore him on his way, Through Death's dark portal to eternity.

A sacrificial offering for man.

Near the o'ershadowing rock his form is laid, While glory radiates his spirit brow. Planted,' not buried, 'neath the pine-tree's shade. Behold the germ shoots upward even now! When it shall grow into a stately tree, Its em'rald leaves profusely scattered wide, Healing the nation of its leprosy,

Men will admit that near Potomac's tide A deed was wrought by the heroic Brown, Worthy to win and wear the victor's crown. Nantucket, January, 1860.

DEATH.

It is not death to die, To leave this weary road, And, 'mid the brotherhood on high To be at home with God.

It is not death to close The eyes long dimmed with tears, And wake in glorious repose, To spend eternal years.

It is not death to bear The wrench that sets us free From dungeon chains, to breathe the air Of boundless liberty.

It is not death to fling Aside this mortal dust, And rise on strong, exulting wing To dwell among the just.

Jesus, thou Prince of life, Thy chosen cannot die;

With thee they conquer in the strife,

To reign with thee on high.

THE LIBERATOR.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

In the Tremont Temple, Boston, Jan. 26, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For one, I accept, with very great satisfaction, th theory of race which our eloquent friend [the Rev. J. Sella Martin, a colored man,] has unfolded, so ingeniously and so clearly, in regard to the ultimate purpose and use of the presence of the negro on this continent. I never did dread that terrible word amalgamation. I hold it to be the secret of almos all progress, viewed from the point of race. We Saxons were nothing while we were pure Saxons. I hold the German race, now, at a sad discount, on many points, and the English race superior to it in those very respects, because the English race adopted the principle of amalgamation. The German gets blind over his books, and is contented to be a civil slave. Gottingen, and Dresden, and Munich, have not even the glimmer of that political liberty which is supposed to belong to the Saxon blood; and there is no explanation of jury trial, and Habeas Corpus, and representative government, and individual independence, and civil liberty, as they exist in the three Islands, but on the doctrine of that mixture of races which has made the prime, chief, consummate flower of civilization, the English blood. And I believe, with Mr. Martin, that, as far as our eyes can divine the future of Providence, it means that the next chapter of the progress of race shall be another mixture of that English blood, that our thirty States are probably to receive the finish and complement of civilization by the melting of the negro into the various races that congregate on this continent, and that the historian of a hundred years hence will view with utter incredulity the popular nightmare of amalgamation, and will trace some of the brightest features of that American character which is to take its place in the catalogue of the world's great races, to the root of this black race, mingling with the others that stand around them. Undoubtedly, to every thoughtful mind, that is the ultimate solution of the problem which is working out in these States. I have not time, if I had any disposition, to break

a lance or two with our friend (Mr. Martin) in regard to his ecclesiastical position. He says he was a man long before he was a minister. Well, I am glad to say that he seems to be a man now, also. (Laughter.) There are a great many who were men so long before they were ministers, that the memory of man runneth not back to the time. (Great laughter and applause.) But it is not of any great consequence between the races in the Slave States. If I had my that I should endeavor even to explain what I think are some of his mistakes in regard to Garrisonian ecclesiastical theories. We arrive at about the same result. He says the churches are 'synagogues of Satan,' and so do we; (laughter)-and as to what shall be done with them, and how they shall be considerered as parts of Christ's seamless garment, perhaps we will discuss to-morrow morning. But, at any rate, they are 'synagogues of Satan'-that is enough for me; I think that is agreement enough for one States till the heart of every thoughtful man longspeech.

I do wish to say a word in regard to some of those

touched upon in our meeting to-day. I do not myself augur such an immense increase of real anti-sla- of Slavery.' What if John Sherman and Henry Wilvery feeling, much less action, from the large audiences and great attention that we get, of late years. Northern States seeks the freedom of every slave, I think there is a sort of sesthetic Anti-Slavery, through the Constitution-or over it? For the Con-Men come here-far more truly and emphatically go stitution was not written by Gabriel, nor nailed to the to the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn-as they would throne of the Almighty-it is a parchment which go to any other intellectual entertainment of a rare man made, and man can amend, and there is no reason order. They have the good taste to know where they in the world why there should not be a party with shall find the finest material, and there they resort. the purpose avowed from the outset, to abolish slavery The attendance of Ward Beecher's congregation in the States-aye, and to change the Constitution of does not prove that they have any interest in Anti- the United States, if necessary. There is a party in Slavery, or any design to lead an Anti-Slavery life. England which seeks to put down Bishops; there is They want the most profound pathos, the most elo- a party in England that seeks to overthrow the Arisquent appeals, the most picturesque painting, the tocracy of the British Government. Why should most moving language, the most natural manner, the not a party here avow the purpose to tear out the red deepest heart; and, of course, they take refuge from stripe of blood in the Constitution of the United the iceberg of the New York Observer to melt in States? No reason in the world, except the timidity Plymouth Church. (Laughter.) But they don't go of men that want to have office in five years, instead out from those walls with any design of doing an An- of fifteen. Now, if you will give the country a ti-Slavery Act; and many go not out from these meet- party, religious and political, that writes on its banings with any such purpose. I am afraid that a large | ner. ' Every slave ought to be free, and we pledge ou share of that attention is like that given to The Octo- selves, life-long, to the effort to make him so, you will roon, or any other striking spectacle; for it is true, unload every musket, you will disarm every physical and it is not conceit in ourselves to recognize it, rebellionist.

and moral light of the European. heads to deal with. Men say we are fanatics. If by scaffolding, three stories high, was about to be refanaticism is meant that we are a class of men, large moved; and the tall man bet with the little one that or small, who lay down rigid rules of right and he couldn't carry him, in his hod, to the top of the chips fly in our faces, who set up the standard of ab- his comrade in his hod, labored up the first scaffold. solute justice, we do just that we put our feet down the second, then the third, and, with heavy tread. on the eternal granite of God's Right and Wrong, making his way from round to round of the ladder. Well, of course, it stirs a nation seeking to hide truth reached the topmost ridge and pitched him on. 'Now, from their eyes, and make money, and earn bread, by give me your dollar. Och, and by the powers, I compromising with justice, selling their neighbor at was hoping you would drop me, the last two or three auction. To be sure, that stirs up all the bad and rungs! (Great merriment.) It is exactly so with selfish passions. They say, when you fire a gun over the South. If she supposed she could be dropped

placid water, if there is a dead body below, it shows tself. John Brown's rifles brought up all the dead odies-making Caleb Cushing and Everett show themselves bobbing up to the surface. (Great merriment.) When you approach this sort of truth, you must expect a great uprising of what may be con sidered the dead and monstrous elements of society,

arranging themselves in antagonism against us. What has been our history? We have begun and carried on the Anti-Slavery agitation. We pledged surselves to use none but peaceable and Constitu tional methods. Now, when, across the distance of half-a-dozen States, we recognize the martyr saint o Harper's Ferry, men charge us with having deserted our principles. Not in the least. What have we been endeavoring to do? We have been trying to bring every earnest soul into a pledge against slavery We never supposed that we should convert ever man to our method. We only said, and mean to say, Here is the American people-there is the Gibraltar of slavery; we need everything we can get to take it -we mean to rouse everything we can get to the assault.' The public opinion that we mean to create is this,-it shall convince every man so unalterably of the essential sin and the momentous evil of the slave system, that he shall say that before it neither human life, nor religious institutions, nor old parchments. nor parties, are of any value whatever. We said and we meant to be so understood, that we would create such a public opinion against slavery, that the Christian would come out and throw upon the altar his Presbyterianism, his Congregationalism, his Methodism-yes, his Church-at the risk of being called an infidel. We had no Church to throw. We meant, and expected, also, that the man who had rifles would bring them to the altar: and all that I, for one, meant in my pledge to peaceful and Constitutions methods was that, while I believed in types and no in bullets, in brains and not in muskets, in civilization and not in a camp. I stood here to prepare a bilic opinion that would hold up the man whose neart led to what I think a lower level of assault, but in me respects, for the moment, a more efficient one (Applause.) I am contented, in part, and for the present, if I may prepare material for John Brown and induce millions to cry out Amen to the first eche of his rifles; and that is all that the Anti-Slavery movement has ever intended or professed to do.

But I charge it upon Republicanism itself that any man has found it necessary to have recourse to rifles What says the candidate for the Speakership of the United States House of Representatives? He says I say this charge of interference with slavery in the States is unfounded. The people of Ohio, the State which I have the honor to represent in part, do not wish or design to interfere with the relations existing voice, I would not have one single political Abolitionist in the Northern States. I am opposed to any interference, by the Northern people, with slavery in the Slave States. I act with the Republican party simply because the Republican party resists the extension, but does not seek the abolition, of slavery.' Now, Mr. Chairman, for twenty years certain parties have made the heart of the Northern people sche to abolish slavery. Certain parties have stirred up these to see the slave go free. The Saxon race, left to itself. finds vent through the ballot-box; but close up the topics of the Anti-Slavery enterprise which have been | ballot-box, and it loads the rifle. (Cheers.) The Republican party should write on its banner, 'Abolition son should avow that the political movement of the

that the Anti-Slavery movement has realized that I do not believe slavery will go down in blood. level, secured the public attention, has hold of those There is not blood enough in the thirty-one States to great national and religious problems which are the steep it in. We are not a fighting people. Our brains best food for any minds that seek to be fed. It is have got beyond it, North and South. We are beonly saying that we are a decent people, in saying youd it, and I should be assamed if we were not that, at last, men know where they will find the most If, two hundred years ago, this country was planted interesting discussions in Anniversary Week. I do on a system of education and individual interest in not, therefore, augur so large an increase of Anti- government, and in two hundred years we have not Slavery feeling from these signs. Anti-Slavery meet- reached that length where war is impossible as ings, interesting as they are from the quick retort, the method of reform, I should demond of the schoolkeen encounter, the personal criticism, the living and house and the church. I believe that neither in the vital interest of every-day questions, are not the points North nor South is there any such element as will by which you are to test the growth of the cause. abolish slavery in blood. The Yackees will not fight Go with me to the boarding-houses of Boston-those It won't pay. You have to convene the North that of the young men from twenty to thirty, married slavery is unprofitable before she will get upon her and unmarried; listen to the oft-repeated offensive feet, and put it down. Let me show New England term for the negro, which never ought to pass decent, that it touches their pockets, and they will rise. lips ; listen to the perpetual insult, not indifference, Show that it is profitable to put slavery down, and but insult, to the Anti-Slavery movement; go up and there is not power in the Slave States to maintain it. down the walks of commerce; see how real is the Every thinking man sees that in Kansas and Harper's hostility, in view of the contingent loss of business; Ferry. The moment the North resisted in Kansas go anywhere in society, and see how utterly the the South backed out. The moment Pottawattom prejudice against the black man rules in the heart of wrote in the blood of the oldest ruffian the purpos Anglo-Saxons-how ready every man is to find some of the Northerner to clean out his musket and use it excuse for his indifference or his antagonism, to lose as he had done eighty years before, the Border Rufhimself in the cobweb of excuses that any man can fians went back from the line. They came there to make up for doing nothing-excuses which would be find out if Yankee pedler's would fight; they found tenable only here, which vanish in the atmosphere of they would, and they said, Good morning, gentleany other nation than ours. I remember, for instance, men, we are done with you.' The same thing would a friend telling me that in Germany, a year or two be true on the broad surface of the Union. The same ago, a very distinguished Professor of our country, was true at Harper's Ferry. Virginia was not ready learned and widely known, was attacked, by a Ger- to fight for the slave system. She never will fight man Professor of the same standing, who was anxious for it; but it is not lack of courage that makes her to know why he was not an Abolitionist. The unwilling to fight. She knows that the system is not American thought it was a good opportunity to air defensible. She knows that when the North anhis American excuses. Accordingly, he entered into nounces its purpose that slavery shall cease, it must an elaborate account of the inter-weaving of Nation- cease. She knows as well as you do that when she al and State governments-how far Massachusetts cries Union, she only means robbery. I remember was from South Carolina-how we couldn't abolish that, when I was a little boy, we went out on a Fourth slavery there-how our fathers made a Constitution- of July, another boy and I, to Boston Common, where how it was a very delicate question-the seven years' they sold us things that were good to eat-you rewar-the patriarchal institution-Mr. Webster-Mr. member, Mr. Chairman. My companion said, 'How Choate, and so forth. And after he had made a very much have you got? I said, 'Twenty-five cents. large chapter, he turned to his friend, and said: 'I How much have you?' 'I've got nine-pence. Well. suppose you see, now, how I stand, and how real our said he, suppose we divide. (Laughter.) That is solation, and the impossibility of any action at the exactly the case with the South. The North has North on the subject of Anti-Slavery. I suppose twenty-five cents, the South nine-pence; and she prowhat I have said is sufficient. The German took his poses an equal division. (Renewed laughter and appipe out of his mouth, and said-'It ish very shlim!' plause.) She knows it to-day-she has always knows (Laughter.) It was, indeed, very slim. The excuses it—that when she cries Disunion, she is frightened vanished like thin air. They didn't get a hold: at her own words. She is not drunk enough, either they didn't lodge a moment in the clear intellect with pride or the prosperity of the slave system, to believe in disunion. There is a story told of a coupl Now, in our country, we have got, with our Anti- of the sons of Green Erin, who were at the bottom Slavery enterprise, eighteen millions of hearts and of a building that was about being finished; the wrong, who hew to the line, no matter how many house. They bet a dollar; and the little man took

