EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, -AT-

221 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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For The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-rytranis, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are pritaris, of the and Michigan and Forest are authorised to receive subscriptions for The Liberaton.

authorises to receive successful one of The Liberaton.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, tit: —FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor:



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

authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-lastitutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST;

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

slavery, IN SYERY WAY IN WHICE IT CAR HE INTERPRENE WITE, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroped, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I my it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and wurs carry it ox, Ac-cording or or me Laws or wan; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and kantial fower takes the PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile suries are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. . . . Q. Adams.

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VOL. XXXII. NO. 6.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1624.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier :-To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

Can any good citizen or true patriot read, without a tingling in the toe of his boot, the atrocious and treasonable expressions of Mr. Wendell Phillips at the Anti-Slavery Society meeting of Friday, as reported in your paper of Saturday? It will ngt do to represent this torch of incendiarism as a person of no induced or consideration, for the contrary is notionally the fact. In my humble opinion, there is not at this moment in Massachusetts a person of more wide inducence over the general heart and mind than he is. As a public hecturer, he is by far the most velomed with the greatest enthusiasm; the largest half are always filled to their utmost capacity, whenever he is announced to speak; and so soon as he popular man in the State. Wherever he goes, he is wherever with the greatest enthusiasm; the largest helis are always filled to their utmost capacity, whenever he is announced to speak; and so soon as he appears on the platform, he is greeted, with shoutings, clappings of hands, wavings of handkerchiefs, and all the cestacy of intense admiration, sublimed almost to idolatry. He boasted on Friday that he had received between one and two bundred invitations to lecture this winter, and I have no doubt it is true. Everybedy knows who and what Mr. Phillips is; and he is jnot invited to lecture, except by those who in the main sympathize with him. And this is the man who, on Friday last, said that he should deplore a victory by our noble McClellan, because the sore would be salved over; and who thanked Beauregard for marshalling his army in front of Washington, because it conferred upon Congress the constitutional right to abolish slavery! This heartless and cold-blooded traitor exults over the convibions and agony of his bleeding country, because of the wild hope that, in the destruction of government and civil society, the negro may somehow be emancipated. He beards and defies the Government, and, in so doing, so far as I can see, he is backed by the public sentiment of Massachusetts. How long is this state of opinion and feeling to last, and what is to be the end of it? I put these questions to the people of Massachusetts, and especially to the Republican party, by and through whose most mistaken and unfortunate countenance and encouragement, the Anti-Slavery party in Massachusetts has grown to its present formidable dimensions; for they are formidable, and he cannot or will not discern the truth who refuses to admit it.

And now let me go upon another tack for a few moments. You have lately been spending some of your editorial powder and shot upon-othe Boston Journal,—a game, let me remark, hardly worth the charge.

Observe, in the Journal of Saturday, the account Observe, in the Journal of Saturday, the account of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and see how meagre and imperfect it is, and how especially it omits everything which has the sting of treason and the venom of fanaticism. It is an emasculated report, with the vice taken out. For instance, Mr. Phillips, in the forenoon, made a long speech filled with mischievous matter; but the report of the Journal does not even mention his name. Mr. Garrison also reported a string of very objectionable resolutions, but the report of the Journal does not say that Mr. Garrison reported any resolutions at all, or even name him as taking any part in the proceedings. In the report of the afternoon's proceedings, a brief sketch of Mr. Phillips's speech is given, but everything acrid and treasonable is omital; and conegially the outraceous statements about

in the proceedings. In the report of the afternoon's proceedings, a brief sketch of Mr. Phillips's speech is given, but everything acrid and treasonable is conitient; and especially the outrageous statements about McClellae and Heauregard which I have above quoted, and the whole is toned down till it becomes a string of sounding but not glittering generalities. Now in the advertisement of the Boston Journal, it is said that their journal is "an indispensable necessity to every man who would keep himself informed of the important events which are daily transpring. It strikes me that the action of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, just now, is a very "important event," and that the saxty or eighty thousand readers of the Journal ought to be kept informed of what is said and done at these meetings.

All this might pass by as one of the accidental oversights and omissions incident to the conduct, of a daily paper in large circulation, were it not that it is unison with what I have long observed as a usage in Republican newspapers. The proceedings of the abolitonists are not, in general, fully reported in these newspapers, but they are "doctored "for the Republican palate. The support of the voting abolitionists is essential to the existence of the Republican party, and nothing must be done to impair the harmonious relations existing between them. Especially is this important just now, when so many of the moderate Republicans, appalled by the consequences, present and impending, of the mad counsels to which they have lent themselves, are on the axious seats of the penitent, and beginning to show signs of a change of heart. Could these men read a full report of the knot of traitors composing the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, their conversion might be completed. In order to prevent this, the condectors of the Journal Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, their conver-sion might be completed. In order to prevent this, the conductors of the Journal deceive their readers by a systematic suppression of the truth; and in the same paper they set the dirty little turnspit they keep in Washington a-barking at the Courier, where the truth and the whole truth might be found where the truth and the whole truth might be found by such members of the Republican party as were candid and unprejudiced enough to seek for it. And such is the course of the paper which proclaims its self in large capitals to be "the best general new-paper in New England."

SUFFOLK.

How to RETRIEVE THE BULL RUN DEFEAT How to Retrieve the Bull. Run Defeat Hamedatery. Let Garison, Greeley, Brownson, Weddell Phillips, Beecher and Cheever be arrested, by order of the government, sent to Fort Lafayette and boarded there for six months. This action will at once produce a moral effect upon the Union sentiment of the South, which would make Jeff. Davis's confederacy cave in, almost without a battle, in less than two weeks. These abolitionists are traitors to the Constitution, and deserve to be imprisoned. Let it be done at once, and the Bull Run defeat, which they caused, will be amply and immediately retrieved.—N. Y. Herald.

Cox-comical. In the U. S. House of Representitives, last week, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, came to the defence of Gen. McClellan against a criticism upon the latter for lack of military energy by Mr. Gurley. Mr. Cox, referred to the animus of these attacks on Gen. McClellan—it was because he would not make this war an abolition war. He would not now discuss this aspect of our debates. Happily, he could announce that no confiscating or emancipating bills can pass this Congress. Let the Abolitionists how on—let Phillipa declare that a victory by McClellan would only cover up the old slavery sore, and therefore was to be deplored. He hoped that these attacks on our commander, our Constitution, and the Government, which were discouraging to the army and the tax-payer, would cease, for the common object—the restoration of the Union.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

MR. PRESIDENT,-It is too late. I think, for me to make even a brief speech; and I feel extremely reluctant to intrude upon your time, or your bodily en-durance, as a mere matter of courtesy or kindness. It seems to me that after the speech to which we have listened, [referring to the speech of J. S. Rock, Esq.] nothing need be added to deepen the impression audience in the right direction, in favor of the cause of the oppressed. Had I not better sit down? (Loud cries of "Go on," "Go on.") I will, then, say a few

words. (Great applause.)
One such speech as that which has just been made is a complete and triumphant answer to all the folly and nonsense that we have heard for so many in regard to the intellect and the possibilities of the black man (applause) ;-whether he is an inferior being or not-whether he is capable of civilization whether, if free, he can take care of himself-like other men. Is there a man in this house who would not be proud to be able to make such a speech, whatever his complexion ? I, for one, hesitate about going on after its delivery (applause)—a speech so well reasoned, and so thoroughly conclusive in all its positions.

