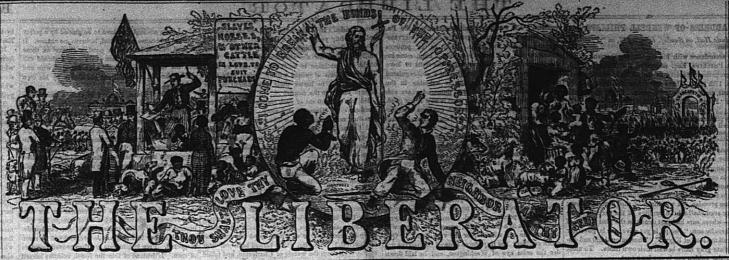
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial mittee, but age not responsible for any debts of the mittee, ris - Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Edmund



The United States Constitution is "a co with death, and an agreement with hel

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

VOL. XXXI. NO. 8.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1575.

Selections.

LETTER FROM LORD BROUGHAM.

BROUGHAM, November 20. cel honored by the invitation to attend Convention, and to give my opinion upon a, "How can American Slavery be "I consider the application's made to revining me, to represent the auti-slavery secontry; and I believe that I speak nents as well as my own in expressing difference of opinion with you upon the hose who promoted the Harper's Ferry and for the fate of those who suffered conduct in it. No one will doubt my ire to see slavery extinguished; but that only be gratified by lawful means—ad for the rights of property, or what the set to be property, and a constant repughe shedding of blood. No man can be a martyr unless he not only suffers, but to truth; and he does not bear this testisceks a lawful object by fillegal means course taken for the abolition of slavery ledsy the consummation we so devoutly

only delay the consummation we so devoutly only delay the consummation we so devoutly a besides exposing the community to the hazard an inarrection, perhaps less hurtful to the marchae be slave. When the British emancipation shally carried, it was accomplished by steps, and a years clapsed between the commencement of researce in 1833 and its completion in 1838. The declaration of the haw which pronounced a free as soon as he tenched British ground, reaccastly ascribed to the English courts under all Mansfield, but really made by the judges in coland.) may seem to be inconsistent with the neighe now laid down. But I am bound to exempt doubt if such a decision would have been rea, had Jamaica touched upon the coasts of this arry. It is certain that the judges did not induce the case of the control of the coasts of this arry. It is certain that the judges did not induce the case of the coasts of this arry. It is certain that the judges did not induce the case of the coasts of this arry. It is certain that the judges did not induce the case of the coasts of the coasts of the coasts of the coasts of the case and the clevation of your new President, all friends America, of its continued union, of the final faction of slavery by peaceful means, and of a suter, immediate extinction of the excerable are trade—all friends of the human race must satily rejoice. They will, let us hope, find in a powerful ally, as his country may expect to aim able, a consistent, and an honest ruler.

BROUGHIAM.

Janes Redpath, Esq., Boston, U. S.

REPLY. Bosros, January 28th, 1861.

HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM

the tribune of the English people with eager approval, by every pro-slavery

has said :- "No one can doubt my

the att and the rage of the point in the poi

found of the state of the state

When you have pronounced your judgment, my rd, on this point, I may sustain certain other excepof above noted, by equally excellent authority.

JAMES REDPATH.

perfect panic, by his attempt at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1859.

Now, nothing is more obvious than that two opinions may be entertained, even amongst honest and ardent abolitionists, as to the expediency of Brown's undertaking. There may be plausible grounds for maintaining that he compromised the cause to which ne was devoted by his rashness—that he shed the blood of whites without helping to break the bonds of the blacks—and that, by exciting the alarms of "moderate" men, he created a feeding against the abolitionists, and thereby strengthened the hands of the defenders of the abominable thing. All this, ray, is possible and plausible. Still, it must be borne in mind, that these same "moderates," who are to be found in every country, are always alarmed at every movement which threatens to interfere in the least degree with their own case or interest, no matter what the crime may be against which it is directed. According to the "moderate men," the conscience and the divine indignation which Deity has implanted in the human soul, for the purpose of impelling men to action against iniquity, are never to be invoked or employed against anything higher than petty larceny, or, at the very utmost, against imbectle individual felony. Thus, if the "moderate men" would have their way, every form of scoundrelism in which a powerful class may have vested interests would be protected by a lease which would only expire with the final winding up of all earthly things.

No one—not even Lord Brougham, nor, indeed, the miscreants who put Brown to death—questions the homesty of the stern old Puritan. The very

Now, Lord Brougham knows that in the States it is not "lawful" to seek the abolition of slavery, and that no means which can be employed against slavery are deemed "legal." In all of the slave States it is held illegal to speak, or write or publish a book, or pamplet, or newspaper article against slavery. In some, if not in all of the slave States, it is declared to be a felony, and punishable with death, to speak or write a word which tends to

SUSAN B. ANTHONY squelch'd!

The procession, we learn, was formed and conducted by Emory Ornsby, as Chief Marshal, and Charles Manahan and Moses E. Hart as Assistant Marshals. It proceeded through several streets, the rabble "making night hideous" with their shouts, hootings and screechings, mingled with disgusting, profamity and ribaldry. After parading some of the principal streets, the procession repaired to Hanover square, the centre of the business part of our city, and there performed the most revolting, blasphemous and beastial orgies, preparatory to burning the efficies. Spectators of the scene at this time inform us that a noted character named Hart pronounced a culogy upon the "defunct Abolitionists," indulging in many blasphemous and junpious expressions, and concluding with a mock prayer!—that among the infamous performances indulged in was the representation of improper familiarities between the effigies, even going so far as to represent the act of sexual intercourse! The effigies were then burned up, amid the rejoicings and applause of the moley assemblage, and cheers for the "Constitution and the Union!" The mob, after another parade, dissolved at a late hour.

assemblage, and cheers for the "Constitution and the Union!" The mob, after another parade, dissolved at a late hour.

Such were the outrages upon public decency committed by the self-appointed custodians of the good name and reputation of the city of Syracuse Syracuse Journal.

only expire with the final winding up of all earthly things.

No one—not even Lord Brougham, nor, indeed, the miscreants who put Brown to death—questions the honesty of the stern old Puritan. The very worst that his murderers have urged against him is that he was a remorecless finantic, who would not hesitate to involve the whole Union in a civil war for the accomplishment of his object—namely, the emancipation of the American, negroes.

But, though the sincerity of Captain Brown is admitted, Lord Brougham denies his right to the name of "marryr," because, says his lordship, (and let the reader mark the reason.) "No man can be considered a marryr unless he not only suffers, but is witness to the truth; and he does not bear in the statement is positively startling from its all pervading stupidity. Anything more transparently, self-contradictory and absurd never issued from the mouth of a fool. There is in it a sophism so clumsy, and ineffectual as to force the painful conviction apon ones mind, that the once vigorous intellect of Brougham is in its dotage—that he has drained his intelligence to the dreps—and that, for the sade the work of his reputation, the best thing which could happen to his myould be to get him to restrain his pen and his iscouge for the sechistics of he life.

Grant that his lordship adminition, or limitation, of what constitutes a marryr is correct, and not only is poor Brown precluded from being one, but almost the whole bead-roll of marryrdom will be reduced to a complete blank. Neither Christ himself, nor any of his apostles, is entitled to the name of his reputation, the best thing which could happen to his reputation, the best thing which could happen to him would be to get him to restrain his pen and his intelligence to the dreps—and that, for the sade the work of his reputation, the best ching which could happen to he reputation, the best ching which could happen to he reputation of the cluster of his reputation, the best ching had no could have a considerate the visit of the course The city of Boston is getting to be as great a digrace to Massachusetts as South Carolina is to the United States. She is ruled by a class of men whate as little sympathy with democratic principles a South Carolina slaveholder; men to whom the contract of the contract o TARIOS REPORTS

ARTON BEAUTHY—BOUGHAN YPROB

AUGUS BROWN.

ATTION BLAYERY—BOUGHAN PROB

AUGUS BROWN.

that it is for the callers of the meetings, and the owners of the building where they are to be held, "to decide whether they will be of such a character as to render a breach of the public peace probable. If you anticipate any result of the nature, the responsibility will rest upon you, as you cannot she justified in wilfully putting the peace of the city in peril."

In a conversation with the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, he said that he knew nothing of the character of the meeting of of the threats to "summarily labte" such assenting and the Trustees of the eriginators of the meeting, and the Trustees of the Tremont Temple, thought that anything would be said ouring the sessions of the convention disrespectful to the government, (1) on likely to peril the peace, of the city, they would, be responsible for any disturbance or violence which might follow; that since, in the present excited state of the public mind, it was evident an anti-slavery inceting could not be held in Boston was provoked, he should arrest those who called an conducted the meeting as the aggressors upon the public peace; that he cured nothing about the legality of the meeting, but that certain things beyond the reach of the law must be controlled by other means, which it might be his duty to employ!

And when applied to for protection against expected disturbance at one of the meetings in Muse Hall, he replied—If you have reason to expect a disturbance, you are not authorized to hold the next, and conducted the meeting as the aggressors upon the public in Boston. It is a direct invitation to mob violence and outrage. It is a remneration of his most sacred duty. It is a mean, contemptible, dastardly attempt to crush out the men who attempt to exercise the right of free discussion in the capital of the Commonwealth. It is a carrying out of the principle of the aristocratic clique, that nothing must be aid in Boston. It is a direct invitation to mob violence and outrage. It is a remneration of his most series the initial.

Such is the o

present hands was present form officers will be appointed and controlled by who will protect every citizen, however unp his opinions may be to a bigoted and arrogat tocracy.—New Bedford Republican Standard

FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD YET. The so-called Union men in Boston have got an idea into their heads that one way to heal the present difficulties is by mobbing abolitionists. They have incited a vile and disreputable mob to break up by violence the annual meeting of the Massachutts. Ast Slavers. Society, which body has mark |) have sown the wind-let them not be aston ished if they reap the whirlwind |-Portland Courier

SLAVERY TRIUMPHANT.

Acting upon the advice vouchsafed by the Bostor ost, Courier, Pilot, and Barnstable Patriot, the pro-ivery rowdies of Boston, with the connivance and

MAYOR WIGHTMAN.

or, the pro-ivance and It seems the Mayor did not openly, while in the

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVOCATION.

Never was a grosser outrage perpetrated right of free speech than that tolerated by or of this city, in allowing a disorderly crow grown boys and men, chiefly of Irish orig terrupt, and finally suppress, the proceed dent to the twenty-minh anniversary of the

and as the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, so the mobbing of Phillips and his set of radicals will only eventuate in increasing the sentiment which they represent. Mob Wendell Phillips twice a week for a month, and at the end of the month he would be at the head of the most powerful party ever known in Massachusetts.—Biddeford Union.

MIRE AND DIRT.

shridge correspondent of a Haverhill pa-te following speaks the sentiments of the ible people in the State,—especially those a moral and law-abiding modern Athens

outside the moral and law-abiding modern Atheus

"As the doings of the disgraceful mob in Boston on Thursday, is the theme of conversation just now allow me to say that I was present in the afternoon at Tremont Temple, and an eye-winness pretty generally of the rufflamism which finally triumphed through the craven sycophancy of the police, and the plaint flunkeyism of Mayor Wightman. A more perfect pandemonium could not have been let loose in South Carolina than on this occasion. 'The hub of the universe' was in labor surely, and brought forth sure and dirt with a vengeance. It was more violent, rowdyish, and rascally in some of its elements, than the wretched raid upon the John Brown meeting, its foreruner. There was more of the filthy and boyish element in this last demonstration—the Beacon struct 'gentlemen of property and standing,' the stock-lobbers and investors. pers sourcely exaggerate the 'noise and con but with the exception of the Transcrip of the Boston papers has much to say in th f rebuke against the ignoble and dastard

neither of the Boston papers has much to say in the way of rebuke against the ignoble and dastardly outrage upon law and order, and free speech. No press in New England, in a time of trial, is so servile as that of the 'city of notions.'

"I trust now the Legislature will ignore utterly any repeal of the Personal Liberty Law, and that the Metropolitan Police Bill may be passed at once. Let every man in the Legislature who votes against the latter be marked, labelled and branded as a traitor to all time. Let Boston, and its legislative and all other puppies, yell and how! Pass the bill, we say, and then let us see if that flunkey city, its flunkey Mayor, and a flunkey phess, can succeed in defying the State, insulting its own magnificent Governor, and cheering the traitorous barbarian Pickens, of South Carolina, as was done at the Tremont Temple on Thursday."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN BOSTON.

The telegraph brings news of the breaking up f a meeting of John Brown sympathizers, who had athered in Boston to celebrate the anniversary of is death. We are told that those who were foresten breaking up the meeting were of the 'highst respectability,' men of wealth and standing. Ind. many Northern journals countenance these and stigmatize the meeting as one of "danger-us fanatics." But what of that? What if the povers in the meeting were Abolitonists and Garthe meeting were Abolitionists and Gar ? Haven't they a right to freedom of And who is to be the arbiter? who is to Suppose a meeting was called in Cleveland, of all whose sympathies were with the secessionists of the South; is there a decent Republican journal that would advise or countenance any body of men, however "respectable," in breaking up that meeting by force? And if freedom of speech is to be allowed to one, why not to all? Whether the meeting is unwiss or not, affects not the principal of free speech. We care not whether the intruding party upon the meeting at Boston was composed of millionaires or beggarayit was a mob, and, as such, deserving the execution of the whole North.—Cleveland Leader. Before our Massachusetts friends talk much

BF Before our Massachusetts friends talk much more about mob rule in the South, they will do well to "set their own house in order." If we understand the facts in this case, there is a suspension of freedom of speech in Boston. No one will accuse us of any particular sympathy with the principles of the men who were endeavoring to hold the meeting. But it is easy to see that if a mob, however well the seasy to see that if a mob, however well that the seasy to see that if a mob, however well that the seasy to see that if a mob, however well that the seasy to see that if a mob, however well that it is not seen that if a mob however well that it is not seen that if a mob however well that it is not seen that if a mob however well that it is not seen that if a mob however well that it is not seen that if a mob however well in an orderly manner. It should have been protected of the meeting. It should have been protected ageinst the mob by the municipal authorities.

Boston was again most thoroughly disgraced last week by a "respectable mob," which broke up the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. They have, however, dirtied nual meeting y Society. They have, however, turned yes for nothing, as they will see eventually out Falls Times.

Boston has again permitted a mob to break a anti-slavery meeting. Such an outrage upor reedom of speech is only worthy of South Car —Portland Transcript.

25. The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, having a telegraphic account of the mob which broke up the Tremont Temple meetings in Boston, heads it "The Power of Slavery." The title is the most appropriate and truthful that could have been chosen. The mob was the legitimate results of the demoralization which inevitably follows the advocacy of slavery.

BEECHER ON THE TIMES.

Henry Ward Beecher's lecture in Boston, Tuesday evening, was both racy and timely. Following hard after the mob demonstration, that portion which touched upon free speech was greeted with the heartiest applause. On this head the lecturer said:—

"The method of suppressing free speech, it appears, is to be by mobbing it. The object of a magistracy in Boston is to say to persons who propose to discuss the questions of the day, 'If any level fellows of the baser sort disapprove of what you say, I shall hold you responsible for all their iniquities.' The propagator of such a doctrine should have been made prime minister to Ahab. When you have succeeded in this thing, and New England has got all the staves together, and she is a barrel without bung, head or tap, I will come and look at her. Then we will loose the old State Bill of Rights, then we will take up the old Commonwealth's Con-stitution, then we will gather up all the remants of our formor glory, take them to Bunker Hill, build a bonfire, and he of Virginia, the great Mason, shall our former glory, take them to Bunker Hill, build a boaffre, and he of Virginia, the great Mason, shall touch it off. In 1856, they all complained that we preached polities in the pulpit. By the way, did you ever see anything killed deader than that? Who was right? The real trouble was, we did hi begin soon enough. Some went think the pulpit should be like a ship of war, with guns only at the stern, to rake down the sins of the past. Is it a mere retrospective glass in which men are to see

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, Music Hall, on Sunday, February 17, on " Progre

"And Jacob said usto Pharsch, The days of the of my pillyrimage are an hundred and thirty year; and eril have the days of the years of my life been, have not attained unto the days of the years of my life been, have not attained unto the days of the years of the limy fathers in the days of their pilgrimage."

Thus spoke a prince, who had won from his a brother both birthright and blessing—who had the angels of God according and descending.

"the angels of God ascending and de able to say, "With my staff I passed over this Jordan and now I am become two bands"—who had seen Goe face to face, and still lived—to whom was pledged the Divine promise, "I will make of thee a great nation; in thy seed shall all the families of the farth be blessed"—whose cars had just drunk in the glad tidings of his favorite son, "Joseph is yet alive; he is governor over all the land of Egypt." Thus, often timid and disconsolate gray hairs bewait their own times. To most were, the colden are is one long reads.

men, the golden age is one long past.

But Nature is ever-growing. Science tells us ever But Nature is ever-growing. Science tells us every change is improvement. This globe, once a mass of molten granite, now blooms almost a paradise. So in man's life and history. One may not see it in his own short day. You must stand after off to judge. St. and the day agreement motionless, who did a scerns motionless. Peter's. The shadow on the dial seems mononess, but it touches noon at last. Place the ages side by side, and see how they differ. Three quarters of the early kings of France died poor and in prison, by the dagger or poison of their rivals. The Bouspartes stole large fortunes and half the thrones of Europe, yet all died natural deaths in their beds, and though discrowned, kept their enormous wealth.

When the English marched from Boston to Concord, the best the latter which we had been passed.

they fired into half the Whig dwellings they passed When Lane crossed Kansas, pursuing Missouri ru fians, he sent men ahead to put a guard at every bou der rufflan's door, to save inmate and goods from harm.
When Goldsmith reminded England that "a heart
buried in a dungeon is as precious as that seated on a
throne," there were one hundred and sixty-nine crimes by the mildness of its penal code—only three classes of offenders being now mu

States have changed their laws. One statute a year old, in New York, securing to married women control being grogshop and brothel than a thousand pulpits could do. When Kanssa went to Topeka to frame a Constitution, one-third of the Convention were in favor of giving woman the right to vote. familiar instances. It is enough to state the general principle, that civilization produces wants. Wants awaken intellect. To gratify them disciplines intelman useful or necessary to the State. Lutner and Raphaci, Fulton and Faust, Howard and Rousseau, mark the ages, not popes or kings. A Massachusetts mechanic, Eli Whitner, made cotton king; a Massa-chusetts printer, William Lloyd Garrison, has under-mined its throne. Thus, civilization insures equality. Types are the fathers of democrats. It is not always, however, ideas or moral princple

that push the world forward. Selfish interests play a large part in the work. Our revolution of 1776 suc ceeded because trade and wealth joined hands with principle and enthusiasm, a union rare in the history revolutions. Northern merchants fretted at Eng nd's refusal to allow them direct trade with Holland and a retusal to allow them direct trade with Holland and the West Indies. Virginia planters, heavily mortgaced welcomed any thing that would postpone payment of their debts—a motive that doubtless avails largely among secessionists now. So merchant and planter joined heartily with hot-headed Sam Ad ph Warren, penniless John Adams, that brilliant adventurer, Mexander Hammon and that young scapegrace, Aaron Burr, to get inde-pendence. (Laughter.) To merchant, independence meant only direct trade—to planter, cheating his cred-

Present conflict of interests is anoth progress. Religious persecution planted these States.
Commercial persecution brought about the Revolution—John Bull's perseverance in a seven years' war fused us into one nation—his narrow and ill-tempered effort to govern us by stealth, even after the peace of 1785, drove us to the Constitution of 1789.

I think it was Coleridge who said, if he were a clergyman in Cornwall, he should preach fifty-two sermons a year against wreckers. In the same spirit, I shall find the best illustration of our progress in the bitters of the slave needston.

Some men sit sad and trembling for the future, be cause the knell of this Union has sounded. But the heavens are almost all bright—and if some sable clouds linger on the horizon, they have turned their silver linings almost wholly to our sight. Every man who possesses his soul in patience sees that disunion is gain, disunion is peace, disunion is virtue.

Thomas Jefferson said, "It is unfortunate that the efforts of mankind to recover the freedom of which they have been deprived should be accompanied with vio-lence, with errors, and even with crime. But while

tory. The whole connection of Massachusetts colony with England was as much disgrace as honor to both sides. On the part of England, it was an attempt to stretch principles which were common sense and justice applied to an island, but abourd and ty-rannical applied across the ocean. It was pow-without right, masked in form. On the side of the without right, masked in form. On the side of the Colony, it was petty shifts, quibbles, equivocations, cumning dodges, white lies,—ever the result of weakness. While England was bull-dog, Massachusetts was for. Whoever cannot take his right openly by force, steals what he can by frand. The Greek slave was a liar, as all slaves are. De Tocqueville says, "Men are not corrupted by the exercise of power, nor debased by submission; but by the exercise of power to debased by submission; but by the exercise of power they think illegal, and submission to a rule they context the first that their rights the respective tends there, rather than to the seaboard. Four or eight years hence, when this earthquake will red and fifth the right spots that their rights was considered to the respective to the red and fifth the right spots that their rights was considered to the right spots that the right spots that their rights was considered to the right spots that their rights was considered to the right spots that the right sp ness. While England was bull-dog,

Right to regulate commerce builds observato and dredges out lakes. Right to tax protect factures; and had we wanted a king, some in as Yankee would have found the right to have

Union of 1787 was one of fear-we were driv by poverty and the commercial hostility of E As cold masses up all things, sticks, earth, sto water into dirty ice; heat first makes separation, and then unites those of the same nature. The heat of sixty years agitation has severed the heterogeneous mass—wait awhile, it will fuse together all that is, re

Let me show you why I think the present so brigh and why I believe that Disunion is gain, peace an

Why is the present hour sunshine ? Because the first time in our history, we have a North. That event which Mr. Webster anticipated and prophesico has come to pass. In a real true sense, we have North. By which I do not mean that the North rule though, politically speaking, the crowned and sceptred North does, indeed, take her seat in that counci where she has thus far been only a tool. But I mean where she has thus far occa on, that free men, honest labor, makes itself heard in our that free men, honest labor, makes itself heard in our State. The North ceases to be fox or spaniel, as puts on the lion. She asserts and claims. She r onger begs, cheats or buys.

Understand me. In 1787, slave property, worth

Understand me. In 1787, save properly worth, perhaps, three hundred million of dollars, strengthened by the sympathy of all other capital, was a mighty power. It was the Rothschild of the State. The Constitution, by its three fifths slave basis, made slaveholders an order of nobles. It was the house of Hapsburg joining hands with the house of Rothschild. Prejudice of race was the third strand of the cable, the state of the State o hitter and potent as Catholic ever bore Huguenot, Hungary ever spit on Moslem. This fearful trinit won to its side that mysterious omnipotence calle Fashion—a power which, without concerted action pitiful three-fifths slave basis, and guaranty agai they shut their eyes, as he does, on realities, and

they shut their eyes, as ne does, on resintes, and chopped excellent logic on forms.

But at that moment, the devil hovered over Charleston, with a handful of cotton seed. (Applause.) Dropped into sea-island soil, and touched by the magic of Massachusetts brains, it poisoned the atmosphere of thirty States. That cotton fibre was a rod of empire such as Cessar never wielded. It fattened into spoon who sups with the devil." In the kalcidosco of the future, no statesman eye can foresee the form God gives narrow manhood but one clue to success utter and exact justice; that He guaranties shall be always expediency. Deviate one hair's breadth— grant but a dozen slaves—only the tiniest seed of con-

words, Northern men assured us-barren concessions should not be willing to assert that Seward and Adams are any more honest than Webster and Winthrop-

make.

But the gain to-day is, we have a people. Under their vigilant eyes, mindful of their sturdy purpose, sustained by their determination, many of our politicians are much better. And out of this popular heart is growing a Constitution which will wholly supersede that of 1787.

A few years ago, while Pierce was Presid wine. They dared to persevere some twenty of thirty days. It seems a trifle; but it is a very sig-nificant straw. Then for weeks when Banks was nificant straw. Then so and the whole government was checked till the Republicans put their Speaker in the chair. Now the North elects her President, the

the knell of the Union, was the rebot

the knel of the thom, was in everyone.

When Lovejoy died, men used to ask, tauntingly, what good has the anti-slavery cause done—what changes has it wrought? As well stand over the cradle, and ask what use is a baby! He will be a man sometime—the anti-slavery cause has got to be twenty-

This hour is bright from another cause. Since 1800, our government has been only a tool of the Slave Power. The stronghold of anti-slavery has been the sentiment of the people. We have always prophesied that our government would be found too weak to bear so radical an agitation as this of slavery. It has proved so—the government is a wreck. But the people have shown themselves able to deal with it; able to shake this sin from their lap as easily as the

anark another thing. No Northern man will allow you to charge him with a willingness to extend slavery. No matter what his plan, he is anxious to show you it is not a compromise! and will not extend slavery one inch! Mr. Dana is eloquent on this point, Mr. Adams positive, Mr. Seward cunning, Thurlow Weed indignant. (Laughter.) Virtue is not wholly Weed indignant. (Laughter.) Virtue is not wholly discrowned, while hypocrisy is the homsge laid at her With such progress, why should we compro-

says: "Yes, I'll continue to serve you tim by hair of grown, then I'll bring down the very temple itself." North. Cuba she cannot have. France, Englan and ourselves forbid. If she spread over Centre gress is seen in this. The South always has said: "Yes, give me so much; I will not keep my part of "Yes, give me so much; I will not keep my part of the bargain, but hold you to yours, and get more the moment I can." Hitherto the North has said yes, and that while Union fettered her, and our national bar that while Union fettered her, and our national bar that while Union fettered her, and our national bar that while Union fettered her, and our national bar that while Union fettered her, and our national bar the desired her, and our national bar that while Union fettered her while while unio oath. I use his name to illustrate my idea. But it is always with the extremest reluctance I bring myself to see a spot on the fame of that man, who, at his own cost, by severe toil, braving fierce odium, saved our civilization from the murder of the idiot Freeman.

