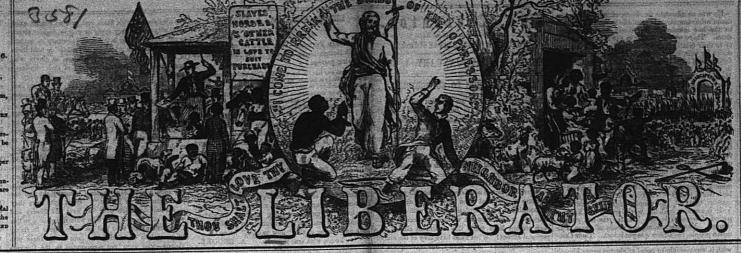
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J. R. VERRINTON & SON, Printe

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXI. NO. 1. C

BOSTON, JANUARY 4, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1568.

Refuge of Oppression.

HOLIER THAN THOU! Mr. Wendell Phillips is certainly entitled to the synaphy of all kindly-considerate persons. He has made the Anti-Slavery reform what the advertising doctors call "a speciality." He is like a man who has invented a pill, and believes nothing in the world grather than his orbicular marvel of scammony and gambage. He sometimes reminds as of the dog in his Peologue of Rabelais. "Did you ever," says that facetous philosopher, "see a dog with a marrow bone is its mouth, the beast of all others, according to Peologue of Rabelais. "Did you ever," says that facetous philosopher, "see a dog with a marrow bone is its mouth, the beast of all others, according to a decrement of the seems of the continuous and circumspection he wards and watches it; with what care he keeps it; how fervently he holds it; how prudently he gobbleait; with what affection hereals it; and with what diligence he sucks it." Anti-Slavery is Mr. Phillipse's bone; and no man can reture to indulge in a little philanthropy without provoking from that genfleman a sub-acidulous starl. He dotes only upon those who disagree with him, and all his converts immediately become the objects, not perhaps of his jealousy, but certainly of his suspicion. He loves his enemies, because it is so delightful to pummel them, and he dilates with pleasure over some fresh and uncohmon, wickedness, just as a surgeon admires a large uleer better than a check which health has incarnadined. D'Israeli says somewhere that the Jews shrink from a convert a from ac landing via and very good Abolitionists may be very good Jews in more ways than one. Mr. Phillips is a close communion' reformer. You must take the wine surgeon admires a large uleer better than a check which health has incarnadined. D'Israeli says somewhere that the Jews shrink from a convert a from ac landing via the first properties, and the very good Abolitionists may be very good Jews in more ways than one. Mr. Phillips had into the very good abolitionist may be used to the hands of landy Br. Phillips had my so a dise

where pales the inclination to speak for the great where pales in the control of the control of

THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

Rev. W. O. Prentice, Episcopal rector at Columbia, S. C., has preached a discourse in favor of secession the fourth time, at the earnest request of the people, who do not seem to want to hear anything else. He proves not only slavery, but secession, to be scriptural, and draws a magnificent piecure of the tanquillity and glory of South Carolina out of the Union. One of the amusing things in the discourse is a version of the Lord's prayer suited to Southern wants. The preacher said that the South, rich and poor, kings and paupers, poured out their petitions to the Almighty to "give us this day our daily octton."

The Southern ministerial view of the slavery question is given by the Rev. Mr. Fleming, as follows:—
"If slavery in itself is a sin, then Abraham, the

The "irrepressible conflict" has invaded not only he churches, but touched the Bible itself. The The "irrepressible conflict" has invaded not only the churches, but touched the Bible itself. The Southern Bible Revision Association has withdrawn from co-operation with the Baptist Bible Union, because in the revised edition of Paul's episte to Philameter and the state of the Philameter and proper signification of baptismos, slave is the meaning of doulos. It signifies a bond slave, a chattel, 'strictly one born so. Wherever it is used in the New Testament, it requires this signification; any other destroys the sense."

DOWN WITH THE EVIL TREE.

The irrepressible conflict has commenced in good arnest among the clergy. Rev. Mr. Vandyke, o I. Abolitionism has no foundation in

A CLERICAL DISUNIONIST.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVES.

Agitation cease! If reminds us of an anecdote of an old black alsve-woman calling herself "So-journer Truth," who sat in the front ranks once in an Abolition meeting, when Frederick Douglass, fired with the wrongs of his race, and the despairs of the white race, declared that there was neither hope nor belp for the slave but in their own right arms. In the pause that followed this appeal, So-journer lifted her dark face, working with intense feeling, and said, in a low, deep voice, which was heard in every corner of the room —

"Frederick, is God dead?"

Let that old black slave-woman's question ring through this nation, as then it rang through Faneull Hall. To all who hope or dream to put down agitation by a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell, old Africa rises, and raising her poor, mained, scarred hand to heaven, asks us—" Is God Dead?"—New York Independent.

PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN HICKMAN,

Last evening, at 8 o'clock, a "social re-union" of the People's Party operatives had a public dinner at Samson street Hall. About three-hundred persons were in attendance. Most of them were well-known Ward politicians, and some of them hold prominent Municipal offices.

Municipal offices.

The first tests, "The Memory of Washington," was drank in silence, the whole audience standing. There was no verbal response. The second, "The Union and the Constitution," was responded to by Hon. John Hickman. The mention of this gentle-man's name exacted great cheering, prolonged through several minutes. He said:—

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the People's party of Philadelphia; I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me, for giving expression to my devotion to the Constitution and the Union. I love the Constitution because it secures the Union, and I love the Union because it gives to us security and presperity. Without them we should fall into anarchy;

THE "SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY."

consummation devoutly to

have been made sensible of a marked m have been made sensible of a market mouncation of our proclivities in this respect. The possibility, my, the probability of a dissolution, will we or nill we, has been precipitated upon us by the South; and whatever Constitution, and who had no voice, either in fixing its provisions or making the laws under these promay have been our previous misgivings, as to as-union, we have no choice but to look in responsibil-ties, if there be any, fully in the face. However, cheerfully Northern men would have sacrified for its maintenance in the past, under the impression of its der it? If there is any truth in the assertion made in the Declaration of Independence, "That all just laws the Declaration of Independence, "That all just laws proceed from the consent of the governed," they are certainly not bound by these laws, for they never gave their consent to them in any manner, either directly or through their representatives. And I would further sak, what right had the States to bind themselves by an instrument, which, under certain eigenstations. incalculable benefits, the facts we find ourselves por dering in this season of anxiety force upon us all the question, whether the Union, under any such circum question, whether the company under any such circum-stances as we have been compelled to behold it, is, after all, so valuable a boon and worthy of so great

> Southern temper, as well as Southern the elements of either intellectual or nati will not fail to convince most of us at the North that the presence of the South in the Union can wall to dispensed with. It may be well for the South to understand, first and last, that the North, so far from her own accord to go out of the Union, and thus relieve us of the unpleasant necessity, at time, of forcibly removing from th

of a treaty between foreign powers, and that it would be perfectly competent for one foreign power to stipu-late by a treaty to deliver up the figitive slaves of are irreconcilable terms. Nothing like a Union in any late by a treaty to deliver up the fugitive slaves of another foreign power. This position of the Court I would respectfully dispute. In my judgment, it is never competent for one foreign power to bind themselves by a treaty to do that to another foreign power, which the party stipulating confesses will, in its consequences, lead to something "against natural right and the plain principles of justice." If it were competent, it would be competent for a nation to do what is an echronically an expense and a violation of justice. futile in all time to come.

Union by force of law or by external pressure, as pposed to the laws of nature and reason, is inconsistent with the intelligence, the freedom, the wealth and power of the North. Whatever may have been the exigency existing when the thirtee the Confederacy for Union agains ternal aggression, no such necessity now exists with the free States, which of themselves are a power sufficient to command the respect of every civilized coun-try in the world. They are amply able to hold their place among the nations. They have the inherent skill to make the most of their great natural advantages, and could they once for all be entirely relieved of the incubus of slavery, a new impetus would be given to their energies, and the good effects would oon be visible in a rapid growth in wealth, intelli-

gence and population.

It is time the South were made sensible of the im potency of her threats of dissolution; that she should open her eyes to the causes of her own ignorance, weakness; that she should be forced to understand, and if possible to be grateful for, the im-mense advantages she has enjoyed in times past by her onnexion with the North; and that when bereft of the vitality and support which she draws from union with superior forces, she must soon sink to decay has never forfeited or transferred, is to depend for the Let Northern men but once become conscious of the ges, and they would have less occasion to tremble be . The cry of Union is fore the phantom of dissolution. The cry of generated in pride, cowardice, and the const man being, endowed with all the faculties of a human being, and entitled to all the rights of a human being If such a doctrine is not absurd and destitute of sense and such as never would have entered into the head of a bad cause. Whence comes the pleasing for eter-nal preachment of the value of the Union, but that in the depths of our being we know the utter nonsense of attempting to force together elements which, in their of anybody, but those who are wedded to the artificial principles of law, I do not know what would be such.

essential nature, are eternally disjoined! contingencies connected with setting up the new government. This would be a good outfit for Southern Confederacy, and all connection of the North with slavery forever engled. It would be the best bargain the North ever made, and perhaps the pocret for the South.

the South.

Let the great truth be made to stand prominent by the prominen and at home; and if the character of a people, rather than the extent of its domain, furnished a criterion by which to estimate its magnitude and power, then the slavery, are richer in all the elements of greatness

and final destruction wherever it goes-Yes, gentlemen of the South, take your cotton and your beloved "institution," and lay the foundation of your Southern Confederacy; lash up your slaves; obliged, to do to maintain vast naval and army es bility, as well as your "mud-sill" constitu territories of the United States, for the prot

Go, we say, ye chivalric gentlemen, ye worship North, and we will not turn you away penniless

pearance in its new typographical dress. Our feat of type were obtained at the foundry of Phelps & Daine, 52 Washington Street, Boaton. We ask for a carrial perusal of our paper from week to week; for, to be preclated, a paper must be read, as well as readshipped and good type is a great inducement in this direction.

The Liberator. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1860. SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Delinquent subscribers for the past year, rom January 1, 1860, to January 1, 1861, prom annary 1, 1800, to smally 2, which their papers will be discontinued after February 1, 1861, unless payment for the same be previously sent in. We shall be extremely sorry to lose a single subscriber in this manner, especially at this crisis in our national affairs; but, as our printed terms indicate that payment is no be made in advance, we are indicate that payment is to be made in advance, we assure if, instead of rigidly exacting it, we allow (as we do) a credit of fourteen months to delinquents, they can have and the state of fourteen menths to delinquents, they can have no cause of complaint when their papers are stopped for omitting to make settlement; yet, with all this in dulgence, we have known various instances in which such persons have taken this treatment almost as personal affront! What ideas have they of the sacred ness of contracts? And, surely, our s is always too limited to make us willingly lose a singl Exceptional cases there will be, calli for special consideration; but it is absolutely necessary that we should abide by the rule we have laid wn, to prevent losses which cannot be borne.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Massa-Chusetts Art. Slavery Society will be held at the TREMONT TEMPLE, in Beston, on Thursbar and Friday, January 2th and 25th, commencing at

and FRIDAY, January 24th and 25th, commencing st-half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

The members and friends of the Society are ur-gently requested to make the attendance on their part larger than ever before seen since its formation. In view of the position of the Anti-Slavery cause, and of the state of the nation, it will be the most important the state of the nation, it will be the most important anniversary the Society has ever held. Troublous as is the aspect of things, it is a sure indication that the cause of impartial freedom is moving onward with ir-resistible power, and that the day of jubilee is rapidly approaching, to be succeeded by universal joy, per approaching, to e successed, and prosperity. For nothing disturbs the repose, deranges the business, assails the interest, dishonors the character, and imperils the existence of the republic, but SLAVERY. Freedom, and the love of it, and the advocacy of it, and the uncompromising support of it, without regard to color or race, can never work ill to whatever is just, honest, noble, humane, work ill to whatever is just, honest, noble, hum and Christ-like. It is not the Abolitionists, who and constitute of God's poor and needy and oppressed, that it may go well with our land, but the Southern slaveholders and slave-breeders, who traffic in human fiesh and enslave even their own blood-kindred, and who hate every thing that savors of liberty, who have brought the nation into its present distracted and distressful condition; for theirs is the spirit which hooses "rather to reign in hell than serve in heaven Com then friends of freedom, to the Anniversary

Come, then, friends of freedom, to the Anniversary, strong in the righteousness of your cause, serene and undaunted in spirit, and resolute in your purpose to seek the speedy removal of the cause of all our na-tional suffering and danger! Able and eloquent speakers will be present as usual

[The list will be given hereafter.] In behalf of the So

· FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

THIRTY YEARS COMPLETED.

We have completed thirty years of editorial life con eted with the Liberator. cade with the same confidence in the principles we espouse, the same assurance of success in the cau we advocate, that we felt at the commencement of we auvocate, that we let at the commencement of our labors,—only greatly strengthened by the experience gamed, and the progress made toward the goal of final victory. It has been a long, desperate, and (humanly speaking) most unequal struggle with the organized religious sentiment, the political power, the abined wealth, the recognized respectal popular feeling, the business sclishness, the satanic malignity, and the universal brutality and ruffianism of the country; but, from the hour the bugle of freedom first sounded its notes in favor of imme universal emancipation, the movement has advanced with slow but irresistible power, under Divine guid-ance, confounding the wisdom of the wise, contemning the might of the strong, taking the cunning in the own craftiness, unmasking the hypocritical, swallow ing up all the rods of the magicians, breaking sect and parties into fragments, vanquishing all opponents and parties into fragments, vanquishing all cits poverty more than a match for all the the land, its conscience outweighing Cl the land, its conscience outweighing Church and State, its spirit sublime and unconquerable, its truths self-evident, and its results glorious in the annals of historic achievement ;-and still,

"Against the wind, against the tide, It steadies with upright keel,"

utstripping all competition, and with the haven of

ighteousness and peace full in view.