Mr. President, our friend, Mr. Alger, this morning,

began the opening speech of our Convention by giv-ing us a word of cheer, and congratulating us on the auspicious signs of the times. Those who came after auspicious signs of the times. Those who came after him were generally inclined to take a somewhat some bre view of the state of public affairs; on the whole, so sombre that I feel disposed to try if I cannot at least strike a balance, and endeavor to show that, even if we may not be thoroughly exultant in spirit, him were generally inclined to take a somewhat som-bre view of the state of public affairs; on the whole, least strike a balance, and endeavor to show that, even if we may not be thoroughly exultant in spirit, we have no reason to be cast down, and that our cause is steadily onward, and making as rapid progress as we have any just reason to hope. Why, how is it as respects this meeting? A year ago, and our anniversary was furiously assailed by a howling moto. Where are the mobocrats now? Some of them have gone to fight those in whose behalf they howled upon our track last year. At any rate, they are not here; or, if they are, they are sitting decently, "clothed, and in their right mind." This, surely, is encouraging. So, too, when a considerable portion of them are seen in martial array going down Broadway, New York, on their way to Virginia, singing—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave-His soul is marching on,"

I think our cause is also "marching on." (Loud applause.) It is for us to be hopeful and confident. An Apostle of old said,—though the days were perilous in which he spoke, and though the trials through which he and his associates were passing were terrible -"We are always confident"; and so the Aboli-

tionists may say.

What have we to rejoice over? Why, I say, the war! "What! this fratricidal war? What! this civil war! What! this treasonable dismemberment of the Union?" Yes, thank God for it all!—for it indicates the waning power of slavery, and the irre-sistible growth of freedom, and that the day of Northern submission is past. (Applause.) It is better that we should be so virtuous that the vicious cannot live with us, than to be so vile that they can endure and relish our company. No matter what may be said of the Government—how it timidly holds back—how it lacks courage, energy and faith—how it refuses to strike the blow which alone will settle the rebellion. No matter what may be said of President Lincoln or Gen. McClellan, by way of criticism—and a great deal can be justly said to their condemnation—one cheering fact overrides all these considerations, making them as dust in the balance, and that is, that our free North is utterly unendurable to the slaveholding South (applause); that we have at last so far adour love of liberty and sympathy for the oppressed, as a people, that it is not possible any longer for the "traffickers in slaves and souls of men" to walk in union with us, I call that a very cheering fact. (Applause.) Yes, the Union is divided; but better division, than that we should be under the lash of Southern overseers! Better civil war, if it must come, than for us to crouch in the dust, and allow ourselves to be driven to the wall by a miserable and merciless slave oligarchy! (Applause.) This war has come because of the increasing love of liberty war has come because of the increasing love of noerly here at the North; and although, as a people, we do not yet come up to the high standard of duty in striking directly at the slave system for its extirpa-tion as the root and source of all our woe—neverthe-less, the sentiment of the North is deepening dally in less, the sentiment of the North is deepening daily in the right direction. I hold that it is not wise for us to be too microscopic in endeavoring to find disagreea-ble and annoying things, still less to assume that everything is waxing worse and worse, and that there everything is waxing worse and worse, and that there is little or no hope. No; broaden your views; take a more philosophical grasp of the great question; and see that, criticise and condemn as you may and should, in certain directions, the fountains of the great deep roken up—see that this is fundamentally a strug

are broken up—see that this is undamentally a strug-gle between all the elements of freedom on the one hand, and all the elements of despotism on the other, with whatever of alloy in the mixture. (Applause.) I repeat, the war furnishes ground for high en-couragement. "Why," some may exclaim, "we thought you were a peace man!" Yes, verily, I am, the less so because of these declaration and none the less so because of these declarations. Would the cause of peace be the gainer by the substitution of the power of the rebel traitors over the nation for the supremacy of the democratic idea? Would the cause of peace be promoted by the North basely yielding up all her rights, and allowing her free institutions to be overthrown? Certainly not. Then, as a peace man, I rejoice that the issue is at last made up, and that the struggle is going on, belast made up, and that the struggle is going on, or cause I see in it the sign of ultimate redemption Besides, whether we would have it so or not, it come inevitably, because of our great national transgression, which is slavery. Slavery is anti-democratic, anti-Christian, anti-human, demoniacal. It does not anti-Christian, anti-human, demoniacal. It does not believe that the image of God in man is sacred. It does not regard a human being as having any natural,

Refuge of Oppression.

The Ziberator.

Casential and inalienable rights. It believes in might, rowards those in to in power, in dominion, in descerating the image of God for gain, and turning it into a mere article of merchandise. For this we are to be severely scourged, and we deserve it. But, with this retribution, God ing it finally unsafe withhold the from. mingles mercy, and He now permits us to do great name by putting away our iniquity THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

M. PREMANNY —It is too late. I think, for me to our labors and sacrifices in vain! Why, see what a marvellous change has taken place within the last twelve months! One year ago, and the President of the United States had no more power, constitutionally o touch the fetter of a single slave in any of t slave States, than he had to be the sovereign of Great Britain. Now, by the rebellion, and in consequence of it, he is constitutionally clothed with full power abolish slavery forever. (Loud applause.) Is not this something to rejoice over, and may thanks for this altered state of things? Yes, Presi dent Lincoln to-night, if he will but do it, may con tutionally emancipate every slave, and thereby give a death-blow to the rebellion in our country. The power is in his hands, the right is indisputable, the necessity imperative, and holding back covers him with guilt, covers the Government with blood, and makes it a more criminal omission of duty than that which characterized the conduct of Pharaoh in the days of old. (Applause.)

Something has been said about the charge made against the Abolitionists, that they have been the cause of this war. Well, everything depends upon the meaning of language. If it is meant that the Abolitionists have so far educated the conscience of the North in respect to the claims of bleeding humanity and the rights of the oppressed, that they have brought it surely, is not discreditable to the Abolitionists! They have been doing a good work. True to freedom, true to all free institutions, they have indeed so changed the Northern mind and purpose as to inspire the Spirit of Liberty to stand up, and say to the Slave Power— Thus for shall thou court, but me further, and have shall thy proud waves be stayed." This is progress

I do not know that some margin of allowance may not be made even for the Administration. I would rather be over magnanimous than wanting in justice Supposing Mr. Lincoln could answer to-night, and we should say to him-"Sir, with the power in your hands, slavery being the cause of the rebellion beyond all controversy, why don't you put the trump of jubi-lee to your lips, and proclaim universal freedom?" possibly he might answer—"Gentlemen, I understand this matter quite as well as you do. I do not know that I differ in opinion from you; but will you insur me the support of a united North if I do as you bi me? Are all parties and all sects at the North so me! Are an parties and an sects at the North so convinced and so united on this point, that they will stand by the Government! If so, give me the evidence of it, and I will strike the blow. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, looking over the entire North, and seeing in all your towns and cities papers representing a considerable, if not a formidable portion of the pe ple, menacing and bullying the Government in case it preservation, I do not feel that the hour has yet con that will render it safe for the Government to take that step." I am willing to believe that something of this feeling weighs in the mind of the President and the Cabinet, and that there is some grou tancy, as a mere matter of political expediency. My reply, however, to the President would be-"Sir, the ower is in your hands as President of the United States, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy Do your duty; give to the slaves their liberty by proclamation, as far as that can give it; and if the North shall betray you, and prefer the success of the ebellion to the preservation of the Union, dread responsibility be hers, but stand with God and Freedom on your side, come what may!" (Loud ap-plause.) But men high in office are not apt to be led by such lofty moral considerations; and, there should not judge the present incumbents too harshly.
Doubtless, they want to be assured of the Northern cy want to be assured of the Northern cooperation, approval. Can these be upon when the decisive blow shall be heart, feeling, cooperation, approval. shall dare to go for Democratic freedom to the slaves? Do not the Boston Courier, the New York Journal of Commerce, the New York Express, and scores of other satanic papers, tell the Govern mation of freedom shall go forth, the arm; the proclamation of freedom shall go forth, the arm, will be demoralized, disorganized, disbanded—that th officers will throw up their commissions—and even intimate that Congress will be driven out of

