settles, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters esting to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inand three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, convivania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanor Committee, but are not responsible for any of the the of the paper, viz :- PRANCIS JACKSON, EDern Quincy, EDNIND JACKSON, and WENDE'L

ories are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & BON, Printers.

- WILLIAM BLERRY CHARRING.

no union with slaveholder

VOL. XXX. NO. 50.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 1564.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

IF Nothing is more certain than that lunsey, of a trpe equally grotesque and incurable, reigns throughast South Carolina. Remembering that all her mad prants and treasonable machinations are resorted to polity for the purpose of perpetuating her horrible slave system, re-opening the foreign slave trade, and preventing the extension of free institutions,-and rembering, too, that more than half of her population or chattel slaves, to whom are accorded no more rights than to cattle, sheep and swine,-who but luratics would think of singing such sentiments as we gre below? Surely, 'madness rules the hour'-othwite, this would present a case of matchless impudence. To think of such inflammatory appeals to therety being sung in the hearing of slaves, instigating them to 'grasp the sword,' and calling them ' to arms' in defence of their long-lost rights! Who are the real incendiaries at the South?

THE MODERN MARSELLAISE.

The Cooper Opera Troupe, singing in Columbia, S.C., introduced the following Hymn, which Miss Lone Star as a compliment to South Carolina ':-

Ye sons of the South, awake to glory! Hark! hark! what thousands bid you rise! Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary, Prevent their tears, and save their cries Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding, With sectional hosts, a ruffian band, Affright and devolate our land, While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To sims! to arms! ye brave! Th' avenging sword unsheath i March on! march on! all hearts resolved On victory or death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treacherous men confederate raise, The dogs o' faction, loose, are howling— And, lo har homes would soon invade.
And shall we had, view the ruin, While lewless Posce, with guilty stride, Spreads description far and wide, With crimes and blood his hands imbruing in To arms . to arms ! &c.

Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee, Once having felt thy generous fiams? Can dungeons, holts and bars confine thee, Or threats thy noble spirit tame? Too long the South has borne, bewailing, That falsehood's dagger Northerns wield— But Freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing. To arms! to arms! &c.

From the Carolina Spartan.

A SOUTHERN MOTHER'S APPEAL. South Canolina, our pride and boast, Soil of the gallant and chivalrous brave Now is the time, with your panoplied host, From Northern oppression your country to save

No inneer can you to the twents submit. Not from the Union you surely will never; Though in letters of blood your fate may be writ, Our Rights you'll defend, or resign life forever.

Can you sit still, when your homes are in danger?
Forbearance is over! The hour has come When each heart must be bold, and to fear be a stran-March valiantly forth; and no reckoning sum !

Your wires and your daughters, like Spantane of old, Will gird on your armor, and buckle your shields!
Will bid you God-speed, undaunted and bold;
Exerting their influence wherever it wields!

Then let your bright banners wave high in the air.

The Lone Star' will beam as a beacon of light; The dark clouds may lower, no sterm can you fear, When guided by rays so glorious and bright! Then wait not, ye brave hearts ! Fear not to act ;

Then wait not, ye brave hearts! Fear not to more, Our cause is a just one, it's noble and right; With a firm trust in God, may you never retract; SECESSION is the Watch-Word our foes to af-

Spartanburg, Nov. 23.

From the Mobile Tribune. THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT'S SONG.

Hark! on the breeze it is wafted afar ; The sound of the trumpet, the alarum of war.

Up! up with our banner! the bour has come!

Let each Southern patriot prove true to his home!

When we are united, what have we to fear?

So banish contention and discord fore er. Grasp the sword,

To each band, And stand in defence of our own native land.

Is it peace that ye ask for, when there is no peace uscless clamors forever now cease ! The time is long past when a freeman should crave A boon on his knees like the down-trodden clave; Nay, stand to your arms like your fathers of old, The tri-color proudly above you unrolled;
Never blanch,

Then, but fight, Ever stanch

We know that we battle for Freedom and Right.

Then fearlessly face ye this flerce coming storm, Like sheep we will drive back the hireling awarm; For plunder and rapine they raise the red hand; We fight for the love of our fair Southern land; Like heroes be fold, and so surely we'll prove He fights doubly armed who is armed with his love. Let 'The South'

Be our cry,
And each mouth
Ring it high;
These hounds of the Northland before us will fly.

But let the base coward shrink, trembling away, And leave us the bonor and brant of the fray;
While hid in dark caverns his safety he seeks,
The blush of his shame deeply mentling his che
The bright crown of glory shall cover the braw
Of average. Of every true Southron that strikes down a fee. Firmly stand

That your brave
Sires trod,
And trust in the truth of your cause and your God.

Mrs. Margarita Canedo sings thus in the Gal-

Sons of the brave I while shine the swords
That drove the oppressors from our land,
Shall we give way to Notthers hordes?
We basely crings at their command?
No. nerw!—while there yet remains
A drop of that heroic blood
That dyed our dear-bought battle-plains,
We'll meet the foc, we'll breast the flood

and manufactures have been prosecuted with energy and industry, and have yielded fair and ample returns. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material pros-perity than we have done until within a very recent the protection of the Constitution. Why is it, then, that discontent now so exten-

sively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The long continued and in-temperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effects. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. I have long foreseen, and often forewarned, my countrymen of the now impending danger. This does not proceed solely from the claim on the part of Congress or olely from the claim on the part of Congress or the Territorial legislatures to exclude slavery from the Territories, nor from the efforts of different States to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. All or any of these evils might have been endured by the South without danger to the Union, (as others have been,) in the hope that time and reflection might apply the remedy. The immediate peril arises not so much from these causes. as from the fact that the incessant and violent agitation of the slavery question throughout the North, for the last quarter of a century, has at length produced its malign influence on the slaves, and inspired them with vague notions of freedom. Hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar. This feeling of peace at home has given place to apprehensions of servile insur-rection. Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. Should this apprehension of domestic danger, whether real or imaginary, extend and intensify itself until it shall pervade the masses of the Southern people, then disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and has been implanted in the heart of man by his Creator for the wisest purpose; and no political Union, however fraught with blessing and benefits in all other respects. can the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later, the bonds of such a Union must be severed. It is my conviction that this latar period has not yet arrived; and my prayer to God is, that He would preserve the Constitution and the Union good reason for a dissolution of the Union. severed. It is my conviction that this fatal period

But let us take warning in time, and remove the ause of danger. It cannot be denied that, for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery in the South has been incessant. In 1835, be remembered, however, that for these acts neither pictorial handbills and inflammatory appeals were circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves and, Federal Constitution, they are, therefore, null and circulated extensively throughout the South, of a character to excite the passions of the slaves and, in the language of General Jackson, 'to stimulate them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of them to insurrection and produce all the horrors of the same transfer of the s a servile war.' This agitation has ever since been beginning, declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be beginning, declared the Fugitive Slave Law to be continued by the public press, by the proceedings constitutional. The single exception is that of a of State and county conventions, and by abolition State Court in Wisconsin; and this has not only been occupied in violent speeches on this never-ending subject; and appeals in pamphlet and other endorsed by distinguished names, have been sent forth from this central point, and spread broad-

necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the alave States have ever contended, is to be let slone, and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for slavery existing among them. For this, the people of the North are not more responsible and have no more right to interfere, than with similar institutions in Russia or in least 11 then their good manufacture for the same and nativities for the law of the la Brazil. Upon their good sense and patriotic for-bearance, I confess I still greatly rely. Without their sid, it is beyond the power of any President, no matter what may be his own political proclivino matter what may be his barmony among the states. Wisely limited and restrained as is power, States of the Union. But are we to presume in under our Constitution and laws, he alone can accomplish but little, for good or for evil, on such a nentous question.

And this brings me to observe that the election of any one of our fellow-citizens to the office of dissolving the Union. This is more especially true it is to be regretted, with great loss and if his election has been effected by a mere plurality, and not a majority, of the people, and has resulted pense to the Government. Let us trust that the if his election has been energed by a mere plurantly, venience to the master, and with considerable examples of the people, and has resulted from transient and temporal causes, which may probably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government. Unless this shall be sort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government. from transient and temporal cases. In order to justify a reprobably never again occur. In order to justify a resort to revolutionary resistance, the Federal Government must be guilty of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution. The late Presidential election, however, has been held in strict conformity with its express provisions. How, then, can the result justify a revolution to destroy this very Constitution, all require that we shall wait for some overt and dangerous act on the part of the President, before rescring to such a remedy.

and obnoxious enactments. Usiess this sum of constitution, and obnoxious enactments. Usiess this sum of constitution, have a right to demand this act of the Constitution, have a right to demand this act of justice from the States of the North. Should it be refused, then the Constitution, to which all the States are parties, will have been wilfully violated by one portion of them in a provision essential to the domestic security and happiness of the remainder. In that event, the injured States, after having first used all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in

President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. But are such apprehensions of contingent danger in the future sufficient to justify the immediate destruction of the noblest system of government ever devised by mortals? From the very nature of his office, and its high responsibilities, he must necessarily be conservative. The stern duty of administering the vast and complicated concerns of this Government affords in itself a guarantee that he will not attempt any violation of a clear constitutional right. After all, he is no more than the chief executive officer of the Government. His province is not to make, but to execute the laws; and it is a remarkable fact in our history that, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the anti-slavery party, no single set has ever passed Congress, unless we may possibly except the Missouri Compromise, impairing, in the slightest degree, the rights of the South to their property in slaves. And it may also be observed, judging from present indications, that no probability exists of the passage of such an act, by a majority of both House, either in the present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circum man apoke, that 'unfficient tonto the day is the evil thereof.' The day of soil may never come, and should be extended from present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circum man apoke, that 'unfficient tonto the day is the evil thereof.' The day of soil may never come, and should be extended from present or the next Congress. Surely, under these circum man apoke, that 'unfficient conto the day is the evil thereof.' The day of soil may never come, and both to distribute the process a Union might be such a course. By this process, a Union might be such as course. By this process, a Union might be such as course. The first process a Union might be such as course. The such that 'unfine the process a Union might be such as course. The confidence of the first process, a Union might be such as

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is alleged, as one cause for immediate secesfellow-Cinzens of the Senate and House of Representatives: sion, that the Southern States are denied equal
Throughout the year, since our last meeting, the
topics. But he what authority are those denied? country has been eminently prosperous in all its tories. But by what authority are these denied?

material interests. The general health has been Not by Congress, which has hever passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been prospersed with the other States in the common Territories, But by what authority are these denied?

Not by Congress, which has hever passed, and I believe never will pass, any act to exclude slavery from these Territories; and certainly not be all the states in the common Territories.

> far, then, as Congress is concerned, the objection is not to anything they have already done, but to what they may do hereafter. It will surely be admitted that this apprehension of future danger is no good reason for an immediate dissolution

Only three days after my inauguration, the Su-preme Court of the United States solemnly adudged that this power did not exist in a territorial of the times, that the correctness of the decision has been extensively inipugned before the people, and the question has given rise to angry political conflicts throughout the country. Those who have appealed from this judgment of our highest con-stitutional tribunal to popular assemblies would, if they could, invest a territorial legislature with power to annul the sacred rights of property. This power Congress is expressly forbidden by the Federal Constitution to exercise. Every State Legislature in the Union is forbidden by its own constitution to exercise it. It cannot be exercised in any State, except by the people in their highest sovereign capacity when framing or amending their State Constitution. In like manner it can only be exercised by people of a territory represented in a concised by people of a territory represented in a convention of delegates for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. Then, and not until then, are they invested with power to decide the question whether slavery shall or shift not exist within their limits. This is a a act of sovereign authority, and not of subordinate territorial legislation. Were it otherwise the indeed would be applied to the consistent of the States. wise, then indeed would the equality of the States with blessing and benefits in all other respects, can long continue, if the necessary consequence be to render the homes and the firesides of nearly half the parties to it habitually and hopelessly insecure. Sooner or later, the bonds of such a Union must be lature. Such a doctrine, from its intrinsic un-soundness, cannot long influence any considerable much less can it afford a

The most palpable violations of constitutional duty which have yet been committed, consist in the of different State Legislatures to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It ought to been reversed by the proper appellate tribunal, but has met with such universal reprobation that there can be no danger from it as a precedent. The va-lidity of this law has been established over and sent forth from this central point, and spread broad cast over the Union.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to been my own, to act with vigor in executing this supreme law against the conflicting enactments of State legislatures. Should he fail in the performance of this high duty, he will then have manifested a disregard of the Constitution and laws, to the advance that he will thus violate his duty? Th would be at war with every principle of justice and of Christian charity. Let us wait for the overt act. The Fugitive Slave Law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the comm ent does not, of itself, afford just cause for ment of the present Administration, though often,

It is said, however, that the antecedents of the means to obtain redress, would be justified in President elect have been sufficient to justify the revolutionary resistance to the Government of the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade Union.

Such a principle is wholly inconsistent with the history as well as the character of the Federal Constitution. After it was framed with the greatest people of each of the several States, has precisely the same right to exercise its power over the people of the several States for ratification. Its provisions were discussed at length in deliberation and care, it was submitted to conven-tions of the people of the several States for ratifica-tion. Its provisions were discussed at length in these bodies, composed of the first men of the coun-ted to the United States, but 'reserved to the States, try. Its opponents contended that it conferred powers upon the Federal Government dangerous to the rights of the States, whilst its advocates maintained that under a fair construction of the instrument, there was no foundation for such apprehensions. In that mighty struggle between the first intellects of this or any other country, it never occurred to any individual, either among its opponents or advocates, to assert or even to intimate that their sources are all vain labor, because the moment that any State felt herself aggregated, she might second plant in its boson the seeds of its own destruction. any State felt herself aggrieved, she might secode plant in its bosom the seeds of its own destruction, from the Union. What a crushing argument would nor were they at its erection guilty of the absurdity this have proved against those who dreaded that the of providing for its own dissolution. It was not inrights of the States would be endangered by the Contended by its framers to be the basiless fabric of a stitution! The truth is, that it was not until many years after the origin of the Federal Government that vanish into thin air, but a substantial and mighty years after the origin of the Federal Government that such a proposition was first advanced. It was then met and refuted by the conclusive arguments of General Jackson, who in his Message of 16th January, may the jestous putricts of that day have indulged 1833, transmitting the nullifying ordinance of South Carolina to Congress, employs the following language:— The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations; and hazard the liberty and happiness of the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to the millions composing this Union; cannot be nowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterformed to the reserved reduced the reserved reduced to the reserved rights of the States, and wisely did they adopt the rule of a strict construction of the other States, from their most solemn obligations; and hazard the liberty and happiness of the Constitution would ever be so interpreted as to enable any State, by her own act, and without the ly repugnant both to the principle upon which the from all or any of their federal obligations.

preated by the Constitution, less a government in than revolution. It may or it may not be a justifi-the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of able revolution, but still it is revolution.

with foreign nations, and among the several States. Dossibility be performed in a State where there is no lit is not necessary to enumerate the other high mershal to execute it, and where even if there were powers which have been conferred upon the Federal such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him.

with their exercise. For tent purpose is a strong prohibitory language, expressly declared that no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything lected, as heretofore, at the Castom House in hat gold and silver coin a tender in payment of Charleston; and should the Collector unfortunately coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything lected, as heretotore, as the cussom arouse in but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of Charleston; and should the Collector unfortunately debts; pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts.' day.

Moreover, 'without the consent of Congress, no State shall lay any imposts or duties on any imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and, if they exceed this amount, the excess shall belong to the United States.

Then, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina. This has been purchased for a fair equivalent, by the consect of the Legislative description of the United States.

knowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principle upon which the
general government is constituted, and to the objects
which it was expressly formed to attain.'

It is not pretended that any clause in the Constitution gives countenance to such a theory. It is altogether founded upon inference, not from any language contained in the instrument itself, but from
the sovereign character of the several States by
which it was ratified. But is it beyond the power
of a State, like an individual, to yield a portion of
its sovereign rights to secure the remainder? In
the language of Mr. Madison, who has been called
own Declaration of Independence. But the distincthe language of Mr. Madison, who has been called the father of the Constitution—'It was formed by the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.'

Nor is the government of the United States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.'

