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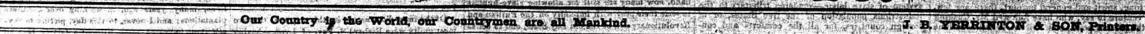
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The following gentlemen constitute the Finandel Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, BD-OCINCY, EDNOND JACKSON, and WENDERL

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

vol. XXX. NO. 49.



BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 1563.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Tuskeges (Ala.) Republican. ABOLITION BOOKS.

Ma. Eprron,-Your readers may remember that. one mouths ago, I called their attention to the ablition sentiments contained in a school edition of chools and colleges of the South. I now desire to bring to their notice another and a more dangerous because it is a religious one, called Malcom's book, because it is a religious one, called Malcom's Bate Dictionary. It is used more or less extensively in all of our Sabbath Schools, because of its

fredom from sectarianism.
On page 246 of this book, after giving an expla-

in the United States, in outers to the United States, in outersty to the entire spiritage the New Testament, and every good citizen should be anxious for its speedy That is not only the rankest kind of abolitionism,

but, as will be seen by reference to the book, the sentence is entirely gratuitous, as it is not at all erstanding of the author's exdenstion of the word 'servant.' I offer no comment upon it, but simply call the attention of parents and Sabbath School teachers

ic I would remark, however, that it is the beight of inconsistency for us to threaten to dis-solve the Union to preserve our institutions, when we place in the hands of our cildren religious hosts which teach them that the very institution for which we propose to fight is wong, and con-trary to the teachings of the Bible.

B.

JEFFERSON AN IGNORAMUS. At the Southern Commercial Convention, held

which the prince of fire-caters, W. L. Yancey.

If it were not for the names of Madison, Ranolph, Mason and others, whose names have been oted in order to from down the presumption of young man at this day for pretending to undertand this subject, I would even now throw the ance of debate to any gentleman to stand up here, and maintain that these laws were constitutions I would to God every countryman of mine ras disposed to judge of the issues between the North and South for himself, that the opinions of sid togydom count.

Will my triend (Mg. Pryor) now say that har, expersion, in his political ethics on slavery, was right?

He cannot say so. alr. Jefferson thought it would therefore he was for the old logydom could be utterly wiped out. weaken the South, and therefore he was for the cutre prohibition of the slave-trade. The distinguished, venerable, practical, and philosophical gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Ruffin) knows that Mr. Inferion was wrong, in his ideas about slavery. I matter of history known to everybody. If that was the fact, there was among the framers of the Constitution, who were true to us in all the interests of the white man, a sentiment in relation to slavery that is not entertained now.

Mr. Pryor-That is true. Mr. Yancey—Thereis all I ask. Then I say that he old fogies of the and yet estained opinions in relates to therety which we of this day are unanimously agreed were not sound. . . If I could get this body to divest thempelves of the shackles that Madison, Jefferson, and Mason have thrown about them concerning sleaver, and could get them to understand that South Carolina is against any, creathe most limited prohibition of the slave-trade, I should not fear their unbiased udgment.

A JAIL BANNER.

A Charleston paper of the 23d says :---

Mr. John T. Milligan, the District Jailer, will unfurl to-day a very fit banner for the place and eccasion. It consists of a white field, seven by five feet square, with a perpendicular line of division drawn through the centre. On the section furthest from the building is a large star, with a circle in the centre. Within this circle is a Palmetto tree, ever which is the word 'Secession.' Ou each side tre two blue stars, and beneath, the words 'All Aboard.' Above this star, on the right, is a Crescent, on the left of which is written, 'Resist-

Ince to Tyrants is obedience to God. Abe Lin-The section nearest the jail represents Abe Lincoln, manacled, being borne by two huge Africans, on a rail, each negro having a firebrand in one hand, while the other supports the rail. Opposite this is a policeman directing him to the jail, pointing thence with his clob. Beside the policeman are the words, 'Itail-Splitter Wanted.' On the ground beneath Old Abe is a log, maul, and axe, which he was in the act of availing himself of when he was taken up by the darkies. The stanza above this,

Old Abe in company is found,
Which justifies his being bound;
And so in chains, astride a rail,
He's borne triumphantly to—the White House, completes the picture.

NORTHERN SPIRIT OF PANATICISM.

Extract from the recent message of the Governor of North Carolina to the Legislature of that State: The forbearance with which the South has borne

The forbearance with which the South has borne these indignities and wrongs, has utterly failed to secure a corresponding forbearance upon the part of our aggressors. The spirit of fanaticism by which they are influenced, growing bolder by its lawless first and unobstructed indulgence, has, at last, so far united the Northern masses as to enable them to seize upon the General Government, with all its power of purse and sword. Two persons have been elected, respectively, to the offices of President and Vice President, exclusively by the people of one section of the country, upon a principle bostile to the institutions and domestic policy of the other. Neither of them received an electoral rote in all the fitten Southern States, and neither could have uttered, in many of them, the political sentiments upon which they are elected to power, without subjecting himself to the penalties of the local criminal laws. A clearer case of a foreign domination as to us could not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the obscurred part of problems under which they have been elected, forbid as to

not well be presented; and that it will be a hostile domination, past occurrences and the directivestances under which they have been elected, furbid us to doubt. That any people, having a due appreciation of the principles of liberty could long astemit to such a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

It is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitution; It is equally true, that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British Throne, yet our fathers submitted not to his authority. They reveiled, not against the man because of any defect of his tills to the Crown, but against the more substantial facture by the property of the Ministers and Parliament. That power 'behind the throne,' and which is the name of the throne attempted to deprive them of their

AND DESIDE

manding your most serious and solemn deliberations.

In view of the perilous condition of the country, it is in my opinion becoming and proper that we of the celebrated Dick Swiveller, than of any his-should have consultation with those States identified torical characters whom we can now call to mind-with us in interest, and in the wrongs we have suf-His eloquence is of the order commonly called rigwith us in interest, and in the wrongs we have suf-fered; and especially those lying immediately adja-cent to us. From a calm and deliberate consideration of the best mode of avoiding a common danger, much good might result, and no evil could.

I therefore respectfully recommend, that you invite the Southern States to a conference, or such of them as may be inclined to enter into consultation with us upon the present condition of the country. Should such a conference be found impracticable then I would recommend the sending of one or more delegates to our neighboring States with the view of securing concert of action.

I also think that the public safety requires a re-

currence to our own people for an expression of their opinion. The will of the people once expressed, will be a law of action with all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in an emergency like the present.

I therefore recommend that a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terminated.

The subject of our military defences will require

your early attention. I would recommend a thorough re-organization of the militia, and the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulation our muster roll years. With such a regulation, our muster roll would contain near a hundred and ten thousand

men.

I would also recommend the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate from the main body of the militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped.

his letter acknowledging the receipt of these:-

will carry with them a moral force and power that will do much good in Alabama, in her present emergency, and will serve to convince the Aboli-tionists that the same causes which dissolved the

liberties, is the one with which they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we regard, but the power that elevated him to office, and which will naturally maintain a controlling influence in his Administration. And can it reasonably be expected, that men who have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations, and proved as dangerous in the administration of their State governments, will learn moderation by this new gratification of their lust of power and dominion?

When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to Afrikan slavery is deeply fixed in the minds of the Northean people—that for twenty-five years it has formed apart of their education—been inculcated in the family circle, and taught to them from the pulpit, as a hadding principle of their religion, together with the laty of its practical enforcement everywhere and on every occasion, it must be contogether with the cuty of its practical enforcement scenes and labors. What more signal service could everywhere and on every occasion, it must be confessed that there exists but little ground upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us isderation of this subject, (!!) and under the influence of the strong public sentiment already hands.

This condition of public affairs, as was to have been expected, threatens the most deplorable consequences to the Confederacy. Already it is remdered more than probable that several of the Southern States, in the exercise of the natural rights of nations, will separate from the Federal Union, before the termination of your present session. Such an end of the world, (!!) and which, if pursued to its end, could expose us only to universal devices of the most serious and selem deliberations.

BEECHER'S INDIFFERENCE.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher reminds us more marole, and its substance is made up of a materia lenominated flummery. Unhappily there are multitudes who are captivated by rigmarole and who love flummery, and thus they crowd in to hear him discourse. The secret of the entertainment afforded by Mr. Beecher is in his abandoning the path of common sense and reason, and giving loose to imaginations among the clouds. As a mere entertainment, this might do well enough, if he did not tainment, this might do well enough, it is undertake to apply his speculations to practical affairs of life—and above all, to the great concerns of government and religion. No wise man would follow his teachings—the unwise are misled by them into courses of thought and action extremely injurious to themselves and others. They who fol-low him will be sure to find it in the end only A wild dedication of themselves

To unpathed waters, undreamed shores, most certain To miseries enough. There is no doubt he has done and is doing great mischief among the inconsiderate. With this class, his harum-scarum style of thinking and speaking is attractive. But when such feather-brained orators as Mr. Beecher and Mr. James Freeman Clarke discourse to a miscellaneous as semblage, in the style they do, about so serious a matter as the secession and separation of States— it is time, indeed, for all soberer men to come to their senses, and ask to what all this is leading, and what means can be used to counteract the influence of such poisonous stuff. If men of this reckless and ill-judging stamp are to have the free GOV. MOORE TO THE BAPTIST CONVENtentral of public sentiment, we shall be at loggerheads in this country, in sad carnest, very soon indeed. Mr. Beecher replies to his own question,
Some days ago, we published the resolutions
adopted by the Baptist Convention of Alabama,
and transmitted to Gov. Moore. The following is
his letter acknowledging the receipt of thesetudes like him are addled by a tudes like him are addled by a barren victory, of REV. I. T. TICHENOR—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the declarations adopted by the Baptist State Convention of Alabama.

I fully agree with the Convention in the opinion that from the administration of the Federal Convention of the States is comparatively insignificant. that 'from the administration of the Federal Government, (Lincoln's,) as things are—with reference to our peculiar property recognized by the Constitution—we can no longer hope for justice, protection, or safety. tution—we can acolonger hope for justice, protection, or safety.'

I thank the Convention in my own name, and in the name of the great and sovereign State of Alabama, for the patriotle sentiments contained in their proceedings, and for the appropriate, dignified and Christian-like manner in which they are expressed. Such noble sentiments, emanating unanimously from an assemblage of Christian men, will carry with them a moral force and power that will do much good in Alabama, in her present

will carry with them a moral force and power that will construct the management of the continuation of the two Chambar, and the present emergency and good in Alabama, in her present emergency and in the present emergency and in the present emergency and in the present emergency by the present emergency position of the people, and the present emergency position in political union f and whereas, the late election of a sectional President, upon the same principles that divided the Church, makes, as a distinct and separate people yield, the present of the North and the peoples of the North and the peoples of the North and the peoples of the South, therefore,

Resolved, That its our duty, as Christian gen items and patriots, to suspin our bejored State, and the suspin our bejored State, and the propose of the North and the peoples of the South indexform, the disturbence of the suspin our bejored State, and the present of the Church, and the propose of the North and the peoples of the South indexform, the disturbence of the people of the South in the remaining the propose of the South in the constitutions, and the propose of the South indexform the propose of the South indexf JOHN BROWN MEETING AT THE TEMPLE

them to be lost; and I really do not think they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in so fan as the free States are concerned, I hold that so fan as the free States are concerned, I hold that know so far as the free States are concerned, I hold that know so far as the free States are concerned, I do know. In the gale on Lake Eric than to reckon myself among those who have advocated disunion, either for policy or from principle. I never have gone, I cannot go, with them; and therefore I hold it to be the duty of every patriotic man to resist it by all proper methods, in a spirit of kindness and honor. But if, against our honest endeavor and full intent, this does take place, in the providence of God, then, I say, let us appoint a day of thanksgiving. (Loud applause.) We have never been advantaged, nor do I see any near prospect of our being advantaged by remaining in their company. If we are to join the old ascetia if to wear a shirt of hair-cloth for the mortification of the flesh be good, if it be good for our souls to be kept in a perpetual turnoil and fret and rub, then we will continue to wear a hair shirt. But if quiet and liberty be prosperity, I hold that we shall be better off without these uneasy neighbors than with them. And I therefore say, it is not for our sakes that we hesitate. I would not have Carolina think that there will be a tear shed if she goes. I would not have any of the Gulf States think that we are unwilling to keep company with them so long as is necessary to maintain pact, honor, citizenship, and true love for the whole country. But if, against this spirit, they lossist on going apart, let them un-

our gain. (Applause.)

The time has come when the public mind must our enemy, while France was our friend, and had take some position and make some expression. I, rendered us essential aid. Yet the laws of commerce for one, do not believe in Union for the sake of it.

Davis And so if they second, the laws of commade for precious continent, and that continent was Justice, Humanity, Liberty, Rectitude; and so long as these precious qualities are in it, I love it, for their sakes. But when the alabaster box has emptied out the continuent, I do not care what hand breaks the box—it is good for nothing after the continuent is gone. The idea of maintaining union for the beggarly sake of union! Union for honor, union for truth, union for vigor in liberty, union for power in free institutions, union for humanity to devour, they will be wolves and lions against the

state to be stable. Do you suppose that these sees intenses is gone. The idea of maintaining antions for tuch beggarly asks of union! Or Union for honor, union for truth, union for viger in library, union for truth, union for viger in library, union for truth, union for viger in library, union grains greater growth—for that I would asertifice almost anything in life. But union without humanity, is but the decrept of my friend, and not his living and soni-inspired only friend, and not his living and soni-inspired only friend, and not his living and soni-inspired only the corpes when the sool has gone of the library to be corpes when the sool has gone of the library to be corpes when the sool has gone of the library to be corped to be soon of the library to be corped to be soon of the library to be corped to be soon of the library to be corped to be library to be library to be corped to be library to be li

SELECTIONS in the present of the personal Administration of the personal Administration of the Faderal Government on such premises would be itself the prestructor.

THEREY WARD BEECHER ON THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

At the close of his brilliant. Fraternity Lecture on 'Young America,' at the Tremont Temple in Beston last week, Henry Ward Beecher said:

Here ends my lecture—but not my address. (Applause.) There is almost but one question. It is no longer the weather, or the health of the family, or prosperity, that men question when meeting each other in the car or on the street; it is. 'Do you think the South will secede?' My answer is—I. don't believe they will; and I don't care if they do!' (Loud and prolonged applause.) When I say that I don't care if they do, I mean that there is no terror, in so far as our own prosperity is concerned. If you ask me whether, for their sakes, I do not care, I should modify my answer and say, 'For their sakes, I trust a better mind may be given them, and that they will remain in the ship; for they are like Paul's men of whom he said, 'Except these abide in the ship, they would swamp, and there are too many of them to be lost; and I really do not think they are in a fit state of mind to die. (Laughter.) But in as far as the free States are concerned, I held that it will be an advantage for the South to go off. I do not. In the end of the constitution.

You observe how smetchly he has limited end defined his own opinions. Be does not say that we have no right to interfere with them by legislation of the south them by legislation of the south in which there might be one with them by legislation of the south in the say to concerned. If you think, you have no right to convert them to our them. I we have no right to one when he says to the North:

If you think, you have no right to speak to the North:

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If you t

is necessary to maintain pact, honor, citizenship and true love for the whole country. But if, against lows certain great laws of trade. If there ever was this spirit, they haist on going apart, let them understand distinctly that we count it their loss, and our gain: (Applause.) I saw upon some of the meagre banners carried Paris. And so, if they seconds the laws of comabout in the late conflict this poor-house inscription—Union for the sake of the Union. When not trade in New Orleans, or Savannah, or Charlesthis Union was founded, it was an alabaster box, ton, any more than now; they will trade in New made for precious continent, and that continent was York, Philadelphia and Boston; for these laws of

character, whereby it will become the protector and bulwark of signery in the States where it now write. This would tend to create another party in the North, that will take an adoence step of the Bo-publicans, in favor of freedom, and which party would eventually become the largest of all other in opposition to the new Administration. Pro-slavory men at the South will probably abandor all expectation of carrying slavery into the Terri-tories, and will content themselves by attiving to maintain the continuance of the institution where

t now exists. still of the South may even give ontending that slavery is a great good-th very nossibly, admit it to be an evil ath ecessary one. In other words, they will rally to the support of conservative Republican and oppose the doctrines of the progressi

ican party—that is to be.