For thirty years, we have been the target of popular orn and violence, for imploring the natio the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the op

For thirty years, we have been ignominiously branded as heretic and infidel, disorganizer and fan ecause we have declared chattel slavery to be dia metrically at war with the spirit and teachings of Christianity, and that into the true Church enter neither the enslavers nor despisers of their fellow-men

no common country to recognize our rights and ac cord to us equal privileges, because we have main tained that liberty ought to be "proclaimed through out all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"!

and laughs to scorn the fulminations of priesteraft, and the devices of political tricksters. All Union-saving efforts are simply idiotic. At last, "the covenant with death" is annulled, and "the agreement with hell" broken—at least, by the action of South Carolina, and, ere long, by all the slaveholding States, for their doom is one. "The dissolution of the Union is the abolition of slavery," said Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, in the U. S. House of Representatives, a few years ago. Hail the approaching jubilee, ye millions who are wearing the galling chains of slavery; for, assuredly, the day of your redemption draws nigh, bringing liberty to you, and salvation to the whole land?

LETTER FROM DR. A. BROOKE.

MARLBORO', Ohio, Dec. 14th, 1860 Mr DEAR FRIEND, -Your remarks upon the late nob in Boston, in the Liberator of the 7th, include the following pas

"It was our impression that the Convention would comparatively a failure, as the Call did not emanate source calculated to carry any personal weight, and conference or consultation whatever was had with the tried advocates of the acti-alexey cause, who, if the been consulted, would have suggested a very different of procedure, and who had nothing to do with it did

of precedure, and who had nothing to do with it directly."

Inasmuch as you acknowledge "the right of the young men," alluded to, "to call the meeting in their own way," is there not something needlessly ungracious, to say the least, in such a remark, under the circumstances? While perilling much in a struggle for free speech for all, and smarting under undeserved violence, was it wise towards our cause to enter a disclaimer of any part of their course, which could not be condemned as a moral delinquency! Is there not reason to feel encouraged by, and to encourage every reason to feel encouraged by, and to encourage every evidence of uncompromising hostility to slavery, whether the actors in it pronounce our shibboleth, or ask our opinion of the "how to do it," or no 1. A. BROOKE.

REFLY. We deem it neither unfair nor imp RSFLT. We deem it neither untain nor improper to 'let every tub stand upon its own bottom,' or to state facts truly as they exist. The reason why we used the explanatory language, referred to by Dr. Brooke, was, that the meeting at the Temple was falsely repre-sented by the press and telegraph to have been a sented by the press and telegraph to have been a "Garrisonian" convention, and especially under the guidance of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Garrison, who were taunted with cowardice (!) by the Courier for not having been present. While we shrink from no responsibility of our own, we are not willing to have that of others thrust upon us against our consent. We fully vindicated the right of those who called the meeting at the Temple to do so, against all disorderly interruption, and have ever since been assiduously endeavor uon, and have ever since been assistuously endeavor-ing to deepen the infamy of those who rictously broke it up, by recording our own views, and the sentiments of various manly journals in different parts of the country. We still think, however, that it would have been not only courteous, but judicious, on the part of the young men who signed the call, to have conferred directly with those older in the struggle, as to the best mode of procedure upon an anniversary calc arouse the demon-spirit of slavery, far and wide There can be no good objection to "personal weight," or to the presentation of the most influential names se can be obtained in the cause of ostra liberty. Nevertheless, it is for each and all to labor as they may. Our only aim was, to make a simple ex-planation in order to correct a wide-spread misrepre-sentation. What would have been a comparative failure, has resulted in a meeting for the whole country, commanding millions of hearers, owing to the efforts of Messrs. Fay, Howe, and their mobocratic associates.

"From seeming evil, still educes good."

FAMINE IN KANSAS.

So kind Heav

With all the relief that has yet been extended, th famine in Kansas continues to be sorely felt, and thousands are in a state of destitution closely border-ing upon starvation. The number is estimated at thirty or forty thousand. This is truly appalling; for they can realize nothing for themselves until anothe they can realize nothing for inemistives initi allocated harvest. On our last page, we give a highly interesting letter from Mr. R. J. Hinton, dated "Atchison, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1860," in which some painful and oving facts are communicated respecting this terrible visitation, and a strong appeal made to Eastern benevolence, which we are sure will not be made in vain. The most reliable arrangements have been made in the Territory to sacredly and judiciously dis-tribute the charities given, according to the necessities of the parties presenting themselves for relief; so that ced be no apprehension on that point. Think of a bare-footed population in the inclemency of win-ter, to say nothing of rags instead of clothing for a covering!

Below is a private note from our esteemed friend, Col. Whiting of Concord, Mass., characteristic of his spirit, which we publish in this connection as an incentive for others to "go and do likewise." Blessings on the heads of the juvenile benefactors in Concord of the suffering people in Kansas!

CONCORD, Dec. 16, 1860. DEAN FRIEND,—Reading in the Liberator of the 7th inst. an affecting account of the sufferings of the people at Neosho Falls, Woodson County, Kansas, I thought it would be well to read it to our Sunday ol, which I accordingly did. We then and the voted to take up a collection on the 16th inst. It amounts to \$10.62. It would have done your heart good to see the bright eyes of the dear little children sparkle when the amount collected was announced to them, because it is so much more blessed to (be able to) give than to (be obliged to) receive.

May God in mercy grant that every one who has the means may be kind and generous to the poor sufferers, not only in Kansas, but wherever they may b Yours, truly, WM. WHITING.

FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE LIBERTY ACT. NUMBER I.

There will, undoubtedly, be an attempt made, in this State and the other States, to repeal the so-called Liberty Act, with a view of conciliating the South, and preventing its secession. It has been stated in the newspapers, recently, by high legal authority, that the Liberty Act of this State is unconstitutional,-as conflicting with the National Constitution,-and for this reason should be immediately repealed. How this may be, I do not know, and I will not undertak to call in question the legal opinions of men so eminent as lawyers, as many of these gentlemen un oubtedly are.
I take, however, an entirely different gro

them, and would prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, whether it is constitutional or not, and

The ground I take—and I think it is an impregnable one—is, that the States had no right to make this provision a part of this Constitution, nor adopt it; and that it is entirely null and void, as such. I will now endeavor to prove the position I thus take. And to do this, I will review the decision of the Suprem Court of this State in the case of the slave Med which came before them more than twenty years since, and which decision was given by Judge Shaw, in his own language. I say, then, that there is an that a strong array of speakers is advertised, amon evident inconsistency, in principle, between the law as it was decided by the Court in that case, in reference to slaves brought here voluntarily by their masters, and calities named, every effort should be made to secure the law in relation to slaves who are fugitives from full attendance, by giving extensive notice of the mee other States, under the provision of the National Constitution. In the former case, the Court decided that they are entitled to their liberty immediately, and in judgments of Heaven averted. Therefore, be up an the latter case, that they must be returned back again to a state of slavery. To perceive this inconsistency in principle, we must examine the ground upon which they are declared to be free when coming with the consent of their master, and see whether these grounds do not equally apply when they are fugities from another State. The Court, in giving their opinion in

Now, if these were the grounds upon which slavery

which are the gift of God, and inherent in W. S. A. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK. We call special attention to the series of Anti-Slavery Conventions to be held in Western and Central New York, commencing this day at Buffalo, and extending through the entire month of January—culminating in the anniversary of the State Convention, to be held in Albany, February 4th, 5th, and 6th. It will be seen doing !

THE TRIBUSE AND WENDELL PHILLIPS. The ed torial article we have copied on our first page from the Tribune, caricaturing Mr. Phillips for his noble devo-tion to the Anti-Slavery cause, has not a particle of truth or wit to redeem its coarseness and assurance. that case, say —

"Without making inquiry further, it is sufficient for the purpose before us, that by the Constitution, adopted in 1780, slavery was abolished in Massachusetts, on the ground that it is contrary to saturad right and the plain principles and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which, are the right of enjoying and feeding their lives and libertly that of acquiring possesting and pretecting property." It would be difficult to select words more proceedy adapted to the abolition of negro avery."

Now, if these were the ground a contract of the selection of the selection of the selection property. It would be difficult to select words more proceedy adapted to the abolition of negro.

He was no advocate for force, except as the last dread arbitrament. He would bear with his brother to the last moment. He sought no war against them. There was no feeling in the North of hostility to their Southern brethren. The North had no desire for war, but if it is forced upon us, then the feeling here must be unanimous that no traitor must be allowed to breathe in Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] He did not believe there was a citizen of this State who voted for Mr. Lincoln, who would refuse to battle for the Constitution and the Union. In regard to the matter of force, that was discretionary with the constituted authorities. When called upon by them, let the people respond. Prior to such call, it would not become members of the Feople's party to make offensive threats, or to boast of their strength and power. The country and its resources were known; from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thousands would be found ready to perish in obedience to the call of the officials. The mighty army of the North was capable of defending the interests of its section. It was against all history for a Southern nation to curroach upon a Northern one. It was for the interest of both North and South to keen the fraternal tie period of the North and South to keen the fraternal tie period. or apprised of transpiring events, that they are both in danger, and that neither of them will be preserved by paper resolves. The time has rather arrived for tion than expression. No man can maintain the tegrity of this Union by popular assemblies, declarge devotion to the Constitution. The time has come ene every man has got to define his position in the at strugglet which is about to come off between a second of the second of the energy man that there is a position in the at strugglet which is about to come off between a second of the energy man and the energy of the American ple, than that there is an antagonism between the sum of the thin the control of the energy of the thin the thin the energy of the thin the thin the energy of the thin the thin the energy of the energy of the thin the energy of t recedon and slavery. [Applause.]

And let no man console himself with the reflection that this antagonism is to be quieted by the palliatives of compromise. [A voice. Or by public meetings.] You cannot form truces between them, which will last. It is as impossible as to dam up mighty rivers, and to say that from such a point dry land shall appear. As long as the free sentiment of the North shall invade the territory of the South, so long the Stath will have complaints; and you have now to make up your minds whom you will serve—whether you will serve God or Belial. [Applause.]

This is not the first time in our history that these difficulties have come upon us, and when the safety of the country has been imperilled. In 1820 we compromised for the purpose of making peace between these rival and conflicting interests, and in every instance in which compromises have been entered into, these compromises have been entered into, these compromises have been remered to us, with all the experience of the past, that we shall again endeavor to make a lasting truce between freedom and slavery. I have said at another time, and in another place, that air lines may divide rival States, but they can never bound conflicting sentiments. The lights of the press, the waves of proficient craft, the mechanical tendencies of highly productive art—these will always make an impression upon the weak and the impotent. My fellow-citizens, I put it to you, sober, staid, sensible men, to give to me if you can, the lines of compromise which shall give to us rest. Will you restore the Missouri Compromise line [A voice, "No"] enacted in 1820 at the demand of the South, and repealed in 1854 at the same demand? Will you restore the Missouri Compromise line [A voice, "No"] enacted in 1854 at the same demand? Will you restore the Missouri Compromise line [A voice, "No"] vagit arm to be severed from the shoulder [cheern]. of defending the interests of its section. It was against all history for a Southern nation to encreach upon a Northern one. It was for the interest of both North and South to keep the fraternal tie permanent, that all the people might be protected. Tear it asunder, and the world would not know a period of equal violence. The tie was not yet destroyed. Now the tanding the deeds of these Palmetto people, the Union was yet intact. Their Commissioners had not been recognized by the President, who, it was possible to hope, might yet prove himself to be something of a man. Mr. Mann then related a wemark which Mr. Douglas had made in the Preswho, it was possible to hope, might yet prove himselt to be something of a man. Mr. Mann then related a remark which Mr. Douglas had made in the President's hearing, relative to the sterling virtues and courage of Andrew Jackson: "He is dead!" How sad it was to know that his olden worth had no place in the heart of James Buchanan! He (Jackson) would have clutched rebellious Carolina as a steel glove clutches a handful of hornets. Jackson had regretted to the day of his death that he had not quite enough law on his part to enable him to hang Calhoun. He was a soldier and a man of action. Mr. Mann paid a copious culogium to Gen. Jackson. The spirit of Jackson still lived, and was ready to act. The Peonle's party would preserve the Union

45 a" at mellettannit unu 2 ben 17 eff

worse, without them brother would be arrayed inst brother, and blood would run down the streets our beautiful city.

far extending to South Carolina that, in my judgment they are ready to join her at any advantageous mo ment, and I am by no means certain that all the bor der States will not be found in affiliation. We have in addition to this, a traitor President, [loud cheers a corrupt and rotten Cabinet, [cheers] and for aught I know, we may have the regular army against the Union, inasmuch as the President is the

Union, inasmuch as the President is the commander-in-chief of that army; but I declare to you my solemn conviction, to-night, that with all these fifteen States, this Federal Administration, and the army and navy banded together, the mighty millions of the North will defend and save the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] If I did not believe so, I should despair of my country, for I look at this thing as I know that it exists—I should despair of my country, and I would cry aloud to my God, "Oh! give me a city of refure!"

we may have the regular army agains nasmuch as the President is the comma

Mr. Mann paid a copious eulogium to Gen. Jackson. The spirit of Jackson still lived, and was ready to act. The People's party would preserve the Union as it had preserved the city and the State. It would give justice to the South with an open hand, and was a conservative party, which would, nevertheless, yield no single right fought or voted for.

Spirited speeches were also made by J. R. Flanigen, Esq., David Newport, Esq., John E. Latta, Esq., Dr. Frank Taylor of Chester County, Gen. William F. Small, Mr. Charles Wilson, and others. mise which shall give to the Missouri Compromise line [A voice, "No"] enacted in 1820 at the demand of the South, and repealed in 1854 at the same demand? Will you research it again? [A voice, "Not by any means."] Not by any means. [Not by any means. No. I would rather suffer my sight arm to be severed from the shoulder [cheers] than place upon myself any such mark of humiliation and disgrace. [Renewed cheers.] Are you willing that the sgame of battledore and shuttlecock shall longer be played between the South and the North? If you are, I am not, and the line is drawn between us as distinctly as it is drawn between the North and the South. [A voice, "He's exactly right," and cheers.] As for myself, I say it here, and I say it distinctly, desiring not to be misunderstood by any man—and you will find! will carry it out through my life—no more compromise. [Cries of "Good," and vocifierous and long-continued applause.] Hove the Constitution and the Union qual to that of any other man, [cheers,] but I will not buy them from any man who does not exclusively own them. ["Good," and cheers.] If the Constitution and the laws will not secure the featly of every right-mided citizen, is it to be expected that a fimsy compromise, patched up by members of Congress, is going to do, what they cannot effect? My motto is, 'Millions for defence, not one cent for tribute." [Cheers.]

