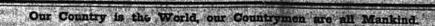
WASHINGTON ST., ROOM No. 8 ROBERT F. WALLOUT, General Agent TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an

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The following gentlemen constitute the Pine dal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-ETAD QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDEYL

WM LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



THE STATES HOUSEN STATES PHINTON

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

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

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1860

WHOLE NO. 1567.

SELECTIONS.

VOL. XXX. NO. 53.

A SLAVE-WOMAN BURNED ALIVE!!! The Victim a Member of the Choctaw Mission

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1860. To the Editors of the N. Y. Independent :

GENTLEMEN -It is the right of the Christian public to know the extraordinary transaction which public to know the extraordinary transaction which in the subject of the following correspondence, and intestigate it more fully. It will be seen that the American Board never received any intelligible hint of it, till the Choctaw mission had passed from their hands; and that the General Assembly's Board has hitherto had no adequate report.

To the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dean Bretnern: - Will you permit me to make a few inquiries respecting an occurrence at the Ohoc-

I have been recently informed on good and direct softbority, that while that mission remained nomion the first Sabbath in January, 1859, a slave-wo-Choctaw Nation, after having been previously tor-tored, in the vain attempt to extract from her a confession of guilt. I am informed that she was a reputable member of a mission church. If I am not waken, her master and mistress were members of the same church. I am told that at the same time the dead hody of a slave-man was also burned; he winder to escape the doom that awaited him. This transaction took place within ten miles of a that church members were not clear of participation

to seems to me due to the cause of our Master that community that attention which its remarkable paracter demands. And in order to elicit all the acts of the case, perceit one respectfully to ask you the following questions -1. While the Choctaw mession was in connection

with the A. B. C. F. M., did you receive any infor-nation respecting the burning of slaves in the Choctaw nation? If so, can you state the circumstances? That were the charges? Did the parties plead gulty? What parties took part in the burning? guilty? What parties took part in the burning? Were there any church-members who gave their assent to the burning, or were in any way implicated in the procedure? What action was taken in the church or the mission upon the subject?

2. Had the Prudential Committee any reference to facts of this description, when they said, in the Annual Report for 1859, that they were 'embarrassed by facts and considerations' which they could and properly submit to the public eye '?

3. Have you, since the Choctaw mission ceased

to be under the care of the American Board, received from any responsible party personally acquainted with the affairs of the mission, any intimation of the transaction above referred to? If so, when? and what was the nature of that information? Too will oblige me by giving an early reply to these questions, with permission to make known the answer to the public. I have made similar inquiries of the Assembly's Board and of Bev. Cyrus Byington, Missionary to the Choctaws.
Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL C. BARTLETT.

Chicago, October 22, 1860.

MISS. HOUSE, BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1860. Ret. S. C BARTLETT, CHICAGO, ILL. :-

DEAR BROTHER :- It devolves upon me to reply to your favor of Oct. 22d, addressed to the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., as I have all the information

othe A. B. C. F. M., as I have all the information bearing upon your question, which has been received at the Missionary House.

My answer to your first inquiry is, that we received no information respecting the burning of slaves in the Choctaw nation, while the Choctaw mission was connected with the Board. I will add, more-

van connected with the Board. I will add, moreover, that none of us had any suspicion that such a tragedy as you describe could possibly occur.

My answer to your second inquiry, you will have satisfacted. The statement in the Annual Report for 1859, to which you have allided, had no reference, whatever, to any facts of this description.

My answer to the third inquiry is, that in August, 1860, I received a letter from Mr. Chambertin, late of the Choctaw mission, in which he intimated that he might at some future time make a statement in connection with the burning of slaves.

statement in connection with the burning of slaves, on the first Sabbath in January, 1859. This was on the first Sabbath in January, 1999. Lune was
the first intimation which I received from any one
personally acquainted with the affairs of that misson, that such an event had occurred.
Lought to say, however, that I had received let-

ters from Mr. Chamberlain, (the earliest dated Dec. 7, 1859.) which were unintelligible to me at the ine, but which, as I now suppose, referred to this transaction. From a still carlier letter, (written May 2, 1859, after the Committee had decided to dissentinue the mission, but before the formal resolution was passed.) I inferred that Mr. C. felt somewhat embarrassed in his position; but I had no suspicion that his embarrassment grew out of any such picion that his emberras Very respectfully yours, S. B. TREAT, ent grew out of any such

Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

The letter of inquiry sent to the Socretary of the General Assembly's Board of Mission is, for brevity's sake, omitted. It covered substantially the ty's take, omitted. It covered substantially the points of question No. I in the letter to the American Board, and contained the additional inquiry, was the missionary, having under his care the charch to which this woman belonged, the Commissioner from the Indian Presbytery to the last General Assembly? And has he made any report of the transaction? The letter was dated Oct. 18th, and elicited the following reply:—

Mission House, New York, Oct. 30, 1860. REV. SANUEL C. BARTLETT :

Mission House, New York, Oct. 30, 1860.

Ref. Sanuel C. Bartert:

Dear Siz:—Your letter of the 22d inst. has been received. The painful transaction to which you refer took place a year before the missionaries of the American Board were received by us, and of course for took place a year before the missionaries of the American Board were received by us, and of course on report in relation to it was made to us. The only information we have on the subject, is contained in a letter from one of our original missionaries, dated the 12th of January hast, and is the following:—'About a year ago, a black man killed his master without any provocation. The master was a worthy man, and a member of Mr. Byington's church. Alterwards the man made confession, and accused one of the black women of having integrated him to do the deed. Having made this contession, and discovered the body of his master, he got away from those in charge of him, jumped into the Little river, and drowned himself. Lucy, the one charged at the instigator of the murder, was taken by the carraged relatives, and burned. The poor woman was also a member of Mr. Byington's church, and protested to the last her innocence. The martered

all complicity in the affair, but have discharged their whole duty in the case.

I would also request that Mr. J. D. Chamberlain would complete the information at which he has hinted in his letters to Secretary Treat, and tell the Christian public what he knows concerning this extraordinary tragedy—a Christian woman, the mother of eight children, 'owned' by another Christian woman, persisting in her innocence, though three times hung up to extort confession of guilt, and burned alive with the words of prayer and praise burned alive with the words of prayer and praise Yours truly,

S. C. BARTLETT.

From the New York Tribune. FUGITIVE SLAVE CLAIMED AT TO-BONTO.

HISTORY OF THE CASE. TORONTO, C. W. Nov. 26, 1860.

The people of Canada, when reading the accounts with which your columns are so frequently filled, of the difficulties which arise consequent upon demands for the rendition of fugitive slaves, have congratulated themselves upon their freedom from

lowing effect: He said his name was Wm. Anderson, and that he was the slave of one Macdonald, who resided about thirty miles from Digge's plantation. To this Macdonald he had been sold in

a man named Brown, whose estate adjoined that of Perkins's. It is said that, according to the State law of Missouri, any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation without a pass may be arrested and taken back; the person so taking him back becoming entitled thereby to a reward of \$5, and a mileage of ten cents.

After hearing Anderson's account, Diggs asked him for his pass. The poor fellow replied that he had none. 'Then,' said the humane slaveholder,' I can allow you to go no further until I hear from your master. Come with me, and I will give you some dinner.' The pair walked toward the house for some distance, when the negro broke and ran for some distance, when the negro broke and ran. Diggs immediately called out to three black boys Diggs immediately called out to three 'black boys' who were near, 'Catch that runsway, and 'Il give you the reward.' Away the three started in pursuit. Anderson ran in a circle, and was chased for near an hour by them. Diggs, after a while, was joined by his son, a lad of fifteen, and upon a signal from one of the black boys, they crossed the circle, and met the runsway just as he was nearing a fence. Over this fence the planter leaped, brand dishing in his hand a light stick. Anderson waved a large dirk-knife; before him stood the enraged planter; wenty yards behind him were hastening on his three pursuers armed with stout clubs. There was not a moment to be lost. The planter commanded the breathless, panting negro to surrender; the negro eard he would kill say one who touched him. Insolent language to fall from the lips of a slave! So thought the planter as he broke his stick over the fugitive head. But the fugilitive was as good as his word; he dealt a true blow, he plunged his knife into Diggs heart. It was now the planter's tirn to fly, he endesvored again to get over the fence, soll was assisted in his attempt by Anderson, who stabbed him again, and tumbled him into the ditch. In less than farty-eight hours there was an end to Mr. Diggs. He lived long enough to make a full confession, and then departed for a land where he will inevitably be convinced of certain facts concerning 'niggers' which he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying in his illetime. Any derivative he was fond of denying to have a substance as he had been to be fully the planter's conversed to be cited. The his particular to who were near. 'Catch that runaway, and I'll give you the reward.' Away the three started in pur-

of the Missouri law found him out, and made a demand for his rendition under the Ashburton treaty for the crime of murder. He was arrested, and brought before the magistrates.

The evidence adduced was in substance as I have given it above. The magistrates feit themselves incompetent to decide, so the matter was referred to John A. Macdonald, the Attorney General of the Province. This was so long ago as the 28th of September, since which time the unfortunate fugitive has lain in prison. He was even put in irons by order of one of the above mantioned magistrates, named Matthews, a notorious fellow, whose conduct has been most disgraceful throughout, and who has only been saved from a thick cost of tar and feathers by the strong love of law which pervades the community. The Attorney General, after an inexplicable drive of two months has decided that he is unable to decide, and has referred the case to the judges.

On Saturday last, then, Anderson was brought up in the Court of Queen's Beach, by virtue of a writ of habous corpus, and the Crosen was called upon to show why he should not be discharged. On the part of the prisoner, a competent counsel,

man was a Mr. Haskins, a brother of Mr. George Haskins, one of the first men in the Nation. His wife is a daughter of Col. P. P. Pitchlynn. It was a terrible affair, but the mission and the church bere are not responsible for it.

I am, yours respectfully,

WALTER LOWRIE.

It will be seen that the communication of Secretary Lowrie fully confirms this tale of wee in all its essential particulars, and also makes known the fact that the poor victim, her deceased master, and surviving inferress, were all members of a church under the cure of Rev. C. Byington, Commissioner in the last General Assembly. The concluding comment of the missionary that 'neither the mission nor the church here are responsible for it, will not satisfy Christian men. They have a responsibility in regard to it, which they do not appear to have met. Five weeks have now elapsed since I wrote to Mr. Byington, respectfully asking for such information as he might be willing to give the public concerning this public transaction, the relation of the various parties to the church, and the course which the church have taken. As yet, no reply has been received. I would now earnestly call upon him to break the portentions silence which he has kept for two years, concerning this fearful slaughter of one of the 'little ones' of his flock, and to show us that his church and all its members, not only are clear of all consplicity in the affair; but have discharged their whole duty in the case.

I would also request that Mr. J. D. Chamberlain would complete the information and the control of the world and consplicity in the affair; but have discharged would also request the information and the control of the world and the control of the world and the control of the world and the control of the various parties to the church, and the course which he has kept for two years, concerning this fearful slaughter of one of the 'little ones' of his flock, and to show us that his church and all its members, not only are clear of all consplicity in the affair; but have his legal custodian? Could your courts inquire how the man came to be in jail? Can our courts then inquire how the law came to be in Missouri which gave Diggs the legal right to arrest Anderson?

which gave Diggs the legal right to arrest Anderson?

According to the practice of our Courts, the counsel for the appellant had to speak, first, and thus had to enticipate the arguments of his opponents. It does not appear to me that he fully met this point, given above in his speech. He argued upon the assumption that the Missouri law of slavery would be set up by the Crown counsel, and contended that we could not recognize it, because it was a municipal faw, not the law of the Republic. It may be, however, that there is a good answer to the cause set forth by the Crown. The treaty is not a provincial law, nor a British law; it is an agreement between two great nations, and must be agreement between two great nations, and must be interpreted by the law of nations. This the counsel for the Crown stated as the basis of their argument, and Vattel was quoted to the effect that in the construing of treaties, all things which tend to place the contracting nations upon an equal footing must be taken into consideration. must be taken into consideration. But they lost sight of this point, that the law of arrest in Missouri is not the law of the United States; or it you like, that the rendition of the fugitive is not demanded under the law of the Union, but under a like, that the rendition of the fugitive is not demanded under the law of the Union, but under a people of Canada look upon a case now pending in our Courts; and, though there is no reason to suspect foul play in the matter, still the circumstances surrounding it are of a character which instances surrounding it are of a character which in the greatest interest, and command the United States, to demand that she should recognize merely a municipal law.

derson.

There is, however, I am sorry to say, much doubt who resided about thirty miles from Diggs's plantation. To this Macdonald he had been sold in 1833 by a Mr. Perkins, whose estate was but a short distance from Diggs's abode; and he was soon on his way thither for the purpose either of getting Perkins to buy him from Macdonald, or to exchange him for some other man. He had two reasons for desiring this; he had been much ill. treated by Macdonald, and he had a wife, slave to a man named Brown, whose estate adjoined that of Perkins's. It is said that, according to the State law of Missouri, any negro found more than twenty miles from his master's plantation without a pass may be arrested and taken back; the person so taking him back becoming entitled thereby to a reward of \$5, and a mileage of ten cents.

After hearing Anderson's account, Diggs asked him for his pass. The poor fellow replied that he

instiff a at an electrical behind out a selle I'ORUSHING OUTZON II des

Mr. Caleb Cushing's favorite policy of crushing out Northern prejudices is to be incorporated into the platform of the Union-saving Democracy. At the Tremont Temple riot, Richard S. Fay—the Rynders of the gang of rioters—read the following resolution:—

be danger, pulled his bell-cord and the cars moved off, and with them the Professor, with a whole skin. We have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the North talk about conciliating such rufnans by compromise, they are fooling their time away. They mean revolution.—Chicago Tribune.