But revolutions never go backward: And if Mr. Lincoln's Administration leans, as it probably will, southward, and if it becomes ambitious to be considered very conservative, in place of progressive, the result will be that the Republican party will gain the South, but it will ultimately lose the North. It will simply follow in the Courseps of the Desay-cratic, party, and go down, sponer on later, as the latter has done.

Lesting success, for any cause, can be see

casting success. for any cause, can be secured only by a full and complete recognition of the eternal principles of RIGHT. The enslavement of one part of the human race, by another part, is wrong; and being wrong, it is bound to come to an order. Every effort to prop the institution up to prolong its existence into the future will be in vain. Slavery being in direct antagonism spirit of Republican institutions, is doome Slavery being in direct antagonism to the at it cannot live.
Such being the case, the acme of statesmenth

n this country is at once to grapple the question, one shall emancipation be brought about? Any attempt on the part of our public mon to ignore, or get around, this one great leading question of the age, in regard to a fixed fact in the future, betrays a lamentable absence of those assential qualities, which go to make up the true statesman.

From the Boston Journal an noll stone GMN. CUSHING'S ADVICE.

A Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia aper, who is, we believe, a South Carolinian by early residence, if not by birth, says, with respect to the present Southern excitement.

The true policy is to allow this passion to burn itself out, as it must do if left alone. If well disposed people will not farnish the firel, the host and the blass will gradually subside and diminish. Both here been kept alice by the contributions of professional Distansators, who, after excling the South with the most saters, who, after excling the South with the most opposition, are now volunteering their insidious and gratuitous services to mend the mischief for which they are mainly responsible."

This was undoubtedly intended as a general remark; but it hits one man with terrible precision we mean our own Caleb Cushing. He made speech in Tremont Temple in the course of the Presidential campaign, and we leave it to our readers of the following extract, (which, by the way, we cut from a South Carolina paper, thus showing that the missile had reached its intended mark.) if he did not therein excite the South with the most scandalous misrepresentations concerning the Northern opposition :-

Northern opposition:

Therefore, I say, the real states before the cossession of the continued existence of slove labor solities the States. All the conspicuous current party issues, and especially the several Territorial questions, are but the timid touches of men at a great thing, which they have not the manifines bioldly to grasp and hardle. And the Republican party has been conceived, born and nurtured into strength, in order, if possible to force or seduce the Federal Government into Abolitionsism, or elec the Republican party in a monstrous and ridiculous abortion, a gigantic falsemood, swindle and fraud. And I re-assert, confidently, if Mr. Lincoln is elected, the Republicans will have to bayer as a once, or to attack the domestic rights of the Scates.

What, then, will people of the Southern States, at tacked in their constitutional rights, their domestic peace, their property and their persons do? What will they do? Will they passively submit to be the cooquered subjects of New England? No! I do not hope or fear, believe or doubt, wint they will do I know; they will defend themselves to the number, first with constitutional means, and then, if accessery with extra constitutional means; in five, with all the means of defence which God and nature have some mitted to them. Now it is this man, who, having thus inflicted

Now it is this man, who, having thus inflicted upon the Republican party his measureless abuse, flatters himself that he is the fittest person in the Commonwealth to favor that party with his gratuitous advice. And yet, on his own showing, he, is somewhat premature, because we have not yet had a chance to realize the inevitable alternative to which he consigned us, viz. 'to attack the domestic rights of the States, or to burst up at once. Until the former contingency becomes imminent, we furnish Mr. Cushing with no new topic for his ponderous rebuke and advice, white just so long as that contingency is delayed, we are, scooding to him, bursting up without his intervention.

But we suppose that it is not for the benefit of the Republican party that Gen. Cushing delivery either his before or his after election speeches. That party is but the frame against which he fixes his lurid fre-works, for the enjoyment of others at a distance, and for his own profit. He must accept that course, or none at all—for the Republican party and the vast majority of the people of Massachusetts cannot possibly, as things stand, have any faith in Gen. Cushing. That is the fact, whether it be lamentable, remediable, or quite unimportant. Nevertheless, he is heard and read important.

fail to feel the power with which he handles any tion of moment. This last speech has all the ral's intellectual characteristics, as well as his General's intellectual characteristics, as well as his political peculiarities. We need hardly say that we deem it almost entirely unterable in its rehearsal of secusations against the Republican party. But no matter for that—the Republicans can afford to let Gen. Cushing take his own method of presenting his views, which they will carefully and honestly weigh. They welcome light from every quarter, and will endeavor to meet the exigencies of the times with all the patriotism which Gen. Cushing could wish, and we believe with more candor that he evinces.

Here is the succeeding comments ntary of this and-out, for-and-against, neither - here - nor - there doubled-and-twisted Boston Journal :-

ENOUGH OF CUSHING. Mr. Cushing continue ddress at Newburyport on Saturday evening it is still 'to be continued.' When this ha and it is a ill 'to be rangue will be terminated, nobody seems to know. But if, as we have supposed, the object of Mr. Cushing in giving his remarks to the public by piece-meal in the manner of the sensation story writers, is to make a more profound impression, he has overshot the mark. The public interest did not survive the publication of the first two installments of the mark. ments of his speech, and having got an inkling of its tone, spirit and general purport, there are few, we venture to say, who have followed Mr. Cushing to the present point, and still fewer will continue to the present point, and still fewer will containing with him until his words have run out.

From the Salem Register.

CALEB CUSHING-NOW, AND THEN. Gen, Cushing has sounded his trumpet once more, and blown his secession blast. The first par —the last is yet to come. As has been usual with him of late years, and as was expected, he put the North wholly in the wrong, and considers Masachusetts as a sinner of the deepest dye. It is sufficient to characterize the sneech to say of it sufficient to characterize the speech, to say of i that it might safely have been uttered in the very sink of treason, Charleston itself—where traitorou men have trampled under footothe flag of th Union; where members of Congress do not hesi tate to cry, 'down with the secursed Union;' and where a vessel owned in part by this same Calel Cushing—and report, of which we have seen no nas said, by his own telegraphic orderpulled down the stars and stripes, and run up the Palmetto flag! for which act of devotion to sectionalism the ladies of Charleston are preparing testimonial to the Northern man with South Caro

lina principles. The whole tenor of this speech seems to us atro-cious—monstrously wicked, as tending to add fuel to the flame among the misguided and deluded secessionists; and we defy any one with a drop of Massachusetts blood in his veins to read it without a thrill of honest indignation for this perversion of the sentiments and purposes of the people of the North, and sovereign contempt for the man who could thus degrade his talents, and belie the promptings of his early manhood. But he has run his head against an approximation of the country of the c against an 'IDEA,' and bids fair to dasl his brains out.

Gen. Cushing says it was left to degenerate son of the fathers to begin to undo the great work which they had not wisdom to comprehend or virtue to maintain in its pristine integrity and strength; and he charges that in twenty years after the establishment of the Constitution, wen of the Northern States began to strike blows at the equality of the States-that they next abandoned or perverted the Constitution by assuming to confis-cate the property and other domestic rights of citinens of the South, sojourning or in transit at the North-and so he goes on to the end of the chap-ter, in a savie which makes the enquiry pertinent. or at least suggests the thought, idea of offering his services to the secessionists as a military leader, to marshal their Minute Men against the people of the Free States who have wronged the South so foully as he al-

Gen. Cushing also pounces upon Senator Wilson, and pretends not to know what he means by the 'Slave Power.' Perhaps the redoubtable General may take a hint from DANIEL WEBSTER'S speech, in which he said: In my judgment, we are to use the first, and the last, and every occasion which occurs, in maintaining our sentiments against the extension of the SLAVE POWER'-an political question, too, 'for stateamen to discuss, and entertain, and act upon.' Or from the old Whig resolutions, which made frequent mention of the tyranny and usurpation of the SLAVE POWER, and the destruction of the unjust influence of the SLAVE POWER'-and find a more charitable interpretation than he professes to give

to the phrase.

But these desultory remarks are merely intended as preliminary to calling attention to some of Mr. Cushing's former sentiments, so that the public may judge whether or not he is absolved from the guilt which he so freely charges upon others. He thunders about the sins of the North, and flippantly says—'as if so petty a question as the serf-labor of the South were the sum of the Universe of the providence of Almighty God! what even Caleb Cushing once thought about this 'petty question'—for it is much pleasanter to turn over the pages of his old record than to peruse the

new.

It so happens that while the nullification fever was at its height, or had just passed its climax, in 1833, CALER CUSHING delivered the Fourth of July Oration before the Massachusetts Colonization Society in Boston, and his very first sentence was :-

'Liberty,-liberty of thought, liberty of speech liberty of action, liberty in government, liberty in person, is the master principle, the predominant idea, the great first motive passion, which, in all times, but most of all in our own, has impelled and agitated the world. Whether in savage or civilized existence, it is alike the cherished desire of the human heart, the potent apring of human life. . It is the one overswaying sentiment which God implanted in his breast; it inpires him with untutored eloquence in council, it nerves his arm in battle."

He said that, being assembled in the name and in the holy cause of Liberty, 'fitly, therefore, upon this proud anniversary, since the day of our emancipation from bondage as a people should be consecrated to the one high principle, which singles it out from its undistinguished fellows in the lapse of time—the conservation of the genuine theory of universal justice—the spreading abroad of the great truth that all men are born to equal participation in the blessings of life—THE RIGHTS AND WENNIGS OF THE STAYE, WHEREYER HE MAT BE AND OF WHAT. THE STAYE, WHEREVER HE MAY BE AND OF WHAT-EVER CLIME OR COMPLEXION—the cause, in a word, of constitutional Liberty. He proceeds to say :-

We, indeed, in the land of the pilgrim fathers, is chosen refuge of the oppressed, inhale the pure mosphere of freedom; we imbibe its doctrines with the very being we draw from the maternal breast; they come to be the first elements of our moral constitution in manhood; and for us, it is only the abuses of liberty from within, that we have would to heaven that it were so in our whole country; that the curse of involuntary servitude did not still cling to so large a portion of our countrymen, still cung to so large a portion of our countrymen, destroying their peace, filling their dwellings with the agonies of perpetual domestic suspicion, sub-jecting their families to massacre, and hanging its dead weight upon their public welfare; that the chains of the Negro were at length and forever atruck from his limbe; that Liberty, Knowledge, and Christianity, were made equally the unpuratruck from his limbs; that Liberty, Knowledge, and Christianity, were made equally the unpurchased birthright of the European and the African, throughout the New World! Glorious, in truth, and auspicious, will be the day—glorious for our country, auspicious for the human race—when man shall cease to be the bond-slave of man.

It matters not what name of sect we of New England may best—in what form of association, what combination of party, we may be ranked—in this point we are of universal accord; and we are seasons, merely from that innate conviction, that

what combination of party, we may be ranked—on this point we are of universal accord; and we are so—not merely from that innate conviction, that prejudice of education, if you will, which has grown with our growth—but on considerations of eternal truth, of justice, of humanity, of religion, of aspediency—of everything which should inform the heart and control the actions of a rational and accountable man—af a patriot, a philosopher, and accountable man—af a patriot, a philosopher, and

We believe that, although the Bible inculests legal obedience of the subject to the ruse, has the servant to the master, yet political equalities civil freedom and personal freedom, and of entry the doctrines of emancipation, are among the people and characteristic lessons of the religion

O that Caleb Cushing were as he ence was! that he could frink of the labled fountain of You and be binnell egain—a true son of Massach

foreign countries, for all the comforts and conforeign countries, for all the comforts and conremiences of life,—unblessed by the signs of universal competency, happiness, and welfare, the commodious habitations, the thrifty and well ordered
farms, the flourishing manufactories, the ships, the
foreign countries, for all the comforts and contheir accomplices in kidnapping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represe
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, citizens of States;—we see all this, the retribution which slavery works out upon itself, we see that monstrous THIS UNDOUBTEDLY IS NOT THE LEAST PRUITFUL SOURCE; and in these considerations, even if th right of the slave did not erv to heaven for his ransom, we should find incentives enough to plead, and labor, and pray for the purification of this plague-spot from our land, for the end of this great drawback in the palmy prosperity of the Union.

If any sentiments, differing from these, have ob-

tained among us, it is unknown to me. A avow these to be the sentiments which I entertain; I believe them to have universal currency, throughout

But we must refrain from further extracts from this address, and with the subjoined passages of a apeech made a few years later, close by asking the Monday last. Provision was made for three sessions, reader to appeal from Caleb Cushing in these days the first commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. As in of secession traitor of Nullification :traitors, to Caleb Cushing in the days

SPEECH OF CALEB CUSHING

On the Resolutions of Kentucky and Massachusetts, recommending the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the States. House of Representatives, May 23, 1836.

Our country, with all its sectional diversity by views and feelings, is one. It is one in the rich, manly, vigorous, expressive language among us, which is become the vernacular tongue, as it were, of parliamentary eloquence, the very dialect of con-stitutional freedom. It is one in the fame of our stitutional freedom. It is one in the fame of our fathers, and in the historical reminiscences which belong to us as a nation. It is one in the political principles of republicanism which we feel and profess in common, no matter in what spot of earth our portion be cast. It is one in the substantial basis of our manners, in the warp, at least, of which the web is woven. It is one in the ties of friend-ship, affinity, and blood, binding us together, throughout the whole extent of the land, in the associations of trade, of emigration and of marriage. It is one in the general balance of interests and of business, arising from our mutual wants and the reciprocal interchanges of the products of our industry. It is one in our exterior relations, pre tected as these are by the honored flag of the Union. It is one in that glorious Constitution, the best inheritance transmitted to us by our fathers, the monument of their wisdom and their virtue, un der whose shelter we live and flourish as a People

One we are in fact, one should we be in senti-ent. To this great Republic, union is peace, nion is grandeur, union is power, union is honor, union is grandeur, union is power, union is honor, union is everything which a free-spirited and mighty nation should glory to possess. To us all, next to independence, next to liberty, next to honor, be we persuaded that a cordial and abiding confederacy of the American People is the greatest of earthly goods. We, the several States which compose it, entered into it with conciliation to the people of our sister States in our hearts, and com-promise of all secondary interests in our acts. Thus let us persevere, with the same emotions, fresh and bright as in the first conception, and welling forth in exhaustless abundance from our bosoms; feeling that, like the fabled fountains of Florida, they are capable to communicate matchless beauty and everlasting youth to this our beloved Republic.

endure unchangeable forever, I cannot hope; but excitable, and to prevent all misspprehension,—that I pray to God, if in the decrees of his providence he have any mercy in store for me, not to suffer me to behold the hour of its dissolution; its glory extinct; the banner of its pride rent and trampled in the dust; its nationality a moral of history; its grandeur, a lustrous vision of the morning slum-ber, vanished; its liberty a disembodied spirit, brooding, like the genius of the past, amid the prostrate monuments of its old margificence.

proofing, like the genius of the past, amid the prostrate monuments of its old magnificence.

And there is in the burning chambers of the dread hereafter, no infinity of wrath vast enough for him, who, Erostratus-like, to be remembered only for infamy, shall apply the torch of destruction to this fair Ephesian temple of our Union. That time, in some long, long future age, and that person, may come, for the overthrow of our coun try. Accursed be the traitor, whensoever and wheresoever shall be his advent among us, like the spirit of evil, issuing from his realms of dark-ness to trouble the pure biss of Paradise! To him that shall compass or plot the dissolution of this Union, I would apply language resembling what I remember to have seen of an old anathems.— Wherever fire burns, or water runs; wherever ship floats, or land is tilled; wherever the skies vault themselves, or the lark carols to the dawn, or sun shines, or earth greens in his ray; wherever God is worshipped in temples or heard in thunder; wher-ever man is honored or woman loved;—there, from thenceforth and forever, shall there be to him no part or lot in the honor of man or the love of we- body at the meeting on Monday, by stealthy agree-

pes of his doom. I speak plainly and strongly, as I feel, and withcout mincing my words; because I necesser to be the duty of every man, and especially of us, who are among the appointed sentinels of the Constitution, to look well to these, the issues of life and death to the nation. I do not, I cannot, I will not, believe that opinions, adverse hereto, exist any where within the bounds of the Republic; and a would forestall their possible future upspringing. I would have our allegiance to the Union unahakes and unahakable, our coustancy in the public cause fixed as the north star in the firmaments our dedication to its interest, a vestal fire burning on with unextinguishable flame forever. Here, in the eyes of our countrymen, and of the world, with the meeting, as the number of those present friendly to it were few, (just as we anticipated they would be at a preliminary gathering,) and too much imbued with the spirit of peace and patient forbearance to with the spirit of peace and patient forbearance to meet their assailants with the weapons of violence. Indeed, they were wholly taken by surprise; for while, in consequence of some flying rumors, they were anticipating more or less of rowdylah annoyance at the evening session, they expected no disturbance whatever during the day.

