221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annun

All remittances are to be made, and all lett lating to the pecuniary concerns of the p directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent

Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents pe

The Agents of the American, Massach The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Feen pylrania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are unthorised to receive subscriptions for THE LABRATON.

The following gentlemen constitute the Fina The following generative, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz .—Francis Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward Jackson, and Wendell, Phillips.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

thority takes, for the time, the place of all municitiutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; ander that state of things, so far from its being

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 2.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1620.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE LAST EFFORT OF ABOLITIONISM MUST BE RESISTED.

MUST BE RESISTED.

Abolitionism is making a last desperate effort to realize its insane project, the success of which would see the suin of the institutions and material prosperity of the country. It knows that now is its last shared. Hence no effort is spared. Every influence to command is brought to bear on the Executive off Congress, and the military arm, to effect its purses. The military is urged to force emancipation a every district under martial law. Congress is alled on to decree universal and even unqualified bolition; or so do what would be equivalent to it, you en plausshe plea after another, thousands who was a Abolitionists have been persuaded into the bard belief that emancipation is necessary to the steration of the Union. The danger of its accombishing its objects is not a small one, and it should met with a resistance commensurate with the

pristance to the commensurate with the danger.

In the outset it is an obvious question, why is not every member of Congress, who proposes to abolish slavery by act of Congress, not asked what right he has to commit Congress to such legislation? Congres has been held to commit Congress to such legislation? Congres has repeatedly declared that it could got interfere with slavery in the States. That was the declaration in Corwin's proposed amendment to the Constitution, from the Republican side. Congress must act constitutionally. It would be monstrous to suppose any intensity of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of cunancipation in Congress should be voted down the moment it is made there. • • In punishing rebellion, no animosity should be induled against slaveholders, as such. Of the abstract character of the institution, which it has been their social duty to maintain, we will say nothing now. But let it be accorded to them, has truth and justice demand, that they have acquitted themselves well of that duty. The fruits of that productive industry, which they have trained and kept in motion, have been the staples of a commerce which has beenfited the world—and no part of it so much as the y-may desolating results have followed the cessarion of that commerce! The Western States of Europe are trembling under it. Our own North, momentarily benefited by a demand for army supplies, does not feel it, as it will by and by. But survey the West—with no choice of an outlet to Europe, save through New York—its products at half their former price, and all its purchases at double that price. In fact, the farmer of the West can scarcely raise produces at current prices. The gross yield of his farm would not pay, the wages of the hands necessary to raise it. No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern trade of Southers and the series of the hands necessary to raise it. No part of the United States is more afflicted by the cessation of the Southern

that the withdrawal go them has sent teal and the ling through the nations.

Now, if the Abolitionists should triumph, what is it but a decree of devastation against the South? What, when its full purposes are executed, will remain to us there but charred ruins? What will Union, with such blasted relies, be worth? How many years will it take to restore that country after it has been blighted by the deadly breath of this blast of a spreec?

many years will it take to restore that country after it has been blighted by the deadly breath of this blast of a sirocco?

The truth is, the slave system should not be abolished—least of all, summarily. Everything should be done to avoid this catastrophe. Instead of inventing pretexts for freeing the slaves, every just means should be taken to avert that result. And this can be done without remitting any of the vigor necessary to the successful prosecution of this war. Up to a recent period, every sane man in the country—that is, all but the Abolitionists—exclaimed against the monstrosity of freeing the slaves on the soil. To overran the country, which we still want to call the United States, with bordes of idle free negroes, was deemed the raving of a madman. It should still be so.

This last tremendous effort of Abolitionism, by one means) or other, to free the slaves, and bring upon us untold mischief, of which we have now only a small foretaste, should then be strongly resisted by every man in Congress, who would stand up for our Union in its integrity, and would avert distresses and afflictions, from which the country would not recover for half a century. The time is now, Abolitionism is watching its chance, and leaving no stone unturned to bring this ruin down upon the country. So vigilantly must its every movement be watched. If Abolitionism wins this, its last battle, the country is ruined. God avert such a calamity!—St. Louis Republican of Dec. 27th.

Cost of Arolitionism. "What Slavery is costing," says the Chicago Tribune, quoting Mr. Secretary Chase's Report, "is \$897,372,802."

Nay, good sir, that is what Abolitionism is costing. Slavery was here at the birth of the Republic, and received the protection of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States; while Abolition is comparatively a new devil, born of lust and fanaticism, but for which the Union would be prosperous and happy.

cism, but for which the Chilon and happy.

Therefore say that Abbilitionism is now costing the country almost two millions of dollars per day, becountry almost two millions of blood.—Bergen Democrat.

Thanbeus Stevens. Mr. Thaddens Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who is kicking up such a row in Congress about slavery, and wishes to free all the slaves at the South, in violation of the Constitution, at the expense of the loyal States—thus saddling us in addition of the constitution of the congression of the constitution of the congression gress about slavery, and wishes to free all the slaves at the South, in violation of the Constitution, at the expense of the loyal States—thus saddling us in addian to our probable annual expense of \$105,000,000 for ordinary expenses, making the snug total of \$205,000,000,—in addition to this, we say, he would add to our direct taxes an interest on the money paid for slaves at least one hundred and thirty or forty millions more, leaving the honest, hard working men of the country enslaved by an annual expense of three hundred and flying, or four hundred millions a year? But this proposition is as revolutionary as Jeff. Davis's Constitution, and those who sustain it are as much robels against the Constitution of the Union as the army at Manassas, and deserve to be dealt with in the same manner. The former career of Stevens has qualified him for the violent course he is now urging upon his "confederate." We remember him as a rabid anti-mason many years ago, who, by his intrigues in Pennsylvania, embroiled that State in civil commotion to an extent that required the aid of military force to sustain the constitutional authorities in opposition to Stevens and his abettors, when the "buck-shot war" left him in diagrace too deep for any party to reach him except ultra Abolitionism.—Boston Post.

Selections.

THE OLD STATE OF THINGS NEITHER DE-STRABLE NOR POSSIBLE.

The following forcible and impressive suggestion Hon. M. F. Conway, of Kansas, in the U. S. House of Representatives, December 12, 1861:—

and folded to the president of the come into our neitoral college; it will be sure to be felt wherever it is. It will vote for slavery. It will vote for slavery first, and for slavery. It will vote for slavery first, and for slavery last, and always for slavery. If Abraham Lincoln would be reilected President, he must secure the vote of slavery; for if he does not, somebody each will by its aid be elected over him. And it follows, as the night the day, if Abraham Lincoln secure the vote of Abraham Lincoln.

Indeed, the tendency of the Government, upon the principles which now control its action with respect to the war, is irresistibly towards such a transmutation of political elements as will restore the Save Power to its wonted supremacy in the Union, with the Administration for its representative and agent, however reluctant the latter might be to perform the irresist of the country. But it is, nevertheless, as acting upon a most deplorable policy in this respect to do, in all things, what will prove to be for the singular through the continue to allow the complete for most of an action of the country. But it is, nevertheless, as a complete of the country. But it is, nevertheless, as a complete of the country. But it is, nevertheless, as a complete of the country. But it is, nevertheless, as a complete of the country of the country

held where they may at any moment be required to be turned to its defence.

The wish of the masses of our people is to conquer the seceded States to the authority of the Union, and hold them as subject provinces. Whether this will ever be accomplished, no one can, of course, confidently foretell; but, in my judgment, until this purpose is avowed, and the war assumes its true character, it is a mere juggle, to be turned this way or that—for slavery or against it—as the varying accidents of the hour may determine.

It is well that the bugbear of disunion has passed away, and can no longer be used to frighten timid sonls from their propriety. Every one now sees that there cannot be any permanent separation of the States of the South from those of the North; that they are wedded by ties of nature, destined to triumph over all disintegrating and explosive forces.

Should the beligerent sections settle down upon existing bases into separate political communities, the States in the Southern section, along the Northern line, would speedily become free, and eager to reunite with the North. Such slaves as could escape across the line would do so, and the rest would be convexed by their owners to the distant South; and

A REVERSAL OF THE CASE.

Extract from an able speech delivered by Hon. J. M. Ashley, at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1861:—

Extract from an able speech delivered by 100s. 3.

M. Ashley, at Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1861.—

Do you suppose that a Northern conspiracy against the government could have been as successfully inaugurated, and put into execution, as this Southern conspiracy has been—that we could have held Northern Conventions, elected Northern State Governors on the direct issue of dissolving the Union, or compelling the South to adopt such a National Constitution as we might dictate without the entire South being familiar with every movement, and unitedly prepared to resist it? In addition to all this, do you believe the South would ever have been guilty of voting for Northern men who were her open and uniguised enemies; that they would ever have placed them, as we have done, in the most honorable and responsible positions in the Government? I ask you if you believe it possible for the North, with all her boasted knowledge, to have done as the South has done for the past twenty years, without every Southern representative, not only understanding every movement, under whatever party name or pretext they might have been disguised; but that their entire population would also have understood it, and directed their representatives boldly to meet the issue at the very threshold, and defeat it, not by compromizing with it, but by meeting the question like men, and by an early and proper exposure of the designs of the consultators.

population would also have understood it, and directed their representatives boldly to meet the issue at the very threshold, and defeat it, not by compromining with it, but by meeting the question like men, and by an-early and proper exposure of the designs of the conspirators, nipped their treason in the bud?

But this secession movement has been openly advocated for years, and its champions have been placed by Northern votes and Northern Presidents not only in the Cabinet, but in the most honorable and responsible positions of the Government. If able and true men pointed out the danger, as did John Quincy Adams, their voices would be drowned by the din of commerce and the cry of demagogues, who either for the sake of party or office, or the promise of office, would in proportion to their ignorance denounce with increased vehemence, all such statements as unqualifiedly false and only made to injure their party. For the sake of party and the hope, of securing some petty office for two or four years, ignorant and corrupt men have usurped in the name of the people the management of political conventions, and the great interests of the country have been made subordinate to the ambitions of men whose whole lives gave assurances of their unfitness for responsible positions.

subordinate to the ambitions of men whose whole lives gave asurances of their unfitness for responsible positions.

Because of this state of things the North, although superior in point of wealth, population and intelligence, have been made the "hywers of wood and this state of things shall forever cease? I answer that it will cease, as this rebellion will cease, whenever a united people carnestly wills it, and not before. That the over prudent, the timid and the indifferent, with the trickster and the demagogue, will join with cowardly hunkerism in condemning the manner in which I am treating this subject, I do not doubt, and I do not object. I may opinion, this is no time for honied phrases, and I have therefore called things by their right names. This is a war about alwery, and you and I know it. The South declare that our unconstitutional interference with slavery is the cause of this rebellion. For this we are indicted at the bar of public opinion, and required to plead "guilty" or not "guilty." Instead of responding promptly, manfully, and truthfully, "not guilty," all Hunkerdom holds its breath for fear of offending its Southern brethren, and demands that we shall plead to anything else than that with which we are charged in the rebel indictment. Will any lawyer tell me how we are to defend ourselves? What shall be our reply to this charge? We may plead all our sins of omission and commission, but that will not do. Silence on the only distinct charge made in the indictment on the only distinct charge made in the indictment will untrefering with the rights of the North were charged in the rebel indictment with unconstitutionally interfering with the rights of the South or right, and the North is wrong. Therefore, for one, I plead "not guilty," and "put myself upon the country." Suppose, instead of the charge of improper interference with slavery, the North were charged in the rebel indictment with unconstitutionally interfering with the rights of the South on the question of the Tariff, or Pacific Rail-yo

cs winds and charges?

If this rebellion had resulted from a conspiracy on the part of the great body of Railroad corporations, or Banks, or Manufacturing interests in the United States, because the General or State Governments had refused to comply with their demands, do had refused to comply with their demands, do you suppose there would have been any such hesitation on the part of the Government, as to their duty, there has been towards the present rebels? The old Bank of the United States had a capital of only fifty millions of dollars, and yet General Jackson thought its continued existence dangerous to the liberties of the people, because he knew it subsidized the public press, controlled party conventions, and, with its gold, corrupted statesmen, and divided the nation's chosen guardians and counsellors. He thereupon crushed it out, and the nation applauded him. The number of rebel slaveholders in the United States does not exceed 350,000 men, women and minor children, all told. Of this number, not more than 200,000 are voters, and yet they claim that their capital in slaves is worth two thousand millions of dollars. If fifty millions of dollars in the hands of a bank were dangerous to the liberties of the people, how much more dangerous are two thousand millions of dollars in the hands of alaveholders, who are enemies to the Government? For the protection of this property, as they claim it to be, they have demanded special legislation and constitutional guarantees which the people would not grant, and because of the refusal, this ple, because he knew it subsidized the public presscontrolled party conventions, and, with its gold, corrupted statesmen, and divided the nation's chosen
guardians and counsellors. He thereupon crushed
it out, and the nation applauded him. The number
of rebel slaveholders in the United States does not
exceed 350,000 men, women and minor children, all
told. Of this number, not more than 200,000 are
voters, and yet they claim that their capital in slaves
is worth two thousand millions of dollars. If fifty
millions of dollars in the hands of a bank were dangerous to the liberties of the people, how much more
dangerous are two thousand millions of dollars in the
hands of slaveholders, who are enemies to the Government? For the protection of this property, as
they claim it to be, they have demanded special legislation and constitutional guarantees which the people would not grant, and because of the refusal, this
small but powerful class have made this war upon
the Government. Suppose the great majority of
the bankers of the United States (and the bank
stockholders are really a more numerous class than
the rebel slaveholders) were to combine, and demand an amendment to the Constitution, granting
them perpetual charters, with the right to suspend
specie payment whenever, in their opinion, the interests of the banks demanded it; and suppose the
people should refuse to give them such a dangerous
grant of power, and, because of this refusal, they
should unte in a compiracy to destroy the Government by making war upon it as the robels are now doing, what would you, as practical men, do
if they, instead of the slaveholders, were the robels?
I know what you would demand, and it would be
done—the leading conspirators would be arrested,
and their property confiscated to pay the expenses

of putting down the rebellion, and thus make it impossible for them to get up another such rebellion. I would do the same with the Railroad conspirators, who have more wealth and more men interested with them than all the slaveholding rebels—I would do the same with any combination of men, under the same circumstances. The Banking, Railroad and Manufacturing interests of the United States each separately controls more wealth than all the conspirators are of more importance to commerce—to civilization and good government—than all the slaveholders, whether loyal or rebel; and yet, if any one or all of these interests were to combine against the Government, what would be their fate? Would there be any division among us on the question of conducting the war against them? Why then, as practical men, should we hesitate as to the course to be pursued towards rebel slaveholders?

THE BORDER STATES.

THE BORDER STATES.

The leading obstacles which stand in the way of the Union cause arise from the views and course of the professedly loyal men in the border slave States. For all firm and sincere friends of the Union in those States, there should be exercised due forbearance and cherished earnest sympathy. But it is weakness for the people and authorities of the loyal States to allow the men of the border States to prevent the adoption of such action as will save them and restore the Union. As a rule, sick men cannot safely prescribe for themselves, especially if their condition is at all critical. Thus far the border States have hampered the limbs of the Government and the free States to a great extent. This condition of things cannot continue, if the Republic is to be saved. The free States furnish the men and the money, and their opinions must be properly respected. The Northern millions cannot be expected to pour out rivers of blood to blindly follow the advice of men whose eyes are greatly obscured by peculiar notions of negro property. If the border State Union men expect the Northern braves to save them from the ropes and bullets of their secession foes, they must allow them freedom of action. Samson was powerless when deprived of his hair. The Northern giant can restore the fabric of the Republic to its original beauty and strength, and boat back his ferocious enemies, only by being allowed to breathe the same air of freedom in which he was born and cared, and to have full liberty to act as exigencies and events overwhelmingly indicate. Let us sympathize with and defend our Union friends in Kentucky and Virginia. What better is a Frankfort Junto than a Richmond Junto? The dominant partythat each followed Richmond philosophy totis own destruction, and led the country into the bloody whiripool of a country into a Richmond Junto? The dominant party into followed Richmond philosophy to its own destrand led the country into the bloody whirly civil war. The dominant party that is, will tacare not to follow the Frankfort philosophy to i defeat and death, and to the lasting injury defeat and death, and of the Kentucky Legislature requesting President Lincoln to break up his Cabi net at this critical juncture, weakness, insolence treason? or a combination of the three?—Kennebe

TREASON.

The boast of the South that, in case of a dissolution of the Union, they would find active allies all through the North, though not realized to the full extent of their hopes, was far from being empty rhodomontade. The events of the past year have conclusively shown that even the Northern States contain hosts of men who are secretly aiding the rebellion in every possible way. It is notorious that there are spies in Washington, spies in the army, and spies even among the clerks in the various executive departments. It is not by any means certain that all the army officers holding high commands are loval. The rebels boast that we have now in service enough old army officers that are in favor of the South, to prevent our ever winning a decisive victory!

It has been suggested that the adoption of the emancipation policy by the Government would be followed by the resignation of a large proportion of the officers of the regular army. Such a result would, undoubtedly, give rise to much difficulty and confusion; but if it would purge the army of traitors, it would be far from unfortunate or inexpedient. Much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as has been said of the loyalty of Kentucky, and much as hardly settled in her tardy allegiance before she sets up a long how! at the Secretary of War, and demands his removal because he is opposed to bolstering up slavery with one hand, while we fight the Slaveholders' Rebellion with the other!

THE CASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

If the despatch of Mr. Seward, as has been remarked by an evening paper "took the community by surprise," the community has been still more surprised at its own equanimity. That Mr. Seward has made a masterly, and in some respects an incontrovertible argument against our own government, is undeniable. If these sentiments had been deelared earlier, they would have savored more of magnanimity. His countrymen may now put whatever construction upon them they may please, but Englishmen will never think of them but as uttered under compulsion. We ourselves know the choice to have been that between humiliation, temporary at least and the total loss of our national existence. Eagland left but this alternative. She intended to

leave no other—and her disappointment will be great indeed that her demand has been acceded to. When among civilized nations was ever an ultimatum thrown down in such peremptory style, without any primary proceedings which would justify even the use of such a word?

primary proceedings which would justify even the use of such a word?

There is but one similar instance in modern times, and that is a precedent which England has berself afforded in her treatment of China. Her motives in both cases were similar. China had, by virtue of her own revenue laws, seized a quantity of opium smuggled into the country by Englishmen for the purpose of enriching themselves and of poisoning the Chinese, in whose moral and religious welfare that philanthropic nation has always taken such a deep interest. The choice was given—apology and restitution, or war. To the joy of England, the latter was accepted. She gained the victory, and crowded the hateful drug down the throats of an unoffending people, and at the same time opened the ports for her cotton goods, all of which was not in the programme, but it was well understood to be one great object of the war.

but it was well understood to be one great object of the war.

Bight or wrong in the affair of the Trent according to our own doctrine, we were right according to that of England,—according to that for which she waged against us the war of 1812, and which, although we carried it to a glorious end, was not so successful as to cause her to give up her pretensions. At any other time than this, who can doubt that England, if not acknowledging the right of search, as exercised on board the Trent, would at least have temperately discussed the affair and proposed an arbitration, rather than to provoke a war because we acted on her own previous interpretation of international law rather than upon our own? We may fairly presume that, under other circumstances, she would have given due credit to Capt. Wilkes for his generous blunder in releasing the ship, passengers, and cargo, for their advantage and his own detriment. Now, this conduct of his, proceeding from the purest of motives, is tortured into a technicality for the meanest of purposes.

"Times change, and we change with them."

Precedents change, too, and this new precedent which Mr. Seward congratulates the world upon

"Times change, and we change with them."

Precedents change, too, and this new precedent which Mr. Seward congratulates the world upon will change when its change will suit England's convenience. It is the part of a bully to kick a man after he is down. We may think of ourselves what we please. England will consider us to be down, and her kicks will come faster and faster as cotton becomes scarce. Cotton is more than king with her—it is the God for whose sake she has already cast away her black idol.

I do not intend all this to be understood as mere-lix he. "erowl" of an old sailor, although this is a resource, but as a warning to look out for squais ahead, and not to disregard the black cloud which seems to have passed to ledward, but which may yet cant round and catch us aback. RINGHOLE.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

By the Queen's Proclamation, she had solemnly enjoined her subjects not to transport officers, soldiers, or dispatches for either party in our internal struggle. Had not the Trent clearly defied this injunction? Had she not taken from a slaveholding neutral port, wherein hostility to the United States is rampant, distinguished emissaries of Jefferson Davis, with their suite and dispatches, fully aware that they had just cluded our blockade, and were then proceeding on an errand of signal hostility and

existence.

But then, it is fairly if not sorcibly urged, times have changed, and the extreme assertions of beligerent rights over neutrals which were current in British Admiralty Courts fifty to sixty years ago, are not now upheld in any quarter. What Great Britain did to us in the days of our weakness and her maritume dominion, is no conclusive measure of what she must concede to us in the altered circumstrates of 1861 s of 1861.

Perhaps: And yet it seems hard toat beingerear maritime rights, which were so broad and grasping when we were neutral and England a belligerent, should have "shrunk to such little measure" when we are at war and Great Britain a neutral. The rule works so unevenly that there is palpable ground for suspicion of jockeying or "prestidigitation" in the hand that holds and wields it.

For do but consider this specimen of British logic: The Daily News (London) is a Liberal journal,

for suspicion of jockeying or "presentagitation." In the land that holds and wields it.

For do but consider this specimen of British logic: the but the best of the land that holds and wields it.

For do but consider this specimen of British logic: the but the but the but the land that holds and wields it.

For do but consider this specimen of British logic: the but the b

ve received, (says the N. Y. Christian In-the eloquent speech of Hon. TROMAS D. in the above subject, in the House of Repre-p. December 12th. Mr. Eliot represents Bedford district of Massachusetts, and his

Why, sir, from the beginning of this rebellion, so have heard it stated by the traitors that they are a power peculiar to them in their institution of navery. It was stated here in Congress. We have eard it from Mr. Keitt and Mr. Stevens here, and rom Mr. Keitt and Mr. Stevens here, and rom Mr. Keitt and Mr. Stevens here, and their rators, statesmen, and politicians, are declaring how hey stand upon this precise power. I have here an attract from one of the Southern papers, in which tundertakes to go into an argument to show that the state of th ndertakes to go into an argument to show that the the can sustain an army of six hundred thousant he field, or one tenth of their white population bout affecting their industrial pursuits at home

"Let the slaves work; we will fight. We will fight, ad they will produce. We will consume, we will rotect, and they at home will give us the means of trying on this war."

Is it not so? Who are fighting our battles? Our merchants, lawyers, mechanics; our men of business; our young men of all parties, and of every avoication of life, are fighting our battles. What for? To put down this rebollion; to subdue this treason. Why, sir, when the l'resident called for aid—nay, before he called, upon the day the attack was never any before he called, upon the day the attack was never any fifty years in peace; we had been divided among different parties; we had been carrying or nearly fifty years in peace; we had been carrying or nearly fifty years in peace; we had been carrying on the various pursuits of life; we had success and prosperity; ciftes had sprung from the ground in a day; no nation had prospered so much as we. Who knew of our loyalty? We had hated each other as politicians; who knew bow we would love each other as loyal men? Here, in this House, a Democrat of the Breckinridge school said to me, last year, that he would pledge himself that there would be from New York no less than an army of fifty thousand men who would come from their, homes to fight against the North. Yet what an echo that Sunter gun created! Why, sir, it sounded through the North and the East and the West, and their startled population jumped to arms. It sounded through our valleys, and over our plans; and the deserted plough was left in the half-turned furrow by tife yeomaury of the land. It sounded through our journey, will gea, and cities, and the mechanic left his shop, and the lawyer left his cases untried, and, with his clients, hastened to the field. It sounded ledger, and the lawyer left his cases untried, and, with his clients, hastened to the field. It sounded along the aisless of our churches, and pastors and people, their prayers and their patriotism working to one end, marched to the war. More than six hundred thousand men are now in arms. They have left their homes, and on the land and on the sea are upholding the flag, and sustaining the power, and defending the honor of the Government. Mr. Spe

"Hee manus, inimica tyrannis, Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

"This hand, hostile to tyrants, Seeks with the sword quiet rest in freedom." Beeks with the sword quiet rest in freedom."

They called down upon his head the indignant rebuke of an offended king; but the monarch has died, and Sydney has passed away; yet, while Massachusetts shall live, the lines he then inscribed shall be remembered. In after years, when our forefathers were seeking to find a motto for their State coat-of-arms, they could select none that seemed to them as pertinent as the last of those two lines; and there it stands—

"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

And now she asks, through the humblest of her sons, that the military power of our chief, bestile always to rebellion, shall thus with the sword find quiet rest in freedom.

ADDRESS OF GOV. ANDREW.

On Friday last, the annual Addre chusetts was made by Gov. John A. An drew, and occupied more than two hours in its delivery. The following is that portion of it which relates ring is that portion of it which relates ery. The tonowing to "Our National Cause":-

ery. The following is that portion of it which relates to "Our National Cause":

The ultimate extinction of human slavery is inevitable. That this war, which is the revolt of slavery, (checkmated by an election, and permanently subordinated by the Census) not merely against Bopular Government and Democratic Institutions, will deal it a mortal blow, is not less inevitable. I may not argue the proposition; but it is true. And, while the principles and opinions adopted in my earliest manhood, growing with every year in strength and intelligence of couviction, point always to the policy of Justice, the expediency of Humanity, and the necessity of Duty, to which the relations of our Government and People to the whole subject of slavery form no exception, so that I have always believed that every constitutional power belonging to the Government, and every just influence of the people ought to be used to limit and terminate this encomous wrong which curves not only the bondman and his master, but plasts the very soil they stand upon,—I yet mean, as I have done since the beginning of the "Secession,"—I mean to continue to school my-self to silence. I cannot suspect that my opinions, in view of the past, can be misconceived by any to whom they may be of the slightest consequence or curionity. Nor do I believe that the faith of Massachusetts can be mistaken or misinterpreted. The record of her declared opinions is resplendent with instruction, and even with prophecy: but she was treated for years as the Cassandra of the States, disked because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the ancient faith, and avoided because of her fidelity to the

he duty of the occasion, demands us all to follow. Placed in no situation where it becomes me to discuss in no situation where it becausely, I do not stop even to concestion which I can entertain

lic duty of the occasion, demands us all to follow. Placed in no situation where it becomes me to discuss his policy, I do not stop even to consider it. The only question which I can entertain is what to do, and when that question is answered, the other is what next to do in the sphere of activity where it is given me to stand. For by deeds, and not by scords, I is this people to accomplish their salvation.

Let ours be the duty in this great emergency to furnish, in unstituted measure, the men and the money required of us for the common defence. Let Massachusetts ideas and Massachusetts principles go forth, with the industrious, sturdy sons of the Commonwealth, to propagate and intensify in every camp, and upon every battle-field, that love of equal liberty, and those rights of universal humanity, which are the basis of our Institutions; but let none of us who remain at home presume to direct the pilot, or to scieze the helm. To the civil head of the National State, to the military head of the National State, to the military head of the National Army, our fidelity, our confidence, our constant, devoted, and unwavering support, rendered in the spirit of intelligent freenen, of large-minded citizens, conscious of the difficulties of government, the responsibilities of power, the perils of distrust and division, are due without measure and without responsibilities of power, the perils of distrust and division, are due without measure and without responsibilities of powers crushed beneath the ruins of their own ambition. The greatest Crime of history must receive a doom so swift and sure, that the enemies of Popular Government shall stand in awe while they contemplate the elastic energy and concentrative power of Democratic Institutions and a Free People. The monstrous character of the crime has never yet been adequately conseived, nor is language able faily to describe it. Groundless and causeless in its origin, it began and grew up, and continues, under the lead and direction of men who had received all the favo

the slaughter of the innocent, and the blood of the brave.

Whether right or wrong in its domestic or its foreign policy, judged by whatever standard, whether of expediency or of principle, the American citizen can recognize he social duty intervening between himself and his country. He may urge reform; but he has no right to destroy. Intrusted with the jrecious inheritance of Liberty, endowed with the gift of participation in a Popular Government, the Constitution makes him at once the beneficiary and the defender of interests and institutions he cannot innocently endanger; and when he becomes a traitor to his country, he commits equal treason against mankind.

The energies, wisdom, and patience of the People,

The Biberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Though by the terms of the Liberator, payment for

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

dom all the vigilance, earnestness, activity and gene

holder is tolerated on the American soil, or a slav

clanks his fetters beneath the American flag. Their is the truest patriotism, the purest morality, the no-blest philanthropy, the broadest humanity. So far from having any affinity with, or bearing any likeness

of the South, there is an impassa

of the country.

teousness, of reconciliation and union, ...

ry upon all cordially to participate.

ry upon all cordially to participate.

ry upon all that the members and friends of the So
mandance than usual

nocently endanger; and when he becomes a traitor to his country, he commits equal treason against mankind.

The energies, wisdom, and patience of the People, their capacity for government as a corporate whole, and their capacity of voluntary obedience and subordination, whether in camp or at home, are now on trial. This is no merely local, accidental, temporary act of insurgency, to be treated by police measures, and civil correction. It is wan, dreadful, solemn WAR. The influences, institutions, and adherents of despotic ideas and systems, reacting against the ideas of progression in liberal government, have arrayed themselves against the only people and the only national power where Democracy has a citadel and a home on the face of all the earth. The despotic element in America, conspiring against our country's National Life, anticipated its own earliest demonstrations of force by trying to extend the conspiracy to the inclusion of all the "nations who feel power and forget right." Involved in this controversy for life, for freedom, and for honor, let Massachusetts in following the flag, and keeping step to the music of the Union, never fail to prove to all the world that in all the characteristics of her people, she is to-day as she was of old when she it was who first unfurled the flag and pitched the time. Henceforth there will be no one to consider how to "reconstruct" the Union, excluding New England have responded by opening the lap of their industry, and by the march of their braves. And now where "labor, and when her Lee, and Revere, and Rockwood, and Bowman lie in felons' cells, and hundreds of her sons wear out their hearts in sad captivity, victims of their valor and devotion to our Union, one irrepressible impulse moves our people and inspires our soldiers in the field—one prayer to see the day when an army of Loyal Americans shall hammer at the doors of their prison-houses, with both hands and devotion to our fire the substant placed to the start. and devotion to our Union, one irrepressible impulse moves our people and inspires our soldiers in the field—one prayer to see the day when an army of Loyal Americans shall hammer at the doors of their prison-houses, with both hands pledged to the solemn task of sear, and with neither hand averted to uphold the Institution which is the cause of all this woe; and that their bow shall turn not back, and their sword return not empty, until the grand deliverance shall be accomplished.

h his cabinet advisers—

'When for the sighing of the poor,
And for the needy, God has risen,
And chains are breaking, and a door
Is opening for the souls in prison;
If then ye would, with puny hands,
Arrest the very work of Heaven,
And bind anne the seil bends

Which God's right arm of power hath riven'—

Which God's right arm of power nath river—
if, instead of delivering the oppressed and executing
judgment, you would leave them in chains in the hope
and with the design of renewing the ancient 'covenant with death and agreement with hell,' your damnation will be equally sure and just! To refuse to deliver those copties millions who are now legally in your
power is tantamount to the crime of their original ensurement; and their blood shall a rightwous God require at
your hands. Put the tramp of jubilee to your lips!"

These declarations the Journal of Commerce finds it convenient to overlook or suppress, in order should be made in advance, yet it has not der plausible its base and unfounded charge that we not been insisted upon, but an indulgence of thir-months has hitherto been granted delinquent have denied our old faith, and turned recreant to th subscribers, before proceeding (always, of course, with great reluctance) to erase their names from the subgreat rentance acription list, in accordance with the STANDING RULE laid down by the Financial Committee. But, in consequence of the generally depressed state of business, this indulgence will be extended from January 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862, in cases of necessity. We trust no advantage will be taken of this extension on the part authority of the Constitution was recognized and sub mitted to by the South, we denied the right of the of those who have usually been prompt in complying organized a separate and hostile government, and the no longer appeal to the old constitutional guaran The twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Massa CHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in on, at Allston Hall, (corner of Tremont and Bromfield Streets.) on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan 23d and 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Three sessions will be held each day.

Though a great change, equally surprising and cheering, has taken place in public sentiment at the murderous cause. Under these circumstances North, on the subject of slavery, since the "SLAVE and at the same time consistently denunced HOLDERS' REBELLION" broke out, yet the times demand of the uncompromising friends of free-

To Since the foregoing was written, the Bosto Courier comes to us with the following characteristic dom all the vigilance, carnesiness, activity and gene-rous coöperation, that it is in their power to give; for upon them devolves the task of creating, deepen-ing and guiding that moral sentiment which is to determine the fate of the republic. Their work, as Abolitioniats, will not be consummated while a slaveparagraph, evincing the same contemptible unfairner and moral stultification as displayed by the Journal erce, and needing no other

> The Courier is informed that Mr. Garrison no such intimation as it refers to, and expects to receive none; but he remembers that it is not long since the Courier required a significant popular intimation as to its seditious course, and hence its affected loyalty!

A CHANGE OF POSITION, BUT NOT OF

PRINCIPLE The following paragraph, taken from the New Tor Journal of Commerce, is a fair specimen of the sneerin spirit daily evinced by that worst of all the pro-slaver journals in the land towards the abolition movement

"The Liberator has taken down the ancient motto of Abolitionism which has so long graced, or disgraced, the head of its column." The Constitution of the United States is a league with Death, and a covenant with Hell. Perhaps we misquote it slightly, but we search in which through the pages of the Liberator for anything to set us right. What has wrought this moral and political revolution in the Liberator office we cannot imagine, unless repentance is doing its work. For twenty years, while slavery has been quietly and peacefully cultivating the fields of the South, while the worst term of reproach that could be invented to apply to a slaveholder, or to a Northern defender of slavery, was Units of Savera, anti-slavery has been boilty denouncing the American Union, and proclaiming that the only exodus of the slave would be over the ruins of the Constitution. Behold the change! So fierce and so complete is the overture of opinions, that the anti-slavery men have not only hasled down their disunion. It is over the ruins of slavery. Times change, and we change with them, but who would have believed that the Liberator would thus deny its old faith, and add to the denial the advocacy of the payment of money to loyal citizens as compensation for liberating their slaves! It is true that, for a few weeks has, we have made "The Liberator has taken down the

It is true that, for a few weeks past, we have mad or indicate any alteration in our vier or insicate any attention in our views of the pro-slavery features of the Constitution of the United States, as administered from 1789 to 1861? The Jour-nal of Commerce says—"What has wrough this moral and political revolution in the Liberator office, we can-We will try to enlighten it. not imagine." First, as to the po

the Rebellion. In the Liberator of Nov. 15 we said:

"It is a SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.—
Whoever, now, is for protecting slavery, gives encouragement to treason, and his proper place is under the Confederate flag, on Southern soil. The Northern traitor is he, who, now that the Slave States have put the Constitution hereaft heir feet, claims for their slave property the old constitutional guaranties. No such claim have they the audacity to prefend as any longer in existence. They are under a Constitution of their own fashioning, and in Boastful and deflant rebellion to uphold it. Is he not, then, doubly to be detested, who, while professing to be loyal, here at the North, insists upon giving them all those advantages which they enjoyed, while 'keeping step to the music of the Union' 18. the Rebellion. In the Liberator of Nov. 15 we said :-

In the Liberator of Oct. 4 we said :-

In the Liberator of Oct. 4 we said:—

"In declaring the Government to be wholly in the right, and the secessionists wholly in the wrong, as relates to the precise issue between the parties, the Abolitonists abate no jot or title of their testimony against a pro-slavery Constitution and Union. That Constitution, could it be entored, as hitherto, would still be "a covenant with death," and that Union, could it be maintained as from the beginning, would still be "an agreement with hell."

"When, in all the Southern Confederacy, it is made a treasunable act to avow loyalty to the old Union.

agreement with hell."

"When, in all the Southern Confederacy, it is made a trassonable act to avow loyalty to the old Union, to rally under the star-spangled banner in support of the Government, and to claim protection under the American Constitution; and when President Lincoln and his Cabinet are as completely outlawed in all the South, and would be as ignominically dealt with, if cought, as the most radical Abolitionists; it is apparent that the relation of things has essentially changed, and a new definition of terms is needed.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, with rampant treason thundering with its forces at the very gates of the Capital, it is not only the imperative duty, but the glorious prerogative, of the Government, under the war power, 'in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, issure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity,' to declare the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the land, and give freedom and protection to every loyal persor found beneath its flag."

Not to multiply these extracts, in the Liberator o

Not to multiply these extracts, in the Liberator of Oct. 11, referring to the Southern traitors, we said: "Having, then, not only forfeited all claim to consti-tutional protection, but subjected themselves to the nurrige that sought to annet every musty in most power,—they can make no just complaint if the war power is exercised against their slave possessions (which are also stolen possessions) to the fullest ex-tent. Did Heaven ever before vouchsafe to any gov-ernment, in time of war, such an opportunity to strike to complise in their most rulnerable noint, without rement, in time of war, such an opportunity to strik its enemies in their most vulnerable point, withou malice or cruelty, and for the grandest and most beneficent ends? And now we say to President Lincol and his cabinet advisers.

have denied our old faith, and turned recream to the principles we have so long advocated "without shadow of turning." Had these been honestly laid before the readers of that paper, they would have seen the reason for the substitution of our new motto for the old one,—"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof," &c.—which, by the way, it is that a distanteful to that shameless proclayery or. is just as distasteful to that shameless pro-slavery or gam as the other! Before the rebellion, and while the Government to make any decree against her slave system, because of the limitation of its power; but now that she has withdrawn herself from the Union, ties for protection,—and as she has done this in avowed and deadly hostility to all free institutions, it is not only the right, but plainly the solemn duty and exalted privilege of the Government, UNDER THE of self-preservation, to seek the utter suppression of the rebellion through the abolition of slavery, its what propriety could we have continued our old motto

THE BLACK FLAG. A variety of our contempor ries, outside of the city, are noticing the fact, that the Liberator's old disunion flag, with its motto denouncin the Constitution as "a covenant with death, an agreement with hell," is struck. A New York daily pape thinks it now the turn of the Southerners, since the Northern disunionists flave surrendered at discretion But we doubt if the mere hauling down of the offer sive flag of the Liberator will induce prudent men to confide in Northern disunionists any the more. I fact, they are busier than ever; though with very lifet, they are busier than ever; though with very lifet, they are busier than ever; though with very lifet. sive flag of the Libertor will induce prudent men-confide in Northern disunionists any the more. I fact, they are busier than ever; though with very k-tle to encourage them in the pursuit of their evil o jects. But we have an idea, that the hauling down-the flag in question could have been no voluntary ac-or prompted by any deference to the patriotic sen-ment of the community. Our readers must have see within a week or two, a statement of the presentation 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 is placed, may constitutionally abolish slavery, and is solemnly bound to improve the opportunity, under 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-tion of the country. In this work of humanity and righteousness, of reconciliation and union, it is obligthe flag in question could have over no vointury ac, or prompted by any deference to the patriotic senti-ment of the community. Our readers must have seen, within a week or two, a statement of the presentation of a petition by Mr. Summer, to secure protection to the freedom of the press. Patting this and that to-gether, it looks as if Mr. Garrison may have had some appropriate intimation; and that this it is which has stirred up Mr. Sumner and the sympathisers to make a move for the freedom of the press, which would be otherwise unaccountable. It is hoped that the memoers and transact usual.

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will be present, whose names will be duly announced.

By order of the Managers of the Society,

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, See'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN, who was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, Dec. 2d, 1850, for an armed attack upon American slavery; with notices of some of his confederates. Edited by Richard D. Webb. London: 1861." pp. 468.

rised by Richard D. Webb. London: 1861." pp. 468.

This valuable book—an attempt, by one of themselves, to give the British public a faithful portraiture of the life and character of Capt. John Brown—has well falfilled its purpose. The object of the editor has been, with little comment or eulogy, to allow John Brown to speak for himself, in his conduct and conversation, his actions and familiar letters; and he has well performed this task, selecting its materials judiciously, from all accessible sources, arranging them in a clear and compact narrative, and adding, in an appendix, illustrative details and comments by the test informed American speakers and writers on that subject. The early and private life of John Brown, his steadfast purpose (which appears to have been formed as early as 1889) of attempting the deliverance of the slaves, his removal to Kansas in pursuance of that purpose at a time when the great battle for freedom seemed likely to be fought out there, his visit to New England in search of aid toward this visit to New England in search of aid toward this end, his earlier and later preparations for a grand en-terprise at Harper's Ferry, his failure in this attempt through the treachery of a confederate, the mockery of a trial to which he was subjected, the noble pa-tience, courage and constancy which he displayed when a prisoner and in bouds, the skill and faithful-ness with which he used the sword of the Spirit, when the carnal weapon would no more avail him, re-futing and confounding the defenders of oppression, and especially those pro-slavery elergymen who had the pressuration to effect the results of the trouble. (Cheers.) and especially those pro-slavery elergymen who had the presumption to offer their services in aid of his ration for death, the details of the judicial murperpetrated by the State of Virginia on this der perpetrated by the State of Virginia on this friend of the poor, and finally the solemn and affect-ing scenes of his funeral among the mountains of the North—all these are sllowed to speak for themselves, and to make their own impression upon the reader. And most interesting additions to them are found in the remarks of Mr. McKim and Mr. Phillips at the funeral, and in comments elsewhere by IIr. Cheever, and Messrs. Emerson, Parker, Garrison, Johnson and Phillips, upon the life and character of John Brown,

showing that his thoughts and expressions, written under the ordinary circumstances of daily life, were en-tirely consistent in spirit and tenor with those written from prison, and equally indicative of the religious, upright and self no ssessed character of the man

A portrait of John Brown opposite the title page gives an accurate representation of his appearance in mature manhood, before he were the beard which was

conspicuous in his later years.

This book, prepared with good judgment and good taste, is not less interesting than valuable. It deserves a large circulation, both in Great Britain and here. A few copies yet remain for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office in Boston.—c. k. w.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY, for January, 1862. Devoted to Literature and National Policy. lished by J. R. Gilmore, 112 Tremont street, Boston

This is the first number of a new periodical, pubportant and useful articles, which are well written, in good taste and judgment. The first article is entitled "The Position," and contains a brief history of secusion. There is an assiste upon Ralph Waldo Emerson, and one on "What shall we do with the Dar kies!" Terms, \$3 a year, in advance; two copies for \$5; three copies for \$6.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

An able and enlightened Russian statesman and no-bleman, M. Tourgueneff, exiled from his native land in 1825 for his philanthropic efforts to bring about that which the present Emperor has had the glory of measurably consummating, wrote thus in 1847 concerning England, in his memorial volumes, 'La Russie et les Russes," vol. iii., pp. 270, 271 :-

"La Russie et les Russes," vol. ill., pp. 270, 271:—

"The influence of England upon the rest of the world has been, in general, exceedingly fruitful, beneficent and useful; it is so still, in consequence of the commercial relations of that nation with every people on the globe. But the necessities of trade have also consequences by no means elevating. It is the force of things, it is God that makes commerce; and the relations between peoples the farthest removed from one another serve as a means of attaining the great end of human civilization. Men in general see in them only a means of satisfying their love of gain. When to this exclusive tendency is added, as in England, an excess of products which demands new markets at any cost, the most civilized commercial peoples end by caring only to sell as much as possible to everybody; they thus come easily into a great indifference to the social and political welfare of the peoples with whom they traffic, and are readily disposed to enter into alliance with the most detestable governments, provided the latter allow them to despoil their oppressed subjects at their leisure."

their leisure.

"We may conclude that the influence exerted by people placed in such conditions cannot hereafter hav very important results for general civilization."

Judged by the present attitude of England toward this country, her evident desire to fraternize with the Southern Confederacy at the expense of four million blacks in bondage, the language above quoted bears almost the marks of prophecy as well as of philo-sophic discernment. M. Tourgueneff has lived to see the wish of his life realized in the action of Alexander II. in relation to the seris of Russia; he may also to day compare, with a melancholy satisfaction, his logi cal forebodings, fifteen years ago, of the future of En land, with the present deplorable exhibitions of th country.

THE FRATERNITY LECTURES. The lecture befor riences of a journey made just before the period of Southern secession, through the Atlantic slave States. This promise was fulfilled in an entertaining manner, riences of a journey made just b and the experience of the traveller in regard t tions of Southern travel to a Northern man, was not unlike that of Mr. Olmstead, with which the public

course was delivered by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., to one of the largest and most brilliant audiences o to one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season. The lecturer's appearance on the platform was the signal for an outburst of enthusiastic cheers, which were renewed when he stepped to the front to commence his lecture. He spoke on "The Times"—now so sadly "out of joint." Reviewing the events of the past ten months, he found nothing but incapacity in the Government, and defeat and humiliants of the past ten months. He said he deld not wish to go to war with the South. (Cheers.) Our flag had been insulted, it was said. But no blood had been said; the two men, who were notorious traitors to the said to the content of the content tion to the national cause. He said he did not wish to blame the Cabinet unduly, but the inaction of the last ship had been allowed to go on with the cargo and the ten months had exhausted his patience with them.
If we had an American for President, instead of a Kentuckian, he should have more hope; but the danger was, that in the effort to save Kentucky, the Union would be lost. Unless, within ninety days, a the dispute was quite out of the category of arbitration. decisive victory should crown our arms, the Confeder well, if that was so, how could they deny to the North racy would be acknowledged by the European powdecisive victory should crown our arms, the Confederacy would be acknowledged by the European powers, and the nation would be divided, and the North doomed to all the woes that would spring from such a division. A victory would save the Union; but the stake was too great to be hazarded on the doubtful issue of a battle. In this emergency, it was the duty of the people to urge upon Congress the emancipation of the slaves, and thus checkmate the European governments, and save the Union by drawing to its side the friends of justice and freedom.

We hope to give a full report next week.

GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ. ON AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE PRESENT ORISIS.

On Friday, 20th ult., George Thompson, Esq., late P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered, in Surrey

M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, delivered, in Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars road, an oration "On American Slavery and the Present Crisis." The audience was numerous and highly respectable, and the chair was occupied by the Rev. Newman Hall, the respected pastor of the chapel.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Thompson, said, the present crisis was of the very highest importance. They might be on the brink of an unnecessary, and therefore of a wicked war. (Applause.) He regarded war either as the greatest of crimes or the sternest of necessities, and they ought all to labor strenuously in order that it might be averted. They had not, however, assembled to hear him, and, therefore, he would at once give place to their eloquent friend, Mr. George Thompson.

est cordiality, said he appeared before them in the in-terests of truth, humanity, and Christian civilization. All these were involved in the fratricidal conflict which was now raging in America. It was a horrible and appalling spectacle, and in this country the greatest ignorance of the causes which produced it existed. The reasons which had been assigned for the your leading public men were entirely erroneous. He had been twice in the United States, he had made ple, and exclusive cause of the trouble. (Cheers.) But for slavery, the States of America would have remained united, and whatever had menaced their harmony had proceeded from the same cause, sort of thing, he asked, was this slavery? slave was to be a thing, a chattel, to be ranked in the catalogue of sale with horses, breeding-cattle and States of America, and it was declared to be the chie corner-stone of the new confederate edifice. He did not say that every slave was subjected to all the hor-rors of slavery, but he would maintain that every slave was liable to be subjected to them.

Phillips, upon the life and character of John Brown, and upon the present and prospective influence of his great enterprise in Virginia upon the overthrow of slavery.

The Appendix, with other interesting matter, gives letters and extracts of letters from Brown to his wife and children in years preceding the enterprise at Harper's Ferry, which answer the useful purpose of showing that his thoughts and expressions written showing that his thoughts and expressions written he could possess a fee simple in the body of his equal We reason too much about the matter. In the court of conscience, one verdict, "Let it be accursed!" had always been returned against slavery. (Cheers.) "Human beings might be inconsistent, but human nature had always been true to herself, and she had uttered her testimony against slavery with a shrick ever since the monster had been begotten." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Thompson then rapidly sketched the history of slavery in America, and the legislation in regard to it, from the time when the first cargo of slaves had been landed on the soil of Virginia, in the same year that saw the Puritans land on the bleak shores of New England, up to the election of Mr. Lincoln as President. He pointed out that, when the Americans threw off the British yoke, and asserted their independence, they proclaimed that all men had an inalien-able right to liberty; and he showed that, if this prin-ciple had been fairly carried out, it would have swept slavery from the face of the whole country. But, in the Revolutionary Congress of 1778, Mr. Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence was altered, through the Influence of the Jazaholders, and in the Articles of Confederation, adopted two years later, the topic of slavery was carefully and adversarial to the Articles of Confederation, proposed two years later, the topic of slavery was carefully and adversarial to the Articles of Confederation, proposed two years later, the topic of slavery was carefully and adversarial to the confederation of the Articles of Confederation, adopted two years and the confederation of the confederation isedly excluded. (Hear, hear,) Fatal compromise en introduced into the Constitution, and from

had been introduced into the Constitution, and from them had resulted that hideons host of evils, which, for seventy years, had covered the body politic with "wounds, and bruises, and putrifying sores."

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to discuss the question whether secession was justifiable, and said the right claimed by South Carolina and her rebel confederates to secede under the Constitution was a palable absurdity. (Cheera.) The revolutions. pable absurdity. (Cheers.) The revolutionary right of secession was undeniable, but then it was to be recognized by the people, the nation, and not by the sworn servants of the Constitution. No government provided for its own dissolution; so that, while there was always a revolutionary right of secession, there could never be a constitutional right. If the sugges-tion of Kentucky had been adopted, it would have been competent for a convention to have allowed South Carolina and her confederates to secode: but, as the offer had been declined, nothing was left to the President but to uphold the Constitution which he had sworn to maintain. (Cheers.)

The lecturer having shown how the South had always maintained an ascendancy in the councils of the

State, and having described the circumstances under which Mr. Lincoln had been elected, contrasted his opinions on slavery with those of Jefferson Davis.

Davis believed in the divine right of treating the negroes as an inferior race, and of keeping them in bon-dage. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, had declared that slavery was immoral. The worst charge that had been brought against Mr. Lincoln was that he had suppressed his own predilections in favor of freedom that, having taken an oath to maintain the Constitu-tion, he had adhered to it, and had not sacrificed the prerogatives of his position to carry out his own be-nevolent intentions. The truth was, that he would have rendered himself liable to impeachment if he had proclaimed the abolition of slavery. Besides, the proclamation would have been impracticable; and, even if it had been practicable, he was not sure, under the circumstances of the country, that it would have been the most Christian thing to have issued it.

Mr. Thompson then argued that, although the was was not carried on by the North for the abolition o the Fraternity, on the evening of Dec. 31st, was given by Rev. William S. Studley. His subject was by Down South," and he announced that his hour would Union, he observed, was nothing to him; but the abo-(Cheers.) He would not, he said, decide under what circumstances war might be justifiable, and he simply (Cheers.) He recognized the existing war as a fact. But, inasmuch as he believed that the cause of freedom would be benefited by the success of the North, he hoped it might conquer, and he wished it God speed. (Loud

Mr. Thompson then adverted to the affair of the Trent, and said that, on the abstract merits of the ques-tion, it would be presumptuous for him to offer a de-cided opinion. As the highest legal minds were at shed; the two men, who were notorious traitors to the Government, had been seized and taken out. Th passengers. By this act, it was said our flag had bee insulted; and the Times of that very day told the that war was the only alternative, if the American fending the honor of its flag ! (Cheers.) We had not got Mr. Lincoin's answer, and yet the newspapera day by day were predicting war, and saying everything which was calculated to bring it about. (Applause.) America had good reason to be offended at the tone of the articles which appeared in our journals. What, he would ask them, had been the conduct of the North to the South 1 For a long period, to her diagrace, she had considered the South the petted child of the Union, and conceded demands which had been utterly

undefensible. When she was menaced with secession, she did not arm; when the secession was an accom-plished fact, she did not arm; nay, when her customplished face, see due no sain; may, when aer custom-houses, her arsenals and armories were seized, she did not arm. But, at last, when the Star of the West was fired upon, and when South Carolina would not allow a bit of Union bunting to float over her fortress, then the twenty-two millions of people had determine to arm and to defend their Constitution. (Cheers

o arm and to deleast their Constitution. (Cinera,)
Mr. Thompson then showed that the secession had
been long contemplated, and be condemined Mr. Buchanan for his conduct in favoring the designs of the outh. He next glanced at the present position of the nti-slavery party in the North, and said it had of antesiavery party in the corti, and sain it had of late greatly increased. (Loud cheers.) He regretted that, in this country, the minds of the public had been corrupted by the untruthful and one-sided articles which had appeared in some of the journals, and ex-pressed an opinion that if it had not been for this circumstance, a universal feeling of sympathy with the North would have been manifested. (Cheers.) He earnestly prayed that war might be averted, and he hoped that the clergy would use their endeavors, as Mr. Hall had done, to promote the continuance of peace. He trusted that the sorrowful event which had clothed them with mourning outwardly, and for which, too, they all inwardly and sincerely mourned, which, too, they all inwardly and sincerely mourned, would have some effect in allaying the war feeling, and in promoting good will between the two countries. Most sincerely did they all sympathize with her Majesty in her great affliction, bereaved as she was of her friend, and counsellor, and husband. He trusted the event would be fraught with issues in favor of the day would be the purchased. peace, and he thought the Minister of the day would incur a heavy, a criminal responsibility who advised that lone, sorrowing woman to put her sign manual to a declaration of war against America. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thompson concluded his most eloquent ad-dress, which occupied one hour and three, quarters in the delivery, by reciting the following verses, which he had composed when the misunderstanding about the Oregon boundary had occurred with America. The first stanza had been written for the tune of "God save the Queen," and the others for the most popular national air in America:—

0 ! may the human race Heaven's message soon embrace, Heaven's message soon embrace Good will to man! Hushed be the battle's sound, And o'er the earth around May joy and peace abound Through every land!

O? then shall come the glorious day When swords and spears shall perish, And brothers John and Jonathan The kindest thoughts shall cherish.

When Oregon no more shall fill
With angry darts our quiver,
But Englishmen with Yankees dwell
On the far Columbia river. Then let us haste these bonds to knit, And in the work be handy, That we may blend "God save the Queen," With "Yankee Doodle Dandy!"

(Great cheering.) The Rev. W. H. BONNER moved that a vote of hanks should be given to Mr. Thompson for his most eloquent lecture. He confessed he was afraid, how-ever, that the progress of the anti-slavery party in the

North was not as rapid as Mr. Thompson supposed. He also paid a high compliment to the chairman for the efforts he had made to promote peace. Dr. M'Gowan, in seconding the motion, related ome interesting reminiscences of Mr. Thompson's risit to the United States in 1834. He culogized the efforts Mr. Thompson had then made to spread anti-slavery principles, remarking that New York had then been as pro-slavery as Liverpool was now. Its ment, that the anti-slavery party was becoming pow

The motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Thompson briefly acknowledged the complinent, and a vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DIPLOMATIO JESUITRY.

EDITOR LIBERATOR,-I desire to caution Aboli tionists against joining the cry of demagogues and traitors against England. When the whole facts come to be known, and the case is stripped of all diplo natic glosses and of all the disguises which timid and false men have thrown around it to cover their own blunders, we shall find that it has been the absurd theory of our own Government that has brough

upon us this humiliation.

The right of search is a "belligerent" right. For fifty years, it has been universally recognized as set-tled international law, that neutral ships can be searched only by "belligerents"—that is, by one of two parties at war. A state of belligerency involves two parties, both, as towards other nations, "belig-rents." Our Government has uniformly assumed that there is no war; of course, that there are no belligerents; of course, again, that neither party has "belligerent" rights as towards other nations. Then,

urely, we had no right to stop and search the Trent. In his letter to Lord Lyons, Mr. Seward speaks of the existence of an "insurrection," a "domestic strife," and says that an arrangement was entered into with the British Government in reference to this cal strife,"—thus treating it & exceptional, and not governed by the laws of nations as applied to war; and yet his whole letter assumes for the United States gerent" rights.

Let me refer briefly to one of the absurdities of his Mason and McFarland are cititheory. He says—"Mason and McFarland are citi-zens of the United States, residents of Virginia; zens of the United States, Slidell and Eustis are citizens of the United States, residents of Louisiana." It follows, then, that Jeff Davis and Yancey are also citizens of the United States. Mason and Slidell, then, are only private citi zens, bearing private letters from Jeff Davis, one cit-izen of the United States, to Yancey, another citizen. Most clearly, on this theory, Capt. o more right to seize Mason and Slidell than he would have to seize any passengers on board of any of the British mail steamers leaving Boston or New York every week. And yet Mr. Seward gravely discusses his five questions, the first of which natches." theory, were only private letters, and the ions does not know "contraband persons."

I only throw out these hints. The fact is, Capt.

Wilkes had no right to search the Trent. We had not the manliness to say so, except under threat Hence our humiliation.

The Courier, referring to the lecture of Mr.
Phillips on Tuesday evening last, at Tremont Temple, with owl-like gravity asks, "Is not this Treason!"
Is the interrogator a fool! Or, rather, is he set a ool ? The sole object of the lecture was to stimulate he Administration, by sharp and merited criticism of its indefinite and timerous policy, gy and decision in putting down So olicy, to show more ener availing itself of the only method of success—namely, the proclamation of freedom to all who will rally national flag, without regard to race of color. Of course, secession in spirit and putthe Courier is, to the full extent of every dethe rebellions slave oligarchy, (though whipped into assumed loyalty as a matter of cowardice and necessi-ty,) it is nothing better than rank "treason," in it opinion, for Mr. Phillips, or any one else, to urge the Government to do something effectual to put down this "slaveholders' rebellion." The loyalty of the this "slaveholders' rebellion." The loyalty of the Government with opiates-to discourage and res sition for more decisive acti every proposition for more decisive action—to r mend and appland a do-nothing policy—to basel, lign every uncompromising friend of freedom. North, who is at all prominent, and to pass unn All the atroctites of the Southern conspirators, no mat-ter to what extent their treachery may be carried. The "treasou" of Wendell Phillips is true loyalty the loyalty of the Courier is rank treason.

The Annual Meeting of the Worcester County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society was held in Worcester on Saturday evening, Jan. 4th, and Sunday, day and evening, Jan. 5th. On account of the sedden severity of the weather, the attendance was sadden severity of the weather, the attendance was not as large as could have been desired; still it was quie respectable, and the audiences were of the most interested and attentive character, so that the meeting interested and attenues character, so that the meeti

was one of hopeful encouragement to the members and friends of the Society.

The absence of the venerable President, Jostan Hessulw, (detained by family illness,) whose customary presence has heretofore aided and cheered tomary presence has neretotore aided and cheered the younger workers, was noticably felt by the other members, as was also the absence of Samuer, Max, Jr., (anavoldably detained by business,) who for more than the property of the property Jr., (unavolusiny detailed by outsiness,) who for more than twenty years has hardly before been absent from

our annual gatherings.

The chair was occupied by JAMES A. WHIPPLE,

The chair was occupied by JAMES A. WHIPPLE, The chair was occupied by JAMES A. WHIPPLE, one of the Vice Presidents, and the time of the various sessions was occupied by earnest addresses and rious sessions was occupied by earnest addresses and discussions from Parker Pillsbury, Charles J. Re-mond, Stephen S. and Abby E. Foster, and Joseph A. Howland. The pro-slavery character of the Govern-ment and its subordinates in their position and conment and its subordinates in their position and con-duct of the present war was properly criticised, and while all the speakers urged the duty and necessity of immediate emancipation, all united in denouncing any call for emancipation predicated upon the selfah issue of safety to the whites or to the government, heme that proposes to compensate or to issue of sacci, as also any scheme that proposes to compensate or to as also any scheme that proposes to compensate or to give a "a fair pecuniary award" to those mythical personages, the "loyan "slaveholders," as in violation of our fundamental principles and ancient testimonies, that have so long demanded unconditional emandipation as a measure of justice to the slave, a slight recognition of his God given rights, and a destinance of the second of the compensation. The duty of the nial of the right of property in man. The duty of the nial of the right of property in man. The duty of the nation to repent of and put away her great sin, because of its sin, without waiting for her dire necessities to compel the righteous act, was clearly and forcibly set forth; and the fear was expressed that the day of repentance and reform might come too late to save the nation from the doom of utter destruction which its fearful cult merits.

which its fearful guilt merits.

Quite a number of resolutions were offered and discussed, and the following were adopted :--

Resolved, That there is nothing in the present as Resolved, That there is nothing in the present as-pect of our public affairs to warrant any abatement of our zeal and efforts in the anti-slavery cause. On the contrary, although the times are full of hope, they are also full of the most imminent peril to the interests of both races, and demand of us the utmost vigilance and the most untiring efforts for the unconditional and entire eradication of that root of national bitter ness which is the ultimate cause and only sustenance of the present alarming rebellion.

Resolved, That it is a sad and dangerous mistake to suppose with Mr. Everett and other prominen statesmen, that this stupendous rebellion is the result of sectional pride or disappointed ambition. On the of sectional pride or disappointed ambition. On the contrary, it has manifestly sprung from no such temporary or arbitrary cause, but is the result of two distinct and necessarily conflicting states of society, one of which must inevitably waste and eventually destroy the other. Hencely, when the contract has the state of the st stroy the other. Hence every attempt on our part to end the war without either exterminating the Slave Power or acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States, exhibits a degree of mental stupidity and moral blindness alike derogatory) to the

head and heart of a civilized community.

Resolved, That the proposition which is made by some to compensate the loyal slaveholders in case of the abolition of slavery by the Federal Government, makes it imperative on us to renew the testimony ter of a century against compensated emancipation ter of a century against compensated emancipation, as a practical recognition of the right of property in men; as a dangerous precedent of compounding with felony; as grossly unjust to the innocent parties must necessarily be taxed to reward the guilty; was must necessarily to those who sacrifice no real interest, pecentiary or otherwise; and as imposing additional incidens upon the country, already overwhelmed with deel for the benefit of those, who, equally with all others laveholders, have nourished and sustained that system which is the guilty cause of all our national

The following were chosen as officers for the ensu

President-Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield. Vice Presidents—Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Adin Ballou, Milford; Moses Sawin, Southboro'; Adeline H. Howland, Worcester; Clark Aldrich, Upton; Moses Buffum, Oxford; Adams Foster, Holden; Jas. A. Whipple, Worcester.

. Whipple, Worcester.

Treasurer—Sarah E. Wall, Worcester.

Auditor—Alfred Wyman, Worcester.

Secretary-Joseph A. Howland, Worcester. Executive Committee-Abby Kelley Foster, Sarah F.

Earle, Sarah M. Whipple, Isaac Mason, Worcester; Abijah Alleh, Esek Pitts, Millbury; E. D. Draper, Milford; Maria P. Fairbanks, Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Blackstone; Sylves William Doane, Charlton. Sylvester C. Fay, Southboro';

It was voted to request the publication of the proceedings in the Liberator and Standard.

JAMES A. WHIPPLE, Vice President. JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, Sec'y.

ANTI-DESPOTIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice for a meeting to take into consideration the case of the Rev. George Gordon now in Cleveland Jail, the people of the town of Sa vannah and vicinity met in the Baptist Church is

vannah and vicinity met in the Baptist Church in that place, on Monday evening, Dec. 16th, 1861.

On motion, Mr. D. Hart was appointed Chairman, and Joha D. Wright, Secretary. The meeting was then opened with prayer by Rev. W. Bruce. Dr. J. Ingram was called upon, who made a brief statement of the object of the meeting. A series of resolutions was then read, and on motion to adopt, the Rev. I. N. Carman, pastor of the Baptist Church, responded to all and the series of the server of the server of the server of the Baptist Church, responded to all and the server of the Baptist Church, responded to all and the server of the Baptist Church, responded to a server of the ided to a call, and supported them in a brief and able address, followed by the Rev. J. McCutchen, pastor of the Congregational Church, Ruggles, Rev. A. Scott, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. W. Bruce, of the United Presbyterian Church, Sa-rannah, each in brief and eloquent addresses, at the close of which, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Rev. George Gordon, President of Iberia College, extensively and favorably known to this community, and pastor of the Free Presbyterian Church of this place, has been tried at the recent session of the U. S. Court on a charge of "obstructing process under the Fugitive Slave Act," and convicted, as we believe, and as the facts prove, upon testimony wholly one-sided and vindictive, sentenced to and wholly one-sided and vindictive, sentenced to pay a fine of \$300, costs, and six months' close con-finement within the walls of a common jail; and be-liering that the proceedings in his case have been marked, with a degree of barbarism that disgraces the callightenment of the age, disclosing a pittable syco-pluncy to that power which is now in arms against our Government, threatening its very existence; and, furthermore, they be acceptation has been discussed. furthermore, that the prosecution has been charac-terized by a degree of bitterness we did not antici-pate from the former relations of the man, has fol-lowed him to his prison cell, assalled his character, hitherto above reproach, and while sweeping with one fell swoop of fine and costs the little property which would have brought the comforts of life to his declining years, has essayed to strip him of character, and

thus render him poor indeed; therefore, Resolved, 1st, That we tender to the Rev. George Gordon our heartfelt sympathies for the deplorable issue in his case; and whatever may be our individual disc. ifference of opinion with regard to complicity or non-puplicity in the charge, we hold that such a proceed nal crisis is a gratu n to that power to which we have not yet had

2d. That from a long and favorable acquaintunes with Mr. Gordon, we have confidence in his yeracity as a man, his piety as a minister, his practical philanthropy, and his earnest efforts in the cause of truth.

2d. That the Fugitive Slave Act is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, contrary to natural justice, to reason, to the precepts and teachings of the Gospel of Christ, and therefore by all Christian jurists is declared null, and imposes no legal or moral obligation on the citizen.

4th. That with his case we hope may terminate a long line of humiliating concessions, many from citizens of the North: embracing in the catalogue, the frequent surrender of cherished principles; compelled to suffer without redress unmitigated cruelties, brandings, whippings, prigoners' tears, and martyrs' groans; that the cell now hallowed by his presence may witness the solitary pinings of the last victim of the Slave Power.

The meeting was large, and conducted with singu-

The meeting was large, and conducted with singu lar unanimity of feeling and interest to the close. DAVID HART, Chairman.

JOHN D. WRIGHT, Secretary.

LETTER FROM MR. PILLSBURY.

LEONINETER, Jan. 7, 1882.

DRAR FRIEND GARRISON—It seems long since I have written for the Liberator. The little I have sent in the last two years to the public, through the ink stand, has been via the Buyle and the Standard. Through the former, while it continued, and the latter, since; and my field of labor has been mainly New York, and the States farther west.

Now, I am where I ever love to be, in my own old native State of Massachusetts. Sometian s, when in Old England, I would wish I had been born there; but of late, unlike the Scripture estimate of wine, I am induced to say, "the New is better"! True, we

but of late, unlike the Scripture estimate of wine, I am induced to say, "the New is better"! True, we in the New have, hitherto, little claim on Old England for grace or favor, on account of any superior anti-slavery excellence; though, bad as we are, it seems to do not deserve worse than the Confedera States. Great Britain, however, appears to think otherwise. Sometime, perhaps, she may change her

mind.

But what are we to think of Gov. Andrew at such a crisis as this 1 "Schooling himself to silence," on questions involving all the interests of two hemiseres, for the two existences, temporal and eternal And we are to do the same, or violate his official counsel and private example. Washington wisdom has not yet won my respect to that high degree; nor do the revelations of the Potter and Van Wyck Com; nittees persuade me that honesty and integrity are more a monopoly there, than wisdom and statesman-ship, or military skill. And so, with all due deference to Gov. Andrew, I do not propose to "school myself to silence" for some time yet. One year ago, Mayor Wightman and his mob en-

red to "school" the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society "to silence," by a system not strictly Lancas-terian nor Pestalozzian; and he succeeded so well, that I could have wished the Governor had left that branch of the "public education" in hands that have proved themselves so fully competent to their work. To their work, I repeat; for, surely, such work, at a time like this, should be scholly theirs, if done at all.

Mr. Remond and myself have had excellent meet, ings in several of the best towns in Essex county, with-in the last month, and in several instances have been urged to repeat our visits. Instead of "silence," the people, as well as God, and all Holiness and Humanity, demand of us, that we "cry aloud, and spare not"— which, in obedience to all these voices, as well as the And it almost seems to me, (though I would not believe about a percent or execution of speech or sung.) that these happy persons who deem their work done, and that now they have only it is in the seems of the seem call of conscience, I, for one, am still impres persons who deem their work done, and that have have only to "stand still and see, and sing the salva-tion of God," had better, perhaps, "school themselves to silence" about it, (if they can)—and then we, who less fortunate than they, have still an important work to do, can labor to far better purpose. We work for millions of slaves yet in bonds; while the government at Washington is determined to hold them thus, sho it cost seven hundred thousand brave men's lives, and the moneyed and moral bankruptcy of all the rest of the nation! PARKER PILLSBURY.

PHYSICAL CULTURE. "Lewis's Gymnastic Month ly, and Journal of Physical Culture," comes to us in a new and improved form for the January number, and is even more elegant than before. It opens with practical lessons in the use of those peculiar assistants in physical development which are the inventions of Dr. Lewis, the bag of beans, the ring, and the gymnastic crown. These are illustrated by very faithful wood cuts, which give very accurate ideas of the various positions and motions which have been found best adapted to the end in view. This number also contains a report of the commencement exercises of the first class in the new system, at which President Felton of Harvard College presided, and delivered the diplomas. These graduates are highly commended as able teachers of physical health in any institution, and we are told that all entered at once into lucrative situations in this capacity.

St. Catherine's." The officers are the following :-

Charles H. Hall, President; Benjamin Fletcher, Vice President; Christopher Anthony, Secretary; H. W. Wilkins, Assistant Secretary; William Hutchinson,

Treasurer.
Committee: Harriet Tubman, Mary Hutchinson,

John Jones, Wm. H. Stewart.

This Association may be relied on as worthy of confidence by those who wish to help the fugitives in Canida, many of whom are undoubtedly in need of such ada, many of whom are undoubtedly in need of sectional. Contributions, either in clothing or money, may be sent to Robert F. Wallout, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston, or to Rev. William Burns, St. Catherine's, Canada West.

Character of the late Francis Jockson, Esq., by William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Samuel May, Jr., as delivered at the funeral obsequies; and also by Rev. William R. Alger, L. Maria Child, and also by Rev. Whilam R. Alger, B. Baria Colla, and the press; just published in a neat tract of 36 pages, by R. F. Wallcut, Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston. Price 5 cents. No doubt there are many who would like to obtain it.

Ladies, is to be held at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening Jan. 22d, and be ready to give your attendance and donations, to the extent of your ability. It will unquestionably be a very interesting occasion. "Remember those in bands as bound with them."

SLAVES USED FOR INSURRECTIONARY

The following is, in full, an order of Gen. Halleck, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1861.

St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1861.

Col. B. G. Farrar, Procest-Marshad General, Department of the Missuri, St. Louis:

Colonel: From your verbal statements, and the written communication submitted by you yesterday, I am informed that there are some sixteen regro men confined in the city prisons in your charge, and advertised for sale under a statute of this State. You have stated the facts of the case, as you understand them; have called my attention to the statute of this State on the subject, and to the Law of Congress of last session, and have asked my orders as to how you shall proceed in this matter—whether to release these men. sion, and have asked my orders as to how you amany proceed in this matter—whether to release these men from custody, and to place them outside of your particular jurisdiction, as a military officer in charge of the prisons, in accordance with General Orders, No. 8, of this Department, or whether the Sheriff, who, as I understand, is now under your orders, is to proceed and sell the said negro men, as he has advertised, and as is directed by the sixtuite of this State, if said statute has not been modified or changed by the law of the less sessing of Congress. of this De

al until decided to be so by the United Gauss September Court.

It results, then, as it seems to me, that these negroes are held in custody without the authority of law, and contrary to General Orders, No. 3; and you are hereby directed to release them from prison. It appears, however, that they have received from the Quartermaster's Department certain articles of clothing required for their immediate and pressing necessities, with the promise that they would pay for the clothing so delivered to them with their labor. They will, therefore, be turned over to the chief of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for labor, fill they have paid the United States for the clothing and other articles so issued to them at the expense of the Government.

articles so issued to them at the express of the comment.

This order will in no way debar any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the loyal civil tribunals of this State, whose mandates will always be duly respected by the military authorities of this department. Military officers cannot decide upon rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of war or the acts of Congress. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Major-General Communding.

Major-General Commo

Major-General Communding.

In pursuance of these directions, the Provost-Marshal General issued an order in respect to these negroes, of which the material portion is as follows:

"Being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectionary purposes, it is ordered that they be released from prison, and placed under the control of the Principal Quartermaster of this Department, for labor, until further orders."

General Vommunding.

ment, for labor, until further orders.

General Halleck lays down the correct principle, which the House has voted to have added as a new article of war, that army officers have no right to adjudge the question that one man is the slave of another, and no right to deliver up persons claimed as slaves.

LETTER OF GEN. HALLECK TO MR. BLAIR. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. HON, FRANK P. BLAIR, Washington :

HON. FRANK P. BLAIR, Washington:
Yours of the 4th inst is just received. Order No.
3 was in my mind clearly a military necessity. Unauthorized persons, black or white, free or slaves, must be kept seed so four camps, unless we are willing to publish to the enemy everything—a do or intend to do.

to do.

It was a military and not a political order. I am ready to carry out any lawful instructions in regard to fugitive slaves which my superiors may gire me, and to enforce any laws which Congress may pass, but I cannot make law and will not violate it.

You know my private opinion on the policy of con-

to enforce any laws which Congress may pass, but I cannot make law and will not violate it.
You know my private opinion on the policy of confecating the slave property of rebels in arms. If Congress shall pass it, you may be certain I shall enforce it. Perhaps my policy as to the treatment of rebels and their property is as well set out in order No. 13, issued the day before your letter was written, as I could now describe it.
Yours, truly, H. W. HALLECK.

FROM PORT ROYAL. A correspondent of the New York Times writes from Port Royal on the 23d ult, stating that, in the district of Beaufort alone, which is but a small portion of the territory occupied by our troops, there are 16,000 slaves whose masters have field and left them to their own management. From all quarters along sixty miles of coast, and farther interiorly than our troops have penetrated, the negroes are struggling to escape from bondage, and flock in crowds to our lines, and in small boats around our ships. The correspondent says:—

stitution, and we are told that all entered at once into lucrative situations in this capacity.

The Christian Examiner, for January, is received, with the following table of contents:—
I. The Sword in Ethies. II. Bernay's Chronicle of Sulpicius Severus. III. The Mind's Maximum. IV. Mrs. Browning. V. Milman's History of Latin Christianity. VI. Passages from the Life of Schleiermacher. VII. Review of Current Literature.

The Examiner is published on the first of January, March, May, July, September, and November, by the proprietor, at Walker, Wise & Co.'s Bookstore, 245
Washington street, Boston, in numbers of at least 166 octavo pages each, at four dollars a year, payable in advance.

Relief of Fugitives in Canada. An Association has been formed in the town of St. Catherine's, Niagara District, Canada West, to relieve such fugitive slaves as may be suffering from sickness or destitution. It is called—"The Fugitive Aid Society of St. Catherine's," The officers are the following:—
Chaple H. H. The Christian of their matters and manufacture in the forces. I have seen them meet as guides and pilots. I have seen them administion were fields. I have seen them administion were bodies of troops greer stationed. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known this information verified. In a few hours, I have known the information verified. In a few hours, I have known the same wa

MASON AND SLIDELL CIVEN UP. Mason and Slidell, the arch traitors, have been given up to the British authorities. On Wednesday, last week, at 11 o'clock, A. M., they, with their Secretaries, were quietly put on board the steam-tug Starlight, at Fort Warren, and conveyed to Provincetown, where they arrived at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There they were transferred to the British 18 gun along of war Rinaldo—which had arrived from Halifax—and in the course of an hour, they were speeding across the ocean.

ocean.

On taking leave of Col. Dimmick, Mr. Mason, somewhat affected, said, "God bless you, Colonel, God bless you!" and cordially shook hands with him. Mr. Slided! shook hands with the Colonel, and said, "Under whatever circumstances and in whatever relations is he future.

aid. Contributions, either in clothing or money, may be sent to Robert F. Wallout, Anti-Slavery Office, 22l Washington Street, Boston, or to Rev. William Street, Boston, or to Rev. William Street, Boston, or to Rev. William Street, Boston, Wendell Phillips, and Samuel May, Jr., as delivered at the funeral obsequious; and also by Rev. William R. Alger, L. Maria Child, and the press; just published in a neat tract of 36 pages, by R. F. Wallout, Anti-Slavery Office, 22l Washington Street, Boston. Price 5 cents. No doubt there are many who would like to obtain it.

**The Discourse on "England and America," by Rev. Dr. Eurness, of Philadelphia, which we have printed entire on our last page, is exceedingly peritonent to the hour, and admirable in its treatment of the subject. We are glad to see it in pamphlet form.

**The Friends of the godlike Anti-Slavery Cause, remember that the Twenty-Eighth National A. S. Subscription Anniversary, under the auspices of the Ladies, is to be held at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22d., and be ready to give your strend account of the Markon Markon

THE LECTURE OF WM, WELLS BROWN. This gentleman gave his lecture on "Wit and Humor," at

we trust will draw a crowded house on the occasion.

Mr. Greeley's Lecture. Horace Greeley delivered a lecture last week in Washington at the Smithsonian Institution, his subject being "The Nation." He said the misfortunes of our country had been caused by its reluctance to look its antagonist in the eye. Slavery is the aggressor, and has carned a rebel's doom. Save the Union, and let slavery take its chance! He was opposed to compromise, because it implied concession to armed treason; and expressed his belief that the present context would result in enduring benefits to the cause of human freedom. President Lincola, Secretary Chose and several Sentors and Representatives were on the pletform. The lecturer was frequently applicated.—Washington (corr. N. Y. Tribune.

Hon Owen Lovesor's Speech. At a screnada in Washington lately, Mr. Loveiov was a screnadar of the shington lately, Mr. Loveiov was a screnadar of the letter of the present context of the Chicago Times writes that at Nashville, Tenn., I on the morning of the lith of last month, a brisk, prightly aggrey ownam, the property of Mrs. Polk, and a servant in her house, procured a sharp knile, and having proceeded to the bed in which law the her own children, from two to all anguage :—

A certain individual, in the olden time, who was head and shoulders above his contemporaries, was made king, and who, by refusing utterly to destroy his enemies according to the divine command, lost his crown. I hope that no gentleman of later days, re-sembling him in height and station, will, by following his example, share his fate."

THE "OLD DOMINION." Virginia, during the surpation of Cromwell, declared herself independent usurpation of Cromwell, declared herself independent of his authority, when the usurper threatened to send a fleet to reduce the colony. Fearing to withstand such a force, the colonists despatched a messenger to Charles II.—then in exhle in Elanders—inviting the royal outcast to be their king. He accepted the invitation, and on the very eve of embarking for his throne in America, was recalled to the crown of England. In gratitude for Virginia loyalty, he quartered her coat of arms with those of England. Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the British Empire, and the coin exabilishes these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase, "Old Dominion."

the origin of the phrase, "Old Dominion."

TREASON AT WASHINGTON. A telegram from Fortress Monroe says the arrival in this zountry of a British bearer of despatches in connection with the Mason and Slidell affair, was known in Richmond on Tuesday morning. How did they get the news?

Through the same channel they get news from the loyal States every day, viz: the three hundred secession clerks, who, according to the Potter Investigating Committee, are now criminally employed by the heads of Departments at Washington! The names of fire hundred were reported by that Committee, and only two hundred have been dismissed! In case of a war with England, will the British subjects now in the service of our Government be retained in the same manner to betray the country!—Transcript.

manner to betray the country?—Transcript.

The Commander Williams, of the Trent, has had a dinner given him by the Royal Western Yacht Club, and "improved the occasion" to make one of the fussies and most foolish specehes ever made after dinner in England. In regard to Miss Slidell's conduct at the arrest of her father, the Commander talks more like an enamored Orlando than a British seadog. "She did strike Mr. Fairfax," he said; "but she did not do it with the vulgarity of gesture attributed to her. * In her agony, she did strike him three times in the face. I swish that Miss Slidell's little knuckies had struck me in the face. I should like to have the mark forever!" So it seems that the Commander's lib-feeling toward Fairfax is envy, after all.

GOVERNMENT AGENT AT PORT ROYAL. Edward. Pierce, Esq., of Milton, has been appointed by Sec. GOYERNMENT AGENT AT PORT ROYAL EAWARD
L Pièrce, Esq., of Million, has been appointed by Secretary Chase, Agent at Port Royal to collect cotton
and care for the contrabands. Mr. Pierce's experience
and success with the negroes at Hampton attracted
the attention of Government, and he has accepted the
appointment, at the solicitation of Mr. Chase, not
without reluctance. His stay there cannot, however,
be extended beyond a period of three months.

be extended ocyonic a period of three inductions to a Senator, says, that if he had issued a proclamation immediately on landing, offering protection to all slaves that should enter his lines, he might have had ten thousand about him by this time; but he expresses the conviction that the course he pursued was the best, and says the time has not yet come for such a proclamation to have its full effect, and will not come, perhaps, for two or three months yet. [Bosh 1]

The troops at Port Royal are losing more heir number by sickness than would have fallen their number by sickness than would have lailen in battle, had they been employed to fight one. They have to work hard in a climate little favorable to Northern men, although there are thousands of negroes ready to do their work at low rates. But it would be an infraction of the Constitution to hire them, and so the soldiers' constitutions are spoiled. Nice way to operate, that!—Traveller.

operate, that:—I raveuer.

The Charleston Mercury has a despatch, stating that a large force of Federals had landed on the North Ediato, and the seizure of railroad station No.4 on the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island.
A destructive fire had occurred at Richmond, burning the Theatre and other valuable property.

To Civil war has affected St. Louis like a stroke of palsy. More than 60,000 inhabitants have left that city within a year; an immense number of houses and stores are vacant, and all business, except government ontracts, is at a dead stand.

The law for the protection of slave property a New Mexico has been repealed by an almost unani-ious vote of both Houses.

mous vote of both Houses.

The threat to hang Col. Corcoran raised a serious eneute among two Irish regiments in the rebel service at Charleston, who became so excited that they had to be removed to Sullivan's Island. The lovely and amiable ladies of Charleston's first families only are anxious that Colonel Corcoran should be hanged. They say he is a fit subject for the rope, and for nothing else. The gentlemen are not quite so virulent as their wives and daughters.

Swearing Allegiance to the Rebels. The Norfolk Dry Book of the 12th ult. says—" Fifty or sixty of the Federal prisoners confined at New Orleans have taken the oath and joined the Confederate army for the war. There were 500 in all."

Nearly one hundred emigrants from Missouri, their households and negroes, have reached

General Lane, of Kansas, is making prepara-tions for the active campaign on which he will soon enter. The government has been prompt in giving di-rections for all the necessary supplies. The greater portion of Greenville, Alabama was destroyed by fire on the 17th of December. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

loss is estimated at \$50,000.

A Fortress Monroe letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer states that one of the prisoners who recently arrived there from Richmond says that four Federal prisoners were shot at various times by the rebel sentinels for amusement! Private Buck of the New York Thirty-Eighth was shot while removing his blanket from a broken pane of glass in the window, where he had put it to keep out the cold air. The wounded prisoners now held by the rebels have all been released unconditionally.

unconditionally.

The Richmond Examiner says: "An almost general stampede of slaves on the eastern shore is said to have taken place, in consequence of the enemy's invision into Accomac and Northampton. It is estimated that there are about ten thousand slaves in those counties—out-numbering, as they do, the whites in Northampton—and this large amount of property is, of source, at the entire mercy of the enemy."

The is stated that contrabands are arriving daily at Frederick, Md., and are sent to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. At least one third of the slaves of Loudon county have made their escape, and some from Fairfax, Farquier and Culpepper occasionally turn up. All the Federal prisoners, including Col. Cor-coran, formerly at Charleston, were removed to Co-tumbus the lat inst. They were met at the depot by the guard of the city, and conducted to the juli.

23—A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune rom Cairo says that 800 sub-marine batteries have seen planted by the rebela between Columbus and demphis. A gentleman who witnessed their experi-nents says they were entirely successful.

Real estate in the vicinity of Washington sold ast, week at an advance of one hundred per cent. apon prices offered a month ago.

Good !- Senator Wilson has introduced the follow-ing bill from the Military Committee of the Senate :-

A SLAVE TRACEDY. A Louisville correspondent of the Chicago Times writes that at Nashville, Tenn., on the morning of the 14th of last month, a brisk, sprightly negro woman, the property of Mrs. Polk, and a servant in her house, procured a sharp knife, and having proceeded to the bed in which lay three of her own children, from two to six or seven years of age, cut their throats, and when they had breathed their last, placed them decently beside each other, called to a fellow-servant to come and see what she had done, and then cut her own throat. The true reason of this tragedy was that Mrs. Polk had threatened to sell the woman "down South."

AN OLD OFFENDER. Wm. H. Ross, a well-known colored man of this city, was halled by the night-watch Thurnday night, and responded by running off. He was caught, however, and the Mayor yesterday ordered him thirty-nine, and to be confined till Tuesday. The negro in question is called "an old offender" by the police, and has, through their instrumentality, been ordered 1,000 lashes in the course of a not very extended life—Richmond paper.

UNSETTLED. The question of the status of Edward S. Gentry, who is claimed to be both a white man and a darkey, was still further argued before Judge Wm. H. Lyons, yeaterday, but no decision was rendered. The Mayor condemned Gentry to some penalty as a colored person, and he appealed to Judge Lyons to determine his standing.—Rickmond Examiner.

determine his standing.—Richmond Examiner.

To BE SOLD INTO SLAVERY. Alec Taylor, an emancipated slave, was brought before the Mayor yesterday for remaining in the State contrary to law, and it being proved that one year since he had been tried and allowed one mouth to vamose the ranche, the Mayor sent him before the Hustings Court, which tribunal will, no doubt, in pursuance of law, order him to be sold into perpetual slavery. The prospect before the darkey is gloomy or gay, as he may choose to regard it.—bid.

may choose to regard it—blid.

A YANKEE CAPTAIN. When Capt. Lyon, of the brig Daniel Trowbridge, was taken on board the Sumter, his private effects, quadrants, charts, &c., were demanted. He said quietly to his captor—a rather shabby looking officer—that he supposed he must give up these things, and that he could give him a clean shirt, if he wanted it. For this offensive remark, he was put in irons for thirty-six hours. He was obliged to give his word of honor not to tell any thing regarding the force of the Sumter, &c., and he is keeping his word better than the rebels would do.—New Haven Pallodium.

THE BLACK FLAG. The Memphis Avalanche advo-ates the "Black Flag" idea in the following ferocious

language:

We unhesitatingly say that the cause of justice, that the cause of humanity itself, demands that the black flag shall be unfurled on every field: that extermination and death shall be proclaimed against the heliab miscreants who persist in polluting our soil with their crimes. We will stop the effusion of blood, we will arreat the horrors of war, by terrific slaughter of the foe, by examples of overwhelming and unsparing vengeance.

A Massachusetts firm, engaged in the manufacture of shoes, is now filling an order for three thousand pairs of brogans, to be forwarded to Fortress Monroe for the use of the contrabands at that station. The sizes for men range from eleven to sixteen, and in one instance, a special order was given for a pair of twentys.

There are now more heavy guns in position in New York harbor than there were at Sebastopol rhen attacked, or than are now in the world-renowned ortifications of Cronstadt. The fire of two hundred in fifty guns can be simultaneously concentrated at fortifications of Cronstadt. The fire of two hundred and fifty guns can be simultaneously concentrated a one point upon a fleet attempting the passage of the Narrows.

The rebels propose to confiscate the estate ormerly owned by President Thomas Jefferson, non possession of Uriah P. Levy, an "alien enemy."

General Phelps, of Ship Island, is, we understand, a native of Vermont, was graduated at West Point, and has served for many years in the army in the Southern States and elsewhere. In the Mexican war, as a captain, he distinguished himself by his bravery, and won commendation from General Scott. He has through life been noted for his oddities.

The Charleston Mercury calls upon the cotton planters and factors to destroy all the cotton they possess in the regions likely to be visited by their Northern invaders. It assigns two reasons for this sage advice—first, that it can be of no earthly use to themselves; and second, that it might be made of use to the Federal Government.

the Federal Government.

27 Gen. Price promised his army that it should take its Christmas dinner in St. Louis. This promise was fallilled, but not exactly in the sense he intended. Thirteen hundred of his soldiers were in St. Louis on Christmas day, as prisoners of Gen. Pope, but none as victorious rebols.

On Friday night of last week, the residents in neighborhood of Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, N. the neighborhood of Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, N. Y., were startled by a loud report, resembling thunder, succeeded by a glare of light, caused by an explosion at the immense Kerosene Oil Works at Newtown Creek, near the Flushing Plank road. There were, at the time, over three thousand barrels of oil on the premises, and these becoming ignited, exploded, scattering the fire in all directions. The works were built about five years ago, and were the largest in the country, costing, when finished, over \$400,000.

*Enurrior or Mr. Vasuvius. The following, from Naples, Dec. 11, is the latest reference to this event which we find in our foreign files:—

"The village of Torre del Greco is in imminent danger of being destroyed by the burning lava. Shocks of earthquakes continued to be felt, and chasms have opened in the earth, forming perfect

chaems have opened in the barrier gulfs.

The houses are falling in Torre Greed, and all communication between the places in the vicinity of the mountain is interrupted.

In the Bay of Naples, the sea has receded to a distance of 50 metres (160 feet.)"

tance of 50 metres (160 feet.)"

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, died in London on the 16th ult., after a brief illness of typhoid fever, which was not considered dangerous until we days before it resulted in death. He was more illustrious by his virtues than by his position. For twenty-one years he was in the eye of the English nation, and in every respect he sustained himself as few men in his situation have ever done. Forbidden, by his position, to interfere in politics, he occupied himself in superintending the education of his children, nine in number, all of whom are still living to mourn the loss of their father.

loss of their father.

Ward Eleven, by the retirement of Charles
W. Slack, Esq., has lost the services of one of the most
valuable of the School Committee, who, during his
term of office, has won the respect of all his associates
and the regard of the various teachers who have been
brought in contact with him. The teachers of the
Everett District, of which Mr. Slack was Chairman,
availed themselves of New Year's Day to send him a
beautiful floral tribute of their respect, accompanied
by a letter which was justly complimentary.—Boston

COLLECTIONS BY A. T. FOSS.

Veare, N. H., 1.55; West Randolph, Vt., \$1.70;
Randolph Centre, 2; East Bethel, 2.17; Peth.
500; Showaville, 1.20; Milo Spasz, 1; Jacob
Speaz, 2; W. Brochfield, 60; J. M. Coburn, 50e;
West Rorbury, 2.35; Northfield, 1.75; Barre col, 1.04; Rev. Mr. Bilas, 1; Monipolier,
(over expenses of hall, 1.65; Danville Green,
75c, Peacham, 3.50; Bt. Johnsbury, (over expeases, 1.90; E. Walphel, 25e; Lake Baszel,
6; West Concord, 2.25; MeIndoes Falls, 130;
Byegais, 1.25; Topalsan, 3.55; Washington,
75e; Newbury, 70e; Bradford, 1.40; Croyden,
N. H., 15c; Brailebore', Vt., 4.25; Keene,
N. H., 6.20.

THE TWENTY EIGHTH
NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The time for the ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ANNUAL AND AGE AN faces, and listening to earnest words of counsel and encouragement. Some say that other agencies are now in such active operation; that "the old Abolitionists," 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 thirty 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 want to a state to be safely left to other hands. We vet in a state to be safely left to other hands. We yet in a state to be sately sert to done names. 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 untiries industry and patience. Not all the cold water that politicians, merchants, and ecclesiastical bodies could hove upon it has sufficed to extinguish the flame. of throw upon it has sufficed to extinguish the flame, of even to prevent it from spreading. The meral 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

lom, 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

MUSIC HALL, IN BOSTON, On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22.

Contributions, and expressions of sympathy, fro riends at home or abroad, in person or by letter, will be most thankfully received; for we have great need of both at this most mo entous and trying crisis. Mary Willey, Ann Rebecca Bramhall, L. Maria Child, Sarah P. Remond,

Mary May, Louisa Loring, Henrietta Sarge Sarah Russell May, Helen Eliza Garrison, Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Caroline C. Thayer, Abby Kelley Foster, Lydia D. Parker, Augusta G. King, Mattie Griffith, Mary Jackson,

Georgina Otis, Caroline M. Severance, Abby H. Stephenson, Elizabeth Gay, Abby F. M. Katherine Earle Farnum. Abby F. Manley, GROVELAND AND HAVERHILL quence of the inclemency of the weather, when Mr. Pilla-nuar gave his lectures, two weeks since, in Groveland and Haverhill, he has been invited to re-visit those places, and will again lecture in Groveland on Tuesday Evenin next, (14th inst.) and on Wednesday Evening, 15th inst

Mary E. Stearns,

Sarah J. Nowell,

Eliza Apthorp,

Abby Francis,

Elizabeth Von Arnim.

Sarah Cowing, Sarah H. Southwick,

Mary Elizabeth Sargent Sarah C. Atkinson,

Mary Jane Parkman,

Anne Langdon Alger,

LECTURE AT THE MEIONAON .- WILLIAM WELLS Brown will deliver an address on "The Black Man's Future, in the Southern States," at the Meionaon, (Tremon Temple,) on Sunday evening next, Jan. 12, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission 10 cents, to defray ex-

in Haverhill ; lectures commencing at 7 o'cl

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver a Lecture on "THE ABOLITIONISTS, AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE WAR," in the Cooper Institute, New York, on TUES-DAY EVENING next, Jan. 14th.

TA. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavey Society, will speak on "The War," in Cumungton, Sunday, Jan. 12.
Johnstown, N. Y., "19.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at Neponset, Sunday

MARRIED—In this city, Dec. 30, CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq., of the War Department, Washington, D. C., formerly of Cambridge, to Mrs. Laura A. Harrill, of Boston. Dec. 31st, by Rev. A. G. Laurie, Mr. JESSE D. HAWKES Boston, to Miss Augusta A. Stone, of Charle

In Washington, (D. C.) Sept. 5th, Mr. Wx. Augustus to Miss KATE MARSHALL. In Auburu, N. Y., Dec. 26th, Mr. Alvan Wallace to Miss Anna Cora Barrett.

DIED-In Durham, N. H., Jan. 1, Miss MARGARET

DIED-In Durham, N. H., Jan. J., Alss MARGARY BLYDEXPURIS, in the 74th year of her sign.

The deceased was very early in giving her, sanction and assistance to the Anti-Slavery cause, and she adhered to it with rare fidelity to the end. She was among the first to dissolve her connection with the church, for the slave's sake and as a matter of conscience. Although almost con letely isolated from society—partly as a matter of choice and partly for want of sympathy and unity with her in the circle of her acquaintance—she kept her mind thoroughly informed as to the events of the day, and watched them with informed as to the events of the day, and watched them with axious interest as to their bearings upon the liberation of those in bondage. In her Will she has generously remem-bered the cause of the oppressed—in what manner, and to what extent, will be mentioned in due-gason. She pos-sessed rare business talent, a strong, clear and active mind, great decision of purpose, and remarkable independence. We shall lose an old and appreciative subscriber to the Liberator by her removal. Liberator by her removal.

In Brookline, Mass., Dec. 20th, EMMA WILLARD, wife of John C. Wyman, and daughter of the late Dr. George Willard, of Unbridge, Mass. There may not be many among our readers to whom this amounteement will be a grief, so strictly private was all of the life which has just closed, and so seeleded had its later years been made by long and slow disease. The few, however, who had the ong and slow disease. The few, however, who had the happiness of knowing Mrs. Wyman, will feel a pang to think that a spirit at once so true, so tender and so strong has passed away forever from earth and earthly commu-nion. A character of uncommon equipoise of qualities, pathy, and swift to go forth to meet love and friendship, joined to great personal beauty and a well-cultivated mind, a refined taste, a her pathy, and swift to go forth to meet love and friendship, joined to great personal beauty and an irresistible charm of manner, the fitting abode and expression of the soul within, secured to her the admiration of all who knew her slightly, and the warm affection and tender friendship of all who knew her well. From her girthood she made herself one with the Anti-Slavery movement, and her interest in it remained fresh and warm to the last. Her life, chastened by many sorrors, and made heavy by long years of suffering, was solaced and sustained, as it passed and at its close, by every tender office that love and friendship could bestow. And she dwells in the memory of those that knew her best and loved her most as an example of complete and rounded weloved her most as an example of complete and rounded wo-manhood, who, while she yet walked on earth, was but a little lower than the angels.-A. S. Standard.

In Aurelius, N. Y., Nov. 29, Many Orts, daughter of Isaac T. and Abby G. Chase, aged one year, 10 months and 15 days.

"Fold her, O Father! in thine arms, And let her henceforth be A messenger of love between Our erring hearts and thee."

PRIVATE TUITION.

I thaving 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 Pritolopals, will be pleased to receive a few Young Ladies into her family for Instruction in the Espitial, Branches, French, Drassay and Espitial, Homeloo, French, Drassay and Espitial, Janches, The term will commence on Waddanay, Jan. 1, 1862, and continues Pursua Weeks.

For particulars, please address

ABBIE B. HAYWOOD. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 10, 1861.

JOHN S. ROCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW No. 5 TREMONT STREET, - - Boston. LIBERTY.

Up your hals, now I bondmen, shouting ! Your relief no longer doubting ! aims are breaking, fotters falling, shout evertnows! Shout your hallelnjahs stunning.

Now you see your masters running, And you feel your chains are broken, to be

Courage, now! long-suffering mother!

Patient, father, sister, brother!
and your freedom-proclamations in the blasing was
torch light!

See the exunous blasing—roaring!
Up your freedom's stars are soaring!
y the morning light has broken through your long and
gloomy night.

Spits of Pierry.

Spits of Pharsons or devils,
And all like besetting evils,
rough red seas of blood and carnage you to liberty a

Courage, now! your sun shines brighter! Friendly hearts are beating lighter, to promised land they bid you, God and freedom

From his Northern m On a wing that never wearies, Swoops the eagle to the swamp-land, pow omed snake :

omed make:

With the monster bold he battles,
Pearless both of fangs and rattles.

Firm he grips with beak and talons—grips that only death
can break.

Out from bondage that life crushes,
Scarred with whips and bull-dog tushes—
Hope ne'er quenched by wounds nor failures, you at
come to light and life.
Truth, though Grushed, stands by forever, Fires and failures quell it never,
Always bright and brighter rising through grim w
mad, bloody strife.

Latent through long decades waiting,
Hope survives its worst belating.—
Now it rises, glows and brightens, like a jewel in the sun
Angels on the war-blasts riding—
O'er ith destinies presiding—
Swear by field there's peace no longer till to you there's

Powers above the work are doing, Long this storm has there been brewing, Now a God-send down it showers chances gra

Now, you men in highest station!

If you'd avoid a just demnation,
der justice! free the bondman! Thus salvation! only

Clear your throats, and speak like heroes ! Stoop no more to knaves and Neros! rop your eyes and pale no longer, putting to shame! Never had men better chances :

Never had men better enances;
Onward as the race advances,
In immortal verse and story to secure a deathless fame! In this land was Freedom planted,

Here its matal hymns were chanted,
Here its destiny is onward till its work all know and do.
Men and fame may vanish ever,
All else go, but that go never!

Of this, God's truth, be ye mindful, and to God and man b

Courage, now! no longer falter! Bring the traitors to the halter! very must now be banished, live or die, from shore Bitterly shall all repent it,

Who are working to prevent it:

Bure as God lives shall this monster vanish here forever more. Billerica, Dec., 1861.

For the Liberator.

WAR.

What blast blows o'er the land, Through every isle and strand, Sounding afar— Booming through every vale, Borne on the midnight gale, Rending such hill and vale? The Cavil War!

Our Country, 'this for thee, Land of the brave and free, In this dark hour, That War's lond trumpet bray, Men meet in deadly fray; Arms clash from day to Mid cannon rear

They are no common foe, Banded to everthrow

Fair Freedom's fano
Rebels from "Dixie's Land," A braitorous, coward Band, Wasting with rathless hand,

What prompts this rebel crew These wanton asts to do? Who will reply? Slavery! that fiend from hell, hell Suffered on earth to dwell, Sod's image buy and soll, None can deny.

Shame on a nation's gailt,
Where this dread sourge is felt,
Draining its, blood;
Come to the reseas, then, From every mountain glen, Acquit yourselves like men Acquit yourselves like men, Trusting in God!

Congress has power to-day For aye to wipe away Sharery's foul stain

Harary's loss stant .

In 60d's name, then, we say,
Do ja! without delay,
Strike the blow while you may,
Reak every chain!

Emmey, N. H., Dec. 25, 1861. G. W. Rockes.

Far the Liberator TRUTH'S MARTYR. I dare encounter common ill, And mingle in the battle's din To give me norve, to give me will, For serrew is life's discipline.

I dare to battle for the right, I dare proclaim unwelcome truth; To be myself a MAN, and fight Till earth regain her sinless youth

I dare the battle ! let it come ! I give my name, my toil, O for a voice to wake the du A mightier arm for such a strife !

O for some power to stir my soul,
To wake each sense a rushing heet,
And cause the tide of battle roll
From heart to heart, from coast to coast!

What though our blood in torrests for Our sches mingle with the clay? From out that dust shall harveste gro That blood produce an arm'd array

That harvest shall the millions feed, That host eternal warfare hold Till ev'ry fettered slave is freed, And tyrants sink to depths uni

O ye whose hearts are eased in steel, Go, suffer with the tortur'd slave ! Go, bleed and die, and ye will feel, And bless the shelter of the grave!

I love the freshness of the Spring.
I love the Poet's magic page,
I love the rocks, and flowers that eling,
Like youthful memories on age; But, far above, I love the man

Who dare obey what conscience tells, To free the outcast from his han, Though worlds oppose, though Fate rebels ton, Jan. 1, 1862.

The Wiberator.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. A DISCOURSE

WILLIAM H. FURNESS, r of the First Congregational Unitarian Church Philadelphia, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22d, 1861.

James 3:11—"Doth a fountain send forth as the sam place sweet water and bitter?"

In the great voyage upon which we and all that we hold dear are embarked, we have suddenly drifted on to a storm-tossed sea, where the billows rage and battle with one another, a perfect meelstrom; for here and now two deep, strong currents, running in oppo-site directions, have met, and the foundations of the world are trembling with the violence of the concu-sion. The one current clear and sweet with the im-perishable and life-giving element of Freedom, the other thick and bitter with the foul corruption of Human Bondage,—both sent forth from the same spring. Two hundred and forty-one years ago this day, the man Bondage,—both sent forth from the same spring.
Two hundred and forty-one years ago this day, the
first company of Christian freemen landed at the
North. Two hundred and forty-one years ago this
very year, the first company of slaves was brought
to the Virginia shore, and the blessing and the curse
came from the same source. England is the fountain
of Northern Freedom and of Southern Slavery. England is the spring that has sent forth sweet water

This December day is, indeed, a most me anniversary. We may well pause, and ponder the events which it recalls, insignificant as they were at the time of their occurrence, but momentous in the consequences which are now flowing from them with such fearful activity as we witness, involving revolutions, broad and deep, in human affairs, the ex-tent of which no human wisdom cfin foresee. We naturally turn to the events which the day calls to mind and revert to their origin.

mind, and revert to their origin.

England, I repeat, bestowed these two gifts, Liberty
and Slavery, on this new world. Liberty she gave
reluctantly. The men who brought it hither were reluctantly. The men who brought it induce were driven by persecution from her shores. And that they were enabled to preserve the sacred gift amidst the horrors of the wilderness was owing to no fostering help of hers. She cared not if they perished. Not until they began to grow in numbers and in strength did she take any notice of them, and then she extended her arm only to make them feel its oppression which and to care the began to grow the liberty which her outsive weight, and to crush the liberty which her out dren had brought to these shores. But that other and fatal gift of African bondag

she fastened on this Northern continent with a willing hand, in opposition to the wishes, the conscience, and the humanity of these then infant colonies. In the original draft of the Declaration of our National Independence, it was formally stated, as you know, as one of the causes justifying that Declaration, that the British King had insisted upon establishing this accepted interest upon this soil; accursed indeed, because, while it brought material wealth, its inevitable effect was from the very first to corrupt the hearts of the people by so inflaming the lust of gain and of power as to deprave their natural sense of justice and humanity. Such is briefly the record of the past in regard

to the relation to this country of British power acting through its civil organization. And now, after two centuries and a half, England is again, to all appear ances, preparing to assume the position of protecting the bondage of the African in this land. Flinging behind her the great pledges she gave of her obligation cause of human freedom by the abolition of the slave trade, more than fifty years ago, and by the emancipation of the West Indian colonies thirty years ago, she is committing herself to an alliance with the flagrant rebellion against God and man, which threatens, not only the existence of this na-tion, but Human Rights everywhere. Already her influence has wrought to infuse into this atrocious ainst mankind the strength which alone ha it to live to this hour. Long before this, the slaveholders' revolt would have come to a miserable end, had it not been animated by the hope, that with end, had it not eet aluminate by the loop, that with the rich bribe of Southern cotton, it would soon be able to purchase the powerful help of English recog-nition. This was one of the two grounds of reliance upon which the Southern leaders dared to commit the overt act of treason. Who believes that they would have ventured to perpetrate the outrage, sav-in the confident expectation of Northern sympathy in the confident expectation of Northern sympassis, and foreign recognition, the recognition of England most especially 1. The hope of the first, of the sympathy of a Northern party, was blown to atoms by the first gun discharged against Fort Sunter. And the hope of the other, the recognition of England, have been shivered in like manner, if England. true to her grand position as the abolisher of th slave trade and the emancipator of slaves, had hel herself grossly insulted by so much as the faintes hint of a proposition to recognize as a sister nation a community formally planting itself upon the lawful-ness of buying and selling human beings. She should have scorned the idea, as she would the propoand nothing less than this, she owed instantly to her Let it be that she had no love for us of the North, that republican institutions lovace and rulgar in her eyes, and that the spectacle of our Northern prosperity had made no impression upon northern prosperity had made no impression upon slastic hospitality with which the whole ot me tree States had just received her young Prince; still she owed it to herself, to every event in her great history which has attested her love of liberty, and which has given her so commanding a market which has given her so commanding a position in the affairs of mankind,—she owed it to God and man to repel with instant and crushing contempt the insult ing suspicion that she could give countenance to movement which, under the thinly woven pretext which any child could see through, of an alleged right of secession and of the sovereignty of Sta takes to reverse the eternal law of natural right and to make human beings, not what God Almight; made them to be, but chattels and brutes. Had sh made them to be, but chi made them to be, our class, had she given the world to done so at the very first, had she given the world to understand, at the very first symptom of this outbreak that for no material consideration could the Southern that for no material consideration could the Southern attempt to nationalize human bondage receive from her any thing but her most emphatic condemnation, that attempt would have been overwhelmed with

speedy and signal failure. ed, if, immediately upon the emher West Indian colonies, England had made it the condition of the continuance of her friendly relation with these United States, that we should follow he with these United States, that we shall be example and in like manner emancipate our bonds-men, it would only have been in accordance with the noble stand she had taken as the champion of human rights. But this, I suppose, was too much to be ex-pected. The least, however, she could do, standing pected. The least, nowever, and where she stood, was to see to it that no new effor where she stood, was to see to it that no new effor was made to perpetuate the bondage of the African Identified as she was with the cause of the slave Identified as she was with the cause of the slave, she should have frowned down at once the idea of receiving into the sisterhood of Christian nations a community deliberately basing itself on the violated rights of man. And had she done this, the attempt, I repeat, would have been crushed in the bud.

But this England did not do. On the co the breaking out of the Southern rebellio antouched by the fact of twenty millions unionized by the face of veryll minima on project rising up as one man against the outrage, England at once began to contemplate the idea of giving the hand of national fellowship to the slaveholding confed-eration as something more than a possibility, and forthwith placed herself in the posture of waiting and watching for an opportunity to put the idea into exe-cution. And she has availed herself of the short-comings of the North to excuse herself for her own forthwith placed herself in the posture of wating and watching for an opportunity to put the idea into execution. And she has availed herself of the short-comings of the North to excuse herself for her own dereliction from the duty which she owed, not to us, but so herself and to mankind. Because this Government, instead of closing the Southern ports, block-aded them, and thus virtually conceded to the Southern conspirators a belligerent character, England pleaded that she only followed our example in regarding them in the same light. And because the free States have not even yet ventured fully and squarely to assume the anti-slavery position to which the South has driven them in the great struggle, England and Englishmen ask, with an air of the greatest innocence, "How can you of the North expect us to sympathize with you? You are not, you say yourselves, contending against slavery." Whatever we of the North are contending for or against, however dimperfectly we may state our side of the case, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to what the one purpose of the slave States is. That purpose is just purpose of the slave States is. That purpose is just as plain as it is barbarian. Although the English people know nothing else about our part of the world they cannot be ignorant of that. And if they canno they cannot be ignorant of that. And it they cannot sympathize with our policy or no-policy, much less can they sympathize with the aim of the South; that is, if they have any true sympathy to bestow or to withhold. Although they have no love to give us, they can have nothing but abhorrence for the unholy enterprise of the Southern slavemasters, if their hand as tred of slavery be as strong as they profess, and as their whole history justifies us in supposing it to be. But, instead of manifesting any opposition to the Southern movement, instead of evincing the slightest

Southern movement, instead or evincing the significa-repugnance to it, England takes without a blush the ground of neutrality; a ground which, in a contest like the present, is an absolute impossibility. Neutral-ity between Freedom and Bondage! That is, in plain words, England, that she may get the cotton that she has learned how to turn into bread, claims to be neither for God nor for the Devil. O, friends, the new groups possible for nations, though they have it is no more possible for nations, though they have ruled the seas for a thousand years and girdled the globe with the ensigns of their power,—it is no more possible for them than it is for individual men to take neutral ground between freedom such as ours and the inhur nan bondage for which the South cor the violation of that law, without incurring the gui of complicity with the violator. Whose is not for the Right, which is now so ruthlessly assailed, is against it. And England may profess and protest as much as she chooses, her influence is working, and will continue to work as it has already worked, to strengthen the blood-stained hands which are striving to rend in pieces the God-written charter of Human Rights. In form, she may stand aloof; in fact, she is making herself an accomplice in the cfime. Blinded by her mercial interests, she has taken a false and most perilous step, perilous to her own character; a ste which it will be no easy thing for her to retrace, be cause as, it is with individuals, so it is with nations when once they commit themselves to a position, their pride instantly blindfolds them to their error, bind them to it as with chains of iron, and then goes be-fore them and drags them to their fall.

That we should see things as they are is the im perative necessity of the hour; and therefore, for the sake of the truth, to which, now when every thing sake of the truth, to which, now when every timing cless threatens to fail us, we can alone look for guid-ance, the position of that nation, our amicable relations with which are in peril of being interrupted, must be seen and understood. We must not be misled. We oust not be blind. We must see things as they are In what I am saying, I have not the shadow of a desire to stir up any animosity against our mother country. I have never yet heard of any other people from whom I could wish in preference that we been descended. I have and can have no nati ed. I have and can have no national prejudice to gratify. I share in common with mil-lions of the people of the North in the sentiment of veneration for England, which we drew in with our

mother's milk, and which one lineage, and one lan-guage, and one priceless literature have tended to ngthen with our growth. Neither have I the slightest disposition, in view of the present state of our relations with England, to act the part of an alarmist. I do not believe that the great majority of the people of this country have any desire but to remain at peace with every other na-tion. I do not believe that one particle of disrespect towards the flag of England had share in the act which has just kindled the Old Country into a flame e, I do not believe that any thing that ha and therefore, I do not believe that any ting that may yet occurred will be recounted or appealed to as a justifying cause of war. But I cannot help seeing that England has taken a false position, false to her own honor, a position nominally neutral, but in fact and from the necessity of things, committing her to an alliance with a rebellion against the Rights of Humanity. She has placed herself, however veheurent. anity. She has placed herself, however vehement North. It forces her at this moment to be the pro-tector of rebels and slaveholders. Had she taken the high ground upon which it was due to her own his-tory that she should stand, no rebel commissioners would have dared to set foot upon a deck of hers; or when they had, and had been taken as they have would have shared our satisfaction in the seizure of traitors to God and man, and made a special acknowledgment to our Government for the res-cue of her flag from dishonor. Thus false, I say, is her position, that she is forced, whether with her will or against it, to take sides with this great treason. Although nothing that has as yet occurred may b considered to justify war, so long as England stands where she is, there is perpetual danger that we shall be brought into bloody collision with her.

Notwithstanding all appearances to the contrary, up to the present hour there has existed far and wide and deep, second only to the love we bear our coun-try. How could it be otherwise? England is the native soil, the birthplace of this American nation. Thence, as from its original fountain, we drew ou ectual being has b

out of the strong and costly material of English thought. The soil of that country is our classic ground. Nothing more decisively reveals the deep interest ing more decisively reveals the deep interes we have in England than our extreme sens English opinions of us. Men care little for judgment English opinions of us. Seen care little of pugments passed upon them by those whom they neither respect nor love, to whom they are wholly indifferent. What travellers from other countries, France or Germany, coming among us, say or write about us, receives little of our regard, however wise and just it may be. But the remarks of English travellers in-saulty attract our attention, and an importance is atmay be. Dut the remarks of English travellers in-stantly attract our attention, and an importance is at-tached to them out of all proportion to their worth. It is true, we have become a little hardened to English criticism, as it was very desirable we should be. The time has been when it seemed as if the America time has been when it seemed as if the American character were losing all pretensions to dignity or self-respect, so sensitive were we to what Englishmen and Englishwomen said of us, and into such anmanly exhibitions of chagrin and indignation were we driven by any word of slight or ridicule from English lips. It seemed at one time as if we depended for our very existence upon what was thought of us in that quarter. I do not think that in all history can be found any parallel to the strong affection of the people of this free North for England. It is native to us. Two free North for England. It is native to us. Two wars and occasional misunderstandings, such as will sometimes occur among the nearest of kin, have not been able to extinguish it.

cated; that, as we had so long looked with admiring eyes upon England, England was beginning to regard this country with a new and kindly interest. We flattered ourselves that our rapid growth and unexampled prosperity, and the many and valuable contributions which this country has made to the arts of life, were beginning to tell in our favor, and win for us her cordial respect, and that she was really learning to regard us with something of the affection which we cherished for her; that she was finding out that life in this quarter, of the world was not altogether mean and cherished for her; that she was finding out that life in this quarter of the world was not altogether mean and vulgar. And when she sent her young Prince to visit us, we took it as a signal token of her respect. With what heartiness he was received, you all freshly remember. So far as his reception by our people was concerned, there was nothing, until he entered a slave somewhat the reception, that some of us were so romantic as to expect that the Prince and his attendants would carry back such a report of the goodwill towards England, so cordially expressed by these Northern States, that a marked advance would instantly be made by the people of the old country in their regard for us, and that we should soon thereafter find that they were at least improving in their geographical knowledge, and were finding out where Washington stands, and New York and Boston. But it seems now that the Prince and his attendant noblemen took all our attentions as the due of their rank, and never interpreted them is the signs, which they simply were, of our veer-cation, not, for their timed the stream of the world is at stake, and it is not impossible that the trions as the due of their rank, and never interpreted them is the signs, which they simply were, of our veer-cation, not, for their timed the stream of the world is at stake, and its not impossible that the trion in manhood, never so worthy of honor as at this hour, is tottering to its fall. Every full bird of prey then will be whetting its beak. Where the caracteristic is the signs, which they simply were, of our veer-cation, not, for their timed the stream of the world is at stake, and its not impossible that the trion in manhood, never so worthy of honor as at this hour, is tottering to its fall. Every full bird of prey then will be whetting its beak. Where the caracteristic is a supposed to one another, with believed to occur any engaged. It must be bord otherwise than that men will hold their breath as they look on the ward is attendants would institute the bloody cont them is the signs, which they simply were, of our veneration, not for their tinsel stars and ribbons, but for the great English nation, whose representatives these the great English nation, whose representatives these persons were. In fact, some of the leading political writers of England sneeringly attributed the enthu-siasm with which the Prince was welcomed. siasm with which the Prince was welcomed here, no to any regard for England, but to an American fond

Not only the slight impression which the warmth of that welcome made upon the English mind, but much that has occurred since: the interpretation of our legislation, as though it were intended to put an Sore as may be her need of the Southern staple, affront upon her, and as if England, in all her laws blind as she now seems to be to everything but that, of trade, had always been studiously careful of the interests of other nations; and particularly her bearing towards us since the breaking out of our pres-ent great national trouble, forces upon us the mortify-ing conviction that England does not love us, that she has never dreamed of reciprocating our fervent re-gards. While our evident and rapidly growing power has awed her into bating her breath in the expression of her contempt, she has not been able to conceal not only that she has not loved us, but that she regards us with secret dislike. She has not been able to hide her desire that this Republic should be broken up.

We need not have waited for a state of things like the present, to disclose to us the feelings with which the English people have looked upon us. We might very safely have inferred their dislike of us from the ignorance in which they have persisted in wrapping fice, of holiness, and of humanity, upon the altar withthemselves up in regard not only to our political institutions, but even to the most obvious facts of our geography. When we have committed any offence against good manners, and betrayed any vulgarity, they have been quick to note and to publish it, but English eyes have been studiously averted from the map of the United States. They have been too much annoyed by its size to bear to examine its details, or to take note of those features of it which, with our institutions and our blood, make it the map of One Nation. One and Indivisible. The English are pre-Nation, One and Indivisible. The English are pre-eminently an enlightened people. They ransack eve-ry department of human knowledge. What is there that escapes them? Their gross ignorance of this country, then, can be accounted for only upon the sup-position that it is a subject for which they have no fondness, but a positive aversion.

And when we pause over this English dislike of us,

the reason of it soon becomes apparent. Atmough it may be singular that we should ever have over-looked it. How could it possibly have been other-wise than that England should regard us as she has done! The existence of a populous and prosperous Republic,—of a great successful country, without a throne, without a nobility, without an established church,—how could we ever have been so foolish as to imagine that such a spectacle could be pleasing in the eyes of those, in whose very blood it is to believe that without kings, lords, and bishops, any decen civilization is impossible?

civilization is impossible?

My friends, the prosperity, the existence of this country, with its free, democratic institutions, is a standing menace to every form of monarchical govroment in Christendom; and it furnishes all living nder such forms, who feel their oppressive power with an impregnable ground of opposition. Why, if it were not for the horrible bondage which we have cherished within our borders, the like of which for barbarity exists in no other Christian country, even the most despotic, and which has palsied our influence, we should long since have revolutionized every na on in Europe; and this not by any active interference their affairs, but by the bare fact of our existence. in their strains, but by the oart lact of our existence.
What oppressive mode of government could have stood before the fact of millions of human beings living here, in such freedom and unprecedented activity and rare harmony as our social institutions foster! Is it any wonder that England does not like us? How thoughtless in us to imagine that she should; or that the prospect of our overthrow could fail to give her satisfaction! Of all the nations of the earth, she is most susceptible of our influence, be cause we both 'have one language, and are of one blood. It is impossible that she should regard us with the cordiality which she would be sure to feel for us, were we upholding a form of society like her own. The more we have loved and revered England, thus showing that neither wars nor differences of any sort have been able to extinguish our goodwill towards her, and in this respect proving that our lib-eral institutions do not encourage the growth of na-tional prejudices, the more difficult has it been for her to return our friendship.

I have dwelt thus somewhat at length upon the relations in which we stand to our mother country, be-cause the perils and portents of the hour render them deeply interesting. It is well to know our friends. We are threatened with war by England. It would be a great calamity. And although, as I have stready remarked, I do not believe that the special circum-stances that occasion the threat are sufficient to justi-fy its execution, it is needful that we should understand the temper of that country towards us. Eng-land occupies, as we have seen, a false position to wards these Free Northern States. And in relation to us, we have seen she has no goodwill to spare. That she has, with all her mighty armament, a growing aversion to war, we may believe. If such a lo aversion to war, we may believe. If such a long and terrible experience of bereavement and debt as she has had in the bloody art has been lost upon her, we may well despair of the education of nations. At least that England will not precipitate a war, we may reasonably trust. But we are not permitted to put any reliance upon her kindly feeling towards us. It will become our government to use the utmost caution cause we can count upon no goodwill of hers to pr the best construction upon any indiscreet Having no love for us, England will be slow lieve that we can have any consideration for her Already the English Press is talking as if we had an ever might be our intentions at other times, we co tertain such unutterable folly now, or have any but the most anxious desire, at this most painful in the most anxious desire, at this most painful juncture to maintain friendly relations with all foreign govern ments. Such being the spirit of the English people although the present cloud may pass, God only know, how soon another and darker cloud may arise, especi ally in such a stormy time, and so long as England ntains her present ground, which, however strendy she may affirm to be a ground of peace, com-her to the side of the Rebellion.

It must also be fully seen by us, that the fierce and terrible conflict which has arisen on this soil concerns not so much any local and temporary interests of ours

this hour, is tottering to its fall. Every foul bird of prey then will be whetting its beak. Where the carcass is supposed to be, there the vultures will be gathered together.

And, therefore, the responsibility that is laid upon us, who are summoned to do battle for God and human liberty, is unspeakably solemn; and we must see to it that we do not belittle and dishonor the great

Cause in the eyes of the world by any short-sighted Cause in the eyes of the world by any short-sighted policy, by any time-serving expediency. It is no time to postpone and evade. We must confront the sacred issues, and rise, every soul of us, to the height of the great argument. Especially, before it will be too late, we must, as we can, make England see the false position she has taken, and retreat from it. Sore as may be her need of the Southern stanle, and blind as she now seems to be to everything out unst, and savagely as, from recent accounts, her old thirst of conquest and power is beginning to stir her proud people, she cannot yet be prepared to assume deliberately and in form the Protectorate of African-bondage. We may at least hope that she will range her dage. We may at least hope that she will range net-self, where alone she properly belongs, on the side of human freedom, when the great North, standing erect now in its strength, shall, with a bold hand, fling out into the heavens the glorious banner of Universal Emancipation. In the meanwhile, let no man of us be blind to the solemnity of the time. It calls for all our thoughtfulness and all our manhood. We need the inspiration of faith,—faith in God and in man; we need faith in prayer that, beyond the power of words should kindle in undying flame in our hearts. May God prepare this offering now, the spirit of self-sacri-

COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.

A meeting in commemoration of the martyrdom of A meeting in commemoration of the harry-tool of John Brown was held at the house of Dr. Knox, 59 Anderson street, Boston, on Monday morning, Dec. 2d. The meeting was organized by the choice of J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge, President, John Oliver, of Boston, Vice President, and Dr. Knox, Secretary.

REMARKS OF DR. KNOX.

Mr. President,—I rejoice that so goodly a number have met to pay homage to the memory of the good old Puritan, the hero of Harper's Ferry, and the martyr of Virginia's Charlestown, the firing of whose gun has evoked a better hope for the down-trodden slave of America, and in fact the world over, than the fleing of the first gun at Concord; the the day! And now that he who was ch the Service Committee of Inquisition is foiled, not withstanding that most ignoble star of the Star Cham withstanding that most ignotes star of the safe at Fort Warren, notwithstanding that Bunker Hill and Fancuil Hall are now laughing in the day of his calamity, keep this day sacred!

If the army are singing the name of John Brown, it is only an incident growing out of the precervation

of the old Union, cemented with innocent blood. The Government has never intimated the heart-love for African liberty as is now demonstrated in the border slave States. But this is not the time or place for this train of thought. The theme on this occasion is the martyrdom of John Brown. Why is it that such gen-eral indifference to holding this meeting prevails, that a public building cannot be obtained for it? Is it because such a meeting was mobbed, one year ago by the Mayor of this city? or is it because the gov rnment is fighting for emancipation? If the latter, now can the greater be contained in the less? I have but one regret. I regret that this meeting

is not held under other auspices. Fancuil Hall should be thrown open, and the most able minds and eloquent lips should speak commemorative words. All periods of the world's history have witnessed martyrs, and the cause for which they died has partaken of a brighter light and hope proportionate to the great laws of human progression. The scene closes with John Brown in the ascendant; for where or when did a braver or more loving heart cease to beat on the scaf fold? Not a murmur escaped his lips.

In conclusion, I only proposed to say a few words, expressive of my good will; to throw a few of memory's fresh and fragrant flowers on the grave of the martyr at North Elba.

REMARKS OF MR. OLIVER

Mr. President,—I did not come here to speak, but to hear what might be said in honor of the brave old martyr of Harper's Ferry. I am happy to pay my homage to the memory of John Brown; and I wish, in a special manner, to express my thanks and gratitude to Dr. Knox for holding this meeting, as it forms a connecting link in this important history.

I feel that John Brown is worthy of hom

renson, if for none other—that he gave his different race and inother people, with which I am identified. This, sir, makes his memory more dear to the hearts of the colored people.

Remarks were made by Henry Williams, who had felt thanks for the privilege of the meeting. He loved the name of John Brown, and loved to hear people speak and read about him; for he truly felt that he had speak and read south that, or he truly let that he also done great good to his people that were in bondage. Miss Williams made a few interesting remarks, and then the meeting was closed by Leslia Knox, aged

eight years, repeating an original hymn, writte the martyrdom of John Brown. The meeting was adjourned to meet in the place one year from to-day, unless some public building could be obtained.

ENGLISH FEELING TOWARDS AMERICA.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held in Glasgow City Hall, (Scotland.) 12th Dec., 1861, moved by Rev. Fergus Ferguson seconded by Mr. John Knox :-

Resolved, That as friends to the universal abolit of slavery, who have at all times sympathized with the advocates of impartial liberty in the United States of America, we express our deep sympathy with the in this time of severe trial; and we earnestly entreat the citizens of the Federal States, agreeably to the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence, to concede the just claims of four millions of people holden in bondage in the Southern States, and now proclaim them YEEE. ring the existence of civil was

Resolved, That deploring the existence of civil war in the United States of America, we fervently pray that wisdom, forbearance and a just appreciation of international rights may be given to the Governments of Great Britain and America, so that friendly feelings may continue to subsist between nations so identified by lineage and language, and by whom so much may be accomplished for the advancement of the best may be accomplished interests of mankind.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE PROPHECY The following extract is taken from a volum The following cause, published in Boston by Bela Marsh, in 1859, entitled, abed in Boston by Bela Marsh, in 1859, entitled "Twelve Messages from the Spirit of John Quincy Adams." It is the Spirit of Washington speaking.—

We are able to discret the period rapidly approxi-mating when man will take up arms against his fel-low-man, and go forth to contend with the enemies of Republican Liberty, and to assert, at the point of the bayonet, those rights, of which so large a portion of their fellow-creatures are deprived. Again will the soil of America be saturated with the blood of fresedom-loving children, and her noble movement. of their return of the soil of America be saturated with the blood of freedom-loving children, and her noble monuments, those sublime attestations of patriotic will and determination, will tremble, from base to summit, with the heavy roar of artillery, and the thunder of cannon. The trials of that internal war will far exceed those of the War of the Revolution, while the canse those of the War of the Revolution, while the canse

non. The traits of that internal war will far exceed those of the War of the Revolution, while the came contended for will equal, if not excel, in sublimity and power, that for which the children of '76 fought.

But when the battle-smoke shall disappear, and the cannon's fearful tones are heard no more, then will mankind more fully realize the blessings outflowing from the mighty struggle in which they so valiantly contended! No longer will their eyes meetwith those bound in the chains of physical slavery, or their ears listen to the heavy soks of the oppressed child of God. But over a land dedicated to the principles of impartial liberty, the King of Day will rise and set, and hearts now oppressed with care and sorrow will rejoice in the blessings of aninterrupted freedom.

In this eventful revolution, what the patriots of the past failed to accomplish, their descendants will perform, with the timely assistance of invisible powers. By their sides the heavenly hosts will laberimparting courage and fortitude in each hour of designations.

imparting courage and fortitude in each will labe, imparting courage and fortitude in each hour of despondency, and urging them onward to a speedy and magnificent triumph. Deploring, as we do, the existence of slavery, and the means to be employed to purge it from America, yet our sympathies will columnate to the cause of Right and Justice, and discourage to the cause of Right and Justice. strength to those

Who seek to set the captive free,

Who seek to set the captive (see, And crush the monster, Slavery.

The picture which I have presented is, indeed, a hideous one. You may think that I speak with to much assurance when I thus boldly prophers the isolution of the American Confederacy, and, through it, the destruction of that gigantic structure, Human Slavery! But this knowledge was not the result of a moment's or an hour's gleaning, but nearly half a century's existence in the Seraph Life. I have earlfully watched my country's rising progress, and I and thoroughly convinced that it cannot always exist as der the present Federal Constitution, and the pressure of that most terrible sin, Slavery!

You, respected friend and brother, have been called to many important offices in the Councils of the Nation. With the spirit of unfinching immess have you sought to guide it aright, and to maintain the honest, well-intended principles of the Founder of the Government. Persecutions you defied, thereis you defied. Fearlessly you strove for the triumph of Hamanity's principles, for which a just reward will be meted out to you in this your everlasting home, and glory and unalloyed happiness will illimine your cedestial pathway through the spheres of progression.

Let us hope and pray for the deliverance of our

mine your celesial pathway through the spectral progression.

Let us hope and pray for the deliverance of or let us remember to act! Let us enlist in this war of principle, and, with unswerving fortitude and derivin,—the spirit of love reigning in our heart,—earry it forward, until we have attained a conquest over slavery, and every evil which follows in is train.

PARKER \$40 \$40 Sewing Machines. PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

PRICE FORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new etyle, first class, deable thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of llows. Wheelet & Wilson, and triver & Eaker, and in construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and assed by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Niter Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

**EST Sales Room 188 Washingfor, attent. Sales Room, 188 Washington street.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agest. Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notes. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. 3m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachustt Charitable Mechanic Association.

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. This Machine is constructed that it embraces the combinations of the reto constructed that it embraces the combinations of he re-rious patents owned and used by Elfas Howe, Jr., Whelst & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties play pribute. These together with Parker's improvement, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to make it a beautiful antenne. It was the week as in the state of the st of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as will as other parts, is well arranged. There is another featurn which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is a wheel below the table between the standards, to come contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore a danger from oil or dirt. This machine makes the doubt has a time to the contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore a danger from oil or dirt. estitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great ire, with the objection sometimes urged on that so

PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES have many qualities that recommend them to use in a finite. The several parts are pinned together, so that it is always adjusted and realy for work, and not liable to get out of repair. It is the best finished, and most firmly and substantially made-m-chine in the Fair. Its motions are all positive, its tenies assily adjusted, and it leaves no ridge on the back of the work. It will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, and the work cannot be ripped, except designedly. It sews from common spools, with silk, linen or cotton, with equal facommon spoots, and and upon this machine was recently awarded the first prize at the Tennessee State Fair, for its superiority.—Boston Traveller.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of the Parket Seving advertisement, in another column, of the Parket Seving a combination of the column and the column accompanies. tion of the various patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Sewing Machine Grover & Baker, with those of the Parker Sewing Machines—first, in being a liceused machine; seach as-chines—first, in being a liceused machine; second, from the fact that it embraces all of the most important impresements which have herectofore been made in Sewing Machines; third, it requires no readjustment, all the various parts being andse right and pinned together, instead of being adjusted by servers, thus avoiding all liability of getting out of order without assumly breaking them; and the proposed the proposed to the prophage learning, as with other, also the necessity of the purchaser learning, as with other how to regulate all the various motions to the machine.

The favor with which the Parker Sewing Machine has already been received by the public warrants us in the life that it is by far the best machine now in market South Reading Gazette, Nov. 24, 1860.

THE PARKER SEWING MACRINE is taking the lead in the The Pances Sewiss datcures stating market. For beauty and finish of its workmanship, it earnot be excelled. It is well and strongly made—strongly and utility combined—and is emphatically the ckeepest and best machine now made. The ladies are delighted with it, and when consulted, invariably give Parker's machine the best machine now made. Ine states at work and when consulted, invariably give Parker's machine the proference over all others. We are pleased to learn that the gentlemanly Agent, Gronors E. Leoxann, 188 Washington street, Beston, has a large number of orders for these machines, and sells them as fast as they can be manufactured, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, and while other manufacturers have almost wholly suspended operations. This fact, of itself, speaks more strongly into favore that any thing we can mention; for were it as for its superior merits, it would have suffered from the graveral depression, instead of flourishing among the wrecks of its rivals. What we tell you is no fiction; but go and buy one of them, and you will say that "chalf of its good qualities had never been told you." Every man who regards the health and happiness of his wife should hay one of the health and happiness of his wife should buy one of these machines to assist her in lessening life's tollow these machines to assist her in lessen ask .- Maribore' Gazette, July 13, 1861.