Evinization from the murder of the idiot Freeman.
But you may also ask, if compromise be even a tempory relief, why not make it?

1st. Because it is wrong.
2d. Because it delays emancipation. To-day, England, horror-struck that her five million operatives who live on cotton should depend on States rushing into anarchy, is ransacking the world for a number. anarchy, is ransacking the world for a supply. Leave her to toil under that lash, and in five years South Carolina will be starved into virtue. One thousand slaves are born each day. Hurry emancipation three years, and you raise a million human beings into free-3d. Compromise demoralizes both parties. Mark!

the North, notwithstanding all its progress, does not now puts the South. In the great religious bodies and the State, it is the sinners who kick the virtuous 4th. Compromise risks insurrection—the worst door at which freedom can enter. Let universal suffrage have free sway, and the ballot supersedes the bullet. But let an arrogant and besotted minority curb the majority by tricks like these, and when you have compromised away Lincoln, you revive John Brown. On this point of insurrection, let me say a Brown. On this point of insurrection, we like say a word. Men talk of the peace of the South under our present government. It is no real peace. With the whites, it is only that bastard peace which the laxy

their duty, so it would have been. Not ours the guilt puacks in Jamaica!" I do not shrink from the senti-ment of Southey, in a letter to Duppa—"There are scenes of tremendous horror which I could smile at by Mercy's side. An insurrection which should make the negroes masters of the West Indies is one." I the negroes masters of the West Indies is one." I believe both these sentiments are dictated by the highest humanity. I know what anarchy is. I know what anarchy is. I know what civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through the civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through civil war is. I can imagine the scenes of blood through which a rebellious slave population must march to their rights. They are dreadful. And yet, I do not know, that, to an enlightened mind, a scene of civil war is any more sickening than the thought of a hundred and fifty years of slavery. Take the broken hearts; the bereaved mothers; the infant, wrung from the hands of its parents; the husband and wife torn asunder; every right trodden under foot; the blighted hopes, the imbruted souls, the darkened and degraded millions—sunk below the level of intellectual life, melted in sensuality, herded with beasts—who have walked over the burning mari of Southern slavery to their graves, and where is the battle-field, however ghastly, that is not white—white as an angel's wing. stronger, and the of Virginis, the great Mason, shall touch it off. In 1894, they all complained that we preceded politics in the pupils. If the way, this little deader than that; he per a little fill the stronger of the complained that we provided that they controlled the stronger. The stronger of the complained that we provided that we provided the stronger of the complained that we provided that we provided the stronger of the complained the stronger of the complained that we provided the stronger of the complained that we provided the stronger of the complained that they complained the stronger of the s

why I have advised the alave to be guided by a policy of peace is because he has had, hitherto, no chance. If ecause he has had, man-ecause he had as good a chance a leaston years ago, I ab he had or

Make the census add up against us and in favor of the South—write a new Testament—blet John Brown from history—make Connecticut suck its idle thumbs like a baby, and South Carolina invent and save like a Yankee! If it will, it will succeed. If it will not a Yankee? If it will, it will succeed. If it will not, Carolina don't want it any more than Jerrold's duck wants you to hold an umbrella over him in a hard shower. Carolina wants separation—wants, like the jealous son, her portion, and must waste it in riotous madness before she return a repentant prodigal.

Why do I think disumon gain, peace and virtue?

Let us rise to the height of our position. This is resolution not rehellion.

the capital with them. (Applause and hisses.) What to us is a hot-house city, empty streets, and useless marble! Where Macgregor sits is the head of the table. Active brains, free lips and cunning h make mise?

Everybody allows, North and South, that any compromise will only be temporary relief. The South promise will only be temporary relief. The South Rhows it is a lie—meant to tide over a shallow spot. The North knows it too. The startled North, in fact, now geneous institutions. Then we part friends. The save: "Yes. I'll continue to serve you till my hair be Union thus ended, the save baye. France, England ner clung to the flag-staff heavy with blood, we still made good George Canning's boast, "Where that is planted, foreign dot

> Mountains will sleep fearless. Why, then, should there not be peace between much confederacies? There must be. Let me si

least, we are not living in feudal times, when princes made war for ambition: We live in days when men of common sense go about their daily business, while Observe, only Northerners are lynch Mayor offers a reward, and the grand jury indict.

After a fair, sensible disunion, such as I have described, a Boston man will be as well off as Captain

tions any more at war than they are now. Any change in this respect would be an improvement. If the North and Mexico had touched boundaries, would they ever have quarrelled? Nothing but Southern fillibusterism which can never point North, ever embroiled us with Mexico. To us in future the South will be another Mexico-too weak, too intent on her own broils to at tack us.

the fifteen States hang together a year—which is al-most an impossibility—1st, they have given bonds in two thousand million of dollars—the value of their

2d. They will have enough to do to attend to the

with the slave, it is only war in disguise. Under that mask is hid a war keener, in its pains, and deadlier in its effects, than any open fight. As the Latin adage runs—mars gracior sub pace late—war bitterer for its disguise.

Thirty years devoted to earnest use of moral means show how sincere our wish that this question should have a peaceful education. Years a superful education of the superful education of the superful education is not the superful education. The superful education is not superful education.

two-thirds of the direct taxation rest on the nun richer and more comfortable whites of the borde States; hence further secession. Such a despotism with every third man black and a foe, will make no

by the river, she sends and brings four to and from the East by wagon and rail.

If, then, Mississippi and Louisiana ba

If, then, hissussapp and Louisiana bar the river with forts, they will graciously be allowed to pay for then, while Northern railroads grow rich carrying behind steam the small portion of wheat, baces, silk or to which would otherwise float laxily up and down that which would otherwise float laxily up and down that

yellow stream.

The Cincinnati Press, which has treated this salien with rare ability, asserts that, excepting previous which the South must, in any event, buy of the West the trade of Cincinnati with Southers Indiana alone is thrice her trade with the whole South. thrice her trade with the whose bouth. As only, mevolent societies get about one dollar in seven such of Mason and Dixon's line, so our traders sell three only about one dollar in five. Such trade, if et ig. would ruin nobody. In fact, the South buys lifte of us, and pays only for about half she buys. (Langher and hisses.)

Now we build Southern roads, pay Southern source.

carry Southern letters, support, out of the nation treasures, an army of Southern office-holden, sale more money at Norfolk in building ships that will be float, than is spent in protecting the f which bear up millions of commerce. Thes the Union, and we shall save this outgo, and probably the Union, and we shall have the outgo, and pready not sell without a prospect of being paid. Southern trade is a lottery, to which the Union give

all the prizes. Put it on a sound basis by dis and the North gains. If we part without meet South buys, as every one does, of the cheapest self.
We get her honest business, without king old to
fill up the gap of bankruptcy which the waitest setem of slave labor must occasion. In this generation no slave State in the Union has n meet. In counting the wealth of the Union, such States are a minus quantity. Should the Galf State, however, return, I have no doubt the Union States reasury will be called on to pay all these s

as example, a name historic for generations, a relate of world-wide fame. He finds in the Constitution to duty of returning fugitive slaves, all slike, "the all and the ignorant, the young and the beautiful," to be surrendered to the master, whether he be man or bruh surrendered to the masser, whether he be man or brub.

Mr. Dann avows his full readiness to perform this lepi
duty. All honor at least to the shameless efforcing
with which he avows his willingness. He paint be hell of slavery in words that make the blood old, and then bousts—this Massachusetts scholar, gentene, charge him with having ever said one word spin the surrender of fugitive slaves! Con the surrender of fugitive surves: Coulors in an about a survey and the Boston slave cases, he "never suffered himself to us ter one word which any poor fugitive negro, or are terrories would construe into an assertion that friend of his, could construe into an as fugitive slave should not be restored"

He unblushingly claims merit for himself and Ma-achusetts—(I have no doubt in the scornful South is will have "his claim allowed")—that he and Manachusetts have constantly execu chusetts have constantly executed laws which "di-fended their sense of honor, and ran counter to ther moral sentiments," which he considers a "paind daty." To be sure, Mr. Dana has discorred in its wide travels and extensive voyages a "peculiar" can of people, narrow-minded, very little read is first, who think, poor simpletons, that this slavebuning is sin. But then Aristotle did not be a thing. who think, poor simpletons, that this slave-hunting is a sin. But then, Aristotle did not look at things in this light. He took broader views, and proves conclusive ly that three virtues and one sin exactly make a saint nd Mr. Dana is too good a churchman to dispute with Aristotle. He sees no reason why notwithster this clause as to forcing our fellow-"a conscientious man" should not Constitution, and actually obey it. Now Mr. Seward Dana will swear, and perform too. They will swear, but not perform. Their guilt is perjury, his is man-stealing. On the whole, I should rather be Seward than Dana; for perjury is the more gentlemanly into my thinking. Perjury only filekes your neighbor rights. Man-stealing takes rights and neighbor too. After all this, Mr. Dana objects to the Crittende

compromise. Something short of that he can allow, because he does not call these other offers, Adam's and such like, "compromises"! It seems he object more to the word than the thing. But the Critisaden proposal he is set against for a . eason which may strike you singular in a man willing to retain sla then we are bundles of inconsistencies, all of us. Bo this slave-hunter cannot abide Crittenden because, is-ten! because he thinks "an investment in dishonor is bad investment! An investment in infi principles of liberty is a bad investment"! Huns slaves? Yes, it is a duty. Give some territory to the very, and peril the Republican party! Never, it is "bad investment"! DeQuincy says: "Honce a man indulges in murder, very soon he comes to think little of robbing; from robbing he comes next to drinking. from that to ill manners and procrastination. Once enter this downward path, and you know not when you'll stop." Mr. Dana has, however, taken warning,

and stops at man-stealing.

Some of you will call this personality. I will tell Some of you will call this personanty. I walk you some time, when the hour serve, why I us posonality. Enough now to remind you his diest at wealth, culture, power and white bleed. Mis are four millions of human beings, standing dumb as four millions of human beings, standing dumb as suppliant on the threshold of Christianity at tion—and hundreds of fugitives trembling at error motion of the door-latch. Whoever perils their safet motion of the door-latch. Whoover peris that say, or holds back the day of their redemption by ingriss sophistry, base word or base act, shall always fail a me a critic. Let no man call me harsh—I only sput with emphasis words such men are not ashared a speak. Southern Legrees can plead, if not excess, resome extenuation. But when a Massachuseth kephican, a Massachusetts lawver, a Massachusetts kehir lican, a Massachusetts lawyer, a Massachusetts avows such sentiments, he puts himself below Blame not this plainness of sp Legrees. Blame not this plainness of speech whose hearths are not as safe after honored men make

such speeches.

Fancull Hall, too, kneels patient for its burdes,

Let Browidest that meeting says to the South, "O Like Luther's priest, who, when Catholics him to pray one way and Protestant another, end by repeating the alphabet, and beging God to feat a prayer agreeable to himself; so our Boston entr offers the South curie Masche—the whole bundle don-promises—"will she only condescend to indicate he

Mr. Dana is a man above the temptations of pelito The President of the Faneuil Hall meeting has 10 P litical aspirations—an independent gentleman. See speeches show how wide the gangrene of the Using spreads. Mr. Dana's speech was made, he say shadow of Bunker's Hill, in sight of the spo shadow of Bunker's Hill, in sight of the space was borne to the roof of Fancull Hall by the Paiss of a thousand merchants. Surely, such were as a messages Cambridge and our old Hall used a change! Can you not hear Warren and Ois origin to their recreasur representatives: "Sons, sore we slaves! Believe, for our sakes, we did not fight such a government. Trample it under foot. It cannot be poorer than we were. It cannot do prove than our seven years of war. Do li, if one show that we have not lived in vain."

The address of Mr. Phillips occupied about a but in its delivery, and was listened to with abortist terest by the immense audience—frequenty interprets with expressions of warm approbation, as, a one or two instances only, of disapprobation. At its close of the services, a great concourse sembled in front of the Music Hall entr ter Street, actuated by curiosity to see the elegate orator; but he quietly entered a carriage on Brossis. Street, and was driven to his residence in East 8, without any further demonstration of good or ill 72.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861.

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LAW.