The inevitable result of this destardly outrage will be to give to what had else been of little moment, extraordinary conspicuity, power, interest and feliation at their labour for the abolition of slavery—possession.

t matters not what name of sect we of New pand may bear—in what form of association, a combination of party, we may be ranked—on point we are of universal accord; and we are not merely from that innate conviction, that added of advantable of advantable of a considerations of all truth, of justice, of humanity, of religion, pediency—of everything which should inform bart and control the actions of a rational and mathe man—of a patriot, a philosopher, and the hardinger of liberty to all the nations of the maintain, and the letter of our Constitution is a truth, that men are born to equal point this, incorrect the assistant of farture may be to previous the actions of a rational and truth, there men are born to equal point the hardinger of liberty to all the nations of the world. So long as a shred of that merel standard remains to us, let us cling to it, with such undying devotion as the Christian pilgrams of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross; and the nations of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the middle age cherished the least fragment of the cross ages and the proposition.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

that he could drink of the fabled fountain of Youth, and be inimall again—a true son of Massachusetts and of New England!

One more extract must not be emitted, as illustrative of Mr. Cushing's New England sentiments a quarter of a centery ago, vis—

We are deeply sensible of the permicious influence of slavery upon the condition of that portion of our country where it exists, and the character of its free inhabitants. We see that it tends to weaken the spirit of enterprise, and to banish industry by rendering labor disreputable; that it for rupts the morals by promoting idleness and affording as these evils are, they are poorly compensated by the livelier sense of the value of freedom and higher tone of honor, which may prevail in a slaveholding community. We see, among the States of the Union, some, which mature has most bounterously favored, comparatively impoverished by the industrious population of the free States, or of foreign countries, for all the comforts and conveniences of life,—unblessed by the signs of universal competency, happiness, and welfare, the bom-versal competency happiness are sent and t

Massachusetts, respectfully sak you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting disloyally towards the Union, in certain regions of that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall the South, of which, whatever may be the preterts, be delivered up, by any officer or court. State or Fed. preterts, be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him of the ground that he owes 'service or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave

> ANOTHER DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO SUF PRESS FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

In accordance with public notice, the Convention to consider the question, . How can American Slaver be Abolished?' - called by 'a number of young mer unconnected, at this time, with any organization, was attempted to be held at the Tremont Temple, on usually the case when three meetings are to be held the same day, it was supposed by those friendly to the Convention that there would be a small attendance at the forenoon session, which would be some what increased in the afternoon, and largely augmented in the evening, when rest from the toils of the day gives the necessary leisure for a general gathering. It was our impression that the Convention would prove comparatively a failure, as the Call did not emanate from a source calculated to carry any personal weight, and as no conference or consultation whatever was had with the long-tried advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause, who, if they had been con sulted, would have suggested a very different mode of procedure, and who had nothing to do with it directly. Still, it was the unquestionable right of the 'young men' alluded to, to invite to a conference all who desire the overthrow of slavery; and in extending their invitation to the leaders and representatives of all the different Anti-Slavery bodies, and to various men of eminence who have done honor to their own souls by advocating the cause of impartial freedom,' they evinced the broadest catholicity of spirit,

There was nothing peculiar, nothing exceptionable nothing limited, in the question proposed for consideration. All the various conflicting opinions in regard to its true solution, as far as the time would permit, were to have utterance on a free platform It was a meeting for manly, candid and friendly discussion-not partisan, not one-sided, not exclusiveand, therefore, specially entitled to all the legal pro tection which the city authorities could extend, and to be held without molestation. None but mercenaries, dastards, ruffisns, and pliant tools in the service of the devil, would presume to invade such a meeting, and by beastly bellowings, serpent-like hisses, and overwhelming numbers, take violent possession of it, and trample upon all the fundamental principles of self-government. It is true, the meeting was held on the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Brown; but no better day could have been selected in the whole calender, and the right of citizens peaceably to assemble on any day they please is not to be ques tioned, nor tamely surrendered. Nevertheless, it was That, unlike other political societies, this will expressly stated in the Call,—as if to calm the most every one thus invited is expected, in his speeches of letters, to confine himself exclusively to the great Question of the Day, and not to indulge in any glorifica tim of John Brown. Hundreds of similar meetings have been held in this city, thousands in this Commonwealth, tens of thousands in various parts of New England, and hundreds of thousands throughout the North, during the last thirty years. It did not present, therefore, the slightest novelty, and, under the circumstances, if it had been left to itself (as we have already remarked,) would in all probability have

proved almost a dead failure. But so it was not to be. As in 1835, stimulated by their infernal greed of the gains of trade, however basely acquired, and hoping to conciliate the robbers of God's perishing poor and needy at the South, the soi disant gentlemen of property and standing' in Boston rallied in mobocratic array, and bravely assailed and dispersed a little gathering of females called to consider the same subject of slavery, —thus bringing historical injamy upon Boston to the end of time, -so, a contemptible portion of the same well-dressed, 'respectable,' but most unprincipled devotees at the shrine of Mammon, [that is, their lineal successors,] made their appearance in a solid man. Ixion's revolving wheel, the overmantling cup at which Tantalus may not stake his unquenches able thirst, the insatiable vulture gnawing at the immortal heart of Prometheus, the rebel giants writhing in the volcanic fires of Ætna, are but faint. of the vile. What they did, and how they behaved, let the record of their mobocratic proceedings, as out mincing my words; because I believe it to be the duty of every man, and especially of us, who are among the appointed sentinels of the Constitu-

to strengthen the Auti-Slavery enterprise and increase in recourses.—In demonstrate the incompatibility of the slaveholding spirit, as well at the North as in the South, with freedom of speech and Republican institutions and thus to concentrate upon it the indiguations of a free people mult is be driven out with universely and measurements. If this half been the first arrespit by violence to suppress the sympathics of the human heart, to slife the convictions of constants, to inaugurate 'the reign of terror' on free fall, to i aquebeb out the shalltimien, '(is quote the verminality of the Bosses Peet, the participants there is might be excused, to make their of the ground of short tightedness and utter incremences but, as it is the last of a sortes of similar photons outbreaks to strengthen the Anti-Slavery enterprise and inc

tending through a period of thirty years, all over scenarry, greey one of which has done for more advance the Abolition movement then any unmo-ted effort in its behalf could possibly have assessed ished, and all of them together mightly has be day of jubiles, the stupidity of the rist staked by nothing but their selfah mali ak is as impotent as R Their outbreak is as impotent as it was despicable. If, when the Anti-Riavery cause was in its infancy—when its friends were "few, and far between"—when every form of violence and every device of Satan were resorted to, throughout the country, to stop its enward course—it triumphed over all opposition—what solly and matthess it is in Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. Murray Howe, and their riotous confederates, to imagine that by a single lawless procedure on their part, as exhibited on Monday last, they can bring that glorious cause to the ground, now that is a strong enough to control the political action of exteen States of the Union, and virtually to determine the destiny of the nation ! .* O, fools and blind! Let not any abroad imagine that the least impo

The Courier, as a villanous sheet, naturally sanc-

LETTER TO THE CONVENTION.

DEAR SIR,-Abstaining by medical advice from all rangements, to participate in the proceedings of the Convention to be held at the Temple on Monday next, in order 'to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom, sketches, is simply continued, when she comes to of John Brown,' and to consider the question, a How, speak of the blacks. Were it reserved for them alone, can American slavery be abolished?

try, and has been for the last thirty years. I see no respect. Briefly, it is comprised in these particulars: I. To brand slavery as essentially, self-evidently and eternally unjust, as applied to any portion of mankind; and, therefore, not to be made a debatable ques tion, nor a matter of policy, nor dependant upon any contingency for its abolition; on the contrary, it is to be abhorred, denounced, assailed, in season and out of season, without forbearance or mercy, without compromise or procrastination, by every legitimate weap-

on, until it cease to pollute and curse the land. 2. Being a system of unparalleled enormity, its upholders and abettors should be the objects of continual warning, entreaty, expostulation, rebuke, exposure and assault. No religious body, claiming the Christian name, and exercising any discipline whatever should allow any such to be recognized as competen to membership. None of them should be elevated to any position of public trust and emolument. They should be subjected to universal moral and social outlawry. Public indignation should burn like fire against them. They are the deadliest enemies of domestic tranquillity, of public order, of sound morality, of sacred law, of general prosperity. Towards a fate a thousand times more to be dreaded than untimely death. They perpetrate all crimes in the one act of making merchandize of their fellow-ergatures, and hence give unbounded scope to licentiousness. brutality, robbery and murder; and when their conduct is called in question, instantly their passions are set on fire of hell,' and they behave like demons. Witness the present state of the South, blending as it does the maniacal ravings of Bedlam with the torments of the damned !

3. For the slave, every demand is to be made that one human being may claim of another. Immediate and unconditional emancipation—the recognition and protection of his manhood by law-the power to make contracts, to receive wages, to accumulate property, to sequire knowledge, to dwell where he chooses, to defend his wife, children, and fireside. Were the patriots of 1776 justified in rising up in insurrection, and recisting British oppression unto death? Then are the slaves of the South to be justified, a thousand times more, in imitating their example, and making Liberty or Death their motto-enduring as they do, to quote the language of Jefferson in their case, a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which we rose in rebellion to oppose.' Did our revolutionary fathers deserve foreign sympathy, and was it meritorious on the part of France to aid them to achieve their independence So do the slaves deserve as much sympathy and aid at the hands of all who believe in the Bunker Hill process of making tyranny bite the dust. Was it to the immortal honor of Lafayette, that he drew his aword and perilled his life for our deliverance? Still more is it to the glory of John Brown and his associates at Harper's Ferry, that they staked all that was dear to them, and nearly all perished, in the attempt to liberate the sable bondmen in Virginia. 'Sic semper tyrannis (Brand the man as a hypocrite and dass tard, who, in one breath, exults in the deeds of Wash ington and Warren, and in the next, denounces Nat Turner as a monster for refusing longer to wear the yoke and be driven under the lash, and for taking up arms to defend his God-given rights. If the doctrie of non-resistance ought to be spurned for oppressed white men, it is equally to be spurned for oppressed black men. Wespons of death for all, or for none who are struggling to be free. Let Hancock and Adams be covered with infamy, or the black libera-tors who sided John Brown be bonored in history.

Thus do I defend the manhood of the humble and therefore disarm, by my principles, allke the op-pressor and the oppressed. I believe in the immense superiority of apritual over carnal weapons, and as seek not the eventuror of slevery by a bloody process. But, assuredly, were I a convert to the doutrine of '76, that a recort to the event is justifiable to record lost liberty, then weak I plot insurrection by day and by sight, deal meet in bloom to be in words, and well through blood the assurance of all, who are grounding is apprictly at the Gooth.

Plainly, I aim for taking every all the group while tow cantain the alare bysion, and thus affecting in speedy and startal expectance.

Years, for an union with shorthelders.

WHE, LLOYD GARRISON.

mercenary scoundrelism. The Boston of 1835 is not

Howe, of Brookline, Hereafter, theirs is to be an informer for the adoption of the meeting, -such is their cult, abolition of slavishness. despotio tone and murderous spirit,—are worthy of an admirer of king Bomba, and a follower of Capt. Kidd. of the human species into five orders, assigned em-Of course, the severest condemnation is merited by phatically the lowest rank to the Negro. Letters Mayor Lincoln, who, by his constabulary force, vio- passed between him and myself on the subject,lently suppressed the Convention, ejected from the disputing, without effect, the inferiority of the Ne. hall those who alone were rightfully entitled to the gross to the American Indians. I continue of the use of it, who had not misbehaved in any manner, same mind; yet my claim for them is not that they and who were therefore entitled to the fullest protecture wise, or witty, or handsome, but only that they tion, but who, nevertheless, were the special objects are man, and that justice shall be done them. Wise of police violence-women not excepted. It is true, the ones are doubtless found among them; witty ones evening meeting at Joy Street Church was efficiently are frequent; I have seen some who were strikingly

tions, applauds, and gloats over this rowdyism.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1860.

My method of abolishing slavery is before the coun-

alave as on a level with that of his lordly tyrant, and thus do I place them together on the same equality of natural rights. Thus do I test the nation by its own revolutionary standard, taking Bunker Hill monu-ment for my measuring line. No matter for race or complexion—'s man's a man for a' that.' But for myself, I believe in the inviolability of human life, and therefore disarm, by my principles, alike the op-pressor and the oppressed. I believe in the immense

MES. HOWE'S 'TRIP TO CUBA. BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1860.

on are probably already aware to But silow me to remonstrate somewhat against the extreme accreticy of your allusion to the "Trip to Curbs." I electred, and observed with sorrow, that you placed an extract from this book in your 'Refuge of Oppression," while it was in course of publication in the delectio. Consider what the Authorse meent to de-to stand quite saids from all grave questions, and give sprightly eletches of the somes which came he fore her eyes. She looked at things not in their relation to pursent duty, not in their relation to future history, but only in their immediate sepects; and drew her picture accordingly. Meeting one day with some her picture accordingly. Meeting one day with some human brings of a very low type, who happened to Let not any abroad imagine that the least impor- be Negroes,—not because they were Negroes, but be-tance is to be attached to this convulsive spasm of cause they were human beings of a low and degraded type, she found herself not enamored of them, and the Boston of 1860. There is no parallel between the frankly said so. I remember having similar impresions, many years ago, in walking over Southern Of the immediate actors in this outrage, the two plantations; and I never, to this day, picture to my most guilty were Richard S. Fay, of Lynn, -having self those imbruted faces, without a fainter beat of a residence also on Beacon Street, - and James Murray the heart-without an appalling anticipation of the work which lies beyond the abolition of slavery, famous reputation. The resolutions presented by the namely, the still more important, and still more diffi-

Theodore Parker, following Blumenbach's division protected against the surrounding mob by the Mayor handsome; and I think beauty just as possible to men and his posse; but this cannot atone for his highof their color as to men of ours. Yet, is a whole, I handed procedure in forcibly closing the Temple. little,—sadly, sadly little, in history; and I cannot deny that, among them, in far too great numbers for my cheer, are found features and expressions that make me shudder. Such blacks I shall not admire a whit more than if they were whites. I shall express dislike of them, disgust at them, as readily as though public speaking; at present, in consequence of a they were of the Caucasian complexion, and lived in bronchial difficulty, I can only respond by letter to Beacon street. What more did the authoress of the invitation extended to me by the committee of ar- the 'Trip to Cuba'? She said wittily, what I might not say wittily-that is all. The tone of light raillery and half-biting playfulness, which pervades her re might suspect her of lack of compassion; but her light shocks of electric banter are played off on all alike on the great Theodore, no less than the Neinducement to change or modify it, in any material groes of Nassau. We must remember, too, that her voice has been heard before, and heard in words of high and faithful testimony. Take these :-

Thy cause needs no appealing—wrongs like thine, Nature makes dumb with greatness—do they crave The lowliness of Pity ? from all hearts Thou hast it with this thought; here was a Slave.

A heart true to freedom, warm and sisterly toward the slave, I know it would hurt your heart to wound. Look, my dear sir, whother your hand, in this instance, have not done what your heart least desired. D. A. WASSON.