A SOUTH CAROLINA SPY IN THE CAMP.

From the Charleston Mercury.

St. Nicholas Horel, New York, Dec. 6, 1860.

Have been stopping here for a number of days; entered my name on the register, from Maine, which was true, as a matter of the cars moved off, and with them the Professor, with a whole skin.

We have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the North talk about conciliating such rufnans by compromise, they are fooling their time away. They mean revolution.—Chicago Tribune.

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St. Nicholas Horel, New York is the cars moved of the new told a fourth that has been related to us of the North talk about conciliating such rufnans by compromise, they are fooling the told us of the North talk about conciliating such rufnans by com

took the very course to excite a mob, and thus intimidated the owners of the hall, so that they declined to open it to the lecturer. It was in this way
that the Mayor i rowner upon 'fee speech in the
the sturre-room; and had he bayonst at command for
your a purpose, he would foretbly put down all appeals to conscience and common sense against the
iniquity of slavery! Thus the crushing out
applied of Saturday at the office of Mr.
The period of the new Democratic organization has been
insigurated in Philadelphia. The same policy is
hinted at by leaders of this new party in this city,
the Richard Lathers, Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson is retrained to have said. The North must get rid of its
particlous sectional sentiment—a sentiment possible
and the section of the North who have imbibed the
draadful error that it is their duty to crush out alsserve in the Southern States.

Though these genilemen did not advocate an appeal to mob law, their language would give a pretext to richer for an assault upon Mr. Beecher, Mr.
Thillips, Mr. Cuttis, or any one who might presume to dissues the question of slavery. This intimetic dread of free dissuesion, this instinctive
appeal to brute forces, is characteristic of slavery
and fully identifies these schemes for a new politic
of the obstate forces, is characteristic of slavery
and fully identifies these schemes for a new politic
of the obstate forces, is characteristic of slavery
and folly identifies these schemes for a new politic
of the order of the North who have instinctive
appeals to order the train to the freemen of the North
whether they will come under the yoke of such is
aparty; whether they will useffer the pretence of
Union't a bind thom under a sectional dictation
which forbids the expression of an action on a
question of right and wrong. Every right for which
of the common of right and wrong is party shall
prevail.

But it cannot prevail. Commercial panies may
righten a few of the Republican voters in sumple
right the second of the Republican voters in s

the Nest "will make be intimident, and cannot be relieved to the Nest "will make be intimident, and cannot be relieved to the post of the control to the post of the post of the post of the Nest State of the Post State State of the Post State State of the Post State Stat

The following is an extract from the recent igural Address of Gov. Pickens to the Leg re of South Carolina :--

nil proclivities, are ture of South Carolina;——, a cuptain and a a cuptain and a act of their beat to make their way route. It was daid trate of South Carolina at a critical juncture of cary day ship Cap-

ties of the position I am about to assume. For seventy-three rears this State has been connected by a Federal Compact with co-States, under a broad of union for great national objects common to all. In recent years, there has been a powerful party organized upon principles of ambition and fanaticism, whose undisquised purpose is to diver the Federal Government from external, and turn its power upon internal interests and domestic institutions of these States. They have thus combined a party exclusively in the Northern States, whose avowed objects not only endanger the peace, but the very existence of nearly one-half the States of this Confederacy; and is the recent election for President and Vice-President of these States, they have carried the election upon principles that make it no longer safe for us to rely upon the powers of the Federal Government, or the guarantee of the Federal Compact. This is the great overt act of the people in the Northern States at the ballot-box, in the exercise of their sovereign power at the polls, from which there is no higher appeal recognized under our system of government in its ordinary and habitual operations. They thus propose to inaugurate a Chief Magistrate at the head of the army and navy, with vast powers, not to preside over the common interests and destinies of all the States alike, but upon issues of malignant hostilit and uncompromising was to be waged upon the rights of half the States of this Union. In the Southern States there are two entirely distinct and separate races, and one has been held in subjugation to the other by peaceful inheritance from worthy and patriotic ancestors; and all who know the races well, know that it is the only form of government that can preserve both, and administer the blessings of civilization with order and in herworthy and patriotic ancestors; and all who know the races well, know that it is the only form of government that can preserve both, and administer the blessings of civilization with order and in harmony. Anything tending to change or weaken this government, and the subordination between the races, not only endangers the peace, but the very existence of our security. We have for years warned the Northern people of the dangers they were incurring by their wanton and lawless course. We have often appealed to our sister States to act with us in concert upon some firm and moderate system, by which we might be able, if possible, to save the Federal Constitution, and yet feel safe under the general compact of the Union. But we could obtain no fair hearing from the North, nor could we see any concerted plan proposed by our co-States of the South, calculated to make us feel safe and secure. Under these circumstances, we have no alternative left but to interpose our sovereign power as an independent State, to protect the rights and succent privileges of the people of Scath Carolina.

There is one thing certain and I think it due to the counter to any property to the counter to the cou

South Carolina.

There is one thing certain and I think it due to the country to say in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate maintenance; and, as she acceded separately to the compact of the Union, so still she most assuredly accede, separately and alone, be the consequences shaut they may; and I think it right to say, with ne unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no compromise, let it be offered from where it play. The issues are too grave and too numerous to admit of any counsel that looks to anything but direct and straightforward independence. In the present emergency, the most decided measures are the safest and wisest. To our sister States who are identified with us in interest and feeling, we will cordially and kindly look for cooperation, and for a future Union but it must be ofter we have asserted and resumed our original and inalienable rights and powers of sovereignty and independence. We can then form a government with them having a common interest interest. inalizable rights and powers of sovereignty and independence. We can then form a government with
them, having a common interest with a people of
homogeneous feeling, united together by all the ties
that can bind States in one dominion destiny.
From the position we may occupy towards the
Northern States, as well as from our own internal
structure of society, the government may from necossity, become strongly military in its organization.
When we look back upon the inheritance, the common glories and triumphant power of this wonderful confederacy, no language can express the feelsings of the human heart, as we turn from the contemplation, and sternly look to the great future that
opens before us. It is our sincere desire to separate
from the North in peace, and leave hem to develop their own civilization-according to their own
sense of duty and of interest. But if, under the
guidance of ambition and fanaticism, they decide
otherwise, then be it so. We are prepared for any
event; and, in humble reliance upon that Providence who presides over the destiny of men and
nations, we will endeavor to do our duty faithfully,
bravely and honestly. I am now ready to take the
oath of office, and swear undivided allegiance to
South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The State of South Carolina, having determing to resume a separate and equal rank among matic deems it due to benself and the remaining Unit States of America and the nations of the worthist she should declare the causes which led to act. In 1764, that portion of the British Emprembracing Gleat Britain, undertook to make in for the government of the American colonies struggle for the right of self-government common which resulted on the 4th of July, 1776, in a decration by the colonies, that they are, and of right to be, into and independent States, and it is since and independent States, they have full post to keys war, coloinde pence, contract alliances, tablish commerce, and to do such things as independent States have the right to do. They further a smally declared that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these codes.

free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the renlition of fugitives from labor. The ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself made destructive by the action of the non-slaveholding States. These States assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions. They denied the rights of property established in fleen States, and recognized by the Constitution. They have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery; have permitted an open establishment of societies whose arowal and object are to disturb the peace and prosperity of the citizens of other States; they have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes, and those who remain have been incited by emissaries, by books and pictures, to servile insurrection. Twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until they have secured the power of common governments. Observing the forms of the Constitution is sectional party has found within that article establishing an executive department, means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the high office of President of the U.S. whose opinions and purposes the Union, and all States north of that line have united in the elevation of a man to the high office of President of the U. S. whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery. He is to be entrusted with the administration of the common Government, because it is declared that a government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free, and that the public mind must rest in the belief that alavery is in the course of ultimate extinction. The sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided in the States by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens, and their votes have been used to inaugurate the new policy hostile to the South, and destructive to ad safety. On the 4th of March nex this party will take possession of the Government It has been announced that the South shall be ex cluded from the common territory; that the judi-cial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist—equal rights of the States will be lost—the slaveholding states will no longer have the power of selfgovernment or self-protection, and the Federal
Government have become their enemy. Sectional
interests and animosity will deepen the irritation,
and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the
fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the political error with the sanction of a
more erroneous religious belief.

wested the political error with the sanction of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this and the other States of North America, dissolved, and that the States of North Carolina her more dealers. the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States have a right to do; and for the support of this declaration, with a fire re-leases for protection on Divine Providence, we mu-tually pleage each other our lives, our fortune and

SECESSION CONVENTION. At the opening session of the South Carolina Con-

Judge McGrath spoke of the property of South

Mr. Miles-I have not the least idea that the President of the United States will send reinforcements. In a conversation, and subsequently in as written communication, I know this to have been written communication, I know this to have been said to him: 'If you send a solitary soldier to those forts, the instant intelligence reaches our people—and we will take care that it does reach them in good season—the forts will be taken, because they are necessary to our safety.' Mr. Miles spoke they are necessary to Fort Sumter, and mentioned the cause of the resignation of Secretary Cass. At Fort Moultrie there were only 65 men, with five or six musicians. Capt. Anderson is needful of troops. He (Miles) felt the necessity of being watchful, lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise lest a few persons from Charleston should surprise the Fort in the night. Let us wait awhile, as all the repairs will be to our advantage.

Mr. Hayes introduced the following resolution:-

Whereas, The causes which have produced the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union have emanated from the States North of Mason and Dixon's line, which use hireling labor only; and tates that South Carolina has opposed her sovereignty, but usurpation by the Government, in violation of this instrument;

Resolved, That a Commissioner be sent to each of the slaveholding States, bearing a copy of the ordinances of secession, and proffer each State, or any one or more of them, the existing Constitution of the United States as the basis of a Provisional Government to be desired as the basis of a Provisional Government. ernment to be adopted on the part of South Carolina and other slaveholding States, which, after secoding from the present Federal Union, shall be willing to unite with South Carolina in the formation of a new Confederacy; and we do hereby ratify and confirm from the date thereof any action taken by such Commissioner or Commissioners, and with the con-sent of the Governor of South Carolina, in the formation of such provisional union; and we do fur-ther carnestly recommend that in — days after two or more States in addition to South Carolina shall have acceded to the said Provisional Union, an election shall be held for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the new Congress, and a President of the new Confederacy. Resolved, That three Commissioners be appointed

to carry an authenticated copy of the ordinance of secession to Washington, to be laid before the President of the United States, with the request that the same shall be communicated to Congress, now in session; and said Commissioners are hereby authorsession; and said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to treat for the delivery of the forts, magazines and light-houses, and also for all other real estate and appurtenances therefo within the geographical limits of South Carolina; and that the authority to treat upon these subjects be extended to the —— day of February, 1861. In the mean time, the said forts, magazines and other places are allowed to remain in the condition in which they may be at the adoption of this ordinance. And they shall be further empowered to treat upon the subject of the public debt, and for the proper division of all other property within the above now held by the United States as the agent of the States now embraced in the said Confederacy, until such time as a new Confederacy of States shall be formed, of which South Carolina shall be one, upon a Constitution or plan of union to be reone, upon a Constitution or plan of anion to be re-ported to said States, and said deputies shall invite a meeting of the several States, and report to the Convention the article as agreed upon by said depu-

MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR TOOMBS.

Senator Toombs of Georgia, who is said to be hard pressed at home, in his canvass for a neat in the Georgia Convention, on Sunday night telegraphed an address to the people of Georgia, of which the following is the material portion:

'I came here to secure your Constitutional rights, and to demonstrate to you that you can get no guaranty for those rights, from your Northern confederates. The whole subject was referred to a Committee of Thirteen in the Senate. I was appointed on the Committee, and accepted the trust. I submitted propositions, which, so far from receiving decided support from a single member of the Republican party of the Committee, were all treated with decision or contempt.

l by the Black Republicans, your enemies, who sek to amuse you with delusive hope until dection, that you may defeat the friends of se-

the unanimous vote of Georgia, on the 2d day of the unanimous vote of Georgia, on the 2d day of January next. Such a voice will be your best guarantee for liberty, security, tranquillity, and glory.

R. Tooms,

THE SECEDING CONGRESSMEN. The letter addressed to the House of Representa-tives by the retiring members from South Carolina, reads as follows:—

reads as follows:—

'Sir,—We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity since the official communication of the intelligence, of making known to your honorable body that the people of the State of South Carolina, in their sovereign capacity, have resumed the powers heretofore delegated by them to the Federal Government of the United States, and have thereby dissolved our connection with the House of Representatives. In taking leave of those with whom we have been associated in a common agency, we, as well as the people of our Commonwealth, desire to do so with a feeling of mutual regard and respect for the rights of each other—cherishing the hope that in our future relations we may better enjoy that peace and harmony essential to the happijoy that peace and harmony essential to the happiness of a free and enlightened people.

JOHN McQUEEN,

W. A. BOYCE.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The entire delegation remembered to draw full pay, and took their proportion of documents; they also took seeds from the Patent Office—evidently determined to get all they could out of the Federal

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

We give from the Globe the official report of Mr. Sumner's remarks in the Senate on the 10th inst, and the autograph letter—never before published written by Gen. Jackson :-

Mr. Sumper. Mr. President, I have no desire Mr. Sumner. Mr. President, I have no desire now to make a speech, nor to take any part in the discussion that has been commenced. I can bear a little longer the misrepresentations in the President's Message; and I believe the North can bear them yet a little longer. The time will come, perhaps, when I shall deem it my duty to set forth those things in the light of reason and of history. Meanwhile, I content myself with simply offering to the Senate a piece of testimony of direct and most authoritative heaving upon the present each of most authoritative bearing upon the present state of the Union. If I may adopt the language of the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis,) it will help us to make the diagnosis of the present disease in

the body politic.

