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ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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Inc.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyldania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are atherised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
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committee of the responsibility of the resp CKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

true that the States where davery exists any management of the subject, not only the Principal or the Austrian Brates, but the Commandes of the Austrian Brates, but the Commandes of the Austrian From the Instantion Oil PHE SLAVIS. . . From the Instantibut the slaveholding States become the theatry of a war. PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

wn as the law of nations. I say the

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

# VOL. XXXII. NO. 1.

## BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

## WHOLE NO. 1619.

THE TRUE INTERESTS OF BLACK AND WHITE.

It is evidently more desirable that the Union should be restored with slavery existing as before, than without it, unless a form of labor be at the same time substituted, which shall save us from ruin. We have not drifted into the folly of forgetting our principles, because there is war in the land. A year and the content of the content of

ommodities.

there commodities.

Let no man say this is a base and sordid view of a question of personal, freedom. It is not so. We say nothing in fayor of the perpetuation of slavery as an institution. If any man will devise a substitute for it which will take care of the black families alone, to say nothing of the white, he will do the age a service. But immediate emancipation is an idea that all of us regarded as the ruin of both black and white, a year ago; and soune few, in the excitement of war, have forgotten that such emancipation by the war would be as fatal in Its and the second of war, have forgotten that such emancipation by the war would be as fatal in Its and the course of war, have forgotten that such emancipation by the war would be as fatal in Its and the second of war, have forgotten that such emancipation by the war would be as fatal in Its and the second of the world proves it. In the such would make them comfortable; and that the Southern countries would go on, calmly producing and selling and buying as heretofore. The idea is chimerical. The history of the world proves it. In no tropical country on earth will the human race work for any more than the bare support of life, except on compulsion; and, unless the reformer can, with his emancipation scheme, introduce new and superhuman-industry, economy, thrift and persever ance into the negro, it will result that he will not earn a support for himself alone, much-less for his family; that he will done he ga, et al, or starre, rather than work; that the old and helpless will be abandoned, that children will be cast out to suffer and die; in shrrt, that all the ills which attend poverty here will at once attach to negro poverty there, and that the Southern eystem will change from one of forced labor with good pay, to one of no labor and me pay.

I labor with good pay, to one of no labor and you may well propose to take acow, as some have seed, a hundred or a thousand, or many thousand, and the same men take them, with their families, and young, sick and insane, and contract to furthen, instead of pay in meney, abundance of clothing, medical attendance, and the necessary of comfortable life, throughout life, with all its cay. Who will make the proposal, and agree the negro work as a freeman, and be the judge sown hours and time, and leave when he ex, without carrying his dependents with him? Anthropic gentlemen may send in applications contrabands, "but they are very careful to say ing about contrabands wives and children, and arents and sick sisters, and all their helpless reas. Men may be willing to contract for the a sturily negro, who can do work and earn six as month, but will they hire the old "man" as month, but will they hire the old "man". sturdy negro, who can do work and earn six is a month, but will they hire the old "mam-and daddies," and pay them a support and ing till they die?

ontion to make use of the war for the proposition to make use of the war to the so of emancipation is virtually a proposition age the South into the depths of poverty, of

both white and black. What then, in times like these, would be the de-What then, in times like these, would be the de-sire of a true statesman in managing the affairs of his country? Would he seek, as a means of putting down rebellion, to destroy the very country which is in rebellion, and with it destroy our own prosperity? Would he seek to plunge the black race into ruin with the white? The politician who does this is blind to all questions of public good, and must have his wind fixed on one idea, to the exclusion of all rood reasoning.

We speak it plainly: the scheme for general manipation or arming the blacks will lose every manipation or arming the black race. The would be forever forbid every even will restrict the property. On the contrary, and the black race is in always, because of ingiferance to the black race is in always, blacks, and then he would set himself to the state of the black race is in always. It is not restore the Union, precisely as it was, property and the property. On the contrary, he would desired will be will not be a subject to restore the Union, precisely as it was, property and the property of the subject of the black race is in always. It is not to restore the Union, precisely as it was, property and the property of the subject of the black race is in always. It is not restore the Union, precisely as it was, property and the property of the subject of the black race is in always. It is not restore the Union, precisely as it was, property of the subject of the black race is in always of the State Legislature to all him by expressions of the black race is always of the State Legislature to all him by expressions of the black race is always of the State Legislature to all him by expressions of the black race is always the subject of the property of the subject of the property of the subject of the property of t

Beinge of Oppression.

THE TRUE INTERESTS OF BLACK AND WHITE.

It is evidently more desirable that the Union, should be restored with slavery existing as before, should be restored with slavery existing as before, show the white should be restored with slavery existing as before, show the white should be restored with slavery existing as before, should be restored to ght degents to five a slavery began the rebellion, it deserves to die; but lows:

"But the question returns, Since it is settled that our armies shall not fight, for slavery, shall the way policy, the essential part of which is as follows:

"But the question returns, slavery existed by these gaulted by these gaulted by these gaulted by these gaulted by these our armies shall not fight for slavery, shall the sour armies shall not fight for slavery, shall the sour armies shall

sort at issue. Whereas their issue and their ultimatum has been, and is at length boldly avowed, "No union with staceholders."

"Shall the Union be preserved, or shall we abolish Union. Constitution and law, for the purpose of getting rid of slavery?" This is the new issue now presented. The Administration is, determined to sustain the Union. The opposition are determined to abolish slavery, and let the Union take its chances. No more men and no more money are to be voted, unless the war is proclaimed to be Anti-Slavery.

Let us be thankful for the present strength of the Administration, on this all-important position. The country should sustain it in every possible way. Let meetings be held and Union-saving speeches be made. Let the men who are on the side of the Constitution and the law speak out boldly and in clear tones. Nine-tenths of the people are united in these conservative views, and should make their opinions known. The Anti-Slavery papers, the Liberator and others, have for monthe kept a form of petition for the abolition of slavery standing in their columns, and recommended their readers to sign and forward it. These are the petitions which Mr. Sumner presents from time to time, and which are reported by telegraph throughout the country. Let them be met with counter petitions for the Constitution and the laws.

The following extract from a letter of a distinguish.

laws.

The following extract from a letter of a distinguished banker at Washington to one in New York, is
worthy of universal attention:—

"I am a good deal alarmed at the rampant spirit of Abolition. This war has professedly been in defence "I am a good deal alarmed at the rampant spirit of Abolition. This war has professedly been in defence of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union to its original state. But there is a large class of men who openly oppose the prosecution of the war, except for the extinction of slavery, and openly say they don't want to see the Government restored, except with the abolition of slavery. And very many say they do not expect to see the Union restored as it was—that they want to see the Union restored as it was—that they want to see who shell. States as provinces, or give them to the Africans—but by no means admit them to the equality of the States. God knows where this will lead. My hope is in the President. If he will stand firm, we can yet save the Union. You can do a great deal. Come here with all the strong bankers of the State of New York and New England; stop on your way, and get those of all the strong bankers of the State of New York and New England; stop on your way, and get those of Philadelphia, and let it be known that the money power of the country, while they will go all lengths in sustaining the Union, will do nothing to sever it, and it will be of immense use.

## CONGRESS HAD BETTER ADJOURN!

We are seriously alarmed lest the present Congress will do more harm to the country, and more to break up the Union, than all the armies Jeff. Davis could bring into the field. At such a time, when the question of slavery is more irritating than ever, we find them continually tampering with it. Congress has, time and again, refused to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be so flagrantly unjust to the States of Maryland and Virginia. Yet, just at this time, when those States should be conciliated, we find a jackanape in Congress proposing that measure. Then Mr. Gurley proposed to confiscate and free the negroes of those in rebellion, for he doesn't want to be outdone; and lastly, we have Mr. Wilson, a regular blue-black republican, who smells around and finds some runaway negroes confined in jail. His delicate sensibilities are affected. He can hardly refrain from tears. Hale, also, is similarly afflicted. Every black secondrel is a man and a brother, and having been found in jail, it is conclusive proof of exemplary piety. A scene must be had in the national capitol.

The people are getting tired of these things. There is a strong feeling that Congress had better adjourn forthwith. No one has the slightest confidence in their wisdom or patriotism, though all believe them to be capable of anything that passion or prejudice could dictate. It is unfortunate—most unfortunate—to the country, at the present time, that Congress should be in session. It is, in fact, only a rump. The ablest men have joined the army, leaving nothing but a set of political backs, who cannot do any harm and cannot do any good. There is only one course. Let them make the necessary appropriations, and adjourn—go bome and attend to their own affairs better than they have those of the United States.—

We sneak it plainly: the schema for general We are seriously alarmed lest the present Congre

We speak it plainly: the scheme for general emancipation or arming the blacks will lose every slave State to the Union. It would take a standing army of two hundred thousand men to retain Kentucky in the Union, and then the soldiers would be

"But the question returns, Since it is settled that our armies shall not fight for slavery, shall they be ordered to fight against it? Well do we know, that as slavery began the rebellion, it deserves to die; but how to strike the monster is the question.

"There are two ways. One is by a general act of emancipation, the other by conflectation of the property of rebels, slaves of course included. Each has its advocates, in and out of Congress, and its advantages.

"Emancipation has the merit of being a bold and decided course. It goes straight to the mark. It proclaims a distinct object. It presents an end of the war very inspiring to the mind of the North, and which would at once attract the sympathy of all who hate slavery in Europe. But it has several very serious objections:

"It is a tremendous stretch of power. There is no legal or constitutional right to do it. Congress has no power over slavery in the States. That belongs to the States themselves. They slone can abolish it. If done now, it can only be under the temporary dictatorship of martial law.

"2. A general act of emancipation is too sweeping. It makes no discrimination between loyal and rebel masters. True, this injustice might be remedied by giving compensation to leyal masters, but the remedy is slow, remote, and uncertain, while the injury is immediate and great.

"3. Such a step would at once alienate the border States, which it is so important to preserve. Already Kentucky is half rebellion, from apprehension of this very thing. And it destroys the lingering Union sentiment in the farther South. Thus we see that emancipation, which is so easy to talk about, is a very difficult and dangerous measure to carry through.

But there remains another way, which is open to mone of these objections—a method strictly legal and omnitive decrease the substant of the survey of the stream of the survey of the sentence of the survey of the survey

The Centre restrict, him his line and the servants," no longer slaves, but a servants," no longer slaves, but a servants of the soil.

"This act discriminates between loyal and robe masters; it holds firm the border. States; it strength ens Union men at the South; and, above all, it is strictly legal and constitutional method of securing the astrictly legal and constitutional method of securing the city, it is not a server of the second of the se or Emancipation? If Confiscation the best Ac a word as Emancipation, but it designates a legal act. It violates no law, and accomplishes the same end—the virtual overthrow of slavery. For the present, therefore, it seems to me that we should forbeat to speak of declaring martial law wherever our troops come, and proclaiming emancipation at the head of the army, and try that other method, which, if less ostentations, is not less effectual."

jections to the abolition of slavery, above stated.

The closing sentence of objection No. 1 utterly nullifies the sentences preceding it. Indeed, the three sertions of which this objection is compoassertions of which this objection is compacted the same relation to each other with the three reasons which a boy gave for not lending his jacknife Says the boy—"I don't want to; I've leni it; havn't got any." Says the editor—"It is a tremen dous power; the thing can't be done; it can be done to the same than the contraction of the same than the same transfer of Yerv well the dous power; the thing can be done, "Very well the let us use the present emergency." Very well the let us use the present emergency for that purpose and thank Heaven for the und served opportunity or using it. Instead of being a "tremendous" power so using it. Instead of being a "tremendous" power it is a beneficent power, the exercise of which is i it is a beneficier, power, inc.

dispensable to our welfare, and even to our continued
existence as one nation. War, which is ordinarily
evil, and only evil, has for once created the opportunity of doing a good thing, by instruments which in
peace had no such power. As John Quincy Adana
has clearly shown, in time of war, either the Presi-

and deceptive in character. Self-co unjust, at the same time showin

vents really efficient measures against the full-gro

anakes.

As to the "lingering Union sentiment in the South, all that there is worth having is among the nor slaveholding citizens, men who have long felt the own freedom to be hopelessly hampered by alavery and who have been so far disarmed and subjugate by it as not to feel able to make the least demonstration is surposed of their pioneer and ally. Mr. Helpe

more do we want?" after the saves.

He wants have been set free by "confiscation." He wants nothing more, because he is one of the leaders in that church (falsely calling itself Christian) which has always been the main bulwark of slavery. We, the want much more than this. We want always been the main bulwark of slavery. We, the Abolitionists, want much more than this. We want freedom for Christ's little ones, the slaves, who are trampled under foot by those who pretend to preach His Gospel! We want justice and righteousness established as the foundation of our government! We want a country of whose institutions, whose rulers, whose policy, whose influence, we need no longer be ashamed. We want the United States to become, for the first time, in truth the land of the free! And we the first time, in truth the land of the free! And we want the cause, motive, vital principle of the existing rebellion to be thoroughly eradicated, instead of leaving its root living in the earth to produce another crop of diasters for our children.

Another conspicuous representative and adv of that sort of piety which exists without godliness is the New York Journal of Commerce, a paper which has thoroughly fulfilled its promise of making no

improvement, when it was forced, a few months ago, to pretend to make a change of editorship.

The article from this paper, entitled "The True Interests of Black and White," (which may be found in its appropriate department in another column) is a good specimen of the fluency in false assertion, false

It assumes that slavery has really been "the foun dation of prosperity" to the slave States, and a positive and very great advantage to the free States allied with them; that its bare cessation (apart from any that the abolition of such power as the slave-own now holds over the slave would not only be ruin to the former, but loss to the latter—yes, a double loss, first of protection, then of subsistence; that to stop using the lash and chain upon able-bodied men and women is to leave them "unprotected"; that to stop robbing them of the wages of labor is to leave their young children and their sick and aged relatives "unpro-vided for"; that no portion of "the human race" will work in the Southe rn climate, "except on co pulsion," for any thing more than the bare support of life; that the negro will not work even for that, without compulsion; that without such compulsory labor as has hitherto existed in the South, equivalent, its whole population, white and black must be plunged into the depths of poverty; and that, these premises being assumed as just and true effort should be to "restore the Union precisely as it was.

The Journal of Commerce is accustomed not only to ing Journal of Commerce is accusated not said ignore, but to deny such existing facts as do not suit its theories and wishes. One would think that Sewall's "Ordeal of Free Labor in the West Indies" had been read by people enough to make it useless any longer to pretend that the liberated negro will steal, and will not work; that Mr. Olmsted's books had been read by people enough to make it useless to pretend that white men in the South cannot and will not work; and that the history which for five year has been displaying itself before our eyes, had ren has been displaying teeth ordere out eyes, and can dered it uselies to pretend that slavery is a source of prosperity and welfare, to either North or South. Yet, amidst all this blaze of directly, opposing demon-stration, the Journal of Commerce serenely lies on, through thick and thin.

a paper so constantly and unser direct falsehood, we may properly place under this head statements which, in a person of ordinary honesty, might be considered merely the blunder of "reck mt his host." But when the Journal of

GERRIT SMITH TO JOHN A. GURLEY.

PETERBORO', December 16, 1861.

Hox. J. A. Gulley, M. C.:

Dear Sir.,—I have read a newspaper copy of the Bill which you submitted, 9th instant, to the House of Representatives. Nothing in it do I wish to speak of, save its proposed assumption of special powers over liberated slaves.

I had hoped that among the good effects of the war, would be the recognition of human rights under whatever skin, and the equalizing before the laws of the black and red races with the white race. But your Bill is among the indications that I had hoped for too much.

The great sim of our country in all the periods of her existence, whether under Colonial or Constitutional rule, is the assumption of special powers by her white race over her other races; and on the principle adverted to, we are guilty not only of our own, but also of the past commissions of that sin. Moreover, if this sin is now carried to its ultimate height, then is our nation now to be destroyed. That her doon, "Behold, thy house is left unto thee desolate," is already pronounced, no man is warranted in saving, though every right-minded man sees signs enough of it to make him tremble. The breaking up of our nation is far more than begun; and so, too, is the march of her desolation. It may, nevertheless, have still left to it a space for repentance.

If, as we all believe, God has made of one blood all his children, then must this assumption, even when in small measure, be a high crime against His equal fatherhood toward them all, and against their equal brotherhood toward one another. His love of them all is equal; and from this results their obligation to acknowledge, constantly and cordially, the equal rights of each other. But if this assumption, even when in small measure? The Indians we have alaughtered, and, what is worse, ensared in the veins of tens of thousands of our slaves flows the blood of their enslaved Indian ancestors. To the argon, even more wronged than the Indian, we have slaughtered, and, what is worse, enslaved. In the veins of tens of thousands of our slaves flows the bloo

Why, dear Sir, could you not have

compares asks whether "philanthropic pentienen" will take the siave families, including old and young, will take the siave families, including old and young side and insane, "and contract, for finish them, inside and for you in more, a but them, and contract, for combratise to make and the intervention of food, clothing, it is now every well, first, that the life theroughout life," it knows very well, first, that the life the troughout and any line can be seen to be a supplied by Mrs. L. Mark Child. The panistaking in the remotest degree resembling this extent and the life theroughout life," it knows very well, first, that it food and the life the propose of the seen that the comparison of the life the propose is the seen to compare the life the propose in the life the propose is training of the case of the well as the life the propose is training of the last view of the life the life that and to with alacrity sufficient work to commercialize in the life to the life that the life the life that the life the life the life that the life th

we are prepared to acknowledge their equal rights, and to place them on the same civil and political plane with the whites, the colony should by all means be outside of the nation. If within it, and the population composed chiefly of those who according to your Bill will be but Pariahs, it will be a very inconvenient, not to say very perilous incongruity. I prefer the President's Mesage and Mr. Trumbull's Bill, at this point, to your Bill. There was great merit in the plan submitted by Mr. Blair a few years ago. It contemplated, if I recollect, no less than full civil and political rights for the colonists. The colony, it is true, was to be somewhere outside of the nation. But this, in then existing circumstances, was unavoidable. Slavery, which is now mortally wounded and rapidly dying, was then in vigorous life; and the slaveholders would not allow a black colony within the national limits. Ere passing from this subject let me admit that, in my jugement, where the laws of nature allowed free play, the dark-skinned races would find their homes within, and the light-skinned races without the tropics. But, in all justice, let the dark skinned to left as free to refuse to migrate to the tropics as the light-skinned to refuse to migrate to the tropics as the light-skinned to refuse to migrate to the tropics as the light-skinned to refuse to migrate from them.

In all our provisions for the liberated slaves, our especial aim should be to have them contented. A war of races (by far the worst of all wars) is to be constantly and sedulously avoided. We are to remember that there are twelve or fifteen millions of negroes on this Continent and the neighboring islands; and that, through the force of deep repentance for her enormous wrongs against poor Africa and her children, Christendom will, ere long, be brought into the strongest and tenderest sympathy

negroes on this Continent and the neighboring islands; and that, through the force of deep repentance for her enormous wrongs against poor Africa and her children, Christendom will, ere long, be brought into the strongest and tenderest sympathy with all negroes. The day is fast coming when the negroes will be the especial care of many self-accusing and remorseful nations. It was Swedenborg, if I remember, who predicted that the "celestial people" would be discovered in Africa. If but a fancy, it is, nevertheless, a very pleasant one, that the mistries of penitent Christendom will be among God's appointed means for fashioning that "celestial people." If the twelve or fifteen millions, to whom I have referred, are not yet a formidable foe, nevertheless, unless we prevent it by just and generous dealing with them, they will become such to our posterity. Flatter not yourself that our emancipated slaves will be contented in an apprenticeship. Those of the British Islands were not. Never were they more discontented; and hence, the British Government hastened to take them out of it. But you will argue that your plan will bring contentitient to the apprentices becames it will bring contentitient to the apprentices becames it will bring wages to them. I, on the contrary, vill argue that her will be contented in the proportion to the rights they get. A truer and deeper insight teaches that, the more of their rights they get, provided they get not all of them, the more are they discontented.

"The priner sent to breathe fresh air, And bleed' with liberty again,

Would mourn were he condemned to wear One link of all his former chain."

3 Do not suppose that I argue from your Bill your lack of kind feeling toward the negroes. Anything which, in your judgment, would subserve their interests, and yet be compatible with the safety of the whites, would, I doubt not, have your favor. But you were probably educated to believe that one result of their unqualified freedom would be their violence and crimes against the whites. Under the like mistake were they who, both in Britain and America, predicted that the British Islands would run blood in the event of the emancipation of their slaves. They did not know how affectionate, how patient, and how slow to revenge the negro race is. They could not conceive that men, who had suffered such immeasurable wrongs at the hands of the whites, would, in their new-born freedom, prove so harmless to them; and that, too, when the whites were, compared with themselves, but a powerless handful. Under the like mistake was it that several American vessels, lying in the harbor of one of those Islands, hurried to sea the day before the Law of Emancipation went into effect—so strong was the apprehension that destruction would sweep over the Islands the next day. And you have, probably, never given your attention to the facts which prove that, when you have blessed the negro with his freedoms, he is satisfied, and studies henceforth not to harm, but out of a grateful and loving hear to serve you. Moreover, you were probably educated to believe that liberated negro slaves, unless continued in some degree of subjection to the whites, must prove unable to take care of themselves. Nevertheless, there is the testimony of the British Islands to the fact that

not consent to sacrifice the Country to the Constitution.

Alas! this immeasurable mistake of confounding
the ery of "Constitution" with the inspiring name
of our Country! When in this name there is sufficient to move every-heart, what folly and insanity
to be summoning our soldiers to battle in the name
of the Constitution! Many of them have scarcely
any idea of its origin or objects. Not one in one
thousand of them have read it; and not one in ten
thousand of them cares a fig for it.

But even if the Constitution be as worthy as it is
so extensively claimed to be, let us at least agree to
desist from worshipping it until the country is saved.
Great, too, as may be the benefit of your proposed
Colonization, let us at least agree to defer realizing
it until the country is saved. Brilliant and novel,
too, as is the President's idea of sucapping off direct
taxes for negroes, let him be content to joy in the
bare idea until the country is saved. In the meantime, let our statesmen and commanders be moving
their countrymen by appeals, which are unspeakably
more full of inspiration than are any or all of these
things which I have enumerated. By no such things
as these did Marco Bozzaris seek to animate his
brave band. And why should not Americans as
well as Greeks be allowed te forget all these, and be
told:—

"Strike—for your allars and your fires;"

'Strike—for your altars and your fires; Strike—for the green graves of your sires; God—and your native land!" GERRIT SMITH.

### BULLDOGS VERSUS POODLES.

To the Editor of the Bradford Advertiser :

To the Editor of the Bradford Advertiser:

Sin—Blackboard is not to be dealt with by twaddlers, on either side of the Atlantic. All the course of his education gives him the superiority of energy for evil purposes, which the trained bulldog, with his Satanic head and teeth to match, lank wing limbs and switchy tail, has over the curly mappet of the respectable household, whose locks are carved into some absurd suggestion of a lion, by the negative process of denuding his unhappy rear, and shaving his tail into a most ridiculous tuft. Not but the hero of the hearth-rug can show energy in his way, though he keeps clear of bulls. He lords it over the kitten, still she is full-grown; and the guinea-pig goes in terror of his life. But when the shaveling comes in contact with his ferocious rival, his best policy, is hamility, and speedy recognition of superiority in evil.

While the English ministers were dawdling with

While the English ministers were dawdling v

bumility, and speedy recognition of superiority in evil.

While the English ministers were dawdling with the question going on in America, and viewing it as matter on which they might coquette with both English and American feeling, cones me the Divine Right of Slavery, and Brings the subject to a point by sanning his armed vessel with her captured prisoners estraight into Southampton.

Of course this gave a prodigious fillip to all the Pro-Slavery zeal in England. An influential chartered company in the metropolis has feasted the Southern statesman who, if Theodore S. Fay is a credible witness, said "is was hard the Southsould be prevented from importing elsaves from Africa, when the North was allowed to import jackasses from Malta." Of course it preserved the remainder of the feast, for a cold collation to that other representative of the new States, who has "declared in perfect consistency with the Bible argument of Southern divines, that slavery ought to be extended to the white laboring classes of England." It is wonderful what chances are sometimes given to those whose slowness dooms them to ultimate loss. Perhaps the English working classes will wake up, when these Pro-Slavery zealots have got a little further in their efforts to bring them to the auction-block.

The part played by England in the whole affair has been disgraceful and melancholy. The idea of the abolition of slavery has from the first been a absolutely scouted in England, as it could be in the Southern States of America. Not a single daily paper has advocated it. "Mischievous monomaniae" in she part played by England in the whole affair has been disgraceful and melancholy. The idea of the abolition of slavery has from the first been a absolutely scouted in England, as it could be in the Southern States of America. Not a single daily paper has advocated it. "Mischievous monomaniae" is the apprenticeship and first introduction to everything great and good on earth. And if enemies were awake, friends were askeep; and even the energies of the ated, and what bugbear that has not beel raised, of the slavery-loving classes that bear rule in England Can anybody point to a single thing that has beel done there, to aid the cause of the abolition of sla-very in America? Has any opportunity been les-of throwing scorn on its supporters, and particularly on that good and able soldier who would have gone the way to put down the miseance with the least pos-sible expenditure of blood, and saved the Bull's Runs support and to come? The result has been she expenditure of blood, and saved the Bull's Runs, past, present, and to come? The result has been to raise the question of what is to be done when a civil government is manifestly incompetent or traitorous. It is the converse of the case of Dumourier; and instead of the general of an army attempting to march on the civil government in aid of the enemy, it is what would have been presented if the Convention at Paris had been found sending orders to the general, that he was on no account to make any organization for a levy en masse against the invaders, or for threatening operations on their rear. There can be but one ending; which is, that General Fremont will have to be sent to take command of the army on the Potomac, and do at last what, with an infinite saving of blood and treasure, he would have done at first.

Half-witted dishonesty courts misadventures of all

infinite saving of blood and treasure, he would have done at first.

Half-witted dishonesty courts misadventures of all kinds, and it is Heaven's business out of the embroiment to lead honest men to good. A new complication has sprung up, which stamps the actual conspiracy for the preservation of savery with more of folly than can be reached without the rad of treachery. It is true, the British government save the first provection to till humor, by its babyish blea of sending out reinforcements to Canada in the big slap. Allow that it was meant to be irritating; that it was the effort of one simpleton to hite his thumb, in hope, of inducing another to return the compliment. Busensible rulers, who had all the advantages attributed to communication with the great mass of common sense in the country, as Thor's drinking hornhad with the sea, should have known better than to do an act, which even if allowed to be of doubtful filegality, had a direct tendency to drive the ProSlavery feeling unhappily dominant in England, into active alliance with the Southern States. Sein up

the pro and the contra, and see what has been gained by it. Instead of taking their chances for being received for what they were worth, a halo of romance has been cast about the representatives of the sale of women to prostitution and the subjection of the working classes to the auction-block. Perhaps some of the bishops will take them up; there is no reason why they should not, with as little imputation on their intelligence or their theology, as when one of them lately supported the claims of the planter on the ground of their educating their negroes, in the face of the fact patent to all men, that to educate one was a criminal offence.

Yours sincerely,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.
Eliot Vale, Blackbeath, (Eng.) Dec. 12, 1861.

### MR. SUMNER'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY

OF THE LATE SENATOR BINGHAM. In the U. S. Senate, on the 10th ultimo,—the reso lutions in honor of the late Senator Bingham, of Mich igan, being under consideration,—Mr. Sumner spake

as follows:—
Mr. President, there are Senators who knew Mr. BixGhast well while he was a member of the other House. I knew him well only when he became a member of this body. Our seats here were side by side, and, as he was constant in attendance, I saw him daily. Our acquaintance soon became friend-ship, quekened by common sympathies, and confirmed by that bond which, according to the ancient historian, is found in the iden senture de republica. In his death I have lost a friend; but the sorrow of friendship is deepened when I think of the loss to our country.

row of friendship is deepened when I think of the loss to our country.

If he did not impress me at once by personal appearance or voice or manner, yet all these, as we became familiar with them, testified constantly to the unaffected simplicity and integrity of his character. His life, so far as it was not given to his country, was devoted to the labors of agriculture. He was a farmer, and amidst all the temptations of an eminent public career, he never abandoned this vocation, which does so much to strengthen both body and soul. More than merchant, manufacturer, or lawyer, the agriculturist is independent in his condition. To him the sun and rain and the ever-varying changes of the seasons are agents of presperity. Dependent upon nature, he learns to be independent of men. Such a person, thus endowed, easily turns away from the behests of party in order to follow those guiding principles which are kindred to the laws of nature. Of such a character our friend was a beautiful example. such a character our friend was a beautiful exam

In him all the private virtues commingled, Truth-ful and frank, he was full of gentleness and generous sympathy. He had risen from humble fortunes, and his heart throbbed warmly for all who suffered in has heart through darmly for all who southered any way. Especially was be aroused against wrong and injustice wherever they appeared; and then all his softer sentiments were changed into an indomitable firmness—showing that he was one of those beautiful natures where—

## "the gods had joing

It was this firmness which gave elevation to his public life. Though companions about him hesitated; though great men on whom he had leaned apostatized, he stood sure and true always for the Right. Such a person was naturally enlisted against slavery. His virtuous soul recoiled from this many-headed bar-Such a person was naturally enlisted against slavery. His virtuous soul recoiled from this many-headed barbarism, which had entered into and possessed our National Government. His political philosophy was simply moral philosophy applied to public affairs. Slavery was wrong; therefore he was against it—wherever he could justly reach it—no matter what form it took—whether of pretension or blandishment. Whether stalking lordly like Satan, or sitting squat like a toad; whether cozening like Mephistopheles. or lurking like a poolle; whether searching as Asmodeus, even to lifting the roofs of the whole country, he saw it always, in all its various manifestations, as the Spirit of Evil, and was its constant enemy. And now, among the signs that freedom has truly triumphed, is the fact that here, in this Chamber, so long the stronghold of slavery, our homage can be freely offered to one who so fearlessly opposed it. There was something in our modest friend which seemed especially adapted to private life. But had he not been a public man, he would have been in his own rural neighborhood at home one of those whose influence was positive for human improvement. He would have been among those to whose praise Clarkson has testified so authoritatively. "I have had occasion," says this philanthropist, "to know many thousand persons in the course of my travels, and I can truly say that the part they took on this great question—of the abolition of the slave trade—was always a true criterion of their moral nature," But he was not allowed to continue in retirement.

many thousand persons in the course of my travels, and I can truly say that the part they took on this great question—of the abolition of the slave trade—was always a true criterion of their moral nature. But he was not allowed to continue in retirement. His country had need of him, and he became a member of the Michigan Legislature, and Speaker of its House—Representative in Congress—Governor, and then Senator of the United States. This distinguished career was stamped always by the simplicity of his character. The Roman Cato was not more simple or determined. He came into public life when Compromise was the order of the day, but he never yielded to it. He was a member of the Democratic party, which was the declared tool of slavery, but he never allowed slavery to make a tool of him. All this should now be spoken in his honor. To omit it on this occasion would be to forget those titles by which hereafter he will be most gratefully remembered.

There were two important questions, while he was a member of the other House, on which his name is recorded for Freedom. The first was on the famous proposition introduced by Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, for the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. On this question he separated from his party, and always firmly voted in the affirmative. Had his voice at that time prevailed, slavery would have been checked, and the vast conspiracy under which we now suffer would have received an early death-blow. The other question on which his record is so homorable was the Fugitive Slave Bill. There his name will be found among the Nors, in noble fellowship with Preston Knog among the living, and Horace Mann among the dead.

From that time forward his influence was felt in

will be found among the NOES, in noble fellowship with Preston King among the living, and Horacie Manx among the dead.

From that time forward his influence was felt in his own State for freedom, and when, at a later day, he entered the Senate, he became known instantly as one of our surest and most faithful Senators, whose determined constancy was more eloquent for freedom than a speech. During all recent trials, he never for one moment wavered. With the instincts of an honest statesman, he saw the situation, and accepted frankly and bravely the responsibilities of the hour. He set his face against concession in any degree and in every form. The time had come when slavery was to be met, and he was ready. As the rebellion assumed its warlike proportions, his perception of our duties was none the less clear. Slavery was, in his mind, the origin, and also the vital part, of the rebellion, and therefore it was to be attacked. Slavery was also the mainspring of the belligerent power now arrayed against the Union; therefore, in the name of the Union, it was to be overtured. While he valued the military arm as essential, he saw ourse. ald of Union and Peace—which, in benail of a vio lated Constitution and in the exercise of a just self defence, should change the present contest from a bloody folly into a sure stage of human improvemen and an immortal landmark of civilization.

bloody folly into a sure stage of human improvement and an immortal landmark of civilization.

Such a Senator can be ill spared at this hour. His simple presence, his cheerful confidence, his genture courage, his practical instincts, would help the great events which are now preparing; nay, which are at hand. But he still lives in his example, and speaks even from his tomb. By all who have shared his counsels here, he will always be truly remembered; while the State which trusted him so often in life, and the neighbors who knew him so well in his daily walks, will cherish his memory with affectionate pride. Marble and bronze will not be needed. If not enough for glory, he has done too much to be forgotten; and hereafter, when our country is fully redeemed, his name will be inscribed in that faithful company, who, through good report and evil report, have held fast to the truth:

SEVERENT PERSONAL. Uenying the accuracy of the stage of the stage of his most vulnerable point."

"By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is rung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

[This eulogy by Mr. Sumner was well merited by

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

#### NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Though by the terms of the Liberator, payment for the paper should be made in advance, yet it has not only not been insisted upon, but an indulgence of thir-teen months has hitherto been granted delinquent subscribers, before proceeding (always, of course, with subscribers, before proceeding (always, of course, with great reluctance) to crase their names from the sub-scription list, in accordance with the STANDING BULL aid down by the Financial Committee. But, in conequence of the generally depressed state of business, his indulgence will be extended from January 1, 1861, o April 1, 1862, in cases of necessity. We trust no advantage will be taken of this extension on the parof those who have usually been prompt in complying
with our terms—payment in advance.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

#### ANNUAL MEETING Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Mass. CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Bromfield Streets,) on Thursday and Friday, Jan 23d and 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Three sessions will be held each day.

Three sessions will be held each day.

Though a great change, equally surprising and cheering, has taken place in public sentiment at the North, on the subject of slavery, since the "SLAYE-HOLDERS' REBELLION" broke out, yet the times demand of the uncompromising friends of freedom all the vigilance, earnestness, activity and generous cooperation, that it is in their power to give; for unon them develope the task of greating deepen. for upon them devolves the task of creating, deeper and guiding that moral sentiment which is to termine the fate of the republic. Their work, Abolitionists, will not be consummated while a slave holder is tolerated on the American soil, or a slave clanks his fetters beneath the American flag. Theirs is the truest patriotism, the purest morality, the noblest philanthropy, the broadest humanity. So far from having any affinity with, or bearing any likeness to the traitors of the South, there is an impassable gulf between the parties, as well as an irrepressible conflict. Now that, by the treasonable course of the South, the Government, by the exigencies in which it is placed, may constitutionally abolish slavery, and is olemnly bound to improve the opportunity, unde the war power, the duty of the hour is to bring every influence to bear upon it, to induce it to exercise that power without delay, and thus to speedily crush the rebellion, and establish liberty and peace in every sec ion of the country. In this work of humanity and ighteousness, of reconciliation and union, it is oblig-

righteousness, of reconciliation and union, it is oblig atory upon all cordially to participate.

It is hoped that the members and friends of the So iety will be present in larger attendance than usual. A strong array of able and eloquent speakers be safely counted upon, whose names will be duly ar

By order of the Managers of the Society, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, See'y.

### OUR THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME.

We commence the Thirty-Second Volume of the Liberator, offering the heartfelt congratulations of the season to all our readers, and trusting that the present may prove THE YEAR OF JUBILEE to the millions in bondage at the South, who are confidently expecting that the day of their redemption is described and Taking a retrospective view of the eventful pas and rejoicing in the wonderful change wrought in public sentiment, we are mightily strengthened to go forward for the perfect accomplishment of the great and glorious work to which we consecrated so unreservedly all that was dear to us at the comof our labors. We should be glad to see our sub-scription list greatly extended; and we feel that, if thorough freedom of discussion in its manag deserve encouragement and approval, then the Libe ould be liberally patronized in every part of the country.

## SPEECH OF HON. J. M. ASHLEY.

We have received-printed in pamphlet formpeech delivered at the request of citizens by Hon.

M. Ashley, Nov. 26th, at College Hall, in Toledo,
Dhio, on "The Rebellion—its Causes and Conse-Ohio, on quences." It possesses historical interest and value tracing, as it does, the present Rebellion to the incipi-ent measures taken by leading Southern conspirators for the dismemberment of the Union as early as 1849-the first meeting by them having been held in May, of that year, at the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, upon the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun. In 1850, Gen. Quitman, writing to Gov. McRea, of that State, and to Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina argued that "there is no effective remedy for the evils before us but secession"; and he proposed to ' call a regular convention, to take into con our federal relations, with full powers to annul the federal compact, establish relations with other States, and adopt our organic law to such new relations." In 1861, Gov. Means, of South Carolina, wrote to Gen. Quit--" There is now not the slightest doubt that the next Legislature will call the Convention together at a period during the ensuing year, and when that Convention meets, the State will secede. . . . We are sat-isfied that South Carolina is the only State in which sufficient unanimity exists to commence the move-ment. We will therefore lead off, even if we are to stand alone." Just ten years from that time, that traitorous State made the fatal plunge, dragging down prevented her doing so at the period designated by Gov. Means but the election to the Presidency of that compliant tool of the slave oligarchy, Franklin time an avowed secessionist, his Secretary of War The conspiracy went on with fresh vigor, all the re-sources of the government being actively wielded to ensure its final triumph. The conspirators would certainly have attempted to seize the capital, ken the reins of government in 1856, if Mr. Fremon had been elected President; but Mr. Buchanan wa l—fraudulently declared, beyond all reasonable the successful competitor. "A majority of the Cabinet he called around him were either avon ecessionists, or willing instruments in the hands of the the end of his administrati they left nothing undone to consummate their hellis designs—perjured villains, the whole of them! Mr Ashley fully demonstrates by fear controverted, that slavery, and slavery alone, is the cause of this Rebellion; that every compromise and humiliating concession made by the North to the He maintains that the overdead all doubt, save the only end the war, but, beyond all doubt, save the only end preserve Constitutional liberty, by ma ple." He is, therefore, for "striking the enemy it his most vulnerable point." We have marked some vigorous passages in this able and telling speech for insertion in a future number of the Liberutor.

SEVERELY PERSONAL. Denying the accuracy of SEVERELY PERSONAL. Denying the accuracy of the charge by Gov. Andrew against the traitor Mason, that he treated John Brown in an ungentlemently manner in an interview he had with the martyr, whose "soul is marching on," the Courier exclaims, "Give the devil his due!" Is not that to be somewhat personal—we mean, of course, to the old adversary?

## CAUSE AND CURE OF THE WAR.

A Convention of the friends of freedom in Essex North met in the town hall in Georgetown, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1861, to consider the Cause and Cure of the Rebellion. Rev. Mr. Hzasell, of Haverhill, was chosen President, Henry C. Wright, Secretary, and Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, and Moses Wright, a Business Committee.

Business Committee.

Convention met at 10, A. M., and spent the for in hearing remarks from several, touching the condition of the nation, in regard to the slaveh rebellion, and to Great Britain.

P. M. Parker

Convention met at half past 1, P. M. Parker Pills-bury, in behalf of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions:— Resolved, That slavery is the only cause of our

present war, and emancipation the only possible means by which peace can be restored, and the Union pre-

served.

Resolved, That the present attitude of affairs in Washington is such as to excite the deepest apprehensions and alarm; and we exhort the people, in their primary capacity, to rise up in their majesty and might, and compel the governmental authorities to abolish slavery as the cause of all our present calamity, or hurl them at once from power, and replace them with those able and worthy to lead on to a victory that shall exist to sur shole country a millennium of universal give to our whole country a millennium of universal freedom, by sweeping the last vestige of slavery forever from the soil.

ever from the soil.

These resolutions were discussed by S. S. Foster,
C. L. Remond, P. Pillsbury, and H. C. Wright, during the afternoon and evening. That slavery is and
has ever been the one only disturbing, treacherous,
malignant force of our country, all admit. From that
foundain have flowed the commercial, social, religious
and callified softe between the North and South. and political strifes between the North and South.

The one fatal error of the Republic has been, from its beginning, its effort to join together has been, from its auunder—Liberty and Slavery—giving to both a legal existence, and extending to both alike honor and pro-

The people are now accepting it as a fixed fact, that the abolition of slavery is the only possible means to restore peace and prosperity to the country. And if the present Administration will not execute the will pressed at and end their afflictions by striking of the people, and end their afflictions by striking the needed blow at slavery, then it is their right and duty to after or abolish that Administration, and place

duty to ager or aboust that Administration, and place in power one that will give to them protection to "life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

These positions were most ably and cloquently argued and urged, by Messrs. Remond, Foster and Child and Child and the complete of the argued and urged, by Messrs. Remond, Foster and Pillsbury. The guilty and fatal complicity of the Federal Government with "the sum of all villany" was shown in revolting colors. The simple question is—Shall Liberty or Slavery rule the nation and the continent? The issue of the present civil war will be the settlement of that question.

The convention passed the resolutions unanimous

ly, and adjourned, sine die, at half past 9 o'clock in the

MASON AND SLIDELL TO BE RELEASED AT THE DE MAND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Secretary Seward, in a long and elaborate reply to a letter from ord Lyon, demanding in the nam e of the British Government the immediate liberation of the rebel commissioners at Fort Warren, concludes it by stating that the demand will be complied with,-on the ing that the demand will be compiled with,—on the ground that Capt. Wilkes, while acting without any instructions from his own Government, and while not intending any disrespect to the British flag, was technically if the wrong in what he did. This decision has naturally excited some indignation, a good deal of surprise, but apparently far more satisfaction, as a war (otherwise inevitable) between the two countries, at the present crisis, would be accounted with most disastence consequences on both sides of the Atlantic.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD. The Courier, of Satur-day, said—"We have repeatedly expressed our own opinion against surrendering the rebe circops; in the first place, because we believe we are substantially right, in piace, occause we believe we are substantially right, in a legal point of view; absolutely right, in a moral point of view; and because we believe, if we do not prematurely and tamely yield, Great Britain will, on this special point." On Monday, it wholly alters its tone—is "as work as Marea". meek as Moses"—and thinks the decision of the Gov-ernment, in determining forthwith to release those same "rebel envoys," at the demand of England, is wise and creditable! So much for being "substantially right, legally, and absolutely right, morally"!
What contemptible whiffling!

Mr. Orator Puff had two voices, you know; The one went up thus, and the other down so."

CAN'T BE SUITED. The Courier - always in querulous and morbid condition, snapping and snarling like a dog under the influence of hydrophobia, es pecially if the object of attack is known to have no fear of the slave-driver's lash—ridicules Senator Hale's recent vehement speech in regard to England and the Mason and Slidell affair, and is reminded by it "amaz ingly of the oratorical efforts held sacred to Bunkum, and styles it mere "rhodomontade." Mr. Sumne made a very temperate and sensible reply to Mr. Hale deprecating his warlike tone, and arguing that it was alike premature and impolitic; but this is equally dis-tasteful to the *Courier*, which sneeringly says of Mr. Sumner that with him what is "hypothetical is real, and what is real is hypothetical"; and every thing "a mere matter of speculation, until the thing has been sifted through its various channels into the great hopper of the Chairman of Foreign Relations"; wind ing up by surmising that "perhaps Mr. Sumner has had some epistolary communication of his own with had some epistolary communication of his own with Lord Shaftesbury, the Duchess of Sutherland, or Mrs. Beecher Stowe." This is wholly gratuitous but very characteristic blackguardism on the part of the Courier.
Mr. Hale and Mr. Sumner are Anti-Slavery Republicans; therefore, they are both to be cudge one for being too combative, the other for being too e Courier being neither for war n

LOOK AT HIS BACKERS! That President Lincoln Government, and the consequent triumph of the reb-els, is seen in the pregnant and alarming fact, that his perately resisted his election, denounced him and his party in the vilest terms, and up to the capture of Fort Sunter held out every encouragement to the South to strike for her independence, rather than submit to a Republican administration! The "satanic press," all over the North, is prompt to defend him against every impeachment, claims to be especially loyal in his behalf, compliments his do-nothing-effectual measures as characterized by sound judgment and eminent wisdom, and chuckles over his senseless treatment of the slavery question,—still animated by as treasonable a spirit, and aiming at as treasonable a result, as control the Confederate press generally.

ed lovalty. [See New York Herald, Express, Journ

Our readers, we trust, will not fail to give a close and careful perusal of the Letter of Gerrit Smith to Hon. John A. Gurley, in relation to the colorization of the blacks in Florids; and also of Mr. Smith's views on the Mason and Slidell affair, and the relative is view on the Mason and Slidell affair, and the relative position of the American and English Governments respecting it. These may be found on our first and fourth pages. It will be seen that Mr. Smith regards the captain of the Trent, and not Capt. Wilkes, as the real transgressor to be summarily flealt with; and he real transgressor to be summarily flealt with; and he regrets that our Government did not so treat the matter from the first. His strictures were written, of course, before intelligence of the surrender of the rebel ambassadors to the demands of England.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SONG OF THE CONTRABANDS-'O let my per ple go!" Words and music obtained through the Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Contrabands at Fortress Monroe. Arranged by Thomas Baker. New York: Horace Waters. Boston: O. Ditson & Co., 177 Washington street."

This song and chorus, originating among the slaves, and first heard sung by them on their arrival at Fortress Monroe, has been noted down, words and music, by the care of Rev. L. C. Lockwood, understood to be the Agent of the American Mis ociation among those freedmen, as well as their larly commissioned chaplain. This gentleman i regularly commissioned chaptain. This gentleman is doing a most important work, and should be helped by all those friends of missions who believe liberty and religion adapted mutually to assist each other, and who have been driven from cooperation with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Misions by its persistent pro-slavery position. We have ill heard a great deal of the more trivial music of the all heard a great deal of the more trivial music of the slaves; let us look into this expression of their religious feeling, combined with their aspiration for freedom.

#### PRAYERS : by THEODORE PARKER. Boston : Walker, Wise & Co. 1862." pp. 200.

During Mr. Parker's ministry at the Music Hall, and the latter half of that which preceded it at the Melodeon, two of his hearers regularly made phonographic copies of his prayers and sermons, for their own benefit. These labors of love often became advantageous to the public also, adding to Mr. Parker's those extemporaneous passages which external cir-

earnest request of many of Mr. Parker's friends, contains a selection of forty of these prayers. It is "affectionately dedicated, by the editors, to the wife of Theodore Parker," and is embellished with an accurate and beautiful portrait of the author, as he appeared, while in perfect health, in the fater years of his Many of Mr. Parker's hearers were attracted, im-

hany of Mr. Hales of the present and suited both to excite devotional feeling and to guide it in the right direction. Unsurpassed by any minister in true reverence and devoutness of spirit, Mr. Parker was unequalled in his appreciation of the Heavenly Father as a father. Thanksgiving was always a prominent feature of his prayers; and by him, as by no other that I have ever heard, men were shown how they might be comforted alike by the rod and the staff of the Good Shepherd. He showed the benefit as well as the certainty of retribution, here and hereafter; and he showed how this feature of God's providence is used for man's benefit; constant ly made to accomplish good; never wasted, or allowed to do harm.

This book, opportunely co year is well suited for all who would stimulate and guide themselves or their friends to spiritual improvement.—c. ĸ. w.

THE LOYALTY AND DEVOTION OF COLORED AMERICANS IN THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812.,

This is the title of a little tract, just published by R. F. Wallcut, 221 Washington street, to which the widest circulation should be given at this peri-od, and to which universal attention is challenged. It is a singular fact, showing an inextinguishable "native land," that, in spite of all the outrages that "native land, that, in spine of all the cruel obloquy have been heaped upon them, and the cruel obloquy to which they have been subjected, the colored people lane always been ready to lay down their three-batter than the freedom and independence of the country. On every battle-field in our Revolutionary struggle, their blood was freely shed, and none endured hardships more cheerfully, or fought with more bravery and success, than themselves. Here is the testimony of Dr. Harris, a Revolutionary veteran, as given by an address delivered at Francestown, N. H. 1842, in relation to their heroism in Rhode Island :-

in relation to their heroism in Rhode Island:

"Thave another object in view in stating these facts. I would not be trumpeting my own acts; the only reason why I have named myself in connection with this transaction is, to show that I know whereof I affirm. There was a block regiment in the same situation. Yes, a regiment of negros, fighting for our liberty and independence,—not a white man among them but the officers,—stationed in this same dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful, or given way before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked, with the most desperait valor and furry, by Ackel disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserve our army from capture. They fought through the war. They were brave, hardy troops. They helped to gain our liberty and independence."

Similar was the testimony of Hon. Tristam Burges of Rhode Island, in a speech in Congress in 1828:-

"At the commencement of the Revolutionary and Rhode Island had a number of slaves. A regiment of them were enlisted in the Continental service, and no braver men met the enemy in battle; but not one of them was permitted to be a soldier until he had first been made a freeman."

Gov. Eustis testified in Congress, in 1820, that "they discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity: the gallant defence of Red Bank, in which the black regiment bore a part, is among the proofs of their val-

Even Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, said of

"They all entered into the great contest with simi They all entered into the great contest with similar views. Like brethren, they contended for the benefit of the whole: they nobly toiled and bled together, really like brethren. To their hands were owing the erection of the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of our country. In the Northern States, numerous bodies of them were enrolled, and Revolution."

Washington gave immediate freedom, in his Will, to his "mulatto man William, calling himself William Lee, for his faithful services during the Revolutionary

Dr. Clarke, in the Constitutional Convention of ent of the rebellion, New York, in 1821, testified as follows:—

rsung a poloy, in the treatment of the resolution, the selection, it is calculated to end in the discomfiture of the rrment, and the consequent triumph of the rebest seen in the pregnant and alarming fact, that his nest eulogists are those journals which most described by resisted his election, denounced him and his some of your most splendid victories. On Lakes some of your most splendid victories.

Commodore Chauncy, writing "on board the Pike, off Burlington Bay, July 18th, 1812," nobly said—"I have yet to learn that the color of the skin, or the cut and trimmings of the coat, can affect a man's qualifications or usefulness. I have nearly fifty blacks on

How atrocious and despicable has been the treat ent of this loval and brave race among us! And Commerce, Boston Courier and Post, Detroit Free what folly and injustice on the part of the Governmen to refuse their assistance in "crushing out" the South ern rebellion!

MONTROSE AND OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A neatly printed, well-written, and very enter-taining volume of 400 pages. The first thirty-seven pages are occupied with a sketch of "La Tour in Boston," as published originally in Littell's Living Age. Fifty-two are devoted to George Brummell, commonly called Beau Brummell; twenty-four to Dr.

IMPRISONMENT OF REV. MR. GORDON.

SALEM, O., Dec. 26, 1861.

DEAR PATIEND GARRISON:

A short time since, I was at Cleveland, to see a brother, there confined in the city prison. Heavy bars and bolts shut him out from God's pure sir. He suffers for acting up to the convictions of his noble nature; for doing the will of God in trying to "response the smelled out of the hand of the convexed. the spoiled out of the hand of the the ine sponed out of the sand of the oppressor."
What a strange people we are! What an absurd
spectacle must our nation present to the world at
large! A set of the most heaven-defying tyrants, the good-stained pirates, that ever trod most blood-stained pirates, that ever trod this earth, have, without the least real provocation, set them-selves deliberately to work to break the Government o pieces; have trampled on all law, all precedent, all right; have taken the Constitution and slapped us in the face with it, and then have torn it to shreds and trampled it under their traitorous feet; and we take it in the most submissive and cringing watch like couchant hounds to catch as

Look at the glaring hypocrisy of this nation nother aspect! A man by the name of Gor be hung sometime in February for importing Afri-cans into this country to make slaves of them. other man by the same name (a brother) is not lying in prison for trying to redeem Africans from the American prison-house! Can double-dealing and brazen hypocrisy go farther? With one breath, the nation says to the man of infamy, for trying to make slaves—"Thou shalt die!" To the other, whose noble instinct prompts him to deliver the panting fugi tive from the grasp of the biped bloodhound—" Thou shalt be cast into prison; thy property taken from thee, and thou shalt be reduced to The puissant words of Holy Writ bear on no crime than that of hypocrisy. No people in the world's annals have been more guilty of this crime than the American people. They commenced their career more than seventy years ago, with the scroll of slavery vibrating in the other. And what has been the product of this double-dealing, this hybrid mix-ture? A monster the like of which cannot be found in the earth, or the regions of pandemonium. The hideous dragon with seven heads and ten horns spoker of in the Apocalypse is a gentle antelope compared with it. And, strange to tell, the incarnate fiends who have engendered this monstrosity still hold abso ute sway over at least one judge and one attorney in the enlightened city of Cleveland, and a dear brother is made the victim of their supple mendacity. I write to one who knows experimentally what are

mexorable demon Slavery is; one who has suffered in prison, and who has been near to a martyr's death, for fidelity to the poor slave. The hypocritical and murderous Jews in their day boasted that if they had lived in the time of the prophets' martyrdom, they would have interposed and saved them. Alas! how every age applies the same flattering unction, and is guilty of the same monstrosities! This age shall stand not less anomalous and guilty in the verdict of the great future. We look with amazement and horror on the age that burnt the martyrs and hung the Quakers. How deeply embalmed in our souls' holiest affections are now their memories! Not less in another age will it be with those who now suffer for the same glorious cause. A rich and commensurate reward is in store for all such. In the great and glorious future, the music of their names shall sweep the diapason of heaven, and swell the loftiest tes in the triumphant chorus of the anthem of seraphs.

Thine, for the unmasking of hypocrisy and the ex-

altation of righteoneness, JOHN GORDON

## POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Notwithstanding the unanimity on the part of the ople to sustain the Government in its present war, by cheerfully bearing the burdens necessarily incurred in the attempt to crush this rebellion—and none more in the attempt to crush this rebellion—and none more so than the anti-slavery men—the time is fast ap-proaching, I think, when those known as true, earnest, laboring friends of the slave, will necessarily feel obliged to withhold their encouragement from the Administration, because of its being found inimical o the best interests, the cause, justice and humanity of the slave. It is already evident, I think, that the Cabinet will carry out its war policy-with refer ence to slavery—according to the most approved con-servative principles, and which will finally result in dividing the Republican party. There is noticable, already, a growing discontent among the more pro gressive and the hold-backs or stand-stills; a strong and increasing current of opposition between the representatives of the liberals and illiberals, between those composing the advance and rear guards, be tween those who are instinctively and intuitively true to right principles, and those who are seemingly gov-erned by nothing higher than mere Yankee expediency or selfish policy.

If the actuating motives of those who have the management of our public political affairs at Washington are to be those of the latter class,—and it certainly does appear so,—then sooner or later we may reasonably expect another compromise to be made, with all the hateful characteristics of its ugly prec-cessors, wherein we shall again be called upon to "conquer our prejudices." For it must be apparent conquer our prejudices." For it must be apparent o every careful observer, that President Lincoln and his advisers, having begun, are doggedly determined to continue the further prosecution of the war, with a view that, so far as the settlement of the slavery question is concerned, "the most conciliatory and conservative measures shall finally prevail." Which fair acceming words, according to our recent popular and illegitimate construction, simply mean—at the exillegitimate construction, simply mean—at the ex-pense of right and justice. If, with all the mental and moral light which streams upon us to-day, our rulers are willing to yield to the interests of slavery, or allow "the monstrous prejudices and still more gusting hypocrisics engendered by slavery," to over-ride our deepest, highest and most sacred convictions of duty, right and justice, is it not manifessly our day to withdraw all support from such a class of politiians that we legitimately can 1

If this war should end without the removal of slavery,—which from present indications is most like--what has the country gained? At the most, but emporary peace, which must inevitably and at no stant day break forth again, when the struggle will be renewed with increased energy and, desperation and the lesson will be sgain repeated, that pea

upon a compromise with sin cannot endure.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1861.

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 272 Washingn street, Boston, have just published the following

Piano Forte Album, a selection of brilliant and fas-

Final Force Album, a composers. Among these, fathleen Mayourneen, by Beyer.

Massachusetts Boys. Patriotic Song and Chorus. Vritten by James Otis Sargent.
The Bonnie Dundes Quadrille, by Charles D'Al-

Delaware! my Delaware! Words by Henry W

Draper; music by John R. Sweney. ... dedicated to the Delaware Volunteers. Rocklawn Summer Wildwood. Song or Quartette, written and composed by Marshall S. Pike, Ellen of the Lea. Words by Edwin Ransford; ausic by Stephen Glover.

without the name of the town from which it came. names are Wm. M. Thayer, E. D. Rockwood, Daniel Whiting, Jonathan Whiting, Henry Daniels and A. G. Metcalf. Will any one give us the residence of

The Lecture before the Fraternity Association, on "Common Sense," by E. H. Herwood, Esq. of Boston, was a brilliant and highly creditable access on Boston, was a brilliant and highly creditable effort, and applaudingly received. Below is an abstract:

and applaudingly received. Below is an abstract:—
Life is fluid. Solidity is relative. The human
body is personized air. Animal, vegetable, the solid
globe, are built of air. Spirit is the substance of
nuttly. From the enveloping spiritual atmosphere
comes the world of man, religion, literature, philosophy, civilization. Pervading human nature, it is
common sense—the finite soul; pervading all nature,
to the original divine sense—the Infinite Soul. common sense—the finite soul; pervading all nature, it is the original divine sense—the Infinite Soul. Common sense has truth by instinct. It is mother wit, infition, the universal voiced in the particular, the race in committee of the whole on the individual, and the individual in committee of the whole on the

Common sense is one with absolute ideas. In ethics as in the affections, the first choice is the best; spontaneity is purity. We float in the universal soul, and share its omnipotence. The drop drags the ocean. Genius is to see, and see with your own eyes; to lie close to life. Newton lives in the rainbow he found in a ray of light, in the spiteres he weighed in the sails of his matchless reason: Angelo in the surthe scales of his matchless reason; Angelo in the angels le wood from blocks of marble. You trust the gels he wood from mocks of marine. I on trust the insect tick of the watch in your pocket, regulated by the wheeling planets; how much more the heart-beat eclosed in the bosom of God. Revolutions are reve-From church, courts, Congress, the case goes lations. From church, courts, Congress, the case goes up to the moral sense of the people. The Reformation, Magna Charta, Puritanism, Plymonth Rock, Declaration of Independence, are successive concessions of false conservation to the progressive reason and inevitable instincts of man. Tyranny outruns and trips itself. Wrong is always a failure. Reform comes up, seldom down; up from the bulrushes, the manger, the plough and the printing press, to bring churches and governments. Truth rides into Jerusalem on an ass colt. The slave can teach you more statesmanship than ments. Truth ruces into occusated on an ass cont. The slave can teach you more statesmanship than Seward, more religion than Beecher. Better a rail-splitter than a hair-splitter. The French Revolution '93 was a revival of civilization to Europe : that of of 23 was a revival of eventzation to Europe; that of 48 throttled slavery with one hand, and overthrew the gibbet with the other. Unbiassed sentiment is the purest, as in women and children, your household purest, as in women and children, your household gods. Woman is she highest popular divinity men worship. In the pulsations of the impartial heart, you may hear the echoing footfalls of approaching truth, yet contries distant. If servant girls, plowboys and gravel-tossers are with me in a moral issue, Wall street and Washington must come round. Whoso stands in the truth wields the race, though he sup with publicans and sinners; for all the thrones of earth are below him, and only the throne of Omnipo-tence is above him. In the blackest slave, there goes Sinsi, Calvary, Olympus, for with him walk Love, Justice, and Universal Freedom. But this doctrine does not flatter the people, The

world are not all saints, nor the church all sinners. (Laughter and applause.) The great evils that afflict cociety exist by the choice or consent of the people. Private vice fruits in public crime. The flock follows the leader over the fence or under it. The man disappears in the mass, and the mass disappears in the man. Americans have a superstitious belief in the divine right of the multiplication table, in the dead weight of numbers. Importing the old dogma of the weight of numbers. Importing the old dogma of the Stuarts, they say, not "the King can do no wrong," he is out of fashion; but "the Majority can do no wrong," "4the Union can do no wrong." Popular rascardy may be voted up or down. There is somewhat in extenuation, however. We have had the various opinions of men from the sinth to the nineteenth century to harmonize and direct, a Babel of the spice. Then democratic freedom has not yet. races to unify. Then, democratic freedom has not yet cut its wisdom teeth. The citizen wants self-poise. America is a nation of pronoun Is, with rarely one tall enough to see over himself. Besides, the popuvices of this country widely root in one corrupt ing cause, slavery. England, who owes her great-ness largely to the democratic tendency of civiliza-tion, now blurts across the waves—"Democracy is a failure, self-government a Utopia." Yet our trouble tanure, sen gortenance a contract to the fault of democracy, but the want of it.

Order and peace will prevail here only when we enact democracy, enact equal rights, strike down this slaveholding oligarchy by striking off the shackles of the clave. (Applause.)
Generally, individual virtue loses in the mass. As-

scientially, intervious virtue toses in the mass. Asociation is on the wave theory of light—two rays
specting at a certain angle produce darkness. The
kingdom of heaven within then, projected into the
sportd, becomes Austria, Bedlam, or South Carolina.
Bull behaves begreaf within the Marchine. Bull behaves herself without a Metropolitan Police Bill—I would like to say as much of Boston. Com-mon sense unflatters men, shakes them out of shame, and revole them home to self and God. The univer-sal leveller, it always levels up. Its. "seat is the bosom of God; its voice is the harmony of the world,"
Yet common sense respects the integrity of man.
The capillary column of water balances the ocean;

so anybody is everybody. Society divides into mate rialists and idealists: these relying on principle, in-spiration, reason, will; those on the establishment custom, necessity. The kingdom of religion, poetry art, philosophy, is within you. In Paris, the Deity is a Frenchman; in London, he is a cotton-bale; in Charleston, a slave-driver. The soul is greater than society. Truth, speaking from the scaffold or the flashes conviction through centuries. An es tablished church is a "suspense of faith." Conform ity is deformity. Why capitulate to sects and parties Born of nature, why be put out to nurse ? The Tahi tian chiefs employ slaves to chew their food, but civ ilized lips prefer the first hand method. Law is not made, it grows; not enacted, but acknowledged. You haughty husbands, who rob your better halves of all the ballot, are only the weather-vanes of the nursery The country makes the Constitution, not the Consti-tution the country. In a crisis like this, it matter little who makes the laws, if John Brown makes the songs. (Great applause.) Force is no guarantee Distrust in the heart is war in the hand. Man i the conservative; buttoning under his coat Church and State, he founds a Republic wherever he plants Freedom 6 porting columns of the temple of concord.

Society is a materialist-believes in the coat, not the man. Whose looks into a popular sie, gets the door slammed in his face. Government is founded on force. The Church cowers under the mailed arm of the State. The ultimate appeal is muscle, not mind. There is sad truth in the joke of the English wit, who went to the Sayers and Heenan fight to see the ruling class of the race. This faith in the fist, this apel according to bullies, is a seed of barbarism whose bloody efflorescence in the war system is now the nosegay of nations. Yet war is the despair of ideas and the soul; repeals God, and "makes the uni-

verse a mob of worlds careering round the sky."

I know the arrows of wit and sarcasm recently I know the arrows of wit and sarcasm recently showered upon the advocates of peace by the most eloquent man in the American pulpit, still hurtle in this air. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe the peace principle, moral force agitation as opposed to the sword, a doctine of common sense as well as of Christianity, and some day it will be respectable as well as true. Not to play hide-and-seek with you among true. Not to play hide-and-seek with you among taxts, though the semantic invescrable there the text, though the argument is impregnable there, the character of Christ is decisive on this point. His mission being to regenerate society, and his doctrines in bold antagonism with all its organized forces, was he right in going to Calvary, or should he have marched at the head of an army as Major General Jesus! (Applause.) No one denies that the ideas of Jesus, cultinature, in the cross have given him of Jesus at the color of the control of the color of of Jesus, culminating in the cross, have given him the dominion of all other religions, and affixed his name to the highest civilization of history. Lying is now of

Lying is one of the "fine arts" of war. They call it strategy! Yorktown was won by a lie, and Washington told it. John Brown went to Harper's Ferry under a false name; but as he was an abolition

saint, we did not say much about it. All agree that murder is the gravest crime man commits; but war is only murder multiplied by the majority. By what ethics, then, is the man a criminal and the mass heroes? Can we "serve God individually, and the devil collectively"? War is the tap-root of alavery. Abolitionism is not the whole of truth. I would not is only murder multiplied by the majority. By what chies, then, is the man a criminal and the mass heroes? Can we "serve God individually, and the devil collectively"? War is the tap-root of slaver, Abolitionism is not the whole of truth. I would not have you men of "one idea." If the whole is greater than a part, to kill a man is a graver sin than to censiave him; for life bases and includes all other human rights. The logic of the fathers is inevitable. To men born free and equal, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are inalicanble rights. Then war violates love, the divinest law of nature, "the bright consummate flower" of religion. English Bishops pray to be endowed with the spirit of Christ while slaying their enemies; and the New Zealander shows his love of a man by roasting him for his dinner; but the affection you bear your brother in slaughtering him is not apparent.

But it is objected that the instinct of various lower animals is belligerent and carmivorous; that when the lion and the lamb lie down together, "the lamb must be the lamb was a common policy in regard to American differences. In the lamb must be about the lamb lie down together, "the lamb must be able to the lamb must be

a divine institution; likewise irresponsible murder Still worse—this argument ultimates in practical atheism; for if man is under the domination of brutish in-stincts, and cannot resist them, there is no power of stincts, and cannot resist them, there is not health, but disease, the delirium tremens of the debauched body politic. But self-defence, is it right? Certainly, by all right means. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." But how much of yourself will you save? nature." But how much of yourself will you save. Self is composed of soul and body; to save your life by sin, you lose your soul; to lose your life for truth, you save your soul. I go for the soul. (Applause.) You would not do wrong, would not lie, steal, betray, to save your life: will you commit the greatest crime to live! I grant there is something better than life: it is honor, it is purity, truth, character. Take a case: Col. Corcoran languishes in a felon's dungeon of slave-dom. When the President of the rebellion, eracking his slave whip over Mr. Lincoln, said, "Hang my privateersmen as pirates, and I will hang your officers"; when the honor of the government was at stake, the question being whether it executes its laws because they are laws, or only at the beck of the insc lence that breaks them-from that lone dungeon who only light looks on the gallows, I seemed to hear the brave leader of the 69th speak. "I freely devoted myself upon the altar of my country, and am concerned for her life, not my own. Honor to me is more than Then, whether I live or die, execute your laws!"
(Loud applause.) You applaud that, because you would have him sacrifice everything before his alle-giance to free institutions. There walked this earth one who lived his allegiance to that higher and perfect of idealists, the divinest martyr to the human soul, the moral law-giver of his race!" (Applause.) But I merely wished to bear my testimony against the prevailing disposition to treat with levity the gravest moral issue that has engaged the attention of men

since Calvary.

This ideal force, so long banished from A politics, now returns to the control of the Republic. The hour is at hand—its dawn whitens the dome of the capitol—when even the President must see, that on sense as well as Cameron is an emancipa tionist. The South is dying of the naval blockade, ut much faster of the moral blockade of the world.

Voltaire said, the adjective is the greatest enemy of

the noun, though it agrees with it in gender, number and person. The anti-slavery enterprise is only an in-surrection of adjectives against slavery. As in Web-ster's phrase, the Revolution was fought on a pream ble; so slavery was broken on a sentiment. The South did not fear Lincoln, but the Niagara of the Liberator—Cheever—and the white plume of Sumner Liberator—Cheever—and the white plume of Sumner behind him. This is not merely a question of politics Politics never originates—is the tail, not the head of society. The Abolitionists were responsible for this rupture only as geologists are responsible for earthquakes. They were merely the heralds of this Olympic game, the executors of God's providence. The conflict is in the nature of things. The fathers mixed slavery with freedom in the Federal cauldron: behold now the hell-broth of civil war! The "irrepressible conflict" is older than Mr. Seward, older than Mr. Garrison. Before this government crested forth on the refluent wave of the Revolution,-before this contipent from the ocean, rose beautiful as Venus from the Grecian sea,—far back in the counsels of eternity, God foreordained liberty, and slavery to perish. From a "thirty years' war" of words, these two

tion of Independence, the programme of the Millen-nium, we ought to have repudiated slavery on moral grounds. The Abolitionists prescribed the only means avoiding the war. Immense as is this darkening, threatening cloud, all its bolts would have dropped harmless into the earth by the "heaven-tipped virtue" of emancination. By the application of the peace or emancipation. By the application of the peace principle, which never compromises, the whole cause of the war would have been quietly removed. On the contrary, let us have no hypocrites; those who believe

tied States. They were married in law, not in love. Slavery broke the Union. Then let the Union be re- the hostility of the monarchies. established on the ruins of slavery! (Applause.)
Pluck up this rebellion by the roots, and brandish it in

But what will we do with the saves! The saves!

He them employ their masters, and pay them honest france, "that this government will await the action wages. (Laughter and applause.) We will yet have the cotton States represented at Washington by black tion." So it has also awaited the action of the rebels,

faces, instead of black hearts. (Renewed applause.) and we have seen how it has met the question. After But if secession succeeds, slavery will not. The cause which has gone through England, France, Denmark, Holland, Turkey, Russia,—the cause which has transfed here by a fibre of secretary countries. Combe strangled here by a fibre of secession cotton. Common sense votes the people's ticket, and every bond-man, armed with the wrath and reason of the race, is man, armed with the wrath and reason of the race, is backed by the universe. Hush up earthquakes— smother volcanoes—pile Ætna, slavery, war, cotton smother voicances—pile Ætna, slavery, war, cotton the fields, confederacies upon the insurgent Titan, but look a friend of the Union. The prevailing conservatism and ignorance of European affairs could be easily persuaded, that an Italian war against Austria and a Hungarian Revolution would set all Europe in a blaze. and will march to his freedom. Deeper than society, higher than thrones, wider than nations, surges the common soul. It reaches down from the ice crowned Alpine Autocracy of Russia to lift an empire of serfs into justice and liberty; it shakes Austria and the Pope out of Italy, and bids Marzini and Carlotte. Pope out of Italy, and bids Mazzini and Garibaldi carry the line of the Cessars to a higher and nobler level; it sends Wilberforce to the throne of God with the broken fetters of the Indias, Cobbett to plead for starving operatives, O'Connell to voice the woes of stricken Ireland; and, banishing slavery, war, wo-stricken Ireland; and, banishing slavery, war, wo-man's wrongs, every social avil from this continent. stricken Ireland; and, banishing alavery, war, woman's wrongs, every social evil from this continent,
redeeming the good old pledge, it will yet make the
cause of America the cause of buman nature. (Great
applause.) Democracy is not a failure, Christianity
is not a failure, man is not a failure. The sky loves
to be mirrored in the tiniest tea drop, the sun puts his
golden arms around the meanest hovel, the music of
the spheres is echoed in the shell under the leaden sea.
So, God smiling on all, beneath this transient burden
of human evil, there is a moral propose. golden arms around the meanest hovel, the music of the spheres is exched in the shell under the leaden sea. So, God smiling on all, beneath this transient burden of human evil, there is a moral response which shall yet be the diapason of a universal harmony.

OUR PERILS FROM ABROAD.

ed for the Liberator from the Pionier of Dec. 19.1

But it is objected that the instinct of various lower animals is belligerent and carmivorous; that when the lion and the lamb lie down together, "the lamb must be inside the lion"; and hence, man being the king of killers, war is natural; forcordained by an imagined God of battles. It was gravely argued from this platform, that because a bird pecks bugs, man sust slay man. But if this analogy holds, you must not only kill, but ear your brother; hence, cannibalism also is a divine institution: likewise irresponsible murder. coal depot, the Dutch Governor has refused their coal depot, the Dutch Governor has refused their atthem in the ships permission to take in coals. In short, it does him to admit of a doubt, that, if it comes to a war against the United States, all monarchical Europe will appland, if it does not participate in it. North America body is hated as a Republic, it is abhorred as the protector v, by of slavery, and the nations have learned to despise it wo of from the unparalleled incapacity which its leading very politicians have displayed in the conflict with the from the unparalleled incapacity which its leading politicians have displayed in the conflict with the Southern rebels.

The Parisian Bandit will have an altogether sp interest in involving England in a war with the United States. Many aims at once will flit before him. First, he will count on the ruin of the Republic; him. First, he will count of the tunbust of the second, on the weakening of England; and, third, he will lay his hands without let on the continent of Europe and Turkey. Who will then stand in his way! Russia is crippled by her internal complications; Austria, by the aid of Italy and Hungary, he holds the life and the second of Germany, with the in his control; and the rest of Germany, with the crown of God's grace, is passive or self-surrendering. England alone is a serious obstacle to him, and sho, by a war with America, would be placed in such a po-sition that she must be satisfied with any thing in Europe. The Bandit himself—onlitting revolutionary possibilities-would risk nothing by the war with of a small army, merely a portion of his fleet, for which he could even secure English subsidies, and by means of which he would acquire a right of dis-posal in matters on this continent also, while keeping his land army in reserve for the mastery of Europe Meanwhile, the invasion of Mexico has become

fact, and may furnish the fulcrum for further aggresone who lived his allegiance to that nigher and perfect realm, where reason is religion, "love is liberty, and of nature law." His faith in man's integrity infinite, his everybody, except, perhaps, the "statesmen" at nature law." His taith in man a integrity minute, inspection of the cross, rather than harm a hair of his murderous enemies; and, lo! history writes, "The most inspired the proper moment, and must be to them a fresh enortical integrity in the divinest martyr to the human soul, the does not admit of doubt. The rebels have now a far shorter and surer way, when they wish to send am-bassadors to Europe, and the desired protectorate outstrips them by knocking at their door.

England has already gone so far as scarcely any longer to take the pains to guard the appearance of neutrality, under which she has hitherto concealed her hostile feelings for the Northern United States. But has the result ship, the Nashville, burnt a new mer-chantman from New York on the high seas out of sheer wantonness, and brought the crew in irons to ool. There it was not only suffered to enter as the ship of a "belligerent power," but permission was denied the crew of the burnt ship to search the free booter for their stolen effects, while the latter, it is said, is to be allowed to equip itself thoroughly in mili-tary supplies at the port of Liverpool.

From these facts we may see that the tinder of war lies ready on every hand. If the additional news be fully confirmed, that Mexico will issue letters of marque in American ports against French, English

country, spite of the army of 600,000 men? Really, we have no right to complain that the rebel States are recognized as a "belligerent power" in Europe. For are they not that? Are they not the only be power in this war for the Union? The North is not a war-making, it is a war-dreading or war-defeating power, and the South alone wages veritable war. And we fear very much that this North, with its "sense-"suicidal" policy,-as the Secretary of War styles it in his comical self-impeachment,—is lost, if it has to carry on a war against the South and European enemies at the same time. If it falls to fighting with From a "thirty years' war" of words, these two ideas have passed to blows. Children of the Declara-"honest" slaveholder in the White House of course does not contemplate—then it will not only lose its most powerful auxiliary, the fleet, but the South, which alone will then have a fleet, will be made so formidable by a supply of arms, &c., as no longer to be vanquishable, nay, as to be able to ruin the North. Then at last, perhaps, we shall discern that Abraham Lincoln & Co. have destroyed the Republic out of "patriotism," and the Congress and people have "senselessly" and "suicidally" supported them; but religiously in a government of force are bound now to consecrate their method to the highest moral purpose of which it is capable—the death of slavery.

The old Union is a last year's almanac. It was a the knaves who outrage humanity in the person of this Union of diplomacy, of red tape, not a Union of ideas; victim of their barbarism, and the insight that a time and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the States united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states united with red tape are now the unique and the states are now the unique and the unique and the unique are now the unique and the unique are now the ly and resolute support of the European Revolution would have been the only means to render harmless

Slavery broke the Union. Then let the Union or erestablished on the ruins of slavery! (Applause.)
Pluck up this rebellion by the roots, and brandish it in triumph over the enemy! (Loud applause.)
But what will we do with the slaves! The slaves!
Seward has informed the ambassadors of England and the thieves have broken into the house, it will want to not be at all strange if we should presently hear of Mr. Seward's conference with the Orleans princes, the friends of England. But if he should descend lower, he might intrigue with Napoleon's servant, Kossu who is now beginning again to recommend himself as a friend of the Union. The prevailing conservatism

tionists, but without delay, the means to rouse the French people, as every other, from sleep, and to remove at Paris the cover of the fleey chimney, and you may dispense with all diplomatic expedients, and found a new era for Europe as well as for America. In a war where hundreds of millions are squandered, it war where hundreds of millions are squandered, it will be good economy to invest a dozen millions in the nusiness of Revolution.

### TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

TRACT, Treasurer, and the Assessors and other Authorities of the city of Boston, and the citizens generally, and the Legislature in

An external version of the Declaration of Inde-pendence has caused our civil war. "All men are born free and equal," rendered whites and males, through ignorance, love of power and selfhood, there-by crushing the colored race, making insane those who hold them in bondage—thus our civil war, to clear away the impediments to an understanding of the word Freedom, which knows neither sex nor color. "Governments derive their powers from the con-sent of the governed." Had this principle been re-

sent of the governed." Had this principle been re-cognized in its essence, sex alone could not have mosent of the governed." Had this principle been recognized in its essence, see alone could not have monephized the right of suffrage. Males, intemperate,
vicious, one shade removed from guardianship, can
appear at the polls, ignoring a proper qualification of
this highly important act.

Woman, in her womanhood, could never have permitted
slavery, an institution which blights every thing she
holds sacred, through her conjugial and maternal nature. Even the expense of such a vile system would
have attracted her economic eye.

Now, she is to be taxed to bear her part in a civil
war which she has had nothing to do in creating;

war which she has had nothing to do in creating; family ties have been and are still to be ruptured by deaths the most aggravating; widows and fatheriess children are to be thrown upon the world. Man, through taxation, is to devise and control the means to meet these exigencies, while woman is passively to submit to his decisions, though it reduce her property to a minimum of its former value: so "taxation without representation" assumes a deeper significance than

our representation
secure of our country.
Shams, cheats, falsities, still continue in our municipal affairs, attracting the solemn consideration of our a necessity, growing out of an enlightened public

In this period of civil war, in this struggle for a higher perception of freedom, in this signal era of our country, when bondage after bondage is being remov-ed, that bondage may be seen in its true light, when our national eagle is spreading her wings over th ninally protected, woman is beginning to take courage, and is willing to bide her time, till man shall be morally strong enough to recognize her right as citizen in a republic. ctfully submitted,

This is respectfully submitted,
HARRIOT KEZIA HUNT.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL In the Senate, December 28th, Mr. Halls offered a resolution that the President be requested, if not incompatible with public-interest, to transmit copies of all dispatches which have passed between this Government and Great Britain, relative to the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session. as icated either in open or executive sess

all dispatches which have passed between this Government and Great Britain, relative to the scizure of Messra. Mason and Slidell. Said dispatches to be communicated either in open or executive session, as may be deemed proper.

Mr. Hale said that he had understood from the públic press and those who held more intimate relations with the Administration than himself,—though the absence of this intimacy was not his fault as he was willing to be as confidential as anybody—that for three or four days past the Cabinet has had under consideration a proposition fraught with more than the country than anything that had yet marked it history, and that was the surrender of Messra. Mason and Slidell to Great Britain. By doing this, we would yield all we had gained in the war of the Revolution, and be humbled to a second rate power. No man would go farther than himself for peace, but he would not submit to national disgrace and dishonor to obtain such a peace. He would favor the arbitration of another power, but if a demand has been made by Great Britain for the surrender of Messra. Mason and Slidell, war should be declared against her instanter. He would make all honorable concessions for peace, but a peace involving such a surrender would be infinitely worse than war. His friend from Indiana (Lanc) had remarked this morning that his State had now sixty thousand men in the field, and would double that number to maintain the national honor. If this Senate should go home after such a surrender and humiliation, it would be subject to the scorn and indignation of the country. He regarded the arrogant demand of England as a pretext for war. She was determined to humiliate us first, and fight us afterwards. Let our cities and villages be pillaged and burned, but let our national honor be preserved. Francis the First said after the battle of Pavia that all was lost but honor. He (Hale) would pray that this Administration might not sacrifice our national honor. Thousands would yetcome to the field to defend it. If this surrender w

had said that Great Britain had made an arrogant de-mand of this Government. How did the Senator know this, or the Senate or the country 1. He (Sum-ner) did not know it. The Senator had said he would favor an arbitration,—how did he know but what the Administration had considered that? The Senator was too swift in his conclusions. His (Sumner's) own-belief was that the matter would be anticably adjusted. It was in safe hands, and it would be better for the Senate to reserve themselves for facts, and not act upon a hypothetical case.

The resolution of Mr. Hale was laid over under the

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,

General G. B. McClellan, Commander-in-Chief of United States Army:
General Pope's expedition successfully cut off the enemy's camp near Shawnee Mound, and scattered them, twenty-two hundred strong, in every direction. Took one hundred and fifty prisoners, and most of the enemy's wagons, tents, baggage, horses &c. All the insurgents between the Missouri and Osage are cleared out. Price is still South of the Osage.

H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen'l Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20, 1861. To Major General G. B. McClelhan, Major General commanding the Army:

A part of General Pope's forces, under Col. J. C. Davis and Major Marshall, surprised another camp of the enemy, on the afternoon of the 18th, at Milford, a little north of Warrensburg. A brisk skirnish ensued, when the enemy, finding himself surrounded, surrendered at discretion. We took thirteen hundred prisoners, including three colonels and seventeen captains, and one thousand stand of arms, one thousand horses, sixty five wagons, and a large quantity of tents, baggage and supplies. Our loss is two killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is not yet known.

known.

Information received last night from Glasgow states
that our troops at that place had taken about two tons
of powder, in kegs, buried on Claib. Jackon's farm.
This effectually cuts off their supply of ammunition.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

PLIMITMA, Mo., Dec. 20.—Yesterday, Gen. Prentiss, with 450 men, encountered and dispersed 900 rebels under Col. Dorsey, at Mount Zion, Boone country, killing and wounding 160, and capturing 85 prisoners, 95 horses and 105 guns. Our loss was only three killed and eleven wounded.

The rebels burned another train on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, and they say they intend to burn all the cars on the road, so as to prevent its being used.

in the was a fearful confingation at the Napoleon ocks last night, causing large loss of life and proper. The fire commenced at about half-past fire o clock, the large Belgian sugar refinery, and in about half was a mass of flames.

An EARTHQUAKE AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. On Sunday night, Dec. 22d, about one o'clock, several of the soldiers in Camp Leale, Arlington Heights, were startled by a terrific noise, as if a whole regiment of cavalry were charging through the camp at full speed. The ground trembled and the whole camp were aroused, Col. Chormann among the first.

It proved to be an earthquake; its usual rumbling sound being aided by the frantic pawing and jumping of every horse is the camp. Many of the horses broke loose, and all were severely shocked; some of them fell to the ground, and altogether there was the wildest confusion ever vet seen in camp life.

POLITICS OF THE GENERALS. Hon, Henry Wilson said in the Senate debate on the West Point bill

The Canadians—black and white—are arming drilling, and preparing to give the Yankees particular "Jesses," in case of war between us and England. The fugitive slaves there are ostentatiously anxious to meet their old friends of the under ground railroad in battle army. The Toronto Leader says—

"If ever bugie sounds to the battle-field, it will be to fight for Canada and the fatherland. And though we would still hope—sometimes almost against hope—that the bitter cup may be passed from us; though we may indulge an expectation that prudence may for the nonce guide the counsels of Washington, and that the maddened hate of the American mob may be overruled by the wiser minds of the Republic; let us not cease to feel that the most vigorous defensive measures afford the only guarantee for the preservation of peace. We must not rely upon the forbearance of others. Upon our own promptitude and pluck everything depends."

THE COLORED PROPLE ARMING. We are glad to see that the colored people are moving, and that it is likely that in a few days they will complete a strong military organization. The colored company in Haliax is very efficient, and one of the best there.—Montreal Gazette, Dec. 19.

The colored people in Canada, for the most part, are fugitives from the slave States,—sent thither by the Northern Abolitionists over the U. G. R. R. Itsays as little for the negro's gratitude as for his appreciation of the blessings of "freedom," that he should thus be showing an inclination to take up arms, as it were, to help Jeff. Davis fight his benefactor!—Boston Post. [Nonsense—not to "fight his benefactor," but to fight for the flag under which his liberty is secured. Why should he not?]

THE INISH CANADIANS. Thomas D'Arcy McGee declined to speak ata festival of the New England Society, at Montreal, a few days ago, and in a letter just published, says the Irish inhabitants of the province will be found embattled as one man in defence of the Canadian Constitution and the imperial connection. He says the Irishmen of Canada universally prefer Canadian institutions to those of the United States.

ELOGHEST SPRECH. The speech of Conway, of Kansas, in the House, on Thursday, was heard with unusual interest. The incompatibility between slavery and good government was never more clearly exposed or more sharply defined. According to him, slavery must cease to exist before we can look for permanent peace. These views are the more important because Conway is a Baltimorean by birth, who has kept up his intimacy with Maryland affairs. Although a maiden effort, an old member remarked that he had a maiden effort, an old member remarked that he never heard a speech there superior to it in abilli in the effect it produced.—Cor. Cin. Com. Gazette

in the effect it produced.—Cor. Cin. Com. Gazette.

\*\*\*During the night of the 18th, the rebels destroyed the Charleston light house, on Morris Island, but did not by this means impede the operations of the Federal field in sinking obstructions in the harbor.

The sixteen vessels sunk were the Amazon, America, Archer, Courier, Fortune, Heridi, Kensington, Leonidas, Maria Theresa, Potonnac, Rebecca. Simms, L. C. Richmond, Robin Hood, Tenedos, William Lee. They range from 275 to 500 tons, are all old whalers, heavily loaded with large, blocks of granite, and cost the Government from \$2500 to \$500 each. Some of them were once famous ships: the Archer, for instance, the Kensington, the Rebecca Simms, and the Robin Hood, once owned by Girard. The Tenedos is one of the oldest of all. The sinking of the fleet was entrusted to Capt. Charles H. Davis, formerly, from 1842 to 1849, chief of the hydrographic party on the Coast Survey, and ever since more or less intimately connected with it.

The South Pacific has just been the scene of one of the most appalling disasters in the history of ocean narraives. The French transport ship Resource, with aix hundred souls on board, was wrecked near Valparaise, and only five or six out of the entire number escaped alive.

SALVAGE, to the amount of \$17,000, has been warded to the negro Tillman, who killed the captain, irst and second mates of the rebel schooner J. S. Waring, and brought her into New York.

One of the soldiers in the Massachusetts twenty-second regiment has just been paid off in full—\$16.00. He sent home to his wife, who resides in Middleboro', \$16, reserving to himself only 60 cents.

Sumner's Address. Four editions of this address at the Cooper Institute have been issued, and over 22,000 copies sold. A new edition, intended expressly for circulation in England, has just been prepared.

The Memphis Appeal of the 18th ult. says that property to the amount of \$2,500,000 has already been conflicated by the receivers, and that is only about one half the amount of Northern property in our midst. Some reports have already been made of real estate, and many others are to be made.

Cot. Corcoran, now a prisoner at Charleston, has honorably refused a release which the rebels of fered him on condition of promising not to take up arms against the South. He says that such a dis-

The Bangor Times thinks if the patriotic South Carolinians, who are burning their cotton fields to keep them from the Yankees, would use their Confederate bonds to light the fires with, they would enjoy the dvantages of cheap kindling.

A cargo of 625 Africans was recently landed at Manzanilla, on the south-west coast of Cuba. The story goes that the Governor of the district took a bribe of \$25,000 to permit them to land.

The Peace Society, of England, have forwarded a memorial to Lord Palmerston, asking arbitration in the Trent affair, if diplomacy fails. They say, "conciliation would be most worthy of the character of a powerful Christian nation; and England can afford to be magnanimous in her dealings with a sistent, struggling in the agonies of domestic revolution." There was a large religious meeting in London on the 9th, at which Rev. Newman Hall mades speech that echoed like sentiments.

A petition largely signed by citizens of all par-ties, praying for the recognition of Liberia and Hayti, was sent from New Bedford, Tuesday, to Hon, Thos. D. Eliot, for presentation to Congress.

Hon. Alfred Ely has been exchanged for Mr.

By a large fire which broke out in the government stables at Washington, last week, some 200 horses perished, and a quantity of harness was destroyed.

THE TWENTY EIGHTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The time for the ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ANNUALS ANNUALS ANNUALS SUBSCRIPTION ANNUALS ANNU ists," as they are called, can well afford to rest upon their oars, while others carry forward their work to its completion. We cannot view the subject in this light. Our mission is the same now that it was thirry years ago. Through many and strange changes, we have slowly but steadily advanced toward its fulfilment; but there are many indications that our work is not yet in a state to be asfely left to other hands. We have been, and we must still be, a fire to warm the atmosphere of public opinion. More than a quarter of a century ago, the fire was kindled with generous zeal, and year after year it has been fed with untiring industry and patience. Not all the cold water that politicians, merchants, and ecclesiastical bodies could throw upon it has sufficed to extinguish the flame, of even to prevent it from spreading. The moral thermometer can never again fall to the old freezing point. In view of this, we thank God, and take courage. But who that observes passing events, and reflects upon their indications, can arrive at the conclusion that the fire is no longer needed ?

It is true that blood and treasure are lavishly ex-

pended to put down a most wicked and sanguinary re-bellion, the proclaimed purpose of which is to extend and perpetuate SLAVERY. But the government of the United States manifests, in every possible way, a vigilant carefulness to protect the claims of Slavery, and politicians are continually announcing that the There are now very few slaveholders who con to profess allegiance to the government; yet, small as is the remnant of that powerful and unprincipled oligarchy, they still appear to govern the The honest expression of THE PEOPLE'S wishes is required to be suppressed, lest the utterance should prove offensive to this arrogant minority, so long accustomed to rule the majority. The people are full of generous enthusiasm for their country. If th polar star of a great idea were presented to them, they would follow it with eager courage through suffering and death. But it seems to be the aim of politicians to create a fog so dense that neither star nor sunligh to create a rog so dense that neither star nor summing shall glimmer through it to guide the millions, who are longing to be led in the right direction.

Is this a time to let the sacred fire smoulder on the alter of freedom? On the contrary, there has never

been a time when it was more necessary to watch it with vigilance, and feed it with untiring activity. We, Abolitionists, still have unwavering faith that

"a straight line is always the shortest, in morals as need of being convinced of this obvious truth; and they are peculiarly in need of it now. Let us, then, continue to work for the good old cause in every way that is consistent with our own conscientious convic-tions. Let us meet together, that our hearts may be cheered and our hands strengthened for whatsoever work the God of the oppressed may call upon us to do.

All those who have faith in the principles of freedom, all who believe that the effect of righteousness would be peace and security for our unhappy country, are cordially and earnestly invited to meet us at the

isual time and place in Boston, in January next.

Contributions, and expressions of sympathy, from friends at home or abroad, in person or by letter, will most thankfully received; for we have great need f both at this most momen L. Maria Child, Mary Willey,

Mary May, Henrietta Sargent. Helen Eliza Garrison. Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline C. Thayer, Abby Kelley Foster, Lydia D. Parker, Augusta G. King, Mattie Griffith, Mary Jacks Evelina A. Smith, Caroline M. Severance,

Elizabeth Von Arnim. Anne Langdon Alger, Eliza Apthorp, Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick, Mary Elizabeth Sargent, Sarah C. Atkinson, Abby Francis, Mary Jane Parkman, Georgina Otis, Abby H. Stephenso Abby F. Manley,

Ann Rebecca Bramhall,

Mary E. Stearns,

Sarah J. Nowell,

Elizabeth Gay, Abby F. Ma Katherine\_Earle Farnum. MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

MASSAUHUSHIIS A. S. SOUBLY.

DORATIONS.

Salem Female A. S. Society, \$20; Joseph Grant, 1;

Willard Comey, 50e; S. May, Jr., to redem pledge, Jan. 1861, 25;

Collections by A. T. Foss:

Portsmouth, N. H., 7 15; New Market, do, 90e;

Buxton, Me., I 28; Portland, (over expenses,)
1 65; Mrs. S. L. Dennett, 5; Hallwell, 54e,

Skowhegan 58e; Cornville, 2 16; Athens, 1 75;

Palmyra, 115; East Pittsfield, 23; Newport, 206; Hartland, 63; Carnel, 131;

Runa, 1 49; Bucksport, 1 06; Ellsworth, 10.

Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, Aug. 1,

Wendell Phillips, to redeem pledge, Aug. 1, Mrs. M. M. Brooks, do. do. July 4, E. L. Hammond, do. do. Jan., 1861 EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH .- The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Washburn Hall, in Worces-ter, commencing on Saturday evening, Jan. 4th, and contin-uing forenoon, afternoon and evening, on Sunday, Jan. 6th.

FOSTER and others will be present to address the meetin Let all the friends of freedom make all effort to be prent, to help conceptrate a correct moral sentiment we the movers of current events, to the end that the or to which we have come may result in establishing univer-sal and impartial liberty throughout the land. JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., will give the con-cluding lecture of the course before the "Fraternity," at Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening next. Subject— "The Times."—Single tickets, 25 cents.

GILES B. STEBBINS, of Rochester, N. Y., will speak at Music Hall, on Sunday next, Jan. 5, on "The Gospel of Reform, as taught by Man and Nature."

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 5 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-ular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. r Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. References.—Luther Clark, M.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED — In Dorchester, Dec. 16th, RICHARD CLAP, Seq., aged 81 years and 5 months.

This venerable man was among the carllest subscribers

This venerable man was among the earliest su the Liberator, and continued his subscription sth. Almost from the formation of the Massachusetts death. Almost from the formation of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, he was an officer and member of it, and contributed regularly and generously to the Anti-Slavery treasury, and to succer the hunted fagitire slaves. Possessing a womanly modesty and childlike simplicity of character, he was, nevertheless, strong in his souriotions of duty, and unswerving in his performance of it, whether he stood alone or with many. "An Israelite Indeed, in whom there was no guile," he has at last fallen, "like a shock of corn fully ripe," leaving behind him the light of a noble examplu and the glory of a well-spent life.—Ed. Lik.

PRIVATE TUITION.

I having been deemed advisable to suspend, temporarily, the Hopedale Home School at the expiration of the present term, announcement is hereby made, that Mrs. A. B. HAYWOOD, one of the Principals, will be pleased to receive a few Young Ladies into her family for Instruction in the English, Branches, French, Draweng and Paminy, and Music. The them will commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1862, and continues Fifther WERES.

For particulars, please address ABBIE B. HAYWOOD.

Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 10, 1861.

LIBERTY, EQUAL RIGHTS, BROTHERHOOD WITH ALL.

Ye seamen in the navy, toll,

Down with the agitators, then,

Who running such a rig are, The reckless Abolition men,

Who wish to touch "the Nigger!" Thus sings the fogy; of the grave
Of freedom he's the digger,
Denies all justice to the slave,
And whines, touch not "the Nigger!"

But patriots, who, the war to end,

Would wage it with all vigor, Cry, to the heart the arrow send! Give freedoln to "the Nigger!"

\*PLEAS does not like the word "Nigger," which occ so frequently above. He never uses it of his own acco and employs it how as a quotation simply, is being a creat word with the class represented.

The Liberator. ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT BROMLEY ENGLAND.

tional Anti-Slavery League, occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present we noticed the follow-ing:—The Rev. T. M. Kinnaird, W. H. Pullen, Esq.,

ing: —The Rev. T. M. Kinnaird, W. H. Pullen, Esq.,
Hon. Sec. of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery
Society, T. G. Horn, Esq., G. Herbert Thompson,
Esq., (Editor of the Tower Hamlets Express,) Messrs.
Joseph Harvey, Thomas Harvey, Thomas Buffham,
R. W. Catt, of Stratford, J. J. Andrew, and Madison
Jefferson (a gentleman of color).

The Chairman, who was received with much ap-

ing universal freedom, to extend the right hand of welcome and of fellowship to all fugitives from Amer-ican despotism who reach the shores of this country, (hear,) and to show the sentiments of the English nation upon the subject of slavery. (Loud cheers.) Regarding the war now raging in America, let it be understood that the South are emphatically fighting for slavery, though I will not say that the North are entirely anti-slavery; but knowing the South to be on unquestionably uposlavery. we cannot but feel a

entirely anti-savery; but sowing the sound to be so unquestionably pro-slavery, we cannot but feel a sympathy with their opponents to at least as great an extent as their own anti-slavery principles go. (Hear, hear.) I have now to introduce to you the Rev. Mr. Kinnaird, who I trust will receive a warm reception

I.

Is war a stirring cry through France that rang,
"Liberty, Equal Rights, true Brotherhood!"
Prophetic hords! yet not then understood;
For not that license which to action sprang
Was heaven-born Liberty, calm, stern, and just;
But wild Revenge, for injuries borne long;
For ages of oppression, cruel wrong,
Until the trampted people could not trust
Their rulers, nollies, princes, kings, and priests.
O wretched peasants, classed but with the beasts I
Ye rose like beasts, madedened by driver's lash,
Revengeful, headstrong, ignorant, and rash!
"Liberty, Equal Rights, true Brotherhood!"
World-stirring words, soon were ye quenched in blood

II. LEBERTY. who in thy childhood brake

America, was in any colonious orace.

The yoke that wronged thy growing strength, awake?

Canst then be free, while slavery taints thy soil?

Backeliding nation, then once bravely stood.

For "Freedom, Equal Rights, true Brotherhood";

Curse not God's earth with forced and unpaid toil? Ourse not took searth win norces and maps.
Does Freedom mean submission to a mob?
Will Freedom send a brother in distress
Bank to his self-styled owner? Will the sob
Of infancy sold from its mother's arms,
Of Freedom be unheard, to still th' slarms
Of Slavery, her foe? Wouldst thou be strong,
America, retrain this monager wrong. America, restrain this monster wrong !

III. Equal Rights.

America, what may thine honored Law?

"Free, free and equal all mankind are born;"
None of God's children may a brother scorn.
Because of race or color. God, who saw

Fit, in His wisdom, mankind to divide
In families and nations, loathes-the pride
Of class, or color, that would see a flaw
In His appointment—make the skin a plea
For insults vile. Did not thy statesmen draw
From his Son's Gospol inspiration free,—

"Call no man master; lo! I come to break.
Th' oppressor's bonds, and from the tyrant take
His victims." O, backsliding nation, turn
To God, and his just laws no longer spurn!

IV. BROTHERIOOD. III. EQUAL RIGHTS.

IV. BROTHERHOOD.

America, thy pride of skin and race
Spurns not alone the hapless, purchased slave,
But thy free colored children. The least trace
Of Afric's blood no brotherhood can save Of Afric's blood no brotherhood can save From white men's haughty scorp, as set apart. Backsliding nation! when is the warm heart That beats responsive to all human kinds. The brothers car pained by a brother's dyr.? The tearful glance from melting Pity's eye? Where the unprejudiced, expansive mind? America, thine is an awrat control :

Proud States, now rulned, cry with warning voice

"Before too late, repent—avert thy doom!

Time and Experience, stern teachers, come!"

V. THE FUTURE.

Y. The FUTURE.

Taught by Experience and Time, and saved
By counsel from the men thon once hast braved,
America, thou hast retraced the road—
The downward road, strewed with old ruined Sta
And shaken off the heavy, guilty load
Of slavery. Now no brother, trembling, waits
The man-degrading block, the hammer's fall,
That makes God's child a chattlel. Cast a pall
Of slave Allies of the heavy of the control of the control of the child Of dark oblivion o'er thy sinful youth :

Of dark oblivion over thy sinful youth:
Thou didst pass through a stern baptism of blood
Now "Freedom, Equal Rights, true Brotherhood
Of black and white, prove thy naturer growth:
Holy and precious words! they raise a State;
They make it honored, feared, loved, truly great. Tenterden, (Eng.)

For the Liberator. THE MARTYR OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The earth looks sad and dreary, as if God with sin wer ury; ret tears are falling—sacred souls on God ar salling;
And all, dear Lord, who fear thee, are drawing closely ne

For thy ways are growing darker, and the times are mor

Look said the mount of leopards-look amid the dens of re to Son of the Beloved, where the man whom God

Then bring him forth from prison, from his fetters, fro

his irons, That man whose holy love must to-day by death be proved. Tyrants, who this man have taken, think him not of God forsaken! Look! what light is round him flowing! see, his sa

face is glowing!

Angel-thoughts within him waken—he goes forth to deal Oh! Gloria in Excelsis, the faith John Brown Ja show

ing!
allows darkly frowning, 'tis but the place of crow ing—
There the martyr's crown he gaineth, there the glory on

him raineth.

How he longeth for the moment when death, all sorror drowning.

God no more His love restraineth!

Who are these the place surrounding, in their wings glorious sounding,
As impatient for the time that shall consum

m' these lions' dens, from these serpents in their

fors,
They shall bear him unto Heaven's genial clime.
These are angels of the Lord—the servants of his word—
Pity melieth through the glory of their eyes,
As is drawn the noose abhorred, of the twisted Southern

and the neck of the slave's sacrifice ! or dread the ty In pomp and in terrible array;
This harlot nation red with the blood of guiltless dead, Feareth not for her own coming day !
Tis come, the moment dread—the cap is o'er his head-

Heaven shuddereth ! Hell shouteth, "It is done ! dead, dead, dead-the glorious soul has fled I heard, in visioned sleep, thunders long, and loud, and

deep,
Three nights before the time—before the time;
And I knew God's voice was there, bidding the dark South

prepare

For judgment on this crime—on this crime!

Newport, R. L.

From the Chicago Tribune. THE OLD FOGY'S APPEAL;

OR, AIR-Yankee Doodle.

Old fogles sing on every hand— The little man and bigger: Wage war against the rebel band, But, do not touch "the Nigger!"

Strike any other martial blow,
And use extremest rigor;
But, lest you "irritate the foe,"
Oh, do not touch " the Nigger!"

Let every rifle drop a man,
Whene'er ye draw the frigger;
Aim at what vital part you can,
But, do not touch "the Nigger!"

"Tis true, their slaves a profit yield
Of the very "highest figger";
They work them hard in trench and field,
But, do not touch "the Nigger !"

reference to his own visits to Canada, and stated his conviction that much could be done to elevate the position of the colored man, after his escape from bondage had been completed. He had noticed the want of an institution for their secular and religious education, by which they might be enabled to assume respectable positions in society. He had, therefore, come to this country, with a view to complete the establishment of a church, a school, and a temporary home for colored refugees in Hamilton, West Canada. By the erection of an institution combining these qualities, the poor fugitive who found his way to that spot need not be without food or lodging, and the means would be at hand for his education and employment. The total cost of the building would be £800. He had already collected £120 since his arrival in England. The walls of the building would be £800. He had already collected £120 since his arrival in England. The walls of the building would be £800 more to put the roof on. (Laughter and cheers.) Having passed a high compliment to the Anti-Slavery League, the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The Chariman said he had now great pleasure in calling upon William Henry Pullen, Esq. Secretary of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society, to address the meeting.

Mr. Puller, who was well received, said, although What though they arm and drill the slave?
We do not care a fig, ah!
Let the Confederate banner wave,
But, do not touch "the Nigger!" From Commodors to rigger; combard the forts, possess the soil, But, do not touch "the Nigger!" Ye fossils all, at Washington,
Who "Democrat" or "Whig" are,
Confiscate what the traitors own,
But, do not touch "the Nigger!" A million dollars every day
Is a pretty costly "figger";
But any money let us pay,
Rather than touch "the Nigger!" The war dyes red our country's dust,
And every hour grows bigger;
But part with dearest friends we must,
Sooner than touch "the Nigger"!

Mr. Pullen, who was well received, said, although he was a long way from home, yet, when he was at an Anti-Slavery meeting, he was always at home. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the doings of the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society, he must, of course, feel some molesty in speaking of the subject. He might, however, state that, although they had commenced on a small scale, they had now greatly extended their operations, and frequently held meetings in large halls, which he was glad to say were always crowded. (Hear.) The Anti-Slavery League was a desideratum, the want of which had long been felt. He was very glad of its formation, and should always felt happy to render it his best assistance. (Cheers.) He very glad of its formation, and should always feel happy to render it his beat assistance. (Cheers.) He entirely sympathized with the mission of Mr. Kinnaird to this country, and hoped he would be speedily enabled to accomplish the result he desired. It was a good and noble idea to educate and clothe the poor fugitives from slaveholding tyranny, and fit them for the ordinary paths of life, that they might give the lie to the unjust assertion that the black man was inferior to the white. (Cheers.)

On Tuesday evening, 23d Nov., a very interesting meeting of anti-slavery friends was held in the Metho-dist Free Church, Devon's Road, Bromley, England. in the to the unjust assertion that the black man was indicate Free Church, Devon's Road, Bromley, England.

The principal object of the meeting was to hear an address from the Rev. T. M. Kinnaird, (a colored minister, formerly a slave,) on behalf of a church and schools now in course of crection at Hamilton, West Canada, for escaped or liberated slaves, and others of the colored race. Joseph A. Horner, Esq., of the National Anti-Slavery Legue, occupied the chair, and the comment of the colored race.

had come with the intention of listening, and not of speaking, he was ready to respond to the Chairman's call by a few brief sentences. The Chairman had made reference to his father's anti-slavery efforts, and, for his own part, he was glad to have an opportunity of assuring them how thoroughly he participated in that abhorrence of the atrocious crime of slaveholding which had been one of the leading principles of his Mr. Catt, of Stratford, J. J. Andrew, and Madison Jefferson (a gentleman of color).

The Chairman, who was received with much aplause, said—My dear friends, we have met here this evening to hear an address from a gentleman who II am always gratified to meet, as he is a very able advocate of the anti-slavery cause. I may remark, (as my position here to night is consequent upon my come to my that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Kinnaird, together with its best wishes for the speedy success of his inscont to England." (Cheers.)

Mr. Madison Jefferson seconded the resolution,

have examined into the case of Mr. Kinnaird, and feel | which was unanimously carried.

every confidence in recommending it to the public. (Hear, hear.) That gentleman has already collected a very considerable sum for his church in Canada, and have the opportunity of meeting the son of Mr George Thompson on that occasion. There was me man in the ranks of the Abolitionists more honored or is now desirous of completing the amount as speedily as possible. In recommending his cause to your favor-able consideration, I can assure you not only of its worthiness of support, but that there is every possible admired than George Thompson, the veteran friend of the oppressed, who had fought by the side of Wilber force, Buxton and Brougham, the triumphant battl guarantee that the funds obtained by Mr. Kinnaird are of Negro Emancipation in the West Indies. duly appropriated to the objects of his mission. (Hear, hear.) With regard to slavery, there can be but one feeling in an English meeting upon the subject (hear.)—for, although England has abolished slavery in her

#### THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND. BY GERRIT SMITH.

hear.) With regard to slavery, there can be but one feeling in an English meeting upon the subject (hear.)
—for, although England has abolished slavery in her own dominions, her sympathy with the bondman has not ceased, and the claims of the Americans lave, when brought fairly before the British public, never fail to meet with an earnest and warm-hearted response. (Cheers.) If the Americans will not adopt anti-slavery opinions, it is not because they have never been told better. (Hear.) I am proud to say that we have some gentlemen here to-night, who have been the means of teaching the Americans better. (Cheers.) We have Mr. Kinnaird, himself, who will presently address you. We have Mr. W. H. Pullen, Honorary Secretary to the Leeds Anti-Slavery Society. He will tell you what his Society has told the people on the other side of the Atlantic. (Cheers.) I am also happy to say that we have here the son of that distinguished and eloquent advocate of the rights of the slave, George Thompson, who, as you all know, has told the Americans again and again, in a voice of thunder, the iniquities of slavery. (Loud cheers.) The Anti-Slavery League, which I have the honor to represent here to-night, numbers among its council many true-hearted veterans in the cause. Mr. George Thompson is one of them (hear); Washington Wilks is another (cheers); and Mr. Twelvetrees another. (Cheers.) I am the control of the c

been found? If she says she would not, there is not on all the earth one "Jew Apella" so credulous as to believe her. If she confesses she would, then is she self-convicted, not only of trampling in her boundless dishonesty on the great and never-to-be-violated principle of doing as we would be done by, but of insulting us by claiming that we ought to be tame and base enough to forbear to do that which her self-respect and high spirit would prompt her to do.

meekly asked for a few coins to defray his expenses homeward. "Take them from one of the bags," said the footpad, with an air of chivalrous magnanimity; but, on seeing the traveller take half a dozen instead of two or three, he exclaimed, "Why, manhave you no conscience?" Bagtand, through her subject as deer vant, entered into a conspiracy against America. America, through her subject and servant, forbore to punish the wickedness, and simply stopped it. And yet England bids us to our conscience!

summers, on we or turney, not extractly the According of Section 2 of the Section of Section 2 o and many problems, we cannot be feel a symmetry with their opposents to a least any great has been as the control of the contr

with the lapidings of manking there is no wrong. She could not make so cassions a war from the propelle who long for the cotton and the young as, without deeply and bready blotting have young as, without deeply and bready blotting have continued to the control of the country of the country

WHAT'S THE MATTER! A Reconstition—James Redpath, formerly the Kansas correspondent of the Tribuse, and a man known as belonging to the more progressive school of Abolition philosophers—a man who has been charged with having done almost as much as any other in fomenting discord between different States of the Union—now come out in a public acknowledgment of past errors, repudiating the mischievous doctrines disseminated in former days, and announces his redirement as a political editor until such time as he shall have "attuned eleitor until such time as he shall have "attuned eleitor until such time as he shall have "attuned and more humane and Christian view of the drittes of the freeman to the enalsyed." Here is Mr. Redpath's card, published in the Pine and Palas, a newspath devoted to the promotion of Haytien colonization:—"A Perparatory Worn.

devoted to the promotion of Haytien colonization:

"A PREPARATORY WORD. Having become sincerely convinced that many of the political doctrines that I have advocated in my writings are dangerous and abhorrent to the higher insight: the morderous policy, for example, of inciting the shares to insurrection, which I have urged repeatedly, and with terriby mistaken zeal—I wish to announce here that I shall retire from any participation in the political management of this journal, excepting for the purpose of retracting past errors, until such time as I feel that I have attained a clearer and more humane and Christian view of the duties of the freeman to the enslaved.

"I shall confine mysalf evaluation."

han view of the duties of the receivant to the en-slawed.

"I shall confine myself exclusively to the editing of the outside pages of the paper. The name of the acting editor will be duly announced. The articles signed with an asterisk (\*) were mine: of these, I will retract many; my associates, who indicate their respective writings by the initial L, and by the marks 1.1, and §, are alone responsible for their thoughts thus labelled. I reputitist my seer doctrines, utterly and fagreer.

JAMES REDTATL" ar doctrines, utterly ... JAMES REDPATH.

This frank acknowledgment is certainly very noble in Mr. Redpath, and if it is a presage of a general conversion from the abolition ranks, there is more hope for the country.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A CONVERT. We have often been puzzled to know how a genuine Abolitionist could at the same time be a conscientions man, but we doubt not there are many such. The most worlly deluded persons are often perfectly homest in their belief, and we regard abolitionism as an unfortunate and mischievous delusion. The ruin-working class of individuals who have here-tofore composed the abolition party are in a fair way to have their eyes opened by the present crisis, and those who are slow to learn may expect to have their wits sharpened by the lash of public opinion. It is a hopeful symptom, however, to find now and then some notorious Abolitionist discovering, like Saul of old, the dangerous error of his ways. Such a case is that of Mr. Redpath, whose conversion we take pleasure in presenting in his own words, as published in the Pans and Palm, a paper of which he has long had control.—Exanscille (Ind.) Gazette. [The Gazette is a sheet full of treasonable designs and tendencies.]

sheet full of treasonable designs and tendencies.

THE AMERICAN TYPE SETTING MACHINE. We learn that Mr. Charles W. Felt, who is now in England, has received orders for some of his type-composing machines from responsible parties in the trade. Mr. Felt took out with him credentials of the highest character, and this substantial endorsement must be very gratifying to those gentlemen who have taken an interest in promoting this important enterprise. We are glad to know that the first of these machines will probably be built in this country, and hope that it may continue to be the case, so that the opportunity will be afferded for employing the labor and capital of our own country.—Boston Courier.

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