WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6 ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

ements inserted at the rate of five cents pe

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



The New York Senator has acquired the reputation of a great statesman. We confess to the weakness of having so regarded him. But since his two speeches during the present session of Congress, we see that we were entirely mistaken.

Some of his friends have apologized for his course on the ground that he is playing a deep game, by offering a compromise which he knew the South would not accept, in order to be able to justify coercive measures after the refusal. To say nothing of the want of sincerity in such a course, we have no faith in its success. If the morality of it is worthy of a Talleyrand, rather than an American statesman, we believe it is a blunder, as well as a crime. Instead of checking secession, it has encouraged it, far more than Biehanan had the power to do. To talk of concession and compromise to traitors, while they shout defiance and wave their torches over shotted guns, was as unmanly as it was unwise.

But Mr. Soward's speech so the weaks when the state of the present agitation in the probabilities of the purpose of speculating on the probabilities of the present agitation in the probabili

The United States Constitution is "a

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 9.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1576.

Refuge of Oppression.

ADDRESS OF THE WORKINGMEN OF MAS-· SACHUSETTS.

cal Hall, send greeting to their brethren through-the United States: It is the right of a free peo-who are misrepresented and misgoverned by in power, to take counsel together of each other

od by politicians and office-seekers.

Father of his Country, in his Farewell Adonselled us to beware of the "misrepresenof designing men who would excite jeatmad heart-turnings by geographical discrimiof Northern and Southern, and by misrepig the opinions and views of other districts
ountry.

of the county.

His wise and prophetic warnings have been forgotten and disregarded. The South have been taught to believe that the North hate them, and are pleaged to trample upon their rights and destroy their property while the North have been taught that the South hold them in hatred and contempt, and are united in a hostile plan of aggression upon their liberties.

is in vain for politicians to tell us that secession gal. Seven States have seceeded already; and e citizens of those States are united in their mination to leave the Union, no laws and no can compel them to remain.

The very well know, that if the freemen of Masasetts were united in the determination to leave. Union, because they felt that they had been aged by years of hatred and aggression on the sof the other States, then neither the force of the other States are the other states and the other states are t

laws nor of arms could bring them back to a government in which they believed liberty and equal rights were impossible.

Our forts might be taken, our commerce destroyed, our towns burned, as they were during the Revolution, but our free race could never be held as a conquered people. Our Southern brethren are of the same blood as we are, and we feel that if force could bring them back into the Union, they would be fit only to be the bondsmen of their own slaves.

Since coercion is unwise, unjust, and impossible, we must look to other means for the restoration of the Dinion, and we believe that those means are in the power of the people. Between the people of the States, there can be no misunderstandings, it they can but be brought together.

We believe that the first duty of the people, Saith and North, is to put away forever those designing politicians who have deceived the people, and brought this danger upon the country.

We appeal to our brethren at the South to deal with their traitors at home, the sowers of sedition, whe endeavor to mislead and misrepresent them.

We, on our part, will do our best here at the North to expose and to put down forever the mischeinakers who have sown discord between the Sates, and brought our country to the verge or civil war.

We see plainly that the ceaseless falsehoods which

e see plainly that the ceaseless falsehoods which misled the South as to our true feelings, and ash and wicked deeds which are charged upon shole people, are due to a small but active unscrupulous party of "Abolitionists, who have ted every disguise and joined every party in to accomplish their evil purposes, ley were Whigs among the Whigs, and they deed the realition party against the Whigs. They joined the Free Soil party, and they have d the American party, and they finally have d the Republican party. And they have bed them all.

But the workingmen of the United States have other duties than to put down the treasonable de-signs of the Abolitionists. It is in our power to save the Union, if we will but be united. Let us forget, then, forever, that we have been Whigs or Democrats, Republicans or Americans, or Union men, and let the symbols and platforms and passions and prejudices of party be discarded, never to be recalled.

and prejudices of party be discarded, never to be recalled.

Let us not quibble about words, or stand obstinately upon slight differences of opinion, like our Representatives, who dignify their perverse obstinacy with the name of principle,—but, disceparding all other objects, unite earnestly, honestly and heartly to preserve the Union.

Let us form throughout the land associations of workingmen, whose only platform shall be, Liberty and Union, and equal rights to all.

If our present Congress does not, without delay, propose satisfactory amendments to the Constitution, we can petition our respective Legislatures, and upon the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress mast call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. In a Convention called by the people, the rights of the people will be safe.

The free people of the North win never the unjust and delusive plan of coercion, nor seek in force or civil war the remedy for the present dangers to the Union. We will never consent "to bear arms against our country, or to become the executioners of our friends and brethren."

Selections.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Summer addressed the Senate as follows:—
These petitioners ask, as I understand it, for the
passage of what is familiarly known as the Crittenden propositions. Their best apology for this pettion is their ignorance of the character of these
propositions. Had they known what they were
they never would have put their names to that pettion. Those resolutions go beyond the Breckinridge
platform, which has already been solemnly con
demned by the American people. They foist intthe Constitution of the United States constitutions

SENATOR SEWARD.

AMERICA.

DUBLIN, 35 Eccles street, Jan. 26, 1861.

However, the position of the contractions of the contraction of the co

THE HOROSCOPE OF AMERICA.

Startling Predictions of Events soon to Transpire

We published (says the Herald of Progress) several remarkable predictions a number of weeks be fore the fall elections. At the time, the extravagam statements were very generally disregarded. Since however, many of the prophecies have been literally fulfilled, and the public are naturally curious to read them, and to compare prediction with facts. We republish, in order to meet the large demand.

CHAGRIN FALLS, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1860. BROTHER DAVIS,—After three successive lec-tures in this place, discussing the laws and principles of growth and development, the following propte-cies were expressed. They were made in the fourth lecture:—

and all conservative men and women, on the other side.

4. "Slavery will be abolished by revolution, insurrection among the slaves, war, and blood.

5. "Next winter, Congress will get in a broil. They will fight. Blood will flow.

6. "My consciousness is, that this Nation will be clead as a Nation before the 4th of March next.

7. "Almost simultaneous with the close of the November election, will be another crash among the banks, similar to the one of 1857.

8. "By and by we will have great diseases, and new forms of disease, unknown to physicians.

9. "We will have war, famile, political commotion, and earthquakes, and hurricanes.

10. "Healing mediums will be developed to cure disease.

18. "Canada will be the centre of that Republic, and Cleveland will be the capital.

15. "Our present Constitution will be the basis of the new Republican government, but will be remodeled. 16. "After the transition is passed, Theocracy will be the true form of government.

17. "Ultimately the Southern States will gradually come into the new government.

18. "The Negroes will ultimately be colonized in Central America.

19. "In the transitional, or Republican

and cause must be a superior of human rights.

Thine, for the Truth,

H. B. VINCENT.

STITUTION AND MIND BREAKING UP.

tribunal in the very State where the offence was committed. When human conduct is measured by the morality of the royal law, as expounded by Jesus of Nazareth in his sermon on the mount, and man's sense of right and justice is no longer warped by the baleful shadow which now hangs over us, the offence caleful shadow which now hangs over us, the offen committed by Sherman M. Booth will be commended by Sherman M. Booth will be commended by the press of America, as it is now by the press of all Christendom besides: This case most forcibly illustrates the maxim that "there is no greater iniquity than that which is committed under the name of law."—Grand Haren Clarion.

WHAT OUGHT THE NORTH TO CONCEDE Extract from a pamphlet, characterised by smuch force of reasoning, entitled 'SECESSION, CONCESSION ON SELF-POSSESSION - WHICH?' by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, published by Walker, Wise & Co.

Freeman Clarke, published by Walker, Wise & Co.

What ought the North to concede?

The answer is simple. To preserve the Union, we ought to concede any thing but that which the Union is intended to secure. The Union is a means, not an end. We must not ascertice the end to the means. The end of the Union is to secure prosperity, peace, justice, equal rights, and liberty. It is evident, therefore, that these are not to be sacrificed, even to preserve the Union. We must not surrent to preserve the Union. We must not surrent to preserve the Union.

means. The end of the Union is to secure prosperity, peacs, justice, equal rights, and liberty. It is evident, therefore, that these are not to be sacrificed, even to preserve the Union. We must not surrender any of the principles which are at the foundation of the State, and on which the Union itself was built, even to preserve the Union. Compromises are good when they surrender what is expedient only, giving up a part of a good thing to save the rest; but not good when they surrender justice and right. The Union is a means to an epd. Give up the end in order to preserve the means, and both become worthless; but if you preserve the end, though you lose the means, then other means may be found to take their place. Suppose the Union is dissolved. It is a great evil, no doubt. But is it irreparable? Is it impossible to do in 1860 that which was done in 1787? Were the people so much better and wiser in those days than they are now? or did the framers of the Constitution enjoy some special divine inspiration which he have not? Have we no longer trust in a Divine Providence which will guide us to-day as it guided our fathers then?

For no light or common canse should we surrender the Union; but for no light cause will it be surrendered. The danger is new that way, as far as the people of the Free States are concerned. All history shows that people will bear almost any thing, and concede almost every thing, before they will consent to any great change in their institutions. This is as true now as when it was asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that "all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." The danger often is, that, from fear of change, we shall concede what we ought not to concede, and so throw upon our posterity the duty of making the change when it has become still more difficult.

Men talk about, the Union and our present Constitutions and they have continued. The same kind

ment should be dissolved, another of the same kind will very soon replace it.

It is emphatically true in this case, that, where there's a will, there's a way. While we believe in the end, there will be no difficulty about the means While we cherish faith in justice, humanity, and freedom, so long as we believe in the principles of democracy and in true republicanism, so long we shall be able to organize these principles in suitable institutions. Spenser says truly, that—

"Of the soul the body form doth take; For soul is form, and doth the body make We must not, therefore, sacrifice the soul of our institutions for the sake of preserving the body; for we should in that case have only a dead body, soor

institutions for the sake of preserving the body; nor we should in that case have only a dead body, soon to be dissolved.