REPLY. We lose no time in expressing our regret, hat we so hastily attributed to Mrs. Howe the article in the last Atlantic Monthly, upon which we commented in terms of just, but indignant severity, We have no personal feelings in the matter, and are glad to find we were at fault in our supposition of authorship. As for the spology of our friend Mr. W asson, for the benter of ta low and degraded type of Negroes, contained in the 'Trip to Cuba,' it seems to be satisfactory to him, because (we are sorry to learn) he has experienced similar impressions towards the same unfortunate class ! It is not so to us. the objects of their oppression, they reverse all the is it possible that a humane and refined mind can rules of justice, all the requirements of humanity, all make sport, or may be justified in making it, of 'such the axioms of political economy, and consign them to imbruted faces' as caused the heart of our friend W. to beat fainter ? What, then, is low or inhuman? It is not a question of 'admiration' of the blacks, but of genuine pity and compassionate consideration Mr. Wasson says I shall express dislike of them, disgust at them, as readily as though they were of the Caucasian complexion, and lived in Beacon street." Beacon street is above private dislike or disgust, and the Caucasian race is now proudly dominant

For the Liberator. PHILIP VANDAL

Long years he bore the taunt and gibe, The scorn of fool, the wrath of knave, The hate of Pharisce and Scribe, That crowns the man who loved the slave.

There comes a lull : the rowdies bold Have fired with popgun, eggs, and squirt. Who catcalls now? What you who hold Professorship of modern - dirt?

You, who, unplaced, unbought, could sing Of him who stood on God's own side, From feathered nest now dart to sting The man who dares with God abide, What, are you dessled, as you shine

With girls who print their mental leaks; Beflushed with little jests and wine Of little dilettanti cliques?

Know that the poet's lips are dumb When, filled with worldling's meat and drink You strive to cast reproach on one Who dares to be what poets think.

Could be have faltered from the right. His social place had trebled thine; Nor revellers asked on festal night Faint puns to mingle with their wine. ' Young Philip Vandal ! I why, the sneer Strikes back to shame thee with a truth :

Behold the man who does not fear To trust the insight of his youth! Still burns his torch through blackest night. Through changing wind, through shifting store While, paid and puffed, you softly write Your comic, popular reform !

Well I nestle in the easy berth, Pun on in the professor's chair, But fear to measure by thy worth What nobler men can do and dare!

LETTER OF ENGLISH BAPTISTS TO REV BARON STOW, D. D.
I have received from England a copy of a paper,
shilahed in Bristol, entitled—The Mirror of the

tempta to find a shelter in the British Churches.

No. 3 of this paper is entirely devoted to a consideration of the question—' Does the Rev. Baron Slow.

D. D., of Reston, in the United States, sanotion also very, or not?' This had been made a subject of special inquiry by the London Board of Baptist Ministers, who were moved thereto by the direct contradiction between Dr. Stoop's statements, at his visit to England integers. Dr. Stoop's statements, at his visit to England integers, and certain details of oridence respecting his pre-clavery position at home, which were laid before them. The matter was thoroughly effect, and she deceils of oridence in regard to it are set forth in this capet, convicting Dat Steep, not only of gross miserprintentials, but of diseas election of the truth, in the replace to his Repliet brothers in England, respecting the relicition orbits he calculated to clavery at home.

This evidence fully and decisively establishes to following points:-

allowing points:13 That Dv. Stow, having many years ago farmed Anti-Slavery action, has now for a long period span-tized from this ground, returned to full framental tized from this ground, returned to full framental tized from the ground, returned to full framental tized from the ground framental tized framental t with the pro-clavery majority of the Baptist clays this country, and given his influence to the tepper of the slave system in the South, and the main of the kindred system of caste in the North. 2. That among the evidence of his fraterainting

with pro-slavery clergymen, is the preaching is in pulpit (August 15th, 1858.) of Rev. Dr. Richard Poller, who has been one of the persons most vide known in this country as a slaveholder and a poly is that among the evidence of his choosing to

stand on the side of slavery, is his position smorting Managers of the Southern Aid Society, and of the Managers of the Managers and his publicly relating to American Atana of the Executive Committeed the Boston Tract Society, when that body took the my moderate step forward of consenting fraterially to discuss the moral evils which slavery is known to pre-

4. That among the evidence of his upholding the anti-christian eyetem of caste, is the provision, printed in the pew-deeds of his church, and marer opposed by a word of protest from himself, that its pers shall be sold to none but a cespectable white person, a her vision, the letter and spirit of which are so unique. by maintained, that for many years no colored pence has chosen to join either the church or the congress

5. That among the evidence corroborative of all these things, are the facts that for sixteen or eightes years past, Dr. Stow has never preached against slave. years pass, are the injustice inflicted by Church, State, and common custom upon the colored people of the North, nor even against the atrocious Fugitive Sites Law ; that he has never spoken against either of thes in any of his publications; that his meeting-house has never been granted for the holding of anti-tire. yy meetings; and that he has held himself aloof hon all union with movements, and all concert with per sons, opposed to slavery.

When the evidence proving these things was fully in possession of the London Board of Baptist Ministers, they wrote the following letter to Dr. Stor :-12 ROCKINGHAM ROW BAST. New Kent Road,)

London, England, Feb. 23th, 1860.
Dram Sir.,—As Secretary of the Board of Basis Ministers in and near London, I beg to forward to you the enclosed copy of a Report lately present thereto, and briefly to state its origin and basis. Some of the brethren acrupled the correctness of postarous that you are decidedly an anti-slavery many and that you are decidedly an anti-slavery many and that country is averonymous with an execution. LONDON, England, Feb. 29th, 1860. (which in this country is synonymous with an earnet Abolitionist.) made to the Committee of our Missisary Society in July last, upon the ground of with ary Somety in July last, upon the ground of same, through the Freeman newspaper, you were recon-mended to the fellowship of our body throughout the mended to the renowant of our cody inrognost the land. Therefore at the quarterly meeting of the Board held in August last, eight of the members usted in a requisition to me for a special meeting up. the question. In consequence of absence from hose upon my part, this meeting was not held until the upon my part, this meeting was not held until the ber 18th last. A Committee of four brethen beids myself were then appointed to investigate the mate, in the terms given in the heading of the Report. The next regular meeting of the Board was held in the mouth following. (November, but the intered held in the mouth following.) month following, (November.) but the interval had been too brief for the collection of the necessary en-Hence the Report of the Committee want presented until the subsequent quarterly meeting held on January 31st, 1860. A considerable amount of eridence was addured in support of the Report. It was unanimously received, and it was resolved that a my of it be sent to you, and that you be respectfully in quested to give the Board any explanation in your ower of the allegations it contains, prior to the sen quarterly meeting. I regret that some delty in an compliance with this order has been occasioned by my numerous engagements, including an absence from

The evidence upon which the Committee found their report is furnished by several distinguished phitheir report is furnished by several distinguished pli-lanthyopists, chiefly in Boston, and by various Amei-can ministers, Baptists and others. Much also has been obtained from sundry publications, includes "Facts for Baptist Churches," a volume published by the American Baptist Free Mission Society, 189; Goodell's "Slavery and Anti-Slavery"; C. K. Wei-ple's "Relations of Anti-Slavery to Religion," pub-lished by the American Anti-Slavery Society; Judge Jay's "American Tract Society"; and various recent Jay's "American Tract Society"; and various reports, addresses, and circulars issued by the societies men tioned in the report, as well as newspaper stides The Committee possess evidence upon every hem is their report.

One of the copies of the pew deed is a printed fam which has not been used; the other is written from a

printed one now in force, with the blanks filled up. Mr. C. K. Whipple states that this pew deed has been exposed through the press in Boston not fewer that ten times, and that it is still seved upon in your just of worship. It is understood that at this day self-rican and no person of African descent is a propriet of a pew, or may become a purchaser of one in your so-called 'church,' especially upon the ground fact.

This, in the estimation of the Committee, is having the faith of the Lord Jesus, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons, contrary to the teaching of the New Testament. They are informed that you have admitted your silence as a preacher and an authornadmitted your silence as a preacher and as substraspecting slavery,—a silence which, in the circustances of your country, they deem to be a culpable
as would be the ignoring of drunkenness or say ober
prominent vice. In their opinion, too, confertion
with those who hold slaves, and with those who paid
for slavery, is to be rebuked as holding fellowing
with the unfruitful works of darkness. They being, with the unfruitfal woras of darkness. They believe, further, that prejudice against color is as absurd at its unchristian. They hold it to be an insult test. One Father, and an anjustice to our neighber; is feet, to be nothing else and nothing better that is expirent allower;—both the parent and the nurse dite system. The expression of this prejudice function passport to the confidence of the slaveholder, sleers the reproofs of conscience, and wipes of the offs which attaches to the institution. Hence they are firmly of opinion, that so long as this pripules a cherished in the North, it is in vain to expect the testingtion of allower in the South. tinction of alavery in the South.

Believing slavery to be the very essence of six the

grossest outrage upon the rights of man, the fradis-parent of the most leathsome impurities, and the goal daring invasion of the prerogatives of the Most High-man and the present of the Most Highdaring invasion of the prerogatives of the Most Highthe Committee are of opinion that English Chairse
should not only withdraw from those who specicountenance these abominations, but should equally
withdraw from those whose guilty silence embolers
the abettors of the enormity; whose associations with
pro-slavery churches and preachers encourage trein transgression, by blunting the edge of resostrance, and weakening the voice of conscience. Ber
rejoice in the persuasion that these are the riest
the Board, and of the Baptists throughout the British
nation.

the Board, and of the Baptists inroughous mation.

If you reply, permit me to request that you will do so promptly. Should I receive no letter from you prist to our next quarterly meeting, the inference will be that you decline to offer any explanation as sought by the Board.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

[Signed] WM. BARKER, Secretary.

To the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., Boatca, U.S.

The Mirror of the Anti-Slavery Struggle states that since, after the lapse of six months, no answer to the letter has been received from Dr. Stow, the Baption of England are obliged to infer that he can did neither defence nor explanation. They according! publish the statement of facts and array of erident above referred to, and, feeling assured that thousand of American ministers are equally guilty with Dr. Stow, they call upon him and upon them to give sp either the ministry and name of Christ, or their ferlowship with men-stealers. - c. x. w.

JOHN BROWN ANNIVERSARY. CONCORD, (N. H.,) John Brown's Day, DECEMBER 2d, 1860.

To THE EDITOR: Since the wondrous Resurrection morn of 1869 Years ago, (church computation,) there has not the on our world a more important anniversary that to cure to-day; one year from the martyrdom of the problem of th

ble and brave Captain Brown.

And I have been considering whether, among the forty thousand pulpits that bestud the country many as forty would dare breathe aloud the same of him who, by his suffering, one year ago, in behalf a bumenity, ballowed the gallows of Virginia is the

How many ministers to day shall thus dare he into

Bring off the post of public duty to-day, from being at the United in the morning at the United malat church of our town, Rev. Mr. Moore's. We here some ten or a dozen places of Sunday steem here some but no 'living | reachers of any account. recepting Mr. Moore; and he has more than once ver strongly desired 'to depart out of our courte," In the sermon this morning, we had portrayed some the characteristics of the Living Purpit, as distin d the count those forsilized forms of it, before which many bow, vainly, as once in the temples of Dagon and in one of his most eloquent passages, he paid a god in one of the name of him of 'Harper's Feiworthy to be paraphrased into a doxology in long setre, and sung in all the Churches of Humanity, to

se end of time. it is complained of me, sometimes, that I do not pre credit where it is due. For once, surely, I am ultiess in that matter. And, by the shade of Daniel Webter, I dare affirm, I never 'perform a more agreesale between a 'truly apostolic pulpit,' and those forthousand fossilized shrines of Dagon and Diana, store fires have long been extinguished, but whose aid ashes are still fed, Sunday by Sunday, to our haishing myriads, as though the very bread of life." PARKER PILLSBURY.

CONVENTION AT MENDOTA.

ELMWOOD, Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 15th, 1860. The Convention at Mendots, in this State, on the 13th and 11th inst. has already, I presume, been sported by its officers, but I am tempted to add a few words. This Convention for various reasons was not numerously attended as it deserved, but in all other sects was quite successful; especially was it sucoful in showing the weakness and rottenness of that mile rigging philosophy, which teaches that antiover men may dodge moral responsibility in susa ning pro-slavery organizations.

the state of the s

We are pained to find that many of our friends have dran for the time being, into the popular cur-... S. maily to give their votes to a party which prodged to maintain inviolate in fifteen States, an sitution which we are laboring to destroy, thus seout affecting the force and value of their testimony grant the iniquitous bargains by which four millions native Americans are robbed of life, liberty, and te pursuit of happiness.

Underching faithfulness to his poor clients,-the arraged and wronged in all houses of bondage,haracteristic of Mr. Pillsbury; and his speeches on s occasion being no exception, two or three Love-Republicans became somewhat agitated, and made ted, if not weighty replies.

the get tleman seemed to be considerably excited cause, as he alleged, Mr. Pillsbury called him a care or a fool for his position on the United States ratifution. Mr. P. remarked that as As had made or of no such language, the accusation might have oceeded, perhaps, from an awakened . voice within; o, he did not propose to take issue with the gentleconscience. He did criticise, faithfully but in 1 States Constitution the smallest possible or starer come reeking from the polis, here their votes wearnest for Abraham Lincoln, now buf slave-hound airc. of this nation

It is not my nurrouse to speak of the addresses, as I uppose that will be done in the official report; but I to say that the closing address of Mr. Pillabury a bunday evening was grandly inspiring, and I could not impleeding, as I read in his countenance those indestrons of physical exhaustion which only friends. echaps, would detect, that we must make the most three occasions. Still, I am glad to know that Mr. I finds Western air better for his health than that of the sea shore, and we shall look for his return in a few weeks at furthest. Surely, there is no part of the field which calls more imperatively for efficient laborers

Our auti-slavery friends in the East, who have al-

most a surfect of apeakers and meetings, and may take each other almost daily by the hand, will hardly appreciate the eager interest with which the isolated erem in the cause of impartial liberty, scattered far ed wide on the prairies, gather to such a meeting as he at Mendota. We who are fighting this battle almost singly in our respective localities, need to be sometimes encouraged and inspirited by looking into the eyes and grasping the hands of the noble men and women brought together by such Conventions; and I m sure if our Eastern friends would consider the imnensity of this Western field, and its importance to the future of the anti-slavery movement, they would and grudge us the presence and aid of Mr. Pillsbury through all the coming year. A noticeable feature of the Convention was the goodly number of intelligent and excellent women who attended all its sessions such as Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Mrs. Philleo, (historically lnown as Prudence Crandall,) Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Mrs. Hilles, and others. R. R. BROWN

WEYMOUTH A. S. SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Weymouth and Braintice Anti-Slavery Society was held on the sth of Oct. The Board of officers of last year was trun chosen in full.

A report was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed in the Standard and Liberator, reviewing the past, taking action for the present, and resolving for the future, in a manner too thorough to be done a very short compass. The Secretary was therefore subsequently excused from preparing it for the press, at a period when every column of the antiuter's Report, embodied in it, was alone retained for

TREASURER'S REPORT. From Sept. 26, 1859, to Sept. 26, 1860.

		CEIVED.				
Balance from pre	vious	year,	4			46
I foceeds of Anti-	Maver	y Fair,			232	00
Membership fees, 'Donations,	E	50 H100	()		5	00
			•	•	1	25
ģ.	Total	receipt,		4	\$246	71
		the same	perio	d.		*
To redeem pledge	to Ma				\$35	00
Donation to the sa	ine.		•			85
Do. to Liber	alor.				50	00
For 20 copies An	ti-Sla	very Sta	ndard,		40	00
or o copies of Lie	erator	and Star	dard,	13	use :	34.
of the Soc	1014			-	11	50
Paid Sewing Circ.	le for	materials	and e	xpen	ses, 29	76
				ď.		
1012	. TEXTS	enditure.		1. 16	= 24.1	- 20

Bal. in Treasury, SUSAN H. COWING, Treasurer

At a meeting of the Board of officers of the Pemale Anti-Slavery Society of Weymouth and Braintree, held Nov. 21, 1860, the following resolutions

Resolved, That in the recent death of Miss Many Wiston, one of the first members, and for many Jears Recording Secretary of this Society, we have sustained a loss, deeply felt, and we fear not easily repaired. To her worth and faithful exertions in the cause of the oppressed, and to our affectionate remembrance of her many virtues, we offer this feeble testimony, to be inscribed in the records of this Bo-

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the respected family and to the absent friends of the deceased, as a token of our sympathy and regard.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the Liberator and Standard.