I hold in my band an unpublished autograph letter, written by Gen. Jackson, while President of the United States, and addressed to a clergyman in a slaveholding State. Omitting certain sentences which are of a purely private nature, the letter is as follows :--

[Private.] WASHINGTON, May 1, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead; and its active and courtiers will donly be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on in its whirlwinds, and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demargages to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have them among you; let them meet with the indignant frowns of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext—its burden was on your coarse woolens. By the law of July, 1837, coarse woolen was reduced to five per cent. for the cenefit of the South. Mr. Clay's bill takes it up, and classes it with woolens at fifty per cent., reduces it gradually down to twenty per cent., and there it is to remain, and Mr. Calhoun and all the nulliflers agree to the principle. The cash duties and home yaluation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more, and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woolens thirty-five per cent. If this is not protec-I have had a laborious task here, but nulduties and home yaluation will be equal to fifteen per cent. more, and after the year 1842 you pay on coarse woolens thirty-dve per cent. If this is not protection, I cannot understand; therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.

My health is not good, but it is improving a little. Present me kindly to your lady and ismily, and believe me to be your friend. I will always be happy to heat from you.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. Andraw J. Crawford.

There is the original autograph letter, in the un-mistakable, well-known, bold, broad, hand-writing. [Here Mr. Sumner held the letter up.] These are the words of a patriotic slaveholder of Tennessee, addressed to a natrintic o ing State; and they are directly applicable to the present hour. Of practicable sense, of inflexible purpose, and of various experience, Andrew Jackson saw intuitively the springs and motives of hu-man conduct, while he loved his country with a firm and all-embracing attachment. Thus inspired, he was able to judge the present, and to discern the future. The tariff, in his opinion, was a pretext only; disunion and a Southern Confederacy the

only; disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. 'The next pretext,' says he—and you, sir, will mark the words—'will be the negro or slavery question.' These, sir, are his words, not mine. This is his emphatic judgment. These words and this judgment now belong to history; nor can they be assailed without assailing one of the greatest examples that a slaveholding community has given to a common country.

The New York Post's Washington correspondent, in giving the scene in the Scatt, says.—

'"Take cars of your pullifier. . The tariff was only a pretext, and disunton and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext, will be the negro or slavery question." When this extractwas read, as it was in Mr. Summer's most impressive manner, a most intense interest prevalled. Vefferson Davis, and the rest of the nullifiers, listened with painful attention, and when the reading ended, it seemed as if they had got through a surgical operation. It was like dashing a bucket of cold water into their fases, and they did not recover their breath enough to reply for the rest of the day.'

WHAT CONSTITUTES INCENDIARISM IN

NEW ORLEANS. The N.O. Delta has the following :-

pression or implication of law, any authority for themselves! And we see leaders in the victorio arresting a man guilty of incendiary language, here host not only debating whether, under these circum was a case for the judicious exercise of it.'

was a case for the judicious exercise of it.'

So the worshipful Mayor of New Orleans proceeded to arrest Mr. Harris, and placed him 'in durance vile.' Mr. Harris, not especially relighing being jailed for having merely signified his Presidential preference, employed a lawyer to get out a writ of habeas corpus, a Republican safeguard, whose virtues, it appears, are not yet entirely suspended, and soon had the pleasure of seeing his body brought before Judge Hunt, of the First District of the parish of New Orleans.

It appears that Mr. Harris was arrested and

It appearing that Mr. Harris was arrested and imprisoned without any process of law whatever, Judge Hunt very properly discharged him.

Whereat the Dette grumbles through half a column, whereof the following is the gist:—

The abused Harris, he (Judge Hunt) are had a legal right to express an opinion in favor Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency. True. But suppose that, in the exercise of right, a man proves himself to be a public ene whom it is unafie for a community to have it midst? There lies the whole philosophy of question in this instance.

And mighty poor philosophy it is, too.

marks followed, to which we did not attend, until Mr. Fire-enter exclaimed in a loud voice, 'I should like to see a man that voted for Abe Lincoln.' To this, the elder of the two gentlemen, who showed throughout uncommon good temper and forbearance, replied, 'I can gratify you with the sight: I voted for Lincoln.' Fire-enter immediately retorted, 'I wish I had you down South; I d paint your face hlack, and sell you for a hundred dollars. I wish I had a hundred damned white niggers; I'd sell them down South.' This style of conversation he kept up as long as we remained in the car, interlarding it with the most disgusting profanity, and brugging of his charity in giving a five cent piece to a poor child in Boston, left by the Abolitionists to suffer barefoot in a way 'our niggers are never left.' In spology for the poor creature, it should be stated that he appeared to be half intoxicated; and we should not refer to his mauellin ravings, but for the purpose of putting on record the following prediction, divested of the garnishing of oaths with which he invested it:—'You may get Old Abe to Washington,' said he, 'and you may place in the White House; but he can't live there a week, and we are the boys to fix him.'

Such a threat as this, falling from a half-drunken man, would be totally undeserving of notice, if there were not some reason to apprehend that it indicates a prevailing tone of thought among a certain class of the Southern population, to whom the pistol and the bowie-knife are the readiest arguments. Of similar import is the fact, as is stated by the Chicago Tribuse, that anonymous and threatening letters, addressed to Mr. Lincoln, are thought to be necessary to support it. Of these he is daily in receipt of perhaps a dozen, each atrocious. Death, preceded by torture, is the least of the ills with which he is threatened.—Salem Gozette.

cious. Death, preceded by torture, is the ills with which he is threatened.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

AN EXTRA NUMBER.

One readers will understand that this is an Ext lumber of the Liberator—making FIFTY THERE to be included in the present volume for 1860. Of course, they will not object to receiving it. We shall commence our next volume with a ne

and handsome typographical dress. It would have given us great pleasure if we could have felt justified in enlarging our sheet; but our subscription list is still too limited to warrant the additional expense. We have labored long and abundantly; but the astonishing growth of the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the country has done comparatively little to extend the circulation of the Liberator. Other men have entered into our labors, and reaped advantageously where they did not sow. So that our glorious cause steadily advances to its final triumph, we are content. NO SLAVE-HUNTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The following petition is now in the hands of re liable friends of freedom, in all parts of the Commonwealth, for immediate circulation. It is precisely the same which, for the two preceding years, has been signed by thousands of the most virtuou and humane portion of the people, and which ought to be subscribed by every man and woman in Massa 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 (as it will) a revelation of character and of purpose; and let the world know how many there are among us who fremember those in bonds as bound with them,' and are therefore for protecting the fugitive, or, on the other hand, how many are still for allowing slave-hunters to seize their prey with impunity on the Puritan and Revolutionary soil of the old Bay State, and to act as heir accomplices in kidnapping.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Repres of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts : The undersigned, citizens of

Massachusetts, respectfully sak you to put an end to SLAVE-HUNTING in Massachusetts, by enacting that no person, who has been held as a Slave, shall eral, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes 'service or labo to such claimant, by the laws of one of the Slave

TO VIELD, OR NOT TO YIELD.

One would think that the Northern States in ger eral, and the Republican party in particular, have

WHAT CONSTITUTES INCENDIARISM IN When alaveholders talk to Republicans thus, ho can the latter so lose eight of discretion as well as self-respect as to agree to further concessions, or t compromises (so called) which are nothing but con

The N.O. Delta has the following:—

'Yesterday morning, as we learn from our local intelligence, Mayor Monroe was brought on a writ of hateas corpus before Judge Hunt, of the First District Court, to answer for the arrest of one Harris, supposed to be an Abolitionist. Harris was taken into custody as a dangerous character. He had uttered language that placed him prime facie in the same category with Helper. He said he would have been glad to have voted for Lincoln.

Mayor Monroe thought that if there was, by expression or implication of law, any authority for stances, they and their soldiers shall march off with

stances, they and their soldiers shall march of 'with the honers of war,' but intinating their readiness, if the defeated garrison absolutely insist upon it, to march off without the honers of war.

If the mass of the Republicans do not distinguish which of their leaders in this crisis are men, and which are only scheming politicisms, they will richly deserve both to fall into the hands of the latter, and to be again trodden under foot by the Slave

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The January num is on hand. The contents are spicy and inte

washington City; Midsummer and May; Paul Revere's Ride; A Night under Ground; A Lonely House; Barbarism and Civilization; Who was Cas-per Hauser); Pampenel, The Professor's Story; The Test; Recollections of Keats; The European Crisis; A Visit to the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Punsters; The Question of the Hour; Reviews and Liturary Notices. Published by Ticknor & Fields.

others.

To set forth the admirable qualities which appertain to this race—to celebrate and commemorate its heroes—is certainly a legitimate labor. Done heartily, ingenuously, reasonably, as Wendell Phillips does it, for example, it always refreshes me; and I reason meh testimonics valuable auxiliaries to the main argument. But if substituted for the main argument even these noble services would prove disserviceable Any removal of our cause from its grounds in justice care to address upon the subject; but, by possibility, is may be effected, madvertently, in a negative and indirect way. If we deny to any one anti-slavery fellowship, simply because he confesses a distaste to this rare, or because he forms too low an estimate (as we deem) of its capacities, are we not drawing the roots of our cause from their proper soil? Is not he a colaborer, and to be welcomed to all the sympathy which accompanies co-operation, who stands steadfastly with us on our main ground, namely, that negroes are men, and who joins with us in the consequent oath, that, being such, they shall, so help us God, enjoy their lawful heritage of human rights?

For my part, I would have Africans treated precis ly as other men. If I go to Turkey, and don't like the Turks, or Greeks, or Armenians, or the missionsries to Turks, Greeks and Armenians-I say so without hesitation; and no one infers my inhumanity in consequence. I am permitted, without censure, to like or dislike Spaniards and Moore; to take a hopeful or an unhopeful view of the capacities of Tartars, Japanese, Sandwich Islanders, &c. Why should we not be equally free to consider the capabilities, and not be equally free to consult the species of Africans, expressing pronounce upon the aspecies, of Africans, expressing

It were well, indeed, to bear in mind that the position of the negro in America is peculiar, and demands, in some degree, a peculiar treatment. It must of one blood all nations ! Death to him who say not be forgotten what a prejudice is popularly indulged against him—a prejudice which, in its unreasoning and unmitigated extreme, becomes base, barbarons and almost diabolical. It must not be forgotten that thousands are eager for any pretext to deny him his rights as one of the human family. We should, therefore, not permit in ourselves any uncandor, not concede less or affirm more than scientific truth respecting him; we should speak considerately; and even by our censures of him, should such be necessary, indicate our recognition of him as belonging to the brotherhood of humanity.

And yet we must not so far yield to these pretexts as to admit their pertinence, even were they true. We shall lose infinitely more by allowing the logic of the staken possession of the Northern mind, it these adversaries, than by any, however able and convincing, controversy of their alleged facts. As an opponent of slavery, as a servant of freedom, I have get safely let my case go to the court upon a demurrer. upon a level, but reaches up to the sunlit height, and him who knows not how to number his ten fingers ; Again : and omitting from the fellowship it makes, only the irredeemably selfish and bad. Natural or involuntary defect, it matters not how great, can exclude no one from that bond of brotherhood, which makes of many men of many nations and diverse races, one humanity.

No gift is for private use—all are for communication to be State. However, the wapon may be placed in some conspicuous position in the State House of South Communication. No gift is for private use—all are for communication. The eyes of the seeing are due to the blind, the strength of the strong to him that is weak; and, therefore, no want of gifts can shut out any one right. It from the flowing uses of life, and the great communities of right and benefit. Let us preserve this broad basis of our movement, nor even, in the noble broad basis of our movement, nor even, in the noble of the strength of the strength of the African, be led to formake it. Still less, let us drive from us, upon account of side issues, those who are with us in our count of side issues, those who are with us in our pinding argument.

Again, it should be remembered that there is a kind erutches, I imply that he is a cripple. Attentions are suitable to the sick and unable, which, to the strong and healthy, it were a shame to receive. To shield the African too carefully from criticism, is indirectly weapon! It strikes dismay and terror to the hearts to affirm the inferiority of that race, which it is neces-sary thus to parronise. His heart must indeed be stone, who does not pity the negro in America, the free only less than the enslaved; yet may we not so pity him that our babying commiseration shall detrect more from his claim to manhood, than the disparage.

Brown and his twenty associates, startled Virginia and the active associates, startled Virginia and the active tree of limited winds. ment of limited minds, who see no farther than to his epidermis, or the encers of selfish and malignant minds, who see no farther than to their own passions and interests?

I say this the more freely, because I neither possess nor can for a moment conjure up, any repugnance to the negro, as such. Beyond my will, I am destitute of any such feeling. To me he is simply a man, and of any such feeling. To me he is simply a man, and to be judged as other men are. If a man of sense and refinement, he is personally agreeable to me; if gross and stupid, he is personally disagreeable. For his complexion, I care no more than for the color of his clothes; and a gentleman in black is no less accepts ble than one in white. And I would that all Afrible than one in white. And I would that all Africans might insist upon being treated simply as menmight insist upon their freedom to be liked or dismited, valued or under-valued, reckoned equal or rekened inferior, without prejudies to their claim to alman's share in the common rights of man. And it us all bear in mind that ours is no question of taste or distaste, of beauty or uglines, of wit or dulness, but simply a question of justice and humanity.