It is proper, my fellow-citizens, that we should look at the realities of the times. South Carolina declares that she has already seceded from the Union; that the bonds have been severed which bound us together. I contend that if South Carolina is out of the Union, that the bonds have been severed which bound us together. I contend that if South Carolina is out of the Union, and I also give [Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Buchanan, in his Message, appealing to the people of the Union, says:—

"But I may be permitted solemnly to invoke my countrymen to pause and deliberate before they determine to destroy this, the grandest temple which has ever been dedicated to human freedom, since the world began. It has been consecrated by the blood of our forefathers, by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future. The Union has already made us the most prosperous, and ere long will, if preserved, render us the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. In every foreign region of the globe, the title of American citizen is held in the highest respect, and when pronounced in a foreign land, it causes the heart of our countrymen to such with honest pride."

It was one of the hearts of the Roman State when

It was one of the boasts of the Roman State, who in the height of its grandeur and power, that the sol-emn declaration, "I am a Roman citizen," was a protection in foreign and barbarous lands. Cieero, in his great invective against Verres, the tyrant of Sicily, made it an aggravation of his cruelties, that he had disregarded this plea of Roman citizenship. St. Paul, at Jerusalem, made the same effective ap-neal: there is no State in it, [encers,] for the supposed held in. But I give it as my opinion, as my conviction, that she is not yet out of the Union, and I also give it as my conviction that, with the blessing of Almighty God, she never will be out of the Union [Tremendeus applause and wild enthusiasm.] If you feel as I do, I know she will never be out of the Union [cheers]; and I repeat to-night what I have said on a former, occasion, that the eighteen millions of the North, the totiling millions who monopolize all the art, industry, and intelligence of the country, are not to be overcome, paralyzed and moulded into shape by eight millions without these auxiliaries.

But, my friends, we have fallen upon evit times. I would not magnify our danger, nor would I in any way diminish the aspect which it presents. We have already arrayed against the Union a sovereign State. We have the sympathics of five or six other States so far extending to South Carolina that, in my judgment, they are ready to join her at any advantageous mentions the state of the

peal:—
"The chief captain commanded him-to be brought into the castle, and bade that he should be examined by scourging, that he might know wherefore they cried so against him.

And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said to the centurion that stood by, 'Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?'
When the Centurion heard that, he went and told the chief Captain, saying, 'Take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman.

Then the chief Captain came, and said unto him, 'Tell me, art thou a Roman?' He said, 'Yea.'
And the chief Captain answered, 'With a great sum obtained I this freedom.' And Paul said, 'But I was free-born.'

Jree-born. Then straightway they departed from him, which should have examined him; and the chief Captain was also afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him."—Acts XXII, 24-29.

Such was Roman citizenship and its immunities, even in Judea, eighteen hundred years ago. Mr. Buchanan extols the power of the United States and the value of American citizenship abroad. There is something to predicate such a boast upon. It is not many years ago that Capt. Ingraham (a native of South Carolina.) nearly plunged the United States into a war with Austria, in behalf of one Kozta, an Austrian subject, not even a citizen of the United into a war with Austria, in ocean to do the United States, but who, having declared his intention to become so, was sojourning in Asia Minor. The country sustained even that arrogant pretension, so jealous are we of any aggression upon the rights of Americar citizons.

are we of any aggression upon the rights of American citizens.

Within no very long period past, the case of naturalized American citizens travelling in their fatherland, and there held to supposed claims to military services, attracted much attention. Their rights were vindicated, after considerable doubt and hesitation on the part of our Government.

We suppose there can hardly be a doubt that if, in any country of Europe, or even in the Barbary States of Africa, a single citizen of our country were seized and subjected to torture or other indignity, instant redress would be demanded, and insisted on; that without such refress there would be just cause of war, and actual war waged withour might. Were he so seized and maltreated, upon the ground that he wors an American, and was in favor of American institutions, there would be no bounds to the universal longingation. it exists—I should despair or my country, and I would cry aloud to my God, "Oh! give me a city of refuge!"

What is your determination? You have declared for the Constitution and the Union. How do you hope to save them? There is, in my judgment, but one way known under Heaven and among men, by which they can be saved; that is, by such an expression as will go out from this hall too night, that banded treason, no matter how strong, shall not destroy them. ["Good." and cheers.] Neither merchants nor manufacturers, however respectable they may be in town meeting assemblies, can do anything for the cause which we have at heart, and much less can they give us safety by a truckling, mean, dog-like subserviency to the South, [Cheers.] The day will come to all such men, and it will come quickly, too, when they will call for the mountains to fall upon and hide them from the gaze of their fellowmen. [Cheers.] These are the men who would bind the Constitution and the Union by tape and hobbin. They have offered their price to the South, and we have seen how the South has sparned them. The only plan to save the Constitution is by a union of hearts and of hands, [cheers] of resolute, determised men, who will meet the last issue. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that I speak very far in advance of the sentiment of the times. I have never measured my expressions by present prevailing opinion, nor do I intend to do now. I would not degrade myself by appearing before any body of men in Christendom, to express opinions which I know are false. [Cheers.] I tell you that the South believe that the North is craven, and those men, to whom I have all

stitutions, there would be no bounds to the indignation.

Suppose the Rev. Dr. Cheever (a well-known clergyman now in Europe) should be there arrested and lynched, by hanging on a tree, for no other of fence than because he is an American—would it be passed by in silence? A government which fails to protect the lives of its citizens, and their persons from insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among insult, even by arms if need be insult. irotect the lives of its citizens, and their persons from snult, even by arms if need be, has no rank among the nations of the earth. It would be idle for a foreign power to say, this was the act of a lawless mob. We should reply, "Have the perpetrators been brought to justice?" Happily, however, it is true that citzenship of the United States is respected in all foreign countries pretending to civilization.

How is it in the States of our our Computeracy? The newspapers daily give us accounts of the maltreatment of American citizens upon American soil. Throughout the cotton States—indeed, in several of

How is it in the States of our own Conjecture 15. The newspapers daily give us accounts of the maltreatment of American citizens upon American soil. Throughout the cotton States—indeed, in several of the border or breeding States—the life of no Northern man is safe. The merchant from the North—the preacher of the Gospel from that section—the teacher, male or female—the traveller for health or business, is in much greater danger than he would be among the Bedoun Arabs, or the roving tribes of Sahara! So frequent have these cases become, that every day brings us new ones, often with some new form of streety and barbarism. Not a citizen of Ohio to-day can travel in the cotton States, and register his name and address, without exposing himself to seourging, tar and feathers, or hanging. It is only a few weeks ago that Stephen & Douglas and havile were peled with eggs at the State Capitol of Alabama. Not to be forgotten either, is the hanging of the Rev. Mr. Bewley, in Texas, now authentically known; this; for no crime, no misdemeanor, but simply because he was a pracher of the Gospel, and came from a free State. It would require columns to enumerate the cases where the parties are known, and the facts unquestionable. We have not chosen to fill our paper with stories of hangings and minor tortures,—of the driving men away by brute force, because of simple Northern birth. They are wearisome and painful reading; humiliating to every man who calls himself a citizen.

Such is the value of citizenship at home, and under the flag of the Union. It will be said, all this is in violation of the laws of those States—the work of lawles men or mobs. True; but we have yet to see the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to see the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to hear of the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to see the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to hear of the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to hear of the first offender punished. Nay, we have yet to see the first offender punishe by appearing before any out of the Money are false. Cheers.] I tell you that the South believe that the North is craven, and those men, to whom I have alluded, have but afforded them stronger ground for this belief. [Cheers.] I want to know of every man I meet, here or elsewhere, if he belongs to that body of men, or whether he belongs to another. I want to know whether he is going to purchase peace by meanness, by betraying his own people and his own interests, or whether he is going to defend the poace. [Cheers.] My fellow-citizens, the Constitution and the Union abpuld be upon the lips of every man, and the Constitution and the Union should be defended by the valor of every man. [Hurrah! and cheers.] Unless you think as I do—unless you speak as I do—as sure as we have met here to-might—the Constitution and the Union are lost forever. [Cheers.] And I call upon you to save them. I call upon you to inuster all your manhood, and to meet the issue, not that you have framed, but which the South has forced upon you. To meet it boldly and determinedly, not defiantly, and if you shall do so, you will have the satisfaction to know your country is again safe. [Cheers.] And soff as the tones of the seraph, yet loud as the thunder of beaven, the cry shall come the series from the watch tower of liberty. "God

prospers the Republic. All is well !"

The applause during Mr. Hickman's remarks was, at times, deafening. When he uttered the sentiment of "no more compromises," the shouts were tremendous; cheers rang confusedly up; the whole house stood. The sentiment relative to South Carolina's inability to go out of the Union was received with inability to go out of the Union was received with even more applauses, if that were possible. The denunciation of the Persedent and Cabinet was greeted with an approving storm. So the allusions to the duty of the people, and the strong anti-slavery sentiments of the speaker, were tremendously cheered.

The third toose was the "People's Party of Pennarylvania," responded to by a speech from Wm. B. Mann. The great "hit" in this speech speared to be the donucnation of Mayor Henry. That gentleman was grouned by some enthusiastic persons, and the shouts of applause were deafening. He said in the shouts of applause were deafening. He said in the Polynesis?—O crimes are; but those who atminister the laws selectly sanction, or expressly approve them.

Such is the immunity of our boasted citizenship at home, and on our own soil. Is there not food for reflection in facts like these? Are offences against rights so sacred more venial when committed by Americans, than if they were committed by Americans, than if they were committed by Americans. in facts like these acred, more venial when consisted by Al s, than if they were committed by Al scharges islanders of Austral

the satisfaction to know your country is again [Cheers.] And soft as the tones of the scraph, oud as the thunder of beaven, the cry shall come the sentiner on the watch-tower of liberty, "God jers the Republic. All is well!"

For thirty years, we have subjected ourselves to

For thirty years, we have been held up to public abhorrence as a monster of iniquity, and represented

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was abolished in this State, and can no longer exist here, why do not they apply as well to fugitive slaves as any other? Why is it not as "contrary to natural right and the plain principles of justice" to hold them in bondage, or return thes to londage, as slaves who have come here by the consent of their masters? These principles amply to the sevene of above. These principles apply to the system of slavery in itself, and not to the mode by which they eme into the Sinte. The rights of the slave must be the same in both cases.

But in reply to this it may be said, that, in t

ing such a provision "against natural right as plain principles of justice"! What right have to assume dominion over the lives and libert welfare of a race of men who were not parties

an instrument, which, under certain circumstances, re

quires them to rob a fellow-man of all his rights, pe

to become parties to a National Constitution which is intended to produce this effect. This principle will

pply to the one as well as the other.

But it is said by the Court, in this case, that the Con

is an acknowledged wrong, and a violation of justice

State, within that State, though such laws or institu

tions may be unjust and oppressive, yet it ought not, in any way, to cooperate with the other State within its own jurisdiction and territory, in the support of

such institutions and laws. It is not bound to reform

and purify the laws or institutions of another State of their injustice and evils, except by the exercise of a moral influence; but it is bound in any way to ex-cute these laws, or uphold these institutions, within its

Again: see the absurdity which follows from co

sidering a man a slave who comes into Massachu

etts as a fugitive, and a freeman when brought here

a mere chattel—a movable—personal property attached to his master, which may be reclaimed as a stray horse. In the latter, he is considered a *freeman*, en

individual, having the same natural rights, which he

stance not at all affecting the fact whether he is a h

I have often thought that the habit of studying the law has an effect in obscuring the mind from the per-

ception of the clear principles of common sense an common justice, which are so readily felt and unde

stood by people in other occupations. Lawyers often

make artificial distinctions, where no one else would

think of making them, and carry the subtleties of

special pleading into the great and fundamental princi ples of justice. A man may make a good lawyer, and a

miscrable statesman. The one allows his reason to be shackled by the rigid and often arbitrary rules and principles of law, in all the views heatakes of great

panded view of these questions, in reference to the

principles of justice and humanity. No other circum-stances will explain the illiberal and irrational views

which pervade the speeches of many of our legislators in Congress, and the opinions of many of our distin-guished lawyers and judges. There are views ex-

pressed, in many of these speeches and these opinio which are totally abhorrent to all the first principles justice, and even to the plain principles of comm

sense. These persons talk with great flippancy about the rights of individuals to hold property in human beings, and the political rights of States to determine their own institutions and laws, while they totally ig

nore, and treat with the utmost contempt, the doctr

own bodies and souls, and the same right to make use of their faculties for the acquisition of other kinds of property as they themselves have. They can prate about civil rights, which are the mere creatures of a

political frame of government, but disregard, totally, those natural and inalienable rights which belong to

that these human beings have any p own bodies and souls, and the same ri-

perty in their

d questions. The other takes a broad and ex

titled to all the rights of a freeman. Yes, the

shall have found his way into the State

It is not bound to make other na

The plain distinction in the case appears to me to be

stitution of the United States partakes of the natur

that the citizens of this country could be brought to understand the true character of our boasted Union. There are indications that Northern men, at least, will see, before the present agitation subaides, the inter and eternal incompatibility of freedom and slavery. For the last quarter of a century, the changes have been rung so incessantly on the "inestinable value of the Union," the might of its power, the dread conse-cuences of its runture, that we at the November 1999. quences of its rupture, that we at the North have ventured to breathe a possibility of its disturba ventured to breathe a possibility of its disturbance, however alightly, even to ourselves. In direct viola-tion of our finer instincts, we have been persuaded to press the viper of slavery to our bosoms, and suffer to suck out our life-blood, as preferable to a dissolution masters, but have not cound thereserves to dearver up slaves who come here under other circumstances. But the question recurs again, what right have they to bind themselves by adopting a Constitution contain-ing such a provision "against natural right and the plain principles of justice"! What right have they to assume dominion over the lives and liberty and

of the Union.

It is only within a few short weeks that most of us

A few weeks more of opportunity to observe the hurtful an excrescence.

