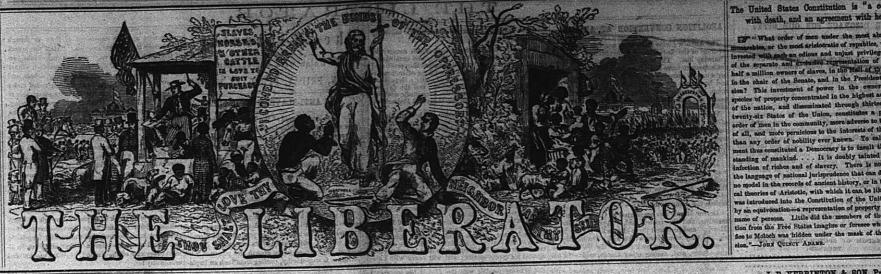
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F TERMS - Two dellars and fifty cents per as

ttances are to be made, and all

ashbrised to

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the
safet, vii :—Prancis Jackson, Eduund Quincy, Eduund



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

VOL. XXXI. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1574.

Selections.

AN ABOLITION MEETING BROKEN UP BY A

MOB.

The radical Abolitionists of this place attempted to hold a meeting at the Free Churchy on Saturday and Saturday evening last, but were prevented by a mob. Parker Pillsbury, of Boston, was relied upon as the principal speaker, though there were others sho were expected to participate in the discussion. For days prior to the day appointed for the Convention, we had noticed signs portentous of an outleak at the approaching meeting, and we feared just such a result as has disgraced the city, and all the persons engaged in it. We have no more sympathy with Pillsbury and his co-laborers, than we have with Wigfall, Toombs, Garrison, or the Democratic party, for they are all of a piece, disminositis of the blackest character. The Democratic party lave well nigh ruined the nation, and Wigfall, Tombs, Garrison, Pillsbury, Douglas, Buchanan, and the Free Press, with the smaller fry of the party, all are now seeking to put the finishing touch upon their work of destruction. Such sentiments as Pillsbury and his school advocate are subversive of all orthogonal control of the such party and his school advocate are subversive of all orthogonal control of the such party and his school advocate are subversive of all orthogonal control of the such party and his school advocate are subversive of all orthogonal control of the such party. all are now seeking to put the finishing touch upon their work of destruction. Such sentiments as Fullsbury and his school advocate are subversive of all order and law, and such sentiments and acts as the Denscratic party have put forth are subversive of the real principles upon which our government is lead. But we hold that when mobs are allowed wantonly to destroy the lives or property of any class of men, and when the law is set at defance, it is time for every man to fill his pockets with six shooters, and become a law to himself. We hold that no man has a moral night to utter treasonable sentiments against his country. Though he may not thus subject himself to the ridicule and contempt of his countrymen; and as there is no law to punish such men for their disunion sentiments thus uttered, we believe in minding our own business, and severely letting them alone. The occurrence in our city has disgraced us beyond measure. We were not present at tile place of meeting, but we learn that some bones as well as windows, doors, seats, &c., were broken.

broken.

We saw one little chap very much excited; w judged that the little fellow had been bitten by a ra or some other small animal. He hopped and chalke about as though he thought that if the Almighty ha yen our country a few more such specime outian dimensions, intellectually and physics country would never need another Washin

ly, the country would never need another Washington.

The whole thing was wrong. We advised Mr. Stebbins, Glazier and others not to attempt to hold the meeting; and if the authorities had interfered and prevented the holding a meeting for the promulgation of disunion sentiments, the result would have been far less disgraceful, and there would be now no sore heads, broken bones; and shattered buildings. The holding of such a meeting, we urged upon these gentlemen, could do no good, though there should be no demonstrations of hostility, and it was impossible for us to see any good reason why those gentlemen, incligent as they are, moral and quiet citizens as all know them to be, should persist in holding such a meeting, in view of the fact that no good could possibly arise from it. But mob violence is always to be condemned, even when the law is violated. What words, then, should be employed to express the profound contempt in which the community should hold the aiders and abettors of the mob of Saturday night?

Fillblury violated no law: and though we look

should hold the aiders and abettors of the moo of Saturday night?

Fillsbury violated no law; and though we look upon kim as a traitor to his country in spirit, yet he does not stand before the country as a criminal; and if he did, no man or men would have a right to lay violent hands on him.

Mayor Barry was called upon to quell the riot, but when proceeding to the scene of bloodshed for that purpose, he was informed that the crowd had dispersed.

dispersed. We learn that Mr. Pillsbury had a respectable bearing on Sunday, and that the meeting was well attended, and no violence attempted.—Michigan Sate News, Ann Arbor, Jan. 20th.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The following correspondence, in relation to the Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse, passed between the Mayor and Rev. Mr. May, previous to the holding of their Convention:—

LETTER FRÖM MAYOR WESTCOTT TO REV. MR. MAY MAYOR'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, (N. Y.) Jan. 26, 1861.

REV. SAMUEL J. MAY: Dear Sir,—I herewith transmit to you and through you to others taking an active part in the contemplated Anti-Slavery Convention about to be held in this city, a request or petition from many of our citizens, that you will

at least postpone said Convention, for reasons stated in said petition.

Although I have not signed this document, yet I fully concur in the sentiments and arguments therein set forth. That there is an intention, if not a set-tlest determination, on the part of sundry reckless and irresponsible persons, to interfere with the proceedings of this Convention, there is in my mind no longer any doubt, and with what result it is difficult to say. If in your judgment, and in the judgment of your coadjutors, these reasons are such as to determine you to comply with the prayer of the petitioners, I have no hesitation in saying, that such a decision would not only be judicious, but would meet the approbation of our citizens almost universally.

Convention, which can now be productive only of evil.

In conclusion we may add, that we are credibly informed that an organized and forcible effort will be made to prevent the holding of your Convention and we fear a collision between the police force of the city and a lawless mob.

Thos. T. Davis,
John Wilkinson,
Hiram Putnam,
O. T. Burt,
John Dolphin, JAMES M. ELLIS, JAMES S. LEACH, LYMAN CLARY,
ALANSON THORP,
T. B. FITCH,
MOSES SUMMERS,
W. BROWN SMITH,
H. D. HATCH.

WM. E. ABBOTT,
E. W. LEVENWORTH,
E. B. WICKS,
D. P. PHELPS,
ISLAGEL S. SPENCER,
H. W. SLOCUM,
J. G. K. TRUAIR,
MOSES SUMMERS, Wм. Е. Аввотт,

ALANSON Thorr, W. Brown Smith, T. B. Fitch, M. Bryth, M. D. Hatch, H. D. Hatch, H. D. Hatch, H. D. Hatch, Stracuse, Jan. 28, 1861, 145 P. M. Gentlemen, Your communication requesting me to exert my influence to prevent the assembling of the Anti-Slavery Convention, called to meet on the 20th and 96th, cense to Sand at 1-4 to 12. The Committee of Arrangements have not yet come to the city; and I have no authority to post-pone the Convention on their behalf. They may not arrive until this evening or to-morrow morning. Meanwhile, there is not time for me to see enough of the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, residing in Syracuse, to sustain me in assuming the responsibility of preventing the meeting for the reasons you assign.

In common with my associates, I am very sincere in believing, that the principles we inculcate, and the measures we advise, are the only ones that can extirpate from our country the root of that evil which now overshadows us, and threatens our ruin as a nation. We have much to say to the peoplemuch that we deem it most important that they should hear and ponder, lest they bow themselves to another compromise with the slaveholding oligarchy, which, for the last twenty-five years, has ruled our Republic, and which nothing would satisfy but the entire subjugation of our liberties to their "peculiar institution."

Mr. Hunt then read the following resolutions, and fixed turn the duty of all good citizens of these United States, with and amongst cach other, which for the aboliton of party, to cultivate amicalite feelings with and amongst cach other than to promote discord and excite harred—and believing that, at this particular juncture of national feelings with and amongst cach of the question of the abolitons of the read microble feelings with and amongst cach of the value than to promote discord and excite harred—and believing that, at this particular juncture of national feelings with and amongst cach of the campating that the has with and amongst cach of the delings with and amongst cach of

entire subjugation of our liberties to their "peculiar institution."

We perceive that the "strong" men of the Republican party are trembling, and concession and compromises are coming to be their only hope. We deprecate their fears—their want of confidence in moral principle and God. We do not consider the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of our divided States of so much consequence as we do to a steadfast adherence to the transpart of the re-union of t

tending protection to your Convention, in the exercise of the rights which all deliberative bodies may claim; but we still believe that public peace and the good of the whole country demand of us at this time forbearance and moderation.

We are no disunionists. On the other hand, we cheerfully recognize the superior blessings which the American Union has secured to our country, and the important influence which it has exerted upon the civilized world.

With you, we regard the existence of slavery among us as a great moral, political and social evil, the extension of which, beyond the limits where it is recognized by the Constitution, is to be resisted by every means consistent with the integrity of the States, and the maintenance of public liberty; but we can see no promise of good in the measures of the North upon the subject of slavery, for that is almost unanimous; and if your object be to convince the public that our Southern friends are entitled to no constitutional protection, we cannot but regard it as giving just cause of offence, as tending to excite a disturbance of the public peace, and to forward the efforts of the Southern States to dismember the Confederacy.

We sincerely trust you will deşm it proper to exert your influence to prevent the assembling of a Convention, which can now be productive only of evil.

In conclusion we may add, that we are credibly. In conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credibly in the conclusion we may add, that we are credible to the conclusion we may add, that we are credible to the conclusion we may add, that we are cre

city." Mr. Strieby continued, "Is this freedom of—"
[Voices and hisses with "Put the nigger out."] Mr.
Strieby inquired, "Mr. President, have I the floor?"
The Chair decided that Mr. Strieby was entitled to he floor.

Mr. John C. Hunt desired to present a series o

resolutions.

Mr. Strieby said if the resolutions were offered, they were debatable, and he having the floor, desired to debate them. [Great exettement; people rising in their seats, as some of the colored brethren entered the hall. Cries of "Put the niggers out."]

Mr. Hunt then read the following resolutions, amidst tumultuous annihats:—

Mr. James McGurk offered the following tions, which were accepted by Mr. Hunt as

the funaties who infect our country, while at the same tima I rejoice to know that the conservative element in our midst is being aroused from its letting and a flart." Mose E. Hart came forward, and a flart." Mose I flart complete the political demagogues who attempts to stem its irressible torrent. For many years we have been patient; our townspiens have renained passive speciations of the frequents and distinct the political demagogues have renained passive speciations of the frequents and distinct the political demagogues who have been patient in the same a find of infants and successive the political demagogues and distinct the political demagogues who have been patient in the same a find of infants and successive the same and the

Now that these sixteen years of abolition agitation to dissolve the American Union is culminating, let us take a hasty glance at the condition of our country as it was in October last, and then, from that elevated stand-point, look full in the face the "manifest destiny" of existence. Thirty millions of people I a happy family, at peace with all the world, gathered together on their farm, a certain piece or parcel of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point near the St. Johns river in New Brunswick, running thence westerly along the river St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the northwest to the verge of civilization and to the Pacific ocean to Maxico, thence easterly along the Pacific ocean to Maxico, thence easterly along the Pacific ocean to Maxico, thence easterly along the Pacific ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and to the south-easterly extremity of Fforida, (so called), thence northerly along the Atlantic ocean to the St. Croix river, thences northerly to the place of beginning, containing within its boundavery variety of soil and climate, watered by the noblest rivers, covered with gigantic forests, containing within its boson untold mines of coal, iron, copper, gold, silver and other metals, producing

me active pair in the configuration Acts Silvery Convention Acts to the field that regions and Convention, for reason stated Although I have not adjust the decimal of the part of the par

standing.

Resolved, That the Gospel of Jesus Christ gives no countenance to any kind of slavery—to oppression or injustice in any degree; and that they, who, like Mr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, have attempted to justify and uphold slavery on the authority of our sacred Scriptures, are the worst enemies of the Bible; and are to be accounted ministers of Belial rather than of

Behiau Green made one of his characteristic speeches, logical, terse and eloquent, advocating several amendments to the resolutions, making them more pointed in their application.

Mr. Powell followed in a speech denouncing both Democrats and Republicans. He said the Republican papers came out against them as strongly as the Democratic, but he would except the Standard and Journal of Syracuss. The Democratic papers are filled with the vilest abuse, calculated to encourage the mob spirit. The mobs will not listen to Republicans any more than to Abolitionists. Republicans cannot go South, yet they are all for the Union. Their newly elected President avows himself the chief slave hunter of the nation, and in favor of a good and effective Fagitive Slave Law. Why did the men who rescued Jerry vote for such a President? He concluded by expressing a hope in the ultimate triumph of Abolition principles.

Mr. MONTGOMERY dissented from Mr. Powell. He thought slavery could be fought against under the Constitution, better than after dissolution.

Mr. MIRINICA SASEd why we could not as well live with slaveholders as with heathens?

Miss ANTHONY made a brief address on the Constitution and its provisions.

BERIAH GREEN followed in a discussion of the Constitution and its provisions.

BERIAH GREEN followed in a discussion of the leaders of the outrage. But he said we must bide our time until the people are brought to a true understanding of their rights.

Rev. Mr. May made some remarks in relation to the meeting at Convention Hall, and

Mr. MILLS offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That so far from its, being untimely or inappropriate to stand forth for unpopular truths in seasons of great horsiles against a measure of great to proling a resolutions are appeared to great the proling a resolution are appeared to the sain and the proper interpretation.

The resolutions were adopted, and ordered to published, as well as those offered by Mr. May. After remarks by several speakers, Mr. Pow offered the following resolution, which was adopte Resolved. That having by an organized mobbeen excluded from Convention Hall, our hearty thanks are hereby extended to Dr. and Mrs. Pease, for the generous and timely profiler of their parlors for the use of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned sine die

FREE SPEECH IN SYRACUSE.

At the hour designated for the anti-slavery

MORE DISGRACE FOR OUR CITY: A Burlesque Procession-Burning in Effigy and oth

Last evening a mob of about trans-rowlles : loafers assembled at the trust rendezvous, Jar McGant's Grames in the Courier Building, and taining a Band and several transparencies and gies which had been previously prepared by leaders, these miserable tools marched through a cral streets of our city, and finally halted on H over Square, where some disgusting exercises to

greets of our city, and many harder our requirements of a few brutal speeches were made, and it is burned in a bonfire made upon the Square of the effigies was in the form of a femal led to represent Miss Anthony, and the oth sented Rev. Mr. May: both were placard the name of the person they were intended tent. The transparencies were as follows:

Miller's Band had the honor to lead the procession, and Moses E. Hart was the principal orator, and we learn with pleasure that the orator amnounced his withdrawal from the Republican party, and his adherence to the Democratic creed.

After the efficies were burned, the procession marched to the City Hall Park, when they gave three cheers for the Union, and dispersed.

The poor tools who figured in this outrage should be pardoned, for "they know not what they do," but the leaders who farnished funds and originated the disgraceful proceedings should be remembered and visited with a just retribution—Syracuse Standard, Feb. 6th.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN OUR CITY.

Meeting of Members of Rec. Mr. May's Society

Immediately after the close of the evening services in the Unitarian Church, on Sunday evening, February 3d, Mr. D. P. Phelps requested the audience to be seated for a few moments, and said:—

rancy 3d, Mr. D. P. Phelps requested the audience to be scated for a few measures, and said:

In view of the occurrences of the past week, by which the fair fame of our city has been tarnished and placed under a cloud, and by which the personal rights of free speech and lawful assembly have been stricken down and trampled under the hoofs of a beastly nob, which common decency and common law should have alike suppressed; and in view also of the personal insults and indignites, which, in the occurrences alluded to, were specially directed to the minister of this society, a few of its members, who have had an opportunity to exchange views upon the subject, feel that it is due to themselves as good citiens, to the society of which they are members, and to their minister whom they respect and love, that five should express their abhorence of the occurrences which have brought such deep disgrace upon the city, and that with calm, but indignant words they ubself resent the personal insults which their minister has received.

It was proposed to bring the subject up for action at the next basiness meeting of the society, which is appointed for Thursday week, but learning to-day that Mr. May, in fulfilment of an engagement, is to preach in Brooklyn the next two Sabbaths, I am not willing for myself to postpone the proposed action so long, and not permit him to appear in another pulpit than his own, without having initiated at least some proceedings in vindication of our self-respect, before he goes.

Belleving that this same feeling which prompts

pulpit than as one of the property of the prop

This motion was carried by a full and hearty re

This motion was carried by a full and hearty response.

Mr. H. N. White, Clerk of the Society, was appointed Secresary of the meeting.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Bagg remarked that he was called thereto without any previous intimation that such a meeting was to be held. But its objects as expressed by Mr. Phelps, accorded fully with the views and feelings he had entertained since the acts alluded to, and he was glad to find that such were the views of the entire Society. During his long residence in Syracuse, he had never known of such an outrage, or such a series of outrages, being committed here, and he never heard of any such being committed here, and he never heard of any such being committed in any Christian land. He would not have believed that, within the limits of Syracuse—in a place where our minister had so long "lived and labored"—such a transaction could have taken place. George L. Maynard seconded the motion of Mr. Thebps, in a few well-chosen remarks.

The Chair then announced the following as the committee: t-D. P. Phelps, Lyman Clary, C. F. Williston, Hiram Putnam, P. H. Agan, W. Brown Smith, Oliver T. Burt.

The meeting then adjourned.—Poid.

nith, Oliver T. Burt.
The meeting then adjourned.—Ibid.

ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

For a day or two after the recent riots and outrage at the Anti-Slavery Convention in this city, the Democrats were hardly willing to take the responsibility upon their shoulders, and own that the rictous proceedings were Democratic performances, only carrying out the principles of the party. But, since it has been ascertained that the rowdies are to be indicted, and held amenable to the offended laws of the country, the Democracy are forced to take the responsibility of the riots, and sustain their tools. The Courier defeads them in its columns in its usual feeble and blackguard style; and in relation to the indictments, we find the following Democratic lawyers paraded as volunteer defenders of these immaculate exponents of Democratic principles and measures:—

LEGAL. The following named attorneys have be LEGAL. The rollowing handed autoriesy nave osen retained, and have tendered their services to those who were indicted if any, on Saturday for "free speech" and free thought:

Judge Pratt, W. C. Ruger, Gardner and Burdick, Clark and Horton, Gray and Bates, John Molloy, Huni and Fryer, N. B. Smith.

nd Fryer, N. B. Smith.

Wonder how many of these legal gentlemens have volunteered to defend a poor man who charged with any crime, except tramp right of "freedom of speech"?—Ibid.

SERMON ON FIRE SPEECH. Rev. Mr. Strieby announced in the papers of Saturday, that he would preach on the subject of "Free Speech and a Free Press" on Saturday afteraoon at 2 o'clock. At the hour appointed, the Plymouth Church was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were obliged to go away, unable to obtain even standing room within the walls of the church. His sermon was an able exposition of the value of "Free Speech and a Free Press," and their importance to any people who are struggling for their fiberties, or desire to perpetuate them after they are won. He was justly severe and pointed on the recent manifestations of the mob spirit in this city and in other cities of this State. His sermon was well received, and created an excellent impression. We wish we could find room for a full report of the sermon.—Ibid.

THE DISGRACE OF STRACUSE. The Rochester Democrat gives a synopsis of the riotous proceedings of the procession on the evening of the recent Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse, and makes the following comments:—

lowing comments:—

"The Syracuse Democrats are evidently much shead of their Rochester brethren in their devotion to molocratey, and the extent of their debasement. In Rochester, the proceedings were tame compared to those said to have taken place in the City of Salt. If the latter place goes on at this rate, it will soon become smalled to a place in history by the side of Sodom and Gosarrah."

CHARACTERISTIC. We hear it stated this moraing on good authority, that while the rowdies were
burning Rev. Mr. May in effigy last evening, the
Reverend geatleman was carrying provisions to the
families of some of the drunken rullians who were
committing the outrage and insult, to keep their
children from starving !—Ibid.

Yes—just like the 'fanatic'

mode meeting.

While the riot was at its height, says the reporter of the Union, Miss Anthony leaned over the desk and said, "Why, boys, you're nothing but a buby mode, you ongut to go to Syracuse, and learn how to do it, and also learn how to get before the Grand Jury."

do it, and also learn how to get before the Grand Jury."

Dr. Morris, a gentleman well known in this city, was nominated by the mob for Chairman, but the mob soon found that they had eaught a Tartar, and that Dr. Morris was not to be made a tool of to choke down free speech. The Union reporter describes the scene as follows:—

Doctor Morris was nominated as Chairman of the meeting, and the crowd said, "Aye, aye, Morris, Morris," and proposed three chieers for Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris, and they were given with a will. Doctor Morris am Englishman and a Democrat. I was born under the sceptre of a king, but being early inbued with the principles of fillerty, I came to America, this land of toleration and freedom; with great admiration for American institutions, and with almost a holy reverence for the constitutional law of this me to this Hall to night as a spectator and listen-nerely, to hear what Abolitionists should say in osition to my political party, that I might find muents with which to refute their positions." nents with which to refute their positions.
rising upon tip-toe, and elevating his arm
his head, he said: "What do you take me above his head, he said: "What do you take me for? Do you think you can make of me a 7001 in the chands of a mob to put down these God given and inherent rights of every American? Go to England, and beneath the crown of Victoria, learn what freedom is, for from your actions to-night, I plainly see that you are as ignorant as the new born abe, of the principles of your government." As the Doctor progressed in his remarks, the 100 to 150 adult males and boys came to the conclusion that they had caught a Tartar, and they began to groan and hiss, and one fellow cried out, "Go home to England, then, old beef cater,"—and so the mob didn't cheer Dr. Morris any longer, and didn't call "Morris, Morris," and Dr. Morris was not considered a safe man for Chairman of their meeting.

George O. Rathburn made a speech, and at the

George O. Rathburn made a speech, and at the onclusion Charles Hayden said:—

conclusion Charles Hayden said:—
"Mr. Chairman.—As we are so near hell, I would suggest to your bonor that this meeting be closed with prayer, if there is a clergyman present who will offer one. I am of the opinion that most of the crowd present have not heard such a thing for many years." He was answered by terrible groans and hisses from the mob, and an egg came whizzing past him. Some one then moved the meeting adjourn, and they did adjourn.

The Abolitionists held a meeting at the dwelling

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Association Hall this evening. The attendance was very good. The Mayor had promised to protect free speech, and was present at the Convention this evening with a considerable police force.

Lucretia Mott made a speech reviewing the anti-slavery movement, past and present, which was listened to with occasional interruptions of hissing.

Beriah Green then took the stand and spoke for a few minutes, when he was hissed and stamped down by the rowdies.

down by the rowdies.

Gerrit Smith was loudly called for, but would not listen to his friend Green, they would have no speech from

make a speech, saying that if they would not listen to his friend Green, they would have no speech from him.

Mrs. Stantop then took the rostrum, and made a very impressive speech on the right of free discussion; and the interest which the public have in its mailtenance, concluding with a picture, in very dark colors, of Southern Soccessonists, which was listened to with respectful attention. But when she attempted a portrait of the Northern Disunionists, that is, the Garrisonians, whom she painted as very pure and worthy people, engaged in a holy crusade against a monstrous and gigantic iniquity, the molocrafs hissed and stamped till the place became a perfect bedlam, and the meeting was finally broken up before the lady had concluded her remarks.

The Mayor mounted the platform and made a speech to the mob, asking them to behave themselves like decent citizens, which was responded to by cheers for Buchanan and other persons of the Democratic persuasion. The mob finally, after a number of groans for the lady orators, dispersed. The Mayor seemed disposed to maintain free speech, but not to take the requisite measures to that end, which would have been the arrest and calaboosing of a half dozen of the leading ruffians. His Honor seemed to think that there was not more noise and disturbance than is usual at Democratic meetings, which the rowdies were probably in the habit of attending, and they therefore considered ruffianism perfectly in order. — Albany correspondence of the New York Tribune.

SECOND DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION.

The second session of the State Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Association Hall vesterday afternoon. The attendance was rather slim at the hour announced for the commencement of proceedings, but it continued to increase until half-past 3 o'clock, when the hall was about two-thirds filled. Before the Convention was called to order, Mayor Thacher appeared on the stage, and announced that he should use every effort in his power to maintain and preserve order during the sittings of the Convention. He wanted the andience distinctly to understand that there was no child's play about the matter. He had said the previous night that the public had a right to express their approval or disapproval of the sentiments uttered at a public meeting, but he wished to inform them that if the Abolitionists chose to prescribe rules and regulations to govern their sessions, and it was their will that no noise be made, he should consider it his duty to employ the police and the authorities to enforce the law. It might as well be understood by them first as last, that if mob law is to rule, they must conquer the authorities. He stated that he should do all he could to keep order; but if mob law was to triumph. It would do so because he could not help it. He said

ABOLITION CONVENTION AT AUBURN. Susan B. Authory appeared, and read the following

i. That in the election

officers to disperse themselves among the audience, and maintain order at all hazards. Perfect quiet existed during the afternoon. Miss Anthony made some remarks, after which Gerrit Smith appeared in serveness to lord cells.

existed during the afternoon. Miss Anthony mades some remarks, after which Gerrit Smith appeared in response to loud calls.

Mr. Smith said he disagreed with the members of the Convention on some points. Miss Anthony in her address had stated that the Constitution was a pro-slavery paper. He disagreed with her, and rather considered it an Abolition paper. In answer to a question, he said that he proposed to abolish alavery by moral suasion, and not by purchasing the slaves and liberating them. He was not in favor of the slaves shedding the blood of their masters to secure their freedom. He considered that the men who tried John Brown, and the Senate Committee at Washington last winter, who summoned witnesses from all parts of the country in regard to the master, had no right to do as they did. In reply to a question as to whether he thought John Brown was right in invaling Virginia, he replied that he didn't go with Brown if he intended to take life, but if he meant to free the poor slaves by running away with them, he had his fullest sympathy. He said that our government in principle was all right, but its practice was the most accurrsed thing on the face of the earth.

A man in the audience who evidently thought he

earth.

A man in the audience who evidently thought he was saying something smart, asked him his views in regard to amalgamation. Mr. Smith replied that he married a white woman, but if the questioner perferred for himself a squaw or negress, he should not married a white woman, but if the questioner pferred for himself a squaw or negress, he should interfere with him. He was of the opinion that very would soon pass away; it had received death-blow in England, and was dying in Ira He did not agree with the North in the secess section. It is not be the death was always and the death of the cluded by expressing his conviction that slaw would soon disappear, and that disunion would re in its complete overthrow.

Frederick Douglass then came forward, and any any control that he would make a speech in the eving. The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION

The Convention met again at 7½ o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mrs. Wright. The audience was considerably larger than at any other session. The ladies, about one hundred and fifty in number, occupied the gallery. The Mayor and Chief of Police Adams were present, and about forty officers were scattered about the Hall to preserve order.

The first speaker was Mr. George W. Putnam, of Peterboro'. He addressed the audience about hall as home as the question of slavers and was not in

preserve order.

The first speaker was Mr. George W. Putnam, of Peterboro'. He addressed the audience about half an hour on the question of slavery, and was not interrupted. He was followed by Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, who made a speech strongly denunciatory of the South, declared herself a Democrat, claimed to have helped to elect Lincoln, because she considered anti-slavery principles true Democracy; called James Buchanan a miscrable coward, gave Mr. Seward a sharp rub, and prophesiced that he would never be elected President if he was in favor of compromise with the South. She was allowed to proceed without interference, with the exception of a few hisses which were heard when she denounced the course of J. B.

Frederick Douglass was next called out. For a time he was heard with attention, but when he diverged from anti-slavery sentiments, and began to compare his audience to the Southern slaves, because a police force was present to maintain order, symptoms of displeasure were manifested. The roughs did not relish his words when he declared that the officers were their masters, and that he rejoiced to the weather the way the sea that the verse convelled to extent them.

It might as well be understood by them first as last, that if mob law is to rule, they must conquer the authorities. He stated that he should do all he could not too keep order; but if mob law was to triumph, it would go so because he could not help it. He state that would go so because he could not help it. He state that the should go so because he could not help it. He state that the should go because he could not help it. He state that the should content in the trusted that the should content in the trusted that the state of the police, that he say a state of the state of the police, the state of the state

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! STON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STRUGGLE.

e New York Herold of the 7th inst., de . Its Four g

Having both the key
Of officer and office, they can set all hearts
To what tame they please.

They have upharmed the Preshylerian, Methodist and Baptis churches, and divided into antagenistic parties the American Beard of Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, the American Tract Society, "&s., &c.

Besides, making the election of Abraham Lincoln possible, on a Territorial question, by the votes of all the Free States! This being true, we venture diffidently to suggest

This being true, we venture diffidently to suggest to Mr. Richard. S. Fay, Mr. J. Murray Howe, Mr. George Lout, Mr. Mayor Wightman. and their dirty, drunken, inobocratic allies of North street, whether it is not rather a hopeless task for them, at this late hour, to attempt to put an end to the Anti-Slavery "agitation," in the manner recently resorted to by them in this city. If the infant Hercules could not be strangled in his cradle, by all the brute force of the nation actively combined, is it probable that he can be by pigmy hands, now that he is full grown? As no public man, however poular or mighty—no religious sect, however numerous or influential—hop political party, however dominant or potential—have ever yet arrayed themselves against the Abolition cause without open discomfiture and positive loss, and without giving a fresh impetus to that cause, who or what may now hope to suppress it by any device whatever? It ing a fresh impetus to that cause, who or what may now hope to suppress it by any device whatever! It is incapable of intimidation; it disregards all threats and all assaults; it laughs to scora all projects for "conciliation" and "compromise;" whether resisted or let alone, its growth is vigorous and its course on-ward; its elements are justice, mercy, goodness and truth; its object is freedom for all who are deprived nable blessings; it is divinely inspired

will assuredly succeed.

The Hardle scribbler, in giving a most exaggerated account of the Nat Turner insurrection in Virginia in the summer of 1831, says about that time, publications began to be scattered through the South, whose dibegan to be scattered through the South, whose di-rect tendency was to sit up insurrection among the slaves—the Liberator found its way mysteriously into the hands of the negroes—and individuals, under the garb of religion, were discovered in private consulta-tion with the slaves. Referring to Nat Turner, he says—"It is a matter of notoriety, that sceret agents of abolition had corrupted and betrayed (1) him."— These are lying statements. Nat Turner never saw abolitionists and laws upon the societies of the an abolitionist, and knew not of the existence of the that had then been published, he would not have found in them any incentive to insurrection. Of the millions of tracts subsequently published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, there never was one that gave any countenance to violence on the part of the daves; on the contrary, some of these very tracts, which were taken out of the rifled mails at Charle ton, S. C., (always the head quarters of all possible ruffianism and perfidy,) and burnt to ashes by the populace, contained the strongest appeals to the slaves not to resort to the sword, but to trust in God and the

romulgation of his square layery to a peaceable termination.

The mendacious historian (!) of the Herald further an abolition of the Herald further and abolition of the Herald further and the H represents, that the following extract from an abolition journal (of course, no journal in particular is given) was read by a gentleman (of course, the name of the gentleman is wanting) to his terrified family at the

South (of course, no locality is designated)-South to course, no recently as considered.

"The new from the South is glorious. General Nat is a benefactor of his race. The Southampton massacre is an auspicious era for the African. The blood of the men, women and children shed by the sword and the are in the hand of the negro is a just return for the drops which have followed the ungerer is ab.

This extract is a forgery. The Liberator at Boston, and the Genius of Universal Emancipation at Washington, were the only Anti-SlavCry journals then printed; and neither of them ever had such an article in its

tion. The Herald libeller attempts to make a harrow-ing display of the work of carnage performed by Turner and his associates; but says nothing of the hellish cruelty practised upon them, and upon multiudes of innocent colored persons, afterward, by the inturated whites, whose ferocious retaliation nothing could exceed. Such deeds were perpetrated as might well cause the earth to shudder, and the heavens to be velted in impenetrable darkness. The killing of a few white Virginians was, of course, a very horrible affair, though it was done in self-defence against the most ruthless of all oppressors, after years of syste-rable deems. most ruthless of all oppressors, after years of syste-matic degradation, insult and torture, and solely to lenable and God-given rights most wickedly

multic degradation, insult and torture, and solely to obtain indicable and God-given rights most wickedly withheld by but an indiscriminate abuginer of the opposes of the control of the

lawless course pursued by the enerties of that more ment from its commencement till now, in every for of mobocratic demonstration and by every poisonou weapon—but all in vain! The cause of God canno be everthrown.

THE TRUE STATE OF It cannot be truthfully denied, that the slavehold it cannot be truthfully denied, that the slavehold its same thing as the Slavehold its bad the control of the slavehold its same thing as the slavehold its same things as the slavehold its same thing as the slavehold its same things as the slavehold THE TRUE STATE OF THE QUESTION.

ing South,—which is the same thing as the Slav
Power or the Slave Oligarchy,—has had the contro
of the National Government ever since its formatio
in 1789 until the present time. Never has there bee
an iour, during this period of more than sevent
years, when it had not its imperial hand upon th
U. S. Supreme Court, the National Executive, Co
cross, the Army and Navy the Teachty; if not them subservient to its dictation in every important measure pertaining to the security and expansion of slavery. The Free States have always been treated as "conquered provinces," rather than as equals—always driven ignominiously to the wall in every encounter—always deprived of their just share in the offices and emoluments of the government—always successfully builted, cheated, and transled—although always superior in population, wealth, intelligence and enterprise. In the various Presidential struggles, the South, like the North, has been divided, in sentiment as to the various candidates; but never before has she been united in opposition to the successful nominee, as in the case of Abraham Lincoln, and, of course, never before defeated. It would seem but fair, therefore, that at length the interests of Freedom should be consulted; that the national rule should change hands; that the South should be as submissive for the coming seventy years as the North has been, in order to rightly adjust the balances. Instead of this, the first ly adjust the balances. Instead of this, Northern victory at the polls is the signal for her re-volt; and before the inauguration of the new Presi-dent,—even under the administration of their own choosing—six of the slave States violently dissolve the Union, fire upon its flag, appropriate with robber hands nearly every arsenal, fortification, custom-house, mint, and other property of the United States within mint, and other property of the United States within their grasp, blockade the Mississippi river, and form civil war! The slave States that have not yet formally seceded only remain to see how far they can humili-see the North by new and still more degrading exac-tions, and to overawe the government by threatening to make common cause with the rehellions States if it shall attempt to recover any of its stolen property, or to enforce the laws of the land against them. The to enforce the laws of the land against them. treason is universal, but a portion of the traite dissembling for a time, to enable the conspiracy to per fect all its plans both at home and abroad. So mur to prevent the destruction of the railroad train carry ing the President elect to Washington, and so desp rate their purpose to seize the Capital by a coup d' etat, that Gen. Scott has found it indispensable us invest it with troops, and to plant cannon for its protection in every exposed point! It is quite doubtful, however, whether, with all these preparations, the Capital is safe. It is only for Virginia and Mary-Capital is saie. It's only for virginia and shary-land to give the signal, and in a single day their military forces could pour into Washington, "like a herd of wild buffalces," to use the language of Henry A. Wise, overcoming all opposition—driving out Con-gress at the point of the bayonet, proclaiming a new government, and inaugurating a new President. It has been our settled conviction that Mr. Lincolm will not be permitted to occur the position to which he not be permitted to occupy the position to which h has been elected; and this conviction has been strengthened, rather than weakened, by the crafty policy of Virginia in summoning what she calls a Peace Convention at the Capital, which is now in session—a snare and a mockery! Trajans! beware of the wooden horse! The most astounding events may happen before the fourth of March.

So much for the South. Let us see how her determined to the control of the contro

table perfidy and abhorrent treason are regarded at the North.

First, as to the press. Our exchange list is a larg one; but we look in vain to find in any Democratic c Bell-Everett journal one word of indignant cor tion of the Southern rebellion. No call is made fo blame is imputed to them for any thing they have done or threatened—the right of secession, ad libitum think of it!) is boldly avowed-President Buch

ratify the deed by acciamation as a wise and patiete measure, imperatively demanded by the exigences of the times, and made necessary by a due regard as the national safety and propertity! This the South is telligently understands; and therefore the believes the racts, and her assurance that, in case of a struggle with the Federal government,—especially star to inauguration of Mr. Lincoln,—she can kindle the flames of civil war from the Eastern boundary to the Western prairies. Did not Mr. Calec Unable to the Mental South of the Mental Sout

and Belial, thinks it not diment to "circumvent 0al" by a fresh compromise, sees not why fire and ge-powder in contact need make an explosion, and one Peace, peace, when there is no peace "fall on the none while a stave is left in his chains. Mr. Charles "..." A home "rones like a such londows "..." Francis Adams "roars like a sucking-lore," and en-ticingly declares that the Personal Liberty Law to ing of no practical value, may be proper avoid irritation, and that New Mexico, and of no practical value, may be properly regald is avoid irritation, and that New Mexico, having my be core of slaves, may be admitted into the trion as the without any detriment to the cause. score of slaves, may be admitted into the Usin as State, without any detriment to the cause of fredom Mr. Corwin (who seems to be destitute of a neal sense) goes for the enforcement of the Pagities State Law to the letter—for any kind of comprosine that will propriate the Southern rebels—and for revising the freedom of the press, in opposition to share, by fine and imprisonment! He is as had as the ran, and a disgrace to Ohio. It is such men who may be public virtue, and strike at the foundation of crit likery. He ought to be drummed out of the Repair can camp in the tune of the "Rogue's mark." In every direction, with noble exceptions, the part aftering, and exhibiting signs of general demonshiption, through the bullying, cunning and class of the political opponents, who hope thus once may ne at political opponents, who hope thus once may ne at tion, through the bullying, cunning and clamor of its political opponents, who hope this once more to gin the ascendency. Had it stood resolutely upon its platform, and indignantly turned a desf are to a lovertures to compromise its principles and betay the cause of liberty, it would have gathered frush transport and added greatly to its numbers. It is much to the credit of Mr. Lincoln, that he has maintained his against and self-respect intact, and gives no countenact to any of the compromise, the transport in the credit of Mr. Lincoln, that he has maintained his against the countenact of the compromise the credit of Mr. Lincoln, that he has maintained his against the countenact of the to any of the compromises that have yet been per

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!"

The Union formed in 1789 is at last dissolved through the secession, without cause, of six of the slave State, the complicity of the remainder, and the insecting and the complicity of the remainder, and the inbecilty asl perildy of President Bucharan. These it Sats liave organized themselves into a Soutern Conde-racy, and unanimously elected Jefferso Drin of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Strples, of Georgia, Vice President. All this has been done, we repeat, without cause. It is an act purely factors and flagrantly treasonable. The Constitution remains un flagranily treasonable. The Constitution remains un-changed in its letter and spirit; the laws of Coppus, in conformity thereto, are everywhere at the North observed in good faith; no violence has been done a strempted toward the South. The Republican party are not yet in power, and therefore have had no tail of their integrity. Until they undertake to set safe the Constitution, adversely to the rights or intensi of the South, on no justifible presence whater on a party along State withdraw found. It with the or the South, on no justifiable pretence whatever on any slave State withdraw from the Union. "Sofficion unto the day is the evil thereof." Suspicios of histi perfiddy in one direction is no excuse for open transan in another. The loyalty of the Republican party se de Union, as understood and upheld by Washington and Jefferson, admits of no impeachment. They also so scruples of conscience to prevent their fulfilment of all its conditions, and during the late Presidental campaign were more zealous in its landation than their opponents. The platform adopted by them at Chizap proposes no change in the Fugliive Slave Law, no interserance with the Infler-State slave trade, no interserance with the Infler-State slave trade, no indicate the party would have the constitutional right take such action. No law of Congress is beyond not intersection. ification or repeal by the same body; the power of Congress over the District of Columbia is absolute and for the slavery and slave code existing in the District, no particular State, but the whole country, is responsible; the domestic slave traffic may be replated or suppressed, like any other traffic, by the authority conceded to Congress by the Constitution. But the Republican platform carefully and intertionally ignores all these issues; and to show that i entertains no design or wish to interfere with slavery at the South, it expressly declares "that the mainte nance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO PEDER AND CONTRO ITS OWN DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS eccurding to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of por ers on which the perfection and endurance of our po litical fabric depends." At no time has any me of the Republican party; in either House of Congres, made, or thought of making, any proposition for the exercise by that body of any power with reference to slavery in any slave State. Throughout the late cap-paign, disclaimers were constantly made by the party and its leaders of the existence of any such right; and the constitutional limitations on this subject, precisely as understood by the old Whig and Den ties, and endorsed by the whole people ever since formation of the Constitution, most scrupulouit a accurately defined. Mr. Lincoln honestly and in represents the platform of his party—a platform which not a sentiment is to be found, having a dire relation to slavery, contrary to the views ent by all political parties twenty years ago. It is set that the Republican party is guilty of any aggression or intermeddling, any waywardness or injustic; at the South has wholly changed its former position, at

insists upon undreamed-of subserviency nical dictation. The charge against the Aboliti erfering with slavery by the Federal (ment, or by congressional enactment, is equally fale and malicious. Daniel Webster, in a letter is lean

Bolton, Esq., of Savannah, said-

ing and conscience for the removal of slavery, -just is done for the suppression of intemperance, war mbling, licentiousness, and idolatry in heathen lands gambing, necurouscess, and sowary in neutron lands.
This is its "fanaticism," its "infidelity," its "treason,"
its invasion of the "rights" of Southern slaveholders!
In proof that the Abolitionists larve been true to In proof that the Adontionals have over true to their declarations, respecting non-legislative interfer-ence with slavery at the South, while they have sent ence with slavery at the bount, where they have been to Congress hundreds of politions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, over which that body has "exclusive jurisdiction," they have never sent a single potition to it, asking for its action for the emmergiation of any other portion of the slave popu-

tion. The secoding States, therefore, whether in regard sition of the Abolitionists or the Repu party, are left utterly without excuse. Theirs is not revolution or rebellion in the spirit and after the patrevolution or rebellion in the spirit and after the pat-tern of 76, but treachery, perjury, treason of the blackest character, for the worst of purposes. Their rebujugition, and the punishment of the leading traitors, are fully authorized by the Federal Government; and when that Government ceases to maintain its rightful sovereignty, the American Union ceases to exist. Under these circumstances, what is the true course

to be pursued by the people of the North'! Is it to son is quelled and allegiance restored? Constitu-tionally, the sword may be wielded to this extent, and must be, whether by President Buchanan or President Lincoln, if the Union is to be preserved. The Fed al Government must not pretend t eration, embracing thirty-four States, and then allo eration, embracing thirty-four States, and then allow the secoding States to trample upon its flag, steal its property, and defy its authority with impunity; for it would then be (as it is at this moment) a mockery and a laughing-stock. Nevertheless, to thirth of whipping the Seath (for the will be according to the state of the seath of the a laughing-stock. Acvertnesses, to tunk of windpung the South (for she will be a unit on the question of slavery) into subjection, and extorting allegiance from millions of people at the cannon's mouth, is utterly chimerical. True, it is in the power of the North to deluge her soil with blood, and inflict upon her the most terrible sufferings; but not to conquer her spirit, or change her determination.

What, then, ought to be done ! The people of the North should recognize the fact that the Union is pissouver, and act accordingly. They should see, in the madness of the South, the hand of God, libting them from "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," made in a time of terrible peril and without a conception of its inevitable consequen-ces, and which has corrupted their morals, poisoned their religion, petrified their humanity as toward the millions in bondage, tarnished their character, harassed their prosperity, and brought them into abject vas They should now understand, what it is amazing they have never yet apprehended, that as be-tween Christ and Bellal there can be no concord, so there can be no union between Freedom and Slavery -free institutions and slave institutions-free labo and slave labor—freemen and slaveholders. These are eternally antagonistical elements, like the spirit warring against the flesh, and the flesh against the spirit—like the repulsion existing between "the children of the bondwoman and the children of the free." "irrepressible conflict," excited and carried by William H. Seward, but by God himself It was an insane attempt, from the beginning, to think of uniting in one form of government hostile inter-ests, hostile ideas, hostile principles, hostile measures, hostile purposes—two Gods, one for liberty, the other -two Christs, one for redeeming, the othe for enslaving men-two religions, one asserting the dooming four millions and their posterity to chatte servitude. It is insanity to think of trying the same experiment any longer. No matter what concessions may be made, or what compromises granted—there can be no peace until liberty or slavery be driven from

Now, then, let there be a Convention of the FREE STATES called to organize an independent gov-ernment on free and just principles; and let them say to the Slave States—"Though you are without ex-cuse for your treasonable conduct, depart in peace! Though you have laid piratical hands upon proper not your own, we surrender it all in the spirit of m nity! And if nothing but the possession of the struggle! Let the line be drawn between us when free institutions end, and slave institutions Organize your own confederacy, if you will, based upon violence, tyranny and blood, and relieve us from all responsibility for your evil course !

Take your land of sun and bloom; Only leave to Freedom room For her plough, and forge, and loom! Take your slavery-blackened vales ; Leave us but our own free gales, Blowing on our thousand sails. While the curse of unpaid toil, Downward through your generor Like a fire shall burn and spoil: Our bleak hills shall bud and blow, Vines our rocks shall overgrow, Plenty in our valleys flow.

We but ask our rocky strand, Freedom's true and brother band, Freedom's strong and honest hand, Valleys by the slave untrod, And the Pilgrim's mountain sod, Blessed of our fathers' God!

And let all the people of the Free States unitedly hout, AMEN, and AMEN!

THANKSGIVING IN FANEUIL HALL.

- "Ah! luckless speech, and bootless boast!" "Dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up."
- "Cry, Marmion to the Rescue! Vain!"

Spending half-an-hour last Tuesday in Fancuil Hall in the "Conciliation Meeting" which will fall to con-ciliate, I had the fortune to hear most of what was the best speech made on that occasion, the speech of Judge Curtis.

One who has never heard Mr. Webster speak can get a good idea both of his matter and manner, his ner, his ige, by listening to Judge Curtis th a solidity of figure which is getting to resemble. Webster's, Judge Cartis has a similar deliberate dignity of manner, a similar clearness of style, and a weight, combined with moderation, in every sen-lence, like that with which the departed orator fixed ttention of his hearers.

The character of the audience was shown by the The character of the audience was shown by the fact that the best parts of this speech passed without spelause. The manliness and independence shown in It were as little acceptable to the hunkers, young and old, of Boston, as they will be to the slaveholders; and the many concessions which the speaker declared his readiness to make to that class will be contemptuously rejected by them, because the speech was not absolutely and solely "a mush of concession." Let it absolutely and solely "a mush of concession." absolutely and solely "a mush of concession." Let it be remembered to this gentleman's credit, that, even in the "conciliation meeting." he had the frankness to say that the South as well as the North was in the to say that the South as well as the North was in the wrong; and to pronounce his deliberate conviction, that when the slavelioiders asked for a concession to them of "everything which, under any circumstances, and of any extent, and through all time, may be equired by the United States south of a parallel of taliule, with the consent of a bare majority of those youing in the houses of Congress"—they were "asking for romething sot a little extraordinary." These portions of the speech were heard in silence.

Another resemblance to Webster shown in this address was the plausible manner of putting the sophistical portions of it. When Webster was induced to tegrale himself by proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing that the people of Massersel in the safety proposing the safety proposing that the safety proposing the safety prop

teal portions of it. When Webster was induced to dernet himself by proposing that the people of Massachusetts should favor and help slavery as readily as freedom, he requested them to "conquer their prejudices". So when Judge Curtis wished to make the monatrous concession that the Northern people should safer the most brutal of tyrannies to crush four mill-bass of their fellow beings in the slave States, with-

out using any influence in any manner whatever, either to help the present sufferers, or to curb and limit the abominable "institution," he craftly said that it was the plain duty of the people of the free States to avoid interfering with slavery in the other States "either by force or fraud"! As If all such interference which is not forcible must of course be fraudulent!

In this hour of trial, when high public functiona-ries take counsel of their fears, and give audience to traitors in the capitol, it becomes the American people to inquire into and keep steadily in view the meaning of the substitution of Lesus Christ, never again to the substitution of the

to inquire into and keep steadily in view the meaning of the splendid theories upon which they profess to act.

When the "fathers" uttered so many glorious sayings, and stamped them into the head and front of the people, what did they mean ! For what do we cherish their memories, if it be not for their courage to maintain and enforce principles which cannot die! In this crisis, it becomes us to decide, now and forever, whether they are reposited here are vital force and whether these principles have any vital force, and whether it be possible to apply them at this time in these United States. Are all men born free and equal? Does our republicanism, in its essential nature, hinge on the "knowledge and wisdom" of the people, and in the absence of these imperishable elements, is re-publicanism possible.! Is American slavery wrong? If liberty right? Is it unerring evidence of our en-lightenment, that we hate the one, and love the other; and do we mean, in the spirit of wisdom, to do and do we mean, in the spirit of wisdom, to do justice to both! Have we religion which points us to the skies! Have we morality which respects our neighbor's rights! Have we honor more to be cher-ished than life! Do we thirst for nobler culture! Do we aspire to higher ends, and are we determined to preserve from decay this great country, and hand it lown, unimpaired, to untold millions of enlightened happy freemen? Are the people the sovereign. and are their representatives the masters, or the ser vants? If the people declare, by their votes, that sla very is wrong, and liberty right, is that noble decla-ration to pass unheeded by the public servants as an empty abstraction? Who tells us to "conquer our prejudices"? Who is to decide what and where American citizens shall open their mouths to speak, or whether the great-national sin of slavery is hereaf-ter to be considered in Congress? Who shall acquire or own territory, or put slavery into or out of it, but the people? How much longer are men, who fancy themselves statesmen and "gentlemen of respectabili-ty," but are really the tools and minions of the vilest spotism that ever disgraced the earth, to play over and over the game of "crushing out" our highest and best aspirations! When will "great men," so called, whose minds find no expansion outside and above the arena of Southern law and politics, learn the holesome lesson, that they cannot trifle with the na onal heart, around and within which centre princi sies which cannot die ? In vain were the sayings and struggles of the founders of this republic, if they must end in such republicanism as we behold to day. American citizens will never accept of such liberty as this. There can be no liberty worthy the name, under any such conditions : and it were well that our politicians should, before it is too late, rise superior to that huck-stering policy which has so clearly marked our states-manship for so many years. It ill-becomes us, at this day, to avert our faces from the one great cause of all our woes. Let us wisely prepare to look the whole difficulty fully in the face. Let us not "lay the flat-tering unction to our souls," that the remedy lies in stifling the spirit of freemen, or in turning a deaf ear to the settled determination of a noble and carnest to the settled determination of a noise and carries, people. The "irrepressible conflict" is already upon us. Shall the evil be dealt with in the spirit of an undying principle, or shall the people be set at nought, and exasperated by short-sighted compromise, which can at best only put off the evil day? Taking counsel of its fears, will the dominant party meanly stoop to trace upon the earth a boundary line between free-lom and slavery, and thus trample out its honor and dignity! Dare any party, at this period of the nine-teenth century, in the face of the withering condem-nation of a Christian civilization, mark out and assign any spot on God's earth as a perpetual home for the opor and oppressed? Who is bold enough to take ility! Let the question now be de-grounds of eternal right. No more compromises for such a union and peace as this, Let the great Republican party hold fast to the principles which elevated it to power, and which will send it forward to final triumph. A temporizing policy, now or hereafter, as touching the principle of liberty, will scatter it like the leaves of autumn. Let the people. through their accustomed channels, re-affirm, in unb their readiness in all emergencies to liv or die by their principles. Let the representatives be encouraged by this voice in the discharge of their try-

encouraged by this voice in the discharge of their try-ing duties, and all will be well.

There is a concerted and mighty effort making by slave-propagandism, under the specious name of Union, to break down this party. It is gathering up the scattered fragments of a discomfited and corrupt the scattered tragments of a discomitted and corrupt party, that it may reinauqurate the state of things which has so long disgraced the country. With all material or property interests, we cheerfully concede ann compro-mise, and will abide the gains and losses forever; but the liberty which we claim for ourselves, and which is the inalienable right of all in every clime and condi-tion, we are bound to defend at any cost. Militims of tion, we are bound to defend at any cost. Milloins o acres for freedom-not a foot for slavery!

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION THE DOWN-FALL OF SLAVERY.

from the Paris Journal des Debats, by Dr. J. S Rock, for the Liberator.

"The Northern yoke is broken, we are free." This is the rallying cry of the Carolinians, in their speeches, in their newspapers, and in their manifestoes to Euin their newsp as if not to be a sured that they can oppress rope, as it not to be assured that they can oppress for-ever, is for them an intolerable oppression. But the confusion of liberal opinions in Europe has not yet arrived to that point, that the Carolini arrived to that point, that the Carolinians can count upon the weakness of public opinion as being in their favor. They will offer to the world the rare spectacle of an insurrection which will enlist the sympathics of no one, and they will sound the cry of revolt which will not find an echo! * * * * * * * We think that she is not so badly treated, for by the general budget we perceive that Congress spends \$240,000 per quarter to sustain the South Carolina Post-Office per quarter to sustain the South Carolina Post-Office department, and draws only \$200,000 as the annual revenue of the State! The North in her patriotism and love of concord has exhausted her patience with the South. * * * At present the North is inactive because Mr. Buchanan is from the bottom of his heart an accomplice in the disunion conspiracy. On this account the North is deprived of the strong arm of the Federal Government. It is certain that he gave orders to the Federal troops, in case they were atorders to the Federal troops, in case they were at-tacked, to evacuate the forts—except one in Charles-ton. • • It is now less than two mouths when Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated, and if we may judge from the language of his party, the President and Con-gress will put South Carolina, in a condition to obey. If it comes to civil war, and a part or all of the South rallies to the side of South Carolina, what will then become of the sad interests of slavery? Have we not a right to suspect such a concourse of circumstances, where even if they can avoid those catastrophes which the imagination refuses to entertain, the fortunes of the slaveholders will be a thousand times more compromised by a rupture with the North, than if they had remained in the Union?

For Mrs. Chapman's cheering account of result of the Anti-Slavery Festival, see last page.

BOSTON AND MOBS.

There are three memorable days in my Anti-Slaver, Calendar. The first was Gen. Taylor's Fast, on the 2d of August, 1849, when the Anti-Slavery gospel, it all its beauty and purity, first fell on my willing ears The second was when I stood in Boston to witness States "either by force or fraud"! As if all such interference which is not forcible must of course be fraudulent!

In all this there is one comfort. Mean as many of our Boston merchants and politicians are, they cannot get up even a "conciliation meeting" without some picty, ranged under marial law to surrender an unoffending citizen to the instatiable demands of the South. The last—shall I name it 3—right on the heels of that "glorious" revival which has swept through the Again have the concessionists "dirtied themselves for nothing."—c. K, w

OUR DUTIES IN THE PRESENT ORISIS.

In this hour of trial, when high public functions ries take counsel of their fears, and give audience to of the nation answer. You, the professed teachers of the religion of Jesus Christ, never again point to the principles of Parker, or the pure and peaceful mission of Garrison, whatever may be your differences in theological matters, as the disseminators of infidelity, but rather to the rampant spirit of slavery, which has completely paralyzed whatever of good might have resulted from such a sympathetic demonstration.

On the 25th of January, 1861, I went to Boston again. Nothing more need to be said. Tell it not in Rome, publish it not in Paris! Alas!—that we could conceal from Charleston, South Carolina, that Massachusetts lies prostrate at its bidding! But God reigns! Salvation will come, but not through men's wisdom.

Salvation will come, but not through men's wisdom.

It is not my purpose here to criticise any man, sector party, but merely to look at things as they are.

Nothing is sufficiently tangible to criticise. All is covert, concealed, save the demonstrations of the The day of compromises is not past; and the ssions of that day in the Legislature, show the utter powerlessness of the State to protect the rights of her citizens,—that is, her loyalty to the South puts

protect the Anti-Slavery meeting with a military force protect the Anti-Slavery meeting with a military force, if necessary. He did not come, nobody knew why; but it was suddenly discovered that he had no power, without certain legal procedure. He is an honest man, and would not transcend the measures properly delegated to him. Gov. Washburn did not hesitate to volunteer the State troops, if necessary, to protect the South in her lawless invasion; and so little was said about it that men now force whether he really did do hout it that men now force whether he really did do about it that men now forget whether he really did do it or not. All the difference it makes, whether we have honest men or knaves in office, is, that under one the laws will not be invaded even to protect our own rights, and the other will not besitate to infringe them, whenever the interest of the South demands it.

Let Massachusetts been south demands it.

Let Massachusetts beware of placing too much con-fidence in John A. Andrew. Scarcely could an angel from heaven resist all the corrupting influences that will be brought to bear upon him, in his present o tion with this Government. Let him not forget that his post is one which, for honor or infamy, will de scend to posterity, when that of Abraham Lincoln, if

seen to posterity, when that of Abraham Lincoln, in he should ever fill it, will sink below a cipher. I don't want the protection of his military; I de-spise it. If rights cannot be defended without its assistance, they cannot be with it, for then we live under a despotism. Loyalty to law exists in the heart of the people, not in the point of the bayonet. But it is rather ludicrous to see a State fitting out a troop of militia to defend the Union, if need be, when the rights of her own citizens are struck down and their lives imperiled in her own metropolis. The fact is we are not living in a time of law and governs but in a period of anarchy when every man must do

but in a period of anarchy when every man must do what is right in his own eyes.

Events crowd upon each other so thick and fast, that it is impossible for legislation to keep pace with them. By the time the new police bill is passed, another emergency will arise. It was enough to remind one of Nero fiddling when Rome was burning, to hear the Legislative distributions relations to the hear the Legislature discussing our relations to the Union when peaceful citizens, on that very morning, were prohibited from speaking above a whisper, at the were prohibited from speaking above a wine pro-risk of property, if not of life. But they did not realize it. They did not foresee that the intimation that the State House might be in danger, if free speech were permitted there, was prophetic of the time when they themselves would share the fate of the Anti-Slavery Society. Then will come the begin-ning of the end. When the scales fall from the eyes of our legislators, and they become conscious that we are a nation of slaves, the latent genius of our institu tions will burst forth in its strength, and they will be driven to the alternative of throwing off the yoke of bondage, or return to the villainage of their Saxon ancestors. It matters not whether it be Senator Toombs or Mayor Wightman who calls the roll of his slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill.

But Massachusetts will never remain a slave a mo ment after she finds it out. She is now slow ment after she finds it out. She is now slumbering in the delusion of a blissful ignorance. She imagines herself a sovereign state, whose cautious policy will have weight in the councils of the Confederacy. It is not the ghost of John Brown, but the spirit that called him into being, which they fear; and that spirit is the life and soul of Massachusetts, however misled it may be by a blind adoration of the Union. The moly know pare difference between the State of the Council of the mob knows no difference between the 3d of De and the 24th of January.

Some say Mr. Phillips should be more guarded in

his speech, and not provoke the angry spirits. He might gild it over with all the augar-coated pills ever invented by that polished hunker chief, Edward Ev-crett, and they would be no more acceptable than Charles Francis Adams's compromises. (Ah. if he Charles Frances Anams's compromises. (Ah, if he lives, how deeply will he yet regrot the evil day that prompted him to sacrifice the honor of his country, and forget his duty to humanity!) Lincoln is more obnoxious than Garrison, because one represents merely the incarnation of an idea, the other, one of the practical results, however imperfect, of that idea.

One is the flaming sword standing at the garden of Eden, whose sacred precincts they never intend to approach near enough to feel his almighty power; the other is the scare-crow, which, if they had the courage to approach, they would find perfectly harmless.

picious times for the cause of the slave. No longer dependent on the tread-mill labors of the Abolitionists, the mob is echoing his claims with a million voices. For ourselves, we may well tremble. The unutterable wrongs of centuries of oppression are about to fall on us rushing the im as well as the guilty; and who shall av trophe! "The hour has come, but trophe! "The hour has come, but man!" Alas! echo answers, where! our has come, but where is the

Statesmen are confounded, ministers are powerles wise men have lost their cunning, fools ape only wrong, and that continually, and treason rules the hour. Even the Quaker Poet, Whittier, culogizes William H. Seward.

william H. Seward.

Let us not despond. It is not in the fire nor the whirlwind, but in the still, small voice, whispering of justice ever triumphant, righteousness yet to come, of faith in the right, and God will give the victory. We have the blessed assurance that will sustain us through sterner conflicts than these, pointing upward far above the roar of contending passions and the angry clamors of human tongues, where sits the meck-eyed angel of deliverance, in whose hand moves the wand which transmutes every blow struck at freedom, whether by the fanaticism of the South or the servility of the North, into a death-knell for slavery; and we are cheered on through the thickening gloom by the holy consciousness that for every trial and persecution suffered for the slave, nearer and clearer sounds the hour when from came brake and cotton-field shall rise the glad anthem, We are free! We also rank! glad anthem, We are free! WE ARE FREE
Worcester, January 30. S.1 S. E. W.

There has been presented to the Legislat another remonstrance against repealing the Perso Liberty Law, from Solomon Fension and 267 oth legal voters, and Martha A. Brooks flad 691 others all, 858 colored citizens of New Bedford.

HOW A WOMAN REGARDS IT.

FRITISD GARRISOS—I centruly, I wanter to the associated and associated and all states of the police at the street door would not dmit. I suppose, however, if they had known my bject, they would not have denied me admittance.

The mobocratic tunnult of day before yesterfay, and gain of yesterday, is truly shameful. Free speech utraged and choked in the day time so unbushingly, to the like industry of the Slave Power. Why, it seem-

again of yesterous, outraged and choked in the day time so unblushingly, of a terrible index of the Slave Power. Why, it seemed to me that the drama of October, 1825, was being a seted over again. You will never forget the programme of that occasion, when your editorial sanctum was invaled, the door smashed in; yourself dragged from street to street, thence to the City Hall, and thence carried to Leverett street jail to save your life. To realize a truthful view of that assault, one need to witness it. There I first saw you, while being roughly carried into the City Hall. I was crowded by the press into the building opposite, and there was favored press into the building opposite, and there was favored ly carried into the City Hall. I was crowded by the press into the building opposite, and there was favored with my first anti-slavery lesson in the speech of the Mayor. I shall never forget it; under the influence of that scene, I was thoroughly converted. At any rate, I am not conscious of ever again dealring to return to the beggarly elements of pro-slavery-ism. In addressing the rabble—I use the term as being more expressive, then the assumed one of conference the appropriate than the assumed one of gentle Mayor reiterated over and over, " Gentlemen, Mayor reiterated over and over, "Gentlemen, retirejentlemen, be quiet-jentlemen, disperse-jentlemen, go
about your business," &c. How gentlet Well, I am
in favor of peace-making. The good Book says, "A
soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words
sit up anger." Truth, when received into the heart,
is sweet and consoling to the spirit; but when rejected and resisted, there is an omnipotent power in it.
It is this that makes slavery propagators kick and
board in their chains.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, F

how in their chains.

After a lapse of twenty-five years, I meet the foe again, in mobocratic parlance, on Dec. 2d, at Tremont Temple, and again this week, seemingly disposed to act over the old programme.

What are we coming to 1 It is useless to talk about disunion and secession at the South, while mob law and traitorism triumph at home.

I met on my way from the city, a very intelligent and educated foreign sentimenan, who alluded to these

and educated foreign gentleman, who alluded to these topics, and, in seeming anger and disgust, emphatically remarked, "It is ridiculous! ridiculous! -- RIDICULOUS!!" Though versed in the language and vocablary of many nations, he apparently labored for words to express his abhorrence of such public reck-lessness. I could not help saying that it seemed as though the hattle for freedom of speech and the press must be settled here in Boston. We may as well set the fox to guard the geese, as to send such Northern-ers to defend Southern forts, and to fill offices under the Endreal reversiment. the Federal government.

Again, in my reminiscence, the contest in 1839, in

Again, in my reminiscence, the contest in 1839, in the State Legislature, and before a Committee of that body, passed in a thrilling scene before my mind. You remember how a few women of this town were belied and abused, and their character for chastity assailed in open debate before the House, just because a few of us dared to petition for the repeal of all laws making a distinction among the inhabitants of the Commonwealth on account of color. It was impossi-ble to get a fair, honest hearing, and insult was added to injury. It seemed to be the spirit of the majority in the House, and outside, to question the propriety of

ar course. What fearful panoramas have the early friends the freedom of speech and of the press witnessed! I have often thought of your corresponder which I first saw in the Liberator of 1835:ondent's lin

"Down with FREE DISCUSSION! LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT!

It may not be amiss to repeat them to the present generation, and ask them if they are prepared to adopt them officially.

Please pardon the freedom of my epistle, and be-

lieve me as ever, true to the cause of universal right SARAH BAKER

MEETING AT WORDESTER.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held at Washburn Hall, in Worcester, on Sunday, Feb. 10th—the President, Josiah Henshaw, occupying the chair. The morning session was opened with remarks by the President, and the reading a passage of Scripture and prayer by S. May, Jr.

A business committee was chosen, as follows:— S. May, Jr., S. S. Foster, T. W. Higginson, Sallie Holley, A. T. Foss, J. T. Everett, Seth Rogers, and A. P. Brown.

The following persons were chosen a co nominate officers, viz.:—Alfred Wyman, J. A. Whip-ple, Isaac Mason, Sarah E. Wall, E. D. Draper, O. F. Harris, Adams Foster, and Esek Pitts.

Samuel May, Jr., made some interesting remarks upon the present aspect of affairs in the country. The business committee reported the following reso

1. Resolved, That the doctrine of the Abolitionists, reliterated by them for many years past, that no real Union can exist, in the nature of things, between Freedom and Slavery,—though long scouted and rejected by the worldly-wise,—is now stamping its truth upon every mind, not closed against the sternest and clearest proof.
2. Resolved, That had the North been true to Liberty and to the Principles of 1776, and, instead of making repeated concessions to Slavery, and manifesting a degrading readiness to subserve its ends—thad it firmly resisted every encreachment and usurpation of Slavery, it would now have stood strong, united and respected, instead of being, as it is, divided, insulted and defied.
3. Resolved, That having meelected fits date and the state of the state o

is, divided, insulted and defied.

3. Resolved, That, having neglected its duty and be-trayed its trust in the past, the North will only be adding to its guilt and shame, and to the load of fearful responsito its guit and aname, and to the load of fearful responsi-bility already resting upon it, if it now consents to new compromises with Slavery,—thereby with coward spirit pushing into the future, and entailing upon our children, the struggle which we convisive cought to meet. 4. Resolved, That it is not for the true Triends of free-

6. Received, That no Northern casts or man mas any right to offer or agree to any compromise undates with New York or agree to any compromise undates what or matter that we will be used to the contrary, it is not disconsions and troubles; but, on the contrary, it is our duty, as patriots and as men, — daty never more imperative than now,—to stand for the Right, and for every cause no bargain with oppression can pros m's rights; bec

por, and because
"They enclave their children's children, who make compremise with sin."

mise with sin."

Some discussion was had upon the resolutions by S. S. Foster, S. May, Jr., J. T. Everett, and others.

The afternoon session was occupied by speeches from A. T. Foss and S. S. Foster.

The following persons were chosen as a Finance Committee: — Salile Holley, W. A. Wilson, A. H. Howland, E. F. Rogers, C. F. Pumam, and C. D. Marcy.

Marcy.

At the opening of the evening session, the Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, which report was accepted by vote of the Society, and the persons therein named chosen for the respective offices, viz :—

chosen for the respective offices, viz :—

President—Josiah Henahaw, of West Brookfield.

Presidents—Adin Ballou, Milford; Moses Sawin,
Southbord; Adeline H. Howland, Worcester; Clark
Aldrich, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford; Adams Foster, Holden; James A. Whipple, Worcester.

Tressurer—Sarah E. Wall, Worcester.

Auditor—Alfred Wyman, Worcester.

Secretary—Joseph A. Howland, Worcester, Sarah F.
Earle, Sarah M. Whipple, Isaac Mason, Worcester; Abljah Allen, Esek Pitis, Millbury; E. D. Draper,
Milford; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Maria P. Fair

banks, Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackst ter C. Fay, Southboro'; Wilson Doane, The time was farther occupied with speeches by eph A. Howland, T. W. Hlgginson, S. S. Foster

The foregoing resolutions were adopted.

S. May, Jr., offered the following resolution, which

was adopted, viz:—
Resolved, That those persons in Massachusetts, who, under the influence of Southern secession, and in the very face of Southern rebellion and plunder of national property, have petitioned the Legislature to repeal the Personal Liberty Law,—a law designed in no small part for the protection of our own free inhabitants,—have written themselves tion of our own free inhabitants,—have written themselves tion of our own free inhabitants,—have written themselves down very mean vassals of the Slave Power; and we feel ashamed for our Massachusstite character when we remem-ber that our oldest elergyman of Worcester gave his name to a petition designed, as we believe, to aid in the over throw of that law.

A resolution was offered by S. S. Foster, of Charles Francis Adams for his service subm Charles Francis Adams for his servite submission to the Slave Power, in surrendering, at their insolent de-mand, all that the North, or his own party, have ever claimed in this conflict, and proving false to his own pledges to the people who sent him; but as there was some difference as to the terms of the resolution, and as the hour was too far advanced to draw a resol

All the sessions of this meeting were unusually well attended, that in the evening being quite full, and the audiences gave quiet and interested attention to all the exercises of the meeting, in pleasing contrast to the audiences gave quiet and interested attention to all the exercises of the meeting, in pleasing contrast to the noisy rowdylsm and mobocratic violence that have

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Secretary.

CONVENTION AT LIVONIA.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Herewith you will receive the resolutions adopted at our Convention in this town, last Sunday. Mr. Cyrus Fuller was President, and P. A. Jewel, late graduate from Michigan University, was Secretary.
We had four sessions, most of them crowded; and the interest was intense, especially during the day on Sunday. Among the speakers were Mrs. Griffing, (who is always heard with delight,) Mr. Jewel, and

Mr. Glazier of Ann Arbor. The resolutions are sent only as specim we can adopt in large meetings, almost any where in the West. Let the truckling minious of Slavery at Washington, who, with Mr. Seward, are ready to com-promise away even the few virtues of the Republican Platform, for the meanest mess of the meanest pot-

tage, take note of them in time!

Most of our gatherings are orderly as could be desired. An occasional riot, like that at Ann Arbor, and an abortive one last night at Northville, relieve the monotony, clear the atmosphere, and remind us on New York State and Boston. Yours, from the din and smoke of the entrench

PARKER PILLSBURY. Livonia, Michigan, Feb. 5, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS Resolved, That only in the most untrammelled freedom of speech and discussion can the liberties of any people be

or specen and discussion can the liberties of any people be preserved and perpetuated.

Resolved, That the present contest with the Slave Power is not merely for the abolition or non-extension of negro slavery, but for Northern liberty, now in imminent peril through the audacious demands of the South, and the truckling subserviency of many Republican leaders, especially of William H. Seward, the newly nominated Scoretary of State.

olved, That the alacrity with which a slave girl he Resolved, That the alscrity with which a slave girl has just been returned to bondage from Cleveland, with the full and declared approval of Judge Spaiding and other leading Republicans, and the assurances given in so many quarters that all our "Personal Liberty Laws" shall be forthwith repealed, are a frightful foreshadowing of what may be dreaded in the incoming administration.

Resolved, That we still have unshaken confidence in the

Recoved, That we still have unshaken confidence in the people themselvers; that whatever party leaders and demagogues may pledge or promise, slave-hunting shall be held in utter detestation, and its laws trampled in the dust, as an outrageous insult to humanity, and a daring mockery of Justice and the Higher Law.

Resolved, That if Southern secessionists are guilty treason, then are those Democratic journals of the North, that apologize for them, not less so; and we warn the peo-ple to beware of them as more dangerous to the cause of liberty than are the slaveholders themselves; affording, as they do, good ground to suspect that they are already secret and sworn league to deliver the Government, Ben dict Arnold-like, into the hands of those who have cor-soired its overthrow!

LETTER FROM MRS. J. S. GRIFFING.

PLYMOUTH, (Michigan,) Feb. 6th, 1861. TO THE EDITOR: DEAR SIR—The work of the Abolitionists in the West seems now to be fairly inaugurated; and the determination and power, that defended the right of freedom and free labor in the fiercest battles of Kansas, and organized against Mis-souri slaveholders and the Federal Government an "Abolition Territory," are now the only resource lef-to the inhabitants of Michigan and the Northwest, by

to the inhabitants of Michigan and the Northwest, by which to protect personal freedom, and freedom of speech, against a lawless, organized pro-slavery mob. Within the last two weeks, the spirit of daring vio-lence and assassination has rapidly developed in a westward course; and whether by secret league, the force of ignoble example, or the absolute command of Southern tyrants, who rule them, the mob seem bent upon the entire subjugation of law and order, and strongly indicate their purpose to establish a Slave-holding Despotism, at the hazard of everything sa-cred in the court of justice and the heart of hamanity.

Hitherto, the North have supposed the only formi-

dable foe to freedom and a free government, was in the South. They now discover a no less bitter and a far baser enemy in their own midst, engendered by their 4. Resolved, That it is not for the true Frieds of the control of

dreadful conflict to sustain, in defence of the right to establish a government based upon HUMAN PRIZHOM.

We are now in the region of Detroit, where, from our first meeting, at Ann Arbor, Jan. 29–50, till our last, of last evening, including several important gatherings, we have seen the fixed determination of a pro-slavery mob to prevent the agitation against slavery in the South, and its consequent "malign influence on the slaves"; and, according to President Buchanan, "to acttle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distrated country."

But in no case have they yet succeeded in circumventing our purpose to maintain the right to freedom of speech, as well as the right of the slave to emancipation.

venting our purpose to maintain the right to freedom of speech, as well as the right of the slave to emanicipation.

At Ann Arbor, where we were literally crowded out of the window, we held our final session, and passed resolutions, expressive of our laith in the immediate abolition of slavery, and the formation of a Northern Confederacy, without any formidable opposition.

But as Mr. Pillabury, from a severe hourseness, together with the frequent interruptions of the mob, could not sufficiently detail his plans before the Convention, the leading citizens and members of the University desired a private session, to discuss the practicability and the advantage of both these objects.

I was not present at this session, but from reliable authority learn that Mr. Pillabury's proposition, to declare slavery abolished, so far as the consent of the North was concerned, and his draft for a Free Northern Engolitic, enthresing the whole North, from Majon and Dixon's line, the East and the Northwest, together with the capital at Washington, found serious consideration, and hearty approval of a majority of

those present; so that the work of the Convention was fully accomplished.

was fully accomplished.

Last evening, our meeting at Farmington Village was almost instantly broken up, in the middle of the session, by the burning of a match, wrapped in a cartridge of cayenne, and some other nauseous ingredient. When the church was sufficiently renovated by the cold air from without, and the people had recovered from strangulation and coughing, and actual fainting of one, at least, the house was again called to order, and Mr. Fillabury closed his thrilling remarks by assuring the people that the plot for the assassination of General Scott, and the assassination of the Anti-Slavery meeting, were but parts of the same broad, traitorous design to seize upon or overthrow the capital, to murder Mr. Lincoln, and, finally, to subjugate by the sword, if necessary, all parties, and every name and thing, to the rule of despotism.

His stinging rebuke of the mob, and the sting of the burning cartridge, upon that crowded audience.

the burning cartridge, upon that crowded audience, will, without doubt, result in a timely preparation for more desperate and bloody conflicts in the overthrow

of slavery in this country.

The people greatly regret the necessity of Mr.
Pillsbury's return to the East. No man East or West better understands the movements of the present revolution; and no man is more sure of the unbound-ed confidence and support of all true men and Repub-licans, who will at last find his the only feasible or licans, who will at last find his the only feasible or possible ground upon which they cam plant themselves, or establish a just and permanent government. But a previous engagement, made in the autumn, secures him, through the months of March and April, to the State of New York, when I hope the West may again be favored with his inestimable services. Northern Indiana has, within the last few days, sent up to Converse remonstrances stronged by hundreds of

up to Congress remonstrances, signed by hundreds on names, against any amendments of the Constitution names, agains and recognizing or protecting slavery in the Territories or States of this Union, and protesting against all compromises with the South upon any other ground than the abolition of slavery.

Faithfully, yours,

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

P. S. In my last letter to the Liberator, your type makes me say correion, instead of secessi throws some confusion upon my meaning.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Martha Smith, Plainfield, Conn., # FRANCIS JACKSON, To

S. Society, will speak at
Milford, N. H.,
Lowell,
Sunday, Feb. 24.
Sunday, March 3.

FOR WHILL.—HEVRY C. WRIGHT and ANDREW T. For will speak at Haverhill, Sunday, Feb. 17, day and

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Masetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture at sbridge, Friday, Feb. 15. Uxbridge, MRS. M. B. JAOKSON, M. D., having had afteen

years' experience in the Homosopathic treatment of dis-cases, offers her professional sorriess to the Ladies and Children of Beston and vicinity. References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 10 Allston streets. Office

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auburn sis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

Orricz Hours from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov.23—3m.

MARRIED-In this city, Feb. Q. by Rev. L. A. Grimes, HARLES H. MAHONEY, to SARAH ANN BOILEA, both of

Boston.

At Weymouth Landing, in the Universalist Church, on
the evening of the 6th inst., Ar W. Clare, (of the firm of
A. W. Claps & Co., of this city to ELEANON F., daughter
of Elisa Richards, Eq.
Also, at same time and place, S. W. Prart, to Maria
L., daughter of Adoram Clapp, Eq.

DIED-At Ghent, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 23, Charles S., oldest son of George G. and Denoral Macy,

The death of this son, brother, friend, leaves a vacancy in the home-circle, and in society, which the departure of one less faithful and earnest could not cause. He was a young man possessed of unconquerable perseverance and energy, of high aims, of a frank and affectionate mature, and of a deep regard for humanity. Life was revealed to energy, of high aims, of a frank and effectionate nature, and of a deep regard for humanity. Life was revealed to him as a field of active work for the growth of the soul. After two years of severe labor as a teacher, he chose for his profession the practice of medicine, and was just entering upon his scareer of study, when his strength failed, and the overtasked body could no longer sustain the untiring spirit. During the three weeks of his illness, he cheerfully resigned his hopes for this life, and calmly met the change. He felt that it would matter little, whether he went hence now, or in forty years. Just before the spirit departed, he exclaimed, "The glories of the future life are opening before me"; then secrency passed on to the realiopening before me"; then serenely passed on to the reali-zation of the "glories" that await the faithful.

We bless his memory, because he lived so truly as to be the guild, onward and upward, of those who knew him, and because he robbed death of every mystery and shadow. He has not lived in vain whose death is a reveilation of Ie has not lived in vain whose death

May the bereaved hearts feel that he is not far from them, but that he is in their very midst, sustaining them, and ministering peace to their spirits! - E. M. P.

PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines,

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THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtic street, for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minutes walk of the most central portions of the city. Every servicion will be made for the comfort of those who may favor the couse with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. lerms moderate. Jan. 11. S. NEWELL

THE BOSTON MOB. WHAT WE HEARD IN A DREAM

BY PRANKLIN. H IS Satanio Majosty abdicates his throne, and appoints his measure. Price, 2 cents single, 31 per 100.
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Teb. 15.

For the Liberator.

And the mocking raven over it was crying, "New I did not see the moonlight that was streaming

room,
For every where around me was the shadow of my gloom;
And the fragrant breath of blossoms, that the soft breeze
wafted in,
Told only lo-my sching heart what happiness had been.
A wall came on the wind—I thought, was it some lone
night bird?
I bent my car—the distant sound was a whippoorwill I
heard:

Bird of the summer night, I said, how sweet thy song

Oh, heavy fell upon my heart that hopeless "Nevermore!"
Up by the calm moon shining clear, a bright cloud caught

my sight,
So rich and grand it floated there, like spirit seeking light;
How longingly I watched that cloud, and through that lone,

light!
And hearer, nearer, unto God a brilliant morning broke:
And hearer, nearer, unto God a brilliant morning broke:
I taw how grand it was to live—a fresh new life awoke;
Then by the golden sunlight, that was streaming in my

I knew that mocking raven was the shadow of my gloom

For the Liberator. BE TRUE.

The conflict rages—let us stand Firmly for the true and right; Heart to heart, and hand to hand, Dare defy Oppression's might. See your suffering brothers, see, Bleeding in the tyrant's chain

He pleads his cause with you and me Must he, shall he, plead in vain? Hear him ! let the fount of love Gush toward your brother man; Hear him, by that God above! Hear, and help him all you can!

Are you truthful? are you men? Have you pity in your breast Are you fathers, brothers? ther Go and succor the oppressed!

Barter not the true and good Deal not in man's flesh and blood;
Barter not the human soul!

God is with us !--dare advance !--Meet Oppression's crime-cursed powers Right our shield, and Truth our lance, Press on ! the triumph shall be ours ! RICHARD HINCHCLIPPE

OUR NATIONAL PLAG. How I would love that streaming flag,

If it were not a trap, a drag, Of which the worst of tyrants brag ! They say it shelters in its folds
The, men who live on murdered souls,
And vote for freedom at the polls. So says the judge, in wisdom gray ; So say the ministers who pray; I don't believe a werd they say.

But if the people love it so, Except the little vote I throw

And though my votes but little tell,
That little serves my conscience well,
Till Heaven the endless anthem swell.
Leago. MOUNTAIN BOY.

From the Chicago Tribun SOUTH CAROLINA. BY J. W. TEMPLE.

There's a mighty new-born nation, Sprung to life and power and station, Just by seizing the occasion Of a triumph in the North: From our poor Confederation,
With our "black amalgamation,"
Abolition, and so forth.

And they've snubbed their Uncle Sam, sir, Called that potential a snam, str.—
Swore they did n's care a d.—n, sir,
For his little puny arm,—
They could whip him even-handed,
But if succor they demanded,
Foreign troops would soon be landed,
Lest their Cotton come to harm.

That Great Britain, France and Russia That Great Britain, France and Aussia, Helibod, Germany and Prussia, With sloop, man-of-war and cruiser, To King Cetton's aid would sail,— That our ports they would blockade, sir, And our hated land invade, sir,

And they 're mighty, too, in figures,

Boast four hundred thousand "niggers, And they talk of pulling triggers, Storming forts, and marching North,— And if Lincoln, when they hated, Comes to be inaugurated, That his doom is sealed and dated From the coming March the fourth. So we warn each Northern coward,

You are soon to be devoured
By these ogree from the Souward,
Led by Kett, and Rhett, and Wise;
So you'd best go in for "fasion,"
And amend the Constitution,
Bow before the Revolution,
And sack force is their even. And seek favor in their eyes. You must let them have their will, sir,

Whin their slaves at Bunker Hill, sir, Carry slavery where they will, sir,— Swear that slavery is right; You must change public opinion, And throughout our whole dominion You must heet and gag and pinion All who speak in its despite.

You must take off the embarge-Fring in niggers by the cargo,
(Just as far as we will dare go,
Lost the British Lion roar)—
Cuba you must buy, or take her,
Coax old Spain to sell, or make And for Mexico, we'll rake her, Gaining slave States three or four.

If you'll de all this, "poor devil," And be humble, meek and civil,
Though the Union is an cvil,
They'll stay in it for a spell; Only, they must have the plunder,— Otherwise, I shouldn't wonder, Every four years you'll hear thunder And " the Union sent to h—1"! †

* Feitt's name for every Northern Republ † From a eccession speech at Norfolk, Va. Victoria, (Lt.) Jan., 1861.

HOPE ON

HOPE ON.

Hops on, oh, wary and desponding mortals?

I tell you that the world is not all gloous—
That there is sunshine for each day that riseth
Upon our lives, from birth-morn to the tomb.
If you have burdens, bear them, oh !! pray you,
And with them to the earth be never bowed;
Remember ever there's a silver lining
And golden fringes to each gloomy cloud.
If 's were not for the night, no stars we'd nee,
Se upward look toward heaven hepefally.

The Liberator.

of pecuniary loss and the mortification of political de-feat, to instigate outrages against the peace and rights of the free people of the North.

All these disgraceful nuisances will come to an end with the present revolutionary period, when the slave-holding States shall have withdrawn their disturbing element. The cause of riot, violence and impoverish-ment will then be as clearly seen by all the rest of the world as we South Carolina. From the earliest antiment will ther be as clearly seen by all the rest of the world as by South Carolina. From the earliest anti-slavery days, it has been the habit of slaveholding merchants and politicians to send circulars to their selfish and ignorant correspondents at the North, earnestly enjoining on them to take this sort of action; and the account in the Charleston Mercury, of the way in which the 29th annual meeting of the MASSACHUSENTA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was assailed by a mobunder. the control of a Mayor, was headed, "SLAVERY IN BOSTON."

The Anti-Slavery Assembly, on the 28d of January, were inspired with the glad consciousness that their lives had absolved them from any taint of moral com-plicity in the impending disgrace of the city of Boston. They had constantly exposed the schemes of the Southern tyranny to enslave the free States, and subduc they have received an ample recompense in that reno-vation of the public mind, so clearly discerned by the Southern leaders of secession. They have never ceased to point out in the pro-slavery compromises of the

That takes the reason prisoner."

They have constantly claimed of their fellow-cou men that no such agreement with wrong should be perpetrated. Clearer of vision than their deceived perpetrated. Clearer of vision than their deceived forefathers, they early resolved for themselves that they, at least, would let a bad example die. This satisfaction in their well-spent past brought the

This satisfaction in their well-spent past brought the friends of freedom together, agreeably to long previous invitation, in unexampled numbers and spirits. It was estimated that upwards of three thousand guests called during the day and evening, to pay their respects and their subscriptions to the cause, to interchange congratulations, to devise plans for more efficient cooperation, and to enjoy the festive hospitalities of the

The threat of riot, with the danger to life and property from municipal corruption and State supineness, though it awakened indignant pity for the poor creatures of slavery about to engage in it, did not in the least check the gaiety or the liberality of the occasion. Perhaps it stimulated both, to think of this casion. Perhaps it simulates both, to that of this seems new sort of political demonstration of loyalty to the Slave Power, executed by the small defeated party of Bell and Everett, as a last despairing effort. The Slave Power thinks of it with contempt and derision, and thanks no one for breaking owners by obeying orders. The amount received on this occasion was about

\$5.500:

a sum entirely unexpected,—since every pecuniary pressure which slavery brings upon the country is felt by the friends of the cause, as well as by its enemies. The difference between the two classes is this:—the former have, through life, rejoiced to make their own

The time of that great deliverance for which we have wrought so long, appears to be at hand. If it be have wrought so long, appears to be at hand. If it be have wrought so long, appears to be at hand. If it be have so it is merely because more work yet remains to be done to inform and strengthen the awakened public beart against slavery; and since fresh hosts are now heart against slavery; and since to exercise alone, the man extended to savely of the continent is sure. Not only are the Northern millions to be free from their guilty complicity with slavery, but State after State of the Southern Confederacy will learn from events what counsel and warning have been spent in vain to teach, that the four millions of slaves are men and brothers, and can no longer be overlooked are men and brothers, and can no longer be overlooked in the settlement of public affairs. Events are every where teaching the people how deadly is that curse of curses—slavery; how fatal to the existence of nations, and to the welfare of men. Free Americans are learn-ing what their senseless political cry of "Compromise" signifies to their debased syrants and to the world. It means, not what they have blindly imagined, wealth, and strength, and length of days for themselves, and for their children yet more abundantly, but the free States for the slaveholder's hunting-ground; Treemen States for the slaveholder's hunting-ground; freemen to couple up with his bloodhounds; violence in every city; spies of the government Slave Power in every rural neighborhood; Insult and danger to every domestic hearth; blood on every threshold; cowed Legislatures; corrupted Judiciaries; the Church a profanation; the State a slave-catching despotism, deprived of the cohesion of human feeling and human intellect crumbling into mean barbaric dust, upon the heads of them that cried "Compromise," when they should have cried, "Freedom!"

"What constitutes a State!" More than any thing

"What constitutes a State ?" More than any thing ess and self-no in the refusal to violate the laws of hospitality and the dictates of humanity. To refuse to be ridden over rough-shod by the hunters for slaves and refugees, is the statesman's way of meeting invasion; and thus do

And smite the tyrant while they rend the chain."

And smite the tyrant while they rend the chain."
What makes the Swiss a people "—and England a nation!—and Christendom the synonym of civilization!
The shelter they give to the political fugitive, and their law which only the Americans have infringed,—
"Thou shall not deliver unto his master the slave that has escaped from his master unto thee!" And that infringement has made of these confliction. States. infringement has made of these conflicting States a hissing and a by-word, as it dashes them in pieces like

Not only this sacred right of asylum at the North, Not only this sacred right of asylum at the North, but the homes of unborn generations in yet unpeopled lands have been demanded of the North for the per-petuation of slavery. And yet it is an established fact of statesmannhy, that any government which, by its own free will, were to make such a surrender, would be deservedly and universally stigmatized as degraded and dishonored. Woe, then, to the statesman whom the people are obliged to displace, when he gives them up to degradation, at the demand of a bloody and unscrupulous tyranny! His best hope in such a case must be to sink into a forgotten grave,—for his name shall be remembered only with shame and createsting contenus.

for his name shall be remembered only with shame and everlasting contempt.

All that is now needed is energy to east out slavery by the refusal to compromise. Then are the free States saved,—ultimately to become the means of saving the slave States too. Whatever border State ing the slave States too. Whatever border State (and they will all become border States in turu) shall desire to abolish its slavery, can, after having done

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

THE TWENT-SEVENTH:

The families who entertained in Boston the friends of the great national and universal Cause of Freedom, on the evening of the 23d of January, cordially thank those honored and beloved guests; not only those then present, but no less warmly and gratefully such as greeted them by letter and subscription from other States and lands.

These are they to whose cooperation it is owing that Boston has, throughout the world, the reputation and the moral power of an anti-slavery city.

With an ill-organized police and an incompetent city magistracy,—the result of previous slaveholding manipulation;—having among her hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants, a thousand or two of ill-bred and ignorant traders and manufacturers of slave products, who are rich enough to hire about an equal number of day-laborers no less ignorant and selfish,—Boston has been temporarily disgraced by their riotous breach of all law and order. This is but the customary spasmodic-action of slaveholders upon their Northern servants, whenever they can take advantage of the rage of pecuniary loss and the mortiflection of political defeat, to instigate outrages against the peace and rights of the free people of the North.

Northern freemen. No compensation—no indennity; nothing that can be cited as an acknowledgment of property in man. But add, itelp, succore, the North is been complicit, to give, were the result to be a loss, instead of incalculable gain and prosperity. However all these thought by one without assistance of politicians, they are successed to a loss, instead of incalculable gain and prosperity. However all these thought by one without assistance of politicians, they are successed to deep and successed the success. The new shapes the States may take are of no consequence to us. We deal with natures, and not with its Church or State contrivences.

"A breath unmaker them, as a breath has made;"
and we immeasurably prefer the present anxious and inquiring state of

trivances.

"A breath unmakes them, as a breath has made;"
and we immeasurably prefer the present anxious and
inquiring state of the American mind, to the selfish
apathy and vain-glory in laying up money, that have
hitherto absorbed every sentiment that honors human
nature and secures human welfare. More grateful are
we now than for all the past unexampled wealth and
prosperity, to see our country face to face with the
lesson so precious to posterity, that nothing but freedom, rectitude and equal justice can bind men together
in civilized and progressive communities.

Slavery is of the dark ages: honor and hope and
cheer to every man engaged in beating it down, in
whatever shape or under whatever name!

No matter what his partisan war-cry, no matter
what his theological creed, no matter of what race or
clime, no matter what the date of his awakening,—
him we hall as a brother. He refuses to sacrifice the
rights of the eternal future by compromise with slavery. He scorns to submit to the shameful destiny
prepared for him by the Slave Power, and he finds
himself assailed by the brutal selfishness that slavery
would make permanent in the American heart. Him,
and all such true patriots and statesmen, we meet
with confidence and joy, asking and receiving all the

would make permanent in the American heart. Him, and all such true patriots and statesmen, we meet with confidence and joy, asking and receiving all the help in our common cause that each can consistently afford. Invaluable, indispensable to the true statesman is coöperation like that of the American Anti-Slaveny Society, unmingled with wrath, or doubt, or fear.

With solemn thoughts like these, our festival began.

With solemn thoughts like these, our featival began. It would be profitable, if time and space permitted, to note down the conversation that followed.

"What necessity for these meetings?" said a novice to one of the old guard. "They only give this thousand or two of a defeated party, which appears one day as a Washington Union Committee, and the next as a Union meeting in Fanculi Hall, the chance to appear once more in the streets as a mob, under the delusion that change of form will disguise their insignificance to the ready-to-halts, the feebleminds, and the much-afraids, that infest public life in seats of government. You cannot, excepting the one seats of government. You cannot, excepting the one or two of you whom they threaten with assassination, even claim the credit of courage in what you do, under the forcible-feebleness of a city government that insults the slaveholder by public acknowledgment of your legal rights; the very rights it is engaged in violating."

"All this has much show of reason, but does not apply to the case in hand; for none of these meetings were special, but all of long previous appointment. The attempt to hinder them is an argument for their necessity. For a life-time, the abolitionists have been heard, and are busier now in watching what comes of it, than in going out of their way to say more.

But this meeting was appointed twenty-nine years ago, before you, kind youth, were born; and so great an accumulation of interest and effort does not admit of postponement. It is not like a mushroom meeting or postponement. It is not like a mushroom meeting of yesterday's contrivance. Even if is wore, it must be heard for its cause. Do you remember the highborn fowl—the duck who was a duchess, in Hans Christian Andersen's Story, who advised the killing of the little ugly duck,—the future swan 3. To which the parent that had fostered it succinctly replied, 'That can't be done, your grace.'"

From this unchecked interchange of thoughts and plans called free speech, comes the only possibility of sufficient approximation among men to the law of life—the truth—to enable them to live in society together. Stop it, and society—social, civil and re-ligious alike—is extinct: everything begins to crumble. Out of it grows the only hope of ultimate union."
"We have never yet been the United States," adds another friend, reading a letter from the South.

in some instances to subjoin them, that others may be sharers of the benefit.

This anniversary, so many times made holy to our hearts by death, has just received a fresh consecration. Our beloved friends, Susan Copley Cabor and Abby Francis, are no more. They have followed the long-remembered dead of former years, the impress of whose characters is so strong on the lives of us who yet remain,—Arn Geirere Charran, Sarah Chapman, Mary Young, Catherine Sargent, Maria Lowell, Eliza Lee Follen.

These all have lived and died in the service of Freedom, and their example is raising up hundreds to fill their places in the good old cause, so indispensably dear to all generations.

"Let us die the death of the Righteous!"

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

TO MRS. CHILD. MONTREAL, Jan. 23, 1861.

MY DEAR MADAN : I must beg you to forgive the liberty I am taking in

My DEAN MADAY:

I must beg you to forgive the liberty I am taking in thus addressing you. But having no correspondent in Boston, nor any with whom I seemed so well acquainted as yourself, although the acquaintance has been without the happiness of ever seeing you, and is formed only from my peruat of a portion of your productions, which I have read with pleasure and advantage, and for which I see sincerely grateful, I though I could not do better than by sending my letter direct to you, whose name I see announced in the list of those who receive subscriptions for the Anti-Slavery Society. As a native of one of the Southern States, and also a descendant of that of Masseshmests, I feel an affectionate interest in the fate of the Northern and Southern portions of that great confederation, which lately constituted the United States of America; although, for more than swenty years, I have essed to reade therein.

They you will have the goodness to add to the fund of the Anti-Slavery Society the amount of the englesed draft, drawn by the Bank of Montreal on the Merchant's Bank of Boston, for Fifly Dollars, which I have andorsed in your favor, and send as my contribution to the Society's funds.

When I conversed with ex-gerenors of the Southern States, nearly fifty years ago, they expressed great regret at the existence of alsevery among them, and carnest hope and expectations that the day of emancipation would arrive. The change which has taken place is truly lamentable. Perspectation that the day of emancipation would arrive. The change which has taken place is truly lamentable. Perspectations of slavery is now designed? "They will find that abhorrence too strong to be overcome. But we must receive our pily for those friends of justice who dwell in the slave Etales, and whose safety requires them to be silent.

I remain, with the sincerest respect and best whose, Your obedient servant,

BAMUEL GALE.

Mrs. L. Maria Child.

Mrs. L. Maria Child.

are 50 fees addings from the second of the s

PORTLAND, (Me.) JER. At SOME MARKA W. CHAPMAN AND ASSOCIATAL:

DEAR SISTERS—Your note of invitation to the Subscription Anniversary was duly received. I feel highly honored by the invitation; and it would give me much pleasure to attend, but the delicate health of my dear wife will not admit of our leaving home at this inclement sensor. There is just now much alarm exhibited throughout the country on account of secondon; but I consider is the happiest occurrence for the past fifty years. We have only to wait, and see the providence of God in the movement.

**Approximation of the past fifty years. We have only to wait, and see the providence of God in the movement.

**Approximation of the past fifty years. We have only to wait, and see the providence of Mod Indiana Winslow.

DEAR Mrs. GARRISON: (Mich.) Jan., 21, 1861.

DEAR Mrs. GARRISON:

Your "Festival" day I always remember; and if it were in my power to aid you in proportion to my interest and remembrance, it would be gratifying indeed. I do not feel as do some others, that it is necessary to confine our efforts entirely to our own neighborhoods and State. If Massachusetts is industrious, vigilant and setire, in her Anti-Slavery labors; if if she sends her missionaries into the broad field for the benefit of the whole country; if New York does her Anti-Slavery work, and Pennylvania Bikewise; let'us give aid and sympathy to each,—we shall lose nothing by interchange, either morally or pecuniarily. With love to you and yours, and prayers for the success of the righteon side, I am, with respect and affection,

CATHARINE A. F. STEBBINS.

ADRURY, (N. H.) Jan. 20, 1861.

MRS. MARIA W. CHAPHAN:

MADAM—Enclosed find my subscription to the Anniversary. I greatly regret my inability to participate in the festivities of the evening.

The Abelitionists have now been at work for an antigeneration: and sith. sary. I greatly regret my inability to participate in the festivities of the evening.

The Abolitionists have now been at work for an entire generation; and although their labors have not yet been crowned with success, yet the cause seems to be approaching a crisis. If the North has not virtue enough to secede, it is well that the slavsholders are so far infatuated as to break up this "covengant with death."

I wish to give you, personally, and the ladies associated with you, a word of obeer and sympathy in your long and arduous labors for the slave.

Yours, for eternal right,

BENJAMIN CHASE.

BENJAMIN CHASE.

New Benford, Jan. 25, 1891.

I have been hoping to be present at the Subscription Pestival this evening, as also at some of the sessions of the Annual Meeting; but home engagements prevent, and I must content myself with sending my small subscription. Never, in my opinion, was radical Anti-Slavery more needed than now, at this crisis in our national affairs, in order to guide the public conseince, clear and firm, through the public confusion. Though some good anti-slavery writer may now be done cleavhere, and by other means, yet I regard it as the peculiar mission of the old Anti-Slavery organization to make and keep, in this snation, an Anti-Slavery Assrt;—a mission now, of all times, demanded. And to help this work forward, I calciose my subscription of Ten Dollars.

I am, yours with great respect.

Mrs. Maria W. Chaphan, Boston.

Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, Boston. LETTER FROM HON. EDWARD HARRIS.

WOONSOCKET, (R. I.) Jan. 23, 1861.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN AND OTHER LADIES, at the 27th
National Anti-Slavery Gathering in Boston, to be held this

trening;

Linits—You are engaged in what I sincerely believe is a righteous cause,—the liberation of the bondens. Just what our Saviour cause the state of the bondens. Just what our Saviour cause they seem to its peor, she'relighted the saviour state of the principles has been to believe they amust triumph in the end.

I precipe our friend Phillips is bound to keep far ahead of public sentiment, as all reformers do.

I enclose my check to your order for Ten Dollars, and hid you dod speed. Should have been happy to meet you this wenting, but cannot. Hope you will be protected against winked men.

I remain your friend,

EDWARD HARRIS

SUBSCRIPTION LIST

OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH VATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARY

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Miss H. Sargent,
Miss A. Warren Weston,
Miss M. G. Chapman,
Mrs. Loring,
Miss King,
Mrs. James M. Robbins,
Miss Sugan C. Cabot,
Mrs. Atkinson,
Mrs. Edit Mrs. Atkinson,
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Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson,
Rev. Robert Waterston,
Friends in Leominster, by Mrs. Drake,
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Miss Jacobs,
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SEB CO STORE TO SEE TO

The friends, both at home and abroad, are earnesty entreated to inform us, not only of any more cleansed errors in the above list, but especially of omission, usuch information helps, to recover in case of sum, it such there, be, lost on the way.

M. W. CHAPMAN.

THE BOSTON LIBERATOR.

This noble and gallant pioneer journal in the cause of freedom entered upon its fourth decade at the commencement of the present year in a new and handsome dress. Thirty years of holy war sgand one of the most fearful systems of tyranny that ere insulted the light!—Church and State leagued insulted the light!—Church and State leagued insulted the light!—Church and State leagued in the property of right, they will and wither away before him as the mymodan hosts of Milton's Satan shrunk at the touch of the heat; yet strong in the majesty of right, they will and wither away before him as the mymodan hosts of Milton's Satan shrunk at the touch of the hosts of Milton's Satan shrunk at the touch of the power—its confusion and distress—its toothess rage and distraction—he may take up the see of Massand Israel after their passage through the Rel Satand say, "Thy right hand, O Lord, bath dashed in pieces the enemy; and in the greatness of time tellency thou hast overshrown them that ros a gagainst thee. Thou sentest forth thy worth, with consumed them as stubble. ... The enem and I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the pulmy lust shall be satisfied upon them. I will say the sword; my hand shall destroy them. ... For and dread shall fall upon them. By the greates of thine arm they shall be still as a stone, till thy people pass over, O Lord,—till the people pass over, O Lord,—till the people pass over, O Lord,—till the people pass over, of the morning to drange the orient of his heart's hope, he sees it is up with the bright promise of a glorous day; and, is the exuberance of his joy, he may say, with Senser of old, "Lord, now letteet Thou thy several depair leaves of the people pass for mine eyes have seen thy salvains."

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garissh is

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Mr. Garrien he become a veteran in the Anti-Slavery cause; and yet as vigorous and full of real and hope, as a vos convert. For the same period that Whether tried to mitigate the evils of slavery, and the feet

convert. For the same percent use tried to mitigate the evils of slaver, and the instit could not be done, but must be destroyed, but has he done too. Many of his public address in Scriptural sentiments, have not has be done too. Many of his public address in surpassed by any pulpit in the land.

The following record of his labors, and the say gles through which the anti-slavery friends are plassed, we take from the Liberator of the his passed, we take from the Liberator of the his page in American history, to be read with result to the contains a chapter of facts that will make alway page in American history, to be read with results at the same providence prolong the life of this friend due to reversal humanity, until the jubilee trampet de sound the day of liberty to all in the land; any feworld. For:

"His country is the wide, wide week,

"His country is the wide, wide world, His countrymen mankind." -Syracuse Wesleyan.

commenced the year with new type, &c. Abard an inverterate radical, Mr. Garrier and the community. We differ with his in set things; but, nevertheless, we take pleasure things; but, nevertheless, we take pleasure and ing testimony to the unfaltering energy of the position through thirty years of unparallel of unmay and abuse. — Delhi (N. Y.) Republica

A FEW Photographs of WENDELL PHILIP, 8 Hourses, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery and 1 Hourses, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery and 1 Hourses, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery and 1 Hourses, are much admired.

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Feb. 1. Wed News Hes