Nor is the government of the United States, acting in the face; secession is neither more nor less thank and the Constitution less a government in the same stabilities. It may not be a simplified thank and the constitution less a government in

the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the governments created by the What, in the meantime, is the responsibility and Constitutions of the States are, within their several spheres. It is, like them, organized into legislative, exceptive and judiciary departments. It operates, care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from like them, directly on persons and things; and, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it.

It was intended to be perpetual, and not to be an unlied at the pleasure of any one of the contracting the contraction that the contraction that the contraction the contraction that the contra nulled at the pleasure of any one of the contracting trol? Such, at the present moment, is the case parties. The old articles of confederation were enthroughout the State of South Carolina, so far as titled 'Articles of Confederation and Perpetual the laws of the United States to secure the adminis-Union between the States;' and by the 13th arti-tration of justice by means of the Federal Judiciary cle it is expressly declared that 'the articles of this are concerned. All the federal officers within its confederation shall be inviolably observed by every limits, through whose agency alone these laws can State, and the Union shall be perpetual.' The prebe carried into execution, have already resigned.

amble to the Constitution of the United States, havWe no longer have a District Judge, a District At-

make peace (to raise and support armies and navies, and to case, to call forth the fillips and employ the army make peace (to raise and support armies and navies, and to conclude treaties with foreign governments, ing first by proclamation commanded the insurgenta it is invested with the power to coin money, and to to 'disperse and return peaceably to their respective regulate the value thereof, and to regulate commerce homes within a limited time.' This duty cannot by

Government: In order to carry the enumerated tute one solid combination to resist him.

powers into effect, Congress possesses the exclusive right to lay and collect duties on imports, and in common with the States to lay and collect all other taxes.

But the Constitution has not only conferred these high powers up in Congress, but it has adopted effectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it him, in a single state, not to speak of other States who may place themselves in a similar attitude. Congress alone has power to decide whether the present laws can or fectual means to restrain the States from interfering with their exercise. For that purpose it him, in the constitution.

The same insuperable obstacles do not lie in the

And no State shall, without the consent of Conly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is
gress, lay any duty of tonnage; keep troops, or
ships-of-war, in time of peace; enter into any agree
ment or compact with another State, or with a foreign power; or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit
of delay.

'to exercise exclusive legislation! has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress. It is
not believed that any attempt will be made to expelthe United States from this property by force; but
if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer
in command of the forts has received orders to act
strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency,
the responsibility for consequences would rightfully to exercise exclusive legislation has be delay.'
In order still further to secure the uninterrupted rest upon the heads of the assailants.

In order still further to secure the uninterrupted exercise of these high powers against State interposition, it is provided that this Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursoance thereof; and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of one State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The solemn sanction of religion has been supersed to the confederacy among our thirty-three sadded to the obligations of official date, and all soversiers States. It bears no resemblance to the anything in the Constitution or laws of one State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The solemn stanction of religion has been superadded to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives of the United States, all members of State Legislatures, and all executive or judicial officers, 'both of the United States and of the several State, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.'

In order to carry into effect these powers, the Constitution has established a perfect government in all its forms, legislative, executive and judicial; and this government, to the extent of its powers, acts directly upon the individual citisens of every State, and exercises its own decrees by the agency of its own officers. In this respect it differs entirely from the government under the old contederation, which was confined to making requisitions on the States in their sovereign character. This left it in the discretion of each whether to obey or refers, and they differ entirely from the government under the old contederation, which the powers are accoming the harrier, and its outer to form a more perfect Union, to establish a government which could act the terms of the principle that the power has been conferred apparatured by the Constitution of the Constitution, that this is not among our thirty-three solution of a foreign de facto governments to the constitution. It is, therefore, my duty to subject to content which the all the therefore, my duty to subject to content of wents in all its bearings. The course of events is so rapidly hastening forward, that the emerges my good narrier, when you may be called upon to decide the momentum question whether you posses the power, by force of arms, to called upon to decide the momentum question whether you posses the power, by force of arms, to called upon to decide the momentum to a called upon to decide the momentum to my daty, were I not to any other propers of the constitution of any the propers of the constitution of the constitution,

It appears from the proceedings of that body

that on the 31st May, 1787, the clause 'authoris an exertion of the force of the whole against a inquent State, came under consideration. Mr. Madison opposed it in a brief but powerful speech, from which I shall extract but a single sentence. He observed:— The use of force against a State. would look more like a declaration of war than anyinfliction of punishment, and would probably be
considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of
all previous compacts by which it might be bound.
Upon his motior, the clause was unanimously postponed, and was never, I believe, again presented.
Soon afterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidently adverting to the subject, he said. Soon alterwards, on the 8th June, 1787, when incidently adverting to the subject, he said — Anygovernment for the United States, formed on the
supposed practicability of using force against the
unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would
prove as visionary and fallacious as the government
of Congress — evidently meaning the then existing.
Congress of the old confederation.

Without descending to particulars, it may be malely asserted, that the power to make war against a

ly asserted, that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution. Suppose such a war should result in the conquest of a State, how are we to govern it afterwards? Shall we hold it as a province, and govern it by despotic power? In the nature of things we could not, by physical force, control the will of the people, and compel them to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the

Representatives to Congress, and to perform all the other duties depending upon their own volition, and required from the free citizens of a free State as a constituent member of the confederacy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object would doubtless be to preserve the Union. War would not only present the most effectual means of destroying it, but would banish all hope of its praceable reconstruction. Besides, in the fractural conflict, a vast amount of blood and treasure, would be expended, rendering future reconciliation between the States impossible. In the meantime, who can forstell what would be the sufferings and privations of the people during its existence?

who can loretell what would be the singerings and, privations of the people during its existence?

The fact is that our Union rests apon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens in civil war. If it cannot live in the affections of the people, it must one day perish. Congress possess many means of preserving it by conciliation; but the sword was not placed in their hand to preserve it by force.

hand to preserve it by force.

But I may be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the has ever been dedicated to human freedom since the world began! It has been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and, ere long, will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American ettizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the hearts of our countrymen to swell with honest pride. Surely when we reach the brink of the yawning abyse, we shall recoil with horror from the last fatal plunge. By such a dread catas-State, and the Union sname of perpetual.

In every toreign region of the amble to the Constitution of the United States, having express reference to the article of confederation, torney, or a Marshal, in South Carolina. In fact, the whole machinery of the Federal Government, necessary for the distribution of remedial justice this 'more perfect Union' does not include the essential attribute of perpetuity.

But that the Union was designed to be perpetual appears conclusively from the nature and extent of bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th Federal Government. These powers embrace the bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th bearing upon this subject, are those of the 28th Federal Government. These powers embrace the bronze the President, after he has ascertained that the Marshal, with his posse constitute, is unable to only be lost, but it would be queted as a conclusive proof that man is unift for self-government.

It is not avery wrong—nay, it is not every griev—

It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every griev-ous wrong—which can justify a resort to such a fearful alternative. This ought to be the last des-perate remedy of a despairing people, after every other constitutional means of conciliation had been exhausted. We should reflect, that, under this free government, there is an incessant ebb and flow iree government, there is an incosant abb and flow in public opinion. The slavery question, like every-thing human, will have its day. I firmly believe that it has already reached and passed the culmi-nating point. But if, in the maint of the existing nating point. But it in the mast of the existing excitement, the Union shall periah, the evil may then become irreparable. Congress can contribute much to avert it by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preservation. This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the fifth article providing for its own amendment. Under this article, amendments have been proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and have been 'ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States,' and have consequently become parts of the Constitution. To this process, the country is indebted for the clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an established religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are, also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

stitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again: the Constitution was amended by the same process, after the election of President Jessesson, by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendeted necessary, to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which had actionally threatened the existence of the Government, during the pendency of that election. The article for its own amendment was intended to assent the amicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, which might arise between the governments of the States and that of the United States. This appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madlion's justly celebrated report, in 1799, to the Lagislature of Virginia. In this, he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the proceding Legislature, against the strictures of several other State Legislatures. These were mainly founded upon the protest of the Virginia Legislature against the Allen and Sedition Acts, as 'palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution. In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies—and he referred to none other—to which the States were authorized to resort, on men occasions, is concludes by anying 'that the Legislature of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a rise to obtain a reconstitution of the constitution, or over-time of themselves, if such lad been their expective figure in Congress, here of tained a convention for the same object.

This is the very course which I earnestly recommend in order to obtain an 'explanatory amendment' of the Constitution on the subject of slavery. This might originate with Congress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemed most advisable to attain the object.

natory amendment might be confined to the final settlement of the true construction of the Constitution on three special points:—

1. An express recognition of the right of proper-ty in slaves in the States where it now exists or

may hereafter exist

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without slavery.

3. A like recognition of the rights of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and 'delivered up' to him, and of the validity of the Furtive Slave I are existed.

of the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws imparting or defeating this right-are violations of the Constitution, and are consequently It may be objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Su-preme Court of the United States, and what more

ought to be required? The answer is, that a very rge proportion of the people of the United State still coates; the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory smendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions,

and restore peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an appea to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself, would be received with favor by all the State of the Confederacy. In any event, it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation, before any States shall separate themselves from the Union.

This portion of the Message contains all that i said by the President in regard to the defiant sedition of the Cotton States. It is characterized throughout by gross misrepresentation, falsehood, slander, treach ery, and virtual complicity with the conspirators.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It was hoped by all the wise and good men of the nation, that the President, at this crisis to which he and his party have brought matters, would show man and a patriot. But his message dis sipates all such hopes. He has not met the facts face to face, nor has he manfully told the honest truth. He shows himself to be the same base and heartless partisan and demagogue he has been all his ife. This message shows the administration, of which he is the head, to be as weak and puerile as it is base and unprincipled. By his feebleness, and gross and shameless sectionalism, and injustice, and subserviency to the fire-caters, he has added the last stroke that will make him contemptible in the eyes of the civilized world.

An opportunity was offered at this juncture, for Mr. Buchanan to redeem his administration and his own character from the odium with which they have been covered by the past, and it was hoped that he had manliness and self-respect enough left to enable him to rise to the attitude of a statesman and a patriot, and speak words which would command atter tion and respect. Instead of this, we have not only feeble words, but a long document filled up with statements, arguments and recommendations of the most false, unjust and shameless descriptionnothing above the partisan baseness and subserviency of the graceless press of his party. This message can have no other effect than to aggravate the dangers which threaten, and precipitate the catastrophe which he so feebly deprecates, and the blame of which he places on the shoulders of anybody but the

What will be the result, time only can tell. With such a fueble administration, and one in the interests of the five-eaters as we have, these rechiese persons are bound to have their own way till the 4th of March next, when it is hoped they will find an old Roman at the head of the government, who has something of the spirit of Gen. Jackson, and will wisely, justly, and with a vigorous hand, wield the power with which he will be invested. It is very certain those desperadoes who lead the present agitation, will find themselves beset with difficulties in going out of the Union they do not now appre-hend. They will find more is required to accomplish this thing than to vote and to bluster, when they set about the business. It will require time to do what seems to them a matter so speedily and easily accomplished. This very delay, affording time for the people to experience some of the effects of this folly on themselves and their interests, and for passion to subside and for reflection—this, to our mind, is the only hope that the plot of the fire-caters will not be finally consummated. If final action is delayed till after the inauguration of the new adistration, we are sure it will not be attained. With a wise, just, firm, and vigorous executive at With a wise, just, firm, and vigorous executive at the head of the government, treason will come to an end, and peace, honorable and just to all parties, be secured. But with the triumph of the fire-cating policy, there never can be peace. The North will never submit to being made slave-hunters, and the instruments to sustain and extend slavery. Better have accession than this: for any such attempt will have secession than this; for any such attempt will only increase and intensity the contest.—Portland

WHAT A SPECTACLE

If the Union survives the present 'crisis,' it may added be deemed impregnable. With a vacillating. indeed be deemed impregnable. timid President, who confesses the wrong, but deems himself powerless to redress it; with treason flaunthimself poweriess to redress it; with treason thaunting its shameless banner in the face of the Executive and defying the mation; treason planting its iron foot on the necks of all Union-loving men within its reach; treason lurking in the Cabinet and diffusing its poison in the Presidential councils; treason receiving aid and comfort from recreating aid and comfort from recreating and appreciations. ceiving aid and comfort from recreant men and press North, having little influence at ho is true, but powerful for evil where mischief is brew-ing; what can save the Union but its own innate strength, and the silent influence which its innumer sings must eventually exert? Oh, for an hour of Jackson in the Presidential Chair at this time! Oh, for a burst of that patriotic fervor which would have emanated from him, had he seen the starry flag of his country insulted and trampled under foot; which would have aroused from his under foot; which would have aroused from his countrymen, whose hearts yet warm to the stirs and stripes as the heart of the Highlander to the Tartan, an irresistible expression of loyalty to the Union, and a stern determination to dare every thing in its defence! Oh, for an hour of Webster, to refuse submission to palpable wrong, though the enemy were thundering at the doors of the Capitol! But now, what weakness, what imbedility, what a hu-miliating acknowledgment of powerlessness, what a bundle of contradictions in the Presidential Chair!

Presidential Chair! But let that pass. There are some significant symptoms that the reign of terror in the most intolerant of the Southern States is becoming too atrocious to be submitted to longer without resistance. Thinking men are beginning to experience its effects, and to appreciate its danger. People are beginning to ask what all this must end in. There are signs, too, that the violent threats and speeches of leading se-cessionists are opening the eyes of those around them cessionists are opening the eyes of those around them to their designs, and inducing them to inquire what they are to gain by exchanging the Union for a military dictatorship or a constitutional monarchy. As the fatal day approaches, the how it is to be done, who are to rule, and the what is to follow, are suggesting reflections, and leading to comparisons between the present and the probable hereafter. Such hot haste is creating suspicion and beginning to be doprecated, and the still small voice of the conservatives who have hitherto been compelled to silence is who have hitherto been compelled to silence is ing itself heard. The motives of those who are making itself heard. The motives of those who are urging rash measures are more and more the subject urging rash measures are more and more the subject of discussion, and there is every day more reason to believe that there will be a pause before the fatal plunge is made. Meanwhile let every patriot hope that the delusion will speedily pass away, and wait and watch for whatever fortune may betide, but in any event determined to manifest unyielding fidelity to the principles and the heritage committed to us by the fathers of the Republic.—Salem Register.

Sawage on the Massage. The Washington cor respondent of the New York Evening Post says:

"The Message was playfully, but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President saked him what be thought of it. "I think," said the New York thought of it, "I think," said the New York Senator, "the President has conclusively proved two things: Its, that no State has the right to senate the test of the President and the right to senate outless its wishes to: 2d, that it is the President addy to emforce the laws, unless somebody opens a him." Mind a series of the property of the color

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, DECEMBER 14, 1860.

NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS. The following petition is now in the hands of re-liable friends of freedom, in all parts of the Com-monwealth, for immediate simulation. If is premonwealth, for immediate sirculation. It is pre-cisely the same which, for the two preceding years, has been signed by thousands of the most virtuous and humane portion of the people, and which ought to be subscribed by every man and woman in Mussi-chusetts. Those to whom it has been sent are earnestly urged to be up and doing, for the time is short between the present and the period for the assembling of the Legislature. Let every family, and every person, be tested by its presentation; let it be (sait will) Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God a revelation of character and of presentation. son, be tested by its presentation; let it be (agit will). Whereunto analy we aken use kingdom of God in a revelation of character and of purpose; and let the his anti-slavery government? or with what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown in the earth, is therefore for protecting the fugitive or, on the other less than all the seeds that lie in the earth; but hand, how many are still for allowing slave-hunters when it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greate to seize their prey with impunity on the Puritan and than all herbs, and shooteth out great branches, so Revolutionary soil of the old Bay State, and to act as that the fowls of the air may lodge under the shadtheir accomplices in kidnapping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Massaci

The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully ask you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by emasting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall be delivered up, by any officer or court, State or Pederal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes pervice or labor to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave States of this Union.

CARL SCHURZ ON FREE SPEECH.