During the present session of the Legislature, nu During the present session of the Legislature, nu-nerous petitions from various parts of the Common-vealth have been presented against slave-hunting in Bissachusetts under any circumstances, and for and against the repeal of the present Personal Liberty Law. On Tuesday, last, the Joint Special Committee to whom the subject had been referred, made a unanito whom the subject and been referred, made a same most report, in the course of which they declare that every man on the soil of Massachusetts is prina facie free. And this presumption should not be cut down entrary. The protection of personal freedom is the primary object of government, and should never be suborlinated in deference to the rights of property." They conclude by proposing the following explanatory encuent: without the most plenary and convincing proof to the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

authority of the same, as follows:—
Sec. I. The writ of habeas corpus shall in all cases, except those mentioned in the thirdeth and thirty-scond sections of the one hundred and forty-fourth chapter of the General Statutes, be returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or some justice thereof, is rem time or vacation.

chapter of the General Statutes, be returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or some justice thereof, in term time or vacation.

Sec 2. When any trial shall be had upon a writ of habeas corpus, under the nineteenth section of the see harden and forty dourth chapter of the General Statutes, issues shall be framed under the direction of the coint, and the rules of evidence, procedure and desison, shall be those of the common law.

Sec 3. Nothing contained in the statutes of the Commonwealth shall be construed to authorize the aking of any person by writ of habeas corpus out of the custody of the United States Marshal, or his depaty, holding him by legal and sufficient process, issued by any court or Magistrate of competent jurisdiction: provided, however, that this shall not affect the authority of the Supreme Judicial Court, or its justices, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth, to intestigate and determine upon the validity and legal effect of any process which may be relied on to defeat the writ, or any other matter properly arising.

Sec 4. Nothing contained in the sixty-second section of the one hundred and forty-fourth chapter of the General Statutes shall be construed to authorize the punishment of any person, who, without any fulse frence or unlawful intent, claims another person as fugitive from service or labor.

Sec 5. Nothing contained in the one hundred and farty-fourth chapter of the General Statutes shall be construed to prohibit or limit the right of any officer, court or magistrate to call out the millita for the previous or suppression of any jot, number on influence and forty fourth chapter of the General Statutes shall be construed to remarked to a finite the right of any officer, court or magistrate to call out the millita for the previous or suppression of one of the Othersal Statutes shall be construed to remarkers or of the Volunter millita for the previous or members of the deneral Statutes shall be construed to remarkers

provided in the thirteenth and one hundred and sixty-barth chapters of the General Statutes; or to excuse the officers or members of the volunteer militia from skeying any such lawful order, or to render them table to any penalty for executing the same: provided, dut the militia shall never be used to hinder the service of any lawful process of this Commonwealth. See, 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent here-with we hereby repealed.

As this conciment will do nothing to "co the Southern traitors and as no Court in Massaclau sets has yet decided any part of the existing Personal Liberty Law to be unconstitutional, we trust the Leg-islature will let the Law remain precisely as it stands, unless to put an end to all slave-hunting.

THE PIONIER.

In the last number of the Boston Pionier, its Editor, KARL HEINZEN, announces that in consequence of the present disturbed state of the South and the dangers to which his readers in that part of the country are posed, he is reluctantly obliged to strike off all his outhern subscribers from his list, till better times Southern superneers from his list, thi better times shall give freedom of the press to the South as well as to the North. This curtailment, of course, is not unattended with pecuniary loss, and in order to meet it, Mr. Heinzen appeals to his friends in the Free States to come to his assistance in swelling his sub-acription-list. If the appeal proves unavailing, the paper will have to be reduced in size, its attractive tures diminished, or some such retrenchment exer

cised, in order to reduce expenses.

In this strait, for the prevention of such a contingency, we are happy to be able to recommend the Pissier to all our readers who are acquainted with the German tongue. Besides its typographical comeliness and accuracy, they will find in the Pionier all that constitutes a free and independent journal—great liberallity of thought, fairness towards opponents, a manly and fearless utterance on all subjects that are of interand reariess utterance on all subjects that are of inter-set to humanity, and a comprehensive and philosophi-cal treatment of the Slavery question, such as is to be found in no other foreign paper in this country, nor indeed in any but a very small minority of the Amer-ican press itself. Our readers have already been pre-sented with some of Mr. Heinzen's editorials, and can aller from them of the nor of the naive and its clearjudge from them of the tone of the paper and its clear-sighted Editor. The Pioneer contains, besides, interesting correspondence from Europe, a weekly feuille ton, the leading news, &c., &c.

The Pioner is a quarto sheet, published weekly at \$4.00 a year. The office of the Editor is at No. 1, 0ak Street, Boston, and his address is Box 196, Boston P. O.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

During the past week, President Lincoln has been journeying from his home at Springfield, Illinois, on his way to Washington for inauguration. He has been every where received with the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations-at Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleve lard uemonistrations—at Cincinnant, Columbius, Cieve-land, Indianapolis, Troy, Albany, New York city, &c. He expects to arrive in Washington on Saturday. He has made several speeches (in response to various ad-dresses) marked by brevity, good temper, a hopeful spirit, a wise circumspection, firmness of purpose, and

Mr. Hamlin, Vice President, on his arrival at Worcester, on his way to Washington, was greeted by some fifteen hundred people, whose demonstrations of respect and esteem were so hearty and long-continued that he was forced to make his appearance on the platform of the car, and speak a few words. He zaid:

"Men of Massachusetts: Your generous tones speak truly for the heart of this ancient Commonwealth. You, use, who are guthered here, are the best representatives of the blessings of an intelligent, productive free labor, and the sentiments of your hearts are worthy of the ancient fame of the Old Bay State. I know you are sometimes charged with being too fanatic, and fear your complaint is shronic. (Gheers and laughter.) It came from old '76, and I have no apology to offer for you. (Good.) I sympathize with it too deeply. (Eathusiastic cheers.) Friends, maintain, like men, the principles of the Old Bay State, and all will be well. Maintain the dignity of free labor, if We will, and all will be well. Liberty was rocked in the craile in Massachusetts (cheers); and, my friends, stand by it is its old age, and see that it receives no blow, and you will.

The speech was brought to a close by the starting of the train, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

of the train, amidst enthusiastic cheering. This shows a strong backbone on the part of the Vice President, which we hope will not be in the least weakened on his arrival at Washington.

IF Never was there a speech delivered or re-Dever was there a speech delivered or reported under more embarrassing circumstances than that of Mr. C. C. Burleigh, at the Tromont Temple, Jan. 24th, which we have placed on our last page. As rockes—so uproagious were the rioters present—not one word in twenty was heard by the andience; and yet-feing wholly unpremeditated—it was made with the utmost self-possession and fluency, Mr. Yerrinton, the matchless reporter, taking it down serbotin, though Mr. Burleigh, owing to his copiousness, and rauddity, is a most difficult speaker to report at any time.

No CAUSE FOR THANKSOLVING 1—In the heading of the article by 'c. K. w.', published last week, criticia-ing the feecest show Union-awing meeting at Fanculi Ball, a very infellicious typographical blunder was male—namely, 'Thanksyieing in Kanculi Hall,' in-stead of Flunksyiein, &c. A very different estimate!

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Probably, never before has private epistolary cor spondence been so largely occupied with the conditi of the nation as at the present time—the views p sented being as diverse as the writers are numero Having accidentally seen two or three letters writt only for private perusal, we have been perusake the following extracts for publication.

is from a lady in Boston to a distant friend, whence to the meeting in Music Hall, last Sunds

"It seems to me this struggle of slavery to maintain itself is with that justice which is the very foundation of the Throne of God, and no soul that is alive to himmortal interests involved in this conflict can be in immortal interests involved in this conflict can be in-different to it, whether in the body or absent. Yes, I believe there was joy in heaven when Mr. Phillips plead so eloquently this morning at Music Hall for the 'four millions of dumb suppliants at the doors of our civilization.' There was a magnificent audience, every seat filled on the floor, the platform, and in the two tiers of galleries. And as the rawrn, 'very salt, and very bitter, and very good, came forth from his brave lips, in 'winged words,' to enter thousands of hearts lips, in 'winged words,' to enter thousands of hearts for power, persuasion, and motive, the occasion became one of those solemn and sublime ones that reveal to us the grandeur and the immensity of the human soul. It is wonderful, at these meetings, how the wrath of man is made to praise God. You may know that Mr. Phillips is engaged to speak every fourth Sunday for the Society to which Theodore Parker preached in Music Hall, and this is the third time he has spoken them the best processing the property of the processing the speak of the process of the pr since the mob that broke up the John Brown meeting on the 2d of December. The first time in great peri on the 2d of December. The first time in great peril of his life, which the police interfered to protect. And so the second. To-day I did not see any policemen, but there was the mob, in the galleries and in the street, restrained, as it is believed, for this time, in view of the inquiries now before the Legislature as to the necessity of a police appointed by the State. But here these hundreds and hundreds of young men are, thoughtless, curious, and it may be spiteful; but their ears are taken captive by the matchless eloquence of Mr. Phillips, and though they come to scoll, new and better feelings must in many instances spring up; such is the power and potency of the heavenly influences of right, justice and truth. I think no heart could be too hard and stony not to feel a bound of sympathy in that

Itall, now that the merchant princes and the Everetts and Winthrops have decreed the crushing out of free speech in Boston; and the more they cry out, 'Phillips ought to be hung!' Shoot him!' the wider he is heard. The sillness was very great to-day, and I do not think a word was lost through inattention, every body was so intent and eager to know what he would say."

say."

Warres, In the opinion of Massachusetts, no amendation of the Constitution of t let it be. Let them go in peace: it cannot last long for them. Their beloved institution will soon destroy itself, and them too. Slavery or Christianity must give way; they cannot endure together; and Lan-not believe that any part of this civilized land is to be given up to Barbarism. But a sore day must come to the land of Slavery, and the further it is put off, the

sorer it will be. The thought ought of civil war is shocking indeed, bu The thought of civil war is snocking innece, but perpetual Slavery is even more dreadful. What is Slavery but continual war! The weak and downtrodden ever struggling even for the breath of life, and that crushed out beneath the iron heel of despotism. O that our rulers may be wise and good—that the free men among us may be strong and determined—that not a word of such compromise and concession as slave institutions would require may be listened to for one instant!

I have burned with indignation at the insults of fered to our Anti-Slavery friends, who have been try-ing to lecture in this State. Verily, the gag law seems to be in full force. If the little band are so insignificant as their opposers are sometimes pleased to term them, why are they so afraid of them? Why not let them have quiet possession of the halls they hire and pay for, and say their say, as well as Republicans, Democrats, or any other party? They 'were born as free as Cæsar'—why should they not share Cæ

The next is also from a noble woman :-

"I long to know what these six or seven months have done to you, and for you, in body and soul. I hope they have only added strength and clasticity to both, and that this will find you bright and well, peaceful and hopeful—not afraid in these times when the fruit of an awakened conscience threatens to be civil war. But that is not our responsibility : we m feel this, that the consequences are in God's hands; if only the race of noble men was not so nearly extinct,

'God's ways seem dark, but, seen or late, They touch the shining hills of day; The Evil cannot brook delay— The Good can well sfort to wait! Give ermined knaves their hour of crime; We have the future, grand and great, The mfe appeal of Truth to Time!'

"How are the friends of Freedom? Do they fee like submitting to the dictation of a mob, backed by the black-hearted cowardice of a Boston Mayor! I hope, in the name of God and humanity, the North up a miserance union by Compromise, and leave for our children that come after us, a work that see ought to do; and leave to them an inheritance worthy the wisdom of the nineteenth century. The war between Freedom and Slavery must be fought. We may shirk the percentibilities—it be fought to the percentibilities—it be fought to the percentibilities—it is a second to the fought there is danger that the convention at Washington would in its convention at Washington washington with the percentage of the white man. They have been end to be a washington with the percentage of the white man washington with the percentage of the white man washington with the percentage of the white man washington washi

on his arrival a cannonading commenced.

"President Davis spoke. He felt proud to receive the congratulations and hospitality of the people of Alabama. He briefly reviewed the position of the South. He said the time of compromise was passed. They were now determined to maintain their position. May all who oppose us smell Southers poseder, and feel Southers seed. If coercion was persisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our right of government at all hazards. We ask nothing—we want nothing. We will have so completations. If other States join our Confederacy, they may freely come on our terms. Our separation from the old Losion is complete. No reconstruction now can be externanced. In case of necessity, he said he would again enter the ranks as a soldier."

PROTEST OF COLORED CITIZENS

DEAR Mr. GARRISON:—That the public may I posted with regard to the effect produced upon the colored citizens of Massachusetts, by the propositive of the compromises, I submit the following surnary from the doings of the Legislature and the Colored Convention for record in the Liberator.—W. C. 2

On Wednesday, February 6th, 1861, Mr. Brannir of Lee, on leave, presented a memorial from J. Sel Martin and 125 other colored citizens of Boston, whice was read, as follows:—

rable, the Ser

undersigned, do respectfully memorial body to the following effect:—

That Virginia, who invites Massachusetts to join her in convention with the above view, disfrachises her colored citizens.