The North and the South, or freedom and slavery

rational sense has existed, or can exist, in the face of such facts as have been forced upon our contemplation for twenty-five years past. Whatever efforts may be made by the shuffling politician and statesman, un-worthy the name, to force together what God and nature intended should be forever antagonistic, will be

Let the North duly appreciate its own strength, and but in the calmness of its own self-respect, let it afford to be generous; and if the South, either from taste or by force of its geographical position, desires to try the experiment of an independent existence, let it go with our good will. Let the separation, if it must come, be amicable; give them all the United States properly now located within their present boundaries, pay all the existing national debt, and then make them a resonable gratuity in ready cash to meet the smaller

fore the civilized world, that the North this country alone embraces nearly all that is talu-ble in a material, moral and intellectual point of view that it is to the vastly superior civilization of the North sixteen Northern States, once made independent of than the present thirty-three burdened with the supporting an institution which can operate only

draw on your own loins for their lacrosse, swell by every means the product of your one great staple; go forward in your stupidity and ignorance in the labor forward in your stupidity and ignorance in the labor. of exhaustion of your soils; establish your military ents; enlist the flower of your new-fledged no glorious task of preserving order within and without With your thousands of miles of frontier, both on the land and the sea; with your vast plans for the con-quest of Cuba and the dismemberment of the Merican Empire, the robbery and pillage of the present maintenance of the United States, for the protection at maintenance of the high read from the Rocky Mon-tains to the Gulf of Mexico, the reopening of the African slave trade, for possible conflicts, not est, with your immediate neighbor—so recently our es-partner,—but with the mighty powers on the opening side of the Administration of the choices partner,—but with the mighty powers of side of the Atlantic, to say nothing of the glorious opportunities you offer to one or more Anglo-African Garibaldis in your midst, and to John Browns on you orders and in the fastnesses of your mountains

of yourselves, and of the "divine institu and inaugurate your darling experiment of a Souther Confederacy, before which all Christendom mss "pale her ineffectual fires." Give it a fair trial; and when you have suffered enough, and become vise knock at the doors of your abused brethren of the New Dress. The Liberator makes a hands

North Anti-Slavery Society and Sunday, Dec. 8th and ag on Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 8th and the Frichburg. On Saturday evening, an informal meeting was did the Traintarian Church, which, from its faith held in the Armitarian Courch, which, from its faith-ful adherence to the cause of the American slave, has long been stigmatized as the 'Black Orthodox." The opened with prayer by the pastor, Elnathar animated addresses were made by E. H Heywood, of Boston, and H. Ford Douglass, of Chica Herword, of Bostou, and H. Ford Douglass, of Chicago, upon the great problem of the day, and the principles involved in its solution. The speakers were
instead to by, not a large, but intelligent audience.
On Sunday, the meetings were held in the spacious
Town Hall. The afternoon session was opened with
resting of the Scriptures, and prayer by Joshua. T.
vecrett of Princeton. President of the Society. Everett, of Princeton, President of the S

In the absence of the Secretary, F. H. Snow the absence of the day.

For the consideration of the Convention, the fol-lowing resolutions were presented by E. H. Heywood: 1. Resolved, That though we rejoice in the recent simple of the Republican party, at the ballot-box as the first Federal victory of "thirty years" war" for an idea; an insurrection of the awakening cons Mee's an insurrection of the awarening consecuted of the North against an aggressive and insolent despot-ism; a revolt of the masses against the classes, and the elevation of the "mudsill" of our political fabric to the head of the corner, we by no means regard it to the head of the Collect, we will slavery; but, while four mil-lion bondmen clank their chains upon our soil—while fifteen States are trodden into sergifity, ignorance and squalor by a fiendish and bloody oligarchy—while the ter, under the ægis of law, courses with im of the North, and the unfettered ocean l ndinous and still multiplying ships, crowded w manacled freemen of Africa—our war-cry, as hereto-fire, must be not the restriction, but the extinction of this "fvefold barbarism" and "sum of all villamies"; nor will any true Abolitionist lay off his armor while foot of a single slave presses the continent.

e the national governm aspiracy against the black man's rights, and a pirat ed bargain between the North and the South to doon him to perpetual slavery, the incoming administration of the Republican party must be pro-slavery; and Abra-ham Lincoln, with his indorsement of all the dishenest and fatal compromises ever claimed by Calhoun, or conian black code of his own State—his connivance with slavery in the District and the inter-State slave trade-and his startling attitude as the approved au-thor and pledged executive of an "Efficient Fugitive the negro, a FEDERAL TYRANT-to be tolerated for time, but, at length, repudiated and execrated by the kindling moral sense of the age, and thrown aside as a kindling moral sense of the age, and throw terror and warning to all future aggresso rights of man.

2. Resolved. That whatever may be the opinion of

to the freemen of Massachusetts as to Federal obligations, it is due to our dignity and self-respect, as a sovereign State—to the historic glories of our Common -to the cause of impartial liberty everywhere to the law of God spoken from Mount Sinai, and in the universal consciousness of the race—that soil, hal lowed with the blood of heroes and the prayers o Puritans, shall no longer be descrated by the pollut-ing foot of the slave-hunter; and we solemnly demand of the Legislature elect, a law decreeing that all fugitives from the South, who choose to reside among us shall be "free against the world."

4. Resolved, That the proposal of leading represen-tatives of the Republican press to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills of the North, is a base betrayal, upon the threshold of office, of the very idea which lifted the party into power; a cowardly concession to the impudent and loud-mouthed rufflanism of the South, flagrant treason to freedom and humanity, and bold infi delity to the law of God, and should be scouted by every well-wisher of his country, or lover of his race 5. Resolved, That the healthful and cheering agita

tion every where apparent in our politics has a sad and disheartening contrast in the deathly stupor of the American Church, still in the bonds of iniquity, and yet dead in tresspasses and sins; that its open and shameless fellowship of the apologists, defenders, and immediate supporters of slavery, with all their foul and appalling immoralities-its deliberate and atrocious sacrifice of four million immortal beings, with their countless descendants, upon the bloody Moloch of its own self-aggrandisement—its idiotic denial of the sin-fulness of slaveholding, after fifty years' examination under the meridian light of the 19th century—its adroit and unscrupulous efforts to shield it from the avenging bots of the world's conscience—its haughty and tyranbolts of the world's conscience—its haughty and tyran-nic bearing toward the brave minority, championed by Cheever and Furness, unmasking its stupidity an and the tacit indersement of the foreign slave trade in the recent refusal of the Episcopal Convention and the American Board to rebuke that ineffable abomination flourishing under the shadow of their own steeples, and in their own mission fields-make it the most powerful ally of oppression in this age, and ning scandal to the Christian name.

6. Resolved, That the deliberate and avowed con spiracy to "crush out" free speech in Boston by mob ocratic violence is a significant evidence of the demor-alizing and barbarizing influence of National despotism-a humiliating spectacle of servility to Southern taskmasters, calling the roll of their white slave ander the shadow of Bunker Hill and Fancuil Halland a new and startling proof that the logical and in evitable result of the continuance of slavery on this continent must be the overthrow of all the e ional freedom, the retrogression of civilization to the dark period of brute force; and hence, liberty of thought and lips, the security of persons and property,
law and order," alike with every sentiment of justice and humanity, demand the immediate removal of the primal source, the "causing cause" of the evils which accrate and madden the nation-stayeny in The

7. Resolved, That since the Federal Union is the altar of the slave system, not less than an impious and defiant insurrection against justice and God, which no freeman can support, except at the sacrifice of personal honor and the liberty of the negro, we hail he negro, we hai th joy the mad and suicidal efforts of the South owever base and tyrannical her motives and purpo onfident that its death-knell hymn of emancipation to her enslaved millions; by the acclamations of all free and generous the world over.

Mr. Haywood then proceeded to expound the idea ned in the resolution concerning the Church-royed conclusively, by sound reasoning and orn fact, that the American Church, with its forty thousand speechless pulpits, is utterly faithless to odden negro, and a shameles

The speaker then urged the importance of a more effective Personal Liberty Bill in the Old Bay State, and showed the hypocrisy of refusing to say in Boston, at the State House, as boldly as in the streets of Fireburg, that no fugitive slave shall be returned to bondays for the property of the state of t bondage from Massachusetts soil. No man in Fitcharg would help return a fugitive.

To the last remark, exception was taken by the President, who declared his belief that there were men in town so hopelessly the tools of the Slave Power, that they would ghally consent to become the blood-

A brief discussion upon this point ensued between Messrs. Joel Smith, of Leominster, and Goodwin Wood, of Fitchburs

, of Fitchburg. terested audience. 'The President offered to all pres-tnt an opportunity to triticise and discuss the senti-

ments advanced by the speakers. The resolutions of the afternoon having been read again, H. Ford Doug lass presented the following resolution:—

8. Resolved, That we read with profound regret the declaration of the Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, that the South has the right to demand of the North the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that he is willing that there shall be an honest, fair and faithful performance of that duty; that such a concession on his part to the of that duty; that such a concession on his part to the prizate called "Cotton States" is an outrage upon the confidence of the anti-slavery and liberty-loving North, who warmed him into political life, as well as another and evidence of the demoralizing effect of American slavery upon every noble nature that places itsel within the circle of its influence; demonstrating a once to every friend of freedom, that the duties am necessities of the hour demand that there shall b No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

Mr. Douglass was then listened to with fixed atten-tion for nearly an hour and a half. He clearly showed the retrograde movement of John P. Hale, since 1852, when he consulted to be the representative of a plat-form, the chief plank in which was the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, while to-day he un-bushingly declarate hierard mail.

repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, while to-day he un-blushingly declares himself ready to renew that hate-ful compromise with the slaveholding States.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of John Brown, remarking, that while he disclaimed the principle of force employed by the hero of Harper's Ferry, still, looking from the stand-point of his audience, he would give more for the memory of John Brown fifty years hence, than for that of a hundred Washingtons; because Washing-ton, having achieved liberty for himself, used it to fasten the chains upon the black man. fasten the chains upon the black man.

Mr. Douglass then referred to the degraded position of the free colored man in this country, and pressed home to his audience the duty of securing to the negro his full rights.

was taken up, after which, Mr. Hey wood made a brief speech, in which he revealed some striking inconsistencies in the Church, and in conclu-sion avowed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union as a matter of justice, expediency and necessity

Throughout all the proceedings of the Convention great interest was manifested by our people, and no disturbance whatever occurred, notwithsta sympathizers of the Boston North Street 'roughs, name with us is not legion, had declared their grave and eminent" citizen, once the represent tive in our Legislature of a now defunct party, and rominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ud illustrated the tone of his piety, and his fidelity to law and order, by publicly expressing the wish that if the Abolitionists did hold a meeting, they would served as they were in Boston!

JOSHUA, T. EVERETT, President.

F. H. Snow, Sec'y.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

TOPSHAM, Vermont, Dec. 6th, 1860. DEAR MR. GARRISON,—What are your Boston di-rines and Massachusetts editors made of? I had suposed that the Springfield Republican had some antislavery, at least some morality. Especially had I taken for granted that the Boston Recorder had some pretensions to regard for the Higher Law. But how an this be, when these papers unite—the religious fol lowing the secular !--in owing the secular!—in expressing such infamous sentiments as lately appeared in their columns? Of course, you understand me to refer to the Repul article, copied by the Recorder, and endorsed by its editor, recommending the repeal of such "Personal Liberty Laws," now existing in some of the Northern States, as are intended, or seem to be intended, to prevent the untrammelled operation of "lower law the the Constitutional or Congressional.

In these times, when such evidences of impiety and

nhumanity are not uncommon, some of your readers, who may not have noticed the fact, may be glad to learn that the Vermont Legislature has recently refused to repeal her Personal Liberty Law of two years' standing. The proposition to repeal came from a Democratic member of the House. Had it come from a leading member of the dominant party, it might have met with much more favor. As it was owever, the infamous proposition met with a decided agative. Let us rejoice that our "great little" State s both in advance of your Massachusetts Republican and Recorders, and not yet ready to go on her knees to

beg South Carolina to not go out of the Union.

But I took up my pen to hastily inform the Libe that we have not forgotten the hero of Harper's Ferr and the martyr of Charlestown, as, according to a vot r meeting when Messrs. Douglass and Remond gave us able and eloquent addresses, we have observed the anniversary of the execution of John Brown, by holding an anti-slavery meeting on the oc asion. The meeting was not large, but quite spirited our presiding officer was an intelligent and zealous Garrisonian Abelitionist, whose young son bears th name of John Brown, in memory of the hero and mar yr. Mr. Charles P. Divoll, a young man of talent— Covenanter, and, of equrse, a Garrisonian also—de-ivered an eloquent eulogy on John Brown. The following resolutions were then introduced, which, after a spirited discussion by several speakers, were passed by a full and unanimous vote. They will give the

nimus of the meeting :-Resolved, That the great object which we, as litionists, have before us is the speedy and entire de-struction of chattel slavery, and the temporal and spiritual salvation of the slave; and that the question before us to-night is not whether John Brown was a moral hero, and a noble martyr to a great principle for to this, millions of warm hearts, if not as many eloquent voices, have given their verdict-but th great question before us, in common with all true-hearted philanthropists, is, how can we, with a conscience roid of offence toward God and man, help to abolish slan with all tru

Resolved, That it is with pain we see strong indica tions of a retrograde movement in the ranks of politi-cal anti-slavery, and it is to be feared that, in accorddominant in the counsels of the nation, and to appear the threatening anger of the South, there may be suc-cessful efforts to compel Northern States to repeal their Personal Liberty Laws."

Resolved, That though very many anti-slavery men have recently done violence to their own principles, by roting for a presidential candidate who not only is opposed to the great truths long contended for by Abo litionists, but who is in favor of the North fulfill pro-slavery constitutional pledges to the South, as well the rapid progress of the Idea of Freedom, in as much as he was elected principally by Northern votes, and by a Northern party in favor of excluding slavery m the national Territories.

from the national Territories.

Whereas, the union between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States was formed by base and unholy compromises with slavery, and still continues by the execution of said compromises;

Whereas, the United States Government was formed

in violation of the law of God, by allowing slavehold-ers to be eligible to office, and so to be able to control the Federal Government;
Whereas, the Federal Government, if true to the

ism, aiding slave-masters to hold their human chattels;
Whereas, throughout the vast domains of slavery, liberty-loving men are fined, imprisoned, cruelly scourged and tortured, exiled, or shamefully put to death, for no crime but philanthropy; and Whereas, the South, by their inhuman laws, mock

mains of slavery, thus fortifying itself by a wall more impassible to the friends of humanity than the Chiuese; therefore Resol

lved, That to cling to the Union, and to th United States Government as an institution worthy of the voluntary and conscientious support of the Chris-tiau, is worse than infatuation. Yours, for the slave, N. R. JOHNSTON.

KANSAS.

The Troubles in Southern Kansas-Kidnapping ba broken up-Emancipated Slaves, &c.

Archison, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1860.