from the Union, she would be like the fellow in the and, in the conflict, the Bastile which we have attackhod. She would be dropped into endless, invisible ed for half a century will come down in an hour. and abysmal depths, beyond the recognition of the nineteenth century. She doesn't want it. She never means to have it. It will never come in that way I doubt if it will ever come by the offer of dissolu-No; the state of our Northern mind is just this.

depths. Made up of religious, literary and political

appeal - made up of the fugitive slave travelling

through all our borders-made up of the treason of

He will make many a man a come-outer who trusted a church-member : for, is not Beecher an Abolitionabolishing that movement. Abolish it ! You should tried. have heard Ralph Waldo Emerson, at Salem, the other night. 'Men talk,' said he, 'of destroying John Brown ; I think the Almighty created mercy as the foe of despots; and I somewhat doubt whether Virginia can annihilate mercy. (Applause.) 'Oh, no,' he continued, rising into still finer voice, 'that oldest Abolitionist of you all, who piled the Shenandoah mountains, whose first name was Love, and his other name Justice-I think He existed before John Brown, and will probably survive him.' (Renewed this principle channels, it will tear the Union, Church and State, asunder. While you have a slaveholder in the Presidential chair, while you have cowards in the United States Senate, you will have John Browns at Harper's Ferry. And he is not the last of them. You cannot control it. You must give it channels Let me borrow again from Emerson. He told us, on this very platform, two years since, that, two hundred years ago, men said there is a devil in every teakettle; if you do not let him out, he will tear the house to pieces, and make an earthquake throughout the city. So men made a hole in the lid, and the devil's steam came pouring out from every kettle. By-and-bye came a thrifty genius, and he said, · Why waste this devil? make him a groove-let him move in safe channels': and the Cunarder came across the ocean, the locomotives wedded States todevil down in the hearts of these ignorant millions : keep him quiet; put a Bank on him, then a throne, then a Pope. By-and-bye came a thrifty man, and it along as it has never gone before.

So this Anti-Slavery movement is seeking to find channels for this anti-slavery purpose to move in. Give us the ballot-box; give us a political movement in which the self-respect of men can allow them to operate; give us a Church that represents not rascals, but Christians; give us a press that will afford expression to the ultimate wish and the entire heart of the American people; and we shall not be clumsy enough to go back to the rude, vulgar, awkward system of two hundred years ago; we have got a better. We shall abolish slavery in the swift purpose of eighteen million of thoughtful, ingenious Yankee hearts. And until you do it, the land will shake with constant convulsion. Virginia will in vain banish Helper. She will in vain fight against the multiplication table-for Helper's book is nothing but the multiplication table printed two hundred times over. Mr. Garrison said that when the Southerners fought against Helper. they were only fighting against the multiplication table. Two and two make four-two and two make twenty-two. John Brown and his associates went down to Harper's Ferry, and made a good deal of the multiplication table. Oh, no, the South understands this question fully as well as we do. She does not need enlightenment, as the North does. The reason why we criticise, as Mr. Martin excepts to our doing, the religious and political machinery of our country, is because we mean to have both. We mean to have a party outside and above the Constitution, that ever demanded on former platforms in opposition to that God and nature put into our hands to achieve it. Sherman as Speaker in Congress, or no one, and We mean to have a Church that reads the Sermon on the Mount, and endeavors to practise it, knowing no races, no castes, no conditions, but believing, with the Declaration of Independence, that all wicked allies at the North, and irrespective of all men are created equal. And until we gain those two channels of natural, legitimate, usual Saxon work, the land will shake with that outside agitation-the this Federal Government; but the moment the Carolinians know that the spirit of insurrection-in other words, the manhood of the slave—is so awake that slave States are but organized bands of thieves and they must remain in perpetual conflict in order to robbers, living by plunder and piracy on the avails of keep the slave quiet, that moment they part from the unpaid and unpitying toil. system. The thunder-clouds are on either side of the heavens. The manhood of the slave is the black, perative duty of the Senators and Representatives of