The moral of this is, that these who undertake to save the Union by surrendering any principles of diberty or of justice are unsound and dangerous men, unfit to be trusted with any influence in our affairs. They are men who see the value of methods, but not the superior value of principles. They foolishly suppose that the body of a nation makes its soul, not knowing that the soul makes the body. They value forms more than substance, means more than ends. Their counsels have already brought us, step by step, to the verge of dissolution. To save the Union, they have always been ready to surrender everything which gave the Union, we consented to the annexation of Texas, to the Mexican War, to surrender the Wilmot Proviso, to pass the Fugitive Slave Law, to repeal the Missouri Compromise; and now they advise us to surrender every remaining barrier of freedom against the encreachments of slavery.

What can the North concede for the sake of union?

What can the North concede for the sake of union?
All sorts of concessions are proposed. We are invited to repeal all our laws which were enacted in order to secure the personal liberty of our citizens; to allow the whole immense territory of the United States to be made slave territory; to divide it between slavery and freedom; to forbid the discussion of slavery in the free States. And especially we are invited, above all things else, and as the most essential thing of all, to change our fundamental opinons on the right and wrong of slavery. We are asked to believe that it is right, and not wrong.

Now, it is evident, that, with the best dispositions in the world, we are positively unable to do some of

Now, it is evident, that, with the best dispositions in the world, we are positively unable to do some of these things. Every free State in the Union has just voted—most of them by immense majorities—that slavery ought to be excluded by law from the Territories. This vote did not proceed from impulse, but resulted from deliberate conviction. The whole been argued and re-argued at last settled in this de

territory belonging to the Union ceases to be a Republican.

All talk, therefore, of reviving the Missouri Compromise, line, and all schemes of the sort, are idle. The people have lost their faith in compromises. There is an upper and a nether mill-stone of principle, between which all such compromises will be ground to powder. The upper mill-stone is the conviction, that slavery is a wrong and an evil, and ought to be abolished wherever we have the power to do sort the lower mill-stone is the conviction, that slavery is right and good, and ought to be extended. Between, these two principles there can be no compromise, but only irrepressible conflict. There is a large bedy, no doubt, of well-meaning but illogical men, who do not perceive it. They have no clear conviction on the subject. They do not know whether slavery is right or wrong, good or bad. They think it is rether good, and rather had; right-here, and wrong there. They call themselves practical people,

and think that they are choosing the gold the safe middle way: and so they say pea-there is no peace; they danb the wall wit pered mortar, put new wine into old be cloth into an old garment, try to serve two and so loss, at last, all efficiency, and float

Extract from a very able Review of Rev. Henry Van Dyke's Discourse on 'The Character and Infl onism,' by Rev. J. R. W. Sloane

fees our astonishment that he did not shrink bacs affrighted at the monstrous character of his asser tions and inferences. Slavery he affirms was just a common in Judea in the time of Christ as to-day in South Carolina! That Christ was familiar with the laws of Roman slavery! That no man, having an pretensions to scholarship or candor, would alleg that these laws were as mild as the very worst status of the slave codes of modern times! That the

who does not see the fallacy of the attempt to sanction, from the silence of Christ in the New Testament, a system not only so opposed to all principles of natural justice, but so directly in the face of those tremendous denunciations against oppression in the Old Testament? The sect of the Essenes existed in the time of Christ. Yet they are not even mentioned; no allusion to them even by him or his apostles—except very obscure references to this sect be allowed in one or two passages. Are we, therefore, to conclude that Christ approved of their perversions of the Scriptures, and their denial of the doctrine of the resurrection? Christ does not mice mention or allude to the gladiatorial combats; are they, therefore, a divine institution? But the apostles spoke of these things, says an objector. They spoke nothing of the Essenes, or, at any rate, obscurely, and, if any fining, respectfully; so of the gladiatorial contests. They spoke also of slavery. The law, Paul reminds Timothy, was made for manstealers, an advice not nunecessary in some quarters at the present time; at any rate, nothing could be more delightful than a discourse from Mr. Van Dyke upon that declaration. Fancy now this reverend apologist for slavery attempting an argument with some distinguished champion of "the ring;" he commences by calling prize-fighting unnatural, cruel, buttal, wicked, or by whatever other epithet he may find most expressive of his abborrence and detestation of such brutality. Stop a moment, if you please, says the gladiator, "I am no heathen philosopher, groping my way by the feeble glimmerings of the light of nature, no modern infidel appealing to the corrupt and fickle tribunal of human reason; I plant myself upon the Inspired Word; my motto is, 'To the law and to the testinony.' Where in the New Calling forbidden?" While Mr. Van Dyke is think-

consider themselves as leaded and re-argued; and the State should be considered themselves as leaders of the state of the

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861.

LETTER OF REV. GILBERT HAVEN.

are setter from this gentleman, which c ger portion of our hast page, would have hed more promptly, if our columns had owded with other matter. If we had de-ting it, however, we should have felt ju-ing so; for it is no answer to the denial t simply a repetition of the same unsupport as made in his discourse, only in still mi-mable leaves.

"Would that, in his sphere of effort, and to the measure of his large abilities and influence, he had kept this liberty from becoming licentiousness! Would that he, like Wilberfore, had kept his heart awest with prayer and picty through the whole of this great war!"

In reply to this, we said-

they not survive all manuscript? Infidel to say that "the Bible has settled nothing in theology, science, morality or religion, beyond the presulting opinious of the times"! Then, all history is "gross infidelity," and the past teaches no lesson of change in ideas or in the methods of interpretation.

the past teaches no lesson of change in ideas or in the methods of interpretation.

What has been extiled by the Bible! Has Methodism, or Baptistism, or Presbyterlanism, or Episcopalianism, or Swedenborgianism, or Unitarianism, or Unitarianism,

But what has this to do with the Anti-Slavery What Anti-Slavery Society is to be held re for the management of the Liberator, or fo that of the Rev. Gilbert Haven. But, again we a what has this to do with the Abolition question?

stantly exercised by Mr. Haven. The assertion of Mr. H., that Mr. Parker "denounced with the most unsparing invective the revival of God's work, (1) and declared the operations of the Holy Spirit (1) to be but the cunning devices of the ministers of Je-

As Mr. Haven refers reproachfully to the farewel Letter of Mr. Parket to his Congregation, we venture to make a single extract from it, which, it seems to us

"Since my present illness began, some of my theographic floes have, publicly to the world, and privately one, expressed their delight that I am not likely to ouble them much longer; in my present feeblenes hey read the answer to their prayers for my removal ligion; let them be glad there is one weak arm the less reaching out help to the poor, the drunken, the ligionarit, the harlot, the felon, and the slave; let them thank God for the premature decreptude of my roles, the slanes of my study, where worms perchance devour my books, more dear even than coulty; let them had answer to our prayers 'in the sorrow of my personal friends,—there are now many such,—in the keen distress of my intimates, and the agony of my wife: I complain nothing thereat. Every tree must bear after its own kind, not another, and their 're ligion' must yield such fruits."

Mr. Have long felt that the Abolitionists were not sim—Mr. Haven asys—"I was greatly pained, a few years and the slave, though this were enough to

wife. It complain nothing thereat. Every tree must been after its own kind, not another, and their 'religion' must yield such fruits."

Mr. Haven says—"I was greatly pained, a few years since, to hear you say, in the Melodeon, that the evangelical religion, which you truly said was the faith of the nation, was so bound up with the system of slavery, that the only way to destroy this monster was to destroy that faith." Having never entertained as the contrary, we have many times said that there must necessarily be the same difference of religious yiews after emancipation as now exists; and that there wises, whether evangelical or otherwise, have nothing to do with the pro-slavery or anti-slavery character of those who embrace them.

Mr. Haven is mistaken in saying that the meeting which the mob in this city broke up in 1835 was "an anti-slavery prayer meeting." It was a regular meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is slave mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is also mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is also mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is also mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is also mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the group of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society; but the group of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society; but the error is of no consequence. He is also mistaken in supposing that the American Anti-Slavery Society; but the group of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society would suppoint one, I have no doubt a great multitude of Christians would gladly be present, and share with them the goldy piesaure, and, if need be, the misgody preserve as a caclusive and the supposing that the first of the supposing that the first of the supposing the supposin

o this in the refusal of Mr. Haven to allow a slaving Doctor of Divinity to occupy his pulpit I

DETHODOX CONSERVATIVES AND ORTHO-DOX REFORMERS.

"SERMON BY REV. NEHEMIAH ADAMS."

"The ordination of Mr. David C. Seudder, as missionary to India, will take place this evening, at 71-2 colock, at the Essex Street Church. Sermon by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D. The missionary in question, and the Pro

for Foreign Missions, who send him, agree in allowing their services to be led by Dr. South-side Adams, jus-

Even this is not all. India, he will oppose there, representing it as a greatin, the very distinction of caste that his patron, Dr this country before slavery and caste are al aply with the long stand ing custom of his missionary brethren, and avoid re-buke here of the vices upheld by his employers.—

"MATERIAL AID" FOR THE CONFLICT.

The recent Annual Meeting of the Massachusett ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was brought to an abrupt and unlooked for termination by an order of the Mayor of the city of Boston, closing the doors of the Tremon JACKSON, Esq., No. 22 Chatham Street, (Treasurer.) or to E. H. HEYWOOD, 221 Washington Street, Bos-ton, whereof prompt acknowledgment will be made.

n, whereof prompt acknowledgment will be made. Various responses have already been made to thi ppeal—among them the following:—

Bangon, (Me.) Fellmary 4th, 1861.

—I have received the Circular of th

were abruptly closed.

I should be untrue to myself, as well as false to the sacred cause of human liberty, if I did not promptly respond to this Circular, assuring you of my hearty sympathy with the cardinal idea of your Society, viz., that the rights of man are paramount to all material

Mayor's cowardly action would be the same. It is not alone your Society, and the interests of the four mil-

strength I have to respond with my whole hear, as

I never saw the time before when I never saw the time before when our kind of vor promised to be so productive; I never felt so Jens of our position. Never before have we had the pe ple at such a white heat; now is the time The cause never looked so hopeful; yet never head

nestly and thoroughly. I shall never gene to a that my heart was drawn towards it. The more flect upon the Anti-Slavery cause, the more do Slavery Society to create such. Have we these tree

The true work is in the old track-the old or

Garrison's battle-cry is right, "No Union with Sun holders." We do not want a professed union with the mouth, when the heart is far away. The best way get a prohibitive law is to educate Massachusens as of the Union, unless, as I hope it may be, the vn of the Union, amers, as a longer to may be, us van
of the slave States keep them outside long count is
us to bring the North to the immorable hatte-pus
we occupy, and cry, "no quarter" to Stater.