MOBOCRATIO ASSAULT UPON AN ANTI- Perkins, Mr. Bac BLAVERY MEETING IN BOSTON.

The Meeting forcibly suppressed by order of Mayor Lancoln, who thus virtually headed the mob, but who is soon to receive his 'multing ticket'.—Rickard S. Fay and J. Murray Have the principal spokesmen for the rioters.—Resolutions adopted by eck no lo

Below, we give a very full account of the Bell-Everett party, with a sprinkling of the Custom noon. This account is compiled; from the various daily papers of Tuesday; but chiefly from the Post.

Pursuant to the following notice, a large number

Temple:—

A public Convention will be held in Trement the hall, occupied a prominent position form, crying for 2 police? Delice is prominent position form, crying for 2 police? Delice is police?

Then the Chief of Police busied him the property of the Martyr-dom of John Brayn, (which occurred December 24, 1859.) and to consider the Great Question of the age, "How can American Slavery be Abolished?" The his office of Chairman of this meeting.

Mr. Fay called upon the police to p his office of Chairman of this meeting.

A motion to adjourn, made by Mr. day; for it would be a work of supercregation now to defend John Brown, and a useless waste of time to the Meionaon. Finally both sides called for order, sideration of the above subject will be the most appropriate commemoration of his glorious death. The Convention will not be one for debate, but each speaker will give his own views on the question in as brief a manner as he may be able, and no person will that slavery could only be abolished under the law. speak more than once.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. James Redpath appeared on the platform, and attempted to call the

meeting to order.
Great confusion ensued, some hissing, others spplauding.
Mr. Redpath—I call upon every gentleman of Bos

The speaker could not proceed. Three cheers were

given. Cries-Put him out! All up! We will not let you talk here. Order, order!
On quiet being again restored, J. Sella Martin, (colored) proposed a committee to nominate a. list of officers. He had not finished reading the list when he was interrupted by hissings, stampings, outcries, &c., &c., which rendered it impossible for him to pro-

Mr. Martin (tremendous noise)-Will you, gentle-

men, please preserve order? Cries—No, no! Martin-Well, this is a splendid affair.

Voice-You sit down.
Martin-Gentlemen, I hope this is not South Caro-

lina.

Suddenly Mr. James Redpath rushed from the platform, and was followed by the persons on the platform, some ten in number, and proceeded to one of the seats near the door, in the quarter where the disturbance apparently came from, and the next we saw of him he had a citizen by the collar, and was attempting to thrust him from the hall. The two were immediately surrounded by a band of evidently rmined men. A general bustle ensued, and Red was forced to loose his hold. Loud talk ensued and many threats were made.

Mr. Martin-Will gentlemen please take their seats Voice-Never, by Heaven! (Great confusion.)

A man on the platform, in an excited manner, moved that a committee of one hundred be appointed to preserve order. The speaker's voice was dr th applause, and cheer upon cheer for Gov. Packer

Pennsylvania.

Mr. Martin-Will you come to order, and hear Mr. born, of Concord Three cheers were given for Gov. Packer, of Penn svivania. Cheers again.

Martin-Mr. Sanborn, gentlemen, (Great confusion; some standing up; some talking aloud.) Cries for Gov. Packer's letter. Sanborn-It seems to me this is a very extraordi-

nary spectacle. Crica—Packer's letter. Order—order! John Brown.

Put him out. (Groaning.)
Sanborn-I understand that the call for the meet

ing was made by other gentlemen than those who now interrupt me. (Great confusion.)

Cries—John Andrew—John Andrew! John Andrew!
Great Chairman. (Hissing. Cheers.)

Sanborn—These men who have called the meeting have hired this room; are they not entitled to its

A man on the platform, excited-shaking his fist This thing don't stop here. Sanborn-This is not the Boston I have known

When you hire your shops, you use them. Is not this emanly to disturb these gentlemen whose room this is for the time being?

Voice from the platform—We want no dictators.

Great excitement, confusion and noise smong thos

on the platform.

Cheers were given for various persons.

Crica—Give us John Brown's farewell words. This meeting is 'all up.' Free speech.

Sanborn—If any gentleman wants to speak or to discuss this question, he can do so when I am done.

(Confusion.) Oh! really this does not seem to me the Restor I have known.

the Boston I have known

him out. Sanborn-I hope there are so

(Confusion and great noise.)
Voice—Where's the Union? Sanborn-We come to discuss the subject of Ameri-

can slavery. Voice-Where's John Brown? Voice—He's safe. Another voice—The devil has him.

Voice from the platform-No matter where he may be, Sanborn—Every man is entitled to express his own Cries-No! No! (Three cheers.)

orn-Cannot every man say at stated times and in proper places ? Cries-Yes! Yes! (Great noise.) Sanborn-Then this meeting is called for the ex-

pression of such opinions. Three cheers were given 'for the Constitution.'

On the platform — Three cheers given for free speech; amid cries of No 1 no! and hisses from the

onle on the floor Mr. Sanborn said that gentlemen could speak when the meeting was organized.

Cheering—hissing—groaning—laughter—applause clapping of hands.

clapping of hands.

Cheers were given for the Union, and it was evident that the Union men were in the ascendant.

At this juncture, Mr. Martin, as Chairman of the meeting, called upon the police to preserve order.

Quiet was finally restored, before the interference of the officers, and Mr. Martin stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the question—'How shall American Slavery be Abolished?' He said they intended, in spite of the opposition, to hold their meetings. He was frequently interrupted, and as he com-

menced a line of remarks denunciatory of slavery, there was another disturbance, and the police were

if we are wrong to come up quietly, like gentlemen, and show us our error. Colored man—Were not you once oppressed? Voice near the platform—Let us have a citizen of

Voice on the platform—Let us have a citizen of the United States tell us our daty.

Cries—Order! Order! Go on! Go on!

Voice on the platform—I call upon the police to protect us, that we may be theard. (This was said three times.)

John C. Cluer—That is right.

Scoretary,
Before he could conclude his report, a gentlemas arose, and moved that Richard S. Fay he Chairman of the meeting.

in respected family and to the absent party was very largely in the accountancy, and if.

The put the motion, and though the John Brown men constituted a respectable minurity, the other party was very largely in the accountancy, and if.

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The Douglass—Li L was a slave-driver, and had like progress towards the platform was considerably impeded by excited groups, who depends around han; but he went not up alone. Presently he had deplied through his skin than ever got the simil f over attended.

Mr. Douglass—The Chairman and I have designed on some points before being the constant and in the constant and in

Ferkins, Mr. Bacon, and a dozen others—it. jooked, too, as though he would have need of them, for it appeared as though a regular knock-down fight was imminent every moment.

Great confusion

Great confusion, on the platform. Great excitement among the John Brown men. Cries from all parties for order.

Mr. Pay—I call upon the po—

The police here made their appearance on the plat-

The police here made their appropriates.

Mr. Hayes—These people are going to have this hall. They hired it.

Voice—I move that the meeting new adjourn.

Mr. Fay put the question. Carried.

Mr. Fay—I call upon the police to elear the hall.

Mr. Hayes—Gentiemen, Mr. Fay has refused to leave the hall. Where is a Chief of Police?

Then there was quite a rush to the platform, and

Then there san quite a rush to the platform, and some little bustling. In one or two instances, flow were doubled up and canes raised. Mr. Fay, however, had possession of the chair, and spoke and looked as if he meant to retain it, and there were

he should.

A scene of the direct confusion followed. Breez man took the floor. Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of the hall occupied a prominent position on the plat-form, crying for Police! Delice! Then the Chief of Police busied bimself by arging

speakers who will address the meeting will confine A motion to adjourn, made by Mr. Thus. Farmer themselves exclusively to the great question of the of Roxbury, was declared by Mr. Fay to be carried.

that slavery could only be abolished under the law. He said—The meeting is now in order. I take great delight in being able to be here to-day.

He said—The meeting is now in order. I take great delight in being able to be here to-day.

Fred. Douglass interrupted him by saying—Mr. Chairman, will you allow me one word?

Pay-No! not yet! -May Lask the President? Mr. President! May I ask _____ Cries_Order! Order! Sit down! Throttle him! Mr. Martin—We do not recognize him as Chairman.
Mr. Fay, (quite coolly)—If you keep quiet while
I speak, you will hear some truths which you do nothear at home. (Applause.)
The police, after quelling several small disturb-

The police, after quelling several small disturbances, attempted to restore order.

Mr. Fay got the ear of the meeting, and was allowed to make a short address, chiefly of commonplaces about the Union, laws, Constitution, &c. Previous to this, he read the call of the Convention, and briefly expounded it. During his speech, Mr. Fay intimated that he was dry; whereupon Fred. Douglass, who sat near by, proffered a glass of water with, If thine enemy thirst, give him drink. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fay—This meeting is only binding the fetters

If thine enemy thirst, give him drink. [Laughter.]
Mr. Fay—This meeting is only binding the fotters of the slave closer—with tenfold the strength. (Applause and hisses.) I am speaking in harmony with the sentiments of the reasoning men of the North and the South. (Applause and hisses.) If this thing goes on, you will see something in this land that will hang these gentlemen (looking at several colored persons behind him) as high as Haman.

He also read a series of resolutions, denouncing John Brown and his 'Virginia raid,' as follows:—

Whereas, it is fitting upon the occasion of the Ar niversary of the execution of John Brown, for his piratical and bloody attempts to create an insurrection among the slaves of the State of Virginia, for the people of this Commonwealth to assemble and extheir horror of the man, and of the principles hich led to the foray,-

(Applause and hissing. Voice-Good! go on.)

Therefore, it is resolved,

1. That no virtuous and law-abiding citizen of this Commonwealth ought to countenance, sympathise or hold communion with any man who believes that John Brown and his aiders and abettors in that nefarious enterprise were right, in any sense of that

word.
2. That the present perilous juncture in our po 2. Inat the present persons uncture in our po-litical afairs, in which our existence, as a nation is imperilled, requires of every citizen who loves his country to come forward, and to express his sense of the value of the Union, alike important to the free labor of the North, the slave labor of the South, and to the interests of the commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the world.

3. That we tender to our brethren in Virginia our

warment thanks for the conservative spirit they have manifested, notwithstanding the unprovoked and law-less attack made upon them by John Brown and his associates, acting, if not with the confirence, at least with the sympathy of a few fanatics from the Northern States, and that we hope they will still continue to add in conseins the fanations which is comtinue to aid in opposing the fanaticism which is even now attempting to subvert the Constitution and the Great noise. Several disturbances.

Mr. Fay-When you get through, I will read on. I

have come here to stay all day.

4. That the people of this city have submitted too long in allowing irresponsible persons and political demagogues of every description to hold public meetings to disturb the public peace and misrepresent us abroad; they have become a nuisance, which, in self-defence, we are determined shall henceforward be summarily abased.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the persons named in the call for this meeting.

The resolutions were carried by a large majority.
Fred. Douglass claimed the floor, and the Chair, reminding him of the short speech rule promulgated in the call, accorded it to him.

A general agence of clamorous confusion ensued. Some cruwded around the speaker. Among the as-

semblage all stood up—some on the backs of the seats.

The Chairman restored order by reminding the assemblage that the meeting was an organized one.

Frederick Douglass got the floor, and denounced the interruption in terms of the greatest indignation. The Chairman was continually reminding him that the

call required speakers to be brief.

Fred. Douglass—This is one of the most impudent, (order! order!) barefaced, (knock him down!) sit down!) outrageous acts on free speech (stop him! you shall hear him.)—I can make myself heard—(great confusion) that I have ever witnessed in Boston or elsewhere. (Applause. Free speech.) I know your masters. (Cries—Treason! treason! Police! police! Put him out!) I have served the same master that you are serving. (Time! time!)
You are serving the slaveholders.

Voice—No! no! We serve God, and the white

Douglass—You are in the service of the slaveholders of the United States.

The Chairman requested him to confine his remarks to the question at issue.

Douglass—I am.
Chairman—You are taking off your cost for a long

Chairman—You are taking off your coat for a long speech. Cries—Time ! time!

Cries—Time I time!
Douglass—I know it is a hard time for you.
The speaker denounced slaveholders. The noise was so great he could not be heard.
Three disturbances occurred in different parts of

the Temple—one on the platform. Police officers took up their position at the front part of the platform. Douglass-The freedom of all mankind was written

there was another disturbance, and the police were again called upon.

Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of the Temple, stepped time.!) It is said the best way to abolish slavery is to the front of the platform and said—The meeting to the front of the platform and said—The meeting to obey the law. Shall we obey the blood-hounds of will organize. (Crites of good!) The police are here.

Mr. Martin again attempted to speak on the advertised object of the meeting. He said he would leave and the law who do the dirty work of the slave-eastchers? New Hampshire asked Wade of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, if he would render his personal to obey the blood-hounds of the law who do the dirty work of the slave-eastchers? New Hampshire asked Wade of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, if he would render his personal to obey the blood-hounds of the law who do the dirty work of the slave-eastchers? New Hampshire asked Wade of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, if he would render his personal to obey the law. Shall we obey the blood-hounds of the law who do the dirty work of the slave-eastchers? New Hampshire asked Wade of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, if he would render his personal that noble-hearted man and Christian gentleman replied, promptly, 'I will see you damned first,' of the control of the United States, if he would render his personal that noble-hearted man and Christian gentleman replied, promptly, 'I will see you damned first,' of the United States, if he would render his personal to obey and the total control of the United States, if he would render his personal to obe the law who do the dirty work of the slave-eastchers? New Hampshire asked Wade of Ohio, in the Senate of the United States, if he would render his personal to obe the law who have the law which we have the law who have the law who have the law who have the law which we have the law who correct time, time.) Sir, there is a law which we are bound to obey, and the Abelitionists are most prompt to obey it. It is that law written in the Constitution of the United States, saying all men are torn free and equal, and that so include all colors, Chairman-The Indians also ! - -

Voice on the platform—I call upon the police to protect us, that we may be heard. (This was said three times.)

John C. Cluer—That is right.

Voice—There is no meeting.

Mr. Hayes—They must organize the meeting in their own way. (Hisses and applause.)

Mr. Redpath here appeared upon the stand and commenced reading the report of the committee on permanent organization, with Frank Sanborn, of Congression, as Chairman, and John Oliver, of Boston, as Secretary.

Chairman—The Indians also?

Mr. Douglass—Yes, Indians; and also that every men he a right to the use of his own body—even the result in man has a right to the use of his own body—even the result in man owns property in man, even in that tay, that man owns property in man, even in that they called me.

Here the uproar, which had been perfectly dealening for some minutes, increased so much that the Secretary.

one, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman—I am very proud of this masting. It is the most orderly out of the kind f coer attended.

Mr. Douglas—The Chairman and I have disagreed on some points before in life.

into the feers of men who, in the year 1860, and within sight of Bunker Hill, are willing to trample on free discussion. I want to sak the young men of Boston and the grey-haired merchants of Roston, what they will gain by this procedure.

Mr. Eddy was interrupted in his remarks by an outbreak upon the platform. The shairs were all thrown in a heap at the rear of the platform, and the peoples women especially—crowded to the ends of the galleries nearest the platform. And now the tumult waxed fleror; and fleror; wild orice filled the air: - Dr. Eddy, ' James Murray Howe, 'Questions,' Police,' and 'Take away the women, were heard

Police, and Take away the women, were heard from every quarter. The police, some fifty in number) rushed upon the platform; the people jumped up on sushioned seats, regardless of the tender sensibilities of the superintendent; the reporters picketed the shout went up—'Down with the niggers bilities of the superintendent; the reporters pocketed men, a shout went up— Down the bilities of the superintendent; the reporters pocketed men, a shout went up— Down the bilities of the superintendent of the indications of a savage fight places, and the indications of a savage fight places, and the indications of a savage fight places, and the indications of a savage fight places, one of the Trustoes, said—We were abundant. Douglass had taken the floor light, had no objection to the meeting being held, as long a vainly attempting to be heard; Rev. Dr. Eddy vainly it could be kept quiet and orderly. Now the hous vainly attempting to be heard; Rev. Dr. Eddy vainly it could be kept quiet and orderly. Now the house the said what has been said tried to gain the ear of the audience; a voice added to the excitement by calling out, 'John C. Class' has threatened the lives of gentlemen present,' and moved that the police search Cluer's person for dangerous

During the excitement, Dr. Knox, P. B. Sanborn and others, were violently ejected from the platform by the police. Ories for J. Murray Howe.