That is the state of things with us. Nevertheless I think the Administration is unnecessarily timid, ar not undeserving of rebuke. I think that this bellow ing, bullying, treasonable party at the North has, after all, but very little left, either in point of numbers of power: the fangs of the viper are drawn, though the us feeling remains. Still, it has its effect, and produces a damaging, if not paralyzing impression at

One word in regard to England. There is an ur usual sympathy for the Southern slaveholders fested on the other side of the Atlantic. Scoffe "Look at anti-slavery England — Exeter-Hall, anti-slavery England! There are your English Abolition ists! See how they can hypocritically talk about the ists! See how they can hypocritically talk about the wrongfulness of slavery, and yet go readily over, for selfish considerations, to the side of the Southern Confederacy, whose corner-stone is slavery! See how they have blustered and threatened war, in case those rebel ambassadors, Mason and Slidell, were not in rebel ambassadors, Masou and Slidell, were not in-stantly liberated! They are a people hypocritical to the last degree. They are meanly jealous of us, and hate us, and want to see our free institutions over-thrown." Mr. President, I think much of this, on analysis, will be found to be gross misapprehension: In the first place, the British Government is not, and never has been, an anti-slavery government, in the sense of being imbued with the spirit of humanity

its power to prevent that beneficent measure. It was the moral and religious sentiment of the people, mak-ing it finally unsafe for the Government any longer to withhold the boon, that gave freedom to the slaves of the West Indies. But recollect that nearly a whole generation has passed away since that struggle took we must. The conduct of the Government towards place. Those who are now living have had no trial the contrabands is painfully equivocal, but I do not of their principles; there has been no anti-slavery agitation, no powerful West India interest to test them, whether they would dare to be on the side of the bondman or not. All these things have passed away, and left only a mere sentiment opposed to slavery, because human nature everywhere (self-interest being removed) rises up to pronounce sentence against that crime. My friend, Mr. Whiting, read an extract from an article in the London Herald; and I was pleased to hear him state that the Herald is the organ of the aristocracy. That is true, and that explains the matter. Slavery, in the guise of Confederate inthe matter. Statery, in the guide of our sympa-dependence, in this country, now appeals for sympa-thy and aid to the aristocracy and toryism of the Old World, because it sees that its hour of overthrow is rapidly approaching. While it held the reins of power throughout the land, and dictated and controlled the rapidy approaching.

Inoughout the land, and dictated and controlled the
national policy, from the time of George Washington
down to that of Abraham Lincoln, there was no special anxiety on the part of English toryism in regard to American democracy thus governed. Now, for the first time, slavery goes to the wall, the Slave Power is custed from the Government, and there is a cry of distress raised, and the torvism of England naturally comes to the rescue. But England is not all aristoc-racy, all toryism. I will put John Bright, and RICHARD COBDEN, and GEORGE THOMPSON, and the stalwart veteran T. PIERRONET THOMPSON, into one scale, and the London Times, and London Herald, and all the other venal presses of England, into the other, and I know which will kick the beam. (Applause.)

The closing session of the anniv Interpreted, moral and democratic portion of England naturally and necessarily gravitate to the side of the North. They understand, that whatever may be the short-comings and inconsistencies of our Government. ment,—and they are many and grievous,—and not-withstanding it is entangled more or less with slavery, —after all this is essentially a struggle between demo-cratic freedom on the one hand, and slaveholding despotism on the other, and they give their sympathy to

the side of freedom. (Applause.) I say this, and I feel bound to say this, in defence of that portion-and a very considerable porti of the English people. I have been among them a great deal, have travelled extensively, have met them socially and publicly, and I never saw, in all my travels, anything of jealousy toward this country, any manifestation of hatred or rivalry. I never heard any expressions of ill-will, any hope expressed that our free institutions would be overthrown. No; but I have again and again heard, in public assemblies, th most culogistic commendations of America, wherein she deserved to be commended, and always the house and deserved to be commended, and atways the house came down with thunders of applause, showing a very generous and sympathizing spirit. I believe there is incomparably more hatred of England in America than there is hatred of America in England. (Applause.)

Well, we must endeavor to secure the cooperation of the friends of freedom throughout the world. There is but one way to do that, and that is for us, as a peo ple and as a Government, to decree the imme abolition of slavery. (Applause.) O that the Gor-ernment had more faith and more courage! O that the army had more of inspiration! O that General McClellan were prepared to go forth as a deliverer! It is sad that it is so. But we must remember the actual state of the country. A year ago, and Anti-Slavery meetings were mobbed from Boston to Buffalo. The people have been everywhere surcharged with a proslavery spirit. We are now going through a flery trial, that we may be educated to see that we cannot possibly have any liberty left to ourselves, while we possibly have any liberty left to describe who enslave their fellow-men. We are to be taught by much suffering. Sup-pose the army should be defeated—very likely it will; suppose our naval operations shall be baffled—very likely they may be; suppose that many an additional vial of retribution shall be poured out upon us—we deserve it all. And yet, it will not be a hopeless day. No; when the justice of God is abroad-when retribution for long-continued iniquity is poured out—it is not a hopeless day. Through sore trials and merited ent, we may be brought back to God; through and so, putting away our sins against freedom and hudiction of Heaven.

manity, we may finally secure victory, and the benenorm, asking that body at once to abolish slavery un-der the war power. (Applause.) George B. Cheever speaks in the city of Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before four thousand peo-ple, in favor of immediate emancipation, and is apple, in favor of immediate emancipation, and is applauded to the echo. (Applause.) Horace Greeley, Dr. Brownson, and Mr. Dickinson go there on the same mission, to enforce the same duty upon the Government, and they are all applauded. It is stated that our eloquent friend and coadjutor, Wendell Phillips, is also to go there, and bear his testimony. (Prolonged applause.) Is not that cheering! Why, you have just cheered it! (Laughter.) True, as I recently said at New York, there is a little drawback to all this; for while this indicates great progress, I feel not a little humiliated when I remember that it is possible ates great progress, I feel not I remember that it is possible a little humiliated when I reme for these brave men thus to speak, only because ther are 150,000 Northern bayonets in and around Washington! An American citizen has a right to stand in the Capital, in Charleston, in New Orleans, under the flag and the Constitution, and denounce oppression in every form, without any liability to suffering or per-sonal danger. But it takes 160,000 Northern bayo-nets, to-day, to render it possible for Dr. Cheever, and

towards those in bondage. It was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the West India Islands, and used
its power to prevent that beneficent measure. It was
the record and religious gentiment of the people, makthe record and religious gentiment of the people, makthe record and religious gentiment of the people, makthe record and religious gentiment of the people, makson, and Horace Greeley to speak at Wash- | die here in this Thermopyle of liberty t (Applause.) And so I extract consolation even from

leep humiliation.