DAVID A. WASSON.

REMARKS. We are quite unaware of any thing REMARKS. We are quite unaware or any using a ever said or done by abolitionists, indicative of a disposition or even the remotest tendency, to exalt unduly the African race, or to acreen them from impartial criticism; and, therefore, we wonder that our friend, Mr. Wasson, should deem it necessary to friend, Mr. Wasson, should deem it herease, write so long and grave a homily as the foregoing. dischar He covers the precise ground we occupy when he shouth says.—'It were well to bear in mind that the position unfalte says....' It were well to bear in mending and demands, beight says.—It were well to bear in mind that the position of the negro in America is peculiar, and demands, in some degree, a peculiar treatment. It must not be forgetten that a prejudice is popularly indulged against him—a prejudice which, in its unreasoning and unmitigated extreme, becomes base, barbarous, and almost disbolical. We desire to add nothing and simost inscolled. We desire to add note to this 'plea in abatement' of severe criticism coarse and grotesque delineation. If 'all things lawful,' as Paul says, there are at least some this 'not expedient,' and highly inopportune.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GIST.

It not unfrequently happens that slave mechanics ice hire white men to work under their direction, and for their benefit, and thun, instead of exercising a control ever this class of population, some are placed under obligations to them. This state of things should not be permitted. There must be a distinction between the races, as marked as their different colors, and is must be distinctly and universally understood, that the white is the governing race, and, without an exception, and without regard to disparity of intellect, merit or acquirements. (19)

What an enswer to that argument of Rev. Southmisside Adams, Dr. Lord, and all Northern advocates and apologists of kidnapping—that Negroes cannot take eare of themselves, are inferior to the whites, and are made to be their chattels—therefore enslave them.

from employing the white, and to maintain the su-periority of the white, 'without regard to dispari-ty of intellect, merit or acquirements'! Inferior in ing and superior power! Even fire-eating South Carolina will fail to make that out.

See what is proposed in regard to the liberty of the sitisens,—white as well as black,—of that kidnapping

*All who are so forgetful of their duty to the State, and so reckless of her displeasure, as to disregard her ordinances, (whatever they be.) or obey any other commands than those of the constituted authorities of the State, (no matter by what power given.) will be dealt with as traitous, and punished accordingly. South Carolina must insist upon the implicit obedience of all her citizens, both natives and naturalized and no one can be never itted to not his plicit obedience of all ner citizens, but natives and naturalized, and no one can be permitted to put his individual construction upon the relation he bears to the State of his birth or adoption. 11

God is dethroned; and South Carolina is hence forth to be the only object of worship to all within her borders. Such are the men with whom Northern ninisters, churches and politicians are and have bee sfiliated at the Lord's Supper, and at the ballot-box

Again:

"To dispense with the necessity, as much as may be possible, of resorting to lynch law and illegal executions, in punishing offenders against the peace of socity and the safety of our citizens, I would suggest the enactment of a law punishing summarily and severely, if not with death, any person that circulates incendiary documents, avows himself an abolitionist, or in any way attempts to create insubordination or insurrection among the slaves."

Death to him who says, ' God made all men free' Death to him who tells the slave that he is a man and not a brute nor a thing! Death to him who calls the slave a brother! Death to him who says elavery is wrong ! Death to him who says, " God hath mad a man has a right to his own earnings! Death to him who tells the slave husband he has a right to his wife-or the slave mother, she has a right to her own child Death to him who avows himself ar Abolitionist, a Good Samaritan, a friend to liberty, and an enemy to slavery ! This has the corsair ring! the South Carolina ring ! Death to him who was born in a free State! This is the basis of the Southern Confederacy. Would that all Northern ministers, dea cons, elders and politicians, who say that God, the Bible and Constitution sanction this, would hasten to ioin this band of American corsairs ! Again :

The idea that a majority must always govern by all the analogies of a republican government.'

Here, then, we have it in a nutshell. No individunothing whatever to do with the question of the rela- al is allowed to govern himself, nor is the majority to tive rank of races, African or other. I might admit be allowed to govern him, but a few kidnappers are everything that can be sileged against the negro, and to rule over all ! Solely on this account, the slave breeders and slave-traders retire from the Union ! Or obey the law of a sympathy which runs not alone this rock the Republic must be wrecked. We have been in a confederacy with corsairs, on the principle down into the sunless chasm, joining in one vest mar- that the majority shall rule. The corsairs have had riage bond the loftiest and the lowliest-him who the majority, and ruled. Now that they are likely knows beyond computation the secrets of Nature, and to lose it, they dissolve the Union? Speed to them

Ho! all ye Carolina slaves! Masten to that Hall. and there behold an instrument which John Brown aspersion in excess of tenderness. If I offer a man proposed to put into your hands, to enable you, at once and forever, to free yourselves from slavery ! Go, look on that weapon—a legacy to you from one who would have freed you all! It is a terrible and the nation. In the hands of twenty resolute, des perate, outraged slaves, it would conquer the entire South, and settle Negro slavery in Carolins forever Ho ! all slaves of South Carolina! Go on a pilgrim age to that Hall, and look upon what your enli regard as the certain means of your deliverance! Look on it, and never forget John Brown and Harren's Parky. This is the anniversary of John Brown's

will ere long answer you.

Again:

We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be filled with sales, tears and blood,' but let us go forward in the discharge of our daty, with an auscapering trust in God, and the consciousness that any thing is preferable to dishonor or degradation."

Precisely the same language, or nearly so, was us by the buccaneers, the coreairs, the pirates of the sixteenth century, when starting from port to kill, slay and destroy on the high seas. They, before seizing their prey, assembled on deck, and had their chaplain to exhort them, and ask God's blessing. This was usually his exhortation: 'Go forward in the discharge of your duty, with an unwavering trust in discharge of your duty, with an unwavering trust in God'! So Gov. Gist, captain of the Carolina corsairs, a says to his follow-pirates—'Let us go forward in the discharge of our duty—(i. e., kidnapping, hunting, shooting, lashing mon, women, children!)—with an unfaltering trust in God'! Did ever piety reach a height more sublime! Not the Rev. South-Side Adams could beat that!

scholars indeed, if your future is not filled with scholars and blood.' Your enslaved pupils will sance, tears and blood. Your enalthed pupils was surely practice upon you the lessons you have taught them. When they practice on their enslavers, their wives, mothers, daughters and sisters the atrocitie you have practised upon them and their families, a hey will, then will you understand how Jefferson

felt when he said, "I tremble for my country when I enember that God is just, and that his justice will not also prover, and a turn in the wheel of fortus may place you and your wives and children at the mercy of your slaves, as they and theirs are how at of your steam and blood may be hearer you pikes among you, in some public places, complesses to all, will be 'an abiding and impressive evidence to your slaves of your malicious, unacrupulous and arocious' outrages upon their wives and children. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER FROM MISS C. P. PUTNAM.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 25, 1864 DEAR MR. GARRISON, -The Christmas song -- Og DEAR MR. GARAGOS,—and Controllers long—10e carth peace, good will toward men'—is one familiar to the faith and the consciousness of the Abolitosis, even though it may not seem so to President By. chanan. The chant crewhile on Bethlehem pound. chanan. The car of King Herod. But at the child Jesus survived the slaughter of the Innocent, o we apprehend that neither the impious fast of the President's appointment, nor the half million dolthe President a spirit of the Journal of Commerce, will be equal to the resistance of Anti-Slavery Trath.

· Have they an arm like God's, That they his will oppose?

Notwithstanding the ill-opinion of the Chief Mag. istrate of the Nation, it is our honor and joy to contribute to the agitation he deplores, by sholling sermons and lectures, and appeals in pamphlet and other forms spread broadcast' over the community we are able to visit.

Among our late meeting are one or two of particular interest. The venerable Dr. Ide of West Medway, in consideration of the emergency of the slave's case, departed from his usual views of the propriety of voman's speaking in public, and with cheerful kindness invited Miss Holley to speak in his large, well-lighted country church, to a full audience. Both himself and family extended to us every hospitality. The Doctor rehearsed for us that sad account of his unvalling efforts to obtain the release of their son-inlaw, Charles T. Torrey, from the Baltimore price, that he might go home to die. The obdurate-hearted Governor said he would sooner release two murden!

On the mantelpiece is a fine engraving of Ary Schel. fer's painting, 'Christ the Consoler.' As we were admiring it, Miss Torrey told us it was sent, framed as it is, from Europe, by some Anti-Slavery friends, to cheer and console her father's lonely hours is the iail. But the tools of slavemasters would not allow their victim this solace, and he never saw the pieture. It was sent away to the North, where, like the monument at Mount Auburn, it is a perpetual nminder to those who see it, of the meanness cruelty of American slaveholders.

Mrs. Ide, who seemed a gentle, benevolent woman, active in missionary causes, spoke in a touching manner of how little she thought, when she used to my, many years ago, this was a cause that demanded in martyrs, one would be of her own family! A fortnight before, we also had a kind welcome to

the home of Rev. Samuel Hunt, in Frankin. This the town, and Mr. Hunt's the church, so long ninistered in by Dr. Emmons of theological note. Miss Holley's lecture there excited the more interest from the fact that Miss Grimke's was the last given by a lady, and that twenty years ago.

The town is named for Benjamin Pranklin, who sent a present of a library, instead of a proposed bell, with the characteristic comment, that he thought the people would prefer sense to sound.

Dr. Ide and Mr. Hunt are among the very few New England Orthodox ministers who give their sympathy and countenance to the Church Anti-Slavery Society.

It was with no common interest we entered, a

month ago, the Follen Church at Lexington, Wie Holley's discourse was in fitting harmony with the simple, yet beautiful emblematic designs carred as the pulpit. Rev. Caleb Stetson-now preaching them was present with warm-hearted sympathy and spproval. Our surprise was great, on being told this was the first time the church was ever opened to an Anti-Slavery Agent. Twenty years of history, and this the record of that church, planted in the faith and labor of a soul glowing with the love of Liberty! It did not seem worthy to be associated with the sainted name it bears.

Last Sunday evening a very large assembly listened, with evident satisfaction, to Miss Holley's appeal for justice and mercy to the slave. The kind friends her are full of congratulations, for the good impression by the

ADDRESS OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOS-

TON TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. The following address was submitted by the Colored Citizens of Boston to the Prince of Wales, during his visit to this city :-

To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales: The Colored Citizens of Boston respectfully ber leave to place in Your Royal Highness's hand this expression of their profound and grateful attachment and respect for that Throne which you represent hers, under whose shelter so many thousands of their rate, fugitives from American Slavery, find safety and rest; and of their love for that realm which, noblest among modern nations, first struck out the fetters of her slaves, under whose law there is no race whose rights every other race is not bound to respect, and where the road to wealth, education, social position, and civil office and honors, is as free to the black man as to

God bless England while her law is Justice, and her sceptre secures Liberty !

Most Respectfully, Your Royal Highness's

Obedient Servants, WILLIAM C. NELL. J. SHLLA MARTIN, JOHN V. DEGRASSE. Robert Monris, WM. WELLS BROWN, LEONARD A. GRIMES, JOHN J. SMITH. BOWARD B. LAWTON, George L. Roppin, SIMPSON H. LEWIS, EOW'D H. BANKETER, LEWIS HAYDEN, JOHN S. ROCK, JOHN OLIVER, JOSHUA B. SMITH. In behalf of many others.

Boston, Oct. 18, 1860.

AN INQUIRY. To WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.: Dear Sir,-In the Liberator of the 23d ult, " pears an editorial under the head of Progress Southern Treason, in which you remark,-

The proceedings of the brutal, demented, Gad-delying oppressors of the South continue to be of the most inflammatory and treasonable character. Here all their blustering and vaporing amounts to trease in spirit, language, and possible design, &c.

This seems remarkable language to be attered by you, the professed 'Apostle of Disunion.' Your watchword has always been, No Union with Slave holders.' . The United States Constitution is a corenant with death, and an agreement with hell. You have but recently proclaimed that this coresist with death must be annulled; this agreement with hell must not stand; and now you are characteristics the Southern secession movement as treason. On you explain this seeming inconsistency?

REMARKS. We can. The treason of South Carlina has no justification whatever, and is resorted to for a purely diabolical purpose—to wit, to give (a sis insanely imagines) new and invincible asfegurds to her piratical alaye system. Whether judged by the Higher Law, or by the U.S. Constitution, she is guilof the blackest perfidy. Our streams comists maintaining that the people of Massachusetts, is ele-dience to God, are solemnly bound to there as hi-lowship with the unfruitful works of darkness.

Translated for the Liberator from the Boston Pionier (German) of Nov. 15th, by Louis WAGHLET.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. One should think, even if there were no other reasons to abolish the Presidency of the United States the Americans would become disgusted at it in view of the means which they have to employ in order to elect their President.

Ten Presidential campaigns will demoralize, thorouthly, the best people. What a demoralizing influece must they exercise upon a nation whose politicians have long ago laid saide all scruples as to the choice of their means!

There is no better school for political corruption and for blunting the moral sensibility of man, than the Presidential election as it is carried on here in America. This evil, probably, would be diminished if the system of conventions were abrogated, and no candidate put up before election, so that every citisen might vote for that man who suits him the best. Then, at least, the scandalous libels with which oraters and editors now persecute their opposing candidates would fall away, to a great extent. Yet the ril would not disappear entirely. The aspirants themselves, perhaps, would then abuse each other the more, by seliciting personally for the offices in the gift of the people. As nobler characters could not resort to such means, the most unworthy would in the end, be elected.