(Applause.) But it will come down not by war from the North, not by resistance on the part of the slave; no, it will go down by Virginia, at the door of the United States treasury, saying, . Harper's Ferry i too real a danger; how much will you pay me to be henest? (Laughter.) I have faced John Brown The Anti-Slavery movement has stirred it to its very three times; save me from the fourth, and give me compensation.

That might have been saved to the honor of our na tion, if a heart had been seated in the United State great men, like Webster, going down to his grave Senate. If those black brows, buried at Marshfield cursed by one half and lamented by the other half of had had within one tithe of that Puritanism which the Union. When such a man as Ward Beecher went with the saint of Harper's Ferry, he might have goes back to his pulpit, and falls into the ranks of the hurled a thunderbolt from his high place in the State apologists of corrupt ecclesiastical machinery, there is which would have saved the inroad upon Virginia a natural rebound of the thousands that trusted him. That hour has passed away. Our government has not held together; the ship, which we fondly thought that, hanging to his skirts, he might still cry, 'I am was so well built that it would ride out the tempes has parted. Mere discussion has not been sufficier ist?' Such a man is robbed of that excuse; he can- to put down an enormous wickedness, as it was in not hide and Plymouth Church from the rebukes Great Britain. A corrupt and burdened monarchy of the Garrisonians; and he will be a come-outer. did more than a Republic, fresh from its cradle; for So, when a great politician falls, it makes Abolition- the aristocracy of Great Britain, with its debt and its ists. We dig men out of the mire into which Daniel Church, its nobles and its ignorant masses, bore up the Webster plunged them, and set them up on the feet discussion of a quarter of a century, and on the hearts their mothers gave them. This process has been of Christian men, as the result of moral agitation, going on for years. John Brown is a part of it, Kansas wrought out the decree of immediate and uncondiis a part of it. If the great Republican party had tional emancipation. Our government, that we said to Kansas, 'No use for your rifles; we will pro- thought so much better in the strength of its youth, tect you on the floor of the United States Senate; in the flush of its theoretic progress, with universal there shall not a man dare to touch a hair of the head suffrage, with a Protestant Church, with an equal of a dweller in the loneliest shanty in Kansas, that people, has proved unequal to the discussion, and we the arm of the Union shall not be stretched out effi- have sunk down to the level of insurrection and rifles, ciently to protect him,' there never would have been blood on the plains of Kansas, and the ballot-box suwar in Kansas; there never would have been any perseded by the camp. But there is a conservative border forays. Do you suppose that the South can power sufficient, still, I believe, in the eighteen milrise up and send out, by hundreds, our merchants, lions, to drag back the maddened people to the place our travelers, our residents, guilty of nothing but a that becomes them in the history of nations; and we Northern dialect, and, although that craven United shall yet see slavery come down by the submission of States Senate dare not call for the execution of this thirteen States, to the avowed and firm purpose of the United States Constitution, which we are called upon Christian, aroused North. I do not believe, therefore to laud every hour of our lives, do you suppose it is that our enterprise is changing in the least. It is forgotten in the records of the Northern people? merely passing through a new phase of its existence. No. Every one of these men has a circle, and that We thought the evil lers rooted; we supposed that it circle are Garrisonians. One of the young and gal- lay upon the surface, whereas it has struck its roots lant men of our city, rich, patrictic, brave, ardent, through the strata of a million customs; to loosen said to me : 'I carried a musket down State street it puts at hezard Church and State alike. But we when Anthony Burns was carried shamefully back to have almost brought the American people to that deslavery. Two months after, my own brother, hope- cision which says, "Government or no government, lessly ill of consumption, was obliged to skulk through law or no law, let slavery come down! (Cheers.) Georgia and the Carolinas in a baggage car, for fear Whether he broke law or violated government, God his name, from Boston, should be known, and even bless John Brown!' (Renewed cheers.) So says the last relics of the strength which disease had left the American heart in the Northern States. The him be taken by tarring and feathering; and that is American head will soon follow; the American hand the last musket that I shall ever raise for the Union will soon begin its work, in obedience to that heart of our thirty slave States.' (Applause.) That con- and head; and we shall see slavery the victim of its viction to which this young Boston member of our agitation, the victim of pure politics and a Christian holiday troops came, every circle of these banished Church. The system may be strangled, and this govmen comes to throughout the Union. If you do not ernment, for aught I know, survive; if not in its give them the ballot-box, they will take the rifle; if present form, at least the fragments will come together you do not give them the Anti-Slavery movement, and crystallize round a purer and better centre than they will tear the Church to pieces. Men talk of our fathers ever could have commanded, had they

LETTER FROM MARIUS R. ROBINSON. Hudson, (N. Y.,) Jan. 26, 1860.

DEAR GARRISON: Never was the conflict in New York more irrepres sible than now. We have held seven Conventions in seven of the great inland cities, between Lake Erie and the Atlantic-Buffalo, Lockport, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Hudson, and Poughkeepsie. All, with one exception, continuing two days, and each one a triapplause.) I think he will. And unless you give umph-filling the enemies of freedom,-priests, political demagogues, and their blind adherents,-with fear, and surprising lukewarm and timid friends with their success, and filling the few earnest, working friends we have met, in every place, with hope, courage, and a new spirit of labor. Notwithstanding the reports of the telegraph to the contrary, our meetings have been well attended. The people have heard us gladly. They have been stirred with the earnest words and radical truths of the resolutions and speeches; and many are waiting for the law, that in righteousness shall bring deliverance to the slave. This, in despite of the debauching influence of churchmembership and political party relations.

Triflers have interposed with impertinent questions and heartless declamation, and earnest men with the uiry. 'What shall we do? close and earnest examination of every measure progether in a day ! So men said, years ago, there is a duced, especially of the claims and pretensions of Republicanism as viewed in the light of principle and the stirring events of each recurring day.

The claims of the Union were canvassed with free said, "Give him channels, give him the press and the dom, and its instrumentality in sustaining slavery exballot-box; and he takes up the world, and carries posed, with a clearness and power that, for the time at least, seemed to enlighten the ignorant, and silence the venal and unprincipled. The wickedness of its origin, and the folly and guilt of its continuance. were pressed, and its dissolution urged by political, social and moral considerations.

Devoutly is it to be hoped that disunion sentiments may spread, despite the reckless daring and infernal consistency of O'Conor's argument for its continuance, and equally infernal one of his more jesuitical coadjutor, Henry Ward Beecher, in his defence of his continued support of the American Board.

Accompanying, I send the Resolutions of the Hudson meeting, which I hope you will publish. Yours,

M. R. ROBINSON.

Resolved, That in that mighty and 'irrepressible conflict' now waging with the powers of darkness and despotism in this nation, bravely led on by Garrison and Greeley, Phillips, Parker, Seward and Sumner, and sustained by a countless host of determined men, and women too, East, North, West and North-West, we behold a full and glorious assurance that the Millennial triumph of Freedom, and especially of deliverance to the enslaved millions on our Southern plantations, is drawing nigh, and may be even at the doors.

Resolved, That we have heard with profound satisfaction of the inflexible resolution among the chieftains of the Republican party to adhere to all it has writes Liberty on its banner, and the use of all means slavery and its extension: That it must be with them, Seward, or the like of him, for President at the next election, regardless of the threats or bullyings of Southern slaveholders, and their most mean and consequences to Constitution or Union.

Resolved, however, That while we rejoice in every indication of advance in public sentiment as opposed bees rushing to and fro, until the queen bee is found to slavery, we cannot forget that, no matter who is - the nations striking and clashing against each other | President under the present Government and Union, like frigates in a storm, until the battle is fixed, and he must be the Slave-holder and Slave-hunter General the thunder begins to rattle from one side to the other of the Nation; he must shoot down every black of the marshalled hosts. (Applause.) We are com- Washington who should strike for his freedom with ing to that period. The South sees her danger in the sword, and return every sable Kossuth who might Harper's Ferry. She knows that the ground-tier is take refuge from Southern tyrants on Plymouth Rock reached; she knows that the whole mass of Northern or Bunker Hill; must recognize the right of slavemind is, at last, roused to the trial. I rejoice in in- holding robbers and pirates to sit as equal members surrection for that very reason-not that it will ever and makers of the Government, and conduct his adachieve emancipation, not that the negro will ever be ministration so as to make it the grand engine every competent to an organization of arms that shall defeat way to crush the liberties of our now enslaved mil lions and their posterity.

Resolved, That the so-called governments of the

Resolved, therefore, That it is the solemn and im overhanging heavens of the Carolinas. The roused the non-slaveholding States and Territories to return religious conscience of the North is the other cloud, at once to their respective constituencies, and take such as, in Milton's picture, overhangs the Caspian. immediate measures for the formation of a new North-John Brown came near being the electric spark that ern Confederacy, that shall be indeed FREE, the asywas to melt them together. Another such may come ; lum of the oppressed of all nations; uncursed by the

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presence of slaveholders, unstained by the blood

laves.

Resolved, That when Mr. Jefferson declared, Not. Resolved, I has a line written in the book of fate that that the slaves are to be free; nor is it less tening

that the two forms of society cannot be printing under the same government'-And Henry Clay, that *Until universal darkness shall prevail, it will be impossible to represe the sympathics and the effined freemen in behalf of the unhalpy person of mana who are doomed to bondage —

And Mr. Benton, that · Slavery is a question of races, involving tone, quences which go to the extermination of one or the rel be

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And the Louisville, Ky., Courier, that It will not be denied that free and slave labor, 'It will not be denied that free and slave laber on incompatible—that the white man is unwilling to bor by the side of the slave, and the slave equally averse to laboring by the side of the wine must be received in the slave equally averse, that the labor of Kentucky must be welly the labor of the white the slave of the slave of

And the Richmond Enquirer, that

The two opposite and conflicting forms of seeing cannot, among civilized men, co-exist and mone. The one must give way, and cease to exist—the old

And Wm. Seward, that

The collision between the two systems of labria the United States is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces'-

they did but echo in these declarations the voice and decree of the Eternal God, that between Slavery and Liberty, there can be and shall be no control but everlasting separation, wide as the difference be tween heaven and hell.

Resolved, That we have read without mries the Message of Gov. Letcher of Virginia, to the Legislature of that State, in which he insolently and impl ingly recommends that 'two most experienced usemen be appointed to visit the Legislatures of the States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and insist, in the sense of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal. Resolved, However, that we trust our Legister,

will deem such a threat, from such a source, a stag reason for hastening the enactment of a law that we preserve the State of New York, effectually and in ever, from the prowling ravages of the kidnapper as Resolved, That of all insulting Mockeries and blas.

ing Burlesques ever known, that which is called to American Union is the most monstrous and seewhelming. When the Federal and State authoria are in constant collision; when the mails from the Northern are ruthlessly robbed by the Southern States; when, week after week, month upon month not enough of union and harmony can be found to me ganize a branch of Congress, by choice of a proiding officer; when members of that body absolutely or concealed weapons to defend themselves against ext other; when brawlings, bullyings, or blackguarden are the burden of their debates; when, in the Sour ern States, threats of civil war are heard among Greernors, and preparations are making for it in the Legislatures should a Northern President be eletted; and when the people in those States are outraging is every way-by scourgings, by tarring and futherings, imprisonings, banishments, and sometimes death, the most inoffensive persons, both men and women, white as well as black, on the slightest suspicion that they are friends of the oppressed; to call this confition of things a Union is to outrage beyond possible endurance all the common sense of creation. And the only relief in enduring a confederacy at once so devilish and disgraceful, is the hope that God, or some other power, will ere long dash it in pieces like a petter's vessel.

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