Mr. Douglass attempted to speak again.
Mr. Fay attempted to make him stop by persuasic
Douglass—I will not yield the floor.
Cries—Police! Police!

Donglass-I will not shide the vote The question was put, and Mr. Douglass was voted down for the second time.

Douglass-Good bye. Good riddance. (Three cheers.) Three cheers were given for the white slaves of

Boston.
Mr. Douglass—I call the meeting to order. Ah you, (pointing out in the crowd.) I know why yo are here—you are afraid of your Southern masters.

Cries—Organize! Organize!

Douglass.—Will our friends please to be seated?
Voice.—You black fool, don't you know the meeting's dissolved? Another fight on the platform. Police attempt to clear the stage. One man knocked down (suppo

accidentally).

Dr. Knox again gets in trouble, and is requested and assisted to leave the stage. He resisted.

Police took hold of Fred. Douglass, and said he must instantly leave. In the confusion, he slipped to the other side of the platform.
Sanborn-You will please take your seats, and come to order.

Mr. Sanborn was escorted off the platform by two e officers. An attempt was made to eject Rev. Dr. Eddy.

Chief of Police—I am requested by the gentlement here [Order! order! Order was soon restored,] to clear the stage. I ask the audience to retire. If you retire, you will stop the police from performing a very unpleasant duty.

Voice—You cannot stiffe free discussion in Massa-

Mr. Martin-You will come to order, and listen to Fred. Douglass.
Chief of Police shook his head. On the right hand side of the Temple, a large num-

ber of women were gathered together, and were, ap-parently, much excited.

Voice—This is a diagrace to Boston for the Chief of Police to clear the hall, instead of protecting the ople in their rights.

In the centre of the room stood several ladies,

young one attracting considerable attention by carry-ing on an excited and loud discussion with a Union Mr. Eddy said that the pro-slavery men came to the meeting only to disturb it. That is their purpose.

Voice—It was all cut and dried. Voice-The moment I saw their faces here. I knew

please come to order. The Chief of Police says we are to be protected in our discussion. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Fred. Douglass. Policeman attempted to collar Mr. Martin.

Crice-Order! Hisses! Chief of Police, put him
out. Three cheers were given for the Union. Three

cheers were given for Douglass. Three cheers for

Sanborn-Will the meeting come to order? Cries-No! No! Cries—No: No: Voice—Put him out. He is a white negro. Sanborn attempted to speak, but was shown to

rear of the platform by a police officer.
Three cheers were given for the South.
Cries-Howe! Howe!
Martin-We will stand by our rights.

Ories for James Murray Howe.
Voice—Why do not the Police do something?

Martin—We will stand by our rights.

Orise for James Murray Howe.

Voice—Why do not the Police do something?
Nine cheers were given for the Boston Police.

Another disturbance occurred on, the platform, most intense excliences; continuing some five minintense excliences; continuing.

Gries—Put all the niggers out! All out! Blow them up!

Mr. Martin—The Chief of Po—(Great confusion.)

Cries—Put him out!

Cries—Gu shead! Howe! (Applause.)

Mr. Plowlett (received with three cheers,) more than James Murray Howe be chosen Chairman of the meeting. He put the question. Carried.

Three cheers were given for Howe.

Cries—Hats off. (Hats were taken off.)

Mr. Howe divested binaell of his coat, and went deliberately to work. He had but just taken his excitement, and there were view for lowers had been added to see the most of the platform, and there were view of indignation towards Mr. Dougsless, who attempted to speak. He was estaded, and chucked to speak. He was estaded, and chucked to speak. He was estaded, and chucked to speak the whole of the platform, and as the latter was placing if in readiness for Mr. Howe proceeded to address the meeting.

A gewtleman seeing a vecant chair st one end of the platform, went over said of the platform, and as the latter was placing if in readiness for Mr. Howe proceeded to solders the meeting.

A gewtleman seeing a vecant chair st one end of the platform, went over said of the platform, went over said of the platform, went over said of the platform, and many of them left the Hall. The Chief of Police called for over and there were over to down, he had been platform, went over said of the platform of the platform of the platform of the platform of the platform, went over said of the chair in the platform of the platform, and did not amount to any very stremuous attempts to re-move the combetants. By request of the Superin-tendent of the Temple, the police asked the people to clear the Hull, and those who had taken possession of the meeting said they would go when all others did, and not before. Police were stationed at the several doors to prevent the entrance of such persons as they might see fit to exclude. Policemen were placed in the several sistes, and a down or two of

placed in the several nistes, and a dozen or two of them were upon the platform.

Chief of Police—Will the ladies leave the Hall? We give them five minutes. Then we will clear the Hall by police force.

Cries—Women, don't go. No! No!

The ladies on the main floor all took seats. Those in the galleries tooked daggers. All sevened as though they were determined to resist to the last. They did not now appear greatly excited.

Banborn again appeared on the platform, and as he was commencing to speak, the Police seized him, and run him off the platform, balless.

The platform was now steared. Comparative quiet prevailed.

Mr. Howe recapitulated what had been done, are e cherrs which considerally interrupted him, shows at the Uffice men were still preponderant in hun Some one called for the reading of the call, said—And Hon, Mr. Howe, in reading the call, said—And Hon, Henry Wilson—U.—S.—S. (Baughter, Ruses.)
The Trustees of the Temple, accompanied by the Saperintendent of the building, Mr. Heyes, and Mr. Martin, made their appearance on the stage.

The Chief of Police here went forward, ellenced the notes, and announced that he had received order.

Mr. Howe-You have heard what has be The Mayor has present the Hall to be placed, and the

Trustees are satisfied no meeting can be held. (Ap-That's what we wanted. Mr. Howe-I recommend that we now adjourn

Carried.

The audience straightway commenced leaving the Hall—the Police finding difficulty with some persons. Mr. Martin gave notice that a meeting would be held during the night in the Joy Street Church. At precisely twesty-five minutes to two o'clock, the Hall was cleared of all parties—except the reporters, trustees, officers of the building, and police officers. About eighty policemen were present. The Hall was soon locked up.

A large and excited crowd gathered in the street before the hall, where a small free fight was caused by a discussion about the election in the Fitth District.

A motion was made to adjourn. The Chairman before the hall, where a small free fight was caused be put the question. The meeting was declared dis- a discussion about the election in the Fifth District Cheers were given for Virginia, Freedom, Cale Cushing, Banks and Hale.

s is to began due, owned to street to in The State of the S Shortly after the adjournment of the meeting a

Tremont Temple, five hundred posters, of which the following is a copy, appeared conspicuously in the streets of Boston · CITIZENS OF BOSTON !- The sympathizers of JOHN BROWN any they will hold a meeting at Martin's Church, in Joy Street, this Monday evening, Dec. 3d. UNION MEN, SHALL IT BE ALLOWED? LET BOS-TON SPEAK

The language of the above poster was naturally calculated to add fuel to the flame. Orders, there fore, by the Mayor for the Becomd Battalion of Infantry, Major Bitchie, and the National Lancers, Captain Pellows, to hold themselves in readiness, for instant duty, were promulgated. Bounds of police-men consisting of fifteen officers from each of the stations were instructed to protect the public peace in and about Joy Street Church, and the entire police force of Boston had their armor on (at the several station houses,) in constant expectation of a summon station houses, in constant expectation of a summon for their assistance.

During the evening, thousands of persons gathered in the vicinity of the Church, discussing, vooiferating, and yelling, according to their moods of mind.

MEETING IN JOY STREET CHURCH. The church was filled to repletion, and would have The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. Bell

Frank B. Sanborn was introduced as Chairman On taking the chair, he said it gave him plefaure to be present at this, what night be termed an adjourned meeting of the one broken up by Mr. Fay, as he believed it was.

The organization of the meeting was perfected by

the choice of J. H. Powler and John Oliver as Se A motion was made by Mr. Mertin, that a Com mittee on Resolutions be appointed. After a brief discussion as to the policy of offering any resolutions, the motion was carried, and Mr. Elizar Wright, Rev.

J. B. Smith and Dr. Knox were appointed.

Mr. McClure here arose and said that he wished to contradict reports in the public prints and elsewhere, that he drew a revolver at the Tremont Temple, and for the reason that he had none. All that he had

John Brown, Jr., of Ohio, was then introduced. He had, he said, come prepared to repel mob violence by force, if necessary. If that meeting were permitted to be broken up, the fighting powers of the Abolitionists were greatly demoralized, (Applause.) Liberty of speech must be preserved as all agents. Cheers for liberty. (They were given for Gov. Wise.

Crics—Packer's letter.

Couth Carolina.

Party of speech must be preserved, at all erents. He hoped his life would never be saved by dodging his responsibilities. He had a speech prepared, and if the cheers were given for Gov. Wise.

Slavery be Abolished! He should address himself. to those who believed slavery must and should be abolished. Mr. Brown then proceeded to allude to the aggressions of slavery, and the outrages it had committed. They had fought against this Slave Power,

and had got to do it again. He recounted the hard-shire endured by freemen in Kansas. [A lady in the gallery here said that there were some persons in the gallery to break up the meeting. This created some little excitoment. *Pur them out' was shouted in every part of the church. Mr. Samborn begged the audience to be quiet. They had

destruction of the meeting.

Mr. Martin moved that the resolutions be adopted. Beeplass S. Poster thought that part relating to the Mayor was too weak. The responsibility of the outrings to-day lay upon his shoulders. He had tilked with many of the police, and they were heartly disgusted if the course he pursued.

A. Mr. Marble here emlogized Mayor Idneols.

Dr. Khen seld that he knew certain things of Mayor Idneols which he should like to state. He said that the Mayor had been represented as acting by advice of the Trustee of the Trustee of Police had told him that he could not present the meaning, and that he acted in part by suggestion of the Mayor.

This, Desces Converse decided. The speaker thought the Mayor did not don't to take any action in the meater.

Layer, Superinteriors of Atomoral Tea to it had not been for the imberlifty of Fulley, the morange would have been a pharacter and Frontag, at the True in pharacter could at any time

Mr. Phillips next took up the subj layersky. We Abolitionists, he

[Some one in the audience here bissed.] Mr. Plips said that the right to hiss was as clear as speak. With two exceptions, there was not a north of Baltimore, in which Abolition meeting not been broken up.

In alluding to the meeting at Transcrit Tem he said the rioters only were allowed to go free, preised the prompt action of Mayor Henry of Pholiphia, when the meeting at Transcrit Gisturb (see W. Curtis. When saked what he would do these disturbers, Mayor Henry replied. Bend it to the watch-house—a decision and a plack thought they would look for in vain in Boston, speaker next proceeded to oringle with much set ty the course of Mr. Linsoln during the day. Phillips was thankful that the meeting to-night not governed by State Street. They had his ing sycophants shaking. He thanked God Ric S. Fay was not a Boston man, nor was he a ge

Should it be said, he continued, that we Should it be said, he communed, that we are surremented at home that which we said our Representatives in Congress to carry out! If they could not have met in any half in the city, they should have held a meeting on the Common. John Brown, Jr.,

held a meeting on the Common. John Brown, Jr., hed advised colored men to arm themselves with anyolvers. This meeting was a revolves.

In relation to the abolition of alavery, Mr. Phillips said he was in favor of all methods, but principles pally of free discussion. State street can't bear free ispeech, and that is what we want to give it. The smell of disunion is the jubilee of the slave.

Again referring to the meeting at Tremost Tea-Again referring to the meeting at account ple, he said that men on State street, whose command thousands, had been guilty of m

Mr. Phillips concluded, urging the friends of free dom to continue in the good work, which was arre to the property of the pro stealing the hall.

The resolutions were then adopted. In the same The resolutions were then adopted.

Frederick Douglass was then introduced. After the applause with which he was received had subsided, he proceeded to give some of his views as to the best method of abolishing slavery. He was in favor alike of peace and war, of union and disunion, (Langtter,) of moral sussion and law, He advocated in particular the John Brown way. The apeaker was sorry that Mr. Phillips was not present at the Tremont Temple to look Mr. Fay in the face.

Brief addresses were subsequently made by Mesers. Parker Pillsbury and H. Ford Douglass, and Rev. J. Sella Martin. At quarter to 10 o'block, the meeting

Up to this time, no acts of violence had bee committed, but now, as if by a preconcerted plan a brutal assault was made upon such colored per as were peaceably retiring to their homes. Clubs and stones were freely used against them. Among those seriously injured were G. W. Crawford, Daniel Butcher, George Rhoades, Thomas Prout, George Roberts, and several others. Attacks were also made upon several dwelling-house, which were more or less injured. The windows of the Howard Boarding House, and also those of Gregory's Saloon on Cambridge Street, were smashed inthe The Cambridge cars were, in several instances, beset in quest of colored victims, on whom to wreak their murderous hate. Glorious exploits these, Mr. Richard S. Pay !-Gallant achievements these, Mr. J. Murray Howe I

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This document presented to Congress on Tuesday. We have room but for a few lines to indicate its character. On the important question now agitating the country, the President has much to say. He declares the North to have been the aggressor, and pronounces the Personal Liberty Bills of the Northern States unconstitutional. The right of secession is denied, and the perpetuity of the Union asserted, as the design of its founders. As a remedy for existing evils, an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, recognizing, first, the right of property in slaves in States where slavery now exists or may exist hereafter; second, the duty of protecting such rights in all the common territory, until the latter are admitted as States into the Union; third, a like recognition of the right of the master to recover a fugitive slave ! ! I This proposed remedy should at least be tried, the President bays, before resorting to revolution. He then proceeds to speak of other questions, including our relations with

foreign governments, that givern so spendien their LF A. T. POSS, an Agent of the Massachus Pairhaven, Pilday, Dec. 7. EF H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at

Friday, Tuesday, Dec. 7. Lunenburg, Winchend Ashbarnham, Westminster, Thursday, arett. Gardner Centre, South Gardner, Habbardston, Wednesday, Friday, 21. Sunday, 23. Barre, veh adi a

HENRY O. WRIGHT will lecture in the Universalist Church at Weymouth Landing, on Sunday afternoon and evening, Dec. 9. At Paxton, Sunday, Dec. 16. ber 23.

He will attend a Free Convention in same place, to commence on Tuesday, Dec. 25, and to continue three or four days, as shall be deemed best by the SIXTERNIH COURSE.

The Third Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by Channes C. Bun-tanon, of Pleinfield, Ct., on Sunday evening, Dec. 9, in Lycoum Hall, at 7 o'clock. ce, five cents. CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

WORGESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY The next meeting of this Society will be held at stochburg, on Saturday evening and Sunday after-con and evening, Dec. 8 and 9. The public are cor-

indicated and the state of the Mosns H. Munrick, Sec'y.

EF CHARLES C. BURLEIGH will speak at South Danvers, Saturday evening, Dec. 3. IF R. H. HRYWOOD will speak at Fall River,

TF MRS. C. H. DALL will, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Union, deliver a lecture on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, at half-past 7 o'clock, at their Hooms, 16 Sammer street, on the 'Heat Shadard of Female Education, and will give some account of Women's work in Algiers and Egypt.

The public are invited.

ELISHA MYRICE, Serving.

CHARLES SPEAR will give the Seco Lecture in the course next Sabbath evening in Boyle-ton Hall. Subject : Scripture Natural History ; with Illustrative Paintings. Bests free.

The subscriber schnowledges the receipt of Ten Dollars hose Charles T. Besch, R. Otto, R. A. in ald of the Receipt outliness.

Dec. 5, 1860; R. F. WALLOUT.

RESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Avsum Staut, Be

Particular attention poid to the Diagram and Prestment of Thronic Diagram.
Overson Marian from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M.,

MARRIED-As Finhburg Mass.: Mes. 4, 2 RESERVA A. BOWEAU to Miss JOSEPHINE A. WATE

Por the Liberator. THUS SAITH THE LORD. Sell' I'm acking—Did Halay (t.)