The eleventh of the Praternity lectures was delivered, Tuesday evening, at Tremont Temple, by CARL Scauge of Wisconsin. The subject announced in the papers was that of 'American Civilization,' but recent ovents, he said, had suggested another topic, which he had worked out in two days - that of 'FREE Speech.' (Loud and long continued applause.) At the conclusion of this demonstration, Mr. Schurz in his exordium said-

A few days ago, when on my travels in the State of New York, I was reading newspapers in a railroad car, my eye lighted upon a column headed in large letters: 'The mouth of Abolitionism shut! The Blacks smoked out!' &c., and then followed a glowing account of the ardor and enthusiasm displayed by the intelligent and conservative citizens of Boston, in breaking up a meeting of Abolitionists. At first, I thought there must be some mistake; it must be an old paper, or an article copied from an old paper; or it must be a typographical error, substituting Boston for Baltimore, or Louisville, or some other place exposed to the Southern breeze-but sure enough, all the particulars coincided; It was Boston, the great commercial and intellectual metropolis of the great and enlightened State of Massachusetts. I need hardly add that the paper which expressed so high satisfac tion at an attempt to put down freedom of speech had in the late campaign advocated the interests of that champion of popular rights, Stephen A. Douglas slightly mixed up with those of Mr. Bell, and of the great representative of American culture and refinement, Edward Everett. (Sensation.)

I must confess that the reading of that account filled me with sadness; for of all countries on the globe, Massachusetts, and of all cities inhabited by civilized beings, Boston ought to be the first to underisand that free speech is not only the great propelling power of progress, but also the great bulwark of peace and security. (Hearty applause.)

Mr. Schurz then proceeded to make a most eloquent defence of the right and safety of free speech, showing its glorious results, and illustrating his theme in a manner to elicit enthusiastic applause from the immense audience. The entire lecture may be found in the Atlas & Bee of Wednesday, and the demand for it will doubtless be great. Thanks to the noble German for his timely utterances!

A PATRIOTIC PARODY. On our first page may be found a fiery poetical (!) effusion, entitled 'The Southern Patriot's Song. Awake ! on the breeze it is wafted afar;

The sound of Fire-enters in war's flaming car! Up with our blood-banner; the hour has come follow brave Keitt and When we are united, we've nothing to fear;

Strong of hand, Pass the word

And hold to a slave, if perchance you can't stand. Is it peace that ye ask? alas ! there's no peace;

Let such Yankee tweddle forever surcesse! The time is long past when a Southron should fear To follow the leaders of chivalry here; Nay, stand to your arms—supplied by the North— With cockades of blue neath the Lone Star go forth Never run-

But keep 'tight,' For there's fun When you fight Proud chivalry's battle—the wrong for the right.

Then fearlessly face ye this flerce coming storm, Backed up by slave-drivers, a blood-thirsty swarm Of the low Northern 'mud-sills' who is afraid. When plunder and rapine alone are their trade! Like herds of Australia—immortal Haynaus— Let us fight for the slave-pen, its flag and our laws.

Let alavery, Our prayer,
Be the cry—
Don't despair-And these hounds of the North before us will fly.

But let the base cowards, who are wishing to pay Their debts to the North, keep out of the way;
And two hundred millions of dollars—all told—
Will be stolen for State rights insurgents so bold!
And the cockade of slavery will shine o'er, the brow
Of every true planter who thus robs his foe.

Then stand By your liquor!

And when Chestnut cries Fire!-let the whole Gust

had lately some graceful lines expressing, on the oc- in the church, family, or singing school—compiled by casion of the Prince of Walce's visit to the United Henry K. Oliver. Gen. Oliver, says the Salem Reg-States, the sentiment of fraternal alliance which seter, has long been known as a musical amateur should units the two countries. In the accompanying illustrative engraving, Lord Punch' is repre- and an enlarged acquaintance with the works of the sented, his countenance beaming with smiles of the intensest satisfaction, lintroducing the Prince to his most popular church tunes, and from his long connec partner in the ball-room, with these words-Now, tion with choirs is perfectly familiar with their wants

with stars, but has no stripes on it. May we soon all this region. It comprises a great variety of piece have a Free Northern Republic, with which the best sentiment and principle of Old England can appropriately be allied .- c. x. w.

South Carolina continues to bawl till she is EF South Carolina continues to have till she is house, 'Se-cassion!' Well, we want to see it! Why such tardiness? We are growing extremely impatient!. And what is peculiarly distressing to us is, that, by the latest tale graphic intelligence, it is amounteed that she is seeding of rapidly! We trust it is not true; yet we fair the worst—for the Legislature of that State is sed distributed at this moment as to be unable to elect a Goy-vided at this moment as to be unable to elect a Goyare growing extremely impatient! And what is po-culturly distressing to us is, that, by the latest tele-graphic intelligence, it is amounced that she is cool-ing off rapidly! We trust it is not true; yet we fear the worse—for the Legislature of that State is so di-vided at this moment as to be unable to sleet a Gov-ternor—the shampion fire-easter, Rhett, running the lowest of the candidates! We are apprehensive that, after all, our boyes of sections are to be blasted?

lifter from George Thompson, Esq. Mr Dran Gaurison; Lordon, Nov. 23, 1860.

A brief note I must send you, to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the result of the popular vote for President of the United States, and especially on the present position of old Massachusotts. All drawbacks to the contrary notwithstanding, the 6th of November, 1860, was a glorious day for the Bay State. A mbjority, over all, of \$2,000 for a Presidential candidate representing the 'anti-slavery ides,' and a majority, over all, of nearly 39,000 for an anti-slavery Governor, who was not afraid to applied John Brown before his election, nor to stand on the platform with Wendell Phillips the day after his elevation. Verily, my dear friend, your reward is great! Saw we not the cloud arter.

Little se a human hand? Now it spreads o'er all the skie Drops on every thirsty la

ows of it.

The newspepers of England, with some exception and those the representatives of the cotton interest-have loudly echoed the scclaims that have reached us from your side of the sea since the election of Lin-

To me, it seems that the triumph just schieved ha placed the cause in a new, a critical, and a trying position; demanding (if it be possible) additional vigilance, inflexible steadfastness to fundamental moral principles, and unrelaxed energy in the employment of anti-slavery means. You have now to grapple with the new doctrine of Republican conservatism and will be called to contend with those in power who, having gained their object by the assistance derived from the abolition ranks, will use their power to repress, if not to punish, the spread of the true gospel of freedom. You have now to make genuine converts of those who have as yet only been baptized into the faith of non-extension, and whose zeal ir that direction is mere white-man-ism. Forgetting the things that are behind, you have to reach forth to the things that are before, pressing towards the object you had in view when starting—the utter extermination of slavery wheresoever it may exist.

I have just read the splendid speech of Wendell Phillips, on Wednesday, the 7th. It is a masterly review of the history of the Anti-Slavery movement and the various political sects it has generated. It is as philosophical as it is eloquent, and as brilliant as it is profound. What affluence of language, what merciless dissection of the pretensions of would-be great men, what sublime moral integrity! Thank God! that the cause of the slave possesses a man like Phillips, the heaven-gifted champion of the rights of the oppressed. What electrifying power over the souls of smillions his utterances must exert! How the boasted statesmen of your continent must quail in the presence of the scorching truths directed by him to the overthrow and annihilation of their self-seeking chemes!

My paper is full, save that I have room enough to say that I am ever, Most fraternally yours,

LETTER FROM WM. S. BAILEY. NEWFORT, (Ky.) Dec. 6th, 1860.

GEO. THOMPSON.

W. L. GARRISON: My Good PRIEND,-I was indicted by the Grand Jury at the Circuit Court, last week, but my trial was continued until the next term, in May, 1861. This was at Alexandria, thirteen miles back of Newport, where much bullying and pro-slavery abuse was ex pected, from threats made previous to the sitting of the Court. I got a few friends to go out with me, and some were there from that neighborhood, and we all kept near to each other during the four days I had to stay. Abusive and malicious language was made use of, but no violence was offered. My wife was with me, also, to see the worst of what might be done. My prosecution was the subject of much conversation, and, so far as I could learn, was generally condemned. Much excitement prevails here now. I cost me \$100 at this Court, and my friends about We find the following parody in an exchange paper: | \$00; and, on my friends going out to Alexandria.

I paid off that pressing portion of debt upon my ouse and lot, near \$700, on my return home from Boston. Had it not been for the fruits of slavery and Let us pledge heart and hand in good whiskey here!

Grasp the sword,

Grasp the sword, resists the intolerance of its sway, to-day I could have presessed a home free from debt, and enjoyed the fruits of the labor of myself and family; but to grant what Raveholders consider their rights, bars every other person of all rights.

Some of my children are at work in Cincinnati, and some are at home in the office on jobs : they make out to keep the house, but business is very dull and prices very low.

Should I raise a little more money, I will soon start the paper again. These blustering bullies are no terror to me. Their actions prove too clearly their own cowardice; and I am sorry to see the Free State peo ple holding 'Union meetings,' to satisfy such brazen insolence. They can destroy my property at will and then seek to put me into the penitentiary for publishing their act. If Mr. Buchanan would do the nation's will at this time, these arrogant despots, with their tar-and-feather accomplices, would soon become cool. There is a way by which they could be made very penitent, very obliging and common-sense citizens. They are aching for chastisement, and the President should not delay a single hour in the discharge of this necessary duty. A large majority of the Southern people, now tongue-tied under the frown of these slaveholding lords, would glory in the deed. I know the hearts of the people too well to be mistaken in what I say.

WM. S. BATT.RV Post-office address, 'Covington, Ky.'

OLIVER'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC. Ditso. & Co. have published a fine music book of 320 pages, containing a collection of hymn and pastm tunes, sen-Punch, a paper always true to humanity, tences, anthems and chante- a National Lyre, for use great theoretical and practical knowledge, fine taste best authors. He is also a composer of some of ou my boy, here's your pretty cousin Columbia! You and amply competent to prepare a compilation suited don't get such a partner every day! It is noticeable that the dress of Columbia is adorned once secure the confidence of choristers and choirs in selected and original, much of the latter being taker from his own rich stock, and that of musical friend and never before in print. We are glad to n that he retains many of the fine old tunes of the English school, which it has been fashiousble to die

> Wendell Phillips is to lecture before the Tw-Eighth Congregational Society on Sunday & ty-Eighth Congregational Society on Sunday noon, as Music Hall. There will be a full house

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

General Popular Tales and Household Browns.

Collected by the Brothers Grimm. Newly Translated. With Illustrations by Edward H. Wehners. In Two Volumes. Boston: Consty. Nichols, Les & Co. 1861.

These are templing volumes with reference to Christmas and New Year's gifts for the juveniles. handsomely executed, and constaining about the hundred takes and legends, full of all that is droll, gritted takes and legends, full of all that is droll, gritted takes and legends, full of all that is droll, gritted takes and legends. The industry of the Brothers Grimm, (what a queer name in connection with such a fund of humor and extravagant fancy I) in compiting these numerous stories, which have been repeated, at least in part, in almost every German household from generation to generation, with more or less of emballishment, and are likely to be handed down to a distant posterly, is certainly remarkable. At no period of life is the less of the less of these rices were standing. eration to generation, with more or less of embellishment, and are likely to be handed down to a distant potentity, is certainly remarkable. At no period of life is the love of the marvellous wholly lost; so that the gravest, in their hours of relaxation, find ansuscinent and relief in the persual of such works as the Arabian Nights' Tales and the German Popular Legends. The gift season being at hand, and the winter evenings extending, these volumes will prove expendently to get the floor. Whenever the moise of causes and heals on the floor. Whenever the ter evenings extending, these volumes will prove ex-tremely attractive and acceptable to the rising generation. The Illustrations are numerous and graphic.

THE PREST PARIET. THE BALTIC TO VESUVIUS. By Daniel C. Eddy. Boston : Andrew F. Graves, 24 Cornhill. 1860.

This is a neat volume of 256 pages, pleasantly describing the events of a tour on the Continent, and the many strange and interesting objects encountered on the way. Its style is simple and colloquial, Walter and Minnie, the children of Mr. Percy, the traveller, enlivening the narrative with their excited inquiries and remarks. The engravings are - St., Peter's, nile, Florence; The Holy Stairs; The Roman Forum; number of the series ... Over the Alps and Down the Probably, many of them were the sons of the gen-Rhine'-will be issued in a few weeks, completing the tour of the Percy Family in Europe.

THE ARTI-CHRIST OF NEW ENGLAND. A Sermon preached at the opening of the Essex North Conference, Haverhill, Mass. Sept. 9, 1860. By Charles Beecher, Georgetown, Mass. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

It would puzzle our readers to correctly guess who or what is 'The Anti-Christ of New England,' in this connection; but it means the man who dissents from Charles Beecher in regard to the nature and testant infallibility, though it is often assumed, we beg leave to say that we totally dissent both from the theory and the reasoning (if sophistry be reasondisposed to ' prove all things, and hold fast that which speak. is good.' He may invidiously brand all such as the biting retort need be made than to quote his warning to shown, among other things, by the alacrity with the destructives'! What sort of 'destructives' are hand, as well as his voice, to maintain the rights of these? And of what value are churches needing his friends; namely, when Mr. Frederick Douglass such an admonition? 'The temperance reformation,' attempted to prevent Mr. Sanborn's chair from being he says, 'was born and brought up by the churches of snatched away from behind him for the use of the New England.' As one of the earliest advocates of mob-chairman. An immediate eager movement forthat reformation, this is news to us. Long after it, ward of the mass of rioters, together with the expreswas commenced, the doctrine of total abstinence was sions that I heard passing from one to another- 'That's generally treated by the churches as no better than it! '- Now's the time! '-indicated that an arrangefanaticism; and even at the present time, they evince ment to take advantage of such opportunities had alno special zeal or courage in its enforcement. It is ready been agreed upon. ry died of asphyxia.' It would gratify us if he would moli-chairman drew from his pocket a series ical and secular, sentiment of the times on that subnow agitating the country, that the churches have need to confess sins of omission, -and, we will add, of commission,- towards the slave, yet he is confident that 'time will show their head, and heart, and system to be right in this matter.' The same charitable opinion may be expressed in regard to all heterodox churches. No doubt, in time-that is, when make conformity on their part not only expedient, but indispensable—they will all be opposed to slavery; just as they are now generally indifferent or hostile to the anti-slavery enterprise. "I humbly hope," says Mr. Beecher, 'I speak the honest conviction of the New England churches, when I say slave. HOLDING IS A SIN. His hope is immensely large, if, by 'honest conviction,' he means a practical enforcement of that conviction. Not one-tenth of them are ready to endorse the resolutions adopted by his own

Resolved, That we, as a branch of Christ's church,

church on this subject; for these resolutions are un-

property.
Resolved, That we feel it to be a sin, and a re-

This is our thunder—the kind of 'infidelity' we legitimate holders of it, for instance, Mr. Sanborn and have promulgated for the last thirty years; but it is only an obscure church, here or there, in New England, as a very exceptional (and, to the rest, very ex-ceptionable) case, that has had the moral courage to sdopt it as a rule of discipline.

In regard to the plenary inspiration of the Bible. it is time for all dogmatism to coase; for men who are intelligent, honest, and morally independent, will val-ue the book in proportion as its contents are seen to be just, humane and true; and such portions of it as they believe to conflict with sound reason, pure morally and impartial justice, they will reject. Even if the dogma be granted in the abstract, or for the argument's aske, practically it can never be of any value in making unity of belief and conformity of life, so long as to every man is conceded the right to read and interpret the Bible for himself, against all external authority; hence the dogma is a mere nose of war, and 'plenary inspiration' is resolved into axternal opinion and human fallibility. Hence the multitudinous conflicting opinions us to what the Bible really teaches, and the thousand juring sects, each professing to be unstained by that yolams. be just, humane and true; and such portions of it as

noise of canes and heels on the floor. Whenever the gentlemen on the platform attempted to proceed with the organization of their meeting, or to remonstrate against this lawless invasion of their rights, the howls, kickings and stampings of this body were repeated.

The persons who made this disturbance were no laboring men, neither were they in dress and personal appearance what would ordinarily be called vulgar men. Their language, when any remonstrance against their riotous conduct was addressed to them, was vulgar and profane; but their dress and their faces plainly declared them to be sgentlemen of property and tanding. Their coats were of fine broadcloth, their shirt collars frosh and clean. They looked like the Rome; The Ca' Dora Palace; Venice; The Campa- frequenters of State street, and of the avenues of wholesale trade in cotton goods. .. They resembled the A Street in Pompeli; The Doria Palace. The next famous mob of 1835, of which also I was a witness. tlemen who at that time violently broke up the Women's Anti-Slavery Meeting. They certainly showed the same spirit and character.

The aspect, manners and language of this mob showed an active sympathy with slavery and slaveholders. When Frederick Douglass, in that part of his speech which was audible, spoke of the fact that the slaves, from half-a-million, had increased to four millions, the mob shouted- Good! Good! Their remarks to each other contained frequent curses and vituperations against 'niggere,' and the white friends of 'niggers'; and from time to time, through the precise amount of inspiration' contained in the whole forencon, they put their disturbance of the Bible! Of course, the assumption, though not ex- meeting for which the hall had been hired into the tremely modest, is easily made; but to prove it is form of 'three cheers' for any prominent representaquite another matter. As there is no admitted Pro- tive of the Slave Power that occurred to them. Thus, three cheers,' with the heartiest vigor and good will, were given for Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, who had written an uncivil letter o to the callers of the ing) of the author of this sermon; and not calling meeting; then three cheers for the Constitution; then the honesty of his own convictions on this subject in for South Carolina; then for Virginia; then for Govquestion, we may venture to suggest that those who ernor Wise; then for Daniel Webster; then for Bell do not agree with him are not less honest than him- and Everett; then for Georgia; then for Tennessee, self; nor less reverent in spirit, less appreciative of &c., &c., these being brought in at those intervals truth, less anxious for the dissemination of light, less when Mr. Sanborn and his friends were attempting to

The aspect, language and manners of this mol disciples of 'Anti-Christ,' and treat them according showed also a murderous ferocity of spirit. It seemed ly; but, until he can show in his own case a better evident that they were ready to kill the more promilife than theirs, -a more vital interest in the cause of nent representatives of opposition to slavery, as soon suffering humanity, a higher moral courage to grap- as tumult and confusion could be raised far enough ple with the prevailing sins of the age, a more self. to screen the individual perpetrators of such act. I sacrificing spirit to promote human welfare on a am satisfied that nothing but the firm quietness of the world-wide basis than theirs, -his accusation will gentlemen on the platform, confining themselves to carry with it no moral force among those who know temperate and orderly remonstrance against this inhow to distinguish between a mere theological dogma and an upright character. Indeed, what more the mob from proceeding to bloodshed. This was evangelical churches, 'Especially must they beware which they rushed forward to the platform on the sinof suffering social reform to become the monopoly of gle pecasion when one of those gentlemen used his

claimed by Mr. Beecher, that the free congregations. The existence of such a pre-arrangement, or conof New England rendered the air so pure that alate- spiracy, was manifest from other indications. The give the public any evidence that they did any thing slavery resolutions covering a whole letter sheet, which directly and purposely towards effecting the abolition must have been prepared before the meeting comof slavery in New England, beyond the general polit- menced, (very likely days before,) and which were immediately accepted by the unanimous vote of the ject. He admits, as pertaining to the great struggle mob, without criticism or the slightest suggestion for

their modification. The rioters gave three cheers, as I have said, for Bell and Everett. The dress, manners and morals of the crowd showed that they might, probably enough, belong to the Bell-Everett party, (whether or not officials of the Custom House were among them, as was afterwards reported.) When the tumult prevented an irresistible abolitionized public sentiment shall my distinguishing the name that was nominated for second mob-chairman, I asked one of the disturbary, who told me it was J. Murray Howe, adding, by way of explanation- Bell and Everett candidate for the General Court.' All these indications of the particular party from which the outrage proceeded are confirmed by the statement in the Courier, which vouched for their 'respectability,' 'recognized a large number of the merchants of Boston' among them, praised their 'resolute good nature,' (!) and assumed that all good citizens were entitled to do what they did! In its representations of the meeting, the Course lied adulterated 'Garrisonian abolitionism'!-Read, and with its usual systematic unacrupulousness, and its

usual malignity. About an hour after the commencement of the dis Resolved, That we, as a branch of Christ's church, feel ourselves called upon to bear our solemn testimony against this sin (alaveholding) in all its forms, feeling that in the neglect of this duty, we at the last them were in the Hall from that time to the close of them were in the Hall from that time to the close of them were in the Hall from that time to the close of them were in the Hall from that time to the close of the meeting. The outrages went on as before, the police standing idly and gasing at them, but evidently not directed by their Chief to interfere. The Chief of Police himself appeared on the platform from time to time, and made feeble appears to all persons present, all the this shed upon the path of the Christian at the present day, it is a sin for us as a church [to hold,] and we will not hold fellowship or communion with any one who it is a sin for us as a cource [to noid,] and we will not hold fellowship or communion with any one who which, in any five minutes of the subsequent two claims the right to hold, or holds his fellow-beings as hours, might have reduced the meeting to perfect or-Hesolved, That we feel it to be a sin, and a represent to the cause of Christ, for any one bearing his stance, that I saw, was there the slightest interference with one of the rioters. with one of the rioters, although, in the latter part of the meeting, the police did interfere with some of the

> The mob soon saw the systematic induigence which the Chief of Police accorded to them, and gave, vo-ciferously, "Three cheers for the police." At different stages of the meeting afterwards, I heard prominent rioters saying to each other-'The police are all right .- The police are with us .- The other party pay em, and we get the work."

The demesnor of the Chief of Police was puzzling

NOTES ON THE TREMONT TEMPLE MOS. thing was, that he looked and acted irresolutely. He thing was, that he have protected the meeting, and in-might thoroughly have protected the meeting, and in-sured its quies continuance through the afternoon and evening, by giving a single command. He did not give it. On the contrary, whenever he spoke, it was with an indecisive manner, and in a feeble roise, reinstead of commanding; requesting both parties to withdraw, instead of commanding the riot ous party to cease from their violence.

This gross violation of the duties of a Chief of Pa. lice was afterwards rendered still more pumling by the testimony of some who heard the Mayor direct the Chief to 'use his discretion' in regard to the meeting. On that occasion, he substantially helped the mob to break up the meeting. In the creme, however, another meeting of the same persons in the Joy street church was perfectly protected, and a meb of ten times the number was kept under perfect to straint by the police, under circumstances unspeal. ably more difficult. The only theory which will secount for all these facts is one which the character of Mayor Lincoln renders every way probable; namely, that he gave secret directions to the Chief of Police to let the first meeting be broken up; that he then to let the mes meeting mad the fact of its dispersion as an excure for giving the arbitrary and chameful order, (for which he akee is responsible,) that no meeting should be held in that is responsione, ; that the strength of the strength place in the afternoon or evening; but that afternoon finding that the groseness of his violation of duty might have an unpleasant reaction upon himself, he commanded that the Joy atreet meeting should be really protected.

. It seems clear that, next to the actual rioters, Mayor Lincoln is the most guilty person in this matter. It is to be hoped that measures may soon be taken to have the metropolitan police force appointed by the State, instead of by the city. It was observable among the rioters, that though

some of them exhibited the most hardened impudence and openness in their proceedings, others were to much ashamed of their acts of violence as to keep them more or less concealed from public view, placing themselves so as to be screened by their companiers. Several times I saw quiet remonstrances addiesed by individuals to the disturbers nearest them. Frequently, ourses and threats would be given them in return; but even then, some mitigation of the disturbance was generally the result; and the effect of the presence of these few quiet and parific protestants was such, that it seemed clear to me that a number of them equal to the body of police in the Hall, distributed among the rioters, and acting in concert by gently, but firmly, speaking against disorder, each to some one next him, would probably have disconcerted the mob, prevented their unity of action, and thus prevented the accomplishment of their purpose, even in the absence of the badge of authority, and that divisity which 'doth hedge' an officer.

The most efficient of these men, who did the proper work of a peace officer without a badge, was Captern Hayes, Superintendent of the Temple. He accompliahed far more towards the preservation of good order, and the postponement of mob violence on that day, than the Chief of Police and his fifty uniformed men. He repeatedly spoke from the platform, siedicating the right of those who had hired the hall peaceably to enjoy the use of it; and he frequently ment among the rioters, appealing to them for quietness, as well as for the pre-tection of the cushions and seas from injury. He, too, was repeatedly sursed and threatened while in the discharge of this duty. But he did, bravely and faithfully, all that one man could do.

There were two occasions in the course of Monday forenoon, on which the movements of the rioters were temporarily foiled, (receiving what chess-players would call 'Check !') from the exercise of ready with and skill by two of the occupants of the platform,

As soon as the mob-chairman first chosen had finished reading his cut-and-dried list of pro-slavery resolutions, Frederick Donglass, who was sitting next the desk, on the front of the platform, immediately addressed him - 'Mr. Chairman' - thus compelling him, in the exercise of his usurped office, to introduce to the mob, as a person authorized to address them, the very last person they would wish to hear. Without loss of time he commenced a bold and energetic speech, the tenor of which may be judged from its commencement :- Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most impudent outrages on the right of free speech that I ever witnessed.' The mob, as well as their chairman, were so taken by surprise, that Mr. Douglass was able to tell them a good deal of disagreeable truth before the disturbance recommenced. And when, at last, it did recommence, the following smusing incident took place. The mob-chairman (Mr. ay) seemed, much against his will to feel bound b the proprieties of the public function he had undertaken to discharge. He was bound, officially, to repress the disorder that began to arise, and the castomary way to do this is to call out . Order, and rebuke those who continue disorderly. But in this case the disturbers were his own friends and allies, and the disturbance was the very work he had come there to promote. The position was truly awkward, yet he must take some immediate action; se like a body impelled by two diverse forces, the puzzled mebchairman took a course between and instead of demanding the right of uninterrupted speech for Mr. Douglass in a chairman's customary style, he indicated to his friends by winks, grimaces, shakings of the head, and deprecatory motions of the hands, that he had got into a tight place, which absolutely required that they should bear for awhile the lashes which the

impetuous orator was bestowing upon them. The second mob-chairman, Mr. J. Murray Howe. of Brookline, was bothered with equal adroitness and success by Stephen S. Foster.

After a debate as to who was properly chairman of the meeting, in the course of which Mr. Sanborn had been clamored down, and Mr. Howe clamored up, by the mob, a few minutes of allence succeded. Mr. Poster came forward, and, addressing J. Murray ply to. The mob-chairman knew not what to answer; and Mr. Foster coolly suggested - Would it not be well to read the Call ?' Not knowing what else to do. Mr. J. Murray Howe took this counsel, and thus he was forced to read, and his accomplices forced quirtly to hear, the programme of that which they wished to nullify and overthrow.

There might have been next, perhaps, a speech from Mr. Poster; but shortly after this, an order from the Mayor caused the dispersion of both the meeting and the mob.

A sapient Alderman, in one of Dickens's Christmas Tales, announces his intention to put down this, that and the other custom of the poorer classes, which interfered with his ease and comfort, or contradicted his theories. In imitation, perhaps, of him, the Tremont Temple mob and its two chairmen have determined to 'put down' something. They declare, in their last resolution, the existence of 'a nuisance, which, they 'are determined, shall henceforward te summarily absted.' This nuisance, strange to say, is the holding of public meetings, by political dema-

gogues of every description.'

I feel to much laterest in this comprehensive and extensive undertaking, that I shall carefully watch for, and report to the readers of the Liberator, its be-ginning and progress; and—if it is over accomplished— its accomplishment. Will they begin, I wondet, with the Demogratic of the Bell-Everett party?—c. x. w. THE CHURCH A REFUGE.

For the first time since our sojourn in the United Such we attended church on the 3d of December, ed (shat is most remarkable) learned there somethe per and useful. But the credit of this conthat new laid neither at our door nor at that of but belongs to a mere mob and its leaders. for the anaiversary of the murder of John Brown for the property of this vicinity had appointed three prints, forenoon, afternoon and evening, on the g of December, at Tremont Temple, one of the of the legal public halls in Boston. The day before, we me informed by them, that the moneyed men of Size Street would make an attempt to break up the ening meeting by means of a mob, and we were erested to be present with a number of Germans, becomined with them to defend, at all hazards, the met of free speech. We hastily besought some of per sequaintances to collect as many friends as possibe and to be on hand in the evening. Busied durat the day at home, we knew nothing of what was pag on meanwhile; and when we appeared at Tregent Temple in the evening, we found the doors and before them a collection of disgusting pilows birds, whom Boston and its vicinity had profixed, but not a single German. We now found, a inquiry, that the projected disturbance had already her successful in the case of the day meeting, and that the evening session had been appointed by the

obred prescher, Martin, at his church in Joy Street. The merchants had collected in Tremont Temple ned a mass of slaveholders' tools, that they outvoted, by large majority, the abolitionists there, who had granued the meeting, replaced their president with rentleman of property, and crowded their speakm of the platform. As the abolitionists would not it their right be taken from them by such a trick, sme petty acts of violence ensued; but, since the grong police force present (some 100 men) would not protect them, opposition could avail nothing. As it therwards turned out, the police would have done ther duty, had not the Mayor prevented them. On him, therefore, rest the chief blame and disgrace. We beseech our countrymen to mark this man at a

new election for mayor. Thus in Boston, the 'Cradle of Liberty,' in the rest 1860, with the protection of the authorities and the instigation of the traders, the right of free speech was trampled under foot by a mob, in a peaceful meeting, whose avowed object was to discuss the means of abolishing slavery!

But the right was not abandoned, and freedom triemphed, notwithstanding.

We harried from Tremont Temple to Joy Street. and found it, as well as the vicinity, beset by the mob; but the colored church, to our great delight, was to thronged by the defenders of free speech, that cely with difficulty did we succeed in obtaining a manding place in the gallery.

On the platform, among others, were Wendell Philips, - whose appearance on this occasion is worthy of note,-Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, the wellknown abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, Mr. Sanborn, (se President.) Mr. Redpath, and John Brown, Jr. The last-named was the first speaker, and in his appearance at once recalled his father, whose coolness od resolution seem to have passed over to him. The got of his remarks was this, that for the abolition of sure, and its attendant wrongs and abominations, satus will not suffice, but the sword must come in the metto which the people of Kansas have adopted: tive me Liberty, or I will give you Death."

We are confident that John Brown, Jr. knows how to act in accordance with these words. And yet this man of iron was obliged to hold his hands before his face, in order to conceal his tears, whenever the other speakers mentioned the name of him whom the latest German 'Radicalism'-shame on it !- brands as

The chief speaker of the evening was, of course Wendell Phillips. His speech was one of the best that we have heard from him, - every word a sward that pierced to the hone the Boston millionaires (who are so far degraded as to steal from the abolitionists the hall which these have paid for') and kindred traitors. He found the greatest progress in these times in the distress of the slaveholders and their stettors. 'Now,' said he, 'they are afraid of a President, because they do not know him; we must manage in four years to make them fear one, because they do know him.

posed of negroes. What especially pleased us was the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the colored women,~quietly, it seemed to us. Would that all our German women were like them in this respect!

There was no important disturbance in the meeting. As soon as any noisy fellow made himself conspicuous, he was quickly removed. But outside, in the whole surrounding of the church, the everincreasing mob roared like a band of Indians advancing, and one 'street-orator,' sent by the opposition, sought before the entrance to the place to bellow down the abolitionists with his real ox-voice. But the latter allowed nothing to put them out of countenance, and the proceedings went tranquilly on to the end. Every roar outside contained a percat to John Brown, and a virat to the man who hung him. But even the brutal mob were not unanimous in such an offence against Freedom's martyr, whom the latest German . Radicalism '-shame on it !- calls a male-

When the meeting dissolved, the mob had beset all the streets in the neighborhood. Mr. Phillips had to be accompanied to his house by an escort through a by-street,-but was, notwithstanding, insulted and threatened by the mob in the most shameful manner. The police, it is true, were stationed at the church, but were not to be seen in the adjoining streets. The military were in readiness, but far removed from Joy Street, and, before they could have reached the spot, the mob, had they not been too cowardly, might have massacred the whole body of returning abolitionists.