The feeling of relief after a long sea voyage, which one had to pass in a very disagreeable company, cannot be more satisfactory than the approach of the 7th of November, which proclaims the end of the Presidential 'campaign.'

All the impudence, all the lies, all the rascality, which were resorted to, especially by the press, during the last months of the campaign, are apt to turn the stemach of the most impartial spectator. The disgust is so great that, to escape it, as he would esespe the noise on the 4th of July, he feels as if he would have to leave this country, or retire to the quiet of a country-seat.

This disgust is somewhat lessened by the impresnon which is caused in view of the remarkable fact, that the combatants use, in this hot contest, always such a st; le as though they were addressing their apponents; while, in fact, they have almost exclusirely their party associates, who do not need any more of their arguments, as their audience.

There is no moral water-mark, as there is a mark to measure the height of the water. If there were, it would be easy to prove that the water-mark in the pool of demoralization indicates a higher state of the dod after every Presidential election. Accordingly, the Republic would perish, in course of time, almost solely from the influence of this periodical disease of . Presidential election.

The Americans have again successfully fought for s new king-and what have they won? After the most superhuman efforts to elevate him to the throne, the first consequence of the victory is, that they do not know what he will do; and the question is raised, whether the king conquered, or the platform; whether the cold shoulder will be given to this or that one. It requires but little sagneity to see that those Re

publicans who cried loudest for victory, are frightened at their success. This is because they are either not inclined to enforce their platform, as moderate as it s or because they think their king has not sufficient willty and will to do honor to that platform. If this comming is a furnish the standard of the future policy of the Republican party, then it can be presided that it is runner before it will enter its function; for s party which has weither the courage nor determination to adhere to its programme, will give the oppoation so much material for criticism that they cannot stand it for a great while. As things look now, the conservative element of the Republican party, strengthening itself by the accession of the ultra conservative element of other parties, will soon predominate; so that the progressive element, if it does not wish to follow blindly, will have to make opposition against its own party. The policy of a new President, as well as of a new

monarch, is indicated the best in the choice of his numsters. We confidently predict that Mr. Lincoln the chosen representative of the free North, will not be courageous enough to exclude from his Cabinet the representatives of the slaveholding South. Nothing could be objected to his taking Southern opponents of slavery-as, for instance, Cassius M. Clay, or Blaz, into his Cabinet; but he will appoint slaveholders, dealers in human flesh, as his ministers; and a party that wants to exclude slavery from the Territories, will not be able to keep even its representaures away from the Cabinet of the regent!

ady preparing them seives for it. Since Lincoln's election, only see what efforts Republican papers make to assure the South, and her friends, that the new President will satisfy her. Will he do it, really? If you have known that, why did you select him as the representative of liberty? Does your platform satisfy the South also? No. it does not. Well, if you say that Lincoln will not harm the slaveholders, then you declare that he will not execute your platform. You admit, further, that your whole agitation and your fine phrases were only calculated to gain the victory, the booty, the drink-money.

Before the election, you cried, 'The Republican party, under its President, will not only keep the Territories free, but will also enforce the Constitution in the South, by protecting and securing the right of free speech, a free press, and free communication." These are all measures that will make the South exceedingly discontented.

After the election, you are not only silent about those promises, but you proclaim even towards the South, with obtruding conciliation, 'an era of good frelings. If the Republican party does not make the South dissatisfied, then it must deceive the friends of liberty who supported it. That is a necessity. Why did you not elect a Democrat, if you did not wish to dissatisfy the South?

But what will our German Republicans do, if, according to the present signs, the policy of their party assumes a conservative, or, finally, a reactionary aspect : We can give them no better advice than this: Take up again the organization which you have founded, and declare yourselves independent of the Republican party, as well through the press as in meetings. Doing this, you have not yet declared that you will be hostile towards it in all cases; you only eay that you will support or oppose it in so far as the policy they pursue may require.

If there are yet any means to induce the Republican leaders to follow a progressive policy, it consists in a demonstration of the masses of the German Republicans, and in an independent and waiting position If they do not assume such a position, and their press continues to endorse beforehand all that emanates from their leaders, the old belief that the Germans can be made to acquiesce, whatever course may be pursued, and that they will do party services, at the next opportunity, as willingly as ever before, will again become prevalent.

Those who cannot appreciate the value and significance of an independent position of those who are in advance of the existing parties, and drive them onwards, will soon be of another opinion. Lately, Wendell Phillips said justly : ! Lincoln has the position Garrison the power. Without Garrison, there would be no Lincoln, and without Abolitionists, no Republi cans. It may also be said : The American Republicans have the position, (offices.) the German Repub licans the power.' They can have it, if they want it.

LT All honor to the Georgetown church and its pastor, Rev. Charles Beecher, for the testimony below. PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Of the South Congregational Church, Georgetown Adopted Dec. 24, 1860.

Adopted Dec. 24, 1800.

Whereas, the recent message of the President, recognizing the existence of open rebellion at the South, advises to emend the Constitution, so that rebels may submit; and whereas, having loid the blame upon the 'violent agitation of the slavery question at the North,' the President new proclaims a National Fast, that we may 'confess our faults to God, and implore him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency,' thus virtually summoning the people to repentance for the issues of the late Presidential canvase: therefore,

1. Resolved, That the President of the United States is in treacherous conspiracy with rebels to overshrow the Government.

2. Resolved, That an amendment of the Constitution, for the avowed purpose of propititating armed rebellion, is a thing unheard of in the annels of time.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultine was evacuated last night, and the gune spiked.

The Fort is now being demolished by fire. Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumter. There is intense excitement.

Dec. 27.—Later intelligence from Fort Moultric represents that only the gun carriages have been burnt. It is reported that atrain has been laid below the Fort to blow it up. The excitement and indignation are increasing.

12. 30.—Major Anderson states that he ovacuated Fort Moultric to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time strengthen his own position.

Dec. 27.—1 P. M.—Capt. Foster, with a small force, remains in Fort Moultric. Several military companies in the interior are on their way here.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultric beautiful that the plane of the provision of the last night, and the gune spiked.

The Fort is now being demolished by fire. Only to relate the nebarge.

The troops have all been conveyed to Fort Sumter. There is intense excitement.

Dec. 27.—Later intelligence from Fort Moultric represents that the part of the fort to blow it up. Th

rebellion, is a thing unheard of in the annals of time absurd, and impossible.

3. Resolved. That the only amendment which the age demands is an express repudiation of the slave

usurpation in the highest degree insulting and detestable; being nothing short of a Bull of Excommunication against political adversaries, and that, under the circumstances, we must wholly decline to comply with the President's request. A true copy.

CHARLES BEECHER, Pastor. Newspapers favorable to liberty will please Churches at the North are earnestly invited to copy. Churches at the North are earnestly invited to take similar action. Let us unite to brand the 4th of January forever with the title, 'The Trairon's Fast.'

A SOLEMN MOCKERY. President Buchanan has A SOLEMN MOCKERY. President Buchanan has issued a proclamation for a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer, which he has fixed for Friday, January 4. The impudence of such a recommendation from him is unequalled. Had Nero, touched by the desertion of courtiers, or even by some qualm of a tremulous conscience, laid aside the fiddle, and besought the Christians whom he had persecuted to stay the conflienciation of Rome, by fasting secuted to stay the conflagration of Rome by fasting and prayer, it would have been as becoming, and probably as sincere, as this proclamation of Mr. Buchanan. Formal fasting is well, but better than that is ceasing from evil doing. Not often quoting Scripture, we are reminded of a passage in Isaiah:—'Isa not THIS the fast that I have chosen t to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke t' - Ohio Beacon.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAST. — Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, have responded to the recommendation for a day of fasting, on the 4th of January, calling upon the people of their respective States to observe the day in the manner advised by the President. The following extracts

from their messages are quite significant:—

Gov. Buckingham: 'Also, that they implore him to give courage to magistrates to enforce all laws for the protection of the obedient, and the punishment of the disobedient.' Gov. Banks: 'That the priceless privileges that have been transmitted to us may be preserved forever; that our Rulers may be invested with wisdom and courage rightly to discharge their duties; that the people may learn from Him, that the recognition of the rights of others is indispensable to protection of their own.

FAST DAY .- N. P. Banks has followed the praying President with a proclamation, designating Friday, Jan. 4th, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. The humiliation is all that will probably be observed out of Boston .- North Adams News.

PROCLAMATION:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SPRAGUE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In accordance with the proclamation of James Buchanan, President of the United States, which is hereto annexed, I, Wm. Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby recommend that Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, be observed by my fellow-citizens as a day of public fasting and prayer, and that they assemble in their respective places of worship with offerings of supplication to Almighty God for the safe deliverance of our beloved country from her impending danger abbreviated by the same process made famous in the case of Mr. Hoar. About the same time that his proposed visit was announced in the press, the Charles and fearlessly executed; our Constitution and Union may be preserved in their original strength and puriary, 1861, be observed by my fellow-citizens as a day ty; and those who have charge of our national affairs is imbued with sufficient patriotism and courage to from those who come here to save the Union. With maintain the government inviolate, and to uphold the constitutional rights of the people in every section of We have given up the Union, and are disposed to

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at By His Excellency the Governor :

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE. The Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader of the 12th inst., says a passenger on one of our boats observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about nine or ten years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was some-thing about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, their own way without any opposition, but some of whom the captain pointed out, who said he was tak-the wealthiest and most respectable gentlemen in the ing her to New Orleans to sell her, he having brought city got together the other evening, and nominated her for \$160 in Northwestern Missouri, on the borders. | candidates to the State Convention pledged to oppose The passenger then had a conversation with the pre-tended owner of the child, and his answers did not pris agree with the captain's statement. Thereupon the city who is opposed to immediate and separate seces little girl was taken aside and examined, with the fol- sion.

Secusion.—The Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina has voted to separate from the Old School from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and her to a bar-ham had taken her to a bar-ham had t where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than hers, and that he had taken her to a barber, and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much on her skin that her complexion would become much have occasioned the existing division between the two great sections of our confederacy? are at variance great sections of our confederacy? on her skin that her complexion would become much have occasioned the existing division between the two whiter in a few days, and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements, the girl was taken with the goapel, and that all faithful Christians charge of by the captain, and potasb, soap and water being applied, the dyes were taken off, and the light the encroachments of the enemies of slavery is a hair and light complexion brought to light. The pre-tended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a state-room un-

Washington, Dec. 23d.—The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement to-day, in consequence of the Secretary of the Interior having summoned to his office yesterday the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and District Attorney. It appears that Goddard Bailey, who has had charge of the Indian Trust Fund, stated that he had taken a large amount of State Bonds and coupons, belonging to the fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the government. Upon an investigation in the presence of Bailey, his statements were found to be too true. The amount abstracted is \$33,000. It is generally supposed that the bonds were used to raise money for temporary purposes, and that the panic had rendered the parties unable to redeem them. It is anticipated that other parties will be implicated upon examination. Washington, Dec. 23d .- The city was thrown int

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAY.—This aged veteran, most uncompromising, in the cause of universal freedom, of all the numerous German newspapers in the country. It is edited by Carl Heimsen.—Eb. Lin.

GOVERNMENT DEPIED BY SOUTH CARO-LINA-PORT MOULTRIB ABANDONED BY MAJOR ANDERSON FOR FORT SUMTER -DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET-&c.

Charleston, Dec. 27.—Volunteers have been tendered to the Governor of South Carolina, from Georgia and Alabama. It is probable that many compa-

nies will arrive to-morrow. construction of the rendition, and representation clauses of the Constitution.

4. Resolved, That the present distress is a judgment of God, not only upon our other sins, but also and especially upon the sin of slavery; and that this people should immediately break off their sins by repentance, and daily seek forgiveness of the same.

5. Resolved, That, viewed in connection with the charges and implications contained in his late message, the President's proclamation of a Fast, although verbally plous, is an act of hypocrisy and spiritual usurpation in the highest degree insulting and spiritual usurpation in the highest degree insulting and representation of the slave of the sense.

Charleston, Dec. 28.—The Convention withdrew the secret obligations made yesterday, and passed an ordinance empowering the Governor to receive Ambassadors, Ministers Consuls and Agents for foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign powers and make treaties with the advice of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate spread and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign powers and make treaties with the advice of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate, and to appoint ambassadors, Ministers Consults and Agents for foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign powers and the service of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senate, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign powers, and to appoint such agents to conduct negociations with foreign pow

Onvention is in session.

The Governor shall immediately appoint four per sons with the consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form the Executive

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28 .- The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the Custom House and Post Office. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney. A large nilitary force went over last night, to take Fort Moultri Ports Moultrie and Pinckney were taken by the

Washington, Dec. 28.—The news of the capture of Forts Moultrie and Pinckney reached the Government while a Cabinet meeting was being held.

The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the officers of the Uovernment, and demand that the troops shall be immediately withdrawn. Un-less this is done, they will return immediately to South

South Carolina forces last night.

Carolina, and prepare for the worst. NEW YORK, Dec. 28 .- It is reported that the Se cessionists in Charleston have taken possession of the telegraph offices, and will not allow any dispatches to be sent North, until satisfactorily passing their surveillance. .