WW. LAOYD GARRISON: MY DEAR SIR.—I want to give you a statem the troubles in Southern Kansas, and the present dition of affairs there. The wild statements graphed by the drunken, imbecile old man, Will who presides over the U. S. District Court in who presides over the U. S. District Court in that vicinity, and the wilder rumors sent out by the "shivering chivalry" of Missouri, must have caused considerable confusion in the minds of Eastern readers. Let me tell you what I believe to be the real facts

the case.

The cause of the hanging of the men executed by Dr. Jennison was this: they were notorious pro-slavery partisans, and were well known to have been both engaged in kidnapping colored men, and in siding the assassination of white men. Owing to the forbearance of the anti-slavery men, the past aummer, the grant or which these follows belonged had become the gang to which these fellows belonged had become ctive and daring. Two parties had been up to optain's (Montgomery) house, but had not the hardihood to attack it, and Dr. Jennison was fired at while returning to his home near Mound City. This for the offence against them. During the summer, members of the pro-slavery secret order are known to have hung or otherwise killed four of the Free-State -Hugh Carlin, Guthrie, Frank Marsh v claimed that these were hors The Of this I know little, though I am not in clined to believe one iota of their pretext. But they have done this:-These men who were

punished, and their companions, have kidnapped dur-ing the past summer, a number of free colored people. A number of refugees, families from Arkansas, driven from that pirate State by its inhuman laws, have set tled in Bourbon and Linn counties, stimulated therete by the sympathy expressed and the protection proffer ed by Capt. Montgomery and all of the active anti-slavery people. At Fort Scott, Barnesville, Trading Post and Paris, little towns in Kansas, either a few miles from or on the border, a number of the vilest ruffians have found shelter. These wretches are the dregs of the pro-slaver, abomination of 56. these holes get too hot to hold them, they find give them aid and comfort. Out of these materials, a gang of active kidna

has been formed, who indiscriminately seize, in Kan-sas, upon all persons whose skin may be darker than their own tobacco-stained cuticles, and whom their whiskey-soaked consciences think it unsaf to allow at large, for honest people to make com parisons with themselves, or for whom they can nett a few hundreds. Missouri is a good market for kid-nappers at this time. Slave-dealers find plenty of live stock, and they ask no questions if a likely chattel is offered at less than current rates. These rufflans make no pretence of carrying out the infamous fugitive slave law, though they pretend that the captured are fugitives. A number of persons have thus been kidnapped.

Whatever may be said against force by the editor of the Liberator, and those who advocate non-resistance as a rule of conduct, this lesson has Kansas taught many, viz: "To do unto others as they would others should do unto them." I have often said before, the logic of force is very simple and direct, and men who have death, and look down the revolver's mouth for a principle, are very apt to feel for others in the same position, even though it be the poor despised negro. From the mouth of a revolver to the cause which points it, is a very simple but direct process of reasoning, and from defending their own liberty and that of white men simply, they reason back logically to the system itself as the cause, and declare all must be free, ere peace can reign.

Many men reach the same end by divers n some later, some earlier. Let none complain who de-sire the right to triumph, even though it be through the Evangelists of Pluck, that the Gospel of Peace is proclaimed. "First pure, then peaceable," is a good sentiment for a fighting anti-slavery man. I am no going to argue the ethics of this view, for I am not nclined to split metaphysical hairs, when nothing car be found inside, or when hair-splitting of a more prac-tical kind is to be done. I want to say, however, that this question would be solved much more readily for them if every colored man would resolve himself into a Pluck Evangelist, of either Gospel—that of Peace of

But this is a digression. To return to the doings in Southern Kansas. Dr. Jennison, an active anti-slave ry man living at Mound City, determined with his immediate command to put an end to kidnapping, and make an example of some of the gang. Russel Hines was the first man visited. The party consisted of seventeen or eighteen men. Capt. Montgomery was not in the party, and did not know of it ill after the execution of Hines. This fellow was seized after having, by his own indiscretion, confessed the crime. He wa neld till morning, then tried by a jury of twelve me found guilty of kidnapping, and hung. A card left on his person, stating why he was hung, and de-claring the determination of the people to serve all in the same way who should do the same act. Hines lived half a mile from the State line, and was in the sabit of going 'over when in danger.

The party then went south to the Osage, to th cabin of a man named Moore, a member of the same gang. The party that had shot at Jennison had beer raced to his place, a few evenings before. He was oned to surrender, the door was broken oper and while he was in the act of raising his gun, he was shot by Dr. Jennison, and instantly killed. His com panion, a Vermonter named Scott, was taken prisoner and tried next day, in the presence of two hundred persons : but sufficient evidence was not brought for ward, and he was discharged. One or two others were arrested, but discharged.

On the next night, the same party went to the house of a ruffian named Sam Scott, took him prison er, convicted him of kidnapping, and hung him. Thi fellow was a notorious ruffian of '56, was at the sack ing of Osawatomie, and was known to have commit ed violence upon two Free State women at that time Through all this, which created no unusual excitpro-savery constitutions pieciges to the count, as well - irrough an units, when cased no inquisit extension as the infamous Congressional Fugitive Slave Law of ment. in Kansas, for it was well known that none but the guilty should be punished, Capt. Montgomery had Abraham Lincoln, we can see cheering indications of not left his furm, Fort Scott had not been seized or even ached, Judge Williams was not threatened, a Missouri invaded.

as Missouri invaded. Let me here remark, that Capt. Montgo his command, has never invaded the State of Mis ri. The only act of the kind was the lil ri. The only act of the kind was the liberation of eleven slaves, in the winter of '58, by Captains John Brown and Aaron Stevens, of immortal memory. The first the people of Linn County knew that they had taken any towns, broken up the United States Courts and Land Office, frightened the Judge, and invaded the State, was when the papers returned with the despatches forwarded by the scared Judge.

The only time Montgomery left his farm was wh pro-slavery neighbor, McDonald, was arrested a a pro-slavery neighbor, McDonald, was arrested and tried by the Squatter Court, on the charge of piloting a party to the Captain's house. Being so near, he was compelled to attend. The Secretary of the Ter-ritory, Beebe, was present, and at his request the man was dismissed. The Secretary talked with Jen-nison and his party, listened to their reasons, and conison and his party, listened to their reasons, incided with them fully. He then came to Lec trials, and lawless violence, have suppressed free incided with them fully. He speech and destroyed the freedom of the pulpit as well and published a proclamation as of the press, while terror reigns throughout the downse added fuel to the flame. nation against them, and other ame.

THE LIBERATOR.

After this, Jennison's party left the field, and has not since appeared. This was the whole of the difficulty—three men killed for kidnapping, after being tried and proved guilty. The contra are in the hands of officials who sympathize with the kidnappers, and pack juries against the Free State men.

The real cause of the bluster was to add fuel to the disunion movement. Harney was sent to precipitate a border war. He is a disunionist, and hoped to involve Missouri and Arkansas, with the slaveholding Indians, in that movement. No doubt, the same strings acted upon that drunken puppet, Governor Stewart of Missouri.

burn and destroy. These were afterwards modified so as to make them subservient to the civil authorities of the Territory. He was exceedingly angry at this, and while Gov. Medary was at Fort Scott with the command, every effort was made to induce him to proclaim the two counties of Linn and Bourbon in a state of insurrection, but without avail. A public meeting was held at Fort Scott, and resolutions passed to the effect that martial law should be declared. But Me-dary knew better, and would not yield. Harney, in addition to his general blood-thirsty character, was willing for any pretext by which to cover up the laughable position wherein the cowardice of Will and the over-anxiety of the ultraints had placed nanviety of the ultraists had placed him Gen. Frost, of the Missouri militia, was anxious to cross the border, but Medary was inflexible, so the

On the day of the land sales, the troops were drawn up in front of the office, and two places of cannon placed to command the settlers. No disturbance occurred, though the insolent conduct of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies was well calculated to pro voke one. Seven men were arrested and thrown into voke one. Seven men were arrested and the a jail, heavily ironed. They asked for the to be shown them, but none were shown. The next day, they demanded an examination, and were taken before a Justice of the Peace at the County seat. No to act as prosecuting witness; so, after keeping them two days, the men were discharged. All of the seven could have proved an alibi; but the fears of the kidnappers were a sufficient protection.

After making a laughable parade, by surrounding

with great display of warlike pomp, Captains Jenni-son's and Montgomery's dwellings, to find no one in them except the wives and children, the troops returned with General Harney to Fort Scott. A com pany of dragoons and two of infant Fort Scott and Mound City, but as pany of dragoons and two of infantry were left at Fort Scott and Mound City, but as the majority of these are either Germans or old "Jim Lane men" of '56, who enlisted during the hard winter that followed, it is not anticipated they will engage either in murder or robbery, as has been the case hitherto with United States troops located in that section. Jennison and Montgomery have probably returned ere this, and

things will resume their wonted course.

The gang of kidnappers who so long have been a terror to the colored people of Kansas are nearly all killed or in prison. Two of them are in jall at Lawrence, charged with robbery and kidnapping, two in Leavenworth, three were killed in Linn and Bourbor ounties, and two more (one of them a quadroon named Allen Pinks) are waiting trial at Kan These last stole a man in Kansas, sold him Missouri, then attempted to steal another in the State with the intention of selling him in another town They were caught in the act, and in all probability will be sent to the penitentiary. Two more are re-ported as having been killed near Osawatomie durin the past fall. The only one now at liberty is the no Jack Hurd, who broke jail at Co Iowa, a few weeks since. It is possible that a colore man may live peaceably in Kansas, hereafter.

The U. G. R. is in successful operation. I heard of the safe arrival of a train bound for the North Star a few days since. In Leavenworth, there are two companies of emancipated slaves from Kentucky and A abama. They have a large amount of money in th liands of agents—some \$60,000 in all—and I am told that it is doubtful if they will get any of this amount. My blood boils when I hear of these outrages, and sometimes I feel ashamed of my color, so mean and cowardly do the boasted superior race act to the poor and oppressed. A large colony is being organized in Leavenworth for the purpose of emigrating to Hayti in the spring. It will consist of a number of colored families from Arkansas, a number of emancipated slave dready spoken of, and others in the vicinity. It wil number from 75 to 100 persons, and leave about May

I intended to tell you of a movement projected in Kansas, in the event of a secession of the cotton States, but as this letter is already too long, I forbear. Hoping that Boston will soon retrieve itself from th dium lately cast upon its good name, I may also trust hat the next Beacon street ruffian who heads a mob some one who does not believe in non-resistance

In this hope, I remain,
Yours, RICHARD J. HINTON.

VOICE FROM HARPER'S FERBY. A Narrative of Events at Harper's Ferry; with Incidents prior and subsequent to its Capture by Capt. Brown and his Men. By Osborne P. Anderson, ONE OF THE NUM-

It is a fortunate circumstance indeed, that, of all Capt. Brown's associates, "the only man alive who was at Harper's Ferry during the entire time," is enabled to record the facts for history, as they actually transpired in regard to that famous effort to liberate the slaves of in regard to that immus enort to hoerate the slaves of Virginia, and ultimately all who are pining in the Southern house of bondage. "Much has been given as true," says Mr. Anderson, referring to the press as true," says Mr. Anderson, referring to the press generally, "that never happened; much has been omitted that should have been made known; many things have been left unsaid, because, up to within a short time, but two could say them—one of whom has been offered up, a searfice to the Moloch, Slavery." The other, being Mr. Anderson himself, he has under-taken to discharge that duty; and he has done it in a very modest and creditable manner. The Narrative is published for his benefit, and no doubt will find ready purchasers: it is wholly his own composition.

Though belonging to a race, "peeled, meted out, and
trodden under foot," on account of their complexion, on proves that he is "every inch a man

OFFICIAL HYPOCRISY. To-day is the Nations ast, proclaimed by President Buchanan with match less dissimulation, and in the vain hope of "circum enting God," and "covering a multifude of sins. limself guilty of the blackest treason, by his glaring omplicity with the traitors of South Carolina, and argely responsible for much of the evil that has come piety by this affectation of reverence and humilis on of spirit. For the fast which is acceptable by God, but most "fanatical" to the President and the outh, see Isaiah 1st, 58th and 59th chapters.

PROGRESS OF THE TREASON. The latest intelli o fight the General Government, and is thereforecting batteries by the aid of her slaves, (!) and ob structing the channels to Fort Sumter. She threatens to sink the Government steamer, Harriet Lane, if she mpts to enter the harbor of Charleston; and will mpt to starve out and capture the small body of 5. troops at Fort Sumter. Major Anderson has

telegraphed that he does not ask for any reinforcement, but is ready to "laugh a siege to scorn."

Senator Wade has been threatened with assassination at Washington, by a Mississippian, for his speech against the treasonable course of South Carolina.

To Correspondents. We are obliged to R. R. for TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are congreg to R. H. for the translation of one of Hans Andersen's stories, (we will print it next week,) and it will give us pleasure to receive other favors of a similar kind. A letter from Marius R. Robinson is in type. One from Parker Pillabury is just received, but too late for insection this.

BORDER WAR BETWEEN THE CAROLINAS. In the Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin appears a singular town or-It provides that the engine train hands, and all employ lotte and South Carolina Railroad Depot; and all per sons residing in Charlotte, white and black, are foobid den visiting said depot grounds under the penalties provided in the ordinance. In pursuance of this ordinance, Mr. Little, the Mail Agent from Columbia, S. C., was not permitted to leave the grounds of the railroad. He refused to deliver the mails unless permitted to go to the post office, and up to Saturday evening, 22d inst., the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent towns were cut off from all mail communication with South Carolina. This looks as though the North Carolinians are as much afraid of South Carolina as of Northern incendiaries, or else they mean to give their hot-spur neighbors a taste of the advantages of isolation.