Thus, in the 'Cradle of Liberty,' in a 'Republican' city, and under a 'Republican' Mayor, is the right of free speech defended, if it is directed against slaveholders. The pestilential breath of those barbarians whose 'manhood,' according to the latest doctrine of German . Radicalism, we ought to . recognize,' is so piercing and corrupting, that, even in the chief city of American freedom, it makes the authorities and the people barbarians. And whither does American liberty take refuge? In a colored church Those who were once slaves have advanced in the year 1860, to be the protectors of the American friends of freedom ! What a dispensation of fate that former slaves should, by an asylum in their thurch, discharge their indebtedness to the very one who provided them with an asylum in the free States! Former slaves were the only ones in the free North who helped the true friends of freedom to maintain the right of free speech, after a triumph of the Republican' Party, which is going to reestablish free

Here is a fact which may speak to those who will

Where does Mr. Seward expect to find an asylum if the time declared by him to be possible shoul come, when he must turn his back on his native land? The only asylum which America would then proffer to the friends of freedom would be—the pegro Re-

• As we afterwards learned, a number of brave Turners answered our call, but at the colored church were-turned back by the police, probably because they came in a body, and therefore were taken for disturbers of the peace.

Of December 6. TEMPLE:

When I left home the other day, the thought we for from me, that the scenes of 1835 were again to be transacted. In that day, as in this, my indignation of the form of the form of the first scene and editor, gave a lecture yesterday form on in Mosic Hall, before the Twenty-Eighth Contion was aroused, that Boston, the city of my birth, gregational Society. The hall was filled in every could possibly give such a revelation of depressity and meanness. But perhaps it is well, if such ruffianiam is latent, that it should have an outlet. I entered the hall at an early hour: few were there, and all was quiet, indicating that the meeting, at least the morn-

ing session, would be of little account.

But som the scene changed. A stampeds one direction, accompanied with noisy demonstrations, gave reason to believe that mingled with 'gentlemen of property and standing,' were many of the baser sort, whose passions and prejudices were set on fire of hell.' And it soon proved true, that the lackeys of Cotton and State Street Mammon-worshippers, as well as the pitiable tools of the Slave Power, armed and equipped with poor rum and North Street bullyism, were ready for their work. By brute force and fiendish yells, the object was accomplished, and the meeting for the day was defeated. Let the Mayor, the Chief of the Police, and his people have all the glory, for to them it belongs. Poor Richard, who acted as chairman for the usurpers, is expounded. But for the circumstances already menmore to be pitied than blamed—as he really showed tioned, it would seem almost presumption for me to himself to be a weak tool of his Southern masters.

Thank God, the sequel proved that free speech not yet clean gone in the Pilgrim city. I gladly exclaim- Boston, with all thy faults, I love thee still. Alone, and sad, at early hour, I wended my way to Joy Street. All was dark and cheerless near the church. I learnt, to my sorrow, from some colored friends near by, that there would be no meeting. The committee having taken counsel of their declared, that no consent would be granted to open had maintained it with steadiness and fidelity to the the church. Still I doubted, knowing the fidelity last. and courage of the pastor. My inward conviction was, free speech crucified in the Temple, at the bidding of the Slave Power, will be vindicated here tonight. And God be praised, so it was. The meet- Paneuil Hall and Bunker Hill Monument stand, freeing was a success, in spite of the threats and disturbance outside.

Our ever-faith (a) and eloquent friend, Wendell Phillips, ble ue meeting with his presence and his words of power, which were indeed like the 'hammer and fire o the allies of slavery. Mrs. Chap- be Abolished? The world also knows that that man, who companied Mr. Phillips, gave sublimity meeting was invaded, insulted, captured, by a mob of to the occasion by her calm and heroic appearance, gentlemen, and thereafter broken up and dispersed by and in that hour of peril well deserved the cheers

prevented, for which I am thankful. And let it be selves upon their respect for law and order. remembered, to the shame of the men who engaged audience at Music Hall, last Sunday.

on space. Our enemies can do 'nothing against the very. truth, but for the truth.' It is no longer a question to be remembered, or whether the African race is to was shown on that occasion. It proved that human He recommended that every slave-catcher | be doomed as victims of the vilest oppression. But nature is very much the same, whether in tarpaulin should have a hundered stripes counted out to him by | the question is now _ Liberty for all or chains for all.' or broadcloth. Nevertheless, when gentlemen apthe pursued slaves, and if that did not cure him, that ! The other end of the chain, fastened by the white s halter should be his portion. He closed with the mann's cupidity on the ankle of the slave, is around loafers—assuming for the moment their manners and our own necks. Thank God for this, as we shall all tempers-they have themselves to blame if they are the sooner 'lay the monster low.' Many of the cold- estimated below their quality." hearted, who, silied to a wicked prejudice by the rowdy cry 'nigger,' will refuse longer to endure the ment more sacred than the right of speech. It was lash and wear the yoke of their masters, who have in their eyes, as in the eyes of all thoughtful men, well-nigh reduced them to vassals.

speak of the late John Brown meeting as ill-timed, side privilege. Liberty is meaningless where the or seem to give the least countenance to the twaddling right to utter one's thoughts and opinions has ceased spirit of many of the Republicans, who, to gain a to exist. That, of all rights, is the dread of tyrants. little national reputation, are in close fellowship with It is the right which they first of all strike down. Peter in his denial of the Master-even Christ. This They know its power. Thrones, dominions, princicession to mammon and wrong. Let the panic come. Man is not to live by bread alone.' Life does not righteousness, temperance and of a judgment to come sesseth.' Better starve as freemen, than 'fare sump- Five years of its exercise would banish the auction bers and cotton lordlings menace, and gnash their will have none of it there, for they have the power. teeth, and utter their threats. Let them remember, But shall it be so here? if they work for the devil, they will get the devil's wages. No; these are not the times to be intimidated by the South, or by doughfaces at the North. A John Brown meeting ill-timed! No; a thousand times, no!

· Shall tongues be mute, when deeds are wrought Which well might shame extremest hell? Shall freemen lack the indignant thought? Shall Pity's bosom cease to swell? Shall honor bleed? Shall truth succumb?

Shall pen, and press, and soul be dumb? No. We will agitate, and agitate, till this guilty land foams with the tury of her shame; till men who deify Moses and Joshua, LaFayette, Washington and Garihaldi, shail surrender to a better, a more truthful judgment, that all such glorification is the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet left out-if Joun Brown of Harper's Ferry is not there. G. W. S.

Milford, Dec. 9, 1860.

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY WILSON. NATICE, Nov. 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,-I have received your invitation to meet in a Convention to be held in Boston, on the 3d of December, 'a number of young men unconnected at this time with any organization, and 'to address them in reply to the question- How can freely express their opinions on all subjects-including American Slavery be Abolished?' You say in your the subject of slavery. Such a vindication would note of invitation, that the auniversary of the death need itself to be vindicated. It would add insult to of John Brown, who, on the 2d of December, 1859, injury. Not even an old fashion abolition meeting was killed for attempting to decide this problem in could vindicate that right in Boston just now. There the mode that he believed to be the most efficient, is can be no right of speech where any man, however an occasion peculiarly appropriate for the discussion lifted up or however humble, however young or howof our duty to the race for whom he suffered, and ever old, is overawed by force, and compelled to supmore especially for the unfolding of practical methods for schieving the holy object he desired to attain by his descent on Harper's Ferry.' Abhorring slavery in every form,-loving equal and impartial liberty for all men, - I am ever ready to exercise all the powers just as criminal to rob a man of his right to speak and of the Constitution of my country to relieve the nation from all connection with, and all responsibility for slavery, by prohibiting it, wherever it exists, or can exist, under the exclusive authority of the Federal Government; and I am also ever ready to use all means sanctioned by law, humanity and religion, to persuade our countrymen of the slaveholding States, to ' undo the heavy burden,' and 'let the oppressed go free; but I am utterly opposed to all appeals, by whomsoever made, to force and violence. Ours is a government of constitutions and laws,-a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Not therefore to the rifle nor the pike should the friends of the slave appeal, but to the heart, the ce, the reason and the enduring interests of the people of the Slave States, upon whom rests the ibility of alavery in the States. responsibility of alavery in the States.

While I accord to John Brown sincerity of motive

unselfish devotion, and unsurpassed courage, I de-plore and condemn his armed invasion of Virginia Were it in my power to do so, I could not consent to Were it in my power to do so, I could not consent to steed your meeting, for I cannot, by an act of mine, thus smociate in any degree the issues conserning alarery with John Brown's lavies descent upon Harper's Forry.

Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON,

To James Represe, Eq., and others of the Committee.

Boston, Dec. 10, 1880.

Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Roshuster, N.Y., (say the Atlantand Res of Monday,) the well-known to o ored orates and editor, gave a lecture yesterday fore-mon in Music Hall, before the Twenty-Eighth Com-gregational Society. The hall was alled in every part. Among those present were many well-known gentlemen in business circles. The large attendance was probably somewhat induced by the expectation that Mr. Douglass would take occasion to allude to the recent exciting events at Tremont Temple and the West End. In this they were not disappointed. Mr. Douglass announced that he should read a jec-ture on 'Self-Made Men,' which he proceeded to do in a clear and oraterical manner. It is a carefully-

written, thoughtful production, and contains severa eloquent and very many common rense passages; the whole being illustrated by examples in life. The central thought of the lecture is that every man has not, only latent forces of illimitable extent, but also power to develop them, if he will. At the conclusion of his address, he snoke as follows :--

Boston is a great city—and Music Hall has a fam almost extensive as that of Boston. No where mor than here have the principles of human freedom been say anything here about those principles. And yel, even here, in Boston, the moral atmosphere is dark and heavy. The principles of human liberty, even if correctly apprehended, find but limited support in this hour of trial. The world moves slowly, and Boston is much like the world. We thought the principle of free speech was an accomplished fact. Here, if no where else, we thought the right of the people to assemble and to express, their opinion was scoure. Dr. fears, refused to open the house. I saw the deacon | Channing had defended the right; Mr. Garrison had of the church who had just shut off the gas, and he practically asserted the right; and Theodore Parker

> But here we are to-day contending for what we thought was gained years ago. The mortifying and disgraceful fact stores us in the face, that though dom of speech is struck down. No lengthy detail of facts is needed. They are already notorious; far more so than will be wished, ten years hence.

The world knows that, last Monday, a meeting assembled to discuss the question: 'How shall Slavery order of the Mayor, who refused to protect it, though called upon so to do. If this had been a mere out-It was refreshing to hear the voice of Frederick break of passion and prejudice among the baser sort, Douglass, who that day, by brutal violence, had been maddened by rum and hounded on by some wily poldragged from the platform. I have long professed to itician to serve some immediate purpose-a mere exbe an ultra peace man, but may as well in honesty ceptional affair-it might be allowed to rest with what own, that I never came nearer the deed of fighting has already been said. But the leaders of the mob for the right. But either my cowardice or discretion were gentlemen. They were men who pride them-

These gentlemen brought their respect for the law in this second Boston mob, to crush out freedom, that with tilem, and proclaimed it loudly while in the this despised negro, or 'nigger'-to use the dialect of very act of breaking the law. Theirs was the law of rowdies-was invited, and did address an intelligent, slavery. The law of free speech and the law for the protection of public meetings they trampled under Never mind : the better day is coming-it hastens foot, while they greatly magnified the law of sla-

The scene was an instructive one. Men seldom se whether John Brown was right, or Harper's Ferry is such a blending of the gentleman with the rowdy, as proach us in the character of lawless and abandoned

No right was deemed by the fathers of the Govern the great moral renovator of society and government. I have only to regret that any abelitionist should Daniel Webster called it a home-bred right, a firesurely is not the hour for a truce, or the least con- palities and powers, founded in injustice and wrong are sure to tremble if men are allowed to reason of consist in the abundance of the things a man pos- in their presence. Slavery cannot tolerate free speech. tuously every day' as slaves. Let State Street job- block and break every chain in the South. They

Even here in Boston, and among the friends of freedom, we hear two voices-one denouncing the mob that broke up our meeting on Monday as a base and cowardly outrage, - and another, deprecating and regretting the holding of such a meeting, by such men, at sug a time! We are told that the meeting was ill-timed, and the parties to it unwise. 941

Why, what is the matter with us? Are we going to pallinte and excuse a palpable and flagrant outrage on the right of speech-by implying that only a particular description of persons should exercise that right? Are we, at such a time, when a great principle has been struck down, to quench the moral indignation which the deed excites, by easting reflection upon those in whose persons the outrage has been committed? After all the arguments for liberty to which Boston has listened for more than a quarter of a century, has she yet to learn, that the time to assert a right is the time when the right itself is called in question-and that the men of all others to assert it are the men to whom the right has been denied?

It would be no vindication of the right of speech to prove that certain gentlemen of great distinction eminent for their learning and ability, are allowed to press his honest sentiments.

Equally clear is the right to hear. To suppress free speech is a double wrong. It violates the rights of the hearer as well as those of the speaker. It is hear, as it would be to rob him of his money. I have no doubt that Boston will vindicate this right. But in order to do so, there must be no concessions to the enemy. When a man is allowed to speak because he is rich and powerful, it aggravates the crime of deny ing the right to the poor and humble.

The principle must rest upon its own proper basis And until the right is accorded to the humblest a freely as to the most exalted citizen, the Government of Boston is but an empty name, and its freedom mockery. A man's right to speak does not depen upon where he was born or upon his color. The simple quality of manhod is the solid basis of the right—and there let it rest forever.

WM. O'CONNOR. ESQ.

Mr. Entron—From the wide spread and constantly increasing interest which the powerful Boston story of 'Harrington' has created, it has been suggested that the talented author be invited to speak before the Twenty-Righth Congregational Society, at as

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The accompanying letter is so fully in accordance with my own views of right; that I venture to request you to give it the publicity of your paper, believing the public will endorse its sentiments.

Respectfully, So.,

MOSES RIMBALL

My Dank Str. —I am tempted to write to you from my house, where I am confined by temporary illness, to express my cordial sympathy with the result of the City Republican Convention in your nomination last evening. —And I beg to suggest that you should plant yourself for one position, at once, on the great right of free speech, and put yourself before the people on that issue directly; not to the exclusion of other ideas, but in connection with them. "The right to think, to know and to utter," as John Milton said, is the dearest of all liberties. Without this right, there can be no liberty of any people; with it, there can be no alevery.

can be no liberty of any people; within there can be no slavery.

I care not for the truth or error of the opinions held or uttered, nor for the wadom of the words or time of their stempted expression, when I consider this great question of fundamental significance, this great right which must first be secure before free society can be said to stand on any foundation, but only on temporary and expricious prope.

High or poor, white or black, great or small, wise or foolish, in season or out of season, in the right or in the wrong, whosoever will speak, let him speak, and whosoever will hear, let him hear. And let no one pretend to the prerogative of judging another mun's liberty. In this respect there is, and there can be, no superiority of persons or privileges, nor the alightest pretext for any.

Brror of opinion may be safely tolerated, so long as truth is left free to combat it. So said Jefferson, and I firmly believe it. But even if I did not feel so sure of that, still I would consend for the right to utter, the error as well as the right to utter the truth,

utter the error as well as the right to utter the truth, simply because the right is not derived from the thing spoken, but belongs to the speaker, irrespective of, and anterior to, the speech contemplated or made; and also because the public, spoken to, can only decide between the various claimants to the possession of the

between the various claimants to the possesses truth, after they have spoken and been heard.

The men of yesterday who broke up a meeting, the original calling of which I could not but disapprove, original calling of which I could not but disapprove, original calling of which I could not out disapprove, only put themselves in the wrong, and put the callers of it in the right. And I, for one, am free and happy to declare myself on the subject wherever I have any proper occasion to do so.

I trust you will have a successful canvass. It will

be out of my power to participate in it, overtasked and overworn as I am already by numerous cares. But I assure you of my hearty sympathy and my best wishes, and am, very faithfully, your friend and servant, JOHN A. ANDREW. ervant, Hone Kimball.

ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURBECTION IN GEORGIA. The Macon Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Fort Valley, Georgia, giving the particulars of an attempted insurrection of the slaves. The writer says: 'I learn from a friend, just from Knoxville, Craw-

I learn from a friend, just from Knoxville, Crawford County, that the negroes at Hickory Grove and vicinity, in Crawford County, attempted an insurrection yesterday, 6th inst. He states that Mr. Robert Bailey rode into Knoxville at one o'clock, and announced that the negroes at Hickory Grove had risen, but were suppressed without doing any damage to life or property. Twenty negroes belonging to Rev. W. C. Cleveland, and negroes belonging to Rev. W. C. Cleveland, and negroes belonging to old Mr. Davidson, (Simmons, Harp, and Respees,) were the only negroes captured. They were incited—so they confess—by one Cullen Davidson, a son of the gentleman above named, and a man by the name of Grier, a tin pedler, living at Hickory Grove, a Yankee by hirth. above named, and a man by the name of Grier, a tin pedler, living at Hickory Grove, a Yankee by birth.

Old Mr. Davidson's negroes, on Monday, the 5th inst., told him that they intended to kill him and all the white folks. The negroes state that their intentions were, on Tuesday, while the men were going to the polls, to kill all the married women and children, but to keep the young women for their wives, &c., and kill the men on their return home.

The subject is very little understood by women, and this course of lectures concludes the twelve the polls, to kill all the married women and children. Doors open at 2, P.M. Admittance to each lecture, property of the polls, to the polls, to kill all the men on their return home.

'Their emissaries have been at work on every plan-tation in Crawford County, and many in the surrounding ones. For the past twelve months, their operations were somewhat more extended, but my informant can give me no more particulars. He states that after the announcement of the above facts in Knoxville, the citizens mounted their horses and made for their own firesides, and there were scarcely enough men who felt an interest, in the face of the above facts, in Knoxville, to count out the votes. The parties—two white men and the negroes mentiened-are in custody.

ANOTHER CONSPIRAGE IN HATTI-The New York 28 Grove street. Post has advices from Hayti to November 1st, giving the particulars of a recent conspiracy in that island to sivete the President and overturn the Govern assassifiate the President and overturn the Govern-ment. The 4th of October was the day fixed upon-for the conspiracy to take effect, when Salomon, late Minister of the Emperor Soulouque, was to take the reins of Government. Two women, Mesdames Flori-sin and Hilaire, were the soul of the conspiracy. Nathaniel Montgomery, a chemist of Baltimore, was also a prominent actor in the plot, and in pay for his serrices, was to receive from the new Government the lucrative office of Director of the Mines.

Ine women were present at all the private meetings of the conspirators, gained over a number of adherents, and administered to them the oath of secrecy. At the last moment the plot was disclosed to the Government, and the principal conspirators were constituted by the Convention. ment, and the principal conspirators were arrested.

After a fair trial, Montgomery was shot on the 27th
of October. Madame Florisin, though condemned to death, had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for ten years. Madame Hilaire was sentenced to three

This second narrow escape of the President from assassination has again assumed in his behalf the live-liest sympathy of the people, and congratulatory ad-dresses from all parts of the Republic are pouring in

During the trial of the case of the slaver Kate in New York, recently, Henry C. Smith; custom house broker, swore that the clearance of the Kate was honest and legal; but James L. Degraw, clearance clerk, immediately took the stand and testified that after the clearance of the bark, Smith came to bim, and, putting a \$20 gold piece on the table, asked him why he was reporting these vessels, and told him that a similar sum would be paid in each case if he made no trouble in future. As Mr. Degraw descended from the witness's stand, Mr. Smith approached him, and, using insulting language, threatened to speil his face so that his mother would not know him. This incident throws light on the fact that slavers leave New York so easily.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 11th.—Four men attacked the house of Morgan Walker, demanding his money and negroes. He called for assistance, and fired on the robbers, killing one and wounding another of them. They were from Kansas.

COUNSEL FROM MR. LINCOLN. In a speech at the Cooper Institute, New York, last .winter, Mr. Lincoln addressed the following words of counsel to his political friends:-

A few words now (he said) to the Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony with one another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much, provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill-temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calculy consider their demonsts, and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of duty, we possibly con.

Utterly useless has all this billing and cooing proved on the part of Mr. Lincoln. The South are eager for his immolation; so that the following brutal faunt

Republicans, what 's garden transfer for November, contains the following papers:—Gvil Service Appointments; Carpe Dient; The Romance of Agratini—Part III.; The Administration of India; Indicial Pumbe. The Annealog Case; Ary Scheffer, Norman Bioclair.—An Autobiography—Fat X.; The Courtesies of Way: Dando, the Oyster-Rate; I function Ships of Way: For sale by A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington Ecreet, Boston.

MASSACHUSEFIS A. B. BOCIETY. Receipt in November.
Collections by R. H. Heywood:
West Hymbilds 414 42; Mrs. C. G. Tyler,
to redeem pledge, Jan. 1, 1800, 2.
Collections

to redsem pladge, Jan. 1, 1860, 2.
Collections by A. T. Foss ;
Sammington, Mass., 30; West Milan, N. H.,
Sarah Higgins 500., Mary W. Higgins 60b;
Northumberland, 73c; Milen Corners, 83c;
Gorham, 15c; Sandwich, Mass., W. C.
Chipman, 1; Barnstable, 2 10; Osterville,
4 10; Centreville, 4 12; Hyannis, 8 60;
Rast Donnis, 2 65; Harwich, 7 28.
EDMUND JACKSON, Transver.

AMBRICAN ANTI-XLAVERY SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

Collections by H. Ford Don

rymenth, 211 00; Mariboro, 5 30; Fri-tonville; 2 02; Warren, 5 37; Ware, 4 22; North Brookbeld, 197.

Unyand Planors in aid of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, made in January last, or previously, are now payable, and it is hereby requested that the same may be paid at the earliest practicable day. Denations in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause will be faithfully conscirated to the redemption of the millions of this suffering and the damb of our land. All payments should be made to Edmund Janzson, Tressurst, or E. H. Herwood, General Agent and se, or E. H. Harwood, General Agent pro tem., 221
Washington street.

· WOMAN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. Mus. Dall's Lectures, 16 Summer Street Mrs. Dank will deliver a course of Lectures on three successive Wednesday afternoons, at the Room of the Young Men's Christian Union, No. 15 Sum-

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9th, at 3 b'clock, P. M. Jan. 9. French and English Law.

Oriental basis for the Law's estimate of woman Common proverbs. Roman Law not pertinent. The estimate of the French Law shown in the rights of property, marriage and franchise. Women in the public smploy hever promoted. The estimate of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Resolution. English Common Law. Divorce for hopeless insanity not allowed. Results. Anecdote of a London Court Room. Sir Charles Morgan's Aunt, and her opinion of the Law.

Jan. 16. The English Common Law-continued. Bquity. The Law's estimate of a woman's truthfulness. Divorce by 'Act of Parliament. The Hon.
Mrs. Norton. Hungarian Law contrasted with the English. Practical immorality of the Law, which makes virtue in the wife depend on vigilance in the husband. Suffrage. Objections met. The Art Critic and Rosa Roukner. Suffrage a death-blow to three kinds of Law. Harris v. Butler. Delicate discus-sions in Parliament. Divorce Bill. Duke of York's Trial: John Sheart Will on Suffrage. Women of Upsal. Dames de la Halle. Bleckwood in 1854. Upsal. Dames de la Halle. Blackwood in 1854. Abbesses in Parliament. Buckli's Lecture. Changes in Canada: Pitcairn's Island.

ture, 25 cls.

EF AN APPEAL,—The ladies of the Twelfth Baptist Church in Southac street, over which Rev. Mr. Grimes is pastor, sie preparing to hold a PAIR about the time of the holidays. They are in great need of funds to relieve from pecuniary embarrass-ment. They, therefore, sincerely and carnestly ap-peal to their friends, and the public generally, to as-sist them by donations in money, or articles appropri-ate to the Pair. All who aid them will receive their

thanks, and promote a good cause.

Donations may be sent to Mrs. C. E. BANNISTER
Tressurer of the Society, 323 Washington street, or

H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Gardner Centre, Sunday, Dec. 16, 9 Tuesday, " 18, Wednesday, " 19. Bouth Gardner, Bast Templeton, Friday, Hubbardston,

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture at Foxoro', Sunday, Dec. 16. At Bethel, Vt., in Bullard's Hall; Sunday, Da-

LF A. T. POSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts Taunton, Sunday, Dec. 16.

Franklin, Wednesday, 19.

Bellingham, Thursday, 20. North do., white day Friday, with 21 to Sunday, 23.

WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture on Sun-North Abington, afternoon, at 2 o'clock. a at Homes evening asked to The disord

SIXTEENTH COURSE. The Fourth Lecture before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by P. B. SANBORN, of Concord. (Mass.) on Sanday evening, Dec. 23d, in Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Admittance five cents. CAROLINE BALCH, Rec. Sec.

EF 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 Booms, 16 Summer street, on the 'Ideal Nand-ard of Femals Education, and will give some account of Women's work in Algiers and Egypt. The public are theired. BLISHA MYRICK, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIA There is to be a debate, at the Resociation, in Summer street, on Tuesda this Association, in Summer street, on Tuesday evening next, the 18th inst., at 8, o'clock, on the propriety of repealing the Personal Liberty Law of Massachusetts. The public are invited to attend.

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auguan Stauer, Boston. adi distantian

EF Particular attention paid to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Orrow Howas from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M.

Nov. 23. Sing Fig. 10 Sm. 40 May 2. P. 1

MARRIED-In Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 22, Mr FENTON HARPER to Miss Francis ELLEN WATERS DIBD—In this city, on the 6th inst., ELIEA JACK son, wife of FRANCIS JACKSON, aged 75.

ed on the part of Mr. Lincoln. The South are eager for his immolation; so that the following brutal faunt of a shameless Northern Democratic print is true to the letter:

What a Passinast !—Old Abe Lincoln would not and could not travel in ell the States of the Union, so inimical are his principles to those of the people of a large portion of this country.—New York Dephook.

Stephen Arnold Douglas has made a similar taunt; and even Mr. Lincoln himself has admitted, in private conversation, that he could not safely visit the grave of his relatives, in his native State, Kentucky!

Republicans, what 'a glorious Union' is yours!

NEW BERTES OF TRACTS.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, AND TO ME CHTAINED AT THE

Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Barkman Street, New York 1 107 Fifth Street, Philadelphis 1 15 Steu-ben Street, Albany; and 221 Washington Street, Boston.

No. 1. Correspondence between Lysis Mario Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Maken, of Virginia. Pp. 28. 5 cents.

No. 2. Victor Hayo be American Steery, with latters at ather distinguished individuals, viz., De Tooquerille, Marini, Humbold, Lafoyette, 80. pp. 24. 6 cents.

No. 3. An Assount of some of the Principal Stave Insurrections during the last two Centuries. By John A. Copyin, pp. 36. 5 cents.

No. 4. The New Reign of Terror in the Staveholding States, for 1859-80; pp. 144. 10 cents.

No. 5. Daniel O Consell on American Stavery; with other Irish Testimonies, pp. 48. 5 cents.

No. 6. The Right Way the Safe Way, proved by Emmispation in the West Indies and chewiters. By L. Maria Child. pp. 95. 10 cts.

No. 7. Testimonies of Capt. John Brown at Happer's

No. 7. Testimonies of Capt. John Brown at Harper's Ferry, with his discreas to the Court, pp. 16. 3 cents. No. 8. The Philosophy of the Abelition Mosement. By WENDERL Purplets. pp. 471 5 cents.

No. 9. The Duty of Dischalience to the Pagitive Slave Act: An Appeal to the Logislature of Masso-chusetts. By L. Maria Child. pp. 36. 5 cents. No. 10. The Infidelity of Abolitionism. By Wil LLOYD

Cannings, pp. 12. 3 cents, w. 1. 1. 1. No. 11. Speech of John Hossack, convicted of a Violation of the Fugitips State. Act at Chicago, Ill. pp. 12, 8 cents.

2. The Patriarchal Institution, as described by

Members of its Own Family, Compiled by Lynna Maria Child, pp. 55, 5 cents.

No. 13. No Slave-Hunting in the Old Bay State: An Appeal to the People and Legislature of Massachusetts. pp. 24. 5 cents.

TA A deduction of fifty per cent. from the above price will be made where a dozen or more copies are taken. Gratuitous copies will be sent by mail, for examination, on receiving the postage charge.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. MIDDLESEX, Ss. To the Heirs at Law, Creditors, and all other persons interested in the last Will of JOHN CABOT, late of Newton, in said county, deceased, testate:

WHEREAS, application has been made to me to appoint George Jackson, of Boston, Trustee under the Will of said deceased, in the place of Francis Jackson, of Boston, in the county of Suffelk, resigned—you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of January next, the place of the place and the place of Plane and

at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same. And the said George Jackson is hereby directed and the said George Jackson is nevery directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this cifation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the *Liberator*, printed at Boston—the last publication to be three days, at least, before said Court.
Witness my hand, this 27th day of November,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

A true copy ; attest, J. H. Trian. Historical Pictures Retouched. A VOLUME of Miscellanies, in two parts, Part I., Studies. Part II., Fancies. By Mrs. C. H. Ulall, author of "Wiman's Right to Labor." A volume at once scholarly and popular instructive and interesting, which is sure of a cordial reception from all readers of the work on Labor, and cartain to take a place in our standard literature. 16mo., \$1.

By an author whose literary culture, patient, industry, and carnest spirit, have deservedly placed her in the front rank of writers. - Bangor Whig.

'These essays svince yare literary culture, patient industry, and strong reasoning powers. — Portland

Published by WHE WAN TO SCHOV WALKER, WISE & COMPANY,

245 Washington street, Boston.

Wante the sterning city ornate

IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS.

THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and suffer-ing in this world are the world.

ing in this world are the result of derangement of the physical system, consequent upon a weakness and impaired condition of the natural forces. The principal vital force is the iron contained in the blood. This is derived from the food we eat: the blood. This is derived from the tood we est-but, if from any cause or derangement, the ascessary amount of iron is not taken into the circulation, the whole system suffers, and unless the deficiency is supplied, all the natural powers are weakened, and sometimes to a degree which brings on entire pros-

sometimes to a degree which brings on entire pros-tration of the physical and mental forces. Then follows every imaginable complaint, all srising, how-ever, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood. cever, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood.

Among these are Dypersie, Nersous Debility, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Piles, Skin Diseases of every description, Tendency to Consumption, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Prolapsus Uters, and diseases of the female system generally, and all complaints accompanied by weakness or prostration of physical and mental energy. In all, these cases, THE PERUVIAN SYRUP has effected the most astonishing cures, and the great secret of the wonderful success is, the simple fact that it at once supplies the deficiency of that indispensable ingredient, Iron in the Blood.

the Blood.

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

JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER.

No. 39 Summer Street, Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

GARPETING

· All the Year Round.

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

CARPETING. 285 WASHINGTON STREET.

(NEAR WINTER STREET,) REAR WINTER CREEKS,

BCRIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Valvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminaters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Caston and Cooos Mattings.

-- AJ40 --AMERICAN CARPETING.

THE LOWEST PRICES

For cash or approved credit. SELP-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE.

Oot. 6-6m. Den 274 Canal street, New York.

FREE SPEECH.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. THE RESTREET BY ROW, M. MACORAW.

ddressed to the Republican orator, who was willing that all negroes should be free, but who did not wish the 'thick-skulled, fist-nosed, long-heeled wretches to live among us."

Nor manly, generous, nor brave, Nor Christian, were those words of scorn, But heartless as the winds that rave Round the unhoused and newly born 1 Thy sable brother, criished and weak, And friendless, stands a child of tears !

And yet thou heat a tongue to speak Coarse words of railing in his ears! Was this thy feeling, soornful man ?

Or didst thou thus proclaim aloud Thy fear to meet the yulgar ban-The jeering of a godless crowd? Then, fear'st thou not that One may say, Who loved the friendless negro well.

Depart thou to thy place-away ! Thou canst not in my presence dwell. *Lo! in the lesst of these I've mourned-Been hunger'd, bound, and vilified :

And thou hest fed me not, but scorned, And spat upon me in thy pride!' But thou wouldst set the bondman free, Yet drive him from thy presence, hence, A wretch and vagabond to be!

Rare justice! Vast benevolence! For shame! for shame! not thus spoke he. The sage of Auburn, whose great soul Would have all men-all races free,

And elevate and love the whole ! Yet, as the sun dispenses rays To every land, to every zone, Even thus his giant mind displays Its lustre to all nations known.

If Seward, from his height of mind. Sees none too low to love and bless, Carst thou not toleration find For weakness in thy littleness ?

Then go to him who has no care, "If slavery's voted up or down." And breathe amens to scoffings there, On which a devil well might frown ! Yes, bend to him the supple knee,

And there the atheist creed embrace, That ' all are equal born and free,' Means only those of Saxon race !

But dare not hence to understand That slove thy God with all thy might, And love thy neighbor '-would command Thee but to love the great or white.

For He who sees the sparrows fall, And decks the rose and feeds the raven, Is Father, God, and Judge of all The tribes and races under heaven!

. If there are any in this country who would rise I say to them, in God's name, good speed! If there are in foreign lands, people who would improve their condition by emigration, or if there he any here who would go abroad in search of happiness in the improvement of their condition, or in their clevation toward a higher state of dignity and happiness, they have always had and always shell have a cheering word, and such efforts as I can consistently make in their behalf.'

The following grandly inspiring lines are quite as timely now as they were when first published. VOICE OF NEW ENGLAND. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Un the hill-eide, down the glen, Rouse the sleeping citizen; Summon out the might of men! Like a lion growling low-Like a night-storm rising slow-

Like the tread of unseen foe-It is coming—it is nigh! Stand your homes and alters by;

On your own free thresholds die. Clang the bells in all your spires ; On the grey hills of your sires Fling to heaven your signal fires.

From Wachuset, lone and bleak, Unto Berkshire's tellest peak, Let the flamed-tongued l

()! for God and duty stand, Heart to heart, and hand to hand, Round the old graves of the land.

Whose shrinks or falters now, Whose to the yoke would bow, Brand the craven on his brow. Preedom's soil hath only place

For a free and fearless race-None for traitors false and base Perish party-perish clan;

Strike together while ye can, Like the arm of one strong man.

Like that angel's voice sublime, Heard above a world of crime. Crying of the end of time-With one heart and with one mouth,

Let the North unto the South Speak the word befitting both : What though Issachar be strong ! Ye may load his back with wrong Overmuch and over long:

Patience with her cup o'errun, With her weary thread outspun, Murmurs that her work is done. Make our Union-bond a chain, Weak as tow in Freedom's strain Link by link shall shap in treain.

Vainly shall your sand-wrought rope Bind the starry cluster up, Shatter over heaven's blue cope ! Give us bright, though broken rays, Rother than elernal haze,

Clouding o'er the full-orded blaze. Take your land of sun and bloom; Only leave to Precion room For her plough, and forge, and loom;

Take your slavery-blackened vales; Leave us but our own free gales, Blowing on our thousand sails.

Boldly, or with treacherous art, Strike the blood-wrought chain sport; Break the Union's mighty heart; Work the ruln, if ye will; Phick upon your heads in ill Which shall grow and deepen still. With your bondman's right arm bars. With his heart of black despair, Stand alone, if stand you have !

Onward with your full design: Dig the gulf, and draw the line: Fire beneath your feet the mine? Deeply, when the wide styra Yawns between your land and this, Shall ye seal your helplosmes.

By the hearth, and in the bed. Shakes by a look or treat, Ye shall own a guilty dread,

And the curse of unpaid toil, Downward through your generou Like a fire shall burn and spoil. Our bleak hills shall bad and blow, Vines our rocks shall overgrow, Plenty in our valleys flow ;ance clouds your skies

Hither shall ye turn your eyes, As the lost on Paradise! We but ask our rocky strand, Freedom's true and brother b Preedom's strong and honest hand,-

Valleys by the slave untrod. And the Pilgrim's mountain sod Blessed of our father's God !

THE LIBERATOR.

PRINCIPLE VERSUS THE SPIRIT OF FEAR. The present political crisis furnishes a good oppor-

tunity to test the moral courage of the dominant party of the country. We shall soon see which will prevail, commercial considerations based on expediency, or loyalty to great principles, which we have

It requires but a handful of unscrupulous and defiant men, by aid of an inflated rhetoric, to innoculate with false ideas a multitude of such white men as mostly populate the South. Under such deluded leadership, a few hundreds of thousands may be made to play among millions of well-disposed citisens a desperate game, and shake the foundations of the South bears on its wings scattered fragments of speech and resolution, scorched and reddened with fire and blood. We hear of secession, Southern confederacies, and, more than all, loud and bitter complaints against that large and most unreasonable majority of American citizens who have audaciously dared to elect a President of the people under their laws and Constitution! All as yet is bluster and noise, very like what we have been always accustomed to hear from that quarter. No overt acts against the laws of the country have yet been perpetrated. and we are, up to this time, legally at peace. What Southern men may do, should they so far lose their reason as to become desperate, time only can disclose. It is some time to the 4th of March, and the commercial community, more especially at the South, can ill-afford to suffer so much financial embarrassment added to their usual amount of trouble. The great question of slavery is, of course, at the bottom of all said and done, morally, politically and religiously. This generation of Northern men have been so educated from the cradle to manhood, that when uninfluenced by motives of gain, they cannot help loving freedom, and hating slavery with perfect hatred. This strong affection for human freedom pervades their best literature, and stamps itself upon all their institutions; it breathes life into their every thought and act; it inspires with energy, and fills their minds with bright hopes of the future; and what they now lack in entire fidelity to freedom, they are bound to make up and complete by future exertion. Loving freedom, then, as they do, a majority of them, in their capacity as citizens of States, have chosen to express this love in their statutebooks in the shape of ' Personal Liberty Bills'; and when, in their practical operation, they are found not quite equal to the task of striking off the fetters of the slave when he steps over our borders, some propose and mean to so far alter or amend as to make them, when executed, accomplish this very end. They want to be at least as free as England is in this particular. It is true, that according to some interpretations of the Constitution, this is not right. Yet, in spite of Constitutions and their interpreters, these Northern men are determined to be true to God's laws, Constitutions, cold lead and hemp to the contrary notwithstanding. These Northern people, or the majority who have just elected a President for the country, understand so well the social wickedness and political workings of slavery, that they profess, in the choice they have made, to be determined not only to prevent slavery getting established beyond where it now is, but hereafter to work for its downfall as long as a solitary foot of American soil shall be blasted under its withering curse. All this has got to come. It is only a question of time. The spirit of the age, the genius of the American people, the love of humanity, and God's justice and Julian, wife of Hon. Gronor Julian, in the 34th truth, all enter their solemn protest against it, and year of her age. its doom is sealed on this continent. The question can voters, who have just chosen their standard- Centreville. Her father died while she was an into hold so dear? As business men, is any portion of life, and by the same desolating disease. them to be intimidated by threats of deluded men, and thus be compelled to relinquish what they have already gained? Will they be driven to apology and concession? For what? For the sake of peace when there is no peace'? Because they made up their minds before election to choose a man who should represent the principle of liberty and manhood? The South talk of calling a Convention to settle their claims ! Claims against whom, and for what? Will a majority of the citizens of the United States stoop so low as to lend a listening car to a turbulent minority, and find itself so far demented and lost to all self-respect as to entertain a proposition from such a quarbut the right of ruling by majorities under the laws and Constitution of the republic? Let all poltroons and cowards who suffered themselves on election day to be so far elevated in the scale of humanity as to vote for an undying principle, pause and reflect on what they are about to do when their courage is found flagging at the ravings of a handful of Southern thus far in the journey of life.

Is there not great danger, now that the excitement integrity seemed entire and unqualified. She would incident to the election has subsided, that the more tim- not countenance the slightest appearance of insinceri ld and conservative sort will be inclined to take the ty or indirection. She had a positive faith in rectiback track, and join the hue and cry of that traite- tude. Her nature was married to the great prim rous crew who have been whipped into submission truths of the moral world. While she was a decided by such renegades as edit and stump for the repeal of lover of peace, and valued the good opinion of other the 'Personal Liberty Laws'? To such weak-kneed it was delightful to witness the steady moral dignity citisens we would say, look at your openly declared with which she would trample under her feet any principles, and then consider the propriety of aban-doning them when about going into practice. Now trified with, or duty evaded. is your chance to weigh your power, to grasp and hold She was a quiet but earnest soldier in the army of a principle as opposed to the shuffling of a cold-heart-reform. Her ever active sympathy, which could no ed di plomacy. Will you hug the delusion that any endure the sight of suffering and wrong, made her concessions to so foul a wrong as slavery can have the the friend of every form of practical philanthropy. effect to pacify its approvers? Are you as ready as ever to blanch and writhe under the pointless from the state of the South, and she proved her fidelity of Southern braggedocio? If we truly desire to see our by standing by the fiag-staff of Freedom years ago, or Southern briggadoco? If we truly desire to see our country prosper, in the name of Heaven, let us conceal sothing to showery! Let us ever bear in mind of political and social proscription. She did this that the most prominent consideration, and the only one, in this regard, that interests noble minds, is the yigosetic fact of 4,000,000 of slaves in the heart of this republic, with all the demoralizing influences of the system pressing with leaden weight the shoulders of free American manual women throughout the land, and of our obligations as Christians to liberate the degraded and suffering bondman. This canaderation touches the higher region of our minds, and appeals directly to all that is graceful and generated a contant of all good sars are now shout to best the heart. The work and with of a quanter of a century of all good sars are now shout to lead the consummation. If we only have resumes to stars by our manhood. Compared with this, questions of the consummation, if we may have resumes to stars the consummation. If we may have resumes to stars the consummation, if we may have resumes to stars the consummation. If we may have resumes to stars the consummation of grownman are as about and worthy only the effort of political gragiers.

Come what may, let us may note any my let be tempted to that we may less what we have gained, be tempted to

rerve from our principles, and thus loss sight of the and object to be sought, yis: the complete annihi-

There was never better missionary ground the that afforded by the Southern section of this country; but for the 'reign of terror' there, our mission arise and school masters would be all the section of the country that the section of the section aries and echoolmasters would be gird to 'be abroad, when we flight hope to see the good effects of their instruction co-operating with the effects of Northern men to remove slavery. But so it is impossible to perform toward them this needed service, we hope the newspaper press will avail itself of our new census to seatter through the South all such facts and statistics as tend to illustrate the relative power and reakness of the two sections of countryseems to us, necessary to work into the calculation of cost of secession and its consequences. W.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Born to the spirit-world; at Ann Arbor, Michigan Priday, Nov. 18, RICHARD GLASTER, aged 70. An emigrant to Ann Arbor, from New York city, in 1833, a pioneer farmer, for years an active and leading preacher among the Hicksite Friends, then transcending all sects, and seeking for Truth wherever found.

For the last twelve years, he had taken an activ part in Reform movements.

He was a man of clear and vigorous intellect, of decided and positive character, of transparent integrity, and a moral courage that knew no wavering. Whatever he thought true he advocated, so soon as his mind was clear and the way open.

Accustomed when a Priend to the voice within, society for a time. It is impossible to estimate fully of the Society in his son, and was ready to give hosas he outgrew the bonds of sect, he kept the truths pitable welcome and prompt aid to whatever good word or work came in his way.

He was an early opponent of Capital Punishment and years ago carried a petition from Friends' Quarterly Meeting of Battle Creek, and from citizens near his home, to Gov. Barry, in behalf of a men sentence to death for murder, which deeply enlisted the feel ings of the Governor, but which he hardly felt free to grant. Yet, during the delay thus caused, the culprit broke jail and fied, and thus was prevented the only death-penalty ever proposed since Michigan became a State. While a Territory, a few were hung but no one since. He clways refused to do military duty, and disapproved of the war spirit. He was a decided, earnest anti-slavery man, ready to welcome a true, brave utterance for Freedom, and ever giving the fugitive slave aid and counsel. He never wavered in his firm adherence to universal liberty as a principle, and was radical and clear in his views. The equality of woman, in rights and freedom of action, was but simple justice in his view,

He believed in the spiritual presence and intercourse of the departed, or, as he said, 'I know, for I have seen my friends, and felt their healing touch, relieving pain '-and accepted, with clear judgment, only what seemed true and rational to him as evidence; enjoying much the broad views of the Harmonial Philosophy.'

The last years of his life, though feeble in health, seemed richer in enjoyment than those past. He was more genial in spirit, had more of the tender charity of daily life, was more tolerant, and enjoyed much his wide range of thought and reading. This was the happy result with him-as it has been with others, especially in life's evening on earth, just as morning dawns toward the Better Land-of a release from sectarish authority, and an active interest in Reform and Progress.

In the last short illness, he waited calmly and pleasantly the change. But a few days since he said, The Society of Friends will be scattered to the four winds, for their work, as a sect, is done; but their principles will live, for God's throne is in the heart of man.' To a friend he said, ' Tell thy friends thou hast seen a Deist and a Spiritualist ready to die cheerfully. Man is a deist, for he has something of the Divine in him. He is a Spiritualist, for God is a Spirit. Be true to God and Humanity. Be honest. What men call thee is of no moment. What they call me does not touch the hem of my garment, With a last quiet breath, the feeble lungs ceased their office. G. B. S.

Standard, Bugle, and Herald of Progress, please

OBITUARY.

Died, in Centreville, (Indiana,) of pulmonary co

resa A. Finch, who were among the early settlers of bearer, mean to stand by the principles they profess fant, and, like her, was cut down in the meridian of

Mrs. Julian was blessed with the finest endowments, both of mind and heart. Her perceptions were uncommonly quick and active. Her intuitions wee as bright and clear as sun-light, stamping her judgment with peculiar authority, and making her ready and sure critic of character.

Perhaps the leading trait in her character was he unflagging energy. It was out of all correspondence with her frail, delicate, and finely fashioned physical organization. She directed all the details of house keeping, domestic economy, gardening, plans of building and kindred matters, and at the same time ter? In the name of common sense, what sin lays at of larger moment, whether connected with business the door of Northern men or of the government, or politics. She freely entered into all his plans cheerfully shared all his fortunes, which often were dark and cheerless, and bravely fought his battles, and espoused his welfare, even during her distressing and protracted sickness. And to her judicious coun sel and executive energy, he is largely indebted for whatever praiseworthy work he has accomplished

Scarcely less remarkable was her truthfulness. Her

THE RECEIT RESPROYABLE RIOT. co of the New York Tribune.

it is possible that I may give the Tribes aim of the Bell-Escrett rich not picked warded by its vigilant reporter, who was it present. Considering the fact that the ately preent. Considering the fact that in respecta-acousting to the Courser, were strong in respecta-bility, as well as in numbers, that paper, as well as the Post, is unaccountably remuse in not giving the names of those who were present and active. With the exception of Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. Ma. the exception of Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. Ma. Christopher Plunkett, Col. Jon. Mayor. Mr. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., made the curious mistake of undertaking to stop the disturbance by arresting and ejecting the quiet people and legal occupants of the hall, and letting the rioters remain in peaceable possession. Certain men had bired the hall, and were presumed to be able and willing to pay for it, for the purpose of discussing the best means of abolishing slavery. Certain other men made an irruption into it, violently and riotously took possession of it, wrested it from its purpose, in made an irruption into it, violently and riotously took possession of it, wrested it from its purpose, in fact, burgiariously entered and stole it, and the police, instead of interrupting the process, proceeded with the utmost coolness to dispossess the original and rightful owners. It is no wonder that, when and rigural owners. It is no wonder mat, when the Mayor and the police have thus got their heads turned topsytarry on the subject of their daty of preserving the peace of the city, the insanity should also seize the Juries, the District-Attorneys, and other officers of the Courts, so that there should be, as there has been for the last year, general immunity for rogues and rascals of all sorts. I do not mean for rogues and rascais of all sorts. I uo nos mean to blame the police. They were acting under orders, or supposed they were, though it was hard to find out what the orders were. Dr. S. G. Howe, finding himself excluded from the hall, at a time, too, when there was no greater disorder than is frequent in po-there was no greater disorder than is frequent in po-litical meetings, demanded the reason, and was told by the police officer at the door that the Chief had given orders that no one should be admitted. The Doctor proceeded to the Mayor's office, and there found the Chief, who told him he had given no such orders. The fact is, probably, that he had furgotten all about it, or had given all sorts of contradictory orders, or had given no orders, and the officer at the door was doing his best on his own responsibility. An incupable officer is always the worst of rioters in a disturbance of this kind, and if somebody had a disturbance of this kind, and it somebody had read the riot act to Daniel J. Coburn, and dispersed him, he would have done good service. His subordi-nates—(plague on it! I keep speaking as if he was not himself the most ridiculous of subordinates, servile to all the earthly influences!) were one mo-ment hustling a man out, and the next moment returning him, and apologizing for their roughness; and Mr. F. B. Sanborn, the hawful Chairman, was actually rescued out of the hands of an officer by two others, who returned him safely into the hall from which he had been rudely ejected. Most of them were good-natured and clever fellows, who would have gladly done their duty if they had been properly guided.

But I am straying from my purpose, which was quillity, wh to give you the names of some of the solid and respectable men who undertook to set Boston right. The ever s your neighbor of the Express has it. Before doing this, however, I must pause to express my regret that the leading men of the Bell Everett and Democratic parties so disgracefully skulked throughout the whole day. The Post, two days in succeseion, egged on the rioters, but I cannot learn that either Col. Greene or Mr. Frothingham were present. Nobody saw Mr. Hallett, or Collector Whitney, or Mr. Bailey of the Herald, or Mr. E. B. Bigelow, or Mr. John T. Heard, of the Democratic Bigelow, or Mr. John T. Meard, of the Democratic side, or Mr. Ererett, or Mr. Winthrop, or Mr. Hillard, or Mr. Stevenson, or Mr. Saltonstall, or Mr. Fearing, or Mr. Appleton, or even Mr. Lunt, of the Bell-Everett persuasion. The vindication of Boston was unfortunately left to such small fry as Oliver Stevens, and Thomas Parmer, and Cherrington, and young Choate, and Jo. Bell, and Harry Horton, and Watson Freeman, Jr., and the mass of named and nameless riffraff that followed them. It would have work; or Col. Greene, doing penance for his

were the most conspicuous persons among the rioters. Mr. Fay was de facto Chairman for a time, H. French, who was very active in the good work, was one of Gov. Gardner's Aids. Thomas. H. Perkins, a broker, was very lively, compromising his dignity so much, I am informed, as to assault a negro. Mr. William D. Swan, book publisher, and A Brown of the Level of the considered ring men of level of the Level two young Swans, were hearty sympathizers. So was Mr. Arthur Gilman, architect—of his own for-

out to me as the author of a wor

bility, as well as in numbers, that paper, as well as the Poss, is unaccountably remiss in not giving the names of those who were present ase active. With the excaption of Mr. Richard S. Fay, Mr. J. Marray Howe, Mr. Christopher Plunkett, Col. Jones il. French, Mr. Perkins, (Thomas Hr. I beliers,) Mr. Bacco, and Mr. Thomas Farmer, of Rozbury, I do not find in either of these papers the names of any of the rioters. I use the word rioters in no offensive seass, but for convenience. The rioter of one day is a revolutionary patriot the next year, and if those gentlemen succeed in permanently putting down free speech in Boston, I shall, after the customary usage, change the designation. But us the experiment remains doubtful, with the chances at present against them, I will stick to the word I have not related. When John Brown's wife was in purpose of seeing ber husband, Mr. Lawrence alled upon ther, and said, 'Mrs. Brown, I have outlined to mention that Mr. Amos A. Lawrence was present. I do not think he was approach. I do not think he was approach. I do not think he was approach. I do not think he was approached, if the expensive the supposition of the was in proposition of the speech but opposed to all measures to protect and secure it. His equivonal measures to protect and secure it. His equivonal position is a perfectly natural and suitable one. I have told how decidedly he was implicated in John Brownism; but one incident in his history I have not related. When John Brown's wife was in Boston, just before her visit to Virginis for the purpose of seeing ber husband, Mr. Lawrence allews, and a high respect for your husband, and I don't think I have any less now. He also gave her money, and told her if she wanted any more, whose chief 'card' during the campaign was Mr. Andrew's declaration that whatever might have been the character of John Brownis act, Brown in the moeting. inpublished.
I have omitted to mention that Mr. Amos A.
Lawrence was present. I do not think he was

Andrew's declaration that whatever might have been the character of John Brown's act, Brown himself was right. Of such a man it is impossible to predict anything.

Sometimes we say of a man that 'you always know where to find him.' If this can be said of Mr. Lawrence, it must be because he is sure to be on one side to-day, and the opposite side to-morrow. He will be a good man for us to send to Congress, for I see by a telegram in the Boston Journal, 'that news of the Boston disturbance is received with satisfaction' in Washington, 'even by many who condemn the act.' In fact, this seems to be the condemn the act. In fact, this seems to be the identical position in which some of the Boston newspapers now are, with respect to the Tremont Temple affair. The Advertiser and the Journal have published apologetic articles, but the Journal seems to have been partially brought to its senses by an article in the Courier, exultingly threatening in substance, that Sumner, Phillips and Wilson, should be served in the same way as Douglass and Sanborn were served, if they undertook to speak. And why should they not?

The only persons harally treated were the ne-groes and their associates—the very ones who had engaged the hall, and were accountable for the payment for its use. Among the myriad weak-nesses of the Chief of Police is the strongly marked one that he is a most submissive respecter of per-sons. It was not dreamed of in his philosophy that he could hamper the course of any man whose indorsement was good for any conceivable amount. So neither Mr. Fay, nor Mr. Howe, nor Mr. Per-kirs, nor any of their fraternity from North street, over whom they exercised protection, were harmed. It certainly was a little difficult to understand why Mr. Frank Sanborn, who courteously asserted his right to the chair, should be dragged out by the neck, while Mr. J. Murray Howe, who insolently proclaimed his, was sedulously protected. Or why Mr. Fred. Douglass, who fought after provocation, should be set upon by half a dozen policemen while Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, who gave provoca tion, was respectfully smiled upon. You see there's a brilliant divinity doth hedge our Beacon lights before which the gleams of the guardian stars of order are quite paled. But the meeting was broken up, in spite of the unwillingness of the Trustees and the Superintendent of the Temple, who united in urging the Mayor to secure and maintain tran-quillity, which might have been done at any time, had any vital authority on the side of order been

The evening meeting at Mr. Martin's Church was a different affair. The building was early filled with friends of the Garrisonians, and the Deputy Chief of Police, into whose hands the power had chief of Police, into whose hands the power had been yielded, thereafter prevented all ingress. An enormous crowd gathered around outside, but, so long as the meeting lasted, was kept in all necessary restraint by the excellent management shown by this officer. There was very little disturbance within. The savers of the Union ware in the mineral content. within. The savers of the Union were in the minority, and manifested a mournful carelesaness as regarded the destruction of their revered fabric. One gentleman was very active in hissing Mr. Phillips, and proclaiming him a liar, but he seemed to be fairly quieted by a colored brother, who rose upon him with this threat: "If you don't sit down, Bill Fay, and shut up, I won't shave you to-morrow.' After this, the gentleman had little to say, from which we may gather that, to the average conbeen a cheerful and pleasant sight if we could have seen Mr. Everett himself raising his clarion voice remarkable. That of Mr. Phillips was very brilting the country at liant, and very violent and his curve with the country at liant, and very violent and his curve with the country at liant, and very violent and of Mr. Phillips was very brilting the country at liant, and very violent and of Mr. and his quivering finger, in hehalf of the country at this crisis of her fate; or Mr. Hallett interposing his burly form, like Mr. Webster's 'broad shield of the Constitution,' between our united country and James Redpath; or Mr. Winthrop, winding his cloak about him with one hand, and with the other closs about him with one hand, and with the other striking a hearty blow from the shoulder, for the Union and the laws; or Mr. Whitney, encouraging his equad of gaugers and inspectors; or Mr. Lunt, plously lifting up his voice, and asking the blessing of the God he ignorantly worships on the good work. or Col. Greene doing venence for his could have a rush of some hundreds of persons was made work. good and a rush of some hundreds of persons was made early toward him. The fact that Mrs. Chapman and one work; or Coi. Greene, using penance for his early errors in the cause of free speech, in Abner Knee-land's case, by helping to mob men as unpopular as Kneeland ever was. But, alas! these men seem to have been satisfied with urging on the mob, or with the still more ignominious part of rejoicing over what it accomplished.

The fact that Mrs. Chapman and one other lady were with him probably saved his dife; for while all sorts of execrations were hurled at him, remonstrances in behalf of the ladies were equally loud. For a few minutes, it looked as if that martyrdom which has often been threatened was about to befull him. The mob which swarmed that martyrdom which has often been threatened was about to befall him. The mob which swarmed Mr. Richard S. Fay and Mr. J. Murray Howe about to be an inm. the most state of the Comrioters. Mr. Fay was de facto Chairman for a time, and Mr. Howe thought he occupied the same position afterward. Mr. Fay is a wealthy man, resident in Lynn. He is one of the Cow Commissioners, and has the reputation of knowing something about agriculture. Though not a Boston man, he evidently feels as great a responsibility for the series. in Lynn. He is one of the Cow Commissioners, and has the reputation of knowing something about agriculture. Though not a Boston man, he evidently feels as great a responsibility for the existence and success of our experiment of government as the solidest man we have, even Mr. G. T. Cuttis himself. Mr. Howe I shall say nothing about; he is exempt from criticism for reasons which he and a portion of the public understand. Col. Jonas H. French, who was very active in the good work, been informed. These final demonstrations were a splendid culmination of the meanness and the cowardice which had distinguished the Beacon and

FREE SPEECH 'SUMMARILY ABATED.'

han to hinder its purpose, and it may be that what hey have done will cause a general revival of the extremest anti-slavery enthusiasm.— Worouto 8. lers, 'Stealing Without a Master,' Bird's Rye View of Boston, with Particular Directions how to Dodge a Policeman, and other elementary works thich I have not seen, and which I suspect are still published.

The Union raid upon the John Brown seeks in Boston was one of the most disgraceful stack swer made in this country upon Freedom of Speek. The animus of the affair was the same that characterized the attack made upon a band of defences women in Boston, by a mob of gentlement of particular than the stack made upon a band of defences women in Boston, by a mob of gentlement of particular than the stack made upon a band of defences arty and standing, in the summer of 1333; by the mob was led by choicer spirits than Fay, they and Perkins, the illustrious trio, who have awe and Perkins, the illustrious trio, who have awe as dertaken the task of setting Boston part. It community are in much greater peril from the interest violence of a well-dressed mob, which sent is prevent the free utterance of opinion, than it may be possibly be from the promulgation of the decimal however extreme, of any body or class of the state of the decimal of the decim prevent. the free attendance of opinion, that it as possibly be from the promulgation of the document of the d its midst.

Grant, as we certainly do, that the meeter we ill-advised and ill-timed, its projectors had arise to the undisturbed use of a hall which had been hired by them, and they also had a right to the protection of the city authorities. In a government like this, all men, both as classes and is widuals, have a right to the free expression of the right, the whole community must in the end sair; for the same power which can suppress the expression of one class of opinions, can also be used for the suppression of other opinions, whether is the form of public speech, legislative enactment, as judicial decision, which may not be in accordance with the prevailing sentiment of the hour. Day ham Gazette.

From the Bellows Falls (Vi.) Times. RIOT IN BOSTON.

We had supposed that at least in New England We had supposed that at teast in her hogand, the right of free speech was so thoroughly stable right of that no such disgraceful scene as that midel Ished, thus no sould day, would ever have occured.

But old hunkerism dies hard, and it is the same is During the performance, Rev. D. C. Eldy, former, by Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Repr.

ly Speaker of the alassachusetts House of Reps-sentiatives, tried to prevail on the 'eminent respect-bility' to allow free speech, but all in rain, and it is now hoped that South Carolina will remain in the Union another fortnight.

The effect of this exhibition of Baston fluskering

The effect of this exhibition of Boston flaskrism will be the reverse from what was intended, or procisely as when they attacked Rev. Mr. Algari Fourth of July Oration, a few years size. Hat they permitted the meeting to have been held, it would have passed off quietly, and comparately but few would ever have known that such a meeting had been held. Now it will be heralded all our the Union, and the Abolitionists may well chuckle in their sleeves about it. We do not believe in the acts of John Brown, bel

we do believe in the freedom of speech, and it is a we do believe in one freedom of speech, and it is a shame and diagrace to Boston, or any other place, if they cannot maintain it. We close by an extent from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. That pa-This singular demonstration in Boston is of hith

significance in itself. It only shows that ther en-several varieties of the genus fool still extant and there are certainly none more stupid than those who suppose they are contributing to the salvation of the Union, by attempting to appare the union by attempting to suppress the freedom of speech on any subject. They ought to know, to, by this time, that there is nothing ultraism thrive so fat upon as persecution, and nothing such men a Rei path and his associates court more than the notority given them by a row. They are a thousand mass better satisfied than if they had been allowed to sur-their harmless eulogies on John Brown without sp

BLACKGUARDS IN BROADCLOTE.

Certain blackguards in broadcloth, in violation of order and decency, repaired to the meeting, and by violent physical demonstrations—chiefly of the lungs—so disturbed it that it was obliged to be abandoned. Their course was both a crue and a blunder,—a crime in that it was in opposition to law and the rights of freemen; and a blunder because its result will be to elevate the men vie called the meeting, from a position amounting nearly to social outlawry into that of champions and vindicators of the right of free speech.

The crowd, notwithstanding some of its leaders are known on 'change, was composed mostly of mea of vulgar and delused ideas. Cheers for South Carolina were repeatedly called and girea! The very men engaged in it went to Faneoi Hall, and heard the libels and the lashings which Yaner, a Southern disunionist, dealt out, last October, without a word of remonstrance. To be fanatical on the side of Slavery is, in their eyes, no crime; but, the Broth of convery is, in their eyes, no crine; on, unlike their great prototypes of the early days of the Republic, they can pardon nothing to the spirit of Liberty.

The Boston Courier, emboldened by this success,

has since uttered a threat, as infamous as it is seas less, that Henry Wilson and Charles Sumoer she next be made the victims of mob-violence, and of nied the right of speech in Boston. Let them try it!

-Norfolk County Journal.

THE DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN BOSTON. The Bristol County Republican says:

"We Massachusetts men cannot but deplore the We Massachusetts men cannot but deplore the shameful proceedings of that occasion. If the highly respectable gentlemen who aided in breaking, up that gathering had called a meeting and Wendell Phillips, Pred. Douglass, and their friends had voted them down, what would have been said of the rude "abolition mob"? If fanatical men choose to hold meetings for the purpose of discretions, their course high to fire ing their own chimeras, they have a right to f o them by the spirit of our free institutions. Had there been no interference, the occasion would have passed over as a trivial affair: now it will be kept

The Milford (Mass.) Journal, commenting upon this disgraceful outhreak, says:

'It is a little singular that those disturbers of the peace belonged to the celebrated Union party-which has just been so strenuous for the "Consti-tution and the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws"! If the meeting had been held in Charles ton, S. C., it would not have been strange if it had been broken up; but we had hoped that by this time, free speech would be tolerated in Boston, and we believe yet, that this dear-bought right will not be bartered away for the privilege of selling calico.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT. We find the following in the Brooklyn City News of October 15th : -

'In a visit to the foundry of Messrs. Esler & Co. In a visit to the foundry of Messrs. Eaer & Co., on Friday last, we observed a very large, intelligent looking colored man engaged with one of the proprietors, apparently selecting and ordering machinery. Upon inquiry, we found that he was engineer, sent to this place from Port-an Price, his residence, for the purpose of ordering a large amount of machinery, among which were two stemengines and sugar-mills, one for Messra. Blanchrd, Bretaux & Co., of Aux Cayes, and the other for T. Clair, of Port-au-Prince; also the casting for a water-mill near the same place, and other work of water mill near the same place, and other work of the like character. We were much pleased with the appearance of the engineer, and from the little conversation we had with him, concluded he under atood his business as well as white engineers. His atood his business as well as white engineers. His name is Hessekiah Grice, and he appears to be so intelligent, ingenious man, and thinks this will not be his last visit to this city for the same purpose as the present and the same purpose as his present one. All parts of the world must necessarily rely upon us for such work, and our machinists, if they would consult their own interest, would take more measures to let themselves be search of abroad, as well as at home. We under heard of abroad, as well as at home. We ustand that Mr. Grice closed his present con with Measure Ealer & Co., and from their vel-known abilities, we have no doubt that the work will be speedily and satisfactorily done.

will be speedily and satisfactorily done.'

Now, Mr. News, the above is a very handsome compliment to Mr. Grice, and we thank you for conceding so much to one of our race; but we cannot resist the temptation to put a flea in your ear, notwithstanding. Consistency, Mr. Ness, is a jewel. You know that there are large numbers of such men as Mr. Grice among our people, and you persist in abuting them out from the enjoyment of privileges which are conceded to all other. Will you not hold the basiner of free suffrage, and use your influence in our behalf from now till the tion?—Angle-African, Noc. 3d.