Did lour Father, over say... Gird your swords, and each his neigh Each his friend and brother slay 10 Did He say to any father,---"Hay your only, first-born son;
Burn his body on the sliar;
Saith the Lord, it must be done 'if or Did He say to any people...

! I command you, govered kill All the men of such a nation; Go, if is my holy will a common son or sold mile Only, spare the female children, And young worden, for your last?
The bol sin When God commands it.
Thus the Lord saith—go ye must? Homeward with their spoils returning.

Did God grave those spoils to share, One of seach five hundred cattle of hours ver Sheep, and maidens young and fair ?! Did He say- If one should gather Sticks upon the Sabbath day, Stone to death the vile offender! Tis God speaks ye must oben' !! Did Ged fight one day for Israel .-Make the sun and moon stand still. Cast great stones from heaven, Tyet tell them. Solemnly,- Thou shaft not kill 'is

In the Bible these are written-God's own Book, 'His Sacred Word': Is it sin to doubt these horrors, After a 'Thus saith the Lord'?

Still this heart of mine is asking. Did the Lord thus speak and do? And forever comes the unswer, ' Never! never! 'fis untrue!'

So an 'Infidel' they call me. 'l'aking Resson for my guide ; Tremble for me, lest in judgment I shall vainly seek to hide. Never care I, never fear I;

Loving God and all mankind. Heaven within, though hell surround me, Happiness I still should find, I .. In my heart I find it written, ... trod's most true and perfect word; And the Conscience He has given

Sherborn, Nov. 1, 1880.

Is to me_ Thus saith the Lord.

*Ex. 32; 27. †Gen. 22; 2. †Num. 31. [Num. 15; 32 36. TJosh. 10. jEx. 20; 13.

- For the Liberator OUR LIFE WORK. Do thy life-work calmly, bravely; Ever trusting, press thou on ; Nover let its tolls affright thee-Rest at last will sure be won. Do thy work-'lis God-appointed-

It will lead thee up to heaven; Tis the work which the good Pather Unto thee, his child, has given. Never leave thou for another, That which thing own hands should do:

When the voice of Duty calls thee, To that call be ever true. Though thy way be rough and thorny, Twee the earth-path Jesus trod; Shrinking never from its trials,

Doing all the will of God. Think how calmly, and how meekly. He, thy Brother, bore the Cross;

Counting every earthly treasure, If 'twere gained by falsehood, dross Words of truth, most fitly spoken, From his lips like pearls did fall;

Pourless still each sin rebuking, Firm and just, and true to all. If we would his footsters follow.

He has told us of the way; Shall we then e'er weakly falter, Or our holy trust betray?

While Humanity is pleading r the fallen Pearless we must do our life-work-Dare to think, to act, to speak. Barre. 1860.

The Reformed Drunkard's Reply to one who urged him to Drink. BY MOSS ROSE. O, take the damning cup away, Nor press it to my lips again ; And urge me not-for woe the day

CARRIE.

I dearned the fetal oup to drain! My head is gray, but not by years: My brow is lined, but not by time ; ... My eyes are dimmed, but not by tears I'm aged ere my manhood's prime.

I drank-my child reached up his hands-In pleading tones he asked for bread; I gave him none-my fertile lands A foreign stranger's honsehold and

I drank, and alept the grunkard's sleep.
While pale in death bay first-born lay; And neighbors met his corpse to keep, And wept beside that smiling clay.

And then that little bed was made, With edges strait, and dark, and steep, Par peath the beach tree's leafy shade-And still I slept the drankard's sleep.

And Mary faded-day by day Her mild blue eyes were dime Her golden looks were streaked with gray, Long ere she numbered thirty years. I knew her cheek was pale and wan,

I knew her days were full of pain; And yet the demon lured me on,-. 70 I qualitd the map, and slept again. And still that downward road I trod; And when stern winter ewopt the world. They broke for her the heavy sod, And laid her, noath the frozen mold.

Then take the damning our away.

Nor press it to my lips again. And urge me any intrope the day I learned the fatal cup to drain !

great it was bove spines at he I think that Love makes all things musical; I think that, touched by its deep musical breaths.
Our turres lives to blossoming tysics awells,
And new births, shining upward founded deaths.
Class dark glooms with white glories. Thus to day

Claim dark glooms with white glocies. Thing so-day, which age the simple people in the street. I shought the fingering and the passing feel. Moved as a delease sense of sythem alway. And that I hand the yearning food say. And that I hand the yearning food say. The very leaves Throbbed grand pulsations of or another times; and when the warm shower was the roofs at most low melodiar measurements with down from the carry, Dying delicious in a decamy second.

THE LIBERATOR

must see our wives and children starve before eyes, with no means of alleviating their distress; said

Resolved, That holding in remembrance the generous assistance rendered to Kaness in former years, ready and willing to respond to the appeals of suf-fering humanity now as heretofore, we deem it our imperative duty not to remain longer allent, since every other source is exhausted, but once more t ask our friends to contribute to our aid something though it be little, and thus save from utter destitution many highly respectable, worthy and industri-

ous families. The family family and approve of Resolved, That while we sanction and approve of the action of Mr. Hyatt and others in relation to the needs of Kansas, yet we believe that the scale upon which they are acting is so large that many of the most needy will escape their notice, and small places like ours, will hardly feel any effect from their devotedness to the cause in which they are enlisted.

And be it further Resolved, That Mr. James Crane be requested, and is hereby appointed a duly author ized agent for Woodson county, to go East and solicit contributions of provisions, clothing and money; and we do earnestly recommend him to all persons generously disposed as one upon whose faithfulness they can implicitly rely.

These resolutions speak for themselves. The coun ty of Woodson is pleasantly situated on the southern borders of civilized Kansas, and is a part of the land known as the New York Indian Lands, through which the beautiful river Necessio meanders, making it a most desirable location for settlement. These lands were not open for settlement by the U. S. Government until last June, and yet most of our citizens, being freedom-loving, brave and enduring, came from their homes in Iows and Wisconsin, long years ago, to found an empire of freedom in the wilderness of Kansas; and you, having always watched their course, know with what result.

Most of the settlers here do not even own their farms, but hold claims, which they hope to pay for some time, if the Homestead Bill should fail to secure to them these their hard-earned homes.

Since September, 1869, up to the present time, there has not rain enough fallen here to wet the ground four inches deep; nevertheless, trusting in God and nature, and believing there is a time to sow and a time to reap, our farmers put in their fall wheat, which was killed in the winter. Not to be discouraged by this, the land was newly ploughed, and spring wheat and corn put in the ground in As the month of May was closing, the spring wheat was dead, and the corn, which had been planted early, had failed to come up for want of rain, and great consternation began to be felt by our citizens, who met together and considered what they should do, no one wishing to leave his home in this beautiful country, made dear to him from its having cost so much, and yet no other feasible plan seeming to appear when on the last day of May it rained slowly nearly all day. Would that I could picture to you the happy faces of parents and children on receiving this blessing from heaven, and tell you how many hearts were lightened of a burden almost too heavy to be borne! Then might you have seen whole families at work in the cornfield, replanting the corn-land where it had failed to come up-and every little urchin large enough to carry a tin cup and drop corn, male and female, of high and low degree, from the youngest to the lowest, were in the field, doing their utmost to get the corn planted be-

fore the ground should dry.

From this time to the 13th of June we received several refreshing showers, and corn promised an abundant harvest, and all hearts were glad, and all ple of the North." hands were busy tending the crop.; but, alsa! as July came, the scorching sun and the withering which he urged the people (from beast, unaccompanied by rain, destroyed the corn crop which had promised so well. One more forlorn hope still remained. Buckwheat had never been known to fall, and now all the available land was sown to buckwheat, which came up, and for a time promised to do tolerably well; but want of rain blighted it, and its growth was so slow that all that lived, and would have produced, was cut off by an

Thus are our people left destitute of provisions, and with nothing with which to buy clothing for their families. Probably one half of the inhabitants of our county have gone back to their former dwelling- be felt so long as a single slave continues to class places, and almost all who had teams or means with which to remove, are gone, leaving their three years' improvements behind them. How appalling must be the distress that would drive them to this sacrifice. and how deep must be the despair of those remaining Mr. Garrison: here, which drives them to the only resource left them, of begging, and depending upon charity! Yet moral, social and religious teacher; and it has inspired humanity of mankind, they send their delegate forth to you to ask for alma.

The cast-off clothing of your citizens will be received with tears of joy by our shivering and ague-stricken people. Yes, said one of our best and oldest citizens to me yesterday, a helf-worn coat would not be refused by any one; indeed, I should be extremely thankful for one."

Our children need shoes, and the half-worn shoes of your children, if sent to Kansas, would save many a little sufferer from an attack of fever and ague. Our men need boots and shoes, and so do our women, and clothing for their backs. We also must have money to pay the freight on contributions sent to us, and provisions to keep us from starvation.

We feel sure that we shall not ask in vain for these things, nor do we sak of any one much. Let each contribute his infte, and we shall have an abundance—and the blessings of a distressed and powertystricken people shall be showered upon your heads. Priend of humanity, wait not, O, wait not, I be-

there is no time to spece. Let not the wailing winds of March be the requien of the dead who shall have perished for wass of year timely sid.

GEO. PORTER PAINE.

N. B. Mr. Grue, the dalagate from Woodses county, will vise Boston, but will not have time to remain to solidit contributions. Meanting, R. T. Wallout will resolve, at the offen of the Liberator donation of all kinds to await Mr. Grue's arrival; and may every peace who were the foregoing appeal contribute constiting, and real amount, that much good will apring therefore more it is written. Due thy stress apon tim waters, and thou shalt find a large of one the right to decide under what is a they are the peace what it is they would peak by without consideration. The contribution of the contributio

s the town of Mendots, La Belle Co., I

with a song, accompanied by muste on the melodeon.

Parker Pillebury then took the stand, and in ...

brief but fareible manner, argued the necessity of continued auti-slavery effort; showing that the triumpi ings as the one we are now holding us the contrary, of absolute necessity.
Mr. P., was followed by Mr. E. R. State, in a very appropriate discourse,

by facts drawn from various ength; enforcing, ources, the view that slavery must be abolished at o distant day, by peac ceable means, or that it will

ultimately go down in blood.

The following propositions, submitted by Mr. Pills bury, and supported by him in an able speech, elic-ited considerable discussion, the opposition being mainly, confined to the third and fourth propos

lat. That American slavery is not only a great so cial, pecuniary and political cyil, but also a sin against God and humanity. 2d. That slaveholders, as puch, have no rights

more than other thleves, which any human being is bound to respect; and the fact that their outrages are perpetrated in the name of Government does not change their character. 3d. That & confederation and Union under which

thirty-three States perpetrate piracy on sea, or robbe ry on land, is as much greater crime than thirtythree individuals committing such outrages, as the greatness of the power and the extent of the crimes committed.

4th. That the American Union is therefore an im morality that should never have been formed, and certainly should not longer be continued.

5th. That since the slaveholders themselves de clare, and every sensible man knows, that slavery depends wholly on that Union for its perpetuity, it ecomes the imperative duty of the non-slaveholding States, in the exercise of State sovereignty, to secede and form a new Northern and Free Republic. that shall be uncursed by tread of slaveholder or slave-hunter, and unstained by the blood of slaves.

6. That the Constitution and laws of Illinois, as they relate to the people of color, are cruel and proscriptive in the extreme, a scandal to humanity, and disgrace to civilization.

7th. That the religion of the South, represented in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and other denominations, tolerating and even defending slave breeding, slave-trading and slaveholding among its ministers and members, is the worst form of practical atheism; and such ministers and churches in the North that fellowship them as Christians are in reality no more worthy of respect or confidence than

AFTERNOON SESSION. The discussion was resumeon Mr. Pilisbury's propositions; Dr. Adair, Mr. Kelsy and Mr. Philleo of Mendota, and Mr. Wm. S. Allen of Geneseo, in opposition; A. J. Grover and C. B. Campbell spoke briefly in favor of the propositions, leaving their support mainly to Mr. Pillabury. Evening Session, The meeting was opened by an appropriate song from C. B. Campbell, with mu-

The following resolutions were read by C. Tomlin-

1. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, in its equirements, is repugnant to the moral feelings of all who sympathize with the oppressed slave. 2. Resolved, That law or no law, Constitution or

no Constitution, Government or no Government, we will not return to the demon of slavery the panting fugitive, whether the administration be Demoeratic, Republican, or any other.

Mr. E. R. Brown took the stand, and in an im pressive speech, enforced the doctrine of . No Union with Slaveholders.

Mr. Pillsbury followed with a touching appeal in behalf of the slave, and also of the free colored peo-

A lew remarks were made by Wm. T. Allen, in

stand-point) to a higher anti-slavery life. On motion of Parker Pillsbury, it was molved t lay the foregoing propositions and resolutions on the table and that they be published with the proceed ings of the Convention.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to for ward the proceedings of this Convention to the Anti-Stavery Bugle, Salem, Ohio, and the Liberator, Boston, Mass., for publication.

C. Toulinson, Secretary,

Numerically considered, the meeting was not large but we trust an influence will go out from it that will his chains, or a single being can be found to rivet the fetters on his limbs.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

me with a living faith to labor for the redemption of humanity, irrespective of clime, sex or complexion It has taught me to encourage the freest utterance of thought and feeling, and that he or she who would limit the earnest soul in its searchings for truth is either a coward or a dishonest person. What was my surprise to read the statement, said to have been made by Mrs. Dall, that the women of Boston who were laboring for the elevation of their sex, had decided that it was spremature and unwise to consider the subject of 'marriage and divorce,' and to see that C. K. W. recommends the lecture, and expresses a hope that lyceums will call for it ? Lagy I was surprised—yes, I am disappointed if Mrs. Dall represents the so-called Women's-Rights women of Boston in that utterance. That Mrs. Dall as one claiming to be at work for her sex should entertain such an opinion is not at all to be wondered at; but that she represents the class of women in Boston known as reformers, it seems to me must be a mistake Why, the young women; of some of these Wester, sech you, until the opened heavens shall flood the land with rains that shall add sickness to poverty!

For then, what shall these poor people do? Delay not (your work of merry) until drifting anows and driving sleet shall insensify enflering already too great to be borne. For the love of God. I pray you postpone not your philanthropy an hour. Believe not the second of that net, set by Church and there is no time to exerc. Let not the wallier sinds. States have so long considered the matter, that they is in keeping out of that not, set by Church and State, wherein they lose all identity, and out of which

to live her or his own life, re it is found, in the society where men rules. As I look at things, the effections are far above and herene as they please to themselves to decide what is and the old doctrine of total depravity never got such hold of me as to render me blind to the tendencies of freedom and truth. Bo long as women and men need these man-made laws to govern their affections, so long, I believe, they will remain, and no longer, At the present moment, the right of a State to secode from the American Union is under consideration. see not why a State or an individual who desires to withdraw from a compact should not have the right thus to do. I would have persons who choose enter the marriage relation as into any other copartnership, and if it be not for the interest of all parties to remain, let there be secresion. Se Leay to-day to Al-abama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, if you don't

like the Union, peaceably leave, it. When the American Union was formed, New York hesitated to join the confederation without the right to leave. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in July, 1788, wrote to James Madison on the subject in these

'You will understand that the only qualification will be the reservation of a right to recede, in case our amendments have not been decided upon, in one of the modes pointed out by the Constitution, within a certain number of years, perhaps five or seven. If this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratification. If the second of the constitution of the co this can, in the first instance, be admitted as a ratifica-tion, I do not fear any further consequences. Con-gress will, I presume, recommend certain amendments to render the structure of the Government more se-cure. This will satisfy the more considerate and hon-est opposers of the Constitution, and with the aid of them will break up the party.

Yours, affectionately, A. HAMILITON.