Truly yours,

H. O. STOXE.

E. H. HETWOOD.

AID FOR KANSAS.

DEAR SIR—The people of the country town of Massachusetts have been feeling great anxiety, in a gard to the relief given to Kansas. Contribution money, they supposed, forwarded to the Kassaskid Committee. Why did they not send it to Gen. Puny —a man who has always felt such interest in the wi-fare of Kansas, and where so well know? The Co-mittee in Boston report that they have kept their geclothing, want to hear of its distribution; they he a moral right to hear, when people are starving. The months ago, operations were commenced. Is it ble that relief, given in Kansas, should not be

From a subscriber to the fund.

Respectfully, A. K. SOUTHWICE. Respectfully, Grantville, Feb. 13, 1861.

CORRECTION.

FLORENCE, Feb. 25, 1861. FRIEND GARRISON—Considering all the crus-stances, it is not strange that I find a few error a Mr. Verrinton's admirable report of my speech, wha I find so few, and those of so little importance. Sal. you could find place to make a correction or two

an use unrue commo of the report, near the top, a mearer the beginning of a paragraph, instead of "d aim of which is to buy concession." read, "the sin which is to buy peace by concession." About quar-way up from the bottom of the same column, instea of "shirt of Nessus, the old hero of mythology, read, "shirt of Nessus to the old hero," &c.

Some other trivial errors l'actice, but w

are the most important, it will be seen that none In haste, yours truly,
C. C. BUBLEIGH.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

DEAR MR. GARRISON-I heard a ser

Radicalism of Divine Providence—"The as is at the root of the tree." The closing sentence 1; you, and shall be glad to see them in the Libeste.
"This is the comfort of these speaking for least and working for justice. They are not discound to the company of the

*Powers that will work for them, air, earth That not a breathing of the commes wind Will e'er forget them—having great liles. Their friends being cruitations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washing 1. Annie Lisle. With brilliant variations for b

iano. By Charles Grobe.

2. Douce Reverie, et Mazurka. By Bardat 3. The Vesper Hymn, arranged for the pians. It

4. Far away, my thoughts are far away. Workly

5. The Dream of the Wanderer, Romance is to plane. By Brinley Richards.
6. Vocal Beauties in the Opera of Rebis Hol.

6. Vocal Beauties in the Opera of Rebis Hol-From Childhood's Dawn. Composed by G. J. Ho-farren.

THOMAS JEFFERSON ENDORSES JOHN BROWS In a letter from Jefferson to Dr. Gordon,

"Lord Cornwalls then proceeded to the Poise for, and encamped his army from these digits from the result of the main of James river to a seat of mise called Island. He CARRING OFF, ALSO, ABOUT THE ALTER ALD THIS HERN TO GIVE THEN FRIENDED HER WOULD HAVE BONE RIGHT." Is not this an endorsement of John Brown

The anniversary of the Revolution of I The anniversary of the Revolution of 186 celebrated by the French exiles in this city by a celebrated by the French exiles in this city by a celebrated by the French exiles in the International research

quet, on Monday evening, in the International or Washington street. After support, the meeting organized by appointing Mr. Constant President, J. Caillett, Vice President, and Mr. Harrais, Screek, The President offered the following toast—

"John Brown—the revier of the Declarits a Independence—the friend of universal liberty—best murdered at Harper's Ferry, is not dead."

It was responded to with a will—the andient risk and the acclamations of nice John Brown i en John Brown at John Brown at special where were Mayor Wightman, Mr. Richard S. H. Mr. J. Murray Howe, and the meb! Slumbeing!

Thave seen in some newspaper (I cannot say where) a confession of an eminent accession statesman of the South, to this effect—It is not on account of the determination of the North to prevent slavery in the Territories, nor the Personal Liberty Laws, nor the election of Lincoln, that South Carolina and the Gulf States are striving to second from the Union: these are merely the occasions, and not the radical cause of titution safe, under a government in the ished institution saie, under a government in the hands of anti-slavery men: and they would secure its perpetuity by departure from the sway of such a

government. Here is the truth, and the whole truth, respecting Here is the cause of secession, as every intelligent person must discover, who has observed the total inefficacy of all the varying projects in Congress and elsewhere to arrest the sparch of secession, and recall the departing the varying projects in Congress and essewires of airrest the sparch of secession, and recall the departing
States into unity, on terms satisfactory to both parties.
Even if all the alleged encroachments of the free States
were given up, and all the demands of the slave States
yielded to them, there is not one of their citizens who
is willing to pledge himself that they will abandon
their attempts at secession, and return again to the
bosom of the Union; and could such a reunion take
place, it could neither be a harmonious nor a durable one: the contest between the parties, not
being on any measure of policy, but on a contrary
view of the right of slavery, not admitting a medium,
must not only be "irrepressible," but interminable,
as long as these parties are bound under the same govemment, and each struggling with the other for the
possession of it. There might be a compliance with
the forms of legislation, but there could be no such
unity of spirit as would give efficiency to the laws, or
external protection. If such would be the failure of a external protection. If such would be the failure of a cordial re-union, by the submission of one party, and it be by the attempt of one section to compel the other to adhesion by force! This could only be by a civil er to anneaton by roce: Institute the horrors of a servile issurrection; and its accomplishment would be the calire subjugation of one of the parties, maintained

despots of Europe and Asia. Their doctrine that the prerogatives of government are more sacred and invi-olable than the rights, liberties, welfare and even lives of individual men, is now openly maintained by the advocates of an enforced Union, in direct opposition to the principle of popular sovereignty, repudiating that doctrine on which our government was founded. The success of this compulsory measure, establishing the characte of our national government as one main the characte of cor national government as one main-tained by coercion, and not by consent, would be an awful apostacy, a retrogression into the barbarous maxims of European domination, cemented in blood; an utter failure of the first magnificent experiment of popular government, to the exultation of tyrants, the disgrace of our land, the despair of all the friends of freedom in the world.

But the harmonious union of the people of this na but the intrinsices strong and the principle of general consent, can never be maintained where the sentiments of the two great sections of it are at such irreconcilable variance on the vital question of the right of slavery: the party at any time in power will be perpetually assailed by the discontented opposition of the other. The only plan, then, for the preservation of popular rights and interests, for national reputation, for safety, for justice, and even for humanity, is to give to each section an independent government, conformed to its own ideas independent government, comornication from each of right—that is, a peaceable separation from each J. P. B.

to hear our impressive and devoted sister, who ad-dressed the Friends of Progress, at Lyceum Hall, in this town, on Sunday last. Many years ago, Miss Holley lectured here in the cause of the slave. I reioice that she has not lost her ardor or eloquence, but, bating her physical weakness, she speaks with more power and effect. Placing Anti-Slavery, as she does on its true basis, the life-work and power of Christ, she never fails to enlist the sympathies of her hearers, or to kindle up and quicken new zeal and interest in the great and blessed work given us to accomplish

of Jesus, who healed the withered hand or the Sabbath day, were most pertinent and effective. In this part of her opening service, she did much to fix the mind upon Jesus, the bright pattern of the Christian life, and to show how much—nay, how en tirely—we depend upon that true devotion to principle which gives the Saviour a "name above every other in heaven or earth." She claimed, and truly so, that Abolitionists, in striving more than ever to imitate the blessed Teacher, who regarded one human soul worth more than the whole material universe, would

of terrible conflict, the words of our sister were like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Her own strong faith in the sure triumph of our just and righte ous warfare gave fresh courage to "hope on, and hope ever." For truly were we told that the Abolitonists have counted the cost, and are not to be diverted from their purpose, though the very heavens fall—or, more their purpose, though the very heavens fall—or, more properly, though all carth's systems crash, and fall to pieces. Faith'in the God of the oppressed, and in the victory of truth, was never more beautifully spoken, or better received by a large and refreshed audience. Heaven bless her and other toiling advocates of the lacerated millions, till that millennial day shall come

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Temple? A thousand blessings on such uninisters of Christ, who, in such an hour of need, prove themselves no "hirelings," but the true embassadors of the "good Shepherd, who giveth his life for the sheep." Were the New England pelpit blessed with such ministers, Abolitionists would have no cause to condemn its recreancy. It is because "he that is a hireling, and not the sheepherd, whose own the sheep are not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep, and fieeds," that our charge is just against false priests who "daub with untempered mortar," and cry "peace, when there is no peace."

On entering the door of Tremont Temple, on the day of our annual meeting, I met with brother Hall. He was about taking a seat, when I asked him to go with me on the platform. Most readily did he assent, desiring, as he remarked, to be a faithful witness, "read and known of all mee," for the cause of the slave and free speech. There he caught the inspiration of the hour, and most happly is the resultevinced in the truthful and excellent sermon preached to his people, and from which you gave your readers an inviting taste last week. God bless all such ministers of Christ! They plead not in vain. G. W. S. Milbard, (Mass.) Feb. 24, 1861.

PRO-SLAVERY MOB AT ANN ARBOR.

ANN ARBOR, (Mich.) Feb. 8, 1861.

ANN ARROR, (Mich.) Feb. 8, 1851.
To the Editor of the Librarator:
This is, as you know, the educational centre of Michigan; and you would expect that around our college would cluster the refinements, the culture and the advantages of society which such an institution would naturally stimulate and attract. But abolition-ists well know, too, that these popular institutions are linked in with, and governed to a great extent by, the creeds of the Church and the dogmas of the Statethat a belief in total deprayity, and obedience to the Constitution and to the Fugitive Stave Law, influence those connected with it, more than any faith in the possibilities of the race, for inherent love of justice and freedom in man, as held and promulgated by the constitution and to the Fugitive Slave Law, influence those connected with, it, more than any faith in the possibilities of the race, or inherent love of justice and freedom in man, as held and promulgated by the thinking and enlightened men and women of our country. And is it strange that this teaching should bear its legitimate fruit?