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that the Charleston populace have seized the public prop-erty, to retaliate upon the movement of Major Ander-son, and the Cabinet consultation was upon that and other points connected with the policy to be pursued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet has been in n, and has just broke up, divided in opi about removing Major Anderson. It is understood that Floyd, Thompson and Thomas were in favor of ordering him back to fort Moultrie. Black, Toncey, Holt and Staunton were in favor of commending his

Secretary Floyd resigned on account of the refusal of the President to meet the demands of the Com-

The U. S. Revenue Cutter at Charleston has been seized by the authorities of South Carolina. Accounts from the interior of Pennsylvania are to the effect that enrolments of volunteers are quietly going on among all classes, under the name of 'Union Men.' In the enrolment, the question of Republican or Democrat is sunk. If a Republican makes his appearance in places where lists are open-ed, and avows his politics, he is told to hold his peace, for they are all Union men now, and ready to fight for the Union.

James Buchanan is afraid of South Carolina More dastardly than cowardice, more treacherous than treason, more despicable than contemptibility, he furnishes to the world the example of a President who denies his own authority, a conspirator who svows acts which convict him, and a logician who demonstrates propositions only to deny them.

Open rebellion in South Carolina, and the chief of

the nation receiving an embassy from the traitors!
Well may we ask, Have we a government?—Atlas.

MR. CUSHING IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- Mr. Cushing's stay in South Carolina, while on his recent mission there, was surprisingly short. A Washington correspondent says he found the Palmetto State 'too hot to hold him.' It would be singular if his mission were

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at the city of Providence, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of Independence the eighty-fifth.

WM. SPRAGUE.

By His Evenlance the Communication of the State, at the city of Providence, this 26th day of December, of a hattile government. We do not mean to be eighty-fifth.

WM. SPRAGUE. States. A word to the wise is sufficient.

> SOUTHERN ITEMS .- After the Minute Men of Nor folk, Va., had had their pow-wow in honor of the secession of South Carolina, the Ready Men of the same city got up a counter demonstration. Thirty-two guns were fired in honor of the States remaining in the Confederacy, a large crowd applauding, and giving hearty cheers for the Union.

> separate secession. The Della is mortified and sur-prised at the discovery that there is anybody in the

Secession. - The Presbyterian Synod of South

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERAL OFFICERS. - Thes officers do not appear to be in any great hurry to re-linquish the emoluments of Uncle Sam. The New had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town, rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage benind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans, and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.'

Ilinquish the emoluments of Uncle Sam. The New York Tribune says that seven postmasters, in small towns, have resigned, to take effect on the 1st of January. Two others, for immediate resignation, were received on Monday. Nothing has yet been heard from Postmaster Huger, at Charleston, which is the principal office. Mr. Colcock, the Collector, who was asylums in that city.' so rampant to get out of the Union, still officiates for Uncle Sam, and pockets his pay, preferring him as an employer to the new sovereignty.

In the South Carolina Legislature of

mington (N. C.) Horaid states that in less than twen-ty minutes after the friends of secession had fired one hundred gans in honor of their South Carolina friends, every vessel to the harbor, with a solitary exception, ran up the stars and stripes. LF It is a Indicrous fact that all the South Carolina cadets seeding from West Point, occupied positions in their classes which insured their dismissal at the January examination. A LITTLE EXCENDENT.—The Milledgeville, Ga., arrespondent of the Southern Guardian says;—

We had a little excitement here last night, owing a New Jersey gentleman having expressed his opin-

Practices Faright.—An individual by the name of Boulware, who has resided in this State for some time, it is said, passed through Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday leat, in charge of the Express Company, well shaved, and bearing on his back the marks of 150 stripes, well laid on, and consigned to Horace Greeley, New York. The consigners are the citizens of Winsborough, S. C., and he has been thus dealt with for being entirely too familiar with the shony race, and uttering incendiary language. It would be best for Greeley to call his missionaries home, at present, as the South is getting rather warm for their health.—Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 30th.

THE 'CHIVALNY' AND & DADY TRACHER.—In our advertising columns will be found an application for a situation, by a cultivated and estimable lady, who has two young children to support, and who has been compelled to leave Charleston, S. C., where she discharged the duties of Governess in a gentleman's family, for the sole reason that she was born and educated in New England. She brings the highest testimonials as to character and ability, and is in all respects deserving of encouragement and support.—Boston Transcript.

LYNCE Law AGAIN.—Two white men named Waters, and a mutatto named Wilson, at Mosely Hall, a village in North Carolina, were arrested a few days ago for hurraing for Lincoln and the Abolitionists, and severely beating a citizen who remonstrated with them. They were immediately tried by a jury, who ordered them to be whipped, and have their heads shared. The verdict was carried out on the spot.

EXPELLED FROM NEW ORLEANS .- The Pittsburgh EXPELIAN PROM NEW OBLEARS.—The Pittsburgh Gazetts says that J. W. Kountz, a citizen of that city, and commander of the steamer Memphis, was recently ordered to leave New Orleans within six hours. The Captain is a Republican, and his endorsement of the views of that party being brought to the attention of a Vigilance Committee, led to his expulsion. New York, December 4th .- Steamer R. R. Cuyler

brought sixty passengers from Savannah, sent back by the authorities of that city.

Gore Sourt.—Within ten days not less then one hundred slaves have been sold in this vicinity, and shipped South. Their owners are panic-struck, and are glad to sell at low prices. While travelling in the country the other day, an inn-keeper tried to sell us 'Nanoy,' a likely girl, and an excellent house-keeper; would sell her for \$900; was offered \$1200 a year ago. We told our host that we were saving what little tin we could command for the purpose of starting a Romobilean daily in St. Joseph. a Republican daily in St. Joseph.
The h—ll you are! Well, this ain't no country.

for niggers, and I'll sell Nance anyhow!' We have no doubt that Nancy will help make up the train which is now rapidly depriving Missouri of this species of property. They must be sold before the Slave Trade is re-opened.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Democrat.

Russian Emancipation .- It is stated that the emancipation of the serfs will be formally decreed on the in the larger ones. Now, as the very time for the lat of January next. The Ministers are now engaged most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most in examining the reports of the fifty-two emand tion committees, to draw up the final act and submit it to the Senate for approval, and the Emperor has ordered that the business must be completed before the nor an individual whose heart is in unison with ours above named period. The number of serfs in Russia on this subject, will be found wanting to our list. We is forty millions, and next New Year's Day will be have ample opportunity to become that the next than the content of the con the greatest day of rejoicing Russin ever knew. The serfs are of the same race as their owners. How the such at the South as well as at the North, for we are nobility are to be compensated for the loss of their not exclusively of Northern birth, nor all free from human chattels is not known.

Smalley, in opening the U. S. District Court at New the evening reception;—at all events, to receive their York on Wednesday, referred to the slave trade, and subscriptions by letter. Some of the ladies will be impressed upon the jurors the duty of investigating all alleged infractions of the laws for its suppre He said it was a notorious fact that within the last ning reception, to welcome and receive the subscripthree months more than three thousand miserable hu- tions of all their friends who prefer to make their calls man beings have been taken by American cruisers from slave vessels sailing from the port of New York. This infamous and growing traffic had become a re-proach upon the city. No honest man will lend it encouragement, and every honest man will assist in putting it down.

DR. JOHN S. ROCK IN STERLING. Dr. John S. Rock, of Boston, delivered a lecture in Sterling, on Madame De Stael, or Woman the intellectual equal of Man.' He had an unusually large audience, and the attention was flattering. This is the village in which Pillsbury was mobbed, some years ago, for saying that the black man was a man. Now the says:—

has found bills against the following persons: Rev.
George Gordon, James Hammond, Ashbury Parker;
Calvin Bowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, E. D. Ashbury,

The New York Times has some Calvin Bowland, Joseph T. Baldwin, E. D. Ashbury, Jonathan McLaren. The charge is for obstructing service of process by the U. S. Marshal, N. W. Gifford, of the Southern District of Ohio, and his deputies at Iberia, Morrow county, on the 27th of September last. The object of the Marshal was to secure a

The same parties are also indicted for prosecuting

KENTUCKY VERSUS OHIO,-The Governor of Kentucky has entered a suit in the United States Supreme Court to compel the Governor of Ohio to surrender a man named Lago. The case arose in this way: Lago man named Lago. The case arose in this way: Lago was indicted in a Kentucky court for enticing a slave to run away, but escaped trial by taking refuge in Ohio. Gov. Magoffin made a requisition upon Gov. Dennison of Ohio for the return of the fugitive from justice. Gov. Dennison refused to issue his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Lago, upon the ground that by the laws of Ohio negroes are not property, and that he did not recognize the act committed by Lago as an offence. Gov. Magoffin has therefore carried the matter before the Supreme Court.

MARYLAND FAST BECOMING A FREE STATE.—The number of slaves in Maryland is found by the late census to have been diminished more than fifteen thousand since 1850. The whole number now is about seventy-five thousand.

The Charleston Mercury heads its reports of the lings of Congress, 'Foreign Intelligence.'

BAYARD TAYLOR HISSED .- Bayard Taylor delivered BATARD IATIOR Hissed.—Bayara Laylor delivered
a lecture, Tuesday evening, 18th inst., before the Mercantile Library Association, in the Brooklyn Athenaum. His subject was 'Man and Climate.' In the course of his remarks, he said:—

Oriental basis for the Law's estimate of woman. Common proverbs. Roman Law not pertinent. The course of his remarks, he said:—

property, marriage and franchise. Women in the

'In this case the anxious politicians of the country may see with what alacrity the Fugitive Slave Law is executed by the citizens of Ohio. This case is a fair illustration of the majority that have occurred during the past three years, as, during this time, not a colored the past three years, as, during this time, not a colored person arrested on a warrant of a United States Commissioner has been set free again or rescued.'

Catconism.

These lectures are given in the aftersoon in order to permit persons from the neighboring towns to attend. The subject is very little understood by women, and this course of lectures concludes the twelve the person arrested on a warrant of a United States Commissioner has been set free again or rescued.'

THE TWENTY-BEVENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladles who have for so many years received so Subscriptions of their friends to the Cause, sak he favor of their company, as usual, at this time of

Evening, in Music Hall, Bo As accidental omissions are almost unavoidable, even of those whose company is most desired, the Ladies hasten to say, that all who hate sievery, and wish to become subscribers to the funds for its peaceful, immediate abolition, without expatriation, may observed the state of the funds of t tain special invitations (without which no party is over admitted) at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, and of the Ladies, at their respective homes. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

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

n country towns with whom we have been so long in correspondence, are carnestly entreated, for the sake of the Cause, at this moment of hope and cheer, when the very evidences of progress make it difficult to raise money in large sums, -to take up collection in their respective neighborhoods; using all diligence to make the amount of smaller subscriptions supply any deficiency the hard times may possibly occasion devoted effort. It is to be hoped that not a town in any State where we have ever had correspondence, have ample opportunity to know that there are many the painful remembrance of having once been slave-JUDGE SMALLEY ON THE SLAVE TRADE. - Judge holders. We hope to welcome as many as possible at subscriptions by letter. Some of the ladies will be ready, while directing the arrangements for the eveduring the day.

The Germania Band will fill the pauses of cor versation in the evening. The guests may leave cloaks and shawls in the care of the attendants at the en trance and in the ante-rooms

Each invitation must be countersigned by the guest, as last year, before presenting at the door.

THE CHILDISH, PETULANT SOUTH. - The London Times tells a deal of truth in a very few words. It

saying that the black man was a man. Now the intelligent people of this town recognize the fact by inviting one to deliver a literary lecture for their entertainment and advantage. Dr. Rock is an able speaker, and well worthy of the literary reputation which he enjoys.—Worcester Spy, Dec. 14th.

We leave the Sauth like a netulant child, and given in to all its THE IBERIA FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. - We learn from the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its the Clereland papers that the Grand Jury of the ways; but, if ever the day of conflict were to come. United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its

· Looking back over the whole history of this Ad The same parties are also indicted for prosecuting the owners of the negro and their assistants, with a view to obstruct them in the reclamation of the negro by the Fugitive Slave Law. In both cases the defendants are charged with committing the alleged offences in company with a large number of persons unknown to the Grand Jury. had and have solid and forcible reasons for desiring either the destruction of our National Governme a general conflagration of our National Government, or a general conflagration of all the public buildings in Washington, so that no evidences of their guilty com-plicity in frauda which have cost many millions to the country, might be submitted to the scrutiny of their successors. The time for plain speaking has come and we do not hesitate to avow our deep-rooted con-viction that to corruption in the very highest quarters much more than to any political causes of difference may be attributed the present distracted aspect of our

> WOMAN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. MRS. DALL'S LECTURES. 16 SUMMER STREET

MRS. DALL will deliver a course of Lectures on three successive Wednesday afternoons, at the Room of the Young Men's Christian Union, No. 16 Summer street,

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

common proverbs. Roman Law not pertinent. The course of his remarks, he said:—

'There was no race, ever known, who did not possess some instinct of individual rights. There were said to be a class of savages in Bulgaria who hang all their intellectual men when they become too prominent, in order to preserve the belance of equality, and keep the people at peace. In civilized countries the practice was modified a little, for they only muzzle, instead of hanging them. An instance of the later method occurred a few days since at Philadelphia, when his (the lecturer's) friend, Mr. G. W. Curtis, was muzzled in this manner.

This created considerable excitement. Applause and hisses greeted the lecturer's cars. At first the applause predominated, but the hisses rallying returned to the charge, and for several minutes there was a fearful conflict for the ascendancy. At the end of five minutes, it was quite apparent that the hisses were in the majority, and both parties subsided. Mr. Taylor then very quietly remarked:—

'I thought I was too ald a traveller to have a new sensation, but I have now. I never before have been shaded publicly; but I must say that to be hissed for linears. Common proverbs. Roman Law not pertinent. The estimate of the French Law shown in the rights of the Law shown for the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law regulates the price of Labor. The Law's regulates the price of Labor. The Law's Realistance of the Law. Divorce Bill. Daw contrasted with the English. Practical immorality of the Law. The Law's stimulated of the Servet of Success

I thought I was too old a traveller to have a new sensation, but I have now. I never before have been hissed publicly; but I must say that to be hissed for advocating freedom of speech is not so bad, after all. This reply was received with mingled hisses and applause, which were continued but for a moment, and the matter was dropped by all.