And here is Madison's reply :--

'NEW YORK, Sunday Evening. My DEAR Sig. Yours of yesterday, is this instant at hand, and I have but a few minutes to answer it. I am sorry that your situation obliges you to listen to propositions of the nature you describe. My opinion propositions of the nature you describe. By promining is that a reservation of a right to withdraw, if amendments be not decided on under the form of the Comments be not decided on under the form of the Comments be not decided on under the form of the Comments of the Name York a member of cation; that it does not make New York a member of cation; that it does not make New York a member of the new Union, and consequently that she should not be received on that plan. Compacts must be recipro-ical; this principle would not in such case be preserved. The Constitution requires an adoption is toto and you. The Constitution requires an adoption is toto and you. An adoption for a limited time would be as defective as an adoption of some of the articles only. In short, any condition whatever must vittes the prefection on whatever must vitiate the What the new Congress, by virtue of the pewer to ad-mit new States, may be able and disposed to do in mit new States, may be able and disposed to do in such a case, I do not inquire, and I suppose that is not the material point at present. I have not a moment to add more than my fervent wishes for your success to add more than my ferrent wishes for your and happiness. The idea of reserving the withdraw was started at Richmond, and conside mditional ratification, which was itself abandoned corse than rejection.

Yours. JAMES MADISON. fer to be outsiders to live their own lives, and, if need be, bear all the odium that attaches to such a position.

To E. C. S., of Seneca Falls, I would express my thanks for the utterance of words which carry conviction to every liberal soul, and to Parken Pills. of the proper 'sphere' of woman, —the home cir-aunx for his timely utterance in the same number of cle, of course. One would think there were no un-

It seems to me that the subject considered 'pre.

The unpleasant effects of Miss C. 's notoriety upon herself are described on pp. 388, 389. In travelling in the cars, she is so much stared at, that she is obliged to take refuge behind her vell. 'Those currious eyes invaded the sanctity of her womanhood.' Indeed! then Heaven repair the damages which the wanhood of Baron Renfrey snathined in his tour It seems to me that the subject considered prenanhood dan never be obliterated, and that it is eminently in season, and the highest, wisdom, to consider that which affects their growth and development through all time.

CAROLINE HINCKLEY Kiantone, Chan. Co., N. Y.

From the Harvard Magazine.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. This is a pleasantly written and entertaining novel, by one whose name is well-known to the pub-lic from other works, both in prose and verse. The scene is faid in the valley of the Connecticut, (near seems is faid in the valley of the Connecticut, (next) the northern Massachusetts border, we should judge, and the whole book has an air of freehness which it may well have caught from that delightful locality. Of plot there can scarcely be said to be any; the story is rathen a picture than a drama, with few complications and little mystery. The characters were perhaps drawn from real life, and are, at all events, natural and human. Those who are fond of tracing resemblances may, without impuguing the author's originality, liken Arthur Blague to Nicholas Nickleby, with old Ruggles for a shadow of Squeers, and Leonora as the counterpart of Fanny S.; while Cheek, whose portrait is very cleverly and humorously painted, may suggest to the readers of the Atlanta: 'the young man by the name of John.' Dan Buck is a kind of Alfred Jingle, Req., though of a coarser and more villanous decoription. The aim of the bouk is to be deemed twofold. It seeks, in the first place, to show the impurious effects of the early and forced adactation of children; and, in the second, to maintain the propriety of woman's troubled by the feminine tastes which Arthur disconnicement to the domestic erisle.

The aim of the book is to be deemed twofold. If seeks, in the first place, to show the injurious effects of the searly and forced selectation of children; and, in the second, to maintain the propriety of woman's confinement to the domestic circle. As the title of the story imports, the latter is the chief purpose for which it was written. Probably no one will find fault with Dr. Hulland's portrayal of the infant-school system of Crampton and its unhappy consequences, or with the obvious deduction be would have us make from these. Few, indeed, we are sorty to think, will take exception to the second and real moral of the story. Out to us it is the west and consurable feature of the book, deserving of an extended consideration, for the very reason that, so many accept it without knowing or carling what they do.

We have ead that the story of Miss Gilbert's Correr is told for the purpose of maintaining that circles. We must remark at the othest, that the sauthor seems to have shunned scritisism by the care of the other whose years almost the story alms to deny the rights of woman to labor and to accept a substitute of the control of the story alms to deny the rights of woman to labor and to accept the the substitute rights in public we are aware that the remark may seem unblumded to many who have followed the Correr to its and Why? Because the stools and political rights in public we are aware that the remark may seem unblumded to many who have followed the Correr to its and Why? Because the stools and political rights in public we are aware that the author, in wishing to single a story; it is a failure. She has been a serie, a woman. In other word, Miss Gilbert writes a story; it is a failure. She has been a story in a story and the second and the story and the second and the remark of the story and the second and the sec

Why, Fanny !" exclaimed Dr. Gilbert, greatly aborted.

"I do think it a curse to be a woman. I never was woman who was not a slave or a nonentity, nor a man who did not wish to make her one or the other. A woman has no freedom; and no choice of life. She can take no position, and have no power, and without becoming a scotting and a by-word. You have been talking to Fred ever since he was in the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle about a career; you have placed before him the cradle should a great a tributary to some get.

But the control of the control

"Fanny Gilbert, never speak such words to me again, while you live." I will not allow it? I will not permit you to insult me, and disgrace yourself, be such language. I am astonished. I am confounded such language. I am assonished. I am confounded. I am—ah!—who has been putting such mischlevous, such blasphemous, notions into your head?"

For 'Dr. Gilbert' read 'Dr. Holland,' and you bare the author censuring what is really a very moderate statement of some of the wrongs of woman. As he does not attempt to refute it, however, we can leave Miss G. to conduct her own defence and that of her sex. Read the following, put purposely into the mouth of one of the most disagreeable characters, Mrs. Ruggles:

" What is your notion about a woman's holding

"What is your notion about a woman's holding her property in her own right? I mean after she gets married, of course."
"Arthur replied, coolly, that he trusted all married women who desired to hold property in their own right would do so, by all means. As far as he was personally concerned, while he would not blame a woman for having property, he should altogether prefer that she should depend upon him for support, rather than be independent of him."—p. 110. See, also, p. 101. etc. also, p. 101, etc.

Very condescending, is it not? in this young man not yet a minister. He would not blame a woman for having property. but he would have her dependent on her husband. No qualification here for the possible character of the latter,—brute, drupkard, profligate, madman; no complaint for laws which open every married woman's purse to the rapacity of her master; no thought of the chances of the man's gambling away in stocks the support, the happiness, and, ultimately perhaps, the honor of his wife; no hint of beggary, and sudden reversal by the bankruptoy or death of him on whom the woman should depend. O Dr. Holland, how many oman should depend. O Dr. Holland, how many great city where Atthur Blague is minister of the Gospel, owe their wretchedness and their torment to the very dependency which you would encourage

"To me," says Miss Hammett, "the idea of making my name public property, of permitting it to go abroad as an author, subject to crisicism, and to unof coining my heart's best emotions and my sweeter imaginations into words which the world can use as to glass by which it may read my life, is very terrible.

We wonder whether Dr. Holland is troubled by the same sensitiveness.

'He [Arthur] pitied any man who would As Madison said in the shove reply to Hamilton, to be known as the husband of an ambitious and be so does the Legislature of Massachusetts say now praised notability. Mother Hubbard's dog was a that I must adopt the marriage law in teto and for very insignificant individual. Besides, he disliked a blue, and not only disliked her, but was afraid of fer to be outsiders—to, live, their own the state of the s

Here is a good example of the advoitness (far from praiseworthy) which we have already pointed out. For 'an ambitious and bepraised notability,' a woman superior to her husband, and cele

brated for her abilities. Days of the Pages 244 and 379 contain very significant bints

married or homeless women in existence. through the States and the Canadas! Who is so obtuse as not to see that this vulgar curiosity is obtrusive and annoying beyond what marked men have to endure, precisely because book-writers and others to endure, precisely because book-writers and other are careful to brand as brazen-faced and ambisiou those women who make the world acknowledge their those women who make the world acknowledge their humanity? If the relation of the two sears were that of equals, Florence Nightingale or Miss Dix would be no more the object of impertinent staring than John Howard, or any other male philanthropist. While such is not the case, we have a right or many that Dr. Unliked were the controlled to the case, we have a right to say that Dr. Holland must be counted among the mouths, who so rudely invaded the sanctity of Miss G.'s womanhood. We shall see further on, indeed,

Pages 411, 412, 413 are again an index of the apirit of the author. Miss Gilbert, to relieve her lather from some of his burdens, becomes the 'accountant, farmer, and general manager of the estate,' with a success in the administration of affairs which the state was the ways of all who have here here here.

-p. 413; We do not learn that the author or Miss G. was

self,-lived in the career of her husband . Prof. Here we get at the definition of wo Here we get at the demitted of womanhood a is the absence of 'proud self-relance' in a sum thence to Miss Nightingale, MissHosmer, Mr. Pt. tem, -nay, even to Miss Harmest herself, Dr. Batter, -nay, even to Miss Harmest herself, Dr. Batter, -nay, even to Miss Harmest herself, Dr. Batter, -nay, even to Miss Harmest herself, at the figure factory girl, -no womanhood by

and, the ingitive factory girt,—no womanded be and, the ingitive factory girt,—no womanded be longs. Genus hoc organization to man, too, is that of any woman a relation to man, too, is that of any woman a relation to man, too, is that of any woman a relation to man, too, is that of any woman a relation to man, too, is that of any woman and any woman and ply-pipe to a reservoir,—a one-sided arm which we have before noticed,—or, as it which we have before noticed, or as it as wards expressed, her career consists in the disk of this feeding process, while living in the disk of this feeding process, while living in the rene retirement! The deduction is plain, rene abould rote only through their bushnals, what if there is a difference in politics between the contract of the contrac what if there is a difference in position between the twain? O, woman must increase the fuel. The twain? The twain? O, would ever have been enacted, had woman but the would ever have been enacted, had woman but the two two twains of the two two twains of the twains of twains of the twains of twains of the twains of the twains of twains of twains of the twains of twain would ever have been enacted, had woman had the right of suffrage? do you believe Frement would have been defeated, if the women could have had a hand in the election of '56? do you believe a should have any dram-shope, if the wires of drain should have any dram-shope, if the wires of drain about the could sit upon juries, and make litter had should nave any diameters, and make lique has husbands could sit upon juries, and make lique has

see how skilfully the author words his claim if See how skilling the author words his claim of executive and legislative authority for man. he monstrative proble functions. That mean, asting in General Court. A woman who holds in ke constitution the elements of power is tree.

constitution 'the elements of power's 'toptional," 'abnormal;' i. e., 'a female legislate,
judge, or 'officer is a monstrosity.' Bet a base
legislator is all right. In the parior or the menon,
a woman may try to influence ber hashand by
speeches and arguments of any description, bense
she can offer no opposition to what he is determined
on doing; but in an assembly of her peen, when
every vote counts, how easy it is to magnify the
mole into a mountain,—the right into a monature

Such are the extracts upon which we rat on Such are the extracts upon which we rat our original statement, that the book we have been criticising is an attempt to frown down the restation known as the Woman's Rights Moremen in this country. Lot each one judge for himself of its success. We commend to Dr. Holland, and there who agree with him (they are many enough), the little work of Mrs. Dall, called 'Woman's Right to Labor.' If they rise from reading it with the same feelings with which they sat down, it can only be that they have eyes, and see not.

same leelings with which they sat down, it can only be that they have eyes, and see not.

Of the book as a display of the author's shift, we would say a few words. The opening of Chapter IX. may be cited as a specimen of D. Haller IX. ter 1A. may be cited as a specimen of Dr. Halland's descriptive powers, while pp. 209, 476, 471, and many others, will testify to his humor. We notice also a few defects. Pages 216, 217, 218, it is certainly a grave blunder to represent Arthur the is certainly a grave blunder to represent Arthur, the noble and high spirited gentleman, as lowering in self to bandy billing gate with a blackleg. It is no compensation, but rather an aggravation, to have the latter beaten at his own game. So the picture of th of two saints, p. 433, is by no means a pleasing as.

They were specimens of Young America ancided,

one of them a flashy gentleman, with smounds on his lip, and a cigar under it, and the other is on his lip, and a cigar under it, and the other is overworked, lean, wiry little man of thirty-fire, pro-faced by a violent diamond breastpin. The likeses of these saints to the 'men with cases in ther hands and cigars in their mouths' should not be Moustache drove a very fine horse at overlooked. home, and loved him.' Why may not Fanny be saint as well, with the same penchant for drung!

But, to our mind, the great defect of the box

tunate Leonora. The poor girl, hetrayed by a hear-less scoundrel, and brought to the streets in New York, is dismissed in a single paragraph, with bardy a sigh of commiseration. Yet what an opportunity for the writer! Suppose that Miss Hamnett at Miss Gilbert had undertaken to recover the last one, and to give her that chance to support herelf by honest labor which would have saved her from her life of infamy. There was a career more noble that the one recorded of either, but both were stragen to it. Now remember, that in the great metropole where Arthur Blague is minister, ten thousand Leonoras swarm by night like vermin, under the merciful cover of God's darkness. How shall we help them? 'Shut the door,' says Dr. Holland, if women ask to enter your counting rooms. A female accountant is a monstrosity. Look to you fields, farmers of the Connecticut ralley; a woman with a hoe is a man. Guard well the jury-box, sursejudges; a woman fit to enter there is an exception to her sex. Hustle her away from the polls, brave voters; what does she know of demor strative public functions? and the trader, the farmers, the judges, and the voters do as they are bidden. Then God help I conors!

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following 'Declaration of Independence, which we find in the Scranton Republican, enumer ating the 'insufferable wrongs' and impositions practised upon Luzerne county by the rest of the State, completely 'takes down' the grandiloquent document sent to the President by South Carolina
We subjoin the declaration:

A FREEMAN'S PROTEST. We won't stand it my longer. The freemen of Luzerne will not tamer submit further to the impositions of the rest of the State. We have already endured insuferable spired by the example of the great Whiskey Rebelion and the Buckshot War, we will resist the Commonwealth's exactions and bid defiance to its tyranous rule. We will rend creation's fabric from turret to foundation stone, and pluck an additional feather from the tail of the American Eagle. Our whole history has been one of aggression on the part of the State. They interfered with our titles in the Pennamite wars, and made us pay twice lot our land. They won't give us a Governor, though we have more than once asked it. They have never allowed us a United States Senator, though ve have had plenty of patriots ready to serie their country. They have commelled us to payour that of the State taxes. They doled out the appropriations for the North Branch Canal in begant sllowances. They have run down our coal, and sizmatized us as a buck wheat district. They imposed an exorbitant charge on the New York and Ericle the right to cross our territory. They refused is their money for our railroads, and we were com-pelled to resort to New York, and the Delawste and Hudson and Lackawana and Western are the products of New York capital. They ove us nothing, and we do not intend to pay them. They aneered at our magnificent railroad, and said it could never ship 400,000 tons of coal a year. Ketcham and our representatives shall never serts.
We will keep them at our own expense, and Hillman shall flourish on buckwheat cakes and molasses, and Pugh grow fat on sauer kraut and Weish rabbit. We are in for direct trade with New York and the Beech Woods. Our interests are all in and the Beech Woods. Our interests are in that direction, and we will cut loose from the rei of the State. We will stretch a big newspaper across the Nescopeck mountain, and guard the passes of the Pocono with a fan-tailed kite. Armed with a thousand pop-guns from Germany, and five hundred shawl pins from Connecticut, we will be fee defiance. The day of our independent the foe defiance. The day of our independence draweth nigh, and our valleys shall yet be stined with the blood of the turkies slaughtered in hone

of Thanksgiving. Hurrah for Luzerne and liberty TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S HIGHTS CONVENTION.

OONVENTION.

JUST published, a full Report of the proceeding of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of Nev York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large stare. This paimphlet contains the addresses and speechs of Mrs. E. Capt Starton, Mrs. E. L. Rosz, Rev. Mr. Automatics Brown Blackwell, Mrs. J. Elizabit Jones, William Lioto Garrison, Rev. Samel. Lose Perilago, William Lioto Garrison, Rev. Brills Frallow, William Lioto Garrison, &c., making Green, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. an exceedingly interesting and valuable documents at a limited number of copies have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. "A word to the wise," &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 30 cents.
Address ROBERT P. WALLCUT, 221 Washing

Boston, July 13th, 1860.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair-Dyeing

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to 22 Westington St., and 20 West at., where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, at payenns has from turning gray, and produces as in all diseases of the scalp. She stands second in some in Hair-Dysing and Champooings.

Ledins walted on as their residences, either in a new of town.

Boston, May 1, 1884.