That this is coupled with certain propositions, one of which is as follows: That "the elective franchise and the right to bold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial or Municipal, shall not be exercised by persons who are in whole or in part of the African race."

That therefore your bonorable body instruct the commissioners appointed in behalf of the State, to oppose and vote against every proposition which may have in view or which may be preverted to the disfranchisement of the concreditives no of this Commouwealth.

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Massachusetts, memorialize your honorable body to this effect—

1. Because we feel deeply humiliated, as "Insertense, to know that fellow-countrymen could be guilty of even conceiving the injustice contained in the proposition referred to.

right, justice and truth. I think no heart could be too hard and stony not to feel a bound of sympath in the wast assembly to-day when Mr. Phillips, after telling how Mr. Dana said at Cambridge, the other night, his sympathies in case of a slave insurrection would be with his race—'Mine, I thank God,' said Mr. Phillips, 'would be with the right!'

"I meant to have made out more clearly what thought of the property of the prope

The resolve was read a second time, under susper

sion of the rules.

Mr. Albee said this resolve was all that the committee could fully agree upon, and it was reported with the understanding that each member of the committee should offer such others as he pleased. Ac ordingly, he moved to offer two resolves as follows:-

Resolved, That our commissioners at Washington are hereby instructed to use every effort to prevent the adop-tion of the Crittenden compromise, or any similar propo-sitions, by the convention now in session at Washington, Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our commissioners was

Mr. Banfield, of Roxbury, gave notice that h Resolved. That the measures proposed by one of our Representatives, Mr. Charles Fraccis Adams, being in our opinion calculated to remove suspicions and allay fears, however ill-founded, and to remove a particular subject of controversy, and not being justly liable to the objection of violating any political principle, meet with our approbation, and we believe will be sustained by the people of

On Tuesday, February 12th, when these resolves came up on special assignment, the whole subject, on motion of Mr. Banfield, of Roxbury, was LAID ON

posed of colored citizens from the various portions of the Commonwealth, was held at Joy Street Church. Dr. J. B. Smith, of New Bedford, was called to the

chair, who, in course of remark, said they had placed too much confidence in the non-slaveholding States, and placed too little reliance on themselves. They had nothing to live for if their liberties are further infringed. He would submit to no more oppression on the part of this barbaric nation. (Appla

Prayer was offered by Rev. L. A. Grimes.

Resolutions were offered by George T. Downing. declaring that no compromise would settle the ques-tions now agitating the nation—nothing but the abolition of Slavery itself; that the colored people will never be driven from the United States by any compulsion; insisting on the retention of the Personal Liberty Law on our statute book, and proclaiming that they will continue to demand from the Legisla-ture of Massachusetts the most absolute equality in every respect before the laws.

Rev. J. Sella Martin addressed the meeting in sup-port of the resolutions. He denounced bitterly the provisions of the Crittenden compromise. It is not claimed that the votes of colored men have brought on the present difficulties, but the North wish only to offer up as a sacrifice those few colored men who have received a portion of the common liberty. He thought it was not only the object of the South to injure the wisdom of the nineteenth century. The war between Freedom and Slavery must be fought. We may shirk the responsibility, and go into our graves cowards; but the Spirit of Liberty will still live to fire the hearts of the good and true in the future, and thus the conflict will be continued, so long as the tears of the slave fall upon the chains that bind him. With some little charity for the faint-heartedness of the political leaders, and a strong faith that truth and justice will finally triumph, I can hope on, and hope ever."

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, has been making a Presidential journey to Montgomery, for inauguration. The despatches say: "His trip from Mississippi was a continued evation. He made twenty-five speeches on the route, and was met eighty miles off by a Comon the route, and was met eighty miles off by a Comon for the route, and was met eighty miles off by a Comon for the route, and was met eighty miles off by a Comon force of the route of the r

citizens of Massachusetts. The common vote is responsible for whatever good or evil may have resulted from the ballot-box.

You, white follow-citizens, constitute a very large majority of the voters. You have filled all the offices in the control of the ballot-box. Therefore, if we are to be distranchised, because of the present difficulties, will it not be punishing as for what you have done that is, if the present difficulties owe their existence to the vote of Massachusetts, and if the difficulties are not traceable to the vote of Massachusetts, why should effects be made to disfranchise us!

Therefore we appeal to you to stand by us, and see that we are not unjustly punished; for the right to punish it in this respect, grants the right to punish the entire State of Massachusetts by disfranchisement. But we do not believe that those urging these propositions design mainly to strike as so small a political power as ourselves, but at the white citizens of the States of New England. They would humiliate the New England States because of their fidelity, to that portion of the Declaration of Independence which declares. That all governments derive their just power month of the provention of the consent of the governed," in the understanding of which the New England States included. And we are further confirmed in our views of the intention to humiliate Massachusetts, from the fact that the instigators of these propositions, finding no warrant in the Constitution as handed down to us by its fathers, suggest this method of corrupting that Constitution, and thereby interfering with the rights of the State which alone is competent to say who shall vote.

And now, fellow-citizens, we appeal to you, because the first great end of government is to protect and secure the interests and liberties of the weak against cupidity and despotism.

We are weak—you are strong. We are few in num-

the unit of the weak against the cure the interests and liberties of the weak against the picility and despotism.

We are weak—you are strong. We are few in numbers—you are numerous. O, min of Massachusetts tell us not that there are two kinds of rights; rights of the you, which you respect because you must; rights of the poor, on which you trample because you dare. We appeal to you, because we love old Massachusetts, whose sympathies and—with a few exceptions—whose actions have always been for the right.

Many of us are native-born delizers of the State; we appeal to you to protect us in the enjoyment of the little property which we have wrung, as it were, from adversity itself.

For if our hopes are blasted in the State which we have considered the asylum of the oppressed, you drive us to desperation.

Some of us have experienced the unutterable anguish of leaving our dear ones for the sake of freedom. We appeal to you to secure and protect us in the freedom which we have sought. Let us not be exiled from the State of our adoption.

We have appealed with the feeling of men—through the relationship of social beings—through the patriotism of the clitzen—now we appeal in the name of the Christian religion: will you protect us in the enjoyment of it in our native land? Drive as not to an inhospitable land, either soon to die of fever or deteriorate in intellect, under the influence of a superstitious religion. The injustice against which we protest is so self-evident that we have not deemed it necessary to self-evident that we have not deemed it necessary to self-evident that we have not deemed it necessary to self-evident that we have not deemed it necessary to of the enhombed fathers—in the name of American patriotism—in the name and by the sacred memory of the enhombed fathers—in the name of the great God, before whom we must all appear, hear us? Speak out, Massachusetts! you are the acknowledged head of New England.

Win. Wells Brown thought they had been rather

Wm. Wells Brown thought they had been rather rly in their address: neither the Peace Convention nor Congress would ever adopt the Crittenden com-promise, and should it be adopted by them, it must be submitted to the people. It is well to see where we mbmitted to the people. It is wen to any the people in the help to carry out the plan of redeeming the city from its present police system. (Applause.) He did not believe that the address ought to go out yet, because there is now no occasion for it. The question cannot ome before the people until next aut

Mr. Downing was convinced that Mr. Brown had fallen into an error. He believed the question was one of the greatest importance, and had no doubt that the North would sacrifice the whole race of colored people to save the Union.

Rev. Mr. Martin spoke in favor of the appe thought the people of Massachusetts need to be in-formed of what is in the Crittenden Compromise. They are not aware that it so deeply affects the rights of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. John T. Hilton was convinced that action is

Mr. John I. Hitton was convinced that action as needed. The North had always obeyed the Slave Power, and he could not but have fears at the efforts which are now being made. Mr. Brown thought the meeting was very timely, but did not wish the address issued at this time.

Mr. John J. Smith thought everything looked dark.

They could expect nothing from the free States, and

FROM A TRUE-HEARTED ABOLITIONIST.

FRIEND GARRISON-The world moves-for which

Friend Garrison—The world moves—for which I feel to thank God, and take fresh courage.

This afternoon, with the consent of the leaders in the Orthodox Congregational Church in this place, Darius M. Allen read for the service, Wendell Phillips's Speech, in Music Hall—"The Lessons of the Hour." It was listened to by a good audience, which counted to superside its hurning truths. When I re-Hour." It was listened to by a good audience, which seemed to appreciate its burning truths. When I remember that, but a few years since, my sainted father—now in his eighty-sixth year—was rebuked, and looked upon as a fanatic, for pleading the cause of the oppressed in their religious (1) meetings, and being one of the first to vote the Liberty Party ticket, the change seems great, and should encourage all, even those who have but one talent to improve it, for the speedy redemption of millions in worse than Egyptian bondars.

There has been good Anti-Slavery work done here the past few years. H. C. Wright, A. T. Foss, Parker Pillsbury, have laid their battle-axe at the root of the hideous tree of slavery; and D. M. Allen has contributed much to keep the ball of reform in motion by his uncompromising lectures.

Treatment at all hazards. We sak nothing—we want nothing. We sufficiently they may be a complete. Not consider the many of the results and the strong arm of power; we have not determined to maintain their position. May all who oppose us small Southern steel. It coercism was pecusisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our right of complete the strong arm of power; we have not determined to maintain their position. May all who oppose us small Southern steel. It coercism was pecusisted in, he had no doubt of the result. We will maintain our right of complete the strong arm of power; we have not considered the strong arm of power; we have not considered the strong arm of power; we have not considered the strong arm of power; we have not considered. The set of its arm appeal of men to men, of Americans to American fellow countrymen, of citizens to citizens to citizens to reliable to the result. We will maintain our right of covernment at all hazards. We sak nothing—we want nothing. We will have no completations. If other States join our Comfederacy, they may freely come on our terms. Our separation from the old Usino is complete. No reconstruction were on be caterianced. In case of new seconds of the state of the state

ou, fellow-clirens, to bear in mind the following long as one slave is left in his chains, or the gal long as one slave is left in his chains, or the gal and war cure God's green earth.

We are hoping to see and hear that indefatigues in the long of the self-serificing advocate of human rights, Abby Xb. Foster, before she returns to Massachusetts. The Western Reserve will, in the future, rise up and call her, and her devoted husband, blessed for their labors here in past years. The Bugle is a child of their own creation and nursing. It has already done much service. May it continue to grow in strength, and may its circulation increase, until truth and freedom shall prevail universally.)

shall prevail universally!

We have two meeting-houses here—one, free to all sects and all lecturers. A High School is kept in the vestry of the Congregational church, and is in a flour-lishing condition. The Lyceum holds its meetings once a week, in which the most radical questions are discussed. But as well as I love this, the home of my adoption, surrounded by some forty of my own kindred, I have been with you in spirit the past week at your annual meeting of the State Society. I have a strong desire to be with the devoted men and women in their danger and persecution, who, like Christ and the early apostles, have stood up in the face of this corrupt generation, and proclaimed God's everlasting trath.

But I have already trespassed too long on your patience, and will only add my hope that our Southern But I have already irresponding to the control of t

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES chusetts Anti-Slavery S Meeting and subsequent

Bourne Spooner, Jonathan Buffum, J. R. Hayward, Cash, Henrietta Sargent, Mary May, Dr. J. M. Aldrich, Robert Johnson, | 1.00 | David Merritt, | 2.00 | Caroline Wellington, | 8.00 | 0.75 | Dr. H. O. Stone, | 5.00 | 0.10 | Dr. H. O. Stone, | 5.00 | 0.25 | E. L. Hammond, | 2.00 | 0.30 | Miss Catherine Clapp, | 2.00 | Francis Jackson, | 5.00 | Jacob Leonard, | 0.50 | 0.00 | Jacob Leonard, | 0.50 | Mary E. Alden, | 0.50 | 1.00 | David Mary E. Alden, | 0.50 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 Robert Sollison, Friend, Richard Hincheliffe, W. D. Scringeour, John Hill, Hamor Gledhill, Charles Richardson, Isaac Austin, 200 Francis Jackson, Martha B. Goodrich, 600 Jacob Leonard, Cornelius Cowing, 1.00 Mary E. Alden, Carlus Cook, 1.00 Collections by Josiah Haynourd, Salem. J. H. Battles, 2.00 L. H. Chase, Geo. Andrews, 1.00 C. Babcock, Wm. Ives, 2.00 Mrs. Sarah Hayv T. H. Frothingham, 1.00 Perley King, Daniel G. Haskell, 1.00 Abner Sanger,

\$20.00 Collected by F. Hinckley, Hyannis Tickets sold, PLEDGES Francis Jackson, \$200.0 Mary May, 50.00
Samuel May, Jr., 50.00 Samuel Dyer, 50.00
Gdmund Jackson, 50,00 Samuel Barrett, 20.00
Josiah Hanshaw, 10.00 Sarah H. Young, M. D., 500
N. T. Allen, West
Newton, 200 E. L. Hammond, 5,00 MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY. H. D. and G.Draper, \$50.00 Weymouth M. A.&W. Dutcher, 100.00 A. S. S

E. D. and Anna T.

Draper, 50.00

Mrs. L. A. Reed, 10.00

Benjamin H. Smith, 3.00

C. B. McIntyre, 2.00

H. W. Carter, 2.50

Weydding 50.00

H. W. Carter, 2.50

Weydding 50.00

Rey Jas. F. Clarke, (wedding 50.00) 2.50 (wedding Weymouth Female Richard Clap,
A. S. Society, 30.00 Fred. Frothingh
Mercy P. Osborn,Do-Portland,
ver, N. H., 5.00 James Jackson, COLLECTIONS BY C. C. BURLEIGH.