A week and a half ago, a mob collected to break up our Anti-Slavery Convention, at which Parker Pillsbury, Josephine Griffing and Giles B. Stebbins were advertised to speak. We were threatened for some days; and not only college students. our Anti-Slavery Convention, at which Parker Pillsbury, Josephine Griffing and Giles B. Stebbins were advertised to speak. We were threatened for some days; and not only college students, but merchants and business men, declared the meeting ought not to be held—and some went so far as to say that the Mayor ought to prohibit it, in such an hour of peril and excitement. Mr. Rogers, proprietor of Rogerss Hall—which we had engaged—informed us, only on the day of the meeting, that he did not feel willing to open it, as he felt no assurance of protection from the authorities of the city. He was decidedly in favor of free discussion; but on account of his family, who live in the building, he should be obliged, although reluctantly, to refuse it. The Court House was refused by the Mayor; and as other popular places were closed, we went to the Free Church—a small, quiet, neat house, erected a few years since by the Friends of Progress, who had left the old Society of Friends, and occupied, for the last two or three years, by friends of free dought and free discussion of all questions of thought and free discussion of all questions of thought and free discussion of all questions of thought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free discussion of all questions of the hought and free hought and free hought of free thought and free discussion of all questions of human interest. There the mob came and interrupted us, on Saturday afternoon, and broke up our meeting in the evening. The Mayor had given Mr. Glazier and Mr. Stebbins promises of protection; but he had a concert to attend in the exeming, and so "could not come." One officer came in good faith, but with no Mayor to lead and no subordinates to follow, he was powerless. The cheers for the Union and Douglas, and groans

for Lincoln and the Convention, showed clearly the bitter pro-slavery element. Southern students with slaveholding "principles," and Northern students with no principle, aided in the evening by drunken rioters who frequent low haunts—where such demonstration who frequent low haunts—where such demonstrations are not plotted and set on foot, but from which they receive large accessions whenever required,-this me ley mass, with their impudence and malice, with what ley mass, with their impudence and malice, with what strength they had gained for some days previous from "respectable" citizens, who came not to see that order was maintained, and from the absence of Mayor Barry, rolled in upon us, as Mr. Pillsbury said, like an avalanche, and threatened to crush us, had we not, at last, when we saw the impossibility of speaking that night, escaped from the rear of the house.

Above we look seets were broken windows shattered.

After we left, seats were broken, windows shatte After we left, seats were broken, windows snattered, the desk uptorn, the stove-pipe thrown-down, and soot tracked over the white floor; so that, on Sunday morning, it was a scene of desolation indeed! However, true to the reputation which the Press gives us, we were not to be discouraged or defeated; so the friends met, put up the stove-pipe, built a fire, swept and garnished it as we might, covered up windows that were compally broken and resolved on a meeting for the too badly broken, and resolved on a meeting for th

day. The house was well filled, and a delightful spirit of earnest interest, and a soothing, orderly quiet per vaded the house, so that we knew not but our fee rested on tapestried carpets, and we were seated on easy cushions of repose. There was a spirit of har-mony, as of one mind and one soul, throughout the forenoon meeting. We were all united in one thing, at least—viz., free expression of opinion. Mr. Stebbins opened the meeting with the reading of Whitdorious "Stanzas for the Times." after which evitable results of encouragement and sanction given by those in power and position, by which the rights of these, in turn, will be disregarded and trampled on, when the blind fury of the rabble shall have another

In the afternoon, a few of the mobocrats returned to the attack; but there was a moral power which they could not withstand, and which kept them under per manent control.

But this spirit of disorder and force does not realize that the fine, compact, delicate brain rules the coarse, muscular hand; that the clear moral sense is superior, even, to the culivated intellect; and that the exalted spiritual nature comprehends all these; and so we must expect just this manifestation of brute force, in our present political state, until we educate men to a higher standard of freedom and justice. Their freedom mow is license, their justice selfahness, and their mercy cruelty. Do they think to crush eternal principle and unchangeable law under the heel of flery passion and physical violence? So did, perhaps, those who sacrificed John Huss, and those who quenched their murderous thirst in the blood of John Brown. But truly, "they know not what they do"; for the higher nature that comprehends the laws that govern matter and mind, the intentions which perceive clearly that the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the most powerful forces in the universe are subthat the filter of the product of t that the fine, compact, delicate brain rules the coarse, muscular hand; that the clear moral sense is superior, even, to the culivated intellect; and that the exalted

the intangible and imponderable—this nature, in them, has yet to be awakened and educated. But woe to those who see beyond, and use this ignorant, and sometimes insane prejudice for their own ambitious and selfish purposes!

Husband and self attended a concert, the Saturday following the Convention, and stepped into the hall two or three minutes before eight o'clock. As soon as we entered, there greeted and enveloped us, till we took our seats, a shower of hisses, which at first seemed many-voiced, but which we soon knew came from the mobocratic students and "Sanuta" and took our seats, a shower of hisses, which at first seemed many-voiced, but which we soon knew came from the mobocratic students and "roughs" in the back part of the house. After a few minutes, Mayor Barry came in, went up the middle sisle, and was greeted with applause by the same persons, which he acknowledged with bows and waving of the hat to those when to the content of the plant of the p edged with bows and waving of the hat to th tendered this doubtful compliment. Well, said I, I am satisfied with our share of the notice; but I think that His Honor would feel more satisfaction, in his heart of hearts, had he nobly earned applause from the other side of the house.

C. A. F. S.

MR. LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA. ILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. The ceremony of rilag over Independence Hall, by Mr. Lincoln oon, was aftended by an immense crowd, as

over five hundred millions of free and happy people.

Rev. Mr. Clark invoked divine grace, the spectators uncovering. The flag, which was rolled up in man-of-war style, was then adjusted, a signal was fired, and, amid the most excited enthusiasm, the President elect hoisted the national ensign, and it floated out boldly on the breeze. Cheer followed cheer until hoarseness prevented their continuance.

After the conclusion of the cremony, Mr. Lincoln returned to his hotel, followed by an excited crowd. After breakfast, he repaired to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MR. LINCOLN'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURG.

We find in the Herald and Times of New York city, full accounts of the sudden departure of Mr. Lincoln from Harrisburg for Washington on Friday night last. The Times publishes the following from its correspondent, attached to the travelling party of the President elect:—

"Harrisburg, (Pa.) Feb. 23, 8 a. m.

"HARRISHURG, (Pa.) Feb. 23, 8 a. M.
Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of Gen. Souts, the country has been spared the lasting disgrace, which would have been flatened indelibly upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murdered upon his journey thither, as he would have been had he followed the programme as announced in papers, and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore.

Baltimore.

On Thursday night, after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused, and informed that altranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at

such prestige did the name carry that while Mr, incoln was yet disrobed, he granted an interview to

The following is from the Washington correspondence of the Times:—

"Senator Seward received official intelligence, on Thursday evening, from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore, to assassinate the President elect, on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to dispatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an earlier train, which a would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from, Baltimore of a gainlar nature. A special train was secondingly arranged, and he departed at once for Washington. It is positively choiced by Baltimoreans that any such organization exists, or that any interference would have been made with the Presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and sentiment of the people of Balimore are very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move, in giving them the slip."

The correspondent of the Times remarks as follows:

the other side of the house.

C. A. F. S.

Great Bittars. Farliamentary proceedings on the bitter of the house distincted meeting at Tremonic terminal for the control of the house of the

accustomed to thoroughly examine the seats and ushlons, to see that there was no dangerous ma-or persons secreted in the carriage. This pre-on shows that not only was there danger, but that danger was at least partially known to Mr.

An immense crowd of people, not willing to give up the hope of seeing Old Abe, commenced about noon to flock toward Bolton depot and Calvert station, where the extra train was expected to arrive about one o'clock. The police, under Marshal Kane, took the position assigned so them, and the vast crowds, ex-

About the hour of one o'clock, a loud shout was heard at the northern end of the depot, amouncing that the train was in sight, when the entire mass of people, to the number of about six or eight thousand who were stationed about the entrance, rushed in a body into the building, wills cries of "Here he is;"

of the Charles street crowd, who were running rapidly in the rear of the train.

As the train approached the depot, another and if anything a more desprease reals was made, the crowd again passing into the depot.

The entire platform in the centre of the building was instantly packed to sufficially into the depot. It was herafied by loud shouts and groams by the crowd, who soom besieged the platform, crying, "Where is lie!" "Here, here;" "Here he comes;" "Here he is," &c., &c. So dense was the mass, that the passengers (this being the regular accommodation train)

were mable for some time to get out upon the pacform.

It soon became evident, however, to those assembled, that Mr. Lincoln was not upon the train, and
another rush was made for the street at the end of the
depot, carrying everything before them "pell mell."

The excitement here partially subsided, when
another rush having appeared in sight upon the top of
the hill on North street. This proved to be the special
train containing Mrs. Lincoln and her three sons, and
the suite of the President.

The platforms were again besieged, and in an instant, as it were, the platforms of the cars were filled
with an excited mass. The most terrific shouts and
yells were sent up, excelling anything in the way of

from all sides, that many were pussed the platform, which is about three feet high.

The excitement was momentarily growing more intense, and the yells were again repeated, when the gentleman taken for Mr. Lincoln managed to escape by rushing quickly through the freight department of the depot, and taking a carriage.

Mrs. Lincoln and family were then escorted to carriages, which were in waiting, and moved off. The people were now completely nonplussed, being unable to judge as to whether the President was in the train or not, and for perhaps half an hour the dense mass swayed to and fro, uttering every imaginable description of noise.

Several squabbles ensued, but up to the hour of our

tion of noise.

Several squabbles ensued, but up to the hour of our going to press no difficulty had occurred, although a crowd of several thousand still surrounds the depot and its vicinity.—Baltimore Republican, Feb. 23.

MR. LINCOLN AT WASHINGTON.

