EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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

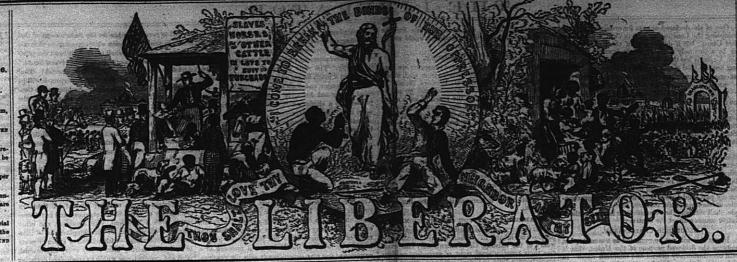
nces are to be made, and all I

io and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

but are not responsible for any debts

FRANCIS JACKSON, EDBUND QUISCY, 1

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

VOL. XXXI., NO. 10.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1577.

Refuge of Oppression.

EDIFYING. CORRESPONDENCE!

The Boston Journal has been furnished with cop-s of two letters which have passed between Rev. V. Vinton, and Rev. Mr. Dehon of Charleston—viz.

The Boston Journal has been furnished with copies of two letters which have passed between Rev. Dr. Vinton, and Rev. Mr. Dehon of Charleston—viz.

Charleston, Jan. 25, 1861.

Dear Sir.—You have done me the favor of sending me a copy of your sermon on "The Christian like of Civil Government." I am not a little surprised that the idea never occurred to you, that a sensel with the notorious abolitionist and infidel, theny Ward Beecher, and in which, moreover, we are represented as self-willed rebels and traitors, saning against God and our own consciences, is not likely to meet with a cordial reception in this latitude, or be regarded by us as satisfactory evidence of the kind and Christian feelings entertained towards us by those who so strongly maintain the duty of preserving the Union.

That unprincipled politicians and abolition newspapers should apply such epithets to us, and advocate coercion, does not surprise us; but that a Christian minister of the Episcopal Church should thus made, and thus write, is indeed a matter of pain and grief to us; and I must be permitted to say, that your sermon, and that delivered by another of your clergy, the Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, are not much calculated to pour ad your the troubled waters, or heal the unhappy breach between the North and the South; and which, I may add, would never have been made, had our Northern brethren only followed the apostolic injunction contained in 1st. Thess., iv. 2. That you may come to view the action of the Southern States in its true light, as that which has been deemed, best and wisest, and, under existing circumstances, necessary to secure "life, liberty and happiness" for ourselyes, and our children after us, is the heartfelt wish and earnest hope of one who does not look upon slavery as a sin, and who has found upon the page of the inspired volume this direction: "If any man teach otherwise, and consents not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, from such withdraw thyself." Here, we think, is full warrant for the ac

main, very sincerely yours,
In the ministry of Christ and his Church,
WILLIAM DEHON.

TRINITY CHURCH, New York, January 29, 1861. }
To the Rev. William Dehon, Rector sof St. Phillip Church, Charleston, S. C.:

Church, Charleston, S. C.:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER—I have just received rour letter of January 25th. Your aminadversion my sermon on the "Christian Idea of Civil Gov sermon on the "Christian Idea of Uvul Gov-at" are consistent with the political attitude South Carolina has assumed; and unless you avinced, I could expect only condemnation of ctrine of the sermon. But as you are accus-to the same contrariety of treatment among

Selections.

NO COMPROMISE!

In the U. S. House of Representatives, the House having under consideration the report from the Select Committee of Thirty-Three, a most forcible, eloquent and uncompromising speech was made by Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick, of New York, one of the ablest men in that body. We regret that we cannot find room for

"The greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind," advised yielding something to discontentments. Now, I think, with all due deference to superior learning, that he never advised yielding to insolent demands from a discontented people, nor yet to change the British constitution and laws, to remove discontentments founded on no possible rightful complaints. I hardly think that, at this day, you will find a British statesman, of approved sense and wisdom, who would advise concession, a change in their time-honored constitution, and a reconstruction in their laws, because the clans of Scotland, asserting their ancient independence, should again rally on their mountains, and come down with arms, to demand guarantees for rights which nobody threatened, relief from laws by which nobody was oppressed, and security against events which it was perfectly impossible should ever happen.

But, sir, I am profoundly impressed with the wisdom of the saying, that "the surest way to prevent sedition, (if the times do bear it,) is to take away the matter of it; for if there be fuel prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set it on fire." Tell me, whence comes the spark which has set this country in a blaze? What is the "matter of sedition" in our day that should be removed, "if the times do bear it."? What is there, beyond these discontents that appear on the surface? What is there in this country, which is always a

Cleveland Offers a Victim !- The Union still Unsaved !!

and put her into the carriage, and the three others drove off with her, while I walked down town."

The Colonel, as appears from the above, was one of the parties engaged in making the arrest, and we understand that he has heretofore been regarded as a respectable man by the community in which he lived; indeed, it is asserted that his presence somewhat redeemed the character of the gang, and enabled them to effect a capture that would otherwise have been more difficult. The respectability which breaks open doors at unseasonable hours, chasing a flying woman into the bed-room of her employers, and without regard to deceney or propriety starfles the terrified occupants from their elumber, and seizes its prey in the chamber, and in the presence of Mr. Benton and his wife, is, to say the least, a very questionable sort of respectability.

On Mr. Benton's demand, a warrant was shown for her arrest; and on the assurance that she should be fairly tried, she was taken from the house, put into a close carriage, and rapidly driven to the jail.

At the urgent request of Messrs. Spaulding, Biddle and Palmer, counsel for the girl, Judge Tilden is an expectability and the season and the same of the season of of

ing tracing, at the cost of common and account of the control of t

law can afford."

In Judge Spaulding's concluding speech he said:

"While we do this in the city of Cleveland, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, and permit this poor piece of humanity to be taken, PROCEART, through our streets, and upon our railways, back to the land of bondage, will not the frantie South stay its parriedal arm? Will not our compromising legislators cry, 'Hold! enough!'"

Human rights are one the world over; and it is one of God's unchangeable laws that he whe places a chasin upon the limb of another, shall find the other end around his own neck. Had the Judge been as well versed in morals as in law, he would have perceived this truth, and not have imploringly asked the South to secure his rights, in return for the sacrifice of Lucy's. The very fact that Cleveland helped Gosborn strike down the God-given rights of that poor fugifieve, gave the South new power to trample upon the rights of the North, new vantage ground apon which to rest the lever of oppression.

There are two ways of obeying a distasteful law, even by those who believe that the lower law is of more binding force than the Higher Law. One way is, to submit with a sallen obstinacy, sgating the enforcers at every point, throwing difficulties in their way, and making them feel glad to leave as soon as possible, bearing with them as they go an unnistakable conviction that their absence is better than their presence, and that if they do not soon leave, they might suffer personal incuries as well as hear words.

It is certainly hopeful when even shame or mortification will induce a city or community to hide, a far as possible, its deeds of oppression and cruelt from the public gazet

AN INSULT TO CLEVELAND.

while the blood of the devoted victim is shed, and the fire kindled. Would he doom his own daughter to such a fate, for such a cause? Would he pixe her, body, spirit, beatty, chastity, health, calture, accomplishments, all, and her children after herwould he give such a price to save this Union? to save any Union. Constitution or Government, that were blessed or cursed anakind? Let him look on his daughters in all their maiden loveliness, and answer! And if he decline the price, let him recall who it was that said, "WITH WHAY MEASURE YE METE, IT SHALL HE MEASURED TO YOU AHAIN." CONDUCTOR CLELAND.

CONDUCTOR CLELAND.

It would hardly be necessary to speak of the at tempted rescue, except for the action of one of the railread officials. At Lina, two or three hundred usen assembled for the purpose of demonstrating the spirit of '26; but the Conductor who had charge or the train which was conveying Lucy into slavery with great presence of mind and admirable the avoided a rescene by dashing past without the usua stop, regardless of the rights of passengers, exceptions who stere from Virginia. It is said that he ever volunteered to conduct this train out of his regula work! For this he was presented with what is all legself to be "a gold-headed came," bearing the foling inscription:—

"Presented to W. C. Cleland, Esq., by the law-abid-ing citizens of Alliance, Ohio, as a testimonial of their appreciation for the manner in which be conducted this train, January 24th, 1861, in passing Fort Lima, C. & P. R. R., with the fugitive 'Lucy', thus avoiding bloodshed and disgrace, and securing the ends of jus-tice (1) and law."—Ohio Ante-Slavery Bigle.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRES. LINCOLN

DELIVERED MARCH 4, 1861.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of the duties of his office.

Ido not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SOURS NOT ENDANGERED.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of Southern States, that by the accession of a Repubnia administration their property and their permanent peace and security are to be endangered. There is never been any reasonable cause for such appression. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the stray has all the while existed, and been open to irr inspection. It is found in nearly all the public dispected of him who now addresses you. I but quote from one of those speeches when I derectly that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, interfere with the institution of slavery in the ates where it exists. I believe I have no lawful the to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. celarations, and half never recanted them; than this, they placed in the platform for stance, and as a law to themselves and to lear and emphatic resolution which I now

of the States, and especially the right of each to order and control its own domestic instituted of the state of the state

ents, and, in doi

THE RENDITION OF PUGITIVE SLAVES A CO

There is much controversy about the deliversup of fugitives from service or labor. The clause now read is as plainly written in the Constitution any other of its provisions:

any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one. State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, it consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is assessed.

livered up on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due.

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intened by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-givers is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly sequal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous cath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of, but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done; and abould any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW SHOULD BE HUMAN

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave? and mightit not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that the cluster in the Constitution which guaranties that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several State?

Take the official cant to day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construct the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress has proper to be enforced, I do singest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those, acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trasting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

THE UNION PERPETUAL.

THE UNION PERPETUAL.

The is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now cuter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is and to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever; it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the fintrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract to peaceably minade by less than all the parties who made it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, it is to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, in the Union itself. The Union it much older than the Constitution. It was formed in face by the Articles of Association in 1776. It was matured and continued by the Dacharation of Independence in 1776.

It was further matured, and the faith of all the their christeen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1775, and finally in 1787.

One of the declared objects for ordatablishing the Constitution was to form feet Union; but if destruction of the or by a part only of the States be law the Union; is less than before the Constitution.

stitution itself expressly enforces spon me, that the laws of the Union be instituting executed in all the Israes of the Union the institution end of the Israes. Doing this I deem to be only a simple daty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I that this will not be regarded as a member, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold ccupy and possess the property and places belong

THE FEDERAL OFFICES IN THE DISTURBED STATES THE PEDERAL OFFICES IN THE DISTURBED STATES.
Where hostility to the United States in any interior territory shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the idearial offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people that object. While the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating, and so nearly impracticable, withal, that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

POSTAL FACILITIES TO BE CONTINUED The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm though and reflection.

and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope to a peaceful solution of the national trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

and affections.

APPEAL, FOR THE UNION.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny, but if there should be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union may I not speak? Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desprate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution; it certainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such its not the case; all the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negatives guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that con-

rights of minoriues and or individuals are so planing assured to them by affirmations and negatives, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them. But no or ganie law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

pate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say, Must Congress protect alayery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

SECESSION A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

SECESSION A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

If a minority in such a case will secede, rather than acquisece, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whienever a majority refuses to be centrolled by such minority.

For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again, precisely as a portion of the present Union now claims to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such-perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional

A majority held in restraint by constitutions checks and limitations, and always changing easil with the deliberate changes of popular opinion an sentiment, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects is does of necessity fly to an archy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible; so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left. THE SPHERE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE SPHERE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit; while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can latter be borne than could the avils of a different practice.

At the same time, the candid clitzen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary hitgation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their, government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

THE REAL DISPUTE.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any laws can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry, legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think; cannot be persently cured; and it would be worse in both cases, after a separation of the sections, than befores. The farcign slave strade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately ravived.

THE PEOPLE THE SOURCE OF POWER AND JUSTICE.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this alone, if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world, in our present differences? Is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations will, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will sarrely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously impair the government in the short space of four years.

REFLECTION INVOKED—THE ISSUE IN THE HANDS THE PEOPLE THE SOURCE OF POWER

REFLECTION INVOKED-THE ISSUE IN THE HANDS

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired.

be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired,
and on the sensitive point the laws of your own
framing under it, while the new administration has
no immediate power, if it would, to change either.
If it were admitted that you, who are dissatisfied,
hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no
single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm
reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this
frayored land, are still competent to adjust, in the
best way, all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen,
and not in mine, is the moinentous issue of civil
war. The Government will fiol assail you. Youcan have no conflict without yourselves being the
aggressors. You have no outh registered in heaven
to destroy the Government, while I shall have the
most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but
friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds
of affection. The mystic call of memory, stretching
from every battle-field and patriot grave to every
living heart and hearthstone, all over this broadland, will yet swell the chords of Union when again
touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels
of our nature.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Since the inauguration of the American gover ent, in 1789, no fourth of March, in the exte of the Presidency, has been crowded with such con-flicting hopes and fears, on the part of the nation, a that of Monday last. Millions waited in almost breath less suspense to hear the first telegram from Washing ton, sent after the meridian of that day. It was pro-blematical set to where which however. after all, witness the commencement of that civil war which for weeks has hourly threatened, through the peritary or souners transors, to earge are the peritary or souners transors, to earge are the peritary precaution of the new President, or his life taken by the hands of assassins, notwithstanding all the military precautions of Gen. Scott; and what, in case of no attempt to interfere with the inaugural programme, would be the tone and purport of Pres. Lincoln's address, in relation to the new "Southern Confederacy," and its treasonable attitude and assumption. No such day of feverish anxiety was ever before passed by the American people. Fortunately, their suspense was not long continued. Before the sun went down, by the almost miraculous powers of the telegraphic system, they were put in possession of all the facts they so much desired to learn—namely, that no cost of eart was attempted, no act of violence committed, but the inaugural ceremonies were performed with dignity and impressiveness in the presence of an approving multitude, drawn together from the remotest parts of the country, and the language of the President's address was marked by extreme moderation towards the factious secessionists, and by a disposition at once to uphold the laws, and, as far as possible, to avoid the shedding of blood in civil strile. A hight of profoundest satisfaction and repose followed that day of darkness and disquictade, as though not a cloud rested upon the future!

The relief to the mind of Mr. Lincoln must have been immense. Of his manly courage, no one can doubt. But where the danger of audden destruction is immissent, and yet hidden—where the heavest must feel the pressure poon his nerves, far beyond that induced by the most sanguinary battle deld. It must be conceeded, aren by his bitterest opponents, that the new President has met the larguage are generacy with race self-possession and equationity. permay or countern trainers, to design the lasts in blood; whether there would be a successful inaugu-ration of the new President, or his life taken by the hands of assassins, notwithstanding all the military

these are crimes of gigantic magnitude, which admi-

the blackest treason, is himself a traitor at heart, and doubly to be detested if he pretends to have any con-cern for the preservation of the Union.

No party was ever more loyal to the Constitution, as interpreted for seventy years by the nation, than the Republican party. So far-from attempting to meddle, by legislation or otherwise, with slavery in the Republican party. So har from attempting to meddle, by legislation or otherwise, with alavery in the Southern States, it has not sought even the repeal of the Englitte Slave Law, (which Congress has the right to ropeal, if it had the right to enact,) nor the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, (over which the jurisdiction of Congress is absolute,) but has confined steelf to one issue—the non-territorial extension of layery. In this struggle, the smit of extension of slavery. In this struggle, the spirit of freedom has at last triumphed; but had it been other-wise—had Mr. Bell, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Breckin-ridge been elected, instead of Mr. Lincoln—there would have been no Northern secession—no factious

resistance to the government—no plunder of public property—no trampling upon the national flag. We volunteer this testimony in behalf of the Re-publican party as an act of justice, and not because we are in affiliation with it. Those who represent i we are in affiliation with it. Those who represent it as "Garrisonian" in its position or purpose, are guilty of a double calumny. Under the Constitution, it is willing to execute all the pro-slavery compromises of that instrument to the fullest extent; and here we take issue with it, as with the Democratic party. Our well-known motte is, "No Union with Slaveholders!"

The position of the Republican party, on this su ject, is very truthfully and most explicitly defined by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural address. Wherein doe it differ from that of the old Whig or the old Demo cratic party, so far as non-intervention with slavery at the South, or the recapture of fugitives slaves, or the suppression of slave insurrections, or the three-fifths representation, is concerned? As if this were not enough, the party, in its Chicago platform,—after recognizing "the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively,"—goes out of its way to "denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as THE OREATEST OF CRIMES"! This is a cruel stigma case upon the memory of John Brown and his martyr-as-sociates at Harper's Ferry. What has the South to four from such a party as this? And how can its triumph furnish a shadow of justification for the rebel-

lious movement of the seven confederated States, no in open hostility to the Union? See what Mr. Lincoln says in his address—an ac dress, remember! to be read by all the civilized worldrespecting that thoroughly inhuman and most revolting business, the surrendering of fagitive slaves by the
people of the North! After quoting the constitutional
clause, he says. e, he says :--

"It is scarcely questioned that this provision was in-tended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the sun-pure is the less. All members of Congress awar their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision, as much as to any other To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come with in the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oath

the sighte and the compiles in man-stealing this extent Mr. Lincoln and the Republican pai guilty. We are equally shocked and surprise he should gratuitously parade this infamous ple his inaugural address. Nor is it any atonement

"In any law upon this subject, eaght not all the a guards of liberty known in civilized and humans juris dence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well the same time, to provide by law for the engineers that clause in the Countlattion which guarantees that citizens of each State-shall be entitled treat all the privil

These safeguards of liberty ought indeed to be provided—not merely "that a free man be not in any cas surrendered as a slave," but that no fugitive she ever be carried back to bondage. The right of man to freedom is by creation and destiny the of every other; and President Lincoln has no be claim to be protected than any of the hunted refus in the Dismal Swamp. He seems to have no box of mercy, ander the Constitution, for those who seeking their liberty by flight, and who deserve to the more effectual! And yet he is the ma dicti. I--whose election causes seven of the slaveholding States to revolt, and in hot haste withdraw from the Union! Surely, they must be desperately hard to "conciliate"! To Mr. Lincoln it is no objection that the Constitution enjoins the delivering up of the hunted fugitive; to us that obligation makes it "a covenant with death," to be given to the consuming fire. As if anxious to perpetuate the thraidom of the the Constitution enjoins the delivering up of the hunted fugitive; to us that obligation makes it "a covenant with death," to be given to the consuming fire. As if anxious to perpetuate the thraidom of the millions already in bondage, he admonishingly and fraternally tells the factions South that, in case of her withdrawal from the Union, "fugitives would not be surrendered at all." by the North! Then let such a Union be dissolved to-day, by mutual agreement! And when he further says—"All the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as another."—by those pregnant words, "for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as another."—by those pregnant words, "for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as another."—by those pregnant words, "for whatever cause," he means, beyond a peradventure, the suppression of any slave insurrection which promises to give freedom to the struggling insurgents! Another provision of the Constitution, making it "an agreement with hell," and therefore to be annulled and repudiated. What a mockey is his language, in this view, when he says—"Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm refiance on Him who has never forsaken this fuvored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties." What moral confusion and darkness have we here!

Doublies, some credit is due to Mr. Lincoln that he

difficulties "I What moral confusion and darkness have we here!

Doubtless, some credit is due to Mr. Lincoln that he is anxious to have "the safeguards of liberty" provided for free colored persons; and, also, that he provided for free colored persons; and, also, that he provided to the colored persons; and, also, that he provided to the colored persons in the persons in the numberless and most revolting outsiges that has yet done, the numberless and most revolting outsiges that have the fact also, against, any change in the Fernonal Liberty in the numberless and most revolting outsiges that was a deviced to be printed. The document overs 27 closely written pages—equal to about 70 pages of ordinary manuscript.

ever, in one thing he is explicit-and less he co say, in fidelity to his oath as President of the United

the contrary.

It contrary.

It rust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as I he declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself; in doing this there need to be no bloodsed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to no will be nucle to hold, occupy and possess the unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conflicted te me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties on imports; but, beyond what may be necessary for these objects, here will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere."

Now, this is the nub of the whole controversy. On this depends whether there be a Union and a national government, as hitherto, or nothing but.

and ostentatiously flaunted it in the face of every one before the election, "The Union, the Constitution, an the Enforcement of the Lane," now brands this doctrin as murderous in the extreme, and insists on allowing the traitors to have their own way, no matter what the consequences may be! Villanous party! Rotten with hypocrisy, and inspired by a murderous malignity unexampled in the history of party strife! It wants the North to "conciliate," down to the subternaneous level of Southern treason! But it does not want Mr. Lincoln to be the President of the United States; and it prefers the triumph of sedition and piracy a the South to "the Union, the Constitution, and th enforcement of the laws, under a republican samular tradion, after the pattern of Washington and Jefferson!

How is it possible that the President can be deluded into the belief that "there need to be no bloodshed or violence" in enforcing the laws "in all the States"?

Does not the Southern confederacy stand ready to meet his first effort to execute those bullying attitude, threatening to make cor with the secoding States, if any "coercion" is at-tempted by the new administration? Either blood must flow like water, or Mr. Lincoln and the North nust back down, and confess that the American Union

"In your hunds, my dissatisfied [dissatisfied I] fellow countrymen, and not mine, is the momentous issue of city war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no cash registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve

Will they give any heed to this? Will they no rather laugh his oath to scorn? Are they not hour committing overt acts of treason? Are they not ins lent and flagitious aggressors in stealing the property and firing upon the flag of the country, instituting a hostile government, and arming themselves for a deadly conflict which they are eager to wage? One party or the other must give way—which shall it be In vain does the President tell them, "We are no to be repaired—it is the result of the "irrepressible conflict" between Justice and Oppression, Right and Wrong, which admits of no conciliation or cohpro-mise. Therefore, the time has come for decisive action! LET THERE BE NO CIVIL WAR, but A SEPA RATION BETWEEN THE FREE AND SLAV STATES, in the spirit of Abraham and Lot. The "covenant with death" must be annulled, the "agreement with hell" must no longer stand. (1) It is an ain, a snare, a delusion, a terrible cultie, to attempt to perpetuate it. God wills its immediate and eterna verthrew: THE WILL OF GOD BE DONE! Let the iree north se tree indeed—naming acrown institu-tions, and dictate her own policy, leaving the South with all her dread responsibilities resting upon her own head. In that case, she cannot long uphold her

pieces; gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces; take counsel together, and it shall not atand: for Gon in wirm ts. * * Thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye deepise this word, and trust in opperssion and perverseness, and stay thereon: therefore THIS INIQUITY shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a bight of the property of t shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant.

• • Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with bell shall not stand: when the over-flowing sourge shall pass through, then ye shall be tro-den down by it. Now therefore be yet not moster, of your bands be made strong. '—[See Isatan, viii., xxx., and xxviii. chapters.]

"THE HUMAN SACRIFICE." Several col our present number are occupied with a heart-moving but most humiliating account; from the Anti-Slavery, Bugle, of the legal rendition of a fagitive slave girl in the city of Cleveland, and by Republican hands, as a peace-offering to the traitors and brigands of the South. This is one of the fruits of this unhallowed Union. Hear what Judge Spaulding, a high professing auti-slavery man of many years stunding, said in his concluding speech at the trial:—
"While was be that the light and the strength of the said of the

'While we do this in the city of Cleveland, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, and permit this poor piece of humanity to be taken, FRACKADY, through our streets, and upon our rallways, back to the land of bondage, will not be frantic South stay its parricidal arm 1. Will not our compromising legislators cry. Hold! enough!'"

O, sickening exhibition!

ROASTING A MAN ALIVE. Within a year some Southern member of Congress has left in the lended that any such brutality had erre test indicate in at the South as burning a negro alive. May stances have been shown, and snother is given faires county Enterprise, in Gasseis is given

"On the morning of the 14th in three hours before day, during it Isaac N. Middlebrook,—who reside miles north of this place,—his hou-tered by some person battering the axe, Mrs. Middlebrook and two or being the only occupants of the he

the noise awakening the lady, der, and was answered, after hails with the threat, that if she did n kill her, and he immediately sor grasped Mrs. M. by the threat, the carried her across the yard, and ience, where he continued to at shameful manner, until a constitution of the control of th cumstances, it was thought adv gro, which was done, and aft, fore a Justice of the Peace, h and placed in the jail in this pl await his trial at the April term On Monday.

Among the many reasons why the abolition of Among the many reasons why me accines of a-cery is needful for the prosperity of our county, as a the fearful amount of falsehood which contact ly appears in speeches and writing, pape and sermons, in relation to that system Keek ern people as well as Southern shut their eyes to the byious concomitants of slavery, that they may true hemselves from the duty of opposing it.

Southern papers, instance of the burning the states, certainly averaging one a month, creating in our Northern press. Like the one above needs of and the certainly averaging one as which coursed in our Northern press. Like the one above needs of and like the eminently structions are which curred in 1850, of a slave-woman, a member of her. victims seem to have suffered these outrages menty n suspicion, no offence having been by them or proved against them. Yet a New English man, writing (in the New York Observer of last wat "Cruel and Unusual Pr ments, and thus, as he represents, securing the ple of this country against them.

After describing punishments

officted in England, and candidly admitting that see ously concludes that—"There is occasion for pa-tude that cruel and unusual punishments can no lear be inflicted, and that the death-penalty is only inficed

pecially appointed by Godfhimself."

The editorial columns of the Observer, in the sa mber, report and comment upon "Presh Out in Syria," but have nothing to say against the hol and breeding, buying and selling, flogging and bur-ing of slaves in our own country!—c. K. W.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND ITS VICTIES. vised and enlarged edition. New York: 1861

This highly valuable tract, the first in which was issued some years ago, has been revised with great care, by its author, Rev. Samuel May, Jr. and now appears enlarged to nearly four times original size, and improved by the addition of an

dex, and of sundry comments and historical referees.

It gives a synopsis and history of the Fugitive Saw

Law, which was well called, by the New York Enarmy Post, "An Act for the Encouragement of El-napping," It gives a full analysis of the voss by which that act was passed in both houses of Congres. hronicling the names of the principal peness whe ramed and advocated, and of all who supported it

The tract then proceeds to record the case of rictims under this infamous law, as far as these be gathered from the newspapers, of all parties as and circumstances of the country. The name, date, he and circumstances of these transactions are fit and the sources of the original records are orth-referred to, enabling those who wish to trace at i

individual cases, to do so.

This carefully prepared record of ten years of the Fugitive Slave Law reveals the disgraceful fact, as the number of fugitives arrested and then set for a few forms a fe rescued, is so insignificant as barely to fem a fer-in the case; while the number of actualt m persons stolen, kidnspped, and hurried in from the Northern States, is to be counted

execute this atrocious law—announcing at the and time that he has "no inclination" to interfere with the oppression which now reigns in the slave Suns, it that he has "no objection" to a new enactment, mist the Constitutional support of slavery "expense elementaries in the slavery "expense elementaries in the constitutional support of slavery "expense elementaries in the constitutional support of slavery "expense elementaries in the constitutional support of slavery "expense elementaries in the constitution of the constitutio recuble"—it is highly desirable that a use im-ahould be extensively circulated and carefully resi-lated in the same at the Anti-Slavery Offices, \$ Reb-man St., New York: 107 North Fifth St., Faligh-phia: 15 Steuben St., Albany: and 221 Washings St., Boston. Price, 124 cents single, \$10 pr. he dred.—c. s. w.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET. The President mean ted, and the Senate confirmed, on Tuesday, he had lag gentlemen as members of his Cabinet Secretary of State—William H. Szwapa of Ser

York.

Secretary of Blate-William H. Sewiss, and Colin.

Secretary of the Treasury—Signox P. Chill.

Secretary of War—Signox Cameros, of Personal Recentary of the Navy—Gineon Welles, of the Navy—Gineon Welles,

Attorney General—Enward Bayes, of Miss

This is a strong Cabinet, and will doubles por nerally acceptable to the country.

127 Rev. Charies Beecher of Georgetows, it is sermion as the Music Hall last Sunday, red that now, even while God was dealing his reinless fordgments for our national sin of playebodists of men were setting themselves to mould the sales calf of Compromise.

Letter of C. Robinson to His Excellency Gov. Morga

RESPECTED SIR-Suffer a humble citizen, one RESPECTED SIR—Suffer a numble cutizen, one of your supporters and constituents, to address you in relation to your lite message, generally and especially, on the important national subject discussed in closing. I had been looking with considerable anxiety to see that Governor Morgan would say on the fevolu-jouary stitude of South Carolina and other Southern which, being parties in forming the ment, and having its administration in their own hands are plotting 10 overthrow it—aping the Decla-ration of Independence with the same propriety that the King and Parliament of England would have done to subvert their own government, and then to publish a

of the message, recommending the repeal of a dead law defunct twenty years—to galvanize it into life, then kill it again—done only, it seems to me, to aplaw, defunct twenty years—to galvanize it into life, then kill it again—done only, it seems to me, to appease the wrath of the plantation bullies, from the fact of their being ejected from power in the Federal Gorenment, without requiring them to respect the rights, lires, liberty and property of citizens of New York. It looks to me like a great stretch of conservation, if not timidity. Like a petulant boy whipped just enough to madden him—then give sugar candy to exist him!

quiet him!

We are constantly told by the papers, that Northern citizens are not safe in a Slave State, those of New York not excepted. I hoped to hear from the Governor of the "Empire State," backed with an army of 470,000 men, something emphatic on this vital question. Are not the liberties and lives of our citizens, whose innocent blood, shed by brutal violence, and not yet dried on Southern soil, is crying for atone-ment,—of as much importance to us, at least, as the

pent, of as much importance to us, as east, as the spend of an old dead law is to them? I hold that, if we have departed from our constitu-ional obligations, we should return; and they be re-writed to de the same. Is that statement true, as published in the weekly

Tork Tribune of Dec. 8, 1869, gad the brutalities mitted on Northern citizens, recorded in the same or! If so, it is a black line indeed, in a country be governed by constitution and law Mr. Sinclair deposes and says :-

Mr. Sincitair deposes and says —
Belag in the city of Savanah, Georgia, a man de
red me out of my hotel, when about thirty men sur
model me. Each man drew a revolver and bowle-knife of
m man remaind demanded my company; and each
man and the company of the company of
model man. Dewerless, I was dragged along the streets
the ways to place of terrura, I was constantly assailed
the most biasphemous and obscene spithets, the men

eyes brought stores are as a size of instant death, hey took me through the streets, on and on, till we did the City Park. There they ordered me to undress, as I did not deem it desirable to obey, they forcibly ro-end my cost, pants, and even my under clothing. In edid I (declare that I am an American citizen, he night that the collection is the property of the contract of the collection is the collection of the collection of the collection is the collection of the collection old I (declare that I am an American citizen, he night estable appeal to the police, both mounted and on foot; y dared not interfere. I them appealed, again and in, to the leaders of the gang, who were, to all external carances, gentlessen, to know why they were thus desirable and the season of the season of

sequel was that, after many hazar na, ready to sail for New York, "till they to sea"—Captain Shenck daring not to got far out to sea"—Captain Shenck daring not to take him aboard publicly, lest his ship should be torn

In corroboration of the foregoing statement, Mr. Sin ir, by request, showed the yet unbesled sores made by infliction of the eat-o-ince-tails, the boots and pitch the members of the rigilance committee of the city of

annah,"
Ahother victim of these lawless outrages, who was ared at the same time, and treated in the same manner
of at the same time, and treated in the same manner
of at the same time, and greached the shouse of shi
owed mother in this city, on Tuesday. He is so badly
ored that he has been confined to his bed ever since
was a weak and rather delicate man. When he is suffi-

Then follows "still another case," related by M W. I. Reynolds, the son of a respectable New York merchant, who escaped from Savannah with great

But, sir, the following caps the climax of plantat brutality inflicted on a free white man because he had once been a citizen of this State! It is related by Mr. R. I. Sherman, of this city, and recently clerk of the Pulaski House, and one of the "minute mea" of Savannah—giving an account of the brutal treatment and subsequent death of a respectable grocer of that city, whose crime consisted of being a natice of this

igliance committee, which is composed of wealthy setable members of society, having learned that Byler, a grocer in West Broad street, was a na New York, determined to get rid of him. As a of tampering with slaves, and of allowing them

orth noticing, as well as the repeal of obsolet laws in agnt they not to be examined into, and, if found abstantially correct, reparation be immediately de anded, and indemnity for future security it. Holder

I suppose when the message speaks of in and its suppression, little else was meant bu insurrection among the slaves, who, by some n begin to feel the native germ of liberty feebly u ing, which finds on both

May they not, too, find out that wh no longer under any obligation to mean an insurrection, a strike for wages and liberty would be much more hopeful, and far less perilous, and facilities for escape greatly increased!

Most respectfully yours,

C. ROBINSON.

Holley, (N. Y.) 1861.

P. S. I well remember when, in August, 1814, Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins sent up his proclamation to Western New York, then sparsely settled, for the militia to turn out, or mease, and ordered them to Buffalo, which had been burnt clean by the enemy the previous winter. We did go, as some of us had done before. Many of us volunteered under Gen. P. done before. Many of us volunteered under Gen. F.
B. Porter, crossed to Fort Erie, joining the few surviving regulars there, whipped the British on their own ground, which closed the war on "Niagara's bloody frontier." And why the war! A British frigate had fired into one of ours, the Chesapeake, and killed a man. The outrage being subsequently justified by the British Cabinet, was among the chief demand, I would take reprisals, and fight her till she

POLITICIANS - WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Атног, Feb. 23, 1861.

Although in this hour of the nation's peril, it would be folly to look to any one man for deliverance; yet, in the midst of rumors of wars and the tumults to people, there is no man to whose wisdom and sagacity they have more confidently looked, to lead them out of all their troubles, present or prospective, than to those of Hon. Win. H. Seward; and, from his anteceding they have had down assets to do.

dents, they have had some reason to do so.

But, with all his wisdom, with all the generous
sentiments of patriotism and philauthropy, (for he has a heart and brain prolific of such things,) which, through his lips, found graceful utterance, during the late Presidential campaign; I fear he will lack the courage, the promptness, the executive energy the heroic deeds, which are so essential to constitute him a leader, such as the present crisis demands. Greatness in action is absolutely necessary to carry us

successfully through the present straggle.

Intellectually, at least, he has ascended Mount Nebo, even to the top of Pisgah; and has deliberately surveyeven to the top of regam; and mass democracy successed this magnificent land of promise. Conscious of his position, he seems to shrink from the tremendous responsibility it imposes, and says to the nation, "Stand.still, and see the salvation of God," unmindful of the voice which calls to him, saying, "Speak unto the children of freedom, that they go forward." Aware, as he is, of the vast extent of the public

domain, (sufficient, as he says, to be carved up into twenty-four such States as New York;) holding, as he does, that Congress is authorized "to make all needful

sign the friends of freedom have conquered; and why should they not go over and possess the land 1 There should they plant themselves, raise high their stand-ard, and proclaim to the world that the soil, which is now free, shall be consecrated to freedom forever; consecrated as the home, only, of freemen, and the nursery of free States.

ne, in due time it shall be peopled and en mingling with the hardy pioneers, who, with cease less and resistless tide, are setting Westward still, from

and society is to be regulated therein. And it be hooves statesmen to look well to the models, am to the primitive laws, by which they are formed an guided; for they are the germs of future Common

the Constitution, the citizens of this State have just as good a right in Savannah as in New York—as good a right to protection; and what is government or a Union worth that does not so protect him? I have a contemptible cobwebs, fit only to be trampled upon: any, I was about to quote the caption of the Liberator as a suitable epithet, "ac covenant with death!"

How long, if the government falls to do it, ere the people contrive to protect themselves? Look out then for the explosion of the Southern magazine, if not before, and the overthrow of the "Bastile"!

It may be said, in truth, too, that these violent measures tree a necessity to slavery; that it is a system of brute force, and requires such force to maintain it. Then it is fit only for the age of barbarism, and should be numbered with the things that were. Should a horde of Indians cut up like these Southern alsoverats, would our people bear it so meekly? I favored have a sould acted it.

Tou say the Union must be preserved. That cannot be, with the antagonisms of freedom and slavery. They will no longer work together as yoke-fellows. Sarrey must new go to the wall!—then we may have a Union.

This great national sore is constitutional. It has the content of the state of the content of the unit of the content of the title of a lover of his country and absorbed not to annul, but to "reënact the laws of God."

WENDELL PRILLIPE. Extract of a letter from a devoted laborer in the Anti-Slavery field at the West:

"I cannot but use the preserved. He preserved in the prospect, though our salvation come through the fire and blood of civil war, as to me seems inevitable. The power and influence of Mr. Phillips are incalculable. The Westsits in breathless silence to catch his words. The fact that he is the most hated and dreaded by the minions of slavery. North and South, and the most admired and respected by all in whose bosoms is a spark of the fire of free-dom, put on him the seal of auti

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LIN

MORE ABOUT THE HORRID PLOT ething Definite about the Man with the Air Gun—The First Plan was to Use a Maynard's Rifle. From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Rep.,) Feb. 26th.]

Since the agitation respecting the manner in which the President elect entered Washington City, we feel at liberty to publish the following reliable revelation of a conspiracy to take Mr. Lincoln's life. The writer resides in one of the Gulf States. We know his post-office address. He gives reference to business men of this city. Our motive in withholding his name and residence councer he mistakes.

land, and latebamily for future security 1. Under the Constition, the deliters of the States have Jung to good in give to Season and the Constition, the deliters of the States have Jung to good in give to Season and the Constition of the Constition of the Constition of the States of the Constition of the States of the States of the Constition of

SSINS:
Sumter will not be attacked. Major Andersor
bowied at a dinner party. That is the way
valry dispose of these questions.—Leavenwort

epresentatives, an abstract by telegraph of whas published on Saturday, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Bernatives of the United States of America, in C

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN NEW YORK.

On the following day, Feb. 28th, the vote rejecting this resolution was reconsidered, yeas 128, noes 65, and then the resolution was adopted,—yeas 138, noes 65, three more than two-thirds.

WASHINGTON, March 3. There is considerable citement in the city, to-night, consequent upon the port, the truth of which I have no doubt, that Col Lee, aid to General Scott, has this evening resig

rming fact about this action of Colo

een years old, who signed his name to the en petition seven times; another lad told us gmed the name of Henry Ward Beecher to ion, as though it was a very clever joke, her individual boasts that he signed fourteen

From the Boston Pionier of Feb. 28th.

THE LIBERATOR.

d their plant. Nothing but nois. Wells, Whiteley, Wilson, Winston, Woodson, Justice to secure the preservation of the peace.

Table 11.

Table 12 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 a

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS. NEOSHO FALLS, Wondson Co., Kans Feb. 21, 1861.

Feb. 21, 1801.

EAR F. WALLOUT:

EAR SIE—Your favor of 1st inst., containst ton New York for \$105.78, came to hand to-dood time to secure seed wheat for this townsho you and those who have so generously contril to relieve our wants and necessities, we return a cere and heartfelt thanks for this munificent sely remittance, and we shall ever hold in grate embrance tha kind donors.

Yours, truly.

Yours, truly, PETER STEVENS, Chairman of Township Relief Co

Dirar Mn. Garrison—Please to insert, in connection with the above note, the following contribution to sufferers in Kansas, most of which came is reponse to the touching appeal from Noesho Falls, put labed in the Liberator of 7th Dec. last, and which to

Dr. H. O. Stone, Framingham, Mrs. Mary J. Carlton, Dorchester, Mrs. J. Thoreau, Concord, Joshus Porry, Hanson, Miss Sarah D. Harris, Fall River,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT.
Boston, March 4, 1861.

EF MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fift

FMRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., naving and missen rears' experience in the Homospathic 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, Me.

Rooms No. 34 Bowdoln and 10 Aliston streets. Officeurs from 2 to 4, P.

BESSIE S. LOCKWOOD, M. D., No. 34 Aub Street, Boston. Particular attention paid to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases. rice Hours from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov.23-

FREE DISPENSARY, for Women and Children 4 Washington street, Boston. Open every day, from 12

o I o'clock.

The above institution (in connection with the Labout Medical Academy) is now open for the gratuitous renert of Women and Children, and for Surgical Patients both sexes. Difficult cases may have the benefit of a Cultation on Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock. MIDWIFERY. Atte

will be provided for the poor, at their own home

ANDREW T. FOSS, Agent of the Ma S. Society, will speak at Nashus, N. H., Sunday, March 10.

SALUE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Ma A. S. Society, will speak at Sunday, March 10.

Fall River, Wednesday ovening, March 13. EF WM. WELLS BROWN will speak at Green

MARRIED.—In Salem, (Mass.) Feb. 28th, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Dr. Samuel C. Watson, of Chatham, C. W., to Mrs. arah L. C. Smith, of Philadelphia.

\$40 PARKER \$40 Sewing Machines,

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS. THIS is new style, first class, double thread, Fam Machine, made and licensed under the patents thore, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and construction is the best combination of the various tents owned and nuch by these parties, and the patents the Parker Sowing Company. They were awarded a Sit Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanico Charitable A ciation, and are the best finished and most substantia made Family Moshines now in the markets.

adio, and are the best instituted that it is a def Family Machines now in the market.

| Solies Room, 188 Washington affect.
| GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short n
Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

The British Reviews,

Blackwood's Magazine.

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

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodic blove-named is \$31 per annum.
Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & O., 54 Gold Street, New York

Dec.23. 54 Gold Street, New York. SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE

Fourth Edition.

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LINDA.

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A FEW Photographs of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by Hoxror, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery Rooms for \$1.00 each. They are nick schmired. FS M

TRANSIENT BOARDHER.

THE subscriber has just opened liouw No. 77 Myrtic street, for the absonusedation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minute walk of the most central portions of the city. Every caration will be made for the central transient with a call. Booms farmished with or principles. Terms moderate.

"Judan's Rewand,"

ich as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my
brethren, ye did it not to me."

brethren, ye did u not to me."

Republican officials and party members resident in cland, who, without protest or hearty resistance a up to her chainment the slave girl Lucy, and, in fact d, abetted, spologized for, and defended the deed a mesure of commendable policy, necessary to propitiate outh, secure Northern rights, and preserve the Union The undersigned, freedom-loving women of Ohio, maining the fact that the "laborer is worthy of his his herewith tender you the long-established reward for hest treachery—43 Thirty pieces of silver.

Others may give you pay in gold, Commercial power, and party place; And with the robes of fistac enfold Your deep, indelible diegrace; Write Patriotism's name upon atriotism's name upon meless deed that ye have done.

Not such our pay. We send to you The fitting price—the just reward As Judas did, so have ye As Judas did, so have ye too,

For thirty pieces, sold your Lord:

For when your fetters bound the limb For when your fetters bound the limb Of that slave girl, you fettered Him!

Take them; and with them take the ban Laid on your deed, base and infruman : Who thus disgrace the name of man, Descrete the deepest scorn of woman— A scorn that burns with holy seal, scorehing breath all caitiffs feel

Very offered to the ficeing slave nome, a shelter, and defence, swore no negro-hunting knave ould ever dare to drag him ther Boasted that you were brave and just, Yet traitors proved to Freedom's trust.

One came—in woman's weakness came,
To shun the fate words may not tell,
Fleeing from out a life of shame, From out the jaws of Slavery's hell: The bloodhounds followed on her track-False to your trust, you gave her back !

Ay! gloried in the deed you did,
And begged the South to note it well,
How you, obedient to her bid,
As Slavery's feet in hemage fell;
And claimed that as her will you do, Your rights shall be secured to you.

Here, take the price ! With the reward Goes woman's soorn, intense and burning, That, like the angel's flaming sword, Will meet your path, wherever tu We brand you false to God and men And stamp you with the mark of Cain!

ADDRESS TO CONDUCTOR CLELAND. BY ANN CLARK, OF DEERFIELD, OHIO.

Yes, servile tool, accept the cane Oppression's minions have awarded! Thy wily craft was not in vain—
Thy cringing saal should be rewarded!
Ay! bear it proudly through the State,
And loudly beast to all abetters, Twas then that scaled poor Lucy's fate, And clinched again her galling fetters

Suspend aloft the childish toy, aspend and the candidate configuration of the first first that despots claim thee; lase hireling! sold to their employ,
While Freedom's friends abhor to name thee! But, though thy worldly pelf increase And approbative smiles are beamin Yet Lucy's fate shall break thy per And Lucy's shadow haunt thy dreaming

Bow at the shrine of Slavery's god,
And pay thy hemage at his altar,
Then kiss thy haughty master's rod,
And swear ellegiance no'er shall faiter!
Pass onward, base, ignoble one-Obey thy masters to the letter, (Though sure a whip had suited better !)

Then, when thou seek'st thy pleasant home, And thy loved children round thee gather, temember, that the day may come When they may blush to call thee father ! Bay—can the pairr, gilded thing,
Which to requite thy sin was given,
From a roused conscience drive the sting?
Or aid thy soul in finding heaven?

When thou gar'st Lucy and her child Back to revolting prestitution, Was thy bewildered soul beguiled With hopes to 'ccape due retribution?

Be not deceived! Behovah keigus! Truth yet shall break all laws abborrent!
And such as thee, with Slavery's chains,
Be swept away before its torrent

Though Cleveland lick the dust in shame, agh Seward pander to oppre Though Adams stain his honored name weakly yielding to oppression;

TO THE CLEVELAND UNION-SAVERS. AN AFFEAL FROM ONE OF THE FUGILIVE'S OWN RACE

Men of Cleveland, had a vulture tched a timid dove for prey, Would ye not, with human pity Drive the gory bird away?

Had you seen a feeble lambkin Shrinking from a wolf so bold Would ye not, to shield the trem In your arms have made its fold?

But when she a hunted sister. Stretched her hands that ye might save, Colder far than Zembla's regions Was the answer that ye gave.

On your Union's bloody altar Was your helpless victim laid;
Mercy, truth, and justice shuddered,
But your hands yould give no aid. And ye sent her back to torture, MO ed of freedom, robbed of right. Stripped of freedom, robbed of r. Thrust the wretched, captive strang Back to Slavery's gloomy night!

Sent her back where men may trample On her honor and her fame, And upon her lips so dusky Press the cup of woe and shame.

There is blood upon your city, Dark and dismal is the stain And your hands would fail to clease Though you should Lake Erie dra

There's a curse upon your Union?
Featral sounds are in the air;
As if thunderbolts were forging
Answers to the bondman's prayer.
Fa may bind your trembling victims
Like the healthen priests of old;
And may barter manly honor
For the Union and for gald;

Shall be shaken to he bane, ill ye learn that simple justice Is the right of every race. PLANCES RIGHT WAYKING HARPER,

The Liberator.

SPEECH, ended to be spoken at the Annual Meeting of the Mo chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Jan. 25th, 1861.

Br J. B. SWASEY, Esq. or Boston

The Union of these States, in its very nature dies concord. It was made in concord, and

asunder in discord.

Originally, slavery was on all hands denounced as wrong. The first steps were taken to remove it. It was barely recognized as an existing, but anomalous,

was barely recognized as an existing, but anomalous, exceptional and regretted fact, soon to cease altogether. On this common agreement of its limited and exceptional nature, it was assented, as temporarily incidental and necessary to its present exigencies, that fugitive slaves might be retaken anywhere, and insurrections might, if actually important enough to require it, demand aid from the nation.

it, demand sid from the nation.

In all this, there was no disagreement upon the
main subject. There being no difference of opinion
about any great moral question, and there being, in fact, entire harmony upon the only suspect constrous to the general conscience, respecting which, as was thought, bounds had been placed and processes for its final destruction—Union, in truth, existed—existed all the more perfectly, since all desired, or seemed to desire, the complete establishment of government, dearre, the complete estudiasiment of government, strong in the affections of the whole people, and recog-nizing the equal rights of all (the rights of negroes only being deferred) to freedom of speech, of opinion, of worship, and all the other declared inalienable rights

Now, at this time, one half the country continues to hold to the ideas once common to the whole. The North remains unalterably attached to the doctrines of the "Declaration," and to its original conviction of the wrong of slavery. But one half, also,-the South, —has for some time past ceased to hold to its faith in that grand act of '76; and, so far from remaining in their constitutional-time opinion respecting slavery, they now declare that which they then excused and deplored, and took strong measures to abate, to be or-dained and blessed of God, and so, at all hazards, to certainly part from us, and leave be maintained, strengthened and perpetuated. The South has radically changed its intellectual and moral judgment on a subject of vast importance, deeply touching the heart, and head, and conscience of every man; and along with this change, indeed necessarily incidental thereto, has also evolved, and set up as fun memental in government, principles wholly at war with those proclaimed in '76, and abhorrent to the people of the North, who in this, as in the matter of slavery, remain unalterably devoted to those early decisions.

Thus concord—Union—is simply impossible. Wha remains? To recognize the fact, and act upon it. This
is what is now demanded of the wisdom of the country. But, no! As yet, few see or will see this. Why, the anarchical system keeps on frigh fully and ever more frightfully threatening to burst in horrid wreck asunder—the hating and ever more hating parts keeping together, only to prolong the struggle for the mastery, the one over the other

seeking a peace in the subjugation of the one to the other, and not otherwise—a peace indeed impossible, unless we are to suppose men to be wholly insincere

But again no "because men at the North do no But, again, no:— because then at the North to hot care enough about slavery to object to the demands of the South, to those demands they will cheerfully yield, if, by so doing, the States can be kept together." No doubt such men are :- if all were such, then the subjugation of half the country to the other half would be complete; and the new revolution some while since begun, and at this moment in act, in the slave State s accomplished. Were this even so, could peace continue to be? Surely not, unless our people are capable of a baseness scarcely paralleled in the history of civilized States.

Is it not too much to look for—this peace, the product

of such baseness? Will statesmanship continue "to preserve the Union" by arrangements certain to be dis regarded by the awakening conscience of the people To secure the Union, nothing short of the recorrupted, and fit only to vile uses.

corrupted, and fit only to vile uses.

"But is it not possible to amend the fundamental law!" In the particular required, the section to which it would apply scouts all notion of the need.

Amend a godlike and beneficent social system, so o one half, and so comforting, and cheering mixing to the other! Amend, indeed!—i is at the North where the "mu tion, and raising into light and air!

sections are divided. Practically, it is of lit the consequence why, unless, by knowing the cause, it may give a clue to some way to reunion. The most precise investigation into that cause only shows who will see, that the separation is a n

To restore a lasting peace to the continent, and t prevent the disasters of war, which, protracted how-ever long, must end in treaty, those energies now wasted in futile efforts to keep formally together the present hostile States ought at once to be wholly exerted in the separation of the sections, and the adjustment, upon equitable grounds, of the various mat-ters of boundaries, debt, public property and the like, and of future intercourse and neighborhood.

And, in this, if the dream, over-much indulged in. ntry so vast and so populous, fails of realization, that may be easily passed over. No man who feels rightly will be proud of a State for its magnifi cent extent, nor for its countless millions. China, in oth these, may take the palm. That is the true glor of a State which is the true glory of a man-at least, of an enlightened, free State. Men brave, industrious, intelligent, free; incapable, any more in the mass than the individual, of violating the clearest law of upon any cor

separation? Procrastination is here, as dangerous. Firm decision, and a calm attitu on well-settled conviction, only looking to perfecting measures for the new order of things—these will command respect. Once, the two sections see in each other's eyes the steady look of men who have simply certain transactions of necessary business to do with each other—once, the cold courteay and cool dispatch of affairs between men whose claims and rights see no longer in gazery dispute, succeed the cuttless well-settled conviction, only looking to perfecting patch of sifiairs between men whose caums and rights are no longer in angry dispute, succeed the endless criminations of an endless quarrel—the quarrel ceases; nothing remains but to arrange the necessary limitation and divisions of property, make their several bows and exits. Thereafterwards, both accountable only to the eternal rules of justice in their intercourse, civil acquaintances, with whom, if we do not care to associate, at least we can trade, and carry on the usual associate, at least we can trade, and carry on the usual business of life. For if anybody cares, in such a great matter, to be curious about his ship, or his shoe traffle, or his cotton, or his rice, let him be sure that, in the iong run, we shall buy where, we can buy cheapest, and where we can get what we want; and they will do the very same. Cotton, and rice, and tobacco will be sold to them who can buy; and the ship and the carrier that can carry them swiftest and safest, will probably carry. New Orleans is as dependent upon the upper Mississippi Suites, as these are upon her; aye, much more dependent.

Oh, hills of New England, valleys, fields! Oh.

much more dependent.

, hills of New England, valleys, fields! Oh,
r ahores, beating back the ever-recurring seas leave men and dear women, children of those
felt noble emotions, and acted upon them 1—how
of)—beloved, because in ye are the vinesees
resim—in ye, the promise of it. Shall see full
in the vindication of those principles which found,

ler and poorer times, such steadfast and many
et. No. The tide may ebb and flow—then
thux and reflux—but the truth will be main
Though all else succumb, let not New EngLarge enough for an empire, when MEN are to
tred—too small for a State, if destand a wall!
sitution—what are they all beautiful Constitution—Union—what are they all but c tions of man, designed to help him to grow into bes and godlike power? When he finds, instead, it dwarf and bedevil, what shall he do but discard renew?

Up, then, if need be, this our country's flag of free-dom! Let it be everywhere a symbol of justice and liberty-secking everywhere good neighborhood and peace-peace springing from the calm support and universal acknowledgment of those immutable laws which alike make the happiness of men and of na-

"But is it not possible to amend-

sec.

We, of course, think of an amendment looking to
the removal of slavery; and, at this moment, they look
to an amendment which shall populate it! Can any
thing more strongly exhibit the utter impossibility of
which is lessing mana.

"But, then, a majority of the people are determined to maintain the Union, though every' nigger' should be tossed into the Gulf Stream." Not unlikely; but what sort of a Union is it which they will have maintained? A Union, smouldering like a lurge, half-active or the stream of the

volcano, ready, at any moment, to "break up" in more terrific explosions!

"Oh! but these abolitionists shall be put down!"
One of the chief of those who make this declaration, One of the chief or those way different opinion.

Then, supporting the freedom of speech and the right of petition, standing in Congress with the venerable Adams, he made long sentences in eloquent, "that you might raze the cities of the North to their foundations; you might pass the plowshare to their foundations; you might pass the plot over their sites; you might strew their very with salt, and turn the smiling fields of happy try into desolation; but the love of liberty you could never extinguish in their hearts. Never! no, no!"—or to that effect. Does the Hon. Caleb Cushing think those Northern hearts will beat differently now ! not when "desolation broods over our fair cities," bu only when the slave-master threatens that he will certainly part from us, and leave us to the unspeakable wretchedness of the loss of his society! What stupid infidelity! Was that ambitious and restless man honest then? Is he honest now? Did he then have any faith in the professions and manliness of his Northern neighbors—in the children of the Puritans Northern neighbors—in the children of the Parlama-if he did, what right has be to suppose that they have lost the very nature which he extolled? Has his own "change of heart" destroyed his moral sight, and even obliterated his memory? If he forget, the North does not, nor is its great heart a political weather

"But, the Union is in danger, and that is enough to justify any change." False and fatal statement! The Union in danger! Is it to be preserved by violating ! Is it to be preserved by violating freedom for which our fathers, and the principles of freedom for which our fathers, and our fathers, fathers, for several ages, have struggled destroying the chief object for which the Union war made! Succeed, and we preserve no Union; and uestroying the chief object for which the Union was made? Succeed, and we preserve no Union; and yet, at what cost! We only take a master, and all be-come slaves! Does Mr. Cushing think that we will pay such a price for his Union? To suffer it is to nter anew upon the old quarrel, and do over again on the tremendous theatre of the New World, what our ancestors suffered and struggled for upon a nar on the tremen

dividing line-arrange the limitations and the division of the common property. Go ye to the South—hold up your heads in the light of this our day, and, in the sight of the world, flaunt your barbaric banner as best ye may! Why should we assis you in maintaining a system which we detest?
in the face of Christendom upon your own for in the face of Christendom upon your own feet, and exhibit your power in its own lineaments! Let it no longer borrow renown from our fleets, glory from our arts and armies, respect from our civilization, and freedom and secretary from our civilization. om and prestige from our imperial power!

dom and prestige from our imperial power! How
grand, then, our position! Vast, free, honest; covering all the seas with our commerce, all the earth with
the light of our name; cherishing in our "heavenkissing" Temple of Liberty the oppressed of every
land, and of every race!

Thus the dividing line. Let peace thus be invoked,
before war shall take the start, and after its horrors,
make a truce—called peace—resting upon the hot lava
of unextinguished hate. Will you have peace now or will you have, after war, only an enforced cessation of fight? Let statesmanship see to this! Unless we are mad, we shall recognize the fact: THE OLD PART.

ERSHIP IS DISSOLVED.

The States are divided—and nothing remains but to establish the boundaries, and settle the c

"But, could we arrange for separate nations, war i sure soon to follow." Suppose so—shall we fight at once, for fear we may fight some other day? Place on record, in Congress, that the separation is a fact. The present government can be recognized for convenience, and its machinery go on as usual, until the two sections shall have adjusted the final treaty: contime both sections forhearing all warlike me ures. Statesmanship should perceive facts, and moule the present question of the hour-to wit, peaceful sep aration-which has been wasted on vain attempts t realize the unattainable peaceful Union; and who can loubt that war would be avoided, and a powerful and free republic established? Or, if war must con come from the folly of those, who, deman as of right they may, separation from us of terms, become unreasonable enough, in the rangements, to require of us what in conannot yield. "Enough for the day is the evil ther Making no objection to the retiring States, impregour position, demanding nothing unjust, grant-thing wrong, vindicating the principles which ble in have given us an honorable n

rel, and we look for none.

The slave empire establishes itself—so, also, the empire of the free! God is over all!

TRAITORS-PRIESTS-MOBS.

Well may the American patriot weep as he cast weff may the American parriot weep as ne cases his eye over his distracted country; the parting of political ties; the derangement of commerce and finance; the prostration of national pride; to have fall-en back into the category of nations which lack self-sustaining power; to have exhausted the vocabulary in en back into the category of nations which, lack selfsustaining power; to have exhausted the vocabulary in
vain-boastings of greatness till our audacious heights
of wickedness and impudence have made us disry
with success; to have failed in the experiment of the
Union; to have cast a doubt over our boasted capacity
of self-government, are all humiliating enough, though
they only be attributed to that lack of wisdom which
flows from inexperience. But when the representatives of the people, high in power and responsibility,
either from the duliness of their moral perceptions,
or from the inherent complication of their position and
surroundings, know not, perhaps care not, which way
to turn to fluid the path of official duty, melancholy inideed is it; and would to God the blame could rest
alone on them, and not travel on to those they represent! "Like representatives, like people."

How sad a spectacle that a President of these United
States, and high officers of his Cabinet, should render
themselves liable to the charge of complicity with
desperate adventurers, who seek to averturn the goternment, after having solemnly sworn to administer
that government in conformity with the Constitution'
to the heavings of the national legislature infeated taining power

despatch advice to their constituents to rob and plun-der the property of the country they so abominably mis-represent! Governors of seceding States doing the work of robbers and pirates, not only without com-punction, but imagining themselves to be heroes; and no visible power in God's world to impose a solitary check! So much for State officials, the embodiment of the visitom of the people!

what of the Charles! "Will use same inconcated below for authority, clergymen North and South, halling from the same school of theology, the one by an electric chain of logic draws down the slave system from the skies, the other with a text flahes it up from the "yasty deep." Both representing large masses of Christians, North and South; this "infailible" Bible, Christians, North and South; this "infallible" Bible, so plain that a "a wayfaring man, though a fool," need not mistake its meaning, gathers over its pages gifted and eloquent priests to interpret its contents,—the same blessed God ruling over all,—and, with a similar theological training, they set themselves in opposition; and this sacred authority is made by them to declare that American slavery is at once both an angel from heaven and a flend from bell! Well may such Scripture literalists hesitate to treat this subject in the pulpit. Thus Church and State, priests and represents ture literalists hesitate to treat this sunject in the pur-pit. Thus Church and State, priests and representa-tives, religionists and citizens, like drift-wood in mid-ocean, float hither and thither at the bidding of wind and wave. Under such uncertain moral and religious and wave. Under such uncertain moral and religious training, the people set up compromises to-day, and break them to-morrow. We prate of heroic deeds, and then turn cowards. In high-sounding phrase we proclaim to the world our own sufficiency, our honor, our love of freedom, and then meanly trample out the rights of weaker nations. We boast of our love of civil and religious liberty, of free pulpits, free present and then we strike down the exercise and free speech, and then we strike down the exercise of this freedom by aid of a censorship no less than

Austrian in its nature. Citizens of the United States, sober, ho intelligent citizens, assemble to discuss a great social question; and because, forsooth, in the estimation of a question; and because, forsooth, in the estimation of a few special business interests, the discussion is unsca-sonable, a despicable mob collects, and hoots it down. This mob goes unwhipt of justice, because officials, whose duty it is to suppress it, are but the thing of its own creation. Not true and honorable merchants, but cotton, rum and money hucksters, seek to give the tone to morality and religion. Such as these would one to moranty and reugon. Such as these would grasp the purse-strings in the great commercial cities: they would erect monopolies, dam up the currents of legitimate commerce, and divert wealth by artificial means to their own coffers, and call it business. The would own, if they could, the courts and lawyers would own, if they could, the courts and lawyers, churches and jails, and compel these instrumentalities to do their bidding. Of priests, they would make Sab-bath-day constables; of lawyers, petifoggers. Sacred and statute books they would suffer to be opened only in the dim light of their materialized understand only in the dim light of turn material and social ques-ings. The discussion of great moral and social ques-tions by the good and gifted must be suppressed; the follies of the time, all about us, winked at; while far off nations in the East, with their dim history and tra off nations in the East, with their massey, dition, must furnish the staple for the pulpit; and all great principles, which alone regenerate and lift the world, and make us new, must be held subordinate to

case-hardened expediency.

Is this the stock from which are to proceed the future citizens of these United States? Are these the
men to inspire their age with lofty ideas, or infuse into erations the spirit of literature or the geniu Are such as these the moulders of the des tinies of millions yet unborn—the founders of systems of ethics, or the defenders of American liberty! Shall such as these dictate terms of speech to men who are to them as "Hyperion to a Satyr"! If so, then roll back the tide of time! Let the dark ages close over us, and suffer humanity to shed its last bitter tears over us, and salted the grave of departed hopes! Let American Liberty, all beautiful as she is, fold her arms to a sleep that knows no waking, sound her death-knell, and lay her in

the silent grave!, .
But this cannot be. A few days more of sorrow and tribulation, her fair form shall rise in beauty, and wave her wand gracefully, as in times past, over a nation which shall be purified by fire. Liberty-liberty to think, to speak, to print, to grow and develop, to look upward and onward, to raise up the oppressed, and to set the captive free—this is the liberty we need and claim. It must and shall be preserved. If we cannot have these, then let despotism come in its worst form—not in the shape of a disorderly and disorganizing mob, but at least in the decent form of lav e and ear are to be closed, and the lips sea ed, let it be d from the reeking bayonet, decently and by law. enter an eternal protest against the power or right of

THE MOB IN BOSTON.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 26, 1861

"first rate notice" appended to an extract of a letter of mine dated at Cambridge, (in the last Liberator, and which was originally printed in the Tri-Weekly
Publisher here, an independent and lively little sheet
which is to be commended for being less trammelled than the newspaper press generally in these troublous times. But my chief object in writing this letter is to indicate that when the letter from Car written. I had not seen the Boston Atlas and Bee, which spoke out manfully and nobly in opposition to the atrocious mobs in Boston, of which I was an eye-witness in both cases. If ever I felt utterly and and disgusted it was on both of these occa sions, and I could not but feel the force of the remarks of that able and noble minister of the New Testament, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, that the man who trampled upon free speech spit upon the mother who bore him, or words to that effect. I wish to inquire of you, my worthy friend, whether it has ever happer o in this country, that peaceable meenings composed chiefly of intelligent high moral purpose, composed chiefly of intelligent their treatment, is a demonstrative prand humane men and women, in good part well-known ciples of Christianity are not applied to the composition of th o months, and at both times by the connivance and tigation of the Mayors? I think not. It seems to Boston has carned an infamy in this matter which cannot very soon erase. The bonest people in country towns, of which this, as you are aware.

The bonest people in the same time seem satisfied (for aught they do) with the spread of such a civilization. non-resistants—in the latter case, at least—have ever and it is obvious to even been broken up within the short period of least than car been broken up within the short period of least than car been been broken up within the short period of least than car been short period of least than the short period of least than car been short period of least than the short period is one of the largest,—loathe and abhor the Satanic spirit which is so rife in that city; we cannot but feel that your flunkey "city of notions," for the time being, has this noble old Commonwealth completely at bay! Xes, to borrow the expressive language of that noble and true woman, Maria Westow Charles, "A thousand or two of ill-bred and ignorant traders and manufacturers of slave products, who are rich enough to hire about an equal number of day-laborers no less ignorant and selfab." me Boston has carred an infamy in this matter which she cannot very soon erase. The honest people in the country towns,—of which this, as you are aware, is one of the largest,—loathe and abhor the Satanie crift, which is as of it is that the ders and manufacturers of slave products, who are rich enough to hire about an equal number of day-laborers no less ignorant and selfah," have put the public sentiment of the Bay State, political, moral and otherwise, at the most complete and rascally defiance. Look at the ignoble and unblushing effrontery of those mendacious and filthy characters, Fay, Hose, and last, though not least, Sinde, the Senater! Notice their rillanous ribaldry, buffonery, and brazen andacity, before a Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and tell us if it is not high time that these wretched men and their more wretched will to turn to find the path of official duty, melancholy in the will deed is it; and would to God the blame could rest that these wretched men and their more wretched in Indian wars may in future be saved to the country. Father Beeson was heard with deep attention, after lature of the path of their lature of the path of the of the path

they have not the pluck to do it, let the people of the country towns arise in their might, and see to it that neither Mayors nor mobs, whether ill or well dressed, shall succeed in gaging down free speech, no matter and succeed in gagging down free spectom what source it may come, hereafter Allow me to add, in conclusion. Sories of Union meast.

ries of Union meetings in the 2002 agnation of inces, at which the slavery question has been dissed, pro and ces. Rev. Mr. Hassall has sustained it position admirably on all these occasions. At of these meetings, the writer of this read the let of capital resolutions the Executive Committee let of capital resolutions the Executive Committee. series of capital resolutions the Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society have printed in a circular form, and moved their adoption by this town; but, I am sorry to say, no one had gumption enough to second them. On presenting them to the meeting, "a few feeble remarks" were made like this: "That few feeble remarks "ere made in an in this State—a man, to use the language of our noble Senator Summer, "of the purest life and perfect integrity," and the mover wished the town might have pluck enough to adopt them. But the presenter of these excellent resolutions did not press the point, because he would have been utterly ashamed to have had ble setting town reject them even at a mongrel meethis native town reject them, even at a mongrel

his naive town reject them, even at a mongrel meeting like the one in question.

Messrs. Wright and Foss had very instructive and
peaceable meetings here recently, which were respectably attended, day and evening.

I was at Dover, N. H., last Sunday, and in the
evening went to a meeting at the City Hall, which
was fully attended, and at which speeches were made
by the citizens generally. These meetings, I was
told, were held the last Sunday in every month, and
had been continued for twenty years. Among others had been continued for twenty years. Among others who spoke were Dr. Hill and 'Squire Hamlin, whose remarks were thoroughly anti-slavery and anti-compromising, sensible and emphatic, I assure you. But promising, sensible and emphatic, I assure you. But the speech of the evening was by Rev. Mr. Clark, of the Unitarian Church of Haverhill, Mass., which was exceedingly timely and eloquent. I wish such meetings could be held all over our State; it seems to me now would be the very time to inaugurate them anti-slavery conference meetings they are, in fact your attention to this one, hoping other and I cal all over the free States may be stirred up in this way. What say you?

Wishing you vigorous health and long life, I sign

With much respect,
A NORTHERN LABORER.

CONVENTION FOR THE INDIANS.

In accordance with a general call, the friends of th ebruary. Father Beeson was chosen Chairman, and

Richard Thayer, Secretary.

The Chairman opened the meeting by offering for consideration the following resolutions: 1st Resolve. There is no law of nature or of necessi y which the Indians perish before the march of civiliz

on. 2d Resolve. That the Indians are capable of attainin

2d Resolve. That the Indians are espanse to accumulate atta of civilized life.

3d Resolve. That the interest and honor of the American people are desply involved in the civilization and protection of the Indian race.

4th Resolve. That peace commissioners, of well selected persons, should be sent to every tribe in our States and Territories, to accertain the nature and extent of existing difficulties, with a view to a final settlement in accordance with equity and justice.

5th Resolve. That a committee be appointed to apply to the proper department at Washington for authority and means to carry out the foregoing.

He remarked that it is commonly said that, with th disappearance of the forest and the buffalo, the Indian fades away from the land, and that so common is this diden that it seems stereotyped in the minds of all classes of society. We are told that there is a fixed law of nature, established by God himself, that the Indian shall perish before the march of civilization, and that the strong will overpower the weak, the big fish devour the smaller, and that we see this law in

force throughout all nature.

The Chairman admitted that all this is true, as ap plied to brute law, but not applicable to the true an higher nature of man. The strong brute may brut shly push away his fellow from the comforts provided alike for both; and men in all ages and na are under the animal instead of the true human law do the same towards their brother man.

do the same towards their brother man.

But the legitimate effect of a true civilization and religion is to reverse this sentiment and practice, by inspiring sympathy for the sufferer, and causing the strong to bear the burthens of the weak, "AND SO FULFILL THE LAW OF CHEST." Webster defines civilization to consist in being AFFABLE, COURTEOUS CENTLE and KIND. Now, although it is compatible with these qualities that, so far as us forests may be cleared away, and the b destroyed, yet it is utterly impossible that the exercise of these qualities should destroy, or even hut, any human being. Hence, those who speak of Indians "perishing" before "civilization," misapply the perisning before "civilization," misapply the and for Christians, and especially Christian astors, to do so, seems to me incomprehensible.

They tell us to look at facts. "Have not the In

dians fided away," say they, "from the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers to the present time!" Let us look at FRINCIPLES. A Christian civilization, for the pro-motion of which there are fifty thousand pastors in the United States, besides authors and professors, and its neighbor; it is gentle, easy to be entreated, think eth no evil, suffereth long, is kind, and is full of mercy and good works. It is certain, absolutely certain, that the outworking of these principles will clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and ensure homes for the homeless. Nothing less than this is the gospel of glad tidings which Christ intended should be "the poor" throughout all the world; and could it be offered to the Indians in sincerity and good faith, instead of the creeds and curses which they get, the

is not one among the race but would receive it gladly.
But the fact that, instead of this, the Indians upon he Indians upon ed, and starved, and massacred, and made savege their treatment, is a demonstrative proof that the prin-ciples of Christianity are not applied or sustained

ances that this Committee is proposed to go to the se of government, for means and authority to investiga the entire Indian relations.

the entire Indian relations.

The speaker said he had been among many of tribes, both savage and civilized, and had seen about ant evidence of their capacity for high attainments the arts of the highest social life; and that it is more certain that, as soon as a mild and Christian policy observed towards them, our settlers on the front may live in peace, and the millions constantly was in Indian wars may in future be saved to the count Father Beeson was heard with deep attention, at which the resolutions were ably discussed. Short dresses were made by Rev. Sylvanus Cobb. Dr. P.

it, the fact that we and our fathers have done great talustice to the "natives," and it is not please to the "natives," and it is not please to the "natives of listenies to the tice to the "natives, and it is not pleases is ers to meet for the purpose of listening to the will be sure to rebuke them for their sim. It

who will be sure to rebuke them for their sin. It showed how easily the largest churches can be find when it is proposed to do something for the salvate of the hearles, who are much farther and when we do not know, and have never wronged.

Both these gentlemen showed how the America Church and people have lost sight, in their traines of the Indian and the negro, of the genius of as Gospel, which teaches that "the greatest should use the least," quoting, "The Son of man came see to be ministered unto, but to minister," and "He dat is greatest among you shall be your servant." Og treatment of the two proceribed races has been any petual violation of the spirit of these beautiful aid divine teachings. "Shall I not visit for these than saith the Lord."

The 3d resolution was warmly supported be not the spirit of these than saith the Lord."

saith the Lord."

The 3d resolution was warmly supported by D. E.
S. Gardner and Horace Seaver, Esq.
A delegation of three gentlemen, with power beg
vacancies, was chosen to visit Washington wit a
appeal to the General Government in behalf of the
Vadians remaining in our country. dians remaining in our country.

The meeting then adjourned

NO SABBATH.

In a "Prize Essay on the Sablath." writes by a journeyman printer in Scotland, occurs the storage are to be storage as yoke-fellows! think how the abstraction of the his bath would hopeleastly enclars the

I oke-fellows! think how the abstractic of the ba-bath would hopelessly enslave the working time, with whom we are identified! I fink of laber this page as a one monotonous, and continuous, and eterni (706-links for ever on the rack, the fingers for ever page they-balls for ever straining, the brow for ever results, their for ever plodding, the brain for ever throbing, in sec-ders forever drooping, the loins for ever sching, so the resultess mind for ever scheming!"

restless mind for ever scheming!"

The above is a specimen of the deceptive interactions with which Sabbatical literature, parching that of the Tract Society, abounds. It is surned as a matter of course, in this statement of the journman printer, that the periodical remission of the so precious to all workers, whether with hand or leaf. so precious to all workers, whether with hand or had is necessarily connected with the thing that he man by the Sabbath, (namely, a recognizing and may for Sanday as peculiarly holy time,) so that the two mastand or fall together. Yet, not only is the distruction and the separableness, of these two things very pian but you may immediately compel him to acknowledge it, and forever close this refuge of lies against in.

If you spend your Sunday on a couch, or via a interesting book in the parlor, or reclining with a without a friend, in the summer's shade in the spa air, you will have got far more rest than our journey-man printer, with his Sabbath school class and is two or three church services. He has been uping upon you the importance of remission from labe, a rest. You acknowledge the justice of the ide, yet leave off labor, and devote yourself to rest; and ye get this rest even more thoroughly than he doe. he' he is no better satisfied with you than before. Is calls you a Sabbath-breaker, just as much is if yo been working; and by and by it appears that he has been using the plea of rest merely as a preton to get something else.

got something else.

The whole argument by which it is represented as
the Bible requires Christians to observe Sandyas
Sabbath is a tissue of misrepresentation and dep-tion; and a little discriminating study of the like
itself upon this point will enable any one to confutent Jewish yoke upon our necks, and to destroy the libert with which Christ has made us free .- c. x. v.

The Charlestown Advertiser has the following which it very justly characterizes a

A BRUTAL TRANSACTION. On Wednesday sening, the 23d of January, at 103 o'clock, loud him were heard in a house on Belmont street, occupiedly a colored man, about 30 years of age, named the Boston. The neighbors did not venture to ente, it Watchman S. M. Merrill was found, and, in competity and the control of the color of the colo a colored man, about 30 years of age, named one Boston. The neighbors did not venture to ente, it Watchman S. M. Merrill was found, and, in censer with John McCarty and aneaber I rishman, weak in the house. There was no fight, but they obtained one, and found Boston badly inflamed with deline tremens, with nothing on but his shirt and dawn. When they attempted to arrest him, he fought operately, but was finally pinioned, and in that mitten the state of the watch-house. A little way from thouse his drawers fell about his beels, so thas the mix actually had nothing on but his shirt. In this condition Boston was obliged to wells, barr-ford, one he mer all a all the way from the top of Busker Hill to Christen Square, which is more than a mile, with the mercy hading at 18 degrees above zero! Those who saw Boston way placed in a bare cell, (till near morning, His colors were then sent for, but the house was locked up, all they were not obtained. Before morning, Boston was the mercy than the same quiet, and he was then removed to a cell is which were a bunk and bed-clothes. In the norning, two says that he arraigned before Justice Robinson, and faste it was found that his feet were badly frozen. He vis then arraigned before Justice Robinson, and faste it was found that his feet were badly frozen for with dollars and costs for assaulting Waddana Mrail, () and sentenced to the House of Correction for wind days for assault on John McCarty, (1) Mostrom!

Was moderately cool and impudent. It must be prefying morsel for the compromisers to chev. The was too it, so were to be kicked without saling some elight return? The Southern Confeders some elight return? The Southern Confeders some on the knees, it is not enting dirt. Their cashin, Mr. Breckinridge, was unmercifully bears in their canvass. The slave arristocracy, however, was stoeaten. They have stood up straighter than or since their defeat. They have lashed the triumful freemen of the North into cowardly submission. We will maintain our rights at all hazards. If they will maintain our rights at all hazards. If they ment and defender of slavery says this, yhat is a name of heaven, ought the representaire of fresh to say? Who is Jeff. Davis, and what does be spread to say? Who is Jeff. Davis, and what does be spread to say it will be supposed President of at Samonw at war with the General Government-spire its money, occupying its forts, appropriating it gent trampling upon its flag, and cursing in name. States that are known principally for helicides. HUMBLE PIE. Jeff. Davis's speech at Montg

States that young pass in wealth and present pass in population, in wealth and present was the constituency before whom we must be desert our principles, yield our triumph, and side souls.

Do pass a compromise! We tremble at the sands of "Southern powder and Southern seed," (top) after by us, and chivalrously stolen from us, and a side of the wealth of the wealth

Conservative.

THE EXPRESS AND THE POOR OF NEW IGSTThe Express of Monday stated in a leading die
that "workmen from the great establishmen for
nell, in Centre street, are now in the June
subsisting on the bounty of the community," with
Mesars. Cornell reply as follows:—
the state of the community of the community of the community is not the community of the community.

Messrs. Cornell reply as follows:

A copy of the Express has just been short is containing a statement totally at variance with truth. Allow us to state that we have now and dred and twenty-four more men have have now and if there are any men who have worked is present subsisting on the bounty of the city, is present subsisting on the bounty of the city, is present authority to the city, is now those on hand Feb. 1, 186, by \$80,000.

No. 139 Centre street, Feb. 8, 1861.

No. 189 Centre street, Feb. 8, 1861.

Short-Lived Honetmoon.—A. Mis White the Harrisbury Telegraph, of M Kean, who as me to a gentleman from hississippia, a few weeks a secompanied from hississippia, a few weeks at tended making her future residence, few could be related to Tuesday afternoon, a few centre of the country of the country

Massachuserrs on Peace Proposition members of the House from this States members of the House from this State as the Crittenden propositions, as was o expected. On the resolutions of the Thirty-three, the rote was five to six. were Adams, Delano, Rice, Theyer, attion, Alley, Buffington, Burlingame, and Gooch.