Fille, 1.23 Central Village,
hester, 0.45 South Danvers,
eld, 1.34 Millbury,
7 Smith, 1.00 Leeds,
1, 2.75 Chester Factories,
0.85 Montgomery,
ary, 2.10 Westfield West
siter, 2.80 Farms Westminster, 280 Farms,
Putnam, 3.29 Southampton,
Canterbary North Soclety, 0.42 West Whately, EDMUND JACKSON, To Boston, Feb. 19, 1861.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. OLLECTIONS FOR TRACT FUND, BY CAROLINE West Cambridge, Ms., Mrs. Jas. C. Schouler, 1.00
W. C. Currier, 1.00
Fall River, "Math'l B. Borden, 2.00
Ladies' Fugitive Aid Soc. 1.00
Miss S. D. Harris, 0.45

Others, 0.45
Salem, Ms., Mrs. Lucy G. Ives, 1.00
Barustable, Ms., Mrs. Alice H. Easton Thacher, 1.00 Dennis, Ms., Mrs. Lane, Others,
Osterville,
Hyannis,
Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Mr. John J. Smitt inought everything looked dark. They could expect nothing from the free States, and we must make an appeal in season.

Mr. Robert Morris was confident that, ere three years, colored men would be in the Legislature, so convinced was he that Massachusetts is advancing in aid of the colored people. He thought the colored people were the most to blame, that they do not help themselves as they ought.

The resolves and address were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Others, Others, Others, Mrs. Russell Marston, Franklin, Ms., Rev. Wm. Thayer, Others, Warren, Ms., Miss. Sally Putnam, Southbridge, Ms., Friends, Valley Falls, B. I. Mrs. Jane C. Chase, Mrs. E. F. Dexter, Mannville, R. I. Mrs. A. Carter, East Greenwich, R. I. G. W. T. Allen, Miss Mary Casey, Miss Mary Casey.

Miss Mary Casey,
Thos. R. Tilley,
Others,
Washington, R. I., Caleb Kilton,
Mrs. Jane Kilton, 852.91 Total, Pleasant Valley, N. Y. Homowack, Ellenville, Elleavas,
Milton,
John Young, Milton,
John Young, Milton,
Edmund Willetts, Roselyn, L. I.,
L70
West Winfield, N. Y.,
Mesars, Hitchings, West Winfield, N.Y.,
8.81
Consults,
1.14
1.00 Canastota, West Winfield, N.Y. Fairfield, G. W. Cole, Fairfield, N. Y., Mrs. V. Rice, T. A. Rice, E. L. Kelsey, Middleville, N. Y., Poland, " COLLECTIONS BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Buffalo, N. Y., Lockport, " Albion, " Rochester, " bion, bion, schester, "
lica, "J. Anna Rice \$1, Job Porter \$1, J. C. Long 6, Thos.
Williams 5, others 96c. 14.96
Ome, N. Y. 15.76
fortland, " 15.76
6.70 Cortland, "
Oswego, "
Port Byron, N. Y., J. Mitchell 5 25, A. A.
Armstrong-Z. Robert
Sawyer 50c. others
4.00, 12
Auburn, N. Y., 18
Albany, "Gerrit Smith 10, D. Harrower 2.50, B. R. Wood 8,
Wm. A. Deitz 5, Mrs.
Badgely J. SasanGreenwood: J. Lyrlia Mott 5,
8. B. Authony 5, othare 58, 29. 100

ers 68.29, 100.79
FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. IT Myrtin street, for the seconomodalion of transient Bearders. The location is a piesanct one, within a few minuter walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the confur of those whe may show the house with a call. Rooms furnished with or without beard. Drams medierate.

Jan. 11.

S. NEWELL.

The Anderson slave case in Can inally decided. The decision of the Co-Beach has been sustained, and the priza-on a technicality. Great joy was manife to, especially among the colored popular o, especially among the British ship Ko been tarred and feathered at Savannah by a mob for allowing his negro stevedere to sit down with him at the dinner table. The British Consul at Savannah has offered a reward of \$1,000, and the Mayor of the city one of \$600, for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage. A few scenes of this kind will ligid to difficulties with the British Government which some-body will be sure to be punished for.

There seems now to be no danger of a collion at Pensacola. The rebels there have all disperse fearing that they would be fired upon by the Madonian and Brooklyn. Had the forts in Charlest harbor been fully reinforced in time, quite probably might have seen the same result there.

The Worcester Spy has intelligence of the late rrival at Fort an Prince of the vessel chartered by ames Redfath to take colored emigrants to Hayti The emigrants are pleased with the country.

Fort Sunter has as yet received no reinforcements, some 20 women, wives of soldiers there, with 17 children, have arrived at New York. They report the fort to be manned by 75 soldiers and 30 laborers—a majority of them foreigners—one half Irish and quite a number of others Germans. The South Carolina troops at the forts and batteries around it, within range, number 3,000.

The A despatch from Washington announces that the Cherokees have rebelled and seized Fort Gibson. These Indians are slaveholders, and like their white confederates, are of course staunch friends of "diberty," and particularly for the liberty of making free with Uncle Sam's property. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for March, 1861. Pur

tial as ever, and full of diversified and interesting mat-ter, this monthly makes its appearance, with the fol-lowing table of contents:—1. German Universities; 2. The Professor's Story; 3. Gymnastics; 4. Land-locked; 5. Two or Three Troubles; 6. Harbors of the Great Lakes; 7. The Man who never was Young; 8. The Men of Schwys; 9. A Nook of the North; 10. Behind the Mask; 11. Diamonds and Pearls; 12. Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American

The Bosrov Mon. Mayor Wightman will find fresh matter for his perusal and edification on our first page. We solicit of our readers special attention to the timely discourse of Rev. Mr. Hall, of Dorchester, on this subject, on our last page. Get the urse, in pamphlet form.

EF E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Music Hall, Sun ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of the Mass

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

MISS SALLIE HOLLEY will lecture on slavery a Milford, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24.

FF NOTICE.—The Ladies of the Twelfth Baptist Society, (Rev. L. A. Grimes, pastor,) will hold a Fair, Feb. 25th, 26th and 37th, in the Hall on Court Street Block, opposite the Revere House.

Open from 10, A. M., to 10, P. M.
They will have for sale, a variety of Children's Clothing, and also useful and fancy articles. There will be Refreshments for sale in an adjoining room.
They home for the sympathy and fatronage of their page.

They hope for the sympathy and flatronage of their au-nerous friends, and the public of Roston and vicinity. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen years' experience in the Homoopathic treatment of dis-cases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and Tarticology Children of Boston and vicinity.

Reference.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.;

John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D.,

Portland, Me.
Rooms No. 34 Bowdein and 10 Allston streets. Office hours from 2 to 4, P.

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Auburn Street, Boston. Particular attention paid to the Diagno-is and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. erice Hours from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov.23-3m

\$40 PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

PRIOE PORTY DOLLARS.

I HIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of flowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and need by these parties, and the plents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were swarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechaniar' Charitable Amociation, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

Sales Room, 183 Washington street.

Shington street. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent.
All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.
3m.

The British Reviews,

Blackwood's Magazine. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

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

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews, For Blackwood and two Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews,

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals decenanced is \$31 per annum. Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & OO., 54 Gold Street, New York. Dec.28.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE. Fourth Editi ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-POUR Pro

O theological, moral historical and speculative, such proved affirmatively and negatively, by quotacliont remembers, mobelying most of the pulpable and striking self-contradictions of the so-called impired Worl of God. Fourth Edition. Price 13 conts, post-paid. Eight for a dollar. Bold by all liberal bookenilers, and by the publishers. O Compared to the contradiction of the contradiction. The Canal Street, New York.

LINDA.

TACIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL, Soven Years concealed in Slavery; marrated by harnelf; with an introduction by Leyner Manacon book of 50° pages, just issued, which is recotving highly commendatory notices from the press. Price, \$1.00. Orders for mailing must include sixteen cents in postage stamps.

Address WM. C. NELL,
F8 U 221 Washington street.

A FRW Photographs of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Honroz, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery Rooms for \$1.00 each. They are much admired. F8 if

Boetry.

For the Liberator

The signs, there's no mistaking,
Beteken judgments near,
The captive's chains are breaking,
Sweet Freedom's trans Sweet Freedom's trump we hear:
Bach hour the skies grow darker—
More bright the lightnings flash,—
Soon men in men who barter
Shall cease to wield the lash.

Each breeze that sweeps the Union
Brings tidings from the South,
That she has no communion With Freedom's open mouth; She threatens she will leave us, Unless we will be dumb,— But let this never grieve us, Nor cause us to succumb.

Let us in Freedom's armor,
Undaunted, meet the foe,
Mechanio-trademann-farmer,
All who can strike a blow;
For weapons, Truth's smooth pobbles,
With justice for our sling;
Ere long from all our troubles
A sweet release we'll bring.

Tv.

The slave, from bondage leaping,
No more shall wear the chain,
Our land rich blessings reaping,
Preed from her darkest stain; Millions of voices sounding,
Shall then proclaim, "We're free!"
Through Jall the earth resonnding— Boston, Feb. 13, 1861.

A HYMN, oppested by the Re. Dr. Von Dyke's Sermon on S ond dedicated to the use of Democratic Churches Oh, Lord! as Abraham did of old— In Genesis we read the story— Thy creatures we have bought and sold, And sourged them on their way to glory!

Chained in our public marts they lie, With brutes we put them on a level; We recognize no marriage tie— But they are black—and so's the devil!

This said their lot in life is hard,
Thus sowing what another reaps:

Lord! thou wilt not their case regard;
Thy justice how forever sleeps!

Then gay'st them hands to do our work-Tweer better mouths had not been given
If souls within their bodies lurk,
We'll fit these sable souls for heaven! They're driven through our streets in pairs,

With gyees upon each sable wrist: Lord! what a Ciritian look is theirs! Why will men on their rights insist? The slave-whip is their word of God, The overseer its best apostle :

Oh, Lord! wilt thou, with chastening rod,
Smite all who would our system jostle!

The "Fugitive" from bondage fleeing, Perchance, of freedom having learned, Must be returned to thraldom, seeing ONESIMUS was thus returned !

Ah me ! Sr. Paul is such a blessin To those who bind their fellow-u A fellow-oreature's worth possessing— Where we have one, Lord! give us ten!

Lord! if we mourn, 'tis that so few Enjoy this glorious means of grace But yet, 'tis all that we can do, To held this black and sinful race.

Grant us, in that bright world above A slave on every saint to wait;
Surround us with Thy partial love
And save from Abolition hate.

May all be plunged in hell's abyes,
Who prate about the rights of man;
Around them flery serpents hiss;
And daylls howl, as devils can?

And dwils how!, as devus and And dwils how!, as devis and And Give us but time, and all mankind
We'll Christianic with whip and chain;
So may the glory all bo Thine,
And everance Thy kingdom reign!
M. L. H.

Marathon, Jan. 21, 1861. MR. PUNCH ON SECESSION.

No better plan could be,
If you of niggers would be freed, "" | | | | | | To set your niggers free. Runaway slaves by federal law At present you reclaim;
So from the Union straight withdraw,

What, when you've once the knot untied, Will bind the Northern men? And who'll resign to your cowhide.

The fugitive again? The fugitive again?
Absquatulate, then, slick as grease,
And break up Unity,
Or take your President in peace,
And eat your humble pie.

But if your stomachs proud disdain That salutary meal,

And you, in passion worse than valu,

Must rend the Commonweal,

Then all mankind will jest and scoff

His nose to spite his face

COMPROMISE. Aye! fail ere Freedom's work is done, Falter before the Southron's rod, Betray the victory we've won, And compromise the truth of God! Drag Freedom's banner in the dust, To endless seem consign her name;
For transient peace and hollow trust,
Barter the Future's hope and fame!