BEHOLD THE DIFFERENCE! The fol ich the disaffected Southern States ls the support of its departments ual Post Office receipts and expendiures of the five States from the latest reports—South ern figures: South Carolina receipts, \$107,586; ce penditures, \$319,068; deficit, \$211,522. Georgia receipts, \$168,965; expenditures, \$308,189; deficit \$189,515. Florida receipts, \$25,932; expenditures \$171,185; deficit, \$145,255. Alabama receipts, \$129, 103; expenditures, \$363,629; deficit, \$248,625. Mis sissippi receipts, \$101,549; expenditures, \$307,001. deficit, \$295,445. Total receipts in the five States \$582,784; expenditures, \$1,581,083; deficit, \$1,049,281

Modest Proposition. Northern men who imagine that the repeal of Personal Liberty Laws and a little miscellaneous dirt-eating will turn back the secession tide, are invited to digest the following from the Charleston Mercuy, in which the demands of the propagndists are stated:—

pagandists are stated;—
"And what guarantees should satisfy the South! In my estimation, nothing short of amendments to the Constitution that would make negro Slavery legal and perpetual in every State of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States. It is not only possible, but probable, that such a reaction may take place in the public mind." ndent, is endorsed by the Mer

LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas and Bos says:— LINCOLN'S INJUGURATION. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Allas and Bee says—

"One of the favorite bugaboos bereabouts is the story that Lincoln's inauguration is to be prevented by force, and men will take you mysteriously aside, and tell you that there are so many hundred men drilling here, and so many there, who design to seize the Capitol, and prevent Lincoln from taking the oath. They do not know, perhaps, that for every hundred desperadoes that they might raise for such a violent demonstration, a thousand men would be here to see the laws enforced and rebellion suppressed. Frequent threats are made against the lives of Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin received, three days since, an anonymous letter, warning him to go home to Maine, if he regarded his personal safety; and both Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln have received letters of a similar tenor. Of course, no attention is paid to such dastardly insinuations or threats. It would not surprise me, however, if we had some violent demonstrations here; they are likely incidents of such disturbed and troublous times. All I desire is, that every patriot should be in his place, and stand firmly by the right."

STARTLING DECISION. The Court of Queen's Bench in Canada decided in favor of the surrender of the fugitive slave Anderson, claimed under the Ashburton, treaty as a fugitive from justice from Missouri. The decision is startling, as it probably imperils the safety of every fugitive in Canada. Intense excitement followed the decision, and a rescue was feared. But Canadian sympathy is aroused. A large meeting was held on the 20th ult., at Toronto, at which strong speeches were made against his rendition by lawyors, clergymen, and others. A resolution was passed to appeal the case to England, if necessary, and a petition was addressed to the Administrator of the Government praying for the release of Anderson.

REPUDIATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PRO FOR A FAST. The Baptist Society connected with the Baptist Church at South Reading, held a meeting be-tween services on Sunday, at which they voted not to observe the Fast recommended by the President, on Friday next.

The Dial, (Cincinnati: Rev. M. D. Conway editor,) after an existence of one year, has ceased, or account of the inability of the editor to bear the labor it adds to his usual and necessary duties.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies who have for so many years received the Sub criptions of their friends to the Cause, ask the favor of scriptions of their friends to the Cause, ask the favor of their company, as usual, at this time of the year, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of January, Day and Evening, in Music Hall, Boston

As accidental omissions are almost unavoidable, even of those whose company is most desired, the Ladies hasten to say that ALL who hate slavery, and wish to become subscribers to the funds for its peaceful, immediate abolition, without expatriation, may obtain special invitations (without whice no party is ever admitted) at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, and of the Ladies at their respective MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,

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

ds of the Cause in distant ci try 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 eviat this moment of hope and cheer, when the very evidence of progress make it difficult to raise money in large sums,— to take up collections in their respective neighborhoods; using all diligence to make the amount of smaller subscrip-tions supply any deficiency the hard times may possibly occasion in the larger once. Now, as the very time for the most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most deoccasion in too laiger once most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most de-most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most de-voted effort. It is to be hoped that not a town in any State, where we have ever had correspondence, nor an individual whose heart is in unison with ours on this subject, will be found wanting to our list. We have ample opportunity to know that there are many such at the South, as well as at the North for we are not explayately of Northern birth. the North, for we are not exclusively of No the North, for we are not exclusively of Northern birth, nor all free from the painful remembrance of having once been slaveholders. We hope to welcome as many as possible at the evening reception;—at all events, to receive their subscriptions by letter. Some of the ladie will be ready, while directing the arrangements for the evening reception, to welcome and receive the subscriptions of all their friends who prefer to make their calls during the day.

157 The Germania Band will fill the pauses of convention in the evening. The guests may leave closks and shawls in the care of the attendants at the entrance and in the anter-coms.

the ante-rooms.

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

one

SF If Mr. Henry Alexander will call on R. F. Wallont,
for at 221 Washington street, he will find the document which
he left at 26 Essex street.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY, SOCIETY. Collections, by E. H. Heywood.
Fitchburg, \$4 23 ; Fall River, 10 00, \$14 25
F. R. Wels, to redeem pledge, May, 1860, 5 00
Mrs. M. M. Brooks, to redeem pledge, Jan. 1860, 20 00
EDMUND JACKSON, Trees.

The General Agent of the Liberator has receive the following sums from subscribers, by the hand of A drew Paton, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland:— James Anderson, Kirkealdy, paying to Jan. 1, 1861, \$6.00 John Knox, Glasgow, 6.00 John B. Ross, 6.00 John Smith, "
Mrs. B. R. Brown, (old neet.) "
Andrew Inglis, Glasgow, "
Andrew Paton, "
Wm. Robertson, "
Wm Caird, Port Glasgow, "

TO NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

	ony, and others, will be hel	
ockport,	Sunday.	Jan. 6.
Albion.	Tuesday, Wednesday,	Jan. 8, 9.
Rochester,	Friday, Saturday, Sunda	y, " 11, 12, 13-
Itica.	Monday, Tuesday,	14, 15.
Rome.	Thursday, Friday,	17, 18.
Cortland.	Saturday, Sunday,	19, 20.
ulton,	Tuesday, Wednesday,	4 22, 23.
Oswego.	Thursday, Friday,	" 24, 25.
Port Byron,	Saturday, Sunday,	4 26, 17.
yracuse,	Tuesday, Wednesday,	29, 30-
Auburn,	Thursday, Friday,	Jan. 31, Feb. 2.
Peterboro'.	Saturday, Sunday,	Feb. 2, 3.

The sessions of the Couventions vernings, at 2 and 7 o'clock. After ssions, 10 cents.

E Let there be a grand rallying of the People.

The friends in the several places will give free a
simments to those in attendance from the country.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.—The Fourth Annual New York State Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Albany, in Association Hall, Monday evening, Tuesday and Wednesday, afternoon and evenings, Feb. 4, 5, 6. Wendell Phillips, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Lucretia Mots, Rev. Beriah Green, Ernestine L. Ross, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Oliver Johnson, Rev. S. J. May, Aaron M. Powell, Susan B. Anthony and others will address the Conven

Afternoon sessions will commonce at half-past 2 o'clock. Admission free. Evening sessions at half-past Admission, 10 cents.

ESF ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.-The next meeting of this Society will be held at Lawrence, Sun-day, Jan. 30th, day and evening. CRAS L. REKOOT and A. T. Foss and others will speak. The public are invited. CHARLES L. REMOND, President. LYDIA M. TRNSEY, Sec'y.

SIXTEENTH COURSE.—The Sixth Lecture be fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be given by E. H. Heywood, of Boston, on Sunday evening, Jan. 6, in Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. Admittance five cents. clock. Admittance five cents. Caroline Balon, Rec. Sec.

II. FORD DOUGLASS will will spec Clinton, Lancaster, Harvard, Groton, REV. JACOB M. MANNING, of the Old South

hurch, will preach in Boylston (Jower) Hall, corner of loylston and Washington streets, next Sunday Evening, t 7 o'clock, in behalf of the Prison Mission. Seats free. WOMAN'S RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW .-- Mrs.

will deliver a Course of Lectures on three successive inesday Afternoons, at the Rooms of the Young Men's istian Union, Ny. 16 Sammer street, to commence WEDNESDAY, January 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Subject of the first Lecture—"French and English Law." rs open at 2, P. M. Admittance to each Lecture, 25

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MARRIED-In New York city, Dec. 25, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Prof. Wn. F. Johnson, of Ithsea., N. Y., to Miss Many Augusta Lewis, of Bath, Me.

DIED-In Nantucket, Dec. 24, Mrs. Deans, wife of DIED—In Nantucket, user as, this course, Rev. James E. Crawford, aged 44 years.
In Harrisburg, (Pa.) Dec. 18, Ostors, younge son of John F. and Anna E. Williams, aged 16 months.

The British Reviews, Blackwood's Magazine.

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) RIACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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Boetry.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW. THE OLD YEAR AND THE BEAVER.

The sun looks over the eastern hills,
But his glance is chilling and cold;
He is weaving a robe for the gay New Year

From the fading threads of the Old.

Prom the fading threads of the Old!

The winds, with pany a midnight chant, have reaped their
flowers and leaves,
And blittlely in the morning hours have bound their rust
blittlely in the morning hours have bound their rust
like the ways.

ling sheaves.

The mow-bird hops in the brown old hedge,
And his chirp is merry and gay;
He is calling his mate from her wintry nest,
Ow the lrocking and snow-wreathed spray—
Little seed of the cold have they,
On the rocking and enow-wreathed spray!
Their brown costs, smoothed upon their breasts pre
and keep them warm,
-And cafe as swallows in the sun, they bide the wintry sto

The boy looks forth, teach his golden curls,
Mor the gay and merry New Year;
He is wishing the days were soon flown away,
He is hoping for pleasure and cheer—
And joys ever promising near,
In the days that bring pleasure and cheer!
Is seen the fresh spring grasses wave beneath the
'ning shows.

'ning shows,
And hears the summer's softest breath in every blast the The old man stands, with his frosty locks,

The old man stands, with his frosty looks,
On the verge of the gay New Year;
It is taking him back to the olden time,
As he silently drops a tear!
O'er the Old Year's snowy-wreathed bier,
As he silently drops a tear!
Mid friends come back; and olden days, and older ries dim,
That long were looked in by-gone times, come this
back to him.

To all there cometh a new, new year, When the days of the olden are o'er And it cometh to some on the verge of this,
And to some on the farther shore!
When the days of the old are o'er,

When the days of the old are out,
And to some on the farther shore!
Sen Time, with his unfailing scythe, hath reaped the Sowers and leaves, seart has left its harvest-field, to bind its golden

The sun looks over the sastern hills, But his glance is chilling and cold;
He is weaving a robe for the gay New Year
From the fading threads of the Old! Or robes prepare when we shall stand upon the farther

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER The star-spangled banner that blows broad and brave, O'er the home of the free, o'er the but of the slave— Whose stars in the face of no fee e'er waxed pale, And whose stripes are for those that the stars dare assa Whose folds every year broad and broader have grown, Till they shadow both aretic and tropical zone, From the Sierra Nevada to Florida's shores And, like "Oliver Twist," are still asking for more—

That banner whose infantine bunting can boast To have witnessed the Union's great charter engrosse Which at Boston saw Freedom's stout struggle begun And from Washington welcomed its victory

For our fathers in rebei defiance it spread,
But to us it waves brotherly greeting instead;
And Concord and peace, not Bellona and Mars,
Now support England's Jack and the States' Stripes an

Can it be there are parricide hands that would tear This star-spangled banner, so broad and so fair?
And if there be hands would such sacrilege try,
Is the bunting too weak the attempt to defy?

Alas! while its woof Freedom wove in her loom Alas! while its wood recommend took her She paused in her work, and the Fiend took her And seizing the shulle that Freedom had left, Threw Slavery's warp across Liberty's weft.

How the Fiend laughed and lesped as the swift shuttle fle With its blood-rotted threads, the fair west running through t out your web—it is broad, it is long"— and's work and Freedom's, let's hope it is strong

And now that the blood-rotted warp is worn bare, And now that the blood-rotted warp is work safe.

The flag it is fraying, the flag it may tear;

For the Fiend cheers on those who to rend it essay,

And the work he's had hand in is apt to give way. Now, Heaven guide the issue ! May Freedom's white has Ere too late, from the flag plack these blood-rotted strat And to battle and breess fling the banner in proof.

That 'tis all her own fabric, in warp as in woof.

If this may not be, if the moment be nigh When this banner, unrent, shall no more f When this banner, unrent, shall no more float the sky, To make fitting division of beams and of bars, Let the South have the Stripes, and the North have the Str

A GLORIOUS REMNANT YET. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Ay, there's a gibrious remnant yet,
Whose lips are wet at Freedom's fountains,
The coming of whose welcome feet
Is beautiful upon our mountains!
Men, who the gospel tidings bring
Of Liberty and Love forever,
Whose joy is one abiding spring,
Whose peace is as a gentle river!

But ye, who scorn the thrilling tale Of Carolina's high-souled dau Which echoes here the mournfu of sorrow from Edisto's waters,
Olescow while ye may the public ear—
With malice very with alander wound them
The pure and good shall throng to hear,
And tried and manly hearts surround them

Oh, ever may the power which led
Their way to such a fiery trial,
And strengthened womanhood to tread
The wine-press of such self-denial,
Be round them in an evil land,
With wissom and with strength from Heaven,
With Miriam's voice, and Judith's hand,
And Deborah's son for triumph given! And Deborah's song for triumph given !

And what are ye who strive with God, Against the ark of his salvation, feved by the breath of prayer abroad, With blessings for a dying nation? What, but the stubble and the hay To perish, even as flax consuming, With all that bare His glorious way, Before the brightness of His coming?

And thou, and Angel, who so long
Hast waited for the glorious token,
That Earth from all her bonds of wrong
To liberty and light has broken—
Angel of Freedom! soon to thee Angel of Freedom! soon to thee The sounding trumpet shall be given, And over Earth's full jubilee Shall deeper joy be felt in Heaven!

SONNET.

CONNET.

The might of one fair face sublimes my love,
For it hath weared my heart from low desires;
Nor death I heed, nor purgatorial fires.
Thy beauty, antepast of joys above,
Instructs me in the blist that saints approve;
Eve, Ol how good, how beautiful, must be
The God that made so good a thing as thee,
So fair an image of the hearvaly Dove!
Forgive me if I cannot turn away.
From those sweet eyes that are my earthly heaven,
For they are guiding stars, benigaly given,
To temps my footsteps to the upward way;
And if I dwell too fondly in thy sight,
I live and love in God's peculiar light.

The Ziberator.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.

Archisox, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1800.

My Drar Sin,—Sitting here in a comfortable room, thinking of friends in the city afar, with the mercury considerably below freezing point without, and the white snow drifting silently down over the bare brown biuffs and roads, I concluded that it would be pleasant to me, and not objectionable to you or your readers, if I should-pen a few notes about the affairs of Kansas and its newant condition.

resent condition.
been here two weeks to-day, but hope to be Thave been here two weeks to-day, but hope to be eastward-bound on Monday next. During the visit, I have seen much that was sad, and little that was encouraging, in the condition of the inhabitants of this Territory. Atchison being the only railroad point in Kansaa is, therefore, the head-quarters of the Relief-Committee. I stopped in this town three days before going to the interior, watching the operations of the relief office, and conversing with scores of men from different sections relative to the distress prevailing among them. Words cannot paint in their fearful reality the terribly vivid pictures of distress and suffering their simple words described. Men, many of whom I have known,—stalwart, sober, industrious, lice men,—come here from one to two hundred miles, with ox teams, leaving wives and children on from six to twelve days' allowance of food, portioned out in six to twelve days' allowance of food, portioned out in six to twelve days' allowance of food, portioned out in rations much less in quantity than those doled out to plantation negroes. They come for their settlements, to obtain such relief as the Committee can give. In many cases, there is nothing on hand, or the mill which is running steadily cannot grind the corn to meal fast enough to keep them supplied. I wish you could have seen, as I did, when landing here, the long line of wagons on the levee, with hungry-looking n, and their still hungrier-looking owners, standing sering in the biting wind, their garments, in many instances, fluttering to its breath, so ragged and instances, fluttering to its breath, so ragged and woe-begone that one's heart grew tender, and eyes filled with sad tears. Fifty wagons were in on that day, two-thirds of which had come from the far southwest-ern settlements, and on the next, and on the third, twenty-five to forty arrived; and so it has been contitually. To-day, there are not so many in town, but it is only a temporary lull. Such stories as these men tell! One or two instances of actual starvation are orted, but as they are not so well authenticated, from giving them. Let me give you the out-

ines of one statement.

The man's name is Spillman. He lives the branches of the Verdigris river, in the extreme thwest, one hundred and seventy miles from here southwest, one hundred and seventy miles from here. He is well known, and considered reliable. Nothing was raised in his neighborhood. The people are mostly new settlers. They have sold their cattle, &c., to live upon. Previous to Mr. Spillman's leaving for this point, all of the provisions in the community, which consists of two hundred persons, was divided to the provision of the provision of the community, which consists of two hundred persons, was divided to the provision of the provision of the community. into rations, which it was then estimated would la into rations, which it was then estimated would have ten or twelve days (I am not certain which). The teams had been eight days in resching Atchison, and could not possibly get back before the rations were exhausted, and the people several days without food, except such nuts and roots as the woods afford. This is not a solitary instance. Whole communities in these renote counties camp together, putting their

in these remote counties camp together, putting their provisions into a common stock, and send up a wagon two to get supplies. A rain storm may cause th streams to rise, so as to make them impassable for days together; and in any case, these long journeys over tracks barren of grass, with animals weaker by scanty fodder, and men scantily clothed and poorly supplied with food, is one of the worst features of this destitution. Yet it cannot be helped. It is impossible to forward the stuff to them, because it would cost so much to pay freight as to swallow up much more than is likely to come in. Again, the system adopted seems admirably well calculated to prevent fraud, and relieve those in need. Each township or county appoints men are selected to go, generally with regard to the fact that they either have a better team, or are in fact that they either have a better team, or are in possession of more decent rags by way of clothing. When I say rags, I mean literally that. I have not seen a half dozen men whose shreds of garments could be called by any other name. But to return. These men are furnished with an order on the Genera Agent here, signed by all the members of the Com-mittee. On arrival at Atchison, the order is presented, and entered on a book kept for that purpose. As soon as possible, the distance the applicant contaken into consideration, he is furnished into consideration, he is furnished with such quantity as the supplies on hand will allow. The

general amount hitherto has not been for each town-ship more than ten sacks of corn meal, and the same of Now the supplies come in more rapidly, onsumed with equal speed. Some communities are receiving special consignments sent by their local agents. After the supplies are given, the settle sign a printed receipt for the amount, which is kept in sign a printed receipt for the amount, which is kept in a book for that purpose. With a freight account and cash books to refer to, as well as a published statement weekly of supplies given and received, it would seem as if fraud could not be possible. I have made dili-gent inquiry as to the workings of this system, and find it meets the general approbation. Of course, there will be some cases overlooked, and some grum-: but the result is very different from the opera tee of Kansas in the

I do not know what New England is doing to re lieve those who are crying for aid from this Territory.

I am informed that, with the exception of a few small individual donations, and a contribution from a church in Connecticut, nothing has yet been received from that contributions have been made, and have heard that some Committee which received them intend sending an agent to distribute the same. Why don't they do it now? The people are in want, and so far as my observation extends, they have improvised they do it now? The people are in want, and so far as my observation extends, they have improvised good working machinery, which will be a more effectual barrier against investion they tual barrier against imposition than can be the individ-ual sympathies of any good-hearted, well-meaning man who may be sent to distribute your fund, who will, from his ignorance of the special necessities of each locality, be liable to be imposed upon by any tale that may touch his sensibilities. It seems as if the rn complaint, that Eastern men have common western complaint, that castern men have no faith in any body else's good sense' or reliability except themselves, was true indeed. But I have fait w England, and only hope that they will re-

member in earnest these words of Holy Writ—"For the poor ye have always with you."

There is one practical method by which a very pressing need here may be supplied. If our Eastern pressing need neer may be supplied.

Therefore sould see the ragged garments of those who come in for supplies, they would not long suffer it to be so. I have heard of women wearing moccasins made of gunny bags, and have seen numbers of men with the most miserable apologies for shoes, &c. Bear with the most miserable apologies for shoes, &c. Bear in mind that those who come here are invariably the best clothed of their respective communities. They tell of whole households barefooted, and well authenof all sizes, are very much needed. Stuffs for under garments and women's clothing are also needed. They can be made here. Any stout, serviceable article of wearing appared will be of service. The United States and American Express Companies will bring such goods to this point free of charge.

If the friends could stand but one half day in the relief office here, and see and hear fee the states and states and states and states are the states and groan.

States and American Styress Companies will bring such goods to this point free of charge.

On the states and states found the states and groan.

States and American Styress Companies will bring such goods to this point free of charge.

On the states and states found the states and states found the states and states and states and states found the states and states

relief office here, and see and hear for themselves, I feel sure the apparent apathy of the Eastern States would not continue. There are forty thousand perwould not continue. There are forty thousand persons in Kansas who will need support of some kind during the present winter. I have but few words to say to the readers of the Liberuter on this subject. The men and women now suffering in Kansas have, by their heroic devotion, their undaunted courage,

their unflinching steadhstness, have saved a region from the grasp of the Slave Power as large as that occupied by the original Confederation. They have given an Anti-Slavery State to the West, to be a "leaven which shall leaven the whole lump," made possible the sublime sacrifice of that Virginian gallows, educated those seventeen young heroic souls who flung themselves at Harper's Ferry against the curse of slavery, in a daring hope for freedom, and lifted the whole nation higher by their Christ-like spirit of self-sacrifice, have given birth and expression to such men as James Montgomery, Dr. Jennison and Preacher Stewart, who declare that all men shall be spirit of self-eacrifice, have given birth and expression to such men as James Montgomery, Dr. Jennison and Preacher Stewart, who declare that all men shall be protected from the fangs of the bloodhound and the malignity and avarice of the man-hunter. This community is in danger of being broken up, these people are likely to perish of hunger, fever, and the ills which grow out of such a terrible insufficiency of food. Will the anti-slavery people of New England and the North allow this? They will have to be up and doing, aiding those who cry aloud, or much suffering will ensue.

Yours,

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

NORTH SCITUATE, Dec. 3, 1860.

NORTH SCITUATE, Dec. 3, 1860.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

It is mortifying to see even Unitarian clergymen more excited about consequences than causes. If the Boston pulpits had labored the last twenty years to create an anti-slavery spirit, the present hue and cabout the awful state of the Union would have be prevented. But no, they keep quiet, and conserva-tive, and prudent, till the sore breaks, and then they are frightened, and preach discourses of fear and ter-ror. They have seen the slow match ignited and ror. They have seen the slow match ignited and burning steadily and surely for years, without saying a word about putting it out, and now the explosion is near at hand, they preach "timely and impressive discourses." So be it. Every man in his place; some for solemn fluerals, and some for preventing sickness. One cannot help, however, admiring superior wisdom, and the foolish may learn by experience. • • • • Our fathers, in framing the Constitution, swerved from the right, when they domanded the free States to take part in enslaving our fellow-creatures, by delivering the fleeing bondman to his pursuer; and no permanent peace nor prosperity can bless our native

permanent peace nor prosperity can bless our nativ land till she changes her contract on this subject. Better, far better, that the North and South should be separate confederacies than we continue to perpetu-ate this wrong; and best of all, that the States be pre-served in Union by a National Convention to amend served in Union by a National Convention to amend the Constitution, by striking out the unrighteous pro-vision to deliver up the fleeing slave. We are in fa-vor of the Union, not only of our States, but of all the nations of the world; but not of a contract to perpetu-ate the horrid sin of slavery; and God will see to it that, sooner or later, a Personal Liberty Bill shall be enacted and observed in every State of the Union Massachusetts may or may not stand firm in the com-ing and the future conflicts between freedom and sia-very, righteousness and unrighteousness; but there are individuals who will remain steadfast, till what our Governor says of the State shall hold goo true for the whole country. W. G

FROM HAYTI.

On the 18th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., Capi Church, of the American brig 'Uranus,' and several men belonging to that vessel, discharged their revol-vers at the chief officer of this port, and the men in

The strangers who have committed this criminal act will learn that such an attack on the persons of the police (who had used no violence against the aggres-sors) can never be justified. Strangers must submit to the summons of the police—the regulations being to the summons of the ponce—the regulations oring the same for strangers as for natives. According to established custom, the stranger who arrives in a coun-try accepts the laws which regulate that country, and more especially so do the captains from foreign coun-tries, who, on entering their ships at the custom their declaration of arrival, and swear a the same time to submit to the regulations of the port Another thing which must not be lost sight of is, that foreign vessels which come here to trade, do so at leas on the faith of a treaty, or on that of the liberty of commerce. Now, the captains find themselves, in the one case or the other, immediately under our protection How then is it, that those men come here to obtru upon us so ediously in defiance of the laws? Here the law is the same for all. We are convinced that Captain Church and his sailors, who have com-mitted this intolerable act, will find pardon neither from the laws of this country nor those of the United States, nor her representatives here; for if the latter do not lend their influence and aid to the Haytien Sovernment to put down such acts of violence, Ameri an commerce will soon be in peril in our ports. The Consular Agent of the United States (Mr. Lor

ing) has nobly promised justice for the conduct of these American citizens. As to the Haytlen authorities, who are now investigating this case, we know that they will be just, and do their duty. The Commandant of the Arrondissment has already used great mod eration, which was necessary to calm the excitemen manded immediate justice. The town was, during the whole night, on the 'qui vive'—and why! To look after the natives, who would have organized themselves, and taken vengeance on board the 'Ura-nus.' Certainly, in the opinion of some of our fel-low-citizens, such a barbarous act, in the middle of the nineteents century, on the part of men who pretend to be civilized, merits from us a response equally savage. But no-the good sense and moderation of the of the masses; and it is honorable for us to be able to say that the offenders are respected, notwithstand-

which will be a more effec-ion than can be the individ-will injure our commercial relations with the United

For the Liberator. SONG FOR THE FOURTH OF JANUARY.

BY THE OLD COLONY BARD.

TUNE-The Poachers

Come, one and all, throughout the land, aside your labors cast.

The "glorious" Union now to save, let's hold a general fast;

From North to South, from East to West, pour forth a

rending wall,
And with a copious flood of tears allay the rising gale
And with a copious flood of tears allay the rising ga

The "glorious" Union trembles now; alas I and woe the day,
That Dissolution e'er should think to cross the Usuox's The precedent is dangerous, we must in sadness own.
Then on this fourth of January let us first and groan.
Then on this fourth of January let us first and groan.

games!

Groan, ye who once did worship Clay, and Webster, and Calhoun—
Groan, leat the sun which they adored should set in blood as noon leaf the brilliant galaxy might shine, perhaps, upon their

en let us all together join to celebrate this far

As great events come hat events, such as the our last, our last, bowl, and rend our hair, and go without our our food,
Believing such a solemn fast must surely do some good—
Believing such a solemn fast must surely do sor good!

A PAST APPOINTED.

The telegraph says that President Buchanan has appointed January 4th as a day of fasting and prayer for the Nation. It is well. If ever a nation had cause to fast and pray, we have. Thomas Jefferson, in his day, in commenting upon slavery, said he trembled for his country, when he remembered that God was just; and we have not improved any since Jefferson's time. Let us fast, therefore, by all means. Let us fast, because when we had fought the war of the Revolution, we ever suffered slavery to exist at all in our country. Let us fast, because we have robbed the poor of their wages. Let us fast, because of God's poor in bondage. Let us fast, because we have should the families we have broken up. Let us fast, because we have shut the pages of light and knowledge from the eyes of a whole race in our midst. Let us fast, for our wicked priests and churches which teach that slavery is right. Let us fast, for our Tract Societies, our Missionary Societies, our Presbyteries and General Assemblies, our Associations and Religious Conventions, our South-side. Adamses and our President Lords, and all other sorts and conditions of moral cowards, in dividual and collective. Let us fast, for our Fugitive Slave Law and its innocent victims. Let us fast, for our impety in elevating main's wicked laws above God's "Higher Law." Let us fast, for the African Slave Trade, and its win-sister in moral guilt, the slave trade between the States. Let us fast, for our denial of humanity to the black man, and our impions reflection on God's goodness and wisdom in making him black. Let us fast, for our predict whose weakness and folly, for our prejudice and our passion, for our pride and our insolence, for our denial of humanity to the black man, and our impions reflection on God's goodness; and wisdom in making him black. Let us fast, for the corruptions of our Government, and for the wicked rulers who bear sway over us. Let us fast, for our prejudice and our passion, for our pride and our insolence, for our denial of humanity to the black m

AHAB PROCLAIMS A FAST!

AHAB PROOLAIMS A FAST!

The Old Dublis Fungus at Washington, having perpetrated about all the evil of which he is capable, and involved the country in calamity, civil dissension and disgrace—having engaged in the rankest corruption and venality of which History furnishes any record—connived at the slaughter of a Senator—undertaken the subjugation of a free people with torch and bayonet—permitted systematic pracy on the high seas—given the entire weight of his official power to strengthen and perpetuate the most diabolical system of human bondage known among men—and finally, betrayed the Republic by refusing, to protect her fortifications against the depredations of thieves and insurgents—recommends now that we all go to prayers! Accordingly, he proclaims a National Fast.

It is probable that this day which is designated by the old Pharisee—and which happens also to be hangman's day—will be made a carrival of cant and hyporisy at the South, and among the extraconservative pictists of the North. But what saith the Scripture?—

"Ye shall not fast as ye do this day to make your

"Ye shall not fast as ye do this day to make yo voice to be heard on high."

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

[Erie True American.

MARIE ZAKRZEWSKA, (PRONOUNCED ZAKSHEFSKA.)

The friends of humanity who are interested in the An errents of womanhood, will gradually learn to assign to the name of Marie Zakrzewska a conspicuous place in their memory, and the exertions attending the conflict with a bristling array of Polish consonants, will only tend to make the retention of the ame more memorable.

Marie Zakrzewska was born in Berlin, September

Marie Zakrzewska was born in Berlin, September sth, 1829. Her grandfather served in the war against Napoleon I., and founded, in the latter part of his Napoleon I., and founded, in the latter part of his Napoleon I., and founded, in the latter part of his Napoleon I., and founded, in the latter part of his life, a sort of private hospital for invalid soldiers, who, together with their families, worshipped him as their guardian angel. The heroic old man carried on this work of humanity in his own house, by his own means, and with the unobtrusive and childlike simplicity, which always attends true grandeur of feeling and action. Marie's father was also a high-souled Polish gentleman of chivalrie nature, and her mother was a German woman of great moral beauty. Marie manifested from her sarliest childhood a noble his manifested from her sarliest childhood a noble of when used to kill moths, bugs, or other vermin, selling and action. Alarie's lather was also a highsouled Polish gentleman of chivalric nature, and her
mother was a German woman of great moral beauty.
Marie manifested from her sarliest childhood a noble
independence of character, which afterwards resolved
itself into a fixed purpose of directing her energies
to the medical profession. Undaunted by the impeliments which the prejudices and inanities of society
oppose to such a purpose on the part of alady, Marie
succeeded in bringing her studies to a victorious termination, in obtaining her medical diploma from the
Faculty of Berlin, and in practising her profession
Penetrated with a strong conviction of the incalculable advantages which women would derive from
the medical assistance of one of their own sex, sho next resolved on founding an institution in which she
would give full scope to the practical application of
her designs; and with this purpose fixed in her heart,
and amply possessed with the intellectual power to
carry it into effect, she came, in 1853, to the United
States. Here she had to struggle with adverse circumstances, which she overcame by virtue of unfaltering courage and uncompromising integrity. While
her medical skill, and her electric power of impattions which brought her into contact with some of
the most unseemly and insight "lords of creations
wakened by adversity, was strengthened by the necessities which she discovered in American life for
the application of her science. She succeeded,
the application of her

*Boston : Walker, Wise & Co.

Did all men banish from their thoughts millions of chattel slaves!

v. and statesmanlike mind, and for his broad sympa thies with the progress of humanity in all its manifold directions, has remarked in regard to Marie

utmost effort should be made to circulate millions and millions of copies of this book, among all classes of the people, and in all parts of the world.

It is rarely that real heroes speak much about themselves, and Marie Zakrzewska has, consequently, very little to say about herself. But the little dwhich her letter discloses is immensely suggestice. We do not wish to offer any compliments to Miss Zakrzewska. We might as well undertake to congratulate the nightingale upon her gift of song, as to lavish encomiums upon this lady for her gifts of heart and mind. She has simply and grandly acted up to the highest inspirations of her nature; and next to the gratification which she must derive from the applanding voice of her own conscience, she will find a still greater source of happiness in the thought of having contributed so powerfully to raise the sense of the intellectual and moral possibilities of woman's usefulness in the sphere of action generally, and particularly in her own chosen sphere of action, in which be nevolence and humanity of feeling, clearness and coolness of judgment, self-abnegation and regard for others, quickness of perception, and skill in execution, must be more harmoniously united than in any other, profession. Every, word in Marie's letter breathes the divine atmosphere of sincerity and truthfulness, and of the most womanly refinement, and social resources which seems of higher and nobler life of womanhood, and in a far higher degree, even, than that of the celebrated Florence Nightingale; for comparatively few ladies command the pecuniary and social resources which facilitated the execution of Miss Nightingale in the work of nursing the sick, accessible or desirable for women generally. No action, no movement, no reform, no benevolent or intellectual impulse, however beautiful or ennobling in itself, can ever take an abiding, influential, and historical position in the life of the race, in the life of humanity, unless it is attended by certain normal conditions, which have the faculty

periodical, temporary conclusions, and mand imperishable sympathies. But in Marie Zakrzewska's performa

periodical, temporary conclusions, and never command imperishable sympathies.

But in Marie Zakrzewska's performances we find some of the normal conditions which contain the germs of an immortal influence. Her purpose of consecrating her life to the welfare of her fellow-beings sprung from her noble soul. It was unconnected with any selfish consideration. She bore up, on the contrary, with innumerable mortifications, humiliations, privations, moral, mental, and bodily sufferings, in pursuing her end. She displayed energies of which the strongest man might justly feel proud, and a loving disposition which the most tender-hearted woman would feel tempted to admire and to emulate. She displayed intellectual powers and professional skill in a profession from which, with few exceptions, women have hitherto been excluded. She has at length accomplished her purpose, in the midst of a foreign country, aided certainly by some worthy and congenial minds but yet beset by difficulties which a foreign language, foreign manners, and an alien mode of thinking and feeling mist more or less create. The performances of Marie Zakrzewska will strike, root in millions of minds who stand outside the pale of reformatory literature and religion, for they posses these normal conditions of unimpeachable sincerity, honor, virtue, modesty, humility, goodness, courage, intellect, and herosam, which will impress the most ignorant and lowly children of humanity, while they will, at the same time, exact the reverence and admiration of the most cultivated and proudest men and women of the world. Marie Zakrzewska's letter, once sown broadcast among the masses of women and min, is destined to encourage many poor, struggling girls to bear up their hearts high in adversity, and to make a spirited use of their God-given faculties; it is destined to induce many wealthy and cultivated ladies to make a noble use of their pecuniary, intellectual, and social powers; it is destined to make mean men blush, and to make high-souled men rejoice, at living in

AN APPEAL TO THE BOSTON DOCTOR,* THE APOLOGIST FOR TOBACCO IN THE "ATLAN TIC MONTHLY."

SIR,-The Anti-Tobacco cause, for which I labo is decidedly too poor to pay for superfine language or popular eloquence; hence I address you in a style rather concise, but in words of no "doubtful signifi-

Your article in the Atlantic, stripped of its insidication."
Your article in the Atlantic, stripped of its insidious garb, is an Afology for the common use of tobacco, and, like the gigantic nuisance to which it panders, is highly popular. Wherever I meet a visionary of your profession or my own, a somambulist of any type who has smoked and dreamed away years of precious life, and designs to smoke and dream away the residue, he is full of its praises. Wherever I meet a genuine dandy,† well fumigated, whose elixif of life is expressed by a slight play on tenses,—fumo, fumavi, fumabo,—he utters like praise, and lights his cigar with fresh zest and pride. These, with the sons of smoke on every hand, thank you for raising a rampart around a darling vice, and consign us poor reformers to "the tomb of the Capulets."
Your production, doctor, is doing mischief. Hence I must do the little I can to neutralize the poison which it is infusing into the veius of rising millions. The outline of your argument is easily stated. You give us the history of Tobacco and statistics of its consumption, and from its enormous consumption and great popularity you draw the sage conclusion that its infusions its property of Tobacco and statistics of its consumption, and from its enormous consumption and great popularity is the draw the sage conclusion that its infusions in the results of the control of the contro

* Stat nominis umbra.
† A genuine Mephitis Americana of civilization.

Idolatry is "widely" practised. Six-eighths of mankind, instead of worshipping the true God, we ship senseless images and horrible detities; but does the popularity of such worship show that it "produces no marked deleterious effect"?

Sin, in all its developed forms, stalks abroad fram "sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the carth;" but does the popularity of sin show that it cannot "produce any marked deleterious effect"? Such, doctor, is your logic —the full amplitude of your logic! The orations of Demosthenes, it is said smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your article smells of smoke; and smell of oil. Your defects, and those gentlemen who assigned it a place in the Allantic, I regret to say, gave evidence of "the deletions of the defect of the which panders to a loathsome vic.

You, doctor, are without excuse. You know that this drug is a poison in the smell of over, attributes to it the essential elements of a poison as deadly as prussic acid, stramonium, or strudnine! You know that it is a poison in relation to human organism; that nature unabused stenly repels its first aggressions, and cress, "I will space becout of my mouth." You know that tyo use it professionally as a dernier resort, and with great candon and that you would not phose the decocion of sac cigar on the empty stomach of your child for Chifornia, with all its treasures.

You know it would prove fatal more frequently, did not constitutional vigor, exercise, perspiration, and expectoration, acting like safety valves, eliminate much of the poison.

You know that, used by the millions, it must produce some effect. The idea that it produces no effect is simply ridicalous. You know that it can produce some effect. The idea that it produces no effect is simply ridicalous.

But here, right here, sir, we must pay homage to great men of your profession, who denounce the narcotic as a mournful and terrible scourge. We are surprised that you count the solid testimony of RUSH, TWITCHELL, WARREN, MUSSEY, and other revered Americans, as not descring even passig notice. You parade before us European name in abundance. You bid the "lovers of pleasure" or every hand—princes, poets, maniaes, tlebabetes and some parade princes, poets, maniaes, poets, p

tle I have now to say with testimen against tobace by a few foreign physicians of science and distinc-tion? I begin now, and will finish at a future time

THE TESTIMONT OF PHYSICIANS AGAINST TORACCO.

J. B. BUDDETT, M. D., L. S. A., says: "Tokaco is a poison of a most virulent and terrible charce.

I do not know one of a more destructive kind in the vegetable kingdom, and I believe that a drachn of deadly nightshade would not be more faind han be same quantity of tobacco."

Dr. Prour says: "Although tobacco is one of the most virulent poisons, mankind resort to it to insure its stapeging and permicans agoncy. Surely, if the fact that it is the state of reason were allowed to prevail, an article in injurious would speedily be banished from common use." THE TESTIMONT OF PHYSICIANS AGAINST TOBACCO.

Dr. PIDDUCK states that leeches are killed instantly

Dr. Pidduck states that leeches are killed instandy by the blood of smokers; and in no instance is the sin of the father more strikingly visited on his children than the sin of tobacco smoking.

Trarric testifies that it is one of those "pleasant vices" which the just gods make instrument to scourge us; and proceeds to show that it destroys the very principle of manhood.

Dr. Paxros says: "Tobacco is soothing to the nerves—a temporary intoxication. In plain English, it is a poison." He adds: "The sallow completions, debilitated frames, and disordered digestion of the young men of the present day attest the notions induced of fobacco. The plant possesses no subtary qualities; its use is sulversire of the purely narriqualities; its use is sulversire of the purely narriqualities; its use is sulversire of the parely narriqualities; its use is sulversire of the parely narrial functions of life, impairing the finer senations of use, smell, and correct feeling."

Dr. Hassell says, it is an acrid narcotic, and that a few grains cause death. It is a source of intemperature—induces drinking—drinking, jaundice—jaidice, death.

Dr. Prout mentions cases of amaurosis, softening of

ance — induces drinking — drinking, jamace ped dice, death.

Dr. Pugh mentions cases of amarrosis, scheining of the brain, paralysis arising from the nerrous postration induced by tobacco, and thinks, with Soll, that the happiness of nations may be jeoparded by the pre-

the happiness of nations may be jeoparded by the pactice.

MAURICE JONES, a surfect of Narieth, say: 'A greater curse never befell this country than the introduction of tobacco. Let its advocates flourish under their delusion, and may they never nee the day what hely vielded to its charms.

Dr. Higginbottom, of Nottingham, give this tettinony, after fifty years of extensive practic: "Tobacco in every form has no redeeming property which is the property and the present time is a main cause of raising young men, pauperizing working men, and raising young men, pauperizing working men, and in the present time is a main cause of raising young men, harter, F. R. S., a great living ratherity in diseases incident to warm countries, stars, find sown observation, that the miscriet, mental adbodily, produced by cigar smoking, chicky in year, men, far exceed anything detailed in the "Confession of an Opium-Eater."

The Dictionauir des Sciences Medicals say: "Fyrents cannot too much oppose the fearful custom of using tobacco. They allow it without appearing to using tobacco. They allow it without appearing to using tobacco. They allow it without appearing to sum of the present the property of the present the pre

This testimony we can extend indefinitely. If can specify, on sound medical authority, more that fifty diseases which spring from this vile narcoic, o which are greatly intensified by its use. And we you, a city physician, in this year of Grace 1860. you, a city physician, in this year itell the world that "it must produce some desirable effect," and "cannot produce any marked deleter," and "cannot produce any marked deleter," and "cannot produce any marked deleter," in the produce any marked deleter, and "cannot produce any marked deleter," and "cannot produce any marked deleter," in the produce of the produc

"The Union, the Constitution, and the Processing of the Belleverett during the last President moto of the Belleverett during the last President campaign, and no paper in this section of the coals rights than that notorious pro-slavery heet, the Bear rights than that notorious pro-slavery heet, the Bear rights than that notorious pro-slavery heet, the Bear not only uphold traitors and rebels in and out of sent only uphold traitors and rebels in and out of sent only uphold traitors and rebels in and out of sent only uphold traitors and rebels in and out of sent only up the sent of the trait of the

ANOTHER SECREER. Col. Harney, the old re-larse of the Louisville Democrat, an out-and-out her-lars paper, thus secedes:

"We go with the South. This bite of cold water has finished us. No reasonable man will consex us with the outless than the more party.

has finished us. No reasonable man will consequence with the colder division. We go with the more state of the colder division. We go with the more particular, and look forward to mild wears soon as the line is drawn. In fact, this spell of ments of the North.' We shall rejoice when for its drawn, as did the good old dame when he state of the colder was run, and she found she was an individual to the colder of the cold

POPULATION OF IOWA. The population of numbers 676,485. It was, in 1850, only 192,004.