Anorem Fouriry Slave Suramners.—A negroman who had run away from a plantation near Louiswille, Tenn., eight months ago, was taken into custody at Cincinnati, a few days since, and delivered to the claimant on showing proof that he was a slave. The Gasette of that city remarks:—

These sectures are given in the aftersoon in order.

These sectures are given in the aftersoon in order.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Second Annual New York State Woman's Rights Convention will be held at Arbany, in Association Hall, Thursday and Friday, afternoons and evenings, Feb. 7 and 5.

Lucretta Mott, Wendell Phillips, Ernestine L. Rose, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. S. J. May, Asson M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony and others will address the Convention.

fternoon sessions at half-past 2 o'clock. Ad-ion free. Evening sessions at half-past 7 o'clock.

EF SITUATION WANTED .-- A lady who has had large experience in matters of house-keeping, and who is eminently qualified satisfactorily to discharge the duties connected therewith, desires a situation either as house-keeper, or matron of some establishment, in this city or vicinity. The best of references given. Address X., Auti-Slavery office, 221 Washington street. given. Address X., Anti-Si ington street.

> BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 AVBURN STREET, BOSTON.

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

Oprice House from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M.

FREE DISPENSARY,

For Women and Children, 274 Washington street, Boston. Open every day, from 12 to 1 o clock. The above institution (in connection with the LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY) is now open for the gratuitous treatment of Women and Children, and for Surgical Patients of both sexes. Difficult cases may have the benefit of a Consultation on Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock.

MIDWIFERT. Attendance by duly qualified female practitioners will be provided for the poor, at their own homes, free of charge.

Dr. BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, Physician for Decem-

MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homosopathic treat-ment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References. — David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet

Clark, M. D. Portland Me. Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Aliston streets

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,

WHEREAS, application has been made to me to deceased, testate: W. appoint George Jackson, of Boston, Trustee under the Will of said deceased, in the place of Fran-CIS JACKSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, recis Jackson, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, resigned—you are hereby cited to appear at a Probste Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said county of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of January next, 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 to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Libertor, printed at Boston—

newspaper called the Liberator, printed at Boston—the last publication to be three days, at least, before Witness my hand, this 27th day of November,

in the year eighteen hundred and sixty.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON. Judge of the Probate Court.
A true copy: attest, J. H. Tylen, Register. IMPORTANT PACTS ABOUT

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. INTERESTING TO ALL INVALIDS.

THREE-FOURTHS of all the sickness and suffering in this world are the result of derangement of 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 se blood. This is derived from the food we eat: the blood. This is derived from the food we eat: but, if from any cause or derangement, the necessary amount of eron 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 prostration of the physical and mental forces. Then follows every imaginable complaint, all arising, however, from a deterioration or bad state of the blood.

Among these are Dunneria, Narrous Dehility Lan-

Among these are Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula, Piles, Skin
Diseases of every description. Tendency to Consumption, Weakness of the Sexual Organs, Prolapsus Uteri,
and diseases of the female system generally, and all
complaints accompanied by seeahness or prostration of
these cases. This 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 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 an time, on application, show the original letters and statements of the persons cured.

EVERY INVALID SHOULD READ THESE FACTS, and avail himself or herself of this invaluable remedy.

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For sale by all Druggists. Oct. 26.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE. POURTH EDITION. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR pro-

positions, theological, moral, historical and speculative, each proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotations from Scripture, without comment; embodying most of the palpableand striking self-contradictions of the se-called inspired Word of God. Fourth Edition. Price 15 cents, post-paid. Eight for a dollar. Sold by all liberal booksellers, and by the publisher.

A. J.DAVIS & CO., 274 Canal street, New Yzok.

NEW SERIES OF TRACTS. PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

AND TO BE OBTAINED AT THE Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beekman Street, New York;
107 Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 15 Steuben Street, Albany; and 221 Washington Street, Boston

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-ginia. pp. 28. 5 cents.

Victor Hugo on American Slavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tocqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c. pp. 24. 5 cents.

. An Account of some of the Principal Slave In-surrections during the last two Centuries. By JOSHUA COPPIN. pp. 36. 6 cents.

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GARRISON. pp. 12. 3 cents. No. 10. The Infidelity of Abolitionism. I Garrison. pp. 12. 3 cents.

No. 11. Speech of John Hosenck, convicted of lation of the Fugitive Slave Act at Chica

pp. 12. 3 cents.

No. 12. The Patriarchal Institution, as described by Members of its Ones Family. Compiled by Lydia Maria Child. pp. 55.5 cents.

No. 13. No Slave-Hunting in the Old Bay State: As Appeal to the People and Legislature of Massachusetts. pp. 24.5 cents.

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

POETRY.

For the Liberator NACHDENKEN. who of late, at audden heat, Rhymed the shrill chiding of a soeld, Hen felt the ruffled tide retreat. With froth of words it seemed to hold. It was not that a bitter song

Aids him whose work brings constant I But that we thought a shade of wrong Touched on our poet's sacred name. Yet purdoned soon that transient stain.
In these stern times with evil rife,
Struck from some clash of heart and brain,
Whose struggle makes the poet's life.

We spare not thee, whose morning song Mixed with our julies wildest throb, To mark and trim before the throng-A lesser Everett or Cobb!

What mark to day in squib and quirk, In twisted rhyme, or polished phrase? All triflers write. 'Thy scholar's work Is not for present pay or praise.

Perchance the way is dark and hard ; Yet, if thou canst not see aright, Be brother to that eller bard Who stood and waited for the light. The voice that speaks through lonely thought

Is more than buzz of club or clan; Through allent fast the righ is wrought, The poet at engthers to a man-Then, bravest singer of our West, We claim thee as of old to teach; Stand boldly forward from the rest,

And what we feel, strike thou to speech !

HO! TO PANEUIL HALL! BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

Men !-- if manhood still ye claim, If the Northern pulse can thrill, Roused by wrong or stung by shame. Preely, strongly still :-Let the sounds of traffic die Shut the mill-gate-leave the stall-Fling the axe and hammer by-Throng to Fancuit Hall ! Wrongs which freemen never brooked-

Dangers grim and fierce as they, Which, like crouching lions, looked On your fathers' way -Shaking with their earthquake-call Every rood of Pilgrim land,-Ho, to Paneuil Hall !

From your capes and sandy bars-From your mountain-ridges cold, Through whose pines the westering stars Stoop their crowns of gold-Come, and with your footsteps wake Behoes from that holy wall : Once again, for Freedom's sake, Rock your fathers' hall!

Up, and tread beneath your fees Every cord by party spun; Let your hearts together beat As the heart of one. Banks and tariffs, stocks and trade, Let there mae, or let them fall : Preedom wiks your common aid-Up, to Paneou Hall !

Up, and let each voice that speaks, Ring from thence to Southern plains, Sharply so the blow which breeks Prison-boits and chains! Speak as well becomes the free-Dreaded more than steel or ball, Shall your calmest utterance be, Heard from Panguil Hall.

Here they wronged us? Let us then Render back nor threats nor prayers; Have they chained our free-born men? LET US WHOMAIN THRUPA! Up I your banner leads the van, Blasoned Liberty for all! Finish what your sires began-Up, to Fancuil Hall !

TO MASSACHUSETTS. BY JOHN C. WHITHER. What though around thee ble No fiery rallying sign ? From all thy own high places Give heaven the light of thine ! What though unthrilled, pamoving, The statesman stands apart, And comes no warm approving From Mammon's crowded mast ?

Still let the fand be shaken By all save truth foresken, Why, stand with thes alone! Shrink not from strife unequal! With the best is always hope ; And ever in the sequel God holds the right side up !

But when, with thine uniting, Come voices long and loud, And far-off hills are writing Thy fire-words on the cloud: a from Penobacot's fonatains A deep response is heard,
And scross the Western mountains Rolls back thy rallying word;

Shall thy line of battle falter. With its allies just in view ? Oh, by hearth and holy altar, My father-land, be true!
Fling abroad thy serols of freedom! Speed them onward far and fast ! Over hill and valley speed them, Like the Sybil's on the blast !

Lo I the Empire State is shaking The shackles from her hand ! With the rugged North is waking The level sunset land ! On they come-the free battalic East and West and North they come, And the heart-best of the millions

Is the beat of Freedom's drum. "To the tyrant's plot no favor! No heed to place-fed knaves! Bar and bolt the door forever Against the land of Slaves!" Hear it, mother Barth, and hear it.

The Heavens above us spread! The land is roused—its spirit Was sleeping, but not dead !

Oh, ye who, with undoubling eyes, Through present cloud and gather Behold the span of Freedom's skies,

ceful zeal shall find.

which your hands have fo three which Heaven their has wrought. Truth and Love ;—your battle ground free, broad field of Thought. [Warrer

THE LIBERATOR.

an over the Amer Buchanan over the Americanites, in the tenth most that is, in the month Tebeth, but in their reckon Adar, there erose rumors of wars in divers places, lamine was sore in the land of the Kansasites; he Americanites were all of one language and of one peech. And in those days, the tribe Carolinanites welling on the coast to the South, rebelled agains he laws of their fathers as they were written, touch on this bonders. ng their bondmen and their bondwomen. Now it o happened that the tribes inhabiting the land to the Yorth had no bondmen or bondwomen, neither were hey served by them; and the anger of the Carolihey served by them; and the anger of the Caroli-ianites was enkindled against them, because they without causing violence.

Every lover of his race must hall the approach isnites was enkindled against them, because they sould not hold their peace to rebuke them concernsould not hold their peace to rebuke them concernsig them in bondage; how they laid upon them bursig them in bondage; how they laid upon them bursig them in bondage; how they laid upon them bursig them in bondage; how they laid upon them bursignificant them, because they levery man, black or white, Christian or atheist, here
are a peace to rebuke them concernsignificant them is the day when, in the Union, or out of the Union
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are the day when the day w ver them in Buchanan's stead. But more than any places and on all proper occasions. sere their hearts wroth against one whose surname doo was Phillips, which, in the tongue of the Amercanites, meaneth the bold orator, and against on whose surname also was Garrison, signifying in that congue 'fortified,' inamuch as they cried aloud,
'This thing is an abomination, and the Lord of
America will destroy him that bindeth his fellow-man to serve him!' So the Carolinianites gathered their

And when it came to the ears of Buchanan, he called his chief officers in privy council, and spake saying. Seeing these divisions have arisen concerning the bondmen and bondwomen of them that dwell persons, to be avoided or silenced, if possible; theresaying, 'Seeing these divisions have arisen concerning the bondmen and bondwomen of them that dwell
in the South country, and our land will be spoiled,
fore they have not been allowed to speak for the vicprithee counsel me.

Now they who had reigned before time had put a for the captain of the host, and asked, saying, 'What shall the ruler of America do? for the Carolinianites any excuse for his churlishness, so far as we are ap will smite the fort.' And the captain of the host an- prised. The usual pretext for their untoward blan awered and said, 'Let, it be smitten.' And Buchanan and malignity of feeling is, the abuse, as they term hearkened unto his words, and would not hinder it, which they received from some two or three of that they should smite the garrison; neither sent he our lecturers of by gone years. Although I have any of his captains of fifty, or captains of an hun-nothing to say in commendation of the alleged severdred, or captains of a thousand, to succor the fort, ity and indiscretion of the said agents, yet I wairs that the Carolinianites should not smite it. And all criticisms, in view of their fidelity to the slave, from that time, many of his officers restrained from remembering that they, with others, have their treas giving their counsel, because they were wroth; and ures in earthen vessels. May every precaution be the tribes that inhabited all the land northward per- taken to prevent discord among those who are conceived that Buchanan's heart was turned towards scientiously opposed to slavery, and each live in the the Carolinianites.

Then Buchanan, being sore distressed, because the things, believeth all things, endureth all things ! I mind of his people was displeased with him, took Sallie Holley spoke here, in the Court-House, on mind of his people was displeased with him, took counsel with himself in this wise: 'Let me fall now, First-day evening, the 14th ult., and also on Firstin this strait, into the hands of the Lord, for his mer- day afternoon the 11th inst., to large and appreciacies are great; and let me not fall into the hands of ting audiences. The strong desires since expressed to man. And the same day, it being the fourteenth day hear her again is evidence that her appeals were in the tenth month Tebeth, but in their reckoning effectual, and that she has, in a measure, disarmed Adar, he sent forth and proclaimed, that whereas many of their long-standing prejudices. She is an evil things had fallen upon the people of America by eloquent, earnest and faithful laborer, combining reason of their sins, they should set apart the fourth great prudence with uncompromising integrity and day in the eleventh month, Shebat, but in their reck- frankness, and cannot fall to advance the cause she oning Nisan or Abib, as a day to humble themselves advocates. May God bless her efforts, and those of before the Lord with fastings and prayer.

fourth day of the month, the children of America access to many, whom the former cannot reach, and were assembled with fasting and prayer, as their her genial and quiet manners admirably fit her to ruler had proclaimed; only some would not go up, saying, It is a mockery, and wherefore should we nents. She is, I think, doing an incalculable mock the Lord? this sin shall not be laid to our amount of good. charge. But Buchanan went up, and came unto the synagogue, and wept, and sat there before the Lord. And it came to pass that when the priest would open his mouth to the children of America, his tongue clave to the roof of his mouth, and they counselled together, saying, What thing is this? peradventure a palsy hath seized the servant of the Lord. But he opened his mouth and spake, and his voice was as the voice of a trumpet, and their prophet from the press in these days—neither my time nor Isaiah (one of their prophets of the old time) con-

· Hehold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness; ye shall not fast as ye taken from the Harvard Magazine, containing exdo this day, to make your voice to be heard on high. Is it such a fast that I have chosen? a day for a man to afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulto afflict his soul? is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to apread sackcloth and ashes under him?
Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to
the lord?

break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? When thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rereward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting afforded by the colleges, but it also denied me the full shair cry, and me spati say, Here I am. If thou take away from the midst of thee the yoke, the putting forth of the finger, and speaking vanity; and if thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the af-flighted soul, then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon day.'