The law that sways the Universe,
The lesson that in history lies—
Wee follows wrong—ain works lies
Annel it with a "compromise"! Delay na lenger in the plot;
The cool of Time is slowly penned.
The hosts of coward names must blot.
Its record, ere the chapter end.

Ho ! Freemen of New England's hills, Ho! Freemen of the prairie West, Ho! Freemen where the golden rills Leap from the Rocky Mountain's Traifers and cravens league to sign.
Your sanction in the lie of lies,
That Stavery's title is divine.
Presdon's is bought by comprom

Moust Vernor's vault keeps Washington, Italia holds his only poer; Sewards prophetic glow is gone, And Cerwin's mirth is palled with fear;

The Cameron's assists fire is dead,
Adams is proved a restreant son.
And Uniteredon has tears to shed
For parinred States—for Freedom, none?
—N. Y. Tribute.

The Tiberator.

SPEECH OF CHARLES O. BURLEIGH, At the Meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, at th Tremont Temple, Thursday Afternoon, Jan. 24, 1861.

hisses.) Not that we have any fear of the falling of

that all your compromises and concessions which sur-render the principles of right, are but so many more pits dug and mined under the foundations of our

more pits dug and mined under the foundations of ou security. If there is to be safety, if there is to be prosperity, if there is to be well-being to the Common wealth and to the world, it is to be found in obedience

politics, and especially politics in a country ruled by the Slave Power, upon the moral condition and even the intellectual condition of men, I should be more than almost, altoycher amazed—when I have seen men, son

almost, altoyother annazed—when I have seen men som-sidered as high in intelligence, men standing in exalted social positions, men occupying political stations of eminence, influence and power, absolutely seeming to forget this vital truth, that there is no peace, no pros-perity, no enduring security for the Commonwealth in any measures that set right aside. Here we have been told that, for example, the Commonwealth of Massa-chusetts, and other of the Northern States of this Con-

mere expediency. Yet there are men,-men who have

occupied high political stations—who tell you that it is the part of policy, the act of wisdom, to sacrifice these bills; and in order that they may make some impres-sion upon your minds, they draw comparisons between the legislation of Massachusetts, for example, and the

in the prosecution of their lawful business, and then,

guaranteeing to men the protection of the Common-wealth for their liberty—the man who cannot see any difference between these two is too blind to be a guide

nending the repeal of the Personal Lib

ographic report for The Liberator by J. M. W. Yenriston. Mr. CHAIRMAN, —I am glad that in this series of resolutions that are before us, [see Liberator, Feb. 1st,] the key-note has been struck as it has been by the quotation of those memorable words of Daniel Webster,—words, the utterance of which may well be heard as against even the later utterances of his lips. I am glad that we begin by reminding the people of this country, that the and-slavery movement has for its movine power the religious sentimest? that it is not a mere debate about policy, not a mere agitation of the questions of expediency and inexpediency, but that it goes down to the very depths of the moral and religious nature of man. We come to the people with the question, is rraignry—not, is it politic!—not, is it expedient? Whatever claims our investigation by reason of its bearings upon this cause in which we are to those Territories, it sustains precisely the same relation to alayery which the Legislature of Massachusetts sustains to it within the boundaries of Massachusetts. It is, then, a matter of duly. Every man has a right to be protected, under the Legislature which governs the land he lives in, from all manner of wrong. If a man goes into the Territories of this Union, which are under the government of Congress, he has a right to be protected by the Congress of the United States against any wrong which is attempted to be inflicted upon him, no matter in the name of what authority. So, if a slaveholder attempts to treat a human being as a slave, in any of these Territories, it is not a matter, properly speaking, at the discretion of Congress, whether it shall protect him or not. It is bound, by that law which is paramount to all law—by the eternal right—to protect him.

We are asked, therefore, when we are asked to run a compromise line between slavery and freedom to the Pacific, simply to surrender a large part of this country to slavery, and thereby to abdicate the throne, so to speak, of that country, in the name of freedom. We are asked in that case to bind ourselves, not merely that we will not exercise our rights, but that we will not exercise our rights, but that we will not every the relation of the live of will bernit wrong and ournare, sobbery of the hire of well bernit wrong and ournare, sobbery of the hire of well bernit wrong and ournare, sobbery of the hire of well bernit wrong and ournare sobbery of the hire of well bernit wrong and ournare sobbery of the hire of pedient! Whatever claims our investigation by rea-son of its bearings upon this cause in which we are engaged, we submit to this test. When men ask of us son or its occasion, when men are conciliation, and compromise, and concession, when men ask of us to lean this way or to lean that, in order that we may thread the mazes of our own path more easily, our answer is—Do you propose a right measure. The you propose a compromise that involves no of that which does not right a wrong, which does not clash with the religious nature of man? And if any man says no to that, we tell him that we have no cars man says no or man, we ear min that so have not can to listen to the allurements of compromise, to the re-quirements of concession. We tell him, if our conces-sion and compromise, on terms involving a surrender of moral and religious principle, are necessary to the preservation of the Union, then let the Union go! preservation of the Union, then let the Union got [Loud applause and bisses.] If these are necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country, then we are not the appointed conservators of the peace of the country. We stand on a platform at least as high as that old heathen philosophy which said, "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall." (Cheers and bisses.) Not that we have my four of the falling of

not do our duties. We are asked to promise that we will permit wrong and outrage, robbery of the hire of the laborer, robbery of the culture of the intellect, robbery of the sanctity of the home and the domestic region which now belongs, or may come hereafter to belong, to this Confederacy; and thus we are invoked at once to consent to a positive wrong to-day, and to hold out a premium for yet more extended wrong bereafter; to offer to the slaveholder and to those who, bereater; to oner to the savenoder and to those win, in the service of slavery, are willing to engage in expeditions of piracy and land-robbery, a premium to go into the neighboring provinces of weaker nations, and appropriate province after province of territory to this Union, in order to curse it with the institution which has blighted and cursed our own land so long.

If we were disposed to confine ourselves to the simple question of extradiency, we might outst to be land

guage of Virginians in regard to the effect of slavery upon their own State, as an all-aufficient reason why slavery should not be permitted to spread into any other part of the country under the authority of Con gress: for Virginians themselves have told us that gress; for virginians themserves have told us that alone to the withering and blasting effects of slavery is due the fact that Virginia now presents to the eye of the traveller the speciacle of a country desolate and search as by the avenging hand of Heaven, where once was cultivation and a thriving population, where once was the hum of life and busy industry; and they conclude the estalogue of the evite which slavery has become federacy, ought to abolish or repeal certain statutes which they have enacted, known familiarly as Person al Liberty Bills—enactments passed to secure the liberty of Northern citizens against the dangers to which they are exposed by reason of the cagerness of the servants of the Slave Power to do true allegiance to the deepot whom they serve. Now, we answer, in regard to these Personal Liberty Bills, that they have been enacted simply at the behest of right. They claim nothing from the North but what belongs to the North; they propose to do nothing for the inhabitants of the Northern States but what they have a right to demand at the hands of their Government, and therethe catalogue of the evils which slavery has brought upon the land, by telling us that it has been a blight and a mildew to every country which its touch has nce cursed.

blight and blast the fair territories of the Northwest, but that we have no right to rob posterity of the heri-tage which they are expecting at our hands—a heritage of a land uncursed with slavery, where the poor man may "eat his bread in the sweat of his face," without, at the same time, eating the bread of social degradaupon other men's toil for his subsistence. We have no right, therefore, to make any such compromise. Yet nien falk about this mattes—your politicians and statesmen, as they call themselves, or its flier are called—talk about this matter just as if it involved no citizens recommending the repeal of the Fersonal Lib-erty Bill of Massachusetts, and backing up that recom-mendation with just the comparison to which I have now alluded. Speaking of that statute of South Caro-lina by which the free citizens of Massachusetts are consigned to the Charleston jails, retained there during the stay of the vessels which brought them to the port;

in the prosecution of their lawful business, and then, unless the expenses of the injustice that has been done them are paid out of their own pockets, consigning them to sale, upon the auction-block, into slavery, in defance of the Constitution, and right, and decentry, and Republicanism;—and the Hon. George Ashmun tells you that here is a parallel to your legislation in Massachusetts for the motoction of the nersonal Phoetic. and hold them as the instruments of service toil, as we have to consign to the labors of the field the domestic animals which we rear for that purpose!

We insist upon it, therefore, that the question shall be continually called back to these principles of justice; we insist that men shall first answer the questions we propound—Is it right!—Is it in harmony with that highest of all laws, the law of the living God3—and unless they can answer these questions in the affirmative, we stand opposed to all compromise, to all compromise, to all compromise, to all compromise, to all compromise. Massachusetts for the protection of the personal liberty of the citizens of this Commonwealth! What we of the citizens of this Commonwealth! What we have to say in answer to such a suggestion as this is, that the man who is so morally blind that he cannot see any difference between the strints of Carolina, defining the Constitution to consign men to slavery, and the statute of Massachusetts, under the Constitution,

oncession.

But if I chose to add other consideration pediency to these of right and justice and duty, l might answer to those who demand concessions to the South from the North, that the very arguments which guaranteeing to men the protection of the Common-wealth for their liberty—the man who cannot see any difference between these two is too blind to be a gride to anybody who is not so blind as to be unable to discern the character of his guide, and so fumble into the ditch with him, in the first step of their onward progress. (Applause.) No,—sto,—we do not mean to accept the advice of men who cannot discern the difference between protecting liberty and consigning free men to slavery; who cannot discern the moral difference between standing up for the right; and perpetralise the moral difference between standing up for the right; and perpetralise the moral difference between standing up for the right; and perpetralise the moral difference between standing up for the right; and perpetralise the moral difference of men to slavery; who cannot discern the moral difference between standing up for the right, and perpetral ing the most high-handed of wrongs.

Then, again, as mother method of allaying the excitement of the country, preserving the peace of the Union, and alluring back the seceders to the Confed.

Union, and alluring back the seceders to the Confed.

The staveholder now, with mo more power trusted to the confed. The staveholder now, with mo more power than he has already, is so insolent and arrogant, and so regardless of all considerations of reason and right,

yourself from being dragged to the bottom.

There is neither policy nor right to justify the course that is recommended to you. I would say—Repeal no Personal Interty Bills—run no compromise lines across the country. I would say—Enact no statute, the aim of which is to buy concession. This is the ground which the North ought to occupy. She ought to turn upon the slaveholder and say, "We have done nothing we did not mean to do; we have done nothing but the says done have done nothing but sire to reject the advantages of the Union, if y desire to cut yourself off from that which has be desire to cut yourself off from that which has been the source of whatsoever prosperity you have derired from the Union, then do it on your own responsibil-ty, and take to yourselves the natural consequences of what you have done."

of what you have done."

There are those who imagine, or who affect to imagine, that accession will be ruinous to the interests of the North. Our answer is, when God required us to do right, he knew that right is the way of policy as well as of duty, and He will see to it that those who do right will not suffer evil consequences from right doing. But then, it is not merely the trust which the of God, but, it is the manifest revelation of the putting forth of that omnipotence on behalf of the doer of right which we have all seen in the providential dealings of God with nations. Here is our North. Why need it be afraid of any consequences of the withdrawal of the South from it! Here we have our more than eighteen millions of people; here we have all those characteristics of mind and heart, all those intellectual qualities, all that energy of character, all that force of will, all that shrewdness and practical that force of will, all that alrewdness and practical common sense, all that executive talent and business energy, which have made the North what she is, in spite of the incubus of Southern slavery hanging upor her energies; and why need we sit down and fold ou hands in despair, because South Carolina wakes up postage bills?—because Georgia says we shall no lon ger hear, from the Senate, those "doleful sounds from the Toomba" that have been ringing in our ears s long? Why should we been ringing in our ears so long? Why should we be troubled, because the pau-pers have attempted to set up for themselves? I tell you, the energy of the North, and this immensity of that exhibition of those qualities or not, it will make no essential difference to the strength and prosperity

Why, Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time have heard of a dissolution of the Union in this cour The Union was dissolved in 1776, when thi side of the dissolved Union had only about three mil-lions of people; and yet the country contrived to live and to grow; and what is it now, compared with that time! We have more than six times the population which the whole country had then; we have increas-ed, in still larger proportion, in material strength and the land, our ships upon all the seas. apprehend the ruin of the North, because the North will not consent to be dragged to ruin in common with the South; because she says to the South—"If you will go on trampling upon God slaw, violating the rights of your fellow-men, 'tressuring up wrath against the day of wrath, and calling down upon you the righteous judgments of God, the anticipation of which made Jefferson say, in his time, 'I tremble or which made alterious say, in his time, I demine for my country when I remember that God is just, and that His justice will not sleep for ever ';—if you will continue in that downhill road to perdition, then we will stand firm here; and if you strain so hard upon the cord that binds us as to snap, it, upon your own heads be the consequences of the plunge!"