We copy the following account of the movements of the President elect at Washington, from the New York and I and the Section of the New York and I are the section of the New York and I are the section of the New York and I are the section of the New York and I are the section of the New York and I are the section of the I are the I are the I are the section of the I are the I ar

At eleven o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, cailed at the White House, and paid his respects to Mr. Buchana. The interview was merely one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially.

When Mr. Lincoln called upon Mr. Buchanan, the Cabinet were in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward was in the ante-room, attended by Mr. Lincoln, the President elect. This was a coup of stat. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln called upon the deared to the called the country of the called the country of the called the ca

Alt. Cobo offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying an export daty on the cotton exported from the Confederate States to any foreign country. Adopted.

The President has nominated, and the Congress confirmed, the following members of the Cabinet:—

Secretary of State—Mr. Toombs.
Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Meanning
Secretary of War—Mr. L. Pope Walker.

Secretary of War-Mr. L. Pope Walker.

137 The Natchez (Miss.) Courier says, the news of Davis a appointment as President is received with no manifestations of pleasure. Regret was the general sentiment of the citizens. It adds:—'There was no sound of rejoicing here at Natchez, either on account of the formation of such a Southern Confederacy, or the appointment of such rulers. The words sprung too often from one to another, 'Are we to have no showing! Are the people to have no choice! Can a Convention alter Constitutions, impose taxes, appoint Constitution makers, inaugurate Presidents! Are they oligarchs, and are we nothing! And each citizen had to confess that there was no reply to these questions. We live under an oligarchy that has not yet dared to trust the people with a say as to its consent. Right as the South is upon the great question at issue, its position has been compromised by the cremts of the last two months. The consent of the governed is an essential element of government. The people of the Southwest might have voted for all that has been done, but their consent has not yet been either asked or obtained."

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21. The Virginia State
Convention reassembled to-day.
Mr. Woods, of Barbour, offered resolutions declaring
that the allegiance the citizens of Virginia owe to
the General Government is subordinate to that which
is due to Virginia, and may be lawfully withdrawn
whenever Virginia deems it her duty to do so; that
in case Virginia should exercise this authority, her
citizens will be bound to render allegiance to her alone;
that Virginia recognizes no power of any government, State or Federal, to coerce her to allegiance to
the United States after she shall have withdrawn from
the Union; that she will regard any attempt at coercion
as equivalent to a declaration of war, to be resisted at
every hazard, and to the last extremity; that seven
States having withdrawn the allegiance of their people
from the United States of America, a faithful and
earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war and the
conservative sentiment of the country alike, indicate
to the government the necessity and policy of actraverselegier their independence.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.
The resolutions were received with favorable mani-

R. Kibby, 190 tons cleared from New York on the 29th ult, for Savannah, with a cargo of coal for ballast, intending to load thence with a cargo of rice for New Orleans. The owners in this city, Messrs. J. & N. Smith & Co., received a telegram from their Savannah agents this morning, which reads as follows: "Your brig is selzed by order of the Governor." It is probable that the seizure is in retaliation for the detention of arms, &c., by the police authorities of this city.

Since writing the above, the master of the bark Adjusts recently arrived at Savannah from this port has has stelegraphed to his agents here Mesers. Lunch & Meincke as Sollows:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

My vessel is selzed by order of the Governor of

RESEIZURE OF VESSELS AT SAVANAII. Messrs. Lunch & Meincke, the agents of the Bremen Bark Adjuster, received a telegram on Friday, announcing the second scizure of that vessels by authority of the Governor of Georgia, in consequence of the refusal of Police Superintendent Kennedy to surrender the arms detained by him in this city. The Adjuster has nine hundred bales of cotton on board, belonging to a British subject, and the owner left for Washington on Friday, to lay the matter before Lord Lyons. The captain of the vessel had entered his protest against the seizure.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

General Scoti expressed his great gratification at Mr. Lincolor, as and especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display, but in a plain democratic way.

At four o clock the Illinois Congressional delegation, without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas are good without respect of party, headed by Senator Douglas was less formal perhaps than would be the case at the interview with any other delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintance before. The interview between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was peculiarly pleasant.

At six o'clock Dr. Fuleston, Secretkry of the Peace Congress, presented a communication to Mr. Lincoln, announcing that the members of the Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and requesting the latter to name the time when he would receive them. Mr. Lincoln replied that he would receive them at 9 o'clock.

At seven c'clock Mr. Lincoln replied that he would receive them by an enthusiastic crowd, who greeted him as though he was their father and life. Some were old the men, and some old and some young ladies. They are faceted the general feeling, that in Mr. Lincoln replied him as though he was their father and life. Some were old men, and some old and some young ladies. They was a constitution of the minutes before in the future hope of the government and the Union.

Mr. Lincoln passed through the long partor half throughed with the edite and fashion of the district of the minutes of the could not be a construction of the court of the country is a construction of th

The resolutions of the Anti-Slavery So

Hon. Thos. D. Eliot, from the First District as addressed his constituents, by letter, on the present state of affairs. He says that he cannot advocat he compromise proposed. It is a question of principle—the North is asked to yield everything—the South nothing; a surrender of principle is the only only in the Union and by those tests he had a surrender of principle is the only of the principle is the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in the principle in the principle in the principle is the principle in th

property in Texas has been perfidiously aurrender to the State authorities, and the Federal troops we allowed to leave the State. The property seized we stated to be worth \$1,500,000. Documents have be

FROM NEW MEXICO: On the 11th of January, a bill was introduced into the Legislature for repealing the slave code. A desperate effort was made to op-pose it at the first reading, but it was carried to the second by a handsome majority. The bill was sub-sequently defeated, but it is known that feeling runs

MORE HATTIEN EMIGRANTS. The schooner M. A. Jones, Capt. Lavender, salled from Boston for Hayti Wednesday Jaternoon. She takes out fifty colored passengers, who go to Hayti to settle under the direction of James Redpath.

When the train with Mr. Lincoln's family arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday, they were shockingly and blasphemously insulted by a profine rabble with shouts of "Come out, and we'll give you hell," "Bloody Black Republicans," ec.

PARKER PILISBURY will spend the month of March in the State of New York—will attend meetings in Farmington and Macedon, Wayne Co., next week. MANDREW T. POSS, Agent of the Massachus

S. Society, will speak at

Lowell, Sunday, March 3. MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fifteen

years' experience in the Homosopathic treatment of dis-cases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Boston and vicinity. References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland. Ma.

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DIED—At her residence in Weymouth, on the 10th of Pebruary, PHERE NASH WESTON, aged 82—one of the early tholitionists.

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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.) 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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LINDA.

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A FW Photographs of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Honros, are on asle at the Anti-Slavery Rooms for \$1.00 each. They are much admired. For WENDELL PHILLIPS, by TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house, No. 77 Myrtle street, for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a piteasant one, within a few minutes walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the occurred at these who may favor the house with a cell. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms moleculars.

Jap. 11.

S. NEWELL.

ding; but it is because these circumstances other demonstrations at the North evince so intense general a sentiment of hostility to slavery, that slaveholding States can no longer feel their cher-

entire subjugation of one of the parties, maintained by a perpetual occupation of military force; military tyranny over all the States; the abandomment of our claim to be a government of the people.

If such, then, are the plain and inevitable consequences of the attempt to compel allegiance of the States to the Union by force, why should such a curre be any longer proposed or advocated? Yet this method is urged by the Republican papers, with all the ferocious and tyrannical spirit exhibited by the despots of Europe and Asia. Their doctrine that the representives of government are more sacred and invi-

MISS HOLLEY AT MILFORD. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-It was my good fortune

running comments on the incident she read in

To those of us whose faith is drooping in this hour

when "liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."!

Permit me here, even at the expense of occupying a little more space in your crowded folumns, to add a few words of digression. And in those times, can I refrain from expressing my gratitude and admiration to our most excellent and kind brother Hall, of Dorchester, for his timely words, the Sabbath following our effectual, though distracted meeting at Tremont Temple? A thousand blessings on such ministers of Christ, who, in such an hour of need, prove themselves no "hirelings," but the true ambassadors of the

Mr. Lincoln concluded amid great applause.

A procession then formed, which moved directly to
the platform in front of the State House. When Mr.
Lincoln appeared, there was tremendous cheering by
the crowd.

Rumors of a Plot to Assassinate Him.

Such pressure
Lincoln was yet diarobed, he granted an investment the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugarated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if indeed he ever entered it.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21. The Southern Con-ention re-assembled this forenoon. Mr. Cobb offered the following:—

SAVANNAH, Feb. 22.

MORE RETALLATION—SEIZURE OF NEW YORK
VESSLES AT SLAVANAH. GOV. BOWN seized yesterday the ship Martha J. Ward, bark Adjuster, and
beig Harold, all belonging to citizens of New York.
They will be detained until the arms are delivered up
by the Situs of New York.

ORDERS. On Thursday evening an attempt was a to assassinate Mr. Van Wyck, M. C., from the District of New York, as he was on Capitol Hill. ley telegraphs that a man struck him with a briffe, which penetrated his clothing, the murde instrument being arrested by a thick memoran book in his breast pocket. Mr. Yan W.

goetry.

For the Liberator.
CITY OF WASHINGTON

ed by the preparations which are being made to Capital of the American Republic (7) agains small, by her own rons, at the inaggrandon timeola as her President, March 4, 1861.

A DARK PICTURE. What a dark picture does the scene present
In the "saylam for the world's oppressed "1"
Halers and people here together blent,
Armed to the teeth, lest her own sons should we
From them that freedom they so proudly beast,
And plunge our land in dark Egyptian night:
Put out the lights on her extended coast,
And from her shores the flying captive fright:
As in the days that were before the flood,
Meg site and drank, and on macar orman prayra
Till farth was filled with violence and blood,
And God on them his hand in pidgmant laid:
Esy, has this nation so offended Heaven,
For its destruction to the sword 'lis given'
Legica Ed. 20 1861.

ton, Feb. 20, 1861.

*It has ever been the boast of Americans that our coun ry affords an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. † An allusion to the act of extinguishing the lights upon the coast and in the harbors of South Carelina.

From the Cortland Republican Ba COMPROMISE

Let's compromise With the father of lies, For fear of his wrath infernal Give him six to one Of our days, and run

The devil, no doubt, When "backing out Of the Union formed supernal, Had better have been Rosent off from sin

With a Compromise, then, To-day would be making merry In Paradise,
With everything nice
And comfortable round th

Why not ceneede? Of fighting Slavery longer ! We gave it a blow,

Why not concede? Tis the only way for quiet; What is the burt Of eating dirt?
It isn't so bad a diet!

Your principles now to swallow No peace to be had, If we make them mad, And blood perhaps may follow

Why not concede With Thurlow Weed? a't you always followed Thurlow? Orasing about, On a kind of political furlough.

Never mind Never mind
If they "steal you blind,"
Give them only the more!
They stole from your mint
The bullion in't,—
They've done the same before.

The Star of the West, Twas only in jest, When at her they happened to shoot;

Firing upon her
Was no dishonor—
Only a friendly salute!

So let's concede-Twill speedily lead And then we can In a common

Sufficiently close co on, Feb. 11, 1861.

From the Norfolk County Journal. TIME TO START.

Ath-Johnny Con "President Buchanan is packing his library, and wi eave for Lancaster on the morning of March 5th."—Tel gram to the Baston Journal.

M. L. H.

O Jamie, are you sleeping yet? O Jamie, are you sleeping yet? You know 'tis time for you to get

The Northern boys are rousing fast;
Inspired by memories of the past, They vow that treason shall not last; So you'd better start in the morning Bad government is hard to bear, And robbery is far from fair; As both have had your festering care, You'd better leave in the morning.

O Jamie, why did you not avoid Blustering Toombs, and Cobb, and Floyd? Your reputation they've destroyed, And left you alone in the morning.

The patriot men of Seventy-Six Would have scorned to favor rebel cliques But you say, smiling at their tricks,

"We'll make it all right in the morning!" You thought the Major didn't do right

No wonder, then, you talked so rough, For he spoil'd your game of Southern bluff: Ah! you didn't wake up soon enough To catch Bob asleep in the morning!

Yes, pack your books ; O, worst of all, The O. P. F.'s that e'er had." a call,"-And Abe will be "round" in the morning !

> THE MEN FOR THE TIMES. Give us the nerve of steel, And the arm of fearless might, And the strength of will that is rea To battle for the right.

Give us the age to weep
That houses tear of feeling.
That shuts not down for the world's dread frown,
The genuine heart revealing.
Give us the united to feel
The sufferings of another,
And fearless power in the dying hour
Ty help's suffering brother.

Give us the diear, cool brain, That is never asleep or dozing; But, sparkling ever with bold endear Wakes the world from its presing

Ah! give us the nerve of steel,
And the hand of fearless neight,
And the heart that can love and feel.
And the head that is always right. For the forman is now abroad,
And the worth is filled with vertures;
Let it be our prayer to God,
"Oh! give us the mon for the timen!"

The Liberator.

"THE SAME OLD SIXPENCE!

The Protestants of this country
ulate themselves on having escaped from the "corruptions" of the Romish church. Examination of
the principles and practice of both parties has always
shown the difference between them to be in degree only, not in kind; and now, so encomous
are the vices with which American piety delibcrately and persistently fraternizes, that the difference
is degree even seems constantly diminishing, and

"ready to vanish away.

The New York Evangelist, under the heading,
"Plous Gamblers," quotes the following, from Mr.
Edmond About's brilliant book, entitled, "Contemporary Rome," as illustrating "one of the phases of life in that city of the Papacy:"—

life in that city of the Papacy: "

"While sitting in an eating-house, he witnessed the following exhibition of gambling piety with a wide-awake eye, at a table where an old man was playing. The careful was a single of the continued by unfavorable to the old player, who finally stake the silver watch, to lose all, or lo recover everything. He fore cutting the cards, he want to kneel before the Madona of the restaurant, and prayed her to restore what he profits with her, and to carry a great wax taper to the church of St. Augustine. Meantime, his adversary, with out leaving his seat, prudently crossed hissielf, and murmured a counter prayer to the same Madona. The old wagoner lost as he had lost before. He rose from the table, and took his position in the face of that image that he had just adored. Some violence was to be expected against the Madona; but the Virgin is honored in Rome as he is no other where. Should the Romans were become free-thinkers, they may forget or deny God, but in no conceivable case will they renounce the workship of the Virgin. The unlucky gambler, standing before her image, let his wratto not he divine child she bore in her arms: "You wretched baby, (bambins.) he exclaimed, Judas seried you right when he sold by 01? His adversary gathered up the money and the watch, called for another fagon of wine, which he drank at his leisure, examining the point of his knife, stopped at the door to see if any one was waiting for him on he outside, and went his way."

The Eenzelist would represent plety, among babitual and professional gamblers, as something mon strous, absurd and impossible. It would represent the public performance of prayer for the success of a the putter performance of price for the statement of the victions enterprise, or of opposing prayers addressed to the same God in behalf of antagonistic forms of selfshness, as something at once shocking to the moral sense, and peculiar to the Romish faith. It would represent the use of prayer, by rival parties or individu-als who are alike upholding a worldly, carnal and sel-fish policy, as a means of "currying favor" with the Delty, each against the other, as something unknown in Protestantism. Yet that which it calls "plety" exists in this country, among the people whom it mis-names "evangelical," in open and permanence onnection with vices far worse than gambling. Slavery is prayed for by the "business men's pr meetings," by the "Young Men's Christian Ass prayer meetings, by the "louing line's Christian Associa-tions," by numerous ecclesiastical bodies, by the editors of "religious newspapers," and by clergymen of va-rious sects, in the pulpit and claw here. And through-out our Northern States, at this moment, numerous bodies of people who "hope and trust" that they are who hold, at any rate, some eccles certificate declaring them to be so, are energetically praying for the continuance of the Federal Union, and against the people who would break it; while a set of people throughout the Southern States, bearing in their mouths and pockets the same evidence of "piety," are praying to the same God for the destruction of the same Union, and against the people who would continue it. And the very men who are uttering thes prayers at the South are, at the same time, commit-ting enormous outrages for the maintenance of slav-ry, not only against the slaves and the free people of color, but against Northern citizens casually among them; while the very men who are uttering the op-posing prayers at the North are at the same time try-ing to put down abolitionism, and to suppress "agitaof the profitable trade they drive with slaveholders The picty of these two classes is precisely alike, culti-vated by the same processes, tested by the same stand-ard of dogmatic theology, holding "good and regular standing "in churches of the same denomination, and acknowledged as genuine in each party by the other. And in both, the existence of this piety is as thoroughly independent of Christian morality as among the despised brethren of the Romish church.

despised brearen of the Roman Charles.

Will it be pleaded that, however far short America
slavery may fall of conformity with the Christianit
of Jesus and of Paul, it is at least an "institution," great, popular, respectable system, practised by men of character and station, patronized by the State, fa-vored by a large proportion of the press, substantially upheld by the Tract, Missionary and Bible Societies, upnent by the Tree, sussonary and Diverse Societies, and bulwarked by the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches, and therefore that Protestant complicity with it ought not be rated like Catholic complicity with a vice so mean and vulgar as gambling? Let us then take

Lying, surely, is a vice as mean and vulgar as gau lling. Yet the clerical conductors of the "religio (so called) are accustomed to tell gross fals respecting prominent abolitionists, such as Wi Parker, and against radical reformers generally, and then to refuse insertion to the refutation of those cal-umnies. Moreover, the same persons, in the same organs, are acoustomed constantly to misrepresent, and when this proves insufficient, directly to lie, in dewhen this proves insumerun, directy to he, in uc-fence of the theological hypotheses of their creed. For instance: it is only by such deliberate and persis-tent lying, in opposition to Scripture as well as to res-son and history, that the institution falsely called "the Christian Sabbath" is maintained.

Is this charge, against a body of men so large and reputable as the conductors of the "religious press," too vague, comprehensive and indefinite t Well, I will

Rev. Parsons Cooke, of Lynn, has, for a quarter a century, (more or less,) used his editorship of re a century, (n gious papers in the manner above described, uttering malignant calumnies against men and women engaged in reformatory labors, and then shutting out the refu-

malignant calumnies against men and women engaged in reformatory labors, and then shutting out the refutation of them from his columns.

Passing by his numerous false accusations against the excellent men above named, I will give the following as a specimen of his impudent and persistent mendacity:—

Many years ago, shortly after a great public debate had drawn attention to the fact that the German and English Reformers (Calvin, Luther, Melanethon, Tyndale the Martyr, Bunyan, Baxter and others, were thoroughly opposed to that doctrine respecting "The Sabbath" which is mow preached from Orthodox pulpits, Rev. Parsons Cooke found it needful, for the interests of his order, to bring discreditupon this fact, and to check a belief which would tend to thin his congregation. Trusting to the probability that none of his hearers or readers possessed the complete works of either of the above writers, he impudently denied that they were Anti-Sabbatarians' And, clenching this general lie with a special one, he quoted a passage from Calvin. This he published in his paper, The Parism, and would into allow the insertion of any statement of the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error, or even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, which I canyied to the error of even of the gunnine passage, whi

more than a year ago, of an appear to reason and to ree discussion, for the settlement of controverted points a theology, the assounding impadence of the inquiry, from such a man, why the opponents to whom he had dways relaxed a hearing used success instead of argu-ments, induced me to offer him the following for pub-

"What is the argument of main resort against evan al trait, both in the pulpit and by the press, among rofessed opponents? It is not argument drawn eripture. For in these days, seeks opposed to the rines of the Cross make little use of the Scriptures, it a serious appeal to reason."

Though I am not familiar with per-Though I am not familiar with persons, or writings, or speeches, of the sort described in the above questations from your article, I will take for granted, on your representation, that some such persons and things exist. But, having been, all my life, intimately familiar with the "religious" periodical press, I find the state of things of which you complain accounted for by one pretty uniform characteristic of the management and policy of that press, far more plausibly than by the assumption of an "inborn hatred of God's truth" as the exciting cause.

If the persons of whom you apeak do not (as you say) make

against any statement at once fair and ruit (or even most rately approaching those characteristics) in which either reason or Scripture is urged against your position. Per haps it is because that opposite party have so often valid-tried to obtain the insertion in those columns, of a ju-statement of their position, that they have given it up a hopeless I Perhaps their despair of fairness on your par-has been confirmed by the custom of the "religious" press—for instance, we will say, of the Recorder and the Congregationalist—to publish, in their editorial column and elsewhere, things grossly false in defence of their own system, and things grossly false in defence of their system, and things grossly false and calumnious in n to the systems, the characters, the persons, the spe and the writings of others, and then to refuse correct those falsehoods, even when accompanied by counter-thorough documents.

evidence is their own defence—for instance, to interpolate materially qualifying clauses in quotations, purporting to be from some authority respected by their readers, or to quote, enlogizing it as high authority, some dictum which examination proves to be a thorough and deliberate inspecture—and then to refuse insertion to a correction of such classes—would not this help to account for some acceptity of axpression in the persons thus dealt with?

If, after repeated experience of this sort of injustice, after repeated exclusion from your columns of their appeals to reason or to Scripture, or to both united, sinch persons have expressed the contempt which an ingentious mind would naturally feel for such conduct, and have also expressed similar contempt for the doctrines which require pressed a similar contempt for the doctrines which require

pressed a similar contempt for the doctrines which requir such means for their dufence, (or, at any rate, which yo and your brethren of the "religious" press habituall defend by such means, is this strange? Is it very cen surable? And will not this state of things account (per hape) for all the occasions in which you have four "emeers" used instead of appeals to reason? Your friend and servant for the trath, CHARLES K. WHIPPLE.

Boston, Dec. 15, 1859.

The publication of this article was refused by Dr Cooke, the junior editor stating also, as his objection to it, that he did not like to see the Recorder put on a

the printing of a pro-slavery sermon, preached in cele-bration of the President's Fast, and reiteration of grossly caluminous statements against Theodore Par-ker; and, latest of all, an ebullition of vulgar scurrili-ty against a lady, his superior alike in learning and wisdom, justice and generosity, incligience and ex-cellence, because she is maintaining the rights of her sex, the welfare of both sexes, and the liberty with which Christ makes free, against the narrow selfishness of a priestly class, who, for the perpetuation of their own usurped authority, would keep the men and women of the nineteenth century in subjection to a "ministration of death," devised among a half-civilized people, in an age long antecedent to the first century.—c. R. W.

LETTER FROM REV. GILBERT HAVEN.

CAMBRIDGE, January 29th, 1861.

WILMAN LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR,—In connection with the words of commendation with which you honor my discourse on the late national triumph of liberty, you very warmly dissent from some of my remarks concerning your course as an eminent leader in the great reform. I should not have thought of defending my statements gainst your censure, in your own columns there, did you not invite, nay, urge me to do wrote those brief sentences with great carefulness, for I was anxious to say nothing that would inflict pain upon any lover of this cause, and especially upon yourself, whom I have long recognized as its originator, under God. Upon my reviewing my few remarks in the light of your crifician I still shot shows we

You seem to faink my silence was intendent as a rofection upon you. I beg leave to say that I had no
such intention. I only stated a lamentable fact, which
every reader of the Emancipator and Liberator of that
period knew too well. I expressed no opinion as to
the right or wrong of either party. I confess you had
some reason to suppose I sympathized with your opponents, because in my next scatence there is a reflection upon a subsequent course of action, on which you
have a second complaint. I say, "the conscience
growing demanded the privilege of expressing itself
at the ballot-box. This was resisted by Mr. Garrison."
This you partially deny. I sam glad to be corrected of
an error into which I had fallen. I, had supposed till
I read your remarks, that you had from the beginning
opposed bringing the question to the polls; and that
you had done so not chiefly because of the pro-slavery
character of the Constitution, but because you considered moral suasion to be the only means proper to
be used in the conflict. But though privately mis,
taken, my published statement did you no wrong.
For that merely stated the fact that this demand was
resisted, and gave no reason for the opposition. You For that merely stated the fact that this demand was resisted, and gare no reason for the opposition. You say the omission did you injustice, because I seem to place you in antagonism to the conscience of others, without expressly saying that you acted under the guidance of an equally earnest conscience. I never asserted or imagined that your conscience. I never asserted or imagined that your conscience. I never asserted or imagined that your conscience was less active than theirs. Errors in judgment, as every one feels, often coexist with the most powerful workings of conscience. No one in this land, whatever be his position on this question, doubts Mr. Garrison's faithfulness to his conscience. The wildest alavery maniac of the South, his meanest apologist of the North, the millions of earnest foce of the system they defend, all acknowledge that nothing but the mighty presence of "stern Duty, daughter of the voice of God," could have supported you in the long and bitter conflict. I believe that you and Mr. Gerrit Smith are equally conscientious in your perfectly antagonistic views of the Constitution. I believe the great mass of Abolitionists are equally conscientious in their view, half way between these extremes. They concede that the Constitution has two articles that were intended to yield slight privileges to slavery, which privileges ought not, it is the latest of the present, and the proposition of the Society it represents, were unbounded, were indiscriminate. Nay, not so, were the discriminated in discriminated. Nay, not so, which were published in discriminated. Nay, not so, were the discriminated in discriminated. Nay, not so, were the discriminated in discriminated. Nay, not so, were and the descriminate of the Society it represents, were unbounded, were indiscriminate. Nay, not so, were the discriminated in discriminated in the Arioty of the Constitution. But slintion has two articles that were intended to yield alight privileges to slavery, which privileges ought not, in honor, to be interfered with by legislation. But every letter, aside from these concessions, and its whole spirit, in spite of them, is alive with the presence of Freedom. "A covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," is, as the Prophet declared it to be, an open and earnest alliance with sin for the sake of sin. The two provisions which make these concessions. sions were wrung out of our fathers against their prayers and protestations. They abhorred the system that demanded them. It was no more such a covenant as Isaiah rebukes, than is yours such, when you practically "agree" with a master for the purchase of his slave, as your honorable subscription to many a poor slave's solicitations shows you to have done. You submit to the apparent "covenant" for the sake of the real good you can thus alone effect. They submitted with equal reluctance and with as great abhorrence of alayery to the apparent covenant, only because they considered that a united country and continent, on the principles of universal liberty and equality, could and would be conformed in practice to these principles. They were careful to offset their minute grants by such counter-acts as the suppression of the Foreign Slav Trade, the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury, th Trace, the right of *kabeas* corpus and train by Jury, me Ordinance of 1767, and especially by a preamble which is so full and glorious a statement of the loftiest aims and duties of government, that, had their sons been as faithful to its spirit as were they, would have long since destroyed the power of its petty, black-letter concessions, and filled the whole land, as it shall yet be filled, by its own native force, with the beauty and strength

The third ground of complaint is more grievous, and, by its demands, constrains me to a more painful duty. I say, "Led by his love of free speech, he permitted some of his leading associates to burden the 'animous infans' with gross infidelities and social absurdities." You remark: "We deny the charge, and call for evidence. None of our 'desding associates' mitted some of his leading associates to burden the
'animosus infans' with gross infidelities and social absurdities." You remark: "We deny the charge, and
call for evidence. None of our 'leading associates'
have sought to do any such thing. They have advocated the anti-slavery cause on its own merits, and
have not sought to burden it with any extraneous
question. Nor is it for us to 'permit' them to do
either this or that. They are of age, and can speak
for themselves. When Mr. Haven will point out the
gross infidelities and social absurdities to which he refers, we will give them our gravest consideration. Till fers, we will give them our gravest consideration. Till then, the imputation is a stab in the dark." This is a frank and full denial of my assertion. Let us frank consider it. You will notice that I do not consure the creed or calling. He includes them all under con-demnation, that he may have mercy upon none. He forgets that in 1836, before he joined your ranks, the body of which I have the honor to be a member, organ-ized an anti-slavery society on the broadest ground of immediate emancipation, and elected delegates to the General Conference, who begun then the great fight which has passed into all the churches, and resulted in

ations of the Universal Church, and of the Bi-elf. If they are true, infidelity is true, and not cosite, faith. If false, they are the worst of

with this Society, which was the first that was broken up by a Boston mob headed by a Boston Mayor, was an anti-slavery prager meeting. Though the mobs and Mayors of Boston yet honor you, and disgrace themselves and their city, with their contemptible assaults upon free speech and the cause in which you so faithfully use that "filterly of propheaying," yet I fear it will be some time before an evangelical prayer-meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society is again thus infamously interrupted. If the Managers of that Society would appoint one, I have no doubt a great multitude of Christians would gladly be present, and share with them the godly pleasure, and, if need be, the ungodly persecutions of the hour. Why can they not revive this practice at the coming Anniversaries But I should be justly accused of timidity, the last fault which the Liberator pardons, if I failed to mention that one of your "leading associates" whe has but lately left us. All the others must pale their ineffectual fires before the lurid blaze of this haleful star.

No one can surpass me in admiration of the talleget learning or goal in the Anti-Slavery cause of

logies, as well as those of the Society it represents, were unbounded, were indiscriminate. Nay, not so. Some of them discriminated in favor of the dreadful errors it had been the chief labor of his tife to upbuild. In view of these and many other painful facts, I can but think my remark was true. I have read the Liberator many times, and I have rarely looked into its columns, that my faith as a Christian, the faith of Paul and John, of Polycarp and Ignatius, of Lutter and the Pilgrim Fathers, of Wesley and Wilberforce, of Charles T. Torrey and John Brown, of myriads upon myriads of saints and martyrs, that glorious, that divine, that eternal faith, has not been shocked by the profane skepticiams that were permitted to corrode its pages. "Tis true, 'tie pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true." Your last complaint is, that I reflect upon your pic-

Your last complaint is, that I reflect upon your piety in my remark about Wilberforce. A typographical mistake of your printer has led you into an error in this paragraph. I say, "Would that, in his sphere of effort, and to the measure of his large abilities and influence, he had kept this liberty from becoming licentiousness!" He prints "this," "his, "and you think I refer to you as personally guilty. I did not, but only lamented that, by your rebuke, or, at least, by your defence of the faith once delivered to the saints when it was thus out to once shame, you had not constrainit was thus put to open shame, you had not constrain ed these enemies of our Lord and His Christ to ceas their public clamor, if not their secret hate.

Only one sentence reflects upon your cl

Only one sentence reflects upon your character. The others criticise your conduct—a fate to which every public man is necessarily exposed. The one that suggests a moral defect is that last sad prayer, "Would that he, like Wilberforce, had kept his heart sweet with prayer and piety through the whole of this great war." I cannot see the heart, and may have misjudged you in that remark. I shall be most hapknow them." As a believer in the divine inspiration and authority of all the Holy Scriptures, in the atone-ment of Christ, in the impossibility of escaping eter-nal punishment from our just and loving Redeemer, hal punishment from our just and loving Redeemer,
"if we neglect so great salvation," what must be my
conclusion as to the spiritual condition of a great philamthropist, when I see him admitting to his journal,
for years' together, and defending in his editorial columns, either by himself or his subordinates, doctrines
which assail and would fain overthrow these all-important truths! What must I think of his "prayer
and piety," when I see him a regular attendant on
Schleith carries which as allowed colories decreased. ener, while his minister denounced With the most un-sparing invective the revival of God's work, and de-clared the operations of the Holy Spirit to be but the cunning devices of the ministers of Jesus Christ? No equal torrent of blasphemous infidelity poured forth from the eraptive craters of Voltaire and forth from the craptive craters of Voltaire and Paine, both great philanthropists and reformers. Far-less did their lavs flow over such great and, gracious truths as did that which burst forth from Music Hall

immediate emancipation, and elected delegates to the General Conference, who began then the great fight which his passed into all the churches, and resulted in many victories. He fails to recognize the fact that this earliest action has not only never been reversel; but has been adopted by a majority of our Conference, so that to-day there are thousands of Methodials preacher; as good and true Abolitionists as any of the chosen few whom he carefully excepts from his averaging with the more offensive and dangerous errors into which others have fallon.

You will also notice that I give you the full benefits of the only defence I ever heard you make for "permitting" without hindrance, and without reback, the intrusion of these topics into the Liberator and the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, amony in which this sense of them would only lead me into a painful and profitiest courtevers. In the very paper in which this demand is made, is a communication from one of these "leading associates," who has uttered in many meetings of your Society and in the columns of the Liberator, most fearful blasphemies signises the Bible, the Church, "the glacifus Goopel of the blessed God," has advocated many social absurdities in "the conduct of life," and been especially of fenive to all truly cultured natures in his assaults on the sacred ordinance of marriage.

The very next editorial to the one in which you make the above denial has this remark concerning the Wood of God, in a ververence or a treditional credit in the sacred ordinance of marriage.

The very next editorial to the one in which you make the above denial has this remark concerning the wood of God, in a ververence or a treditional credit in the sacred ordinance of marriage.

The very next editorial to the one in which you make the above denial has this remark concerning the remains of histories, Biblical to the process of the precedition of the blessed God," has advocated many social absurdities in "the conduct of life," and been especially of the bles

ful recognition of your preeminent relation to great work. May they yet be able to place below statue as glowing a tribute to your late but to faithfulness in the cause of experimental piety, a assuredly will to your faithfulness in the un

abolitionism?

Nothing pains me more, in this hour, when its rerious object which you revived, and in which you
have so mightily labored, seems so near in consumtion, than to see your exclusion from the enthulian
devotion of the great multitude through which as tion, than to see your exclusion from the enthuise-tion, than to see your exclusion from the enthuise-devotion of the great multitude through which ta-end is hastening. The name and presence of Wa. Lloyd Garrison ought to create a passion of revens-and admiration far surpassing that which the same or presence of Wm. H. Seward; or Charles Sunse, we Horace Greeley creates. Why does it not! Why the conquering millions ignore that name, and a ? to avoid contamination, hasten to declare that they as not of his household! Not because you allow a nord of his household! Not because you allow a not of his household! Not because you allow a moral suasion: that would only increase the esters of Christians. Not because of your interpretation of the Constitution. This enthusiasm overleaps of constitution. This enthusiasm overleaps of constitution of that document. Parties and politics are better than the constitution of the constitution o cause you have opposed all violent methods of the cause you have opposed all violent methods of the ing this evil; not even because you have aby a donen rightly chastised Church and clerg, so the their timidity and their complicity with this in. In own members have applied the lash with equal and if not with equal ability. Some of them are no wearing her highest honors for their past and promet fidelity.

The cause lies deeper. It is, in my opinion, may and solely because you have, with silence, if my with approval, "permitted some of your leading savenies to burden the cause with gross indication and social absurdities," and the people commit you to be trong absurdities," and the people commit you to be trong

to burden the cause with gross infidelins and social absurdities," and the people commit you to be tree they have beaught. They have been allowed to war your name as a cloak for their sins. They may not have assumed it; but it has been applied by oben, and never discovered by you. I do not make "a priestly stab." God forbid! I speak as a fail soly infidely man—sayed. I trust, by grace, by tree the results of the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the processing the process of the processing Most deeply do I regret the identification of ye man with the absurdities and about actions of the little clique, who seem to have reversed the poster injunction, "In malice be ye children, but in unbestanding be ye men," and have become children in mulecratunding, men in malice s. the standing be ye men," and have become children is understanding, men in malice, as they rage spins the Church, the Bible, the Sabbath, the ordinate of perpetual marriage, and other sacred and blessel gifa of God to man. Most gladly would I see you and others, less worthy, yet pure and excellent that are round you, abandoning this society of men of per-round you, abandoning this society of men of per-cense minds, and of doctrines far more perrors at verse minds, and of doctrines far more pervers, and verse minds, and of doctrines far more pervers, all standing in your lot and place among those who wall gratefully embalm your name with the belies fa-grance of Christian love.

I have written with "a sad sincerity." You pa

me plain questions, and, I doubt not, expected and de-sired plain answers. I shall ever venerate you as the pioneer in America of the divine work, so near, I trust, its completion. I am confident the Church and the country, North and South, will yet so renemb you. I pray and hope that they may yet be able in crown their gratitude with the highest of honors which descends from God on those alone who not all cruel yoke of human bondage, but labor none the less for their infinitely greater redemption from the in heavier yoke of sin and death, a salvation purchase ed to all who will come unto God through Him! With great respect, I remain yours for Christ and

VASSAR FEMALE COLLEGE.

It seems most fitting and timely that you, the oldest and most constantly reliable of our denominational journals, should embrace in its ample, wifilled columns a fuller account of the receastly clared institution above mentioned. Nearly ayar since, you furnished a notice of what was intended, now, you can report progress. Our New York Legislature, with unparallele-dynomptness and manifety, have just incorporated the college, nimits twenty-nine trustees, to whom the management of now you can report progress. Our New Yor Log-islature, with unparalleledipromptuess and manif-ity, have just incorporated the college, saming twenty-nine trustees, to whom the managenest of its concerns have been confided. The numberal founder, Matthew Vassar, Esq.—one of your rep-lar subscribers nearly forty years ago;—has detred to the purpose of its endowment, a beautiful tast of ground, embracing two hundred acres, one or wo miles east of the city of Poughteepies. It is beeted by an ample stream of the purest water, issuig-from copious and never-failing springs, and intende to form two beautiful takes, for quiet and retird boating in summer, and skating in winter. Between the two there is a waterfall of fifteen or twenty fee, how used for a mill, and giving the name of "Millthe two there is a waterial a meen or early ec-now used for a mill, and giving the name of "Mill Cove" to the estate. Easily will this water be car-ried to the highest part of the college edifice, and distributed to every apartment—a new but admi-sable feature in college arrangements, promotive of health and cleanliness;

THE PRINCIPAL EDIFICE.

The principal edifice is already contracted for its will be commenced early in the spring. It is example the noblest in plan, and the most complete in arrangements, ever devoted to educational purpose, in this, or perhaps any other country. It will present a front of 500 feet, varying in depth from 41s 170 feet, admirably adapted to furnish all needing public rooms, residence for the president and event professors, and heathful, well-lighted and vending private chambers, for about 300 pupis. This edits, with its furnishing, is to cost about \$200,000; and as much more will be made a permanent investment, for the support in part of instructors, [and sone for of the most deserving pupils, who may require it aid,] so that the founding of this establishment, aid, and that the founding of this establishment is cluding the ample grounds, will nearly reach the amount of \$450,000. The foundor's deeds will amount of \$450,000. The foundor's deeds will so, the poor, madequate roords. THE PRINCIPAL EDIFICE. LIBERALITY IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOLL

Though Mr. Vassar himself is a decidel Basis, he has wisely sought to combine with his orn denomination a fair and able representation of all its more prominent evangelical bodies of different names; so that Methodists and Presbyterians lips copalians, Reformed Dutch and Freebyterian found on the Board. Thus, like the constitute of the corporation of Brown University, it will confound on the Board. Thus, like the condition of the corporation of Brown Universit; it will end bine, it is hoped, the excellences of all, and the relusiveness of none. The amount of practical perfect of the perience and ability found in this Board has rich been equalled in the inception of any literary instruction. So far as the intentions of the founder at trustees have been made known, their purpose it is sparse no effort and care in securing the best instructs and a series of the securing the best instructs and a series of the securing the best instructs and the securing the best instructs and the securing the best instructs and the securing the best instructions to secure females for at least one most of that, even at the beginning, it may be found protected by the professors. Already it is understood that a life of your own State, of high renova as an attenue, has indicated a willingness to fall that chair. The Professor of Household Duties, of Physiology as the professors of Household Duties, of Physiology as the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core in the Diseases of Women, must, of course, core, the included of the professor of Household Duties, of Physiology in the same side. Muste, drawing, and several shample to the professor of Household Duties, of Physiology and the same side. Muste, drawing, and several shample to the professor of Household Duties, of Physiology and the same side. Muste, drawing, and several shample to the professor of Household Duties, of Physiology and the same side. Muste, drawing, and several shample to the professor of Household Duties, of Physiology and the same side. Muste, drawing, and several shample to the professor of the Househon, Peter State of the Househon, Peter State of the Househon, Peter State Office of the Househon, Peter

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