Then it came to pass that Buchanan straightway fell, and was sore afraid, because of the words of Isaiah, their prophet, that the priest had uttered; and there was no strength in him, for he had eaten no bread all the day. Then those that refused to go up to fast, neither had entered the synagogues, rejoiced exceedingly, and they said, Now, therefore, we know of a surety that the Lord is on our side."

PREE SPEECH.

WM. L. GARRISON:

Away down East, in the quiet and serenity of cen-tral Maine, the news that Free Speech had been trial Maine, the news that Free Speech had been attacked and elmost beaten down in the Cradle of Liberty, the noble city of Boston, comes like an electric, I had almost said, an earthquake, shock. We had supposed that the attempted suppression of free speech by mob violence would never again be known in New England; and the moment the telegraph flashed the news to us, the inquiry arcse, What is the cause of this fury against free speech? and among all the possible solutions to the question, I can flash but one satisfactory answer. The American Union has caused it, Were it not for the unhallowed union between the North and the South,—an abnormal connection which demands of men the surrender of their privileges, and manhood even, for its sake, no such cowardly, and brutal mobs could be raised to beat cowardly and brutal mobs could be raised to best down the dearest right, save personal liberty, that an Am rican demands. If the Union were dissolved, were but one, and that one was the husband! in suppressing free speech? None. Here, then, is tiveness could utter such stuff in the face of his wife an additional reason for dissolving the union of the or any other decent woman of fair intelligence, or North with the South. It would not only liberate even alone before a mirror, without blushing up to the negroes, but would liberate Boston, and make the eyes as deep as crimson, with heat sufficient to respectable citizens of its well-dressed rioters. Is it eries his moustache, I cannot conceiverespectable citizens of its in freedom of speech not time that all who believe in freedom of speech not time that all who believe in freedom of speech Carolina sends her tools into public meetings to break them up, when she makes it necessary to station a hundred and fifty armed men in and around a church

to preserve order, it is time to inquire what the Union is worth; aye, to 'let the Union slide.'

As I read for the first time the account of the famous riot of 1836, in the Liberator, I wondered that such things should be, even twenty-five years ago, little suspecting either after so long a time spent in contending for free speech, the same drams could be re-enacted. But many who have sent this.

With anger at the mob for breaking up the meeting at the Temple comes rejoicing that Boston vindicated herself at Joy Street Church in the evening: that although the minions of slavery sought again to trample upon the right, organized Boston repalled them. It may take another twenty-five years of devotion to truth, of self-sacrifice, and of sterm, unfinely

one grievous to be borne, and evil entrested them; every man, black or white. Christian or atheist, here soreover, that the tribes northward would have thraham, surnamed also the Rail-Splitter, to rule without fear, utter his sentiments at all appropriate

Bucksport, Dec. 20th, 1860.

OUR CAUSE IN RHODE ISLAND.

PRIEND GARRISON—I trust to thy charity to excu this intrusion. Thou art doubtless aware of the hitherto existing prejudices of our citizens, or rather men together, and took an oath that they would the sectarian portion of them, against the Massachu have no more dealings with the tribes to the North. setts Anti-Slavery Society and its agents. For the tims of American oppression, in any of our churches, while in some instances the pastors have declined garrison hard by the coast of the Carolinianites; and reading notices of our meetings. The Principal of when they would smite the garrison, Buchanan sent the Providence Conference Seminary has very recently refused to read such a notice for us, without offering active exercise of that charity which hopeth all

her coadjutrix, C. F. Putnam, to really Christianize And it came to pass in the eleventh month, in the this estensibly Christian nation ! The latter has free meet and remove the objections urged by our oppo-

> Thine, respectfully, for the speedy triumph of right, C. C. KNOWLES.

MISS GILBERT'S CAREER-WOMAN'S RIGHTS-SLAVERY, etc.

I do not read one in a hundred of the novels, good my taste admits of it; I find more pleasant and prof strained the priest's tongue that he should utter the itable reading in other directions. I have not so much as looked into Miss Gilbert's Career, and confess myself indebted to the article in the Liberator

'Is not this the fast that I have chosen it to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the that he would point this story with the moral bullets, and that the provider is a positive of the house would be that he has,—instructing woman in a better knowl-

afforded by the colleges, but it also denied me the full educational advantages of a common country school. even, such as it was some forty years ago. As one of the many sad results of this want of a better lite rary culture, I am unable to understand the philoso phy of the alleged fact, that a woman destroys or injures her womanhood by simply making such entries in an account book as 'sundries debtor to cash,' and merchandize debtor to profit and loss, &c., or by giving judicious directions to laborers about work on the farm.

The following paragraph, which the reviewer in the Harvard Magazine quotes from Dr. Helland's book, is a choice specimen of pulpy sentimentalism, which a person of less dignity than your correspondent might perhaps call flapdoddle :--

· Towards her new life, Fanny proceeded tremblingly. Her self-confidence relinquished, she turned him to whom she had pledged herself for guidance

So Fanny learned at last, that husband and wife How a man of the author's sensibility and

The author of Miss Gilbert's Career, in his various

works, seems to treat of men and things as, from hir position, he sees them to be, not as a moralist would say they ought to be. The Springfield Republican is eted in the same way. Never losing sight of the main chance, its conductors, both from sympathy and policy, mean to be considered conservative, as is ciety are so; at the same time, recognizing the facthat progress is the law of the universe, and that radical principles are the motive powers that give efcontending for free speech, the same drams sould be re-enseted. But men who have more faith in money than in principle, in the Constitution than in truth, than in principle, in the Constitution than in truth, cannot be expected to remain quiet when the one or the other of their gods is attacked. The Leonoelast deer, and raise if it was a calf.

nundreds, perhaps thousands, of the millions of slaves at the South are in favor of slavery, and hug their

When the women generally feel that same desire for equal liberty with their brothers, before the law and in social life, which a few of the more advanced and thinking portion of them now feel, the work of woman's elevation and redemption will be accom-plished. There is no power on earth that could keep the somen from their rights, if they only willed it. The same is also true of the Southern slaves. In either case, the sentiment holds good-

The triumph in both cases is ultimately sure; and the means to be used is agitation. And here the unhappy opponents of impartial liberty are, in my opinion, nearly or quite as efficient helpers of the cause they hate, as the most stalwart friends of freedom; for the weakness of their twaddle, and the flerceness of their rage preach as effectual serm ms helps us. There is more truth in Paul's declaration than most people dream of, when he says, 'We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth, Welcome, then, joyfully, every effort—Timothy Titionth's with the rest.

Springfield, Dec. 9, 1860.

E. W. T.

WHAT ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

To rational minds, our Federal Government, viewed rough the political lens of 1861, presents an appling scene. Vast and innumerable are the pices: Strenge and terrible are their conflicting elections, the strength of the str to the heart of humanity as the strong, silver-toned

palling scene. Vast and innumerable are the pictures? Strange and terrible are their conflicting elements; for many of them bear the ghastly visage of the arch-fiend Lucifer! Each one is a complete history in itself, and all bring vividly before us the ideal conception of the Court of Death.

Etrange doctrines are being taught us on either High functionaries tell us that each and every State cau now, or at any time, leave this Confederacy, if the people of said State declare it. They say, too, that they can go peaceably from the Union, if the people of said State are pleased to do so.

The Tribuns says, 'I any one of the States wishes to leave, let her go.' The Tribus shys, 'I any one of the States wishes to leave, let her go.' The Tribus shys, 'I any one of the States wishes to leave, let her go.' The Tribus whimperingly suggests to 'have the North make concessions.' What concessions have we to make? I would ask. None!

Because the great mass of the people have said.

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Because the great mass of the people have said, Down with despotism ! shall we make concessions for that? I hear from every hill-top and valley the spontaneous answer, 'Never-no, never!' Concessions to that which every honest man knows is wrong for Europe, 115—in

spontaneous answer, 'Never—no, never!' Concessions to that which every honest man knows is wrong and inhuman! Concessions, because the honest, toiling sons of the North will not aubmit to the lash of oppression, but dare to think and set for themselves! Away with the insulting and degrading proposition!

The Herald talks to us daily, in its hallucination of strange signs and terrible wonders which are for South Carolina. The people are all aghast with wonderment for the terrible disclosures! They do not stop to consider that these may come from the brain of some pro-slavery monomaniac, or political lunatic.

One reads the Tribune, with its own peculiar coloring. Another reads the Times, with its carnest desire to be on neither side of the fence, but on top of it. Another reads the Herald, and finds that that

sire to be on neither side of the fence, but on top of it. Another reads the Herald, and finds that that mountain of fire has a constant reliah for more brimstone. It says a great many things to astonish the geping multitude, and make fools of the credulous. But because one man happens to possess a brain a little more sagacious than another, has he the right to play continually upon the credulity of the simple? Nevertheless, it is done to an alarming extent. Me. Nevertheless, it is done to an alarming extent. My neighbor takes the Herald, and believes all as it Democracy Illustrated, comes, without a thought as to its reliability. My Division of the States, 11 Deel Dall, Mrs., Notices of her on it verbatim. The result is, my friends are at war all Diabelism in the Dist. of Dall's Mrs. Lectures, 28 Davis, Eliasthan, Letter 167 acres that all Diabelism in the Dist. of Dall's Mrs. Lectures acres that all Diabelism in the Dist. of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dist. Of Dall's Mrs. Lecture 167 acres but all Dall's Mrs. Lecture 168 acres but all Dall's Mrs. Lecture

the time, simply because they do not think for them.

The man who can produce the most startling bulled tin and the wildest fabrication against the produce the most startling bulled to be startling bulled t tin and the wildest fabrication seems to be the for the majority of the people. The ready mind sees this, and manufactures accordingly. Let us think for ourselves, permitting no one to think for us; then we shall truly be a republican people. If we do not, Dellas and Brougham, 129

God help us! for the future looks wild and stormy.

If a State in these United States hearth. If a State in these United States has the right to If a State in these United States has the right to second just when she pleases, our Republic is an idle apeculation. Without a mutual blending of the entire States, our Government is a failure. There must be a general concentration, and all looking toward the Constitution, even as a child looks to its father.

Expulsions from Kentucky, Arkansas, and the Month, 5-6-10-14-154 ident of the U.S., 157 Rpiscopalisms and the Slave Trade, 158 Exempted Day at South Natick. the Constitution, even as a child looks to its father.

Each State is just as dependant, and more liable to ruin, if it secedes, than the prodigal of old. Seession is in direct opposition to the very spirit and design of the Constitution, notwithstanding there is no particular clause to the contrary. Now, each individual is governed by the laws of the State in which he lives, and subject to the provisions of the Constitution of said State. If any inhabitant of said State disobeys her laws, he is punished by them in accord. the Constitution, even as a child looks to its father, disobeys her laws, he is punished by them in accordance with her Constitution. The same precisely with a State as with an individual. She is, and must be, subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and if she does a wrong against the several States, she must be condemned by the highest tribunal of the nation.

If the United States has no jurisdiction over each individual State, no individual State has jurisdiction over the people of said State; hence, it will follow that our Government is not, and never has been anything but a rope of sand.

It is sufficiently plain, and our fathers saw it, and all can see it to-day, that the moment one State is permitted to leave this Confederacy, our Constitution is a wreck, and our Republic annihilated. It is all disobeys her laws, he is punished by them in accord-

permitted to leave this Confederacy, our Constitution is a wreck, and our Republic annihilated. It is all moonshine to suppose that a State can second without destroying the equilibrium of our Government—out destroying the equilibrium of our Government—without a civil war.

McGREGOR STEELE.

A NEGRO SOLD INTO SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

Correspondence of the Northampton Free Press.

Connesson Burn.—The House has passed a hill to prohibit alavery in Nebraska. It will undoubtedly pass the Council, and then receive the vato of our Democratic Governor, but probably it will be carried over cratic Governor, but probably it will be carried over the council of the content A NEGRO BOLD INTO SHAYER! IN REBBRASKA.

Correspondence of the Northempton Free Press.

OMANA, Nebraska, Dec. 14th, 1866.
FRIEND BURY,—The House has passed a bill to prohibit alavery in Nebraska. It will undoubtedly pass the Council, and then receive the vato of our Desno-cratic Governor, but probably it will be carried over his head by a two-thirds vote, and become a law, in spite of him. The Democrata have said that alavery cannot exist in this Territory; but, only a few days since, an old negro man was sold on the suction-block at Nebraska City, under an attachment issued by the District Court, to satisfy a debt incurred by his owner, Judge Holly, who is now at the mines in western Kansas. The old man was torn from his aged wife and taken into Missouri, to be again sold, and taken off to some Southern plantation. The bill now before the Legislature ought certainly to become an immediate law, and forever put a quiettes on the slavery agitation in the Territory, so that we can appreciate the blussings of liberty on a free soil.

B. D. S.

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