Moreover, we believe that not only can the North stand under all the consequences of disunion, but that to the very interest which the slaveholder is endeavoring to strengthen by disunion, that step will be ut terly fatal. We believe that slavery cannot survive a dissolution of this Union. We believe, as Arnold, or Tennessee, in former times, and as Johnson, of Tennessee, in our day, and as other distinguished men of the South have said, again and again, that the disso lation of the Union is the abolition of American slavery, and the instant this Union is dissolved, and the slave States with Jan. siave States withdraw from the Confederacy, that i stant the Canada line comes down to the Virgin border. That instant, slave property becomes next to valueless all along the frontier, and the belt across the country in which slave labor is valueless, in conse-

will far raffler surrender slavery, and come back into the Union, than to continue to live such a life. I resembler—and I suppose history is written for our instruction—that when Nat Turner raised an insurrection against the Slave Power of Virginia, though it was conflued to a small corners of that Commonwealth, though it was suppressed by the strength of the United States, though Virginia had the whole North to back her at that time,—yet that insurrection of Nat Turner almost frightened Virginia into emancipation. At the very next session of the Virginia Legislature, an act of emancipation was introduced and pressed to a vote, and was lost by only a very meagre majority against it. I say, if that insurrection of Nat Turner, so limited, under such unfavorable circumstances, with the whole U iton banded together to suppress it, could nevertheless almost bring Virginia into emancipation, is it not reasonable to believe that when the strength of the North shall be altogether withdrawn, and insurrections are starting up here and there and yonder and every where, they will bring the slave States into emancipation, especially when the motive to hold on to slavery is continually weakening, by continual escapes, by taxation, and by the reduction in the value of property in

These are some of the considerations that lead me to believe that the emancipation of the slaves will be one of the inevitable consequences of a dissolution of the Union—that we have only to "stand still, and see the salvation of God"; that we have only to look on calmly and quietly, in the exercise of a "masterly inactivity," in order to see the power that has so long overshadowed the land dwindling and shrivelling and standard or the field standard or the up, and finally sinking away to nothing. (Loud applause.)

THE RECENT MOB IN BOSTON.

Extracts from a Sermon, entitled "Truth not to be Overthrown nor Silenced," preached at Dorchester, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1851, by Rev. NATHANIEL HALL, printed by John Wilson and Son, 22 School Street, Boston, and published by request;—

As, three days ago, I sat on the platform of the Tre mont Temple, and took in the scene there before me and saw in it more than the eye perceived, I felt ther and there that text and subject were given by Provi and there that text and subject were given by Providence, which I might for no reason refuse. Do any
deem it a theme unbefitting the pulpit! Let me say,
I know of none more fitting, connected as it is with
the very existence of the pulpit, or of the freedom
which alone makes its existence worth any thing.
There is not a pulpit in Massachusetts, in New England, upon which a threatening shadow has not fallen
from that scene of outrage. Such shadow has fallen
from that scene of outrage. Such shadow has fallen
from that scene of outrage. Such shadow has fallen
from that scene of outrage. Such shadow has fallen
from that scene of outrage, such a cone of us. There
is not a civil privilege, nor a social nor domestic blessing, nor a material possession, which is not less secure
by reason of that permittedly successful outrage.
Look well, I do not say to your pulpits, your rights,
your liberties only; but to your property, your dwelflings, your persons; for there is no law in yonder
city—and if not there, not here—that will protect
them, save on certain conditions which conscience
may not suffer you to fulfil.

Among the circumstances for sadness connected
with this outrage, the very least to me was the effect
wrought noon the objects of it. Nay, I have no and-

with this outrage, the very least to me was the effect wrought upon the objects of it. Nay, I have no sad-ness in that view. Their cause is unharmed by it; is greatly helped. It has gained to it an awakened atness in that view. Their cause is unharmed by it, is greatly helped. It has gained to it an awakened attention; it has won for it a deeper, if not wider, sympathy. "We can do nothing against the truth, but for the truth." The attempt to silence men from uttertempt to quench agitation fans it as with a thousand airs.

No; the sadness about it is not here. It is not in view
of the victims, if they can in any sense be called such,
but of the authors and abettors of the outrage. And
these are many. They are scattered wide in this
community. You will not find them in the haunts of ruffianism, not in coarse apparel, not in low bar-rooms only; but also amid social decorums and amenities and refinements, in haunts of wealth, in offices of trust, in houses of worship to-day. This outrage would claim no very serious regard, if its visible actors were alone concerned in it. A mob is always possible in a large city. Its elements continually latent, there is nothing strange, certainly, nor perhaps alarming, in their occasional outbreak. It is the class alleged to have incited and encouraged and sustained it, which makes this mob so alarmingly significant.

It was ade enough to see who were its active par-ticipants: above all, to see, as such, youth,—youth, on whose generous instincts, unchilled as yet by sor-didness and self, on whose native sympathies with the just, the manly, the noble, in character and conduct, we feel we have a right to rely in any enterpris of humanity, any struggle of weakness a strength. It was sad. Their very merriment it more so; the very thoughtlesness, the very shallowness of nature, if it was not deprayity, which made that meriment possible in such connection; allowing that to be a holiday pastime, which was in truth, though they had not the eye to see it, the meanest

And did they know what they were doing,—who-ever they were, that, keeping themselves in the back-ground,—as well for shame they might,—act forward that band of youth to take those first lessons, under that band of youth to take those first lessons, under their patronage, in public lawlessness; and those les-sons practised against, in the design of suppressing the exercise of, the dearest and most sacred of civil rights; and when, too, that right was being exercised not only lawfully, but benevolently, in behalf of the poor and helpless and oppressed? Those lessons, in the sublime secret of conducting mobs, will not be forgot-ten; nor will the corrupting influence cease to work ten; nor will the corrupting influence cease to work of those who lent their patronage and checuragement to make of Tremont Temple, for that day, a university of rowdyism,—a battle-ground of a most ignoble contest, and a more ignoble victory. It is hard to believe that the accounted respectability of the community—any portion of it—should have lent itself to such a work. It is hard to believe, letting alone the meanness and wickedness of the thing, and looking at it in the light of policy alone, how men of common in-telligence and discernment should not have seen, that the country preserving the passe of the Unitering Back the section to Condect to a certain compounts limit, as it is called—the running of a lim be have a contrained to consent to a certain compounts limit, as it is called—the running of a lim be between always and freedom from the banks of the Mississippi ways to the shorest of the Facilities of the the State of the

of this new inquisitorial and despetic power, with its or tup selects and its rufflam bands and its social and secret edicts and its rufflam bands and its social and moneyed resources, to do this!—when it has speed itself a little broader and struck itself a little deeper to take the pulpli into its closer keeping, and detake

Well: truth, freedom, right, have always had their martyrs,—always needed them. It may be they need them now. Not the martyrs merely (for these are always) who are such by slowly wasting talsers and exturnates, but those also who shall seal their testingary with their blood. I believe there are multitude realy for this; that, with all the reputed and actual works and materialism of the age, there would confort thousands from the bosom of this community, is lay down, if need were, their lives, for that which is dearer to them than life. Those men and women dearer to them than life. Those men and women lay down, it need were, their lives, for that which is dearer to them than life. Those men and women whom you hunt so, in the interest of slavery, when lips you attempt to shut, whether by the hands of ref flam violence or the pressure of public sentiment, do you think they are not ready to sacrifice for the Principles to which conviction and feeling have been diaging the closer, year after year, until they are a part their very being; which have become dearer by the sacrifices they have already enduals. their very being; which have become dearer by the sacrifices they have already endured for them, and which you have made dearer than ever by this lines which you have made dearer than ever by this larest outrage: do you think they are not ready, many of them, to sacrifice whatever may be the future cost of an unswerving fidelity, though that cost were lie!

Friends, I desire, in this connection, to speak as I feel (all the more now, because they are under the bas of public odium and the heel of lawless power) of the control of the control of the lawless power of the lawless pow

of public odium and the heel of lawless power of this class of persons called Abolitionists. My testimay may be worth little to you; but it will be worth seen thing to myself to have given it. It is common in a most all circles and spheres, not only in political speeches but in pulpit discourses, (I have leve he do note of late how common it is,) to style then "a, natics," "madmen," "insane," as if to signly, by these opprobrious epithets, that they are without that to a respectful consideration. Will it be said that opprobrious epithets are not all on one side? Allowed It is poor business, whoever handles them. It is poor business, whoever handles them. let what is judged censurable in these shut from view the great underlying principles of the movement and the consistent and uncompromising fealty to them of the consistent and uncompromising fealty to them of its followers; allowing nothing to the ferrors of a real which, if it be inantical, its so on the side of freedom and humanity. Let any one, of fair mind, give him-self for a few months only, as they have done for year, to a contemplation of slavery, in all its aspects and de-tails, its inhumanities and wrongs, and I think their zeal would bear to him a different aspect; that he would forgive, if he did not respect it. "Fanales!" would to Gold all were used in an useful or would to God all were such in an unflinching and all erent to it, or languidly and passively in its interest as such multitudes are who yet claim to be in symp thy with it! Knowing against whom this cry has been raised in the past, those disposed to employ it in this connection would do well to hesitate, and look a little more deeply into the matter, lest perchance they may more deeply into the matter, lest perchance they may be placing themselves in company they might not fed honored by. For myself, I cannot withhold my respect, nos the expression of it, from a movement which bases itself on an abstract moral principle, and is unalterably true to it; which recognizes, as no other does, the Scripture-spoken duty of "remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them;" which solutely and eternally wrong, an offence and crime against God and humanity,—as such, to be unceasing ly dehounced, and striven against,—as such, on the part of those upholding or in any way in complicing throws this assertion in the face of the na no palliations of slavery, no excuses, no specious sophisms, no politic considerations, to veil its naked, essential hatefulness, as seen in the light of God's truth and the divine instincts of the heart; which declares all compromise with it sinful, and all compacts and laws upholding and favoring it, as, by that fact, expression of it, from those who have plan expression of it, from those who have passed used selves on this adamantine base, and, amidst obloquy and reproach and denunciation and threat, amidst all the variations and whifflings of popular sentiment, and

the call of a providential necessity, not alone in tho sympathy with them,—less by their riews than by the form and tone of their advocacy of them,—are yet, essentially and at heart, with them. It cannot be that the spirit of the olden time, the spirit of New England's founders, the spirit of a whole-hearted and self-devotfounders, the spirit of a whole-hearted and structuring care for human rights and human disintralment, has died away, has gone out, among us. Slaver, I know, has done its best towards killing it, and has done, alas I much,—our constitutional complicity with that accursed barbarism, and the attempts to which that accursed barbarism, and the attempts to which self-interest prompts, and a love of peace, and a final conservation, to extenuate and justify and defeal it. this, more than to aught else of human instrumenta-ity, to the anti-slavery enterprise, as such; to the voice,

the present state of things in our land. So far as this state of things is resolvable into a rising of the free spirit of the North to curb and beat back the waves of an arrogant and aggressive despotism, the charge has truth, and, so far, honors them. But, for what is evil in the condition of affairs, they are chargeable only as the truth is chargeable for the passions and violence its assaults provoke. Or, if the truth gives then has been too harshly spoken or too personally applied, charge the consequences upon the evil assaired and in. ers, rather than upon its that this people would consent to see it; that would couch, from films of custom and self, the h would couch, from films of custom and self, the hear-blindness which perceives it not,—that the fount and origin of all our ills, our disquiets and contests and perils, is alarery itself,—that dark anomaly in our re-public, floated down from a barbarous past, and si-chored by, and joined in baleful alliance to, the ark of our freedom; refusing to unloose itself not only to more and more increasing its overshadowing presen-and inguiffing weight; slavery—setting itself against the natural conscience, the dictates of humanity, the spirit of the age. Here is the cause of trouble. The Eternal Justice has a controversy with this nati which can have no peace till that controversy is settled on the side of God. It is the 'irrepressible confider' of truth and falsehood, right and wrong; irrepressible on the side of God. It is the interpressible of truth and falsehood, right and wrong; irrepressible because the human heart will be true to itself, and God

I close, then, as I began. The cause, the "and counsel," based on the immutabilities of G and counsel," based on the immutabilities of the truth and being,—"ye cannot overthrow it. Hebrew Gamaliel could say it, much more the Cannot over the Cannot Hebrew Gamallel could say it, much more the curitin of to-day, with eighteen centuries added to the heroic retrospect through which the assurance leans; with a purified and ascendant Christianity; with a fraternal Christ and a parental God,—a Christ whose commission was and is to "break every yoke"; a God who lays on each soul a like commission, and who works in and by each faithful soul for the same end.

WEST NEWTON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL THE next term will begin Wednetday, February II, 1861. For particulars, sedress

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN,