THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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

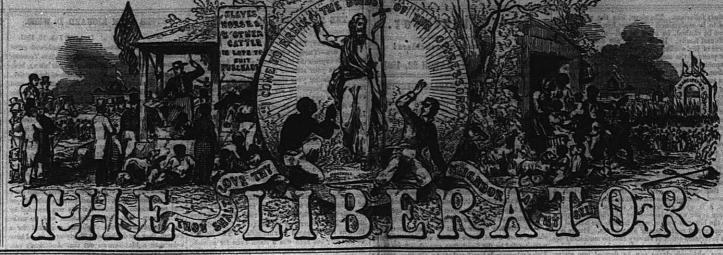
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1579.

The United States Constitution is "a coveni

Refuge of Oppression. TRAITORS IN THE SENATE.

Exita Session of the U. S. Senate—Washing a, March 8th. Mr. Dixon's resolution to print the angural Address was adopted. Mr. Foster offered the following resolution:—

ace to this government, but to another, it is re that Louis T. Wigfall be expelled from thi Mr. Foster, not seeing Mr. Wigfall, let the resolu

ver.

ngman moved to amend by substituting;

understood that the State of Texas has se

the Union, and is no longer one of the Uni

therefore.

Reselved. That reaks is not enduced to be represented in this body."

Mr. Mason remarked that the resolution was clearly for the expulsion of the Senator from Texas for that he had said on this floor. The Constitution enables the Senate to protect itself, and gives power to sapel a member, provided that two-thirds vote for the resolution. But the expulsion of a Senator is possible in character, and the intention of the Senator from Connecticut is to punish the Senator from Texas for what he said in debate. The Senator from Texas and aversed was inconsistent with holding a seat on this floor. The Senator had declared that he was a foreigner and not a citizen of the United States, but oved allegiance to a foreign government. If the Senator from Connecticut thought the Senator from Texas ought not to occupy a seat here, because he Senator from Connecticut thought the Senator from Iexas ought not to occupy a seat here, because he not a citizen of the United States, he ought to zero to refer the subject to a committee, so that if the facts warrant, the sent will be declared vacant. Mr. Fosten, interposing, asked whether, after the Senator from Texas had been duly elected by his slate, and admitted as a member here, they could be quire into the legality by which he holds his seat—a new fact rising which did not exist at that time.

—a new fact rising which did not exist at that time.

Mr. Masox was very certain if a Senator was not entitled to his seat, it could be vacated whenever facts to warrant such a course should be discovered. If it be a punishable offence to allege a constitutional truth, then the resolution may be well founded. For one, he (Mason) recognized no allegiance to this geremment. He recognized and acknowledged no allegiance to this government, none whatever, and he here took his position alongside the Senator from Texa, although Virginia is a constituent of this government, and one of her representatives. He owed allegiance to Virginia; and to no one else. Did the Senator from Connecticut resist the doctrine of conflutional law, and hold that the Government of the United States is still sovereign? If he did, God help him! (Laughter.) So far as the Senator from Texas has committed an offence by saying he owed as allegiance to this government, he stood by his side. He should be unfaithful to Virginia if he did not. The old feudal idea of allegiance was the relition between the subject and sovereign, between the vasual and lord. Allegiance here is that which is due from a citizen to a sovereign power. He knew of no sovereign except the State. He took it for granted that Connecticut is the Senator's soverign, and that if he yields allegiance to this government, he is faithless. The oath of allegiance in Virginia if he for the State, is faithfully and truly to support the Commonweath. If the Senator from Texas is a foreigner, he is not a citizen of the United States. But that is because of the fact, not because of the allegiance rounds and the fact, not because the that the priese of the Mense of the State, and yet because the knew the popular sentiment of the State, and yet because the that Texas had seconded because he knew the popular sentiment of the State, and yet because of this declaration, the Senator for Connecticut south its expendion is null, and the State holds the same relation it did before the passage of the Mr. Mason was very certain if a Senator was no of formed a government prepared to sustain itself this government shall attempt to attack it. If the Senator from Connecticut would say that the act as a nullity, then he held language which he (Mana) thought, with great respect to him, is more disspectful tenfold than the language for which the thator says the Senator from Texas deserves be expelled. Why? Because, by their language, willing of poonle and seven

THE DELUDED ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the Herald of Progress:

Facts prove that servitude, subordination to the white man, is the natural condition of the negro; and that unaided, unsupported, and unenforced by the white man, the negro is a poor, miserable savage, spending his time in the indulgence of the lowest propensities of animal nature; that no book, map, history or tradition eyer emanated from a negro people.

spair, the confusions worse confounded of disunion, secession, anarchy, pauperism, and suffering in Northern poor-houses; the absolute freedom from want, the perfect emancipation of our poor people from poverty; all these things ought to teach, and would teach the truth. But an Abolitionist prefers to believe a lie, to the infinite jeopardy of his country, and of the white race, as well as of the negro, rather than take the truths of history and common sense, and save both his country and the negro to gether. I don't say the negro is "inferior" to the white man, in any other sense than that a child is inferior to its parents. The negro of America is the superior negro, because he is better fed, better clothed, better housed, better cared for, than any other negro; and better than any other negro;

superior negro, because he is better fed, better clothed, better housed, better cared for, than any other negro; and better than any other peor folks elsewhere among civilized men.

Servitude is his natural condition, as much so as it is that of the horse or ox. All experience proves that he will not work, unless put under the direction of his more sagacious and benevolent white brother and friend. Voluntary labor is not in the negro!

at so. Denying it or intermedding with it will not alter it. As a servant, the negro is a useful, nay, an ualmost indispensable agricultural laborer, producing totton to clothe the world, while he enjoys life in abundance. But as a free man, he is a pauper, and a savaga, unable to take care of himself, and doing in good for himself nor any one else.

Is not Abolitionism mischievous and devilish? It cannot mean to do the negro good. What then does it mean? It has demolished the Union, and laughs over its infernal work as if it were a good one. It proposes now to turn the guns of Moultrie against Sumter, to set the bravest, freest, most generous and kindly affectioned thirty millions of people that ever lived under one government, against each other with fire and sword, to murder and destroy each other, and all for what? To benefit the negro slave? No; for already he is better off than poor white folks in the North. He has plenty of food, clothing, shelter, fire-wood, and no doctor's bills to pay, no Abolition meetings to attend; but he is happy in singing his hymn, saying his prayers, reading his Bible, (for they do read.) or dancing his jig, as to him seems best. All these things suit the negro nature.

The negro is not a white man. I don't know why not. He is nothing now, never has been, nor ever will be is it likely, beyond what his white friend and brother makes him. The Abolitionist is not that friend. At the South, the negro element increases rapidly, though unassisted by emigration. At the

emiles and soft words of the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hall.] The implacable Senator from Alabama, [Mr. Clay,] pronounced us of the North, "the most bitter, relentless, and vindictive enemies on earth." The Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] who has received the greetings of the people of Massachusetts, regards the result of the late election as an evidence of our hostile feelings towards his section. I was pained to hear the Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Davis,] who has received, during the past two years, so many evidences of respect and of kindness from the people of my own New England, say that the harshness of our figurative language was an evidence of the bitterness of our hatred.

In the halls of Compress, in the public journals be-

spending his time in the indulgence of the lowest propensities of animal nature; that no book, map, history or tradition ever emanated from a negro people; and that the African, with the finest soils, the noblest rivers, the richest mines of the old world, has remained in the dark savagery of his nature; and there remains, till held up and sustained in the condition of helper, or servant, to his more indugent friend, the white man.

If there be such a thing in nature as a spirit of deviltry and discord, that spirit has possession of Abolitionists, and uses Abolitionism as his chief engine in North America to work his infernal purposes. Here are thirty millions of people put on the rack of uncertainty about African slavery! The best government destroyed; the happiest and freest people where the people, or service of uncertainty about African slavery! The best government destroyed; the happiest and freest people have been rendered quarrelsome, and filled with a thirst for blood, because four millions of lazy, good-for-nothing negroes, that would otherwise have been taken into the keeping of their more humane white friends; been taught how to raise cotton, and rice, and tobacco; have been furnished good comfortally, the surest test of a wise, healthful, and happy life. The abolitionized mind is psychologized by a life and good old age, leaving a numerous offspring, the surest test of a wise, healthful, and happy life. The abolitionized mind is psychologized by a life and observation, prove that the negro is a white man. Facts and nature are speaking in thunder tones; the mighty crashing, the howings of despair, the confusions worse confounded of disunion, secession, anarchy, pauperism, and suffering in Northern poor-houses; the absolute freedom from want, the perfect emancipation of our poor people from poverty; all these things ought to teach, and would teach the truth. But an Abolitionist prefers to believe a lie, to the infinite jeopady to be commented to be contry, and of the white race, as well as of the negr

England, manifest more kindness and co wards their fellow-countrymen of the South ing among them, than they do towards the

ple of New England and the North. During the late canvass, I attended nearly one hundred public meetings in the North, saw hundreds of thousands of people, and heard many addresses by others. I have often disclaimed for myself and for the people of the North, any feelings of hostility towards our brethren of the South; and I have heard other speakers do the same, and everywhere the people unanimously and enthusiastically applauded the sentiment. All over the free States, the Republican speakers, while firmly averring their determination to use all constitutional and legal means to arrest the extension of slavery, disclaimed for the Republican party all feelings of hostility towards the people of the South, and everywhere the whole people is heartly applauded the sentiment. Not one—no, not one in a thousand of the men who voted for Abraham Lincoln cherishes in his heart a feeling of thatred towards the South, or the wish to put the brand of inequality or degradation upon the brow of his countrymen of that section of the Union. They would as generously contribute of their treasure, they would as freely pour out their blood, for the defence of the South, as they would for the protection of their own Northern homes. Believers in that Christianity which unites all men as brethren, as which impels its disciples to raise the fallen, and to labor for the elevation of the poor and the lowly of the children of men, they oppose the wrong, yet hate not the wong-doer.

to carge the devastation of Italy upon the barbarians. The large Roman plantations, tilled by slaves labor, were its ruin. Slavery had effected the decline of the Roman people, and had wasted the land, before a Scythian or a Scandinavian had erossed the Alps. Slavery had destroyed the Democracy; had destroyed the Aristocracy; had destroyed the Empire; and at last it left the traces of its ruinous power deeply furrowed on the face of nature itself." She also reads in Gurowski's "Slavery in History, that "it was domestic slavery, single-handed, which did the work for Greece, and particularly in Sparta and Athens. Domestic slavery enervated the nation, and made it an easy prey to foreign conquest. It converted into a putrescent mass the once great and brillint Grecian world." In the pages of poets, philosophers, philanthropists, jurists, statesmen, of the ages of the mighty dead of both hemispheres,—of Plato, Socrates, Montesquieu, Burke, Fox, Pitt, Wilberfore, Humboldt, Washington, and Jefferson, Massachustt finds testimonies which deepen her convictions and quicken her zeal against slavery expansion and domination in America.

The distinguishing opinion of Massachusetts, concerning shevery in America, is often flippantly branded in these Halls as wild, passionate, unreasoning fanaticsm. Senators of the South! tell me, I pray you tell me, if it be fanaticism for Massachusetts to believe, as your Henry believed, that "slavery is as repugant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible, and de-

Henry believed, that "slavery is as repugnant thumanity as t is inconsistent with the Bible, and destructive to liberty"? Is it fanaticism for her to be Henry believed, that "slavery is as repugnant to humanity as it is inconsistent with the Bible, and destructive to lberty"? Is it fanaticism for her to believe, as you Madison believed, that "slavery is a dreadful calanity"? Is it fanaticism for her to believe with your Monroe, that "slavery has preyed upon the vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed"? Is it fanaticism for her to believe with your Martin, that "slavery lessens the sense of the equal rights of mankind, and habitnates us to tyranny and oppression"? Is it finaticism for her to believe with your Pinckney, that "it will one day destroy the revenue for liberty, which is the vital principle of a Republic"? Is it fanaticism for her to believe with your Henry Clay, that "slavery is a wrong, a grievous wrong, and no contingency can make it right"? Surely, Senators who are wont to accuse Massachusetts of being drunk with fanaticism, should not forget that the noblest men the South has given

your Henry Clay, that "slavery is a wrong a grievous wrong, and no contingency can make it right"? Sarely, Senators who are wont to accuse Massachusetts of being drunk with fanaticism, should not forget that the noblest men the South has given to the service of the Republic, in peace and in war, were her teachers.

Massachusetts, in her heart of hearts, loves liberty—loathes since. I glory in her sentiments, for the heart of our common humanity is throbbing in sympathy with her opinions. But she is not unmindful of her constitutional duties, of her obligations to the Union and to her sister States. Up to the verge of constitutional power she will go in maintenance of her cherished convictions; but she has not shrunk, and she does not mean to shrink, from the performance of her obligations as a member of this confederation of constellated States. She has never sought, she does not seek, to encroach by her own acts, or by the action of the Federal Government, upon the constitutional rights of her sister States. Jealous of her own rights, she will respect the rights of others, Claiming the power to control her own domestic policy, she freely accords that power to her sister States. Conceding the rights of others, she demands her own. Loyal to the Union, she demands loyalty in others. Here, and now, I demand of her accusers, that they file their bill of specifications, and produce the proofs of their allegations, or forever hold their peace.

Has Massachusetts proposed, either by State or

peace.

Has Massachusetts proposed, either by State or Federal action, to interfere directly or indirectly with slavery in the States? Never. Her colored seamen are arrested and imprisoned for no offence under the laws of South Carolina—laws which Judge seamen are arrested and imprisoned for an oneunder the laws of South Carolina—laws which Judge
Johnson and William Wirt pronounced unconstitual—and South Carolina has made it a penitentiary
offence to defend their legal rights in the judicial
tribunals. Has Massachusetts ever interfered with
the rights of South Carolina? Never. The ships
of Massachusetts are searched, under the laws of
Virginia, and, made to pay five dollars for each illegal visitation. Has she wronged Virginia? Never.
Her sons, sojourning in the South, are often subjected
to insults and indignities—arrested, imprisoned, banished, and their lives put in peril. Has she proposed,
does she propose, to interfere with the legal rights of
those offending States? No, sir, no! In face of the
country, before the nations, Massachusetts can lay
her hand upon God's Holy Word, and declare by
Him who liveth ever more that she has never proposed, does not now propose, and never intends to
propose, to interfere with the legal and constitution

Him who liveth ever more that she has never proceed, does not now propose, and never intends to propose, to interfere with the legal and constitutional rights of the Southern States.

But gentlemen of the South tell me that Massachusetts has a Personal Liberty Law; that it is designed to defeat the provisions of the Constitution, concerning the rendition of fugitive slaves from service; that it is unconstitutional—an evidence of her the scapilled. Why? Because, by their language, its milions of propher and even serverago States. However, the support of the milion of propher and even serverago States. However, the server of the propher of the pro which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which the west of the Constitution of the Constitution of the constitution of the Constitution of the United States; that it disregards those maxims of the common law which the wisdom of ages has devised for the security of personal liberty; that it disregards the control in the constitution of the United States; that it disregards those maxims of the common law which the wisdom of ages has devised for the security of personal liberty; that it degrades man and dishonors the nation before the Christian and civilized world; that it puts in extreme perall the security, peace, and liberties of her colored inhabitants. She feels that it is harsh, cruel, inhuman, and unchristian. So believing, she enacted this Personal Liberty Law; it was designed to also in perfect harmony with the Constitution of the United States. No case has ever arisen under the act—it has not been judicially interpreted—its constitution ality, has not been judicially interpreted—its constitutions, it would, should a case arise under it, world in which there was such a strange committal, Major Anderson, for reasons which, as I then observed, which there was such that the stood in need to determine the probable states of things to the common and which the government of this world in which there was such that there was such a strange committal, Major and the stood in need to determine the probable and the stood in need to determine the stood in need to the constitution, it was

WHAT HAS BEEN MAJOR ANDERSON'S

POLICY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 9, 1861.

The rebels have of late turned special attention to the harbor defences, as though the game they are playing depended on them. Capt. Harstene, late of the United States Navy, and the most regretted deserter from it, has been giving the subject his special attention since he entered the service of the robels; and it is evident that important results are supply of the garrison with provisions, as near an impossibility as they can. If Major Anderson is not supplied with provisions, he must in time surrender, if he is not withdrawn by the Government. There has been a deep game in this part of the business by the rebels, and I am able to state for a certainty that it proceeded from Jeff. Davis, upward of two months ago, while he was yet in the Senate. He urged the cultivating and maintaining of a good understanding with Major Anderson, and made a special plea in a letter to Governor Fickens that he might be permitted to purchase supplies for Fort Sunter in Charleston market. The reasons he assigned were fit for traitors only. His advice was followed, and it was about this time that protracted interviews took place at the fort between Major Anderson and leading Rebels who visited him on two successive days under a flag of truce. Then followed the mission of Col. Hayne and a messenger from Major Anderson to Washington, and the promise by Mr. Buchanan to do nothing but maintain the present status of affairs in Charleston Harbor, and the other movements by which the Rebels gained time, which they improved to render their position as nearly impregnable as possible. All the while the Government did nothing, and Major Anderson continued to advise no movement to relieve him. It was about this time also that reports leaked out from the Executive branch of the Government, prejudicial to Major Anderson, and which were mentioned at the time in this correspondence. With a magnanimity extraordinary as it was unexpected, the permission was accorded ment to relieve him. It was about this time also of that reports leaked out from the Executive branch of the Government, prejudicial to Major Anderson, and which were mentioned at the time in this correspondence. With a magnanimity extraordinary as it was unexpected, the permission was accorded the garrison to obtain provisions from Charleston, though in small quantities. Fort Sumter, if not then actually short of provisions, could count the days when it would be. I but record a piece of the history of the last two months, when I state that, nevertheless, Major Anderson not once, but twice and thrice assured the Government at Washington that he stood in need of neither men, provisions, nor fuel. He standily advised against any attempt to supply his with either, although at that time it was entirely practicable to do so, and everybody but he said he might soon have these supplies. During the ensuing aix or eight weeks, he saw going on all around him the gingantic preparations to vall him in. His fate was as clear as the unclouded sun, if he was not relieved. I made no mention of the fact that he failed to assist the Star of the West to enter with men and provisions, or to protest even with so much as a single shot against the driving of her back; nor of the fact that he has permitted the rebels to transport their munitions daily and hourly under the walls of Fort Sumter. For near two months he has seen the harbor close gradually but surely against his Government, and he could almost count the days when any attempt to throw into the Fort provisions or men would be attended with extraordinary difficulties, if not an impossibility. And he saw at the same time going on all around him preparations to besige him, that told for a certainty that the time must come when he must have provisions and men, or his garrison sacrificed, if he did not evacuate the Fort. And yet, if we are to credit undenied reports, he assured his Government as late as twenty days lage that he required nothing, and, later still, that he could ma

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

The news of the probable withdrawal of the United States troops from Fort Sumter, flashing by telegraph all over the land, has profoundly affected the public mind of the country. This lowering of the national flag in the face of the traitorous bands that beleaguer it—this conspicuous and undeniable confession of defeat by the National Government—this surrender of a post so important and so strong to the revolutionary Government—which has been been not certain principles, we, their descendants, should be the first prominent public act of the new Republican Administration. We have all confidence in the wisdom and the manhood of the gentlemen who constitute this Administration. Their fidelity to Freedom is altogether unquestionable. We know that they have had the

whole case before them, while we see only its mo obvious features. The mature judgment of Ge Scott should be of right a most influential, if not ideed a controlling element, in their deliberation And if it has become, as is now alleged, a milita

ence of the Southern Confederacy, whose path has been so early strewn with a succession of trumphs, is hardly too large or too important a result to follow logically from it a lts effect at home, unless coun-teracted by prompt, wise, and efficient action in other quarters and a different direction, cannot fail teracted by prompt, wise, and efficient action in other quarters and a different direction, cannot fail to be disastrous. It is the most unexpected and prodigious national humiliation known to our history. It seems to offer license to rebellion, and to put the largest premium upon treason. Unless it be speedily followed by measures positive and emphatic, in distinct affirmation of the rights, purposes, and power of the Government, we shall have no longer any Government, except for such as are too lazy to question it, or too timid to withstand the most empty of menaces. There will be nothing left for insurrection to fear; nothing left for patriotism to cling to. The old flag will trail in the dust so that the very swine may run over it. Our national airs will become the merest souvenirs. The Revolutionary blood will be shown to have turned to the thinnest of milk in our degenerate yeins. We had better all bow down at once to the Hotspurs at Montgomery, and entreat the congress there assembled to left is how down at once to the Hotspurs at Montgomery, and entreat the congress there assembled to let us come into the manlier and more stalwart confederacy which they have inaugurated. An immense responsibility will rest upon those who have advised or consented to such an act. From it they must go, either forward or backward; making it the last step on the path of submission and national surrender, or else making it the first step on the path toward the full and cordial recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Standing disconnected from one or the other of these policies, a simple acknowledgment of complete defeat and ignominious expulsion suffered by the Government, the significance of the event will be fearful; and we shall be fortunate if the consequences of it are not anarchy at home, and the loosening of all the feeble restraints that hitherto have surrounded the rebellious elements in Northern cities, with a more profuse and a more prolonged blestded and bestle with the stimulated South.

BOLD VINDICATION OF SLAVERY.

The political philosophy which underlies the seces on movement is well expressed by the late Mr. S. Gourdin of Florida, editor of the Southern Confederacy, one of the ablest writers of the new

lers have dispelled the illusion that West Africa is occupied by a mere horde of sayages. Many negro nations possess an organized form of society, are engaged in agriculture and trade; justice is fairly administered among them, and a high degree of happiness enjoyed; and even Hayti seems not unlikely, before long, to furnish a satisfactory example of negro self-government. Be that as it may, the grand principle on which the slave-owners dwell with such delight is overthrown by the plain fact that a very large number of the American slaves do not belong to the negro so much as to the white race. Vast numbers of them are mulattoes. A very large number are quadroons, sprung not merely from a white father, but from soveral generations of white forefathers. Now the planters hold negro blood in such abhorence that a mere taint of it in the veins makes them regard the mulatto or quadroon as belonging to the enslaved race; and yet it is obvious that the child of a white parent and is black one appertains as much to the one stock as to the other. The Anglio-Saxon stock has the whole of the father's interest in him, and in the case of quadroons the amount of negro blood has been halved and halved again, until at last the slave is incomparably more a white man than a negro. The planters' principle would be plausible if a galf were fixed between the white and the negro race; but it can have no force at all when we find the two races combining with perfect facility, the result being that a very large portion of the slave population is in gruth more Saxon than negro.

the slave population is in truth more Saxon than negro.

The next argument which the planters are in the habit of using is, that only by means of slavery can the negro race be raised from barbarism. Under this pretext, the revival of the slave trade with Africa has of late years been advocated (by those slave-owners who do not grow slaves for the market), insamech as it would be a boon and a blessing to the negroes themselves. This is like Richard Cromwell, who, in writing to the Speaker from Iroland, to say that he would "catch up" some thousand boys and girls to send to the plantations, added, "Doubtless this is a work in which God will appear." To fill Africa with slave wars, to cram the hold of the slave ship with a cargo of men, women, and children, and consign them to bonds and stripes on the Southern plantations, so far from being cruel, would be philantary itself.

sonsign them to bonds and stripes on the Southern plantations, so far from being cruel, would be phillanthropy itself.

This extravagance needs no reply; but setting aside the idea of importing slaves from Africa, may not the "domestic institution" itself, as the planters assert, be a great engine of civilization to the slaves? Now, it is easy to imagina a form of slavery in which the slave should be the object of almost parental solicitude on the part of his master—in which he should come into daily contact with those over him, and, although he had been taken from a state of barbarism, might rise, under the influence of their example and companionship, to a higher stage of civilization. But, practically, is that the case with the negro slaves in the United States? It is certainly not the case as a general rule with the domestic slaves. There may be exceptions where, both the master and mistress being humane and kindly, the slave is accepted as a member of the family. But in the vast multitude of cases, the slave is regarded as a mere drudge, despised for his color, his caste, and his slavish faults. As he cannot be dismissed from the master's service for misconduct, other punishments of a more degrading kind are requisite, and these are inflicted at the caprice, not only of the master, but of the mistress too. His indolence having no other spur but the dread of such inflictions, it becomes the main object of his life to dodge his owner and to conceal his own shorteomings. Hence the 'intellectual qualities developed in him go little beyond a low cunning; while as regards morality, the race of domestic slaves, whether in the United States are not supplyed as servants, but in the production of cotten. What are the civilizing agencies breught to bear upon all those millions of men? Their only contact with the superior race is, that they see the version riding about on his horse and superintending the operations of the estate, urging the black drivers to keep the gange to their work, and occasionally, as Mr. Olmste

TO THE POINT.

In a speech recently delivered in Congress by Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, occurs the scathing and merited rebuke to Treason and its abettors, which we publish below. Did ruffians attempt his life because of his honesty and candor?

and merited rebuke to Treason and its abettors, which we publish below. Did ruffians attempt his life because of his honesty and candor?

"Your unboly crusade, therefore, against the Union, is to extend the area of slavery. For that purpose you invoke the God of battles, when your system ignores all His attributes, and defies the spirit of His teachings. You talk of the sacredness of your homes, when for years you have been despoiling the homes of thousands, and suffer four million human beings to have no hearthstones around which the affections may cluster. You talk about the recollection of wives and children to nerve your arm, when your system destroys the relation of husband and wife, and violates the holiest tie of parent and child. You talk of reconstruction. Believe it not. The compromise of the present Constitution once lost, you never can regain. Think you another Senate can be formed wherein Delaware and Florida can equal New York and Peunsylvania? Another House of Representatives wherein you will be allowed twenty Representatives on account of your property in man? You are now opposed to the Army and Navy, because you boldly assert that an enforcement of the laws means a coercion of the States. You were willing to vote millions to transport troops and provisions two thousand miles, over prairie and desert, to coerce our brethren in Utah, when you said they were in rebellion to the Government. You sent the Army into Kansas to subdue the freemen in the North. You have used the Federal troops to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. When John Brown, with as much authority to seize the property of the nation as you possess, took the arsual at Harper's Ferry, the marines of the United States were sent to its rescue. You dreaded not then its despotic power. The eamp had no terrors. The plume of the soldier and the gilded trappings of the officer did not fill you with disgust. You opposed coercion, yet, by force of armed men, you seized the forts and navy-yards of the United States, and trample the stars and stri

ANOTHER TALE OF HORROR.

Charleston (S. C.) Correspondence of the New York Tribune
"Union men increase on every side. Find

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1861.

VINDICATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

slavery-ridden, impoverished, shiftless, and b South. Still, even Mr. Wilson's generous d

and examinate an unsee estimates of first and that "it is opposed to the whole split of the Gopel, and to the teachings of Jesus Christ"—If she believes, finally, that "to extend and serpetuate the
evil, and cut ourselves off from the communion or
nations, we sink below the civilization of our age, we hypocritical! Her constitutional duties, her oblig tions to the Union and to her sister States, here r the vax multiplic of case, the size a regarded as a member of the family. But is the vax multiplic of case, the six a regarded as a member of the matter's experiment of the control of the property of the control of t

THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

Bosrov, March 20, 1861. ng of horses, he

"O man! tyrannic lord, how long, how long Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage, Awaiting renovation?"

ope of a general redemption, in the progress of light nd knowledge. Hence, I regard yours as a messianic sission in behalf of the brute race, who, though incalarge capacity for enjoyment and suffering; and wh claims to rational and humane consideration, at hands of man, ought ever to be sacredly regarded. ings with the most intractable animals, without feeling ashamed that they have given so little attention to the nature and capacity of the horse, and also painfully conscious of gross neglect, or irrational conduct, or positive barbarity, in their past treatment of him. It is desirable therefore, that your exhibitions should be as widely extended as possible, and witnessed by people of every tongue and clime. To this end, may your life long he snared!

obedience, every horse submitted to your hands, is as simple as its results are almost miraculous. There is no mystery, no legerdemain about it. Not a wound is made, not a blow given, not a wrathful word uttered: wrought in the spirit of the animal must be as singular to him as it is surprising to the spectator. "Old things are passed away; and behold, all things are become new!" Where only a special or the spectator. with the heels of the horse in close contact with your naked head. For years a nuisance or a terror, and subjected to the worst usage in order to break his will, he now stands erect, "clothed and in his right mind," requiring but a look or word to insure prompt ob-dience! A conquest like this is as sublime as it is

tent. You are needed every where in the two-fo capacity of teacher and savior. If it be true that

and cattle, mightily augments the sum of mortal agony. The lesson of humanity is the slowest, if not the hardest, to be leave. it is equally true that his barbarity to fish, and fowl no part of our educational processes, from the primary school to the university; whereas, it should be the earliest taught, and the soonest reduced to practice. But how many, who assume to fill the high and regets like." Love responds to love; friendship to friendship; gentleness to gentleness; and likewise force to force, and hatred to hatred. "Overcome evil precept," to make us noble and good toward each

Yours, for the recognition of "the rights of man" and "the rights of animals," WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MR. RARRY IN BOSTON. The world-renowned to mer of wild and ungovernable horses has just given three public exhibitions of his marvellous skill and three public exhibitions of his marvellous skill and power, at the Music Hall, in this city, to overflowing, admiring and astonished audiences, notwithstanding a large admission fee and the worst kind of weather. A number of vicious horses were quickly subdued, in the most quiet manner. His final exhibition will be given to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Go and see it.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Committee of the Legislature will be addressed this (Friday) merning, at 9 o'clock, at the State House, by Mr. Healy, City Solicitor, in behalf of the city, and by Wendell Phillips, Eaq., George W. Smalley, Eaq., Rev. Mr. Miner, and Rev. J. Freeman Clarke, in behalf of the State.

The Charleston Courier wants to be jolly, and sake, 'When the Palmetto flag waves over Fort Sumber, whence it will only be removed for the Confederate flag, shall we not have a grand evacuation jubilect and celebration? Let us have also an illumination.' The last report is, that the fort has been blown up!

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

that makes the nation really free and respectable— whilst the South is asked for nothing. This doe

of the people.

I send herewith slips of an admirable article, call

may look with confidence to its speedy downfall.

The Illustrated London Near is this week furnishes
with several illustrations of slavery—such as "A Slav
Auction in Richmond, Virginia"; "Inspecting a Slav

kind is lower than our own.

The ancient proverb says, "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." If this be the test of character, how many can be safely measured by it! Human conduct, however, is often strangely paradoxical.

What you have already achieved, Mr. Rarey, as an educator in the treatment of animals, seems almost to warrant a literal interpretation of the prophecy of the arrival of a period when "the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the own and the weaned shall play on the hole of the say, and the weaned shall play on the hole of the say, and the weaned shall play on the hole of the say, and the weaned shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den."

In your notice of "Boston under Mob Law," in the Liberator just come to hand, you speak of "Irish regards or prophe, who is the reasons that that that our poor people, who are sedulously brought up by their priests at home in ignorance and superstition; who are the warm allies of the 2Pope, the ex-king of Naples, and all the other tyrants, crowned and discrowned, of Europe, should be readily converted into tools of the slaveholders when they land on your shores! No doubt they sincerely believe that the slavery of the blacks is, on the whole, beneficial to the Irish; just as they regard the ower of the Pope over his people as indispensable to his position as their own supreme spiritual pastor. Under such circumstances, the rights of that class of Americans called Italians, are regarded as unworthy of interest or sympathy. We talk of the light of the pean nation called Italians, are regarded as unworthy of interest or sympathy. We talk of the light of the nineteenth century. It is a light that shines for a very small fraction of the human race. There are none so blind as those who won't see; and, accordingly, if the people who pay others to shut out the light from them, amidst the chances which surround them for liberty and free thought, they can be just as blind, and just as great "ragamuffins," as if they had lived in the days of the Crusades.

Yours, ever truly,
RICHARD D. WEBB.

(1) For the well-written article here referred to, see a ting column .- [Ed. Lib.

RELATION OF THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN THE UNITED STATES TO SLAVERY

A friend of Theodore Parker, in Switzerland, expressed the opinion that "orthodox intolerance is the
natural ally of slavery in the United States."

A representative of orthodoxy there vehemently
controverted this idea, maintaining, on the contray,
that the orthodox throughout the North go for freedom, and that this could be proved by their whole
conduct, and by the contents of their religious newspapers.

papers.

It seemed to me that both these parties were in error, and that the matter in debate might be traly the stated:

The notion that orthodox intolerance is the nature.

The notion that orthodox intolerance is the natural ally of slavery in the United States seems a try plausible one to those who, holding the theological ideas which Theodore Parker taught, also recognise the mutual relationship and alliance which truths of every class have with each other, especially if they infer a like relationship and alliance among error.

The following, however, must be admitted as un

questionable facts upon the other side:

From the beginning of the Anti-Slavery monsome of the most hearty, and thorough, and per
of its friends have been men and women of rithodoxy. Many abolitionists still hold that faith. D. Cheever, Lewis Tappan, Beriah Green and Willin Goodell are widely known specimens of the das but great numbers of private and obscure penos g

qually so.

Neither is it just to say that the po guishing ideas of orthodoxy are favorable to sla It is indeed true, not only that the Church is the It is indeed true, not only that the Course is the abulwark of slavery, but that many of it seders is quoted Scripture in favor of that wickedness, and pe ed their peculiar theological tenta into idvocacy of Still, it can be shown that these are percentialize of the Bible and the creed, and that the most to this policy in the clergy spring entirely from oth

hypothesis of a natural connexion between arthology and slavery. The two principal sects that tree sent heterodoxy, the Universalists and Unitarian are no more favorable to anti-slavery, either is regetic and persistent effort in this direction. Their number is less than that of the representatives of the popular religion; and, so far, their weight of influence is less; but, as far as character and action (or inse-

The truth is—a trum when makes it vey diffest for a person newly entering upon this investigation is get the entire truth, or even a just average of the diverse facts—you can cull evidence from orthology or from heterodoxy, or from any of the constinent bodies of either, which shall seem to indicate an actislavery position, or a pro-slavery position, at your pleasure. Nay, you may cull evidence seeming tor-quire either of these opposite conclusions, from the life of a single individual.

Take, for instance, the life of Rev. Dr. Chaning. He wrote a great deal against slavery; yet, during far the greater portion of the time intervening between his first mention of that subject and his death, he beld Liberia; (ignorant, no doubt, of the facts clearly proved respecting that scheme, that it was devised and commenced by slaveholders, for the greater security of slavery, and that many of the persons t untary emigrants were as truly coerced as if they had been driven with a cart-whip.) He was also, in mos been driven with a cart-whip.) He was also, in most of these writings, an advocate of gradual, not immediate, emancipation; that is to say, he thought it needful to allow the continuance of slavery for the pre-ent: which was all that the South then asked of the North. Moreover, during the period referred to, he made severe criticisms upon the abolitionists, and distinctly marked, in his writings, the material difference between his requiring and theirs: although he gave rebetween his position and theirs, although he gave re peated and hearty testimony to the great value of their services in maintaining freedom of speech press. In fact, Dr. Channing came into th entire coincidence with the principles and entire coincidence with the principles and measures of the abolitionists only during the last year of his life; and his last public act in regard to slavery (the address delivered at Lenox, Mass., only a m before his death,) is the only one of his works upo that subject in which such absolute and thorough or ncidence will be found, although, for many ye fore, he had spoken very strongly of the evil and vi cious characteristics of slavery.

A similar diversity of evidence will be found by one

A similar diversity of evidence will be found by one who examines the record of Henry Ward Beecher upon this subject. No doubt he is making progres, both in the direction of Mr. Garrison's anti-slaver, and of Mr. Parker's reformed theology. Yet he has aid many grossly unjust things, which still remain unretracted, of the character and position of both these unretracted. ago, to make a special effort to shield from condema ago, to make a special effort to shield from condema tion one of the worst representatives of religious ex-plicity with slavery, (the American Board of Co-plicity with slavery, (the American Board of Exmissioners for Foreign Missions,) and he actually ge-suaded his hesitating people to give it their support. As between the slaveholder and the slave, he side to drive the pro-slavery invaders out of it; but when duthful opposition to slavery tends to divide the order dox Church, or one of its great propagandist agencie, there he pauses. That is the clergyman's tender

point.

If such diversity of testimony (and of fact) can be found in the life of a single individual, in a position prominently before the public, how much rather may prominently before the public, how much rather may be such that the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party, which there is the case of a sect or a party which there is the case of a sect or a party.

it exist in the case of a sect or a party, which is pered partly by its combined action, and partly by the sotion and speech of its individual, members!

It is thus very possible to produce a great bold of
evidence culted from the words and acts of orthogic evidence culled from the words and acts of orbigin ecclesiastical bodies, churches, clergymen and res-gious periodical. gious periodicals at the North, which shall seen, to the hasty reader, to show that "the orthodox go for free dom throughout the North." But he who carefully es this evidence will find that it fails to pres

1. It will be found that very much of the evident 1. It will be found that very much of the excess relied upon to establish an anti-slavery character to orthodoxy consists merely of words, not pledging a parties uttering it, or voting for it, to any action as not, in fact, followed by a parties on their met; parties uttering it, or voting for it, to any action, all not, in fact, followed by any action on their patibut merely expressing the sentiment of the memory or the acquiescence of the majority (probably far is sake of getting rid of "agitation") in some for a expression urged upon them by a minority. It absence of efficient character and practical rales it many "resolutions" of churches and ecclesions bodies purporting to be "anti-slavery," results for the paring down, under debate, of the salient point originally belonging to them, without the remoit of which, the majority would not have voted for them all. 11.
2. Among those "resolutions" of churches, extra delications and the state of th

Among those "resolutions" of currues a statistical Associations, &c., the phraseology of size does promise efficient action, it will be found, in a significant of cases, that no corresponding action was taken, and that those bodies continued in a size of the continued are not a statistical action. quietude respecting alavery, of practical acquiseces in the existing state of things, which left slavery is disturbed, granting all that the South the saked 3. Examination will show that the great majority of churches, Associations, &c., in the North, have saked

neither of the positions above-mentioned; but have other been entirely atlent in regard to slavery, (faoring by their inertia, the continuance of an institution already prosperous,) or have expressed their conset to its undisturbed continuance, and their dislike
"agilation" in regard to it.

Examination will prove, further, that, of all the
resupers and magazines in the North called "relifions," a majority have decidedly discouraged "agition" in regard to at avery, and have favored a quiet
matiescence in its continuance; while, in the unnor-

ntion" in regard to alavery, and have favored a quies equiescence in its continuance; while, in the minority remining, there has been quite as much complaint of abolitonism as of slavery. The "religious" parti (like the secular papers) that maintain a thorough all peristent practical testimony against slavery in all is aspects and relations, are exceedingly few; too few to be called a minority.

5. It is true that the increased developments of deperate wickedness in the Slave Power, during the utility months, are producing a change in the minds

desperate wickedness in the Slave Power, during the ingist months, are producing a change in the minds of Northern men in regard to slavery, which change in the minds and increase, and will ultimately affect the charches, because the church-members are also affected is their political and commercial relations by the outpools demands of the Slave Power. The riews of Northern men, I sty, in regard to slavery, are changing, and will change yet prove; but this change has so yet been manifested by any action of the churches, sor will it be, until the churches find themselves laging behind "the world" in their relation to slavery. so will it be, until the churches find themselves lag-ging behind "the world" in their relation to slavery, and obliged, in self-defence, to say against it, in theo-legical phrase, what the individual members of the legical phrase, what the highest language, as mem church have already said, in secular language, as mem less of political and commercial bodies. "The world will precede the church in this warfare, as it has hith because the clergy, the leaders of the cto done, because the clergy, the leaders of the durch, discourage prominence in action in this do partment. They cherish, above all things, the unity of their respective denominations, and the credit of their sociates in the priestly office; and they avoid and ascourage action which would tend, sooner or later, division among their parishioners, and to the eccl sainal censure (perhaps the excommunication) of their actively pro-slavery clerical brethree, North all South; brethren whom they still recognize as pod Christians.—c. x. w.

FREEDOM versus SLAVERY,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. :

DEAR SEE—I am a stranger to you, but not you to see. The display of the forensic powers of Wendell Phillips in the interests of Freedom eersus Slavers, for the last quarter of a century, has made his name, shout the land, as "familiar as household words. The undersigned was educated in a district school, and graduated between the plow-handles, consequently be is frank and blunt, and ventures to criticise your

sorts in this department of your unweafied labors. I had the pleasure, recently, of an interview, for an interview, the dark time, with Miss Anthony and Mrs. Standons as our county seat, Albion, when I made the same ctions, (and they accorded to the truth of my po energons, (and they accorded to the truth of my (#100.)) that I now make to your instrumentality not combining all the forces it might and ought; hence the claw progress of the Abolition cause. H. R. Helper's **Resurrection of the Dry Bones, or Impeding Crisis of the South, and how to meet it," is the only American Abolition work that, in my opinion, has done justice is the subject, or reached my where near the bottom of the sore.

say where near the bottom of the sore.

In perfecting the steam-engine as a propelling power, Fulton caught the idea from observing the operation of the engines of the English artists, Watt, Stephens, and others, that two wheels-a dual force instead of a single one-were needed to overcome th make it go. A second wheel was ad-

ded, and it was a success.

So I told those ladies what I now tell you, that yo have been laboring all this time with one wheel; and hence the reason, or one of the reasons, of no better access. Nay, when you portray the miseries and rillanies of the system of slavery, affecting the black rice, less than half the story is told. Perhaps Mr. Helper has, in setting forth the degradation of his non-slaveholding white brethren, placed less stress than truth requires on the condition of the slaves but here it is, and placed in the Abolition machinery scores would be more speedy and certain. While looking into the dark chambers of slavery, consider the helpless and degraded condition of the poor whites as well as the blacks-shake them up together, slave

bolders and all, then view the barbarian mass.
No does the evil stop here. I am an agriculturist—
have looked into slavedom—have seen the dilapidated cotton-fields. Reasoning from analogy, and judging from what I have seen, a very few decades of year would clapse ere the whole of those cotton lands, except the bottoms, would be denuded of their reproductive forces from the blight and tread of slavery. ductive forces from the blight and tread of slavery. Nothing but the skill, enterprise and energy that a system of free labor imparts will arrest this destructive tendency. "These lands," as I told some of the planters when we were among them in 1858, "run off faster than your negroes, and no fugitive law can recaim them. Nothing but cutting your large plantations of a thousand or two acres up into small farms, and putting upon them skillful farmers, will do it. kill off your dogs, and introduce sheep. Sheep and dogs will not flourish together. Sheep would return to the land much that the cotton and other crops ab-sorb, and wool and cotton husbandry would be a splen-

And this must be the order of natural laws—the in eritable laws of population and emigration. The population of the world is struggling to gain its level, and this little portion of it must feel and yield to its

equalizing power.

On the contrary, the government, from the start, had one wheel too many in the machinery, like a five-wheel carriage, and will not longer run: there is too much wear and tear. The defect is organic, and must be removed before it will run smoothly.

In your recent speech at Music Hall, Roston, you suggest the advantage of the slaves recent starts.

suggest the education of the slaves, preparatory to fredom. It appears to me that, on this point, all anti-altery philosophers, of whatever school, fail, as on the points above suggested, to elaborate or state the position of the case. In one of the most essental departments of knowledge, in that department vimout which, the returning every day animal wants annot be supplied, they are already highly educated; tren many of them have taken a scientific course. All of them understand all kinds of common labor, and not a few are masters in all in-door and out-door

In 1842, we boarded at our house a runaway slave min from Kentucky, through the winter, for his work, while he attended our district school near by; and I vature to say that no white man in the State of New York could turn his hand so skilfully to any and every the could turn his hand so skilfully to any and every kind of work in the house, as house-keeper, in all its nerous departments, and out-doors in all branche

nent they can have pay for labor do Now, the moment they can have pay for labor done, that moment they are prepared for freedom, and all statequent education would come almost as a matter of course. Though there is a mutual dependence between them—of the slave upon the master, and the master upon the slave—which will take time to outgow before either can walk erect and independent, without that sense of long accustomed mutual support; yet the thus emancip ited slave would be far the letter off of the two, and better qualified for self-support. Very respectfully yours. Very respectfully your Holley, N. Y. C. ROBINSON.

To Our respected and venerable correspondent crutally misapprehends Mr. Phillips in supposing that he advocates educating the slaves preparatory to their freedom; for he believes freedom must precede their education. Nor is he "laboring with one wheel," but with all the wheels rightly adjusted—arguing the politice-economical advantages of emancipation as well as its moral and governmental bearings. Mr. Helper's week is indeed most valuable.—[Ed. Lib.

LETTER TO A FEMALE FRIEND.

"The frankness of your note, as well as your talk on Thursday, gave me pleasure, and at the same time caused the old feelings of wonder and regret that you should not have a juster appreciation of the method of the Abolitionists in their great work. You who are so familiar with the steps of progress marking the world's history, that have been effected by direct moral teaching, as well as Mr. Beckle's climate and industry; you know that the world has been carried forward by the enthutisans and consecration of individuals. You know the grandeur and stupendous power of the human soul to strike down the strongholds of Satan, and that all the freedom and larger life we enjoy, more than they of past ages, is the finer growth that follows the brave reformer's are. It slways surprises me that with your comprehensive knowledge of the process of the development of the kingdon of heaven on earth, you should not recognize and heartily embrace the anti-slavery movement in its leaders and measures. Like other spiritual epochs of the world, it numbers prophets, saints, confessors and martyrs, of more or less agreeable aspect. And it seems to me their attitudes, as they smite slavery, are as graceful, their spirit as aweet, their souls as single, their hearts as high and bold, and their voices as melodious in chorus, as any company of reformers lent from heaven to any age. But Guislo's Michael would not took so wholly celestial to one who felt a mite of tenderness towards the dragon. The "abolition harangues' are of every quality of oratorical and temperamental excelence. "The frankness of your note, as well as your the dragon. The 'abolition harangues' are of every quality of oratorical and temperamental excellence. There are silver trumpets and ram's-horns; and so they are tuned to the key-note of Liberty, it is philosophy, if not musical taste, to admit their performance. The 'unjust personalities and one-sided exaggerations' I justify—that is, what you characterize as such—first, because they are not unjust, and then that the very strength of slavery is in the support given to it by scholars, ministers, merchants, and popular leaders. Let these withdraw their influence, and really treat it, as the Abolitionists do, as the moral leprosy of the nation, and if withers and shrinks under the indignation of the many, as it does even now before the few; the Secessionists saying they go out of the Union because they cannot abide the sentiment that they are moral outlaws, and their institution villany. the dragon. The 'abolition harangues' are of every becressed they cannot abide the sentiment unated they cannot abide the sentiment unated the subject of criticism, and 'while all minds are receptive,' as the criticism, and 'wh

'argument' most clearly understood. Not so much from the hope that those who come in for censure will themselves repent, and even do works meet for re-pentance, as to deliver the people from their pernicious influence, seducing them to compromise. These per-sons are asking the suffrages of the people for themsons are asking the suffrages of the people for them-selves or their party, and if these are hostile to the slave, then Mr. P. is bound, both for the slave and the people, to expose the timidity, cowardice, hypocriss, blindness by position and interest, of those who would betray the safety of freedom, either by wilfulness or mistake. This is, as I understand, the wisdom and philosophy of Mr. Phillips. It is not true that he has 'indulged in abuse until it has become unconscious and tyrannical.' He never abuses any body. When he condemns or censures a person, it is with far-thoughted intention. It is principle, not bitter feeling with him. A man whose whole life is passed in sweetness has no spleen to gratify. I, too, want fair, cool, well-thoughted affirmations, and I get them pre-eminently at the anti-slavery conventions.

You say of their policy, they have been right in de

nouncing compromises; and yet you tell me in con-versation, you would keep the old and worst compro-mise to return the fugitive. The Abolitionists say with Shakspeare-

Where there is an abstract sin, there must be a co crete sinner. While you and Mr. Dana are doing, or crete sinner. While you and Mr. Dana are doing, or, the same thing, saying the awful wrong ought to be done, (because you say it is so written in the Constitution, and ask what becomes of honor,) you certainly and clearly, to my mind, take the responsibility of siding with the gross and wicked tyranny of Legree, and must not deny the fact, though you may shrink from the odium of such affiliation. As Jesus told the Jews, 'It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for you'-making the lows the difference in culture, light, association, sur roundings and privileges, as increasing Mr. D.'s guilt.
The wretch Legree possessed none of these advantages.
I do justify, both as policy and right, 'invective and

irony' directed to personal reputations that are of pub-lic interest, when these serve as a screen to such enormons sin and barbarism as American slavery. The more respectable, the more dangerous to liberty; and therefore the more salient objects of attack, the fairer the hit. Slavery is never so plausible as when wrappe up in the fine linen of a deceiving, scholarly phrase Your own great loving heart needs no appeal from

the horrors of the lot of a hapless fugitive, who, in the words of the terrible clause, 'shall be delivered up When you surround yourself with all the woes of the slave institution as wife, mother and woman, can you sit in judgment over Mr. Phillips, and declare he is not justified before God and man 1

Mr. Phillips is 'no respecter of persons,' (God bless him!) and stands for the slave's defence and protechim 1) and stands for the slave's defence and protec-tion, using every available weapon or missile of assault-upon all who would invade the sanctuary of his free-dom. All honor to him when he faces a reputable foe, and unmasks the cruelty of an apparently, and, it may be, really innocent intention, like Mr. Dana's. His 'abusive satire' becomes the lightning of God that clears the moral atmosphere for our purer breath; and future generations of all races will live in greater light, and peace and security for his faithfulness in this and peace, and security, for his faithfulness in this furious storm. Mr. Phillips has nobly taken the hardest part, the post of obloquy, suffered ostracism, borne the cross brave'y and long, for the sake of the most precious rights of humanity.

In these 'misty and lurid' times, we may remem

order.' As Henry Ware so beautifully sings in that prophetic hymn, beginning-

'Oppression shall not always reign;
There comes a brighter day,
When freedom, burst from every chain,
Shall have triumphant sway.'"

Affectionately yours,
SALLIE HOLLEY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN NEW HAVEN.

MY DEAR EDITOR,-Last evening, March 14th, Mr. Phillips addressed a large and highly respectable au-dience in Music Hall, in this city, upon the "National Crisis." I am moved by feelings of nusual pride tor my college home to inform you that the man whom my college nome to inform you that the man whom Boston mobs, New Haven hears with respect, and even applause. It touches my State pride to confess it; but, to the honor of Connecticut, and New Haven, and Yale College, be it said, that free speech is upheld, and mob law awed down, by the self-respect and intelligence of the people. I need not tell you that the good-will of the audience was not bought by the slight-est modification or withholding of the orator's opinions and principles. There was, throughout the speech, the same merciless exposure of political parties, leading statesmen, the clergy, and the press, which Mr

Mr. Phillips spoke an hour and a half, enforcing with all his unequalled eloquence the great lesson that "Disunion is virtue, honor, possee, prosperity."

After the orator's return to his hotel, the Yale Glee Club, of the Class of '63, gave him a beautiful screenade, which called out a graceful and feeling response. A large number of students then were introduced to Mr. Phillips, and enjoyed the pleasure of his charming conversation. Mr. Phillips remarked that it was the first time in his life that he had been the recipient of such delicate and unexpected attentions.

I am rejoiced that there is found one seat of culture, and refinement, and learning, where our greatest orator is thus honored. His power with such an sudience is great, and the permanent influence he leaves much greater than we are apt to imagine. Four-fifths of his New Haven audience, I think, must have been opposed to his doctrines; and yet I doubt much if one went away without the loss of much of that senseless terror of Disunion, and blind attachment to the Union, which Mr. Seward is now inculcating. God speed to all such influences! They are making themselves felt and acknowledged in the strongholds of Hunkerism. How glorious is Genius when allied to Truth and Right! If is not merely that Mr. Phillips is the greatest orator of our times, that we should most admire him, but because, in the words of the sainted Parker, "his marvellous eloquence is only surpassed by the humanity which wields that fiery sword wrought of Justice and Beauty." vellous eloquence is only surpassed by the humani-which wields that flery sword wrought of Justice ar

Beauty."

God speed you and your coadjutors in the blessed work of breaking all fetters of all men!

YALENSIS.

Yale College, March 15, 1861.

A GREAT COUNTRY !

This is a great country! Rather, it was a great country; but now it is two or three great countries This is a great country! Rather, it was a great country; but now it is two or three great countries! It was one great country so long as the Slave Power could elect a President and control the offices. The very first time the sceptre changes hands, the rope of sand is broken, and out of the Union a number of States go; and those that remain, how do they stand, and what is their attitude! Shivering in the wind, and what is their attitude! Shivering in the wind, and fearful lest some more of the paupers and robber shall leave the Union almahouse! And Virginia, with the assuming impudence of an independent beggar, elects herself umpire to after the terms of settlement and the conditions upon which the remaining paupers will continue to hold their constitutional relations to the Free States. Free States! Let me qualify the phrase—the Servile States calling themselves free. I look over the papers, and my blood boils with indignation, and my soul sickens with disgust, at the outrages on the one hand, and the pushlanimity dis-

We can scarcely take up a paper without meeting with accounts of lynching Northern men somewhere, and almost every where, in the Slave States; and yet, no voice of indignation, no demand for redress, is heard from any party in the North! Democrate and Bell-men, calling themselves Union men, secretly or openly rejoice that these things are; and the cowardly, sneaking Republicans are consulting and inquiring how they shall appease the wrath of the fiend! Like pagans who offer sacrifices, yes, human sacrifi-ces, to the devil to propitiate bla wrath, that he may pare their dear personal selves. I admire the pluck of the South, while I abbor her conduct, and feel every pulse to quicken at the contemplation of her

The Southerners are brave. They are full of dare devil courage, which, however misapplied, is infinitely preferable to the spaniel-like slinking of the people of the north. I write north with a small n. as th appropriate manner of representing it. In all the dis-cussion and all the controversy about conciliation and ompromises, all the demands have come from the South. They demand concessions and constitutional amendments in behalf of slavery. From the north, not a voice, (that I know of,) even from the most determined of the Republicans, has been lifted up to denounce Southern outrages upon Northern citizens, or to demand redress. And at this hour, the Cabinet at

to demand redress. And at this hour, the Cabinet at Washington is considering how they may sell the Republican party and the servile non-slaveholding States to the Slave Power.

Mrs. Child, in her Letter to Gov. Wise, was mistaken when she told him that our insane love of the Union had been mistaken for cowardice. He was not mistaken. The north are cowards. They are oot mistaken. The north are cowards. They ar pockets. If Northern men are lynched, they repeat Personal Liberty Bills. If the forts are taken, they talk of enforcing the laws, but do not do it. If the Southerners denounce coercion, the Northerners let them strengthen themselves, and then evacuate forts; and, in fact, the Republicans, having secured the government ent and the offices, are preparing to make ns. The very fact of the new President r ing Mr. Seward chief in the Cabinet is strong pre-sumptive evidence that the administration will cave in

why should we feel so much more the insolence Senator Wigfall than all the other brutal conduct which Congress has tamely submitted? They de serve it. It is refreshing to learn that they can be stung into some degree of resentment, if not of selfstung into some degree of resenta

I believe, notwithstanding the danger from her slaves, that the South can conquer the north, if she chooses to execute the threat. The South, with an army of ten thousand men marching upon the Free (?) panie. In th cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, more men could be found to join the invaders than to de-fend their own soil! The Irish population, in each of those cities, would join the enemy, and be sufficient to subdue the citizens who could be found with suffi-cient courage to take up arms. The anti-republican Union men would encourage the invaders, and th Republicans dare not fight. When was it ever known before that a party fought and won a battle to subdu

In these 'misty and lurid' times, we may remember the comforting words of Jesus, 'Let not your hearts be troubled, when ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars; for the end is not yet.'

And I rejoice, our faith is one, that 'all barbarisms and a story of the labors to no end. When the Catholic depair; but he labors to no end. When the Catholic depair; but he labors to no end. freedom for all men than slavery for black men, then the Irish in America will be all right; for they are wholly controlled by the Jesuits, and are too besotted to get at the truth in any other way. All Protestant Irishmen in this country are against slavery—all the Catholics are for it. The number of Protestants is a mere handful, but of the Catholics, their name is

legion.

I rejoice, in the midst of all this prevailing cowardice, that there are some of the Republican States
which stand firm, and refuse to repeal Personal Libetty Bills. All honor to Vermons, Michigan and
Wisconsin, and any other State that has acted likewise! Shame to Maine, Rhode Island, and alm chusetts! We will see if Governors Washburn and Andrew will veto the acts of their respective States. Shame on the Republicans of Cleveland for States. Shame on the Republicans of Gereiand in their "alacrity" in conquering "their prejudices" as soon as they are in power! O, the South estimate soon as they are in power! O, the South estimate the north truly, whee, as was said by Cassius M. Clay in Portland, they consider Northern and Eastern men as mean men, sneaks, who, when spit upon and kicked, will not resent it, lest it cost a picayune!

No Union with Slaveholders!

D. S. G.

A GOOD MAN DEPARTED.

inner and mother, and an ear and chemother assettions, for the sake of God's truth, when by remaining with such, countenance is given to injustice and wrong. Thus faithful was he, before, to the Temperance reform; for which he endured, possibly, more coldness and trial in his community than in the Anti-Slavery Cause. He was always an earnest and conscientious seeker for truth; and in whatever form it came, he heartily embraced it, and openly declared his adherence to it, at whatever cost of popular sympathy, and pain of being misunderstood.

For the last fifteen years, he read and loved the Liberator. To his mind, the ideas of Land Reform, Peace, Freedom, Temperance, the Rights of Women, were those that must be cafried out to secomplish the grand destiny of the human race, and to redeem the world. In these views he had the happy fortune to share the true and intelligent interest and sympathy of his devoted wife.

of his devoted wife.

His illness was a lingering and painful one, which he bore with great patience and sweetness; and when, at last, he felt beyond recovery, he expressed his desire to de everything to get well, yet he was resigned to go then, to what he fully believed was the life before him of progress and immortal improvement.

The funeral services were impressive. Both himself and Mrs. Watte were untwilling a minister should attend these, who was not consented excessed.

self and arrs. Watte were unwaling a minister should attend these, who was not earnestly engaged in promoting the cause of truth they loved so well. Mr. Watte had always taken great comfort in reading Adin Ballou's work on Practical Christianity, and he felt that he should like best to have Mr. Ballou address his relatives and neighbors on the great truths in which their souls were one.

dress his relatives and neighbors on the great truths in which their souls were one.

On the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 11th, the house received its crowd of funeral guests. Some appropriate selections from the Scriptures were read, and a beautiful hymn repeated by Miss Holley. Mr. Ballou, after a prayer, gave a very clear and forcible statement of the doctrines of immortality, the love of God for man, setting forth there was no allowance for dearning the duty of man to his part of the course for dearning the duty of man to his sin, and no cause for despair; the duty of man to his brother man; dwelling with persuasive emphasis on the duty of all to the lowest and poorest, to the slave, and closing his discourse with the full and glorious hope that our friend and brother was not dead, but "gone before" us all, to the paradise of God's truth

Miss Holley and Miss Putnam added a feeling tribute of personal gratitude for the kindness and the faithfulness with which Mr. Waite had always wel-comed them as Anti-Slavery laborers. All present must have felt an atmosphere of calm peace and holy trust, and been quickened in good purposes, and up-ward striving, and new longing for the perennial life typified by the wreath of myxite that lay fresh and green on the casket that held what was mortal of their

"Tokens to the wintry earth that Beauty liveth still" "The good die not:,
God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he has given;
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as traly
As in his heaven."

DEAR MR. GARRISON:

I want to second and emphasize what is so well and truthfully said above, of my translated friend Mr. Waite. Before 1868, I knew him only in business relations, over the counter—that is, I did not know him. Since then, through the various Reforms, to the achievement of which, what there was of this resolute moral purpose, and a marvellous faith in the lower of truth to renovate and rule the world—one of he whitest, most transparent and unvictimizable of ouls—no man in all that region has impressed me so leeply. One of those natural elevations of huma which catch and reflect the dawn of new ideas his thought travelled abreast of the most progressive minds of the age, and every just and laudable reform, the more despised and hated the sconer, found hospi-tality in his heart and home. All classes of lecturers, anti-slavery in particular, will remember his glad, generous welcome, and the quiet, inspiring God-speed with which his horse was always anxious to take them

to the next town.

The most casual observer could not fail to detect, under the plain, blunt farmer, a mind singularly at home, scorning gossip and gadding, and habitually self-poised, and given to "high-thinking." Young men, perverted in a "college course," went to him to get educated. The world hung so loosely upon his self-poised, and given to him to get educated. The world hung so loosely upon his pirit, that duty was inclination spirit, that duty was inclination; faith, slight; hope, have. Intelligent, executive, uncommon for his com-mon sense and sound judgment, a leader by natural right, sect and party would have been to him easy stepping-stone to social and legislative honors. But, "the firstlings of his heart ever the firstlings of his head." d," when he saw that, intertwined with this Federal Compact with oppression, politics and ecclesiasti cism are the real fetters of the slave, he serenely and

ms eye, and went "without the camp, bearing the reproach" of Jesus in his crushed "illide ones."

The Peace reform was especially dear to him. Dowered with universal, impartial love, his moral sense was keenly alive to the demoralizing and harbarring influences of the war-principle as incorporated in a government of force, in a State based on bullets. His soul was joyfully loyal to the entrancing beauty of that divine philosophy of the New Testament which incarnates God in the forlorn and outcast, and makes human life everywhere and always sacred. He asserted with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board are severy and which was exputed by a government of sorce, in a State based on bullets. His soul was joyfully loyal to the entrancing beauty of that divine philosophy of the New Testament which incarnates God in the forlorn and outcast, and makes human life everywhere and always sacred. He coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board a large with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa on board with taking slaves from the coast of Africa divine philosophy of the New Testament which mates god in the forlorn and outcast, and makes an life everywhere and always sacred. He was cially and carnestly solicitous lest the Anti-Slaventerprise should be degraded from the high moral to upon which it was launched, to that brutish to do which breaks the neck of tyrants one hour, to machains upon a weaker brother the next. He wit enough to see that Calvary is higher than ker Hill, and that the cross always rules the Confederated States. especially and carnestly solicitous lest the Anti-Slave ry enterprise should be degraded from the high mora me upon which it was launched, to that brutish ten chains upon a weaker brother the next. He had wit enough to see that Calvary is higher than Bunker Hill, and that the cross always rules the crown. He lived the love principle. Ever impartial nd scathing in rebuke of popular crime and c ice, he was yet universally esteemed. The very a scourge of God," he walked his village, smiting the idols of his fellows, yet from them I never heard a ble but of respect and reverence for him.
was emphatically an idealist, and could not but He was em

He was emphanically in locality and transcend all popular shams. The cobwebs of government and church disappeared under the broad noor of truth. Hubbardston has had clergymen, lawyers and energetic business men she may not shame to compare with her neighbors; but I can recall no other of her sons who has plowed the intellect and conscien of that community so deeply, or sown with a more broadcast, harvest-evoking band. Abolition, Non-Re-sistance, Temperance, Woman's Rights, Theological Reform. What a record! "Five points" of a creed and principles. There was, throughout the speech, the same merciless exposure of political parties, leading statesmen, the clergy, and the press, which Mr. Phillips is wont to make.

The temper of the audience, as well as the course of the speaker, was well shown at the opening of the of contents.—I. April Days. 2. The Professor's Stonaldress. Mr. Phillips remarked—"I have been asked to address you upon the 'National Crisis. All my grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a grown-up years have been devoted to creating jets such a first partial dently smote turnibly upon the feelings of most of his audience, yet it was heard in silence, though the sensation was great.

No Union with cleared contents and contents and politics—for April, is, as usual, most seasonably published, and presents the following table of "one idea," had "no influence," "threw his life way." But, fifty years hence, the very ellorescence of those churches and schools will think itself honored in coming down to the State-house to hangurate one of the many ideas my sainted friend made himgeling of the proposed propos

General Scott is the best abused man in the country, at the present time. Many of the Southern papers are boiling over with fury and wrath. Read what the Florida Scatinel, published at Tallahassee, says of him —

"Our indignation, contempt, and abhorramplebeian demagogue (Lincoln) what we feel for

in the course of a recent distribute to the terms of the says.—
"The infany of this man constitutes no small portion of the crushing load of shame under which Virginia is now struggling. She gave birth to this unatural monster. She has heaped honors and rewards upon this war mandarin of the Abelitionists. That Scott was born in Virginia is a misfortune which cannot be remedied; but there are means by which the State may brand him with the marks of her indignant scorn."

The Evaniner finishes its infamy by recommending that the Legislature should expunge from the record every mark of Virginia's confidence, respect and admination for 'this man,' and that the medals and swords which have been given him be repurchased of him, even at a pecuniary consideration of fifty times their value.—Journal.

A Schoomer Fired Into —The United States Flag
"not worth a d—n." We make the following extract
from a letter to the Macon Telegraph of the 16th ult,
from a member of the Jackson Artiller, stationed at
Fort Brown, Georgia:—"On Tuesday morning, a
schooner was discovered off Jokyll Point, which soon
showed a disposition to pass us without calling. Lieut.
Cummings was the officer of the day, and in a few
minutes he had the guas manned and a ball whistling
across the bow of the craft. This the schooner did
not heed, but a shell from one of our howitzers passing uncomfortably near her bow, brough her to as
quick as possible. A boat was lowered, and the captain came ashore, with the crown of his hat full of
papers. To Lieut. Cummings's inquiry why he did
not show a flag, he answered that he had none on
board, but a United States flag, which he supposed
was not worth much. The lieutenant answered, "Not
a d—n;" and after examining his papers, invited him
to the officers' quarters, and then dismissed him. Today, we have overhauled two more schooners, but
have found them all right, and let then go on their
way rejoicing."

That Shot at Fort Sunter. The Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, alluding to the accidental shot fired from the battery at Cummings Point, which took effect upon the gate at Fort Sunter, says:—"Having moved about Charleston a great deal lately, and having heard the unanimously expressed opinion that Major Anderson would capitulate on the first attack, I have no hesitation in saying that it was a plot, the design of which was to test his loyalty to his country and his country's flag. I am happy to tell you that they are perfectly satisfied, or rather dissatisfied, that Major Anderson is neither a coward nor a traitor. The men who expected that he was of Twiggs's calibre are entirely deceived, and the promplitude with which he opened his battery this morning proves that traitors need expect no quarter from him."

TEXAS. Lieut Putnam has arrived from Texas, with despatches from Col. Waite, who has been instructed to withdraw from Texas, and was concentrating the troops at Indianola. Col. Waite will remain till all the troops have left. All the stores and municious of war were in the hands of the Texas Commissioners, who allowed the necessary supplies to go to the troops.

stoners, who adjuved the necessary supplies to go to the troops.

The military post on Brazos Island was surrendered by Lieutenant Thompson to General Nichols, first insisting that the flag should be saluted. He had only fifteen men and two guns.

The Texas Rangers are stationed from Brazos to Brownsville, and it is anticipated that they would attempt to prevent the government troops from taking away the stores and artillery.

FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. Congress has confirmed the nominations for District Judges. They are as follows: A. G. Magrath, South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, Georgia; Wim Lancer Harris, Mississippl; Thos. J. Semmes, Louisiana; John Hemphill, Texas; Jesse J. Finley, Florida.

The following nominations have also been confirmed: McQueen McIntoth, Judge of Adaptralty Court at Key West; David Hubbard, of Alabsma, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alex. B. Wetherell, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury; Bollency Baker, of Georgia, Auditor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, March 18. The President to-day WASHINGTON, March 18. The President to-das sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charle F. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Minister to England George P. Marsh, of Vermont, for Minister to Saddinis; James Watton Webb, of New York, for Minister to Turkey; Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for the Turkey wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for the total trained was immediately confirmed, the rule requiring a reference bein suspended, as Mr. Dayton was formerly a member of the Senate, and his character was sufficiently know without further investigation.

The Nashville Bonner says the following is a specimen of the general character of the business letters received in that city from citizens under Jeff. Davis's government:—"This infernal secession business, I am fearful, will ruin the country. It was certainly conceived in sin and born in injustry—its father's eldest son the devil; and I have no doubt but all the little devils, together with the esquire, are now having a good time over it."

New Orleans, March 16. The Convention re-jected an ordinance submitting the Constitution of the Confederated States to the people by a vote of 74 against 23. The Constitution will come before the Convention for ratification on Monday.

THE MISSION TO EUROPE. Mesers. Yancey, Maine and Rost will leave for New Orleans soon, and will go from thence to Havans, where they will take the steamer on the 21th for Southampton, to fulfil their mission to the European powers.

DRAYH OF A HEROIC LADY. Mrs. Mary Ann Patten, widow of the late Capt. Joshua Patten, died in this city yesterday, of consumption. Mrs. Patten, it will be reunembered by many, says the Courier, was the heroic wife who, some three or four years ago, nursed her sick husband when prostrated by illness and incurable blindness, and took charge of his abip, the Neptune's Car, and, in spite of the officers' desire to put into Valparaiso, navigated the vessel to San Francisco, and thus saved much detention, as well as expense to the underwriters. Mrs. Patten had nearly completed her twenty-fourth year.—Boston Trunciler, 12th inst.

rears' experience, in the Humoropathic treatment of dis-sess, offers her profictional services to the Ladies and hildren of Boston and vicinity. Reference.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; Jordan M. Terball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalos Clark, M. D., fortland, Mc.

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Minwurzery. Attendance by duly qualified female practitioners will be provided for the poor, at their own homes,

EF NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVEHOLDERS Conventions, in the State of New York, to be addressed by PARKER PILLABURY and SUSAN B. ANTHONY, will be held

Brackett's Bridge, Sunday, March 24. North Easton, Wednesday, " 27. Easton, Thursday and Friday, March 28, 29. Union Village, Sunday, March 31.

EF NASHUA, N. H.—A. T. Fees and Harar C. WRIGHT will speak at Nashua, N. H., Sunday, March 24, lay and evening. BF A. T. FOSS will speak at Rochester, N. H., Sun

MARRIED-In this city, March 6th, at the Church of

the Advent, by Rev. Dr. Bowles, Mr. George Washing-ron, Jr., to Miss Seriena A. M. Downing.

DIED-In this city, March 9th, Maria Howard Wilion, aged 33.

March 10, Mary A. Class, daughter of Henry Track-

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LINDA.

NCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL, Seven Years concealed in Slavery; marrated by herself, with an Introduction by LUDIA MAHLA CHIRL, and Letter by ANY POST. A handsome book of 306 pages, just issued, which is receiving highly commendatory notices from the press. Price, \$1.00. Overs for mailing must include sixteen cents in postage stamper. Address WM. C. NELL, in postage stamps.

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A FEW Photographs of WENDELL PHILLIPS, by HORYON, are on sale at the Anti-Slavery Rooms for \$1.00 cach. They are much admired. F8 tf

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

THE subscriber has just opened house No. 77 Myrtle street, for the accommodation of transient Boarders. The location is a pleasant one, within a few minuter walk of the most central portions of the city. Every exertion will be made for the confort of those who may have the with a call. Rooms furnished with or without board. Terms moderate.
Jan. 11. S. NEWELL.

> NEW SERIES OF TRACTS. PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, AND TO BE OBTAINED AT THE

Anti-Slavery Offices, 5 Beckman Street, New York; 107 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia; 15 Steuben Street, Al-bany; and 221 Washington Street, Boston.

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For the Libe THE HERO OF HARPER'S PERBY. Amidst the battle-smoke, Een in the shickest of the fight, Thine arm for freedom spoke!

Sword of the Lord and Gideon!
One of a faithful band,
With sword and spear, and heart of flame,
Stood forth to free thy land! rd of the Lord and Gideon ! Shall men-like cowards quall, When on th' oppressor's heary head Thy strokes fall like God's hall?

Sword of the Lord and Gideon ? Great Captain of the Age; Thy name in characters of light Shall live on History's page!

Eword of the Lord and Gideon ! fluch was thy battle-cry
As thy brare vow to Heaven uprose,
That slavery should die! Sword of the Lord and Gideon !

Servant of God! well done-O Conqueror in life and death, Thou hast the victory won! Sword of the Lord and Gideon ! Soon thine own land shall be, Because of word and deed of thine, From curse of slavery free!

Sword of the Lord and Gideon!

Then, then thy name of pow
Shall be the watchword of the a Its heritage and dower ! Sword of the Lord and Gideon !

Speak, speak, O martyr-blood
That poured from wounds by slavery made,
A rich and holy flood!

THE SLAVE'S APPEAL TO FREEMEN

Up, freemen, in the name of God!
Break, now, the vile oppressor's red!
Let not the haughty tyrant's tread
Pollute the soil where freemen blod! Now is the time to strike the blow, And lay the monster, Slavery, low ! Now is the time to dare and do, Now is the time to dare and do, . And show yourselves to Freedom true! Hear Lexington and Concord speak,

Where freemen fought their chains to break; The waters in you harbor see, Where freemen poured the British tea.

And as ye gaze on Bunker's height, Where freemen put their fees to flight, Swear by each hallowed memory That every man shall here be free.

Stand firm ! 'tis Freedom's trial-hour ; And led not despots make you cower; Rally at Freedom's trumpet-call, And save your dountry from her thrall. Say to the hamphty South—Stand back!
Take free: the negro's trail your pack;
God has created all men free;
Nor shall you thwart His just decree.
Boston, March 12, 1801.

From the Claremont Advocate NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS. Freemen, stand firm! Though shadows thick and dun May seem to darken Liberty's bright sun, And wrap in gloom the glories of the day Till stern, strong hearts are trembling with dismay, Yet stand ye firm with spirits pure and brave, And never let your fears dig Freedom's grave. Concede to traitors? Not while Freedom live Concede to traitors? Not while Freedom lives, And we enjoy the happiness she gives.

Entrenched upon that heaven-aspiring height, Where sits enthroned that succed goddess—Right We fing our beanner to the morning brease—

Emblem of Freedom on remotest seas—

And bending lowly with uplifted eye,
In Liberty's bleet cause we swear to die,

Ere we will yield to Slavery's foul claim—

The mation's black represch and deepest shame.

Shall we, the living children of the free, Reared at the base of Liberty's fair tree, Yield to the men who, in the pride of power, Have brought upon our land the darkest hour That she has known since that eventful strife That she has known since that wenture is: From which she sprang victorious to life? Tarnish the honor of our Fathers' graves, And treat with traitors who would make u And treat for what? To pash the black do Of branded servitude and clanking chains To unborn States that yet in darkness lie In the dim distance of futurity?

When men, with hatred burning in their eyes Offer that loathed thing—a Compromise— Let us, with dignity and calen disdain, Reply to them with honest speech and plain, And say that that no compromise we call, Which giveth nothing, but exacteth all.

The nation is in danger—not from those
Who openly proclaim themselves her foes,
And who, if need, will let their life-blood fle To compass her disgraceful everthrow; But here at home th' impending danger lies, In th' hearts of those who fain would compr And give to trainer what seedle ever before.

The heaven-protected birthright of the free.

Then let us be resolved that, come what may,

No Southron's threat shall fill us with dismay.

But firm until the end the right maintain, out mru until the end the right maintain, Nor forfeit aught except for Freedom's gain. Let us, the free-born children of the free, Rallying around the shrine of Liberty, Proclaim sloud, let come what will, that we will never ignominiously bend the knee The solemn places that were consecrate
The readom and to human rights. We stand
Where stood the long-tried fathers of the land;
And there, if need be, at our country's call,
We will defend her to the last, or fall.

If from the free-born millions of the North, If from the free-born millions of the North, Such words as these may manfully go forth, Telling the world how eminently great, Telling the world how eminently great, Telling the world how eminently great, Telling the such that they hold dear, It is this free people,—all will yet be well; And Freedom, shill of Heaven, will ring the knell That tells the doom of traitors. Let us then Before the world proclaim that we are men, Worthy to be the children of the sires Who, in the midst of purifying fires, Forged out the noble heritage that we Have awon with solemn lips shall be forever free. re sworn with solemn lips shall be forever free.

Sew Haven, Ct. E. A. Danny. New Haven, Ct.

TO THE HOUNDS OF LAW AT CLEVELAND TO THE HOUNDS OF LAW AT OLEVELANT
Now, God, for fitting words, that I might pour
The laws tocreats of my burning soul
(as your base heads, who in the dust adore
The bloody Moloch; ever crying, more!
Unsated with his victims. 0, to roll
Such avalanches of indignant scorn,
Should whelm you in oblivion! Coward knaves,
Who in this hour when Preedom calls for size,
Shrink from the contest, week and trembling slaves!
Poor earth-born rouls, back to the earth sgain!
Go, hide your beads in your dishonored graws!
You who can grovel at the tyrant's feet,
Est to his wretched victim shat the door.
As you to others measure, so God mete
To you, false heart—pressed down, and running o'er!
G. L. M.

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From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle.

The Liberator.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By the Constitution of the United States, Con By the Constitution of the United States, Congress has an exclusive legislation over this District in all cases whickneeve. This language is so comprehensive in its import, that it would place Congress on the same footing in relation to the internal affairs of this District, with the different State legislatures in relation to the internal affairs of their several States, unless there exist some difference between the relation which Congress bears to the people of the District, and the relation which a State legislature bears to the people of the State. And it has been contended that there is a difference. It is said that a State legislature proceeds directly from the people of the State, and is chosen to represent the interests and sentiments of their constituents; and that they are bound in all their to represent the interests and sentiments of onstituents; and that they are bound in all their res to be governed by these interests and senti-It is said, on the other hand, that the mem-Congress proceed from the great body of the of the United States, and not from the people District; and do not, therefore, represent the of the District; and do not, therefore, represent the interests and sentiments of the people of the District in relation to any of their local concerns. And this

To these views in relation to the power of Congress upon this subject, I would state in reply two objections, which, in my judgment, go to deatroy their force, and prove them unsound. One of these objections arises out of the character of a representative government, whether in Congress or in the State legislatures. The other objection is, that Congress is bound to regard as well the interests and sentiments of the slaves, in legislating upon this subject, as of the white population, and much more so, as their interests at stake are of a much more vital and imperative nature than those of the latter.

The first objection to be considered arises out of the character of a representative government, whether in Congress or the State legislatures. A representative government does not, I apprehend, imply that the representatives are the mere agents or attorneys of their constituents, bound to act agreeably to their wishes, whether these wishes are right or wrong, and whether they interfere or not with the welfare and rights of they interfere or not with the welfare and rights of others. A representative government is intended to be a deliberative body, who are to discuss the measures proposed for their adoption, to compare opinions with one another, and to elicit all the information and arguments that can be brought to bear upon the subject; and, finally, to decide in reference to the justice of a measure, and its influence in promoting the happiness of the whole people, and not merely their immediate constituents. It is more in the nature of a jury, or a board of referees, who are bound to decide according to the merits of the case, and not with a view to the interest of either of the parties to it. Were the representatives the mere agents of the people, bound subject, then, be correct, it is obvious riew of the subject, then, he correct, it is covious that Congress would have the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding the wishes of the white population of the District should be opposed to it, if they considered the measure called for by justice and humanity, and the welfare of the whole population, black as well as white.

The second objection to be considered is, that Congress, in legislating for the District, is bound to consult the interests and welfare of the slaves, as well as the white population. And this is a view of the subject which is always left out of sight, in considering the duty of Congress in relation to this matter. It seems always to be assumed that slaves have no rights of any kind, and that their welfare is never to be con-sulted; that they are not human beings with the same rights and the same feelings with other human beings, but the mere property of their masters; and that it is merely in reference to the effect of this measure upon this property, that their emancipation is to be con-sidered. The slaveholders claim that they have a sidered. The slaveholders claim that they have a rightful property in their slaves, as much as in any other articles, and that Congress has no right to divest them of this kind of property, more than of any other kind of property. They assume this position as sound, and then hang all their reasoning upon it. But this very position is denied, and is one which, if it fails, carries away with it all the arguments built upon it. They have, as I contend, no rightful property in their slaves; and Congress is not bound by the Constitution nor the principles of iustice to recognize such as elaves; and Congress is not bound by the Constitution nor the principles of justice to recognize such as property:—that slaves are human beings, with all the faculties of human beings, and all the rights of human beings. This being the case, Congress is as much bound to consider them as its constituents, to when acting as the Legislature of the District, as it has the white population, and to act as much in reference to their interests and welfare as to those of the white population. If this view is correct, then the question is easily disposed of, and the right and duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District easily shown. There are said to be more than six thousand slaves in the District. Now, if the testing the case, the property in their much liberty in Massachusetts. Year after year, men have been permitted to speak out their convictions, until it has become a habit. Now that people are so used to the faculties of human beings, and all the rights of human beings. This being the case, Congress is as much in reference to their interests and welfare as to those of the white population. If this view is correct, then the question is easily disposed of, and the right and duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District easily shown. There are said to be more than six thousand slaves in the District. Now, if the testing the property is the property of the welf with the property in the proper shown. There are said to be more than six thousand slaves in the District. Now, if the holding of these persons in slavery is clearly wrong, if it is an injustice and oppression, the right of Congress to remove the terms of the injustice and oppression is as clear as their right to remine matters or have a delicate stomach. Something

Again, it seems to me that the language used in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States is sufficient to authorize Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The language used in this

une District of Columbia. The language used in this preamble is as follows, viz:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, espaished justice, ensure demastic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of detry to themselves and their posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

to be the object of this instrument to obtain, among which are, "to establish justics" and "secure the blessings of liberty." It is true that the declaration is made in the name of "the people of the United States," "for ourselves and our posterity;" and therefore, it may be said, was intended to be restricted in its application to the people who adopted it, and their posterity—vin: the white people of the United States. But though this may be the letter of the preambet, I think it cannot be the sprit of it; but that the general principle was intended to be asserted, that the object of this instrument was "to establish justics," and "secure the blessings of liberty." to all over shom the National Government has jurisdiction, as such, and who do not come under the operation of the State governments. It is true, that there are certain provisions in the National Constitution which were intended to recognize slavery in some of the States, as an existing institution in them, and which make certain requisitions of the non-slaveholding States during the continuance of this institution, which was then supposed would not be for a long period. But these provisions relate only to slavery as it exists under the State government, and subject to their State constitutions, and can be considered as recognizing it only to this extent. They can have no application to slavery as existing within that portion of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the National Government, and not within the operation of any of the State constitution. The District of Columbia is in this situation, in relation to the National Government. It is solely within its jurisdiction, and no State constitution has of the people of the District ought to be ascertained before the measure is acted upon; and should not pass into a law, unless a majority of the people of the District should be ascertained to be in favor of it. It is therefore contended that slavery in the District of Columbia cannot be abolished, unless with the consent of the people of the District, or a majority of them. having particular reference to the District of Columbia, Congress is bound, in legislating for it, to be governed by the great principles of liberty, justice, and humanity, which lie at the foundation of all righteons nt, which the people of the United government, when the people of the Chiled States acknowledge to be imperative, and paramount in their obligation, and which they have embodied in the National Constitution framed for the government of National Constitution framed for the government of these United States. The spirit, therefore, of the preamble of this Constitution should govern them in their legislation, respecting the District of Columbia, as well as the United States at large—viz: "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty;" and this in reference to the colored population, who have been held as states, as well as the shifte population.

That slavery is a violation of "justice," and a privation of "the blessings of liberty," it would be wasting time to endeavor to show.

Such being the case, slavery was, I conceive, legally

time to endeavor to show.

Such being the case, slavery was, I conceive, legally abolished in the District of Columbia as soon as it abolished in the District of Columbia as soon as it was ceded to the United States, and the laws of Maryland and Virginia ceased to operate within it, and it became subject to the control of Congress, who were bound to look to the principles promulgated in the National Constitution as their land-marks of power and rules of duty. And that Congress, consistently with these principles, could no longer, by any of their control of the control with three prognize slavery as still existing within acts, recognize slavery as still existing within District, or make any laws for its continuance, but were bound to consider it as having been abolished by the spirit of the National Constitution, as the State of Massachusetts did by her own Bill of Rights.

W. S. A.

Wendell Phillips !- I shudder with horror at the theme! I am nauseated with disgust at the remem theme! I am nauseated with diagust at the remem-brances which the name calls up! Abomination of abominations! All is abomination! Boston, our be-loved Boston, so respectably connected, so rich, so ele-gant, is fast becoming a byword and a hissing because of him. Mr. Parker—Joel, of course—is right. O, what mischief the accursed eloquence of one imprac-ticable man can do! "Our whole head is sick, our whole heart is faint" by reason of his ravings. "From the crown of our heads to the soles of our feet, we are full of wounds, and bruises, and putifying sores." We are very low. We feel as if we should never get up again. We are obliged to neglect our business. Our trade will be ruined. Who has done all this? Who has made us a laughing-stock and a reproach, in our own eyes and in the eyes of all the world?—Wex-DELL PHILLIPS! He has bruised us; he has made us

sore; and the sores will not heal, because he will not let them alone.

Talk of freedom of speech! He is the only man that has any now-a-days. We have nome. We cannot get a word out to any purpose. We do not get the ear of the people; he gets the start of us, and fills it with his clamor. We do not dare to say much. If, in our humble way, we venture upon an utterance, he picks it to pieces before our eyes, and makes a show of us to the public. We have been wont to speak with authorize, but now if we get un a meeting or a nettion the

We have done wrong. We dogs not make an induced we held Philips to get such an influence in the community. He ought to have been nipped in the bud. When he began to talk ultra, he should have been peremptorily put down. We have allowed too much liberty in Massachusetts. Year after year, men

Boston have bound themselves with an oath, that they "will suppress Wendell Phillips, or eat their own heads." Under ordinary circumstances we should and oppression, the right of Congress to remove this injustice and oppression is as clear as their right to remove any other injustice and oppression. Suppose a portion of the white population of the District should be disfranchised of any of their rights, which the other portion of the white population enjoyed, would not Congress have the right to restore to them these rights? Suppose so high a property qualification was required to entitle persons to the right of voting, or of being eligible to office in their municipal affairs, that a large portion of the white population would be excluded from this privilege, would not Congress have the right to remove this disqualification? I think it will not be denied. Why, then, have they not the right to restore to the colored race, who are as much their constituents as the white race, all the rights, personal, domestic and civil, so far as they are qualified to exercise them, of which they have been unjustly deprived? When the contest is between two different classes of their constituents—on the one side, one which relates merely to property, and that too in a human being—and on the other, the great and tundamental rights of mankind, whether black or white, which have never been forfeited or transferred; when it is between force and right, injustice and justice, opportession and duty—then why should not Congress step in, and so exercise its constitutional powers as to turn the scale in favor of humanity, justice, and the rights of man?

Again, it seems to no that the language used in the premable to the Constitution of the United States is

The Chunch Militarax. Rev. T. P. Crawford, Baptist missionary at Shanghal, writes of the prospective assault by the rebels on that city: "I aloep at night with an English aword at my bedside. American missionaries will defend their hearth-stones as readily as other Americans."

The Michigan Homestead Law, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, donates to the actual settler 80 agres instead of 40 acres, as under the old law. It also throws around the State new asfeguards against imposition and spoliation.

FREE SPEECH, MOBS, &c.

New York, Feb. 21, 1861.

or the right of free generations are selected in the capitol is foreign to the right of free generation of the right of the capitol is foreign to th

and by whom was I constituted a censor over other men's opinions? By what authority am I authorized to prescribe the sentiments which they may atter? or to say when they may speak, and when they shall be silent? My own opinions and sympathics are diametrically opposed to the "well-known sentiments" of the persons who usually compose these conventions. Those who know me will not accuse me of the least proclivity in that direction. But while I say this, I must also say that I shall most strennously resist any and all attempts to put them down by illegal violence. Of all despotisms, the despotism of a mob is the most to be deprecated. Mob rule carries with it all the evils of anarchy, and will soone or later terminate in the establishment of martial law, a dictatorship, or a monarchy. Experience proves that nations will prefer any form of government to anarchy. Our institutions are now passing through an ordeal of extraordinary peril. The great question to be decided by the American people is whether our constitutions and laws are to be obeyed or to be set at naught? "To be, or not to be; that's the question." Will our citizens, who justly complain of the reign of mob law in other parts of the country, themselves set the example of placing the laws at defiance? God spare the sight The Emperor of France, under the pressure of an advancing civilization, has just conceded to that great nation freedom of speech and of the press. Is that movement a harbinger of good to the downtrodden millions of Europe? Shall we retrograde while Europe progresses?

Consider this subject, also, in the light of prudence and of policy. Is it wise, in the "great discovered the contract described in the day of place and prolicy is twenty to the people in the day of independence—two people at its meridian! Brothers born of the same parents, it must be so. The differences are irreconcilable. The one people progresses?

Consider this subject, also, in the light of prudence and of policy. It is twise, in the "green discovered the prosent disco

with which to combat erroneous opinions. Those who resort to it pay but a poor compliment to truth; for they thereby virtually confess the weakness of their own cause. Allow me, then, to exhort you, and all other good citizens, to "refrain from these men, and let them alone." No one is compelled to attend their meetings. Why then molest them? Ton express anxiety that no "disorderly demonstrations" shall take place which will "cast discredit upon the city." In that you speak like true Albanians. City pride, as well as patriotism, demands that all should throw their influence, and, if need be, their active exertions, in favor of the preservation of quiet and good order. Let at least the Capital of the Empire State be kept free from the disgracoful proceedings, which, in other localities, have brought dishonor upon our institutions. At all events, come what may, mob-law shall never prevail in our good old city with my consent or connivance.

GEORGE H. THACHER, Mayor.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTOMENT, Ala, Feb. 4, 1861.

The city is filled with strangers. Crowds of beautiful ladies throng the streets; all direct their steps to the capitol. Isn't it a glorious day for the first meeting of the Congress? Here is the hall in which the body is to assemble. Ten c'clock! why it is two hours yet before the Assembly will be called together, and even at this hour the capitol is thronged. In their respective chambers, the Senate and House of Representatives are assembled. In all the passages and corridors of the building, eager crowds spy out the delegates as they pass by.

REMARKS OF THE PEOPLE.

Let us stand aside, and note the delegates and the

great nation freedom of speech and of the press is that movement a harbinger of good to the down-trodden millions of Europe? Shall we retrograted while Europe progresses.

Consider this subject, also, in the light of processes and of policy. Is it wise, in the "present distracted state of the country," to raise a new and increased session among ourselves? Shall we add to existing complications and perplexities by forcing upon the people a controversy involving the right of the session of the controversy involving the right of the session and the state, and like the previous question in parliamentary bodies, is cuitled to prority of decision in the state, and like the previous question in parliamentary bodies, is cuitled to prority of decision in the state, and like the previous question in parliamentary bodies, is cuitled to prority of decision of the second of the second of the state of the second of the second

filled with one purpose, that submission should be an longer. These were the men whom Carille applied foul epithets to; men who are now determined that standing by their own hearth-sones, standing more the shadow of that old fine where Patrick Henry uttered the immortal words, "Give me liberty or give me death," they will not be insulted or wronged any longer, but will hurl back Carille sneers in a way ever to be remembered, and will not only resist Black Republican rule, but fight to the death any attempt to coerce that gallant old State, whose say they had so bravely hosted, and not only resist they had so bravely hosted, and not only resist they had so bravely hosted, and not only resist they had so bravely hosted, and not only resist calls for Senator Douglas. That gentam, in response to the call, ascended the platform, and made a heart-stirring appeal to the people, every seniment expressive of hatred of Black Republican rule. Every sentiment of disapprobation of the action of the Convention, every sentiment in favor of secession was received enthusiastically, and what Mr. Douglas, at the conclusion of Black Republican rule. Every sentiment of disapprobation of the fore, and fall into a glorious grave, before the would permit the march of Lincoln's myrmidous through Virginia, or permit coercion, the probatory of the sent plants. Mr. Douglas was followed by Mr. Gordon, Mr. Nilloughby Newton, Mr. Charles Irving and Mr. Cupper, and we noted especially that when sens of these genthemen asked what would have been the separation, "Secede!" Mr. Irving, in the course of his marks, impressed on the people that resistance to coercion was not enough, that the true pokey was to drive the Convention out of the city. Secretly had Mr. Irving uttered these words what he sens of these genthemen asked what would marks impressed on the people that resistance to drive the Convention out of the city. Secretle' Mr. Irving, in the course of his murities of the band to the Exchange Botel, where were they stopped, and gave three h

STARVING OUT MASSACHUSETTS.

I have heard a good story, as told by Mr. Edwa Forrest. A few days since, he was going to Phildelphia, and in the seat in front of him were try gentlemen from the South, and opposite then in the car, a Massachusetts Yankee. The Southerns were sure that Cotton is King, and in a few webs the South would bring the people of the North, epecially those of Massachusetts, to their sease, and make them do justice to the South. "Before he lat of March," said one of them, "there will be riots and mobs, and starving labores cring fewers the state of March," said one of them, "there will be riots and mobs, and starving labores cring fewers are the state of March, "said one of them, "there will be riots and mobs, and starving labores three brokes in the travel." We will starre out the Absolutionists, so that they will be glad to protect three property in the Territories, and allow Southern generated in their streets. We will starre an eout, will ye? Wall, I live down in Massachusets have broke in upon them.— "Yeon will stare us cout, will ye? Wall, I live down in Massachusets than all the deposits in your Bank amount to in the five going out State, sia ye call "em. They ken live five years, without working, on what they have saved. Now, look here, you don't know anything about the people of Massachuseth. I do. Let me tell you about starring us cost. The day before Thanksgiving, last November, I had in my house two turkeys that weighed sixteen pomba apiece. Wife said we don't want but one, and that I had better try, and find some family to give the other to. So I harnessed sp my bors, and put him before 'the buggy, and started; and in a orde of five miles, I could not find a family that would accept the turkey. And yeou will starve us coat, will yee? Yoou had better try it. The fact is, strangers, you don't know the Yankees. They grow fit and propers on rocks—get rich on ice—can calkalate anything but the price of 'Liberty and linin,' and with a Bible in one hand, and a rife in the oter, when they are in carnest, are very ug

EXTRAORDINARY MEANNESS, OR MORE EXTRAORDINANY MALICE,

EXTRAORDINAT MALIOE.

The proprietors of Harjer's Weekly Journal have seemed determined to show the utmost extent-of meanness to which a dastardly fear of losing their Southern customers can carry men who are otherwise decent—unless, indeed, we in charity assume that a partisan malice has helped the meanness, and that detestation of the Republican principles of righteousness and liberty has in part inspired their recent course. In one of their recent papers, they try to conciliate their Southern patrons—whose only ground of offence against them seems to have been that a tolerable picture of President Lincoln was displayed in the Journal just after the election—by representing Mr. Beecher and John Brown as presiding at a communion service where Lincoln, Sunner and others are partakers, but where the Sacriment is violently and scornfully refused to Wathington on the ground of "No communion with slaveholders"; and beneath this, they show a sill more odious and disgusting caricature of the pressi President of the United Stafes, in which be whom so many millions of his countrymen hour and con-President of the Cinted states in an adver-so many millions of his countrymen boner and co-fide in, as among the purest and most emiseat of statesmen, is represented as a stupid, dividing, mandlin sot, rehearsing silly and tipsy jests to a company of wretched old sota like himself, while key Constitution and the Union are in the distance

Constitution and the Union are in the distinct borne by upon a hearse.

No language seems to us adequate to characterist the detestable meanness or the criminal naise of these mendacious misrepresentations of men what the best portion of their countrymen are every detarning more and more to honor and to trust. If any such scurrilous and libelous exhibitions shall be made by them in future, it will be a duty wish every respectable Northern man owes to himself, to his family, to his country, to make his repotation of such elaborate foulness of false-book felt by these people where only they can be expected to feltim the pocket—by refusing to purchase asoler number of the sheet which they defie with solpoisonous secum, to make it precous in the syst diffe South. If they are willing thus to violate trust, and override all public deceaces, let then lear at any rate that the North has some sense of whis due to itself, and that such ribald slang will so the purchase due to the control of the sheet which they defie with such positions. due to itself, and that such ribald a purchased by those who heretofore best patrons.—N. Y. Independent.

"SHE MUST FIGHT."

The following is a specimen of the inflammator is ticles put forth by the editors of the Richmond (vs.) Enquirer, for the purpose of exciting the people of that state against the North, and precipitating them into a union with the seceded States:—

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address is before of