Let us criticise where we can, and condemn the contrabands is painfully equivocal, but I do not think it is all brutal. Let me generously make a slight plea for the Government. The order sent by slight plea for the Government. Secretary Cameron to Fortress Monroe was-"Don' send any of the contrabands back to slavery, whether send any of the contrabands back to slavery, whether belonging to loyal or disloyal masters 1" (Applause.) Gen. Sherman received the same instructions at Port Royal. So far good. But it is said—"The Govern-ment has not proclaimed them free." Not exactly. The Government is "prudent," "judicious," yo know. That is to say, it means, ur to send the fugitives back-never! (Applause.) They are to have their freedom; they are to have the wages, ultimately, which they are now earning; but the present, as a measure of policy. Not only will they never be again enslaved, but events are tending to universal emancipation. (Applause.) The Government—well, as it is sometimes said, in a certain contingency, both "mother and child are doing well as could be expected," so I am charitably clined to think that, on the whole, the Governmen both "mother and child are doing as doing "as well as could be expected"! (Laughte and applause.)

Of course, I am now taking rather a rose colored

view of things, because it seems to me, on the whole that the strain to-day has been a little too despo and I want you to feel encouraged and hopeful in respect to the future, and the certain triumph of the

closing session of the anniversary was held at ed, in some degree, the number of the audience; but nevertheless, from a thousand to fifteen hundred per ions were in attendance, whose close attention frequent applause toolfed to the with the Society and its objects.

The meeting was called to order at half-past 7 o'clock, when Mr. Garrison read the resolutions previously offered by the Business Committee, and printed in the Liberator of last week.

Roy. A. A. MINER, of Boston, was then introduced who was heartily greeted by the audience, and proceeded to speak as follows:—

SPEECH OF REV. A. A. MINER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:In most cheerfully accepting the invitation which brings me here to-night, I am not insensible to the fact that I am little entitled to be heard by you on the creat enestion which is agitating our country, and in great question which is agitating our co ost momentous crisis. I am not unaware, a cannot be unaware, that there are gentlemen ne of whom you will listen to night ing made it a life-study, as I cannot hope to do. come here, ladies and gentlemen, in response to your command, that I may testify to you, in the few words I may have the honor to submit, the sympathy which I feel, and which, you will permit me to ong felt, in the cause of Liberty, which cause seems to me to have gathered up all its interests in a manner to indicate the duty of the nation, Admin istration and people, so clearly, that he who runs may read. (Applause.) When I remember the array of names which have

of late been connected with this cause-so have been connected with this very meeting-many of whom have been hitherto elsewhere, and some of them perhaps nowhere, it does not se improper that I should be now here; since it only re-quires another collocation of the letters of nowhere to nake now here; and, clearly, now here is the place

(Laughter and applause.)

The great principles, ladies and gentlemen, which have been entertained by most, if not all of you, in times past, in one form or another, with all the variety of views and discrimination which has prevailed on this platform on each returning anniversary of this Association, and which have also found expression se principles, ever the same, have taken form, as to their application, by the understanding and judgment of those who held them, and the peculiar judgm that we owe our chief woes as a nation to the institution of slavery, that no man, no same man, really controverts it; and so plain that we have, in this regard, (what it; and so plain that we have, in this regard, (whather it is a proper and the first of old. The "coverant with death" is annulled; the "agreement with hell" no longer stands. Under the new order of things, new relations exist, and the Government is invested with extraordinary powers. There is freedom of speech; we may now assemble together as we will to denounce slavery, and the people are eager to hear and ready to applaud. Multitudes of petitions are pouring into Congress from all parts of the great North, asking that body at once to abolish slavery uncleased with the first of the great (what ever differences of opinion may have prevailed among us,) come to think and feel very much alike as to the general operation of those principles; and yet, unhapplity, to-day, as in times past, we are divided on a viety of questions as to their application—as to time and place, how and when, where and by whom, now or by and by—so divided in this regard, (whath is come to think and feel very much alike as to the general operation of those principles; and yet, unhapplity, to-day, as in times past, we are divided on a veriety of questions as to their application—as to time relation as the provided in thi you to recollect the proclamation of Gen. Fr Task mont in Missouri, (applause,) and I ask you to remem ber how several days went by, and there was no quali ber how several days went by, and there was no quali-fication of that proclamation from Washington; there was no note of alarm raised by the President, nor any ember of the Cabinet; and remember, also, tha when word came from Kentucky to the President to rectify what was claimed to be wrong in that procla mation, he did not see any thing wrong in it. In hi letter to Gen. Fremont, dated Sept. 11, he says—"At letter to Gen. Fremont, dated Sept. 11, he says—"Assuming that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of Aug. 30th, I perceived no general objection to it." But "the particular clause in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves," he says, "appeared to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress," and as Gen. Fremont desired him to take the responsibility, he directs that it shall be modified so and so.

and so.

I do not say this as a reproach to the PresidentI believe his heart was right. I believe, if he had
been hero enough to say—"Abraham Lincoln will

modify that proclamation, let Kentucke say what she will!" (applause,) the entire North would have wheeled into line, and we should have been a united people. Even the Boston Post, in its engerness to be on the right side, declared, in that brief interim, " This is a blow in the right direction; this is a blow at the heart of the enemy"; but now that same Boston

Post says that the men at the North who desire free-

dom are joining hands with the secessionists, and are thus traitors, and ought to find a home in Fort War-ren. That act of the Administration, friends, was an awful blow for our country. I cannot agree the very able gentleman who has said, in one of your the very able genteman who has said, in one of your meetings, I think, that he believed that the responsi-bility of this act rests with the Government—mean-ing the people. We have seen a great exigency arise. In such an hour, the Administration should lead. When the Administration, organized for the government of a great people, scattered abroad from ocean to ocean, finds itself in an emergency, it cannot run to every town and village throughout the country and feel the pulse of every sick man, and consider what treatment the nation requires. It must judge what treatment the nation requires. It must judge from the symptoms it beholds, and must give the dose, trusting in Providence that it will effect a cure. Hes itations and delays are not remedies, and there is great reason to fear that in our case they will kill the patient. Prompt, effective treatment is what is wanted. For a disorder like this, a thorough emetiis the thing. Treat it as you would a child in spasms; let it throw off the disturbing substance; and if our nation is in spasms from slavery, throw it off! (Applause.)

But, my friends, we have settled one point during the last year which has hitherto been in controversy. These gentlemen have believed, in years gone by, that ere was no hope for our nation, except by the overthrow of the Government. I do not think they cal-culated on just the course of things that has arisen. Certainly, there have been changes about us somewhat Certainly, there have been changes about account remarkable; and we all need to trim the sails of our craft anew. Why should we not? The wind has changed. There is a stiff breeze; it promises to rise to a gale; it may prove a hurricane. God Almighty will let loose the winds of heaven upon us, more and more fierce, until they drive us toward the port He more nerce, unit they drive as dwarf in the form means. It is the hand of Jehovah, the Lord God of Hosts, that is buffeting us in these our times:—the hand of Jehovah, the Lord God of Hosts, who judgeth in the earth, who verily is a God of righteousness, who does not permit a nation to slumber in wrong. It is the retribution of his hand now being visited upon us; and how fitly, how discriminatingly! Our merints, who have helped plunge us into this abyes, are cnants, who have helped plunge us into this abyes, are now meeting privateers on every sea. Rich by alow degrees and much moral abasement,—poor at a blow I So God deals with the children of mens. But I return to my point. One thing has been settled. It has been proved that we could not solve the anti-slavery problem. lem without war; a peaceful solution was impossible For, observe, we could not stay the rising power of ession, except by joining issue with it at some the country without war, the least possible slavery was the one that would do it. That least possible barrier was raised. It was not that the slaves it sible barrier was raised. It was not that the slaves in general should be emancipated; it was not that the border Slave States should become free; it was not that slavery in the District of Columbia should be abolished; it was simply this, that there should be no more slave territory—the least that could be said, and say anything-the least issue that could be and join any issue with the Slave Power. That was and join any issue with the Stave rover.

the issue at the last election. It was a very narrow
one, but it had this merit in ite-it involved the question of approval or condemnation of slavery; as volving that, it involved the question of approval or of that condemnation that has gone home to the heart of the tyrant, and has made this quaking. sting of that condemnation, born of the universal sen of the wickedness and guilt of slaveholding tyranny or the wickedness and guitt of staveholding tyranny over all the world, expressed through the North, the East, and the Northwest, that has waked the lion in his lair, and the result is war. The South does not pretend that the President intended any onslaught on pretend that the President intended any obsassion's slavery where it was ensconced. There was no leading man of the Southern Confederacy who pretended to believe that the President intended to violate any of the so-called and generally acknowledged claims of slavery under the Constitution. That was not their fear. Their fear was, (besides the condemnation to here, it would be driven home by the hand of God himself. Perhaps they saw only this remote fact, that, shut out from the Territories, slavery must at length destroy itself, by the multiplication of the slaves; for it is a law of population, that the laboring classes mul-tiply more rapidly than the aristocratic classes. They have seen that, shut up to their own territory, to may have seen that, shut up to their own territory, to the Slave States, the blacks would increase until, as now in South Carolina and some other States, they outnumbered the whites, with a consequent deprecia-tion in the value of the slaves, and finally a necessity of the states of the slaves, and sense of the tion in the value of the whites, or the setting free of the blacks. Besides this, they may have reflected that when the South should have become accustomed to ne rule of a Republican Administration, there would the rule of a Republican Administration, there would be no longer any opportunity to work on the fears and apprehensions of the people, and no purchase, there-fore, for the leverage by which to raise a rebellion and overthrow the Government, and secure a division. Thus we are safe in concluding, that the issue joined was the least possible, and the result being war, it was impossible to reach a peaceful solution.

Well, my friends, I have no doubt the So Well, my friends, I have no could me count ma-been greatly disappointed, and certainly we have. We thought slavery a bad thing; we thought slave-holders guilty of great inconsiderateness; we thought that the tyrannies sometimes committed under the sys-tem were such as should make intelligent, cultured humanity everywhere shudder; but we did not believe that they could go so far as to lay a suicidal hand upon the very institutions which sheltered them. For myself, I am free to confess, that while I believed a great deal in the diabolism of slavery, I did not believe it was so thoroughly diabolicat as it has proved itself. And I think they of the South have also been mistaken; for they thought, undoubtedly, that they could secode, and by raising that pleasant philosophical cry, "Don't coerce us!" while they were stealing our secode, and by raising that pleasant philosophical cry, "Don't coerce us?" while they were straling our arms, riffing our arsenals and our mints, and rallying their heats in martial array, ready for the fight—I have no doubt, I say, that they thought their cry of "Don't coerce us?" "Don't plunge us into a fratricidal war, the most inhuman of all wars?" would prevail, and that the caven spirit of the North, and the prejudices of party which they had nourished for seventy years, would secure their admission into the family of nations, and that it would be a bloodless victory for them. I am glad that they have been disappointed in this. (Applause.) I should have been alshamed of the country of my firth if we could have appointed in this. (Applause.) I should nave even ashamed of the country of my birth if we could have permitted the rebellion to go on, and allowed the Southern Confederacy to be admitted into the family of Nations without a blow for the preservation of the integrity of our Government, and for the institutions neathed us by our fathers. But, fortunately, their attence bould not brook delay, and Sumter fell, what use is it to stop and ask who is responsible impatience could not brook dealy, and sometime of what use is it to stop and ask who is responsible for that? One says it is the slaveholders; another says, it is the Anti-Slavery men; another says, it is the merchants of the North. Let me say, the responsibility rests on all of them together; but if you wish to know what the responsibility of each is in this mat-ter, then see what each has done in the work. It is undoubtedly true, that if it had not been for the ga son in Fort Sumter, the Southerners would not hav red it. It is undoubtedly true, that the parrison not have been there, in that menacing attitude, if Mr. Buchanan had seen any way to get them ou without a too plain confession of his purpose. arned him of other forts that were un ed, told him that the rebellion which was on the point of outbreak was one that would require an armed force to suppress it, and asked leave to garrison those undefended forts, but was not permitted. It is un-doubtedly true, that there would have been no rote to shut up slavery in its own territory, if there had beer rty to stir up the elements of liberty in this coun-It is undoubtedly true, that if there had been no institution of slavery in our midst, there would have been no such party; and it is undoubtedly true, that if there had not been those in former times who brought slaves from Africa to our shores, there would have been no such institution here. So we might go back, step by step, as far as we pleased, and all the threads of the web are essential to the web itself; but if you would know the responsibility of each or all see what each has done. He who moves the public heart, and fans the expiring flame of liberty, guilty of wrong in attacking the rising waves of op-pression. It is not his fault if there be an outbreak pression. It is not his tault it there or an My friends, when one of your police arrests a criminal in your streets, and his accomplices assault the policeman, do you say the policeman is responsible for the assault? To be sure, there would have been no assault if he had not arrested the criminal; and I have no doubt, if we would turn round and join hands with no doubt, I we would tark
the Southern Confederacy, and seek just what they
seek, there would be no war. So, if we would join
hands with the liquor shops of Boston, and the Mayor
and Aldermen, and Chief of Police, who seek the protection of liquor selling by law, there would be perfect peace between the friends of Temperance, the liquo sellers, and the Mayor and Aldermen. Let the whole community join hands with iniquity, and there v no trouble, no outbreak. Look out for it in Heaven when in such case there is none on earth! (Applause. Well, having gotten to this stage in the great strug

gle, there are not a few persons, in whose souls ther is a genuine love of liberty, and an honest, though no very vigorous, perhaps, or clear-sighted, hatred of sla-very and oppression, who think, after all, we cannot do anything; that it is all very well to talk about lib-erty, but nothing can be done—it is not time to do erty, but nothing can be done sything. Just so on the subject of Temperance The Chief of Police tells us that the police have no The Chief of Police tells us that the police have no control over the liquor traffic, and the friends of Temperance cannot do anything. They have the prohibitory statute, it is true, but it cannot be executed—nothing can be done. These friends of freedom to whom I have alluded may even admit, with you and me, that our constitutional obligations to tolerate slavery are at an end, if there ever were any thou was redult with an end, if there ever were any; they may admit, with nd me, that a rebel, whether an individual or a State, is an outlaw, and that there may be a right on the part of the Government, as there unquestionably is, to take the life of a rebel, when he can be caught or, (since the greater includes the less,) if you hang him at a rope's end, you may take his goods and chattels from him;—there are not a few people who be-lieve all that, and yet think that, at present, nothing can be done; at present, somehow, after all, there are can be done; at present, somehow, after all, there are constitutional difficulties; that, whatever may be said of the rebels, there are troubles hanging about the question which make it an impracticable question. Guestion which has a your armies cannot move for-ward without damaging the loyal man as well as the rebel, and the government is under obligation to protect the loyal citizen. Well, my friends, if there is any one present who is troubled just at that point, let us stop and think of it a moment. If I am wrong, you us stop and think of it a moment. If I am wrong, you will know enough of the question to keep right, and to set me right. Is the Government really in trouble on that point! Consider. This rebellion is either by States or by individuals. I believe that the theory of the Administration is, that it is a rebellion of individuals-that the States cannot rebel. It was well said by Mr. Brownson, that whatever we may say of what cannot be done, the States have rebelled; and of what cannot be done, the States are received; and is not that true I is it not true that several of the States that elect Senators to Congress by their legisla-tures have, by the same authority, rebelled I is not true, that in some other States, the question has been submitted to a vote of the people, and the people, voling as they would vote for members of the House of Representatives, have voted to secede and go out of the Union? Thus, in both forms in which it is possible for a State to act, by its constituted authori-ties, and by its people, in their individual capacity as citizens of the State, they have voted that their State should secede. Now, what matters it that a Stat ot legally secode? That is true; and hence the administration is right in maintaining that they are not legally out of the Union. Their only way at . Water to be Pavolution and of tion among the family of nations; not by legal steps, but by revolutionary steps. The rebellion ripens into revolution. That is the philosophy of that method. revolution. That is the philosophy of therefore it is a rebellion of States. Now, look is therefore it is a rebellion of States. the duty of the Government to a loyal man in a re-bellious State. As a citizen of that rebellious State he must take his chance with the rest. What business has the government to paralyze its own arm by going about to find one in a hundred professedly loyal men, and thus put it out of its power to suppress the re-Or, take the other horn of the dilemma-that it

or, take the other not the control of the control of the control of individuals. Individuals having second, they have incurred all the responsibilities that secession or rebellion can bring. They have exposed themselves, as traitors, to the punishment and retri nt, if the Government can la its hands upon them. That is what the Government its hands upon them. I may seed so, and that a loyal is trying to do. Suppose it succeeds, and that a loyal citizen is made to suffer—are see not suffering? How does it happen that a loyal citizen south of Mason and Dixon's line is of more value than a loyal citizen north of that line? (Applause.) How does it happen that have the suffering the Southern Conthe Government stands by and sees the Southern Con federacy confiscate the property of Northern men, and the debts owed to Northern men, and their ships and merchandise on the high seas, and yet does not feel itself constitutionally authorized to make reprisals on the property of the members of the Southern Correc-eracy 1 Is this game of war understanding eracy! Is this game of war undertaken after this fashion—all the right of confiscation on one side! Have they a "divine right" to pick us and shoof us, and have we no human right, even, of shooting an-picking in return? Is it a battle in which one arm the whole game of war, with all its strategy, just as broad on one side as it is on the other?

Again, my friends, it is impossible, in the nature of the case, whether the rebellion be that of States or of a proclamation. A bold stand in this regard individuals,—it is impossible that the rebellion shall be crushed without interfering with private interests, the sympathies of the world on our side. be crushed without interfering with private interests, and the private interests, to some extent, of loyal men at the South—if any such there are. It is this work of interfering with private interests that must be undertaken in earnest by the Government itself. It is this work, which, if carried on, weakens the rebellion. It is this which alone can take from it the vigor with which it is now austained. But while many good friends feet that this can be done, so far as respectatheory and principle, they yet feel that, after all, as regards even the disloyal men of the South, the traitors themselves, we must touch the question of slavery themselves, we must touch the question of alsvery tenderly. Yes, my friends, there are in Boston multitudes of opplent, supposed to be cultured, and socially influential people, who have no scruple at all about hanging a traitor, if they can catch him, but have a grave scruple about taking from him his slaves, or setting the alavas free even sings they have been the master. While they have no scruple the general property of a rebel, which has no directed at the institution of slavery —his lands, his relation to the institution of slavery,—his lands, his stocks, his bales of cotton—they have a grave scruple whether they may take from him his negro. It seems to me like that rule of compound proportion, which I used to study in my boyhood, where it was said, that more required less, and less required more. (Laugh The less claim a man has, the more care you must take about meddling with it; and the more un-founded his claim, the less you are at liberty to touch

it. (Applause.)

But a word further touching this matter of constitu tional obligations to loyal men. In the first place, it i matter of grave, of very grave doubt, even after the late battle in Kentucky, whether there are absolutely any loyal men at the South. I do not believe there are many men in the slaveholding States who are un-conditionally and unqualifiedly Union men; and I hold to-day, (I do not say that they mean that,) that the most dangerous men in our country are those called Union men in the border States, who str there, and by "divine right" claim to dictate to the Administration what it may and what it may not do what it may and what it may not do (Applause.) That is the power that is paralyzing the arm of the Government to-day. That is the power that is holding us as a nation at bay. That is the bar rier, the adamantine wall, that we have not been able to scale, which rises up between us and those home of oppression to which we must go. Why, the san was played, at another stage, by Virginia game was played, at another stage, by Virginia. While the subject of Componies was yet undetermined, Virginia was terribly loyal. She was the "mother of statesmen," and she was intensely jealous of her ancient glories. She had no intention of prov ing herself in any wise unworthy of her proud fame.

And yet she stood there, between the power of the Administration and the disloyal States in rebellion just as long as she could keep the mask on her face. When she met, face to face, in the Peace Congress men able to answer her positions, and charge her guilt upon her, when the mask was torn off, sh swung over, by natural gravitation, into the arms of Secession itself; and if that fearful hour for the nation (fearful in every point of view) shall come, when the Southern Confederacy shall have attained indepen dence, and shall be received into the family of nations as certainly as water runs down hill, every border State will be with it, unless we hold them steadily and ontinuously by force of arms.

Now, that slavery is the bone of this contention from beginning to end, there is at present little doubt. That it has, by its influence as a great interest, opera ting through the market-places of the world on the one hand, and through the channels of political power on the other, stolen away the public heart, blinded the public eye, deafened the public ear, and deadened the soul of our humanity, there can be little if any doubt. soul of our humanity, there can be little if any doubt. Why, I ask you to go back a few months to the closing hours of the late Administration, and hear that old man in the chair, saying, in a special message to Congress, that he must once more warn them that they are in the midst of a revolution; and yet he did not lift a finger to check it. He saw it coming on, knew what it meant, and warned Congress they were in the midst of it. Why did he do so? He wanted to urge upon Congress the adoption of the extremist measures of Compromise that were demanded. impromise that were demanded; and when your own Senator, Charles Sumner, of immortal renown, (loud applause,) bore a message from the Governor of ing the President of the hearty support of this State in any emergency that might arise, and asked, "What further can we do?" that old granny said, "Go and men who were the means of rousing the public heart, nurther can we do? that old granny said, "Go and pass the Compromises"!—showing clearly enough what he meant. But I must ask pardon of all the respectable grandmothers in the world. (Laughter.) If school by the British when they had possession of the there is any one whom I would especially honor, it is that noble specimen of womanhood, a legitimate grand-mother, to whom we give the cosiest place by our firesides, and the warmest place in our hearts. man, and a bachelor at that, (great merriment,) whose pericardium is so dry that his heart's pulsations creak whirligig of time" is ever bringing about, it so hap like an old ricketty wagon—such a granny is worthy of no man's respect. The normal grandmother is a creature of Heaven; the abnormal granny is a thing of the other place. (Laughter and applause.) The resolutions which have been laid before you to-

night have, in unmistakable terms and with a rare and solid logic, (rare anywhere else but on this platform,) sold us that the institution of slavery must be abol-ished, as the only possible solution of the question before us. First of all, it must be abolished to save us from the ruin and festering corruptions which its toleration would bring. When it is said that it must of necessity be abolished, I do not know what the opinion of other gentlemen may be, but it seems to ne, that we may have to confess this much, that it is just barely possible that, for the purpose of utterly overthrowing us—if it is true that we have sinned beyond the possibility of mercy—God may permit the Northern armies to triumph, and permit some sort of adjustment to be made, by which slavery, in the main, may be feft where it is. Then it will only remain to reassert its rights and renew its influence; to which uttered itself, I believe, in the city of Bost last year, and which will manifest itself in like man dumb! Have we not had one war on the form be dumb! Have we not had one war on the subject of slavery, and will you plunge us into mother?"-forgetful of the everlasting truth, that you cannot take a great wrong into the bosom of so ciety, without God's stirring the heart of humanity against it. It is that which gives rise to struggle a ntbreak, and the state of war, when it comes. If a compromise is effected, that struggle will come again; the strife will be renewed, in Congress and out; and we shall have further years, no man how many, of bitterness and contention, with the shameful presage of ultimate overthrow. There is but one pathway out of this difficulty, and that is by but one pathway out of this difficulty, and that is by cradicating the evil which is its cause. I do not see how one armies can make any considerable progress, without carrying freedom with them. When, as at Port Royal and Beaufort, slaveholders run away from their slaves—and there is no law to bring back fugilive masters (laughter and applause)—I do not see how the Government is to keep those slaves in their chains. I do not see how they can be otherwise than free. But still further, I believe that they are now really and legally free, without any action of the Government. In repudiating the Constitution of the Government and all rights rooting in the Constitution originally have, by their throwing off the Constitution, nally have, by their throwing off the Constitution

the sympathies of the world on our side.

Allow me a word further, my friends, and I will leave this place to those whom you will be better pleased to hear; and that is, a word in regard to the responsibility of the North in this hour. I do not know what proposition may come before us, but I believe that God, in his mysterious Providence, if you please, has placed the Northern people, not less than the Southern, in a certain relation to slavery. The slaveholder tells us that God has providentially sub-jected the slave to the missionary influences of that institution. Let it be so. Perhaps He means its misonary influence shall reach over to us, and waker il our hearts. We do not, indeed, bear the primary all or responsibility, but we have a secondary respon by no means insignificant, or to be lightly cons Our material interests have strengthened the that have knit them to us, and we have to share the responsibility in a degree that it would be exceedingly difficult for the moralist to define. Can we throw it off at our pleasure? Can we say to the South—"Go stand by yourselves, with your slavery and all"!
Have we any right to say that, when those four millions of colored men—men as certainly as we—are looking out to us through the darkness of the almost downing morning, and praying to Heaven that our hearts may be touched, and that we may use the power that has been put into our hands to bring them to liberty, of which they despair in any other way at liberty to refasten the chain upon the limbs of the slaves, or permit the Government to rivet those chains and perpetuate the bondage which is now legally at an end ? I do not believe that the North can fa on this point. I do not think it is fully awake, but I have faith that it will be awakened. I believe in a logic of events that will lead us to see the p omfiture that may come upon the field, the por ble failure of our expeditions by sea; and the public heart will be touched. We shall see our duy, and shall not fail to perform it. The righteous judgmen of Heaven will pursue us until we awake to right and turn into the pathway of duty.

I have hope chiefly from one circumstance. Som

are pleased to rejoice at the success of our arms. cess that seems to me a certain in of the end. I do not, however, despair, so fa decision of the nation at the last election that has been the immediate occasion of the war That was a step in the right direction. If it was no a step for selfish ends, if it was not influenced by pe cuniary considerations,—the desire to obtain productive lands, and the privilege of occupying those lands justice and freedom entered into that decision, (and I venture to hope they did,) it was a step in the right direction, indicating penitence on the part of the nation; and God does not cut off a nation or a man in the hour of penitence. If an indi-vidual goes to Him, and seeks forgiveness for the wrong he has done, he finds forgiveness. That is the best ground of hope I know of. I wish it were broader, I wish it were more assured; but let us be lieve, let us pray; and let us remember that there are xigencies in life when the very best style of praying s fighting with vigor and perseverance. (Loud ap plause.)

THE PRESIDENT. The inhabitants of Boston, ladies and gentlemen, are generally considered by the rest of the country to have an exceedingly good opin-ion of themselves, and to be unduly proud (we think, torical associations,—Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall, Lexington, and Concord. One of Jufferson Torical ington, and Concord. One of Jefferson Davis's Secretaries promised the Confederate forces that their march should not cease until they had planted the standard of the Confederate States upon Fancuil Hall. Why did he say that? Because Fancuil Hall was a representative phrase which stood for Liberty—the Liberty which was rocked into life in that "Old Cradle," and which has been ever since connected with it. Well, Faneuil Hall was the Temple of Lib erty, if you please, but it was a temple that had what they call in England a "chapel of ease" to it; and that "chapel of ease" was the Old South Church. (Applause.) For the Revolution was not nursed en tirely in Faneuil Hall, by any means. Perhaps almos as many and as influential public meetings which pro duced the Revolution were held in the Old South dold Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assur- Church as in Fancuil Hall; and those venerable walls ny one whom I would especially honor, it is city. The Old South Church was synonymous with the love of liberty in those times. Well, since new revolution begun, we must confess we have But associated the Old South Church with the anti-slaver pens that the Old South Church swings round along side of the Anti-Slavery platform (loud applause) and I have the pleasure and the honor of introducing to you, this evening, the Rev. Mr. Manning, its jun minister. (Prolonged applause.)

> SPEECH OF REV. J. M. MANNING. After saying that he did not feel any embarrass n coming there that evening, Mr. Manning proceeded

He was glad to receive the invitation, and to accept it, although there was not even the prospect of a to fill the house, and make the meeting lively. (Laughter.) This was a free platform; which cannot be said of some platforms. The gentlemen who spoke there were not responsible for anything but their ow emarks. Most societies, when inviting speakers ounded them a little, and were very careful to get me who thought pretty much as they did, and who wou make an impression on the community favorable to the objects they had in view. But this Massachusetts make an impress Anti-Slavery Society, on the contrary, welcomes to its platform none more gladly, he believed, than its opnts (applause); it is only sorry that they

It was this fact in regard to the Society—the lectly free discussion which characterized all its fectly free discussion which characterized all its meetings—which seemed to him to be a reason why th organization should be continued. They had heard it said in some quarters lately, that the Anti-Slavery So-ciety had better disband; its work was done; the nation was converted to its principles. He feared that they were not yet all converted to the great idea of im until that day arrived, he trusted the Society would hold together, and not disband. (Applause.) Let it remain here in Massachusetts as a witness to the fact. that there is such a thing as free speech (renewed ap plause); that there was a Society which dared to speal what it believed, and invited others to come upon it platform, and speak what they believed; and a Socie ty, too, which, in the exercise of this generosity, hat not become bankrupt; for he saw by the Treasurer' Report in the paper that evening, that there wer eleven dollars and a few cents in the treasury (laugh ter)—which was more cents than some treasuries ca boast of, whose societies had not been quite so gener ous in extending free speech to all with whom ave to do.

But there was another reason why that Societ

should keep together. He loved it for the educating power which it had exerted among the people. It former years, when he was a student, and used to come to Boaton during the vacations, he dropped in occa-sionally at the old Melodeon, where the Society used nally have, by their throwing off the Constitution, been destroyed. They may restablish and refract to hold its Conventions; and he must confeas that his slave laws, but the Government knows nothing of these; the Constitution knows nothing of these; and when they shall be subjugated and brought back again under the dominion of the Government, there will be no law by which the condition of slavery can be retained. I believe the Government should stand on tained. I believe the Government should stand on

nounce even the Anti-Slavery Society itself as inconsistent, and not up to the mark; and there would be a running fire, which generally "hung fire" a good deal, in various parts of the room, until, finally, some deal, in various parts of the room, until, finally, some gentleman sitting on the stage, evidently "born to rule the storm," would bring back the wandering dehate, and close up by giving the clergy some very hard hits. (Laughter.) He never thought that was fair (Renewed merriment.) He did not think, to this day, it was fair. He did not mean to say that the clergy were censured more than they deserved to be; but he thought that when a man attempts to do the cenauring, be should be impartial, and should go clear through, and thrash the whole crowd, if he thrashes one. (Applause.) Now, he was a clergyman, and he was proud that the character of Congress will improve under the discipline of the war; and I do not believe that Mr. Lincoln would object to having some such representatives. and thrash the whole crowd, if he thrashes one. (Applause.) Now, he was a clergyman, and he was proud of the fact. He would not be in any other profession; and he honored the members of his profession as he did those of no other. Some of them differed with him, even on this question; but he would stand by them as far as he honestly and conscientiously could. He thought they would connecte favorable with the them as far as he honestly and conscientiously count.

He thought they would compare favorably with the members of the legal and medical professions, in the interest they had taken in the Anti-Slavery cause.

He then saw only from the outside; he did not get far inside. As he got further in, and discovered the central moving force, his respect for the men controlled this Society began to deepen at once. He saw there was a high moral and intellectual tone at the centre of all its proceedings. He saw the outside and its surroundings. The current was swift and strong, and there was considerable floodwood drifting on the surface; but the stream was not to blame for that. We all know, that when there is a fire, the light, dry material is borne to it by the currents o wind which always blow towards the fire; and which always blow towards the fire; and wherever there is light, there is a class in the munity who will be attracted by that light.

It was a peculiarity of the Anti-Slavery Society, that whatever came within the circle of its influence it put life into. If the thing it influence it only made it more energetically wrong than i before; and if the thing was right, it developed that ergetic in his righteousness.

Now, he had thought, sometimes, that it would b

an excellent thing if all the good men and women in the world could be selected out of those whose na-tures are noble, whose instincts are refined, who love the beautiful, the good, and the true. If they cou be collected, and subjected to the influence of some live force, such as that Society had supplied in its meetings, it had seemed to him that it would be a very good plan. On the other hand, he had thought that it would be an excellent plan if all the crooked sticks, if all the base natures, could be gathered to-gether into a company, and subjected to some soporific, gether is conservative power, putting them to sleep, making m's "Happy Family" of them, keep ing them from making a disturbance in the community. (Laughter.) But the fact is, we get awfully mixed up in this world. All kinds come in contact with the educating force of this Society, and there me crooked sticks get to be frightfully crooked and all kinds come in contact with the soporific, conservative power, which puts men to sleep, and hence the world is cheated out of a great deal of useful material.

The Anti-Slavery Society had associated women with men in its labors, and this struck him as a pe-culiarity, almost, in its proceedings, and something that had tended to the better development of all who had labored in it. He did not believe that man could ever be developed normally, in full and fair propor, tion, without the influence of woman. (Applause.) They were made to go together, all through life, everywhere, and should go together, the connection not stopping with the domestic and social relation. It was this which had seemed to him, as he had watched the course of the Society, to have contributed much ement of nature which he had seen in some of the most active members of the Society. He had attributed this to their contact with voman's intellect and woman's noble heart-

"For a great heart is hells, that loves to go in To the prison, the slave hut, the alley of sin, And to bring into each, or find there some line Of the never completely out-trampled Divine."

For this reason, he would have the Anti-Slavery Society continue. He did not mean to say that there was nothing better than that Society. He believed that the Cochituate water-works were better than pumps; but he would not have all the pumps filled up, because there might be some stoppage in the pipes, or the lake might give out, and then we should be glad if the pumps were in working order. Out in Western New York, at Lockport, they have machinery for lifting the canal boats up a declivity; and so it was with this. Society. By means of mobs, and other such appliances, it had lifted many noble souls from the common level up to the highest summits of manhood.
(Applause.) He knew that, at the present time, it is raining patriotism, and there is a deluge fall over the earth, and the weakest and timidest of us are borne forward in the ark of freedom, high above the reach of slavery and the Slave Power. And he prayed God that the flood might not abate until all the mountains and high hills of compromise were covered; and if the dove of peace went out from the ark, let her re turn each time with the olive branch in her mouth until the bow of Emancipation glitters in the heavens (Loud applause.) Then we will go forth, and sacrifice as Noah did. That is what he hoped for; but he might be mistaken. It might not come; and then, if we were reduced to the old level, again, and must fight with the populace who are by certain interested politicians sent to disturb the meetings for free speech, —if we must have those disturbances again, then let us retain the old system of locks, that we may grow up to be men and women somehow. (Applause.)

"I like this Society." (continued Mr. Manning.) "and would have it remain as it is, because I believe that it has contributed greatly to the solution of the slavery question in this country, and also of the prolem before the Government at present; and that it We hear a great deal, in these times, of operations. Well, I do not know. about a 'basis of operations.' but I am inclined to think that the true 'basis of ope-Society. (Applause.) We hear a great deal abothe tactics of Gen. McClellan, and of his plans for c his plans for carrying on the campaign. Perhaps he might learn something from Mr. Garrison. (Loud applause.) I something from air. Garrison. Loous appeared,
know, when I was a boy, we used to practise jumping. First we would jump, and then, in order to jump
farther, run and jump; but in order to make the lougest
leap, we placed a spring-board on the ground, and ran
and jumped from that. Well, the Government tried and jumped roat that.

to put down the rebellion by developing a Union feeling in the South—that was the simple jump. Now, it is trying to put down the rebellion simply by conquering the insurgents, without regard to slavery— that is the run and jump. But I suspect it will never outleap Secession, which has beaten it thus far,—will never outleap it finally and forever, until it tries the spring-board of Emancipation. (Hearty and prolonge applause.) God grant that it may begin to practis that jump pretty soon !—for the spring-board is some what difficult to manage, and if they do not try it ur til they are obliged to, they may use it in so awkward and unskifful a manner, that, instead of sending them beyond their antagonist, it will only give them a sum-merset, and break their own necks. (Applause.) I do not wish to criticise the Administration or th

ent, for I look on the outside of the Government. I remarked, a few moments ago, that my im-pressions of the Anti Slavery Society were once wrong, because I had not seen the inside. I have not seen the inside of the Government. All I know of it comes through the reporters and sensation-letter wriers, the disappointed contractors and ambitious poli-ticians. But I am not yet as despondent as some of my friends. I believe that Mr. Lincoln is a sensible. man; perhaps not quite as fast a man as some clergy-men are, (laughter,) but a sensible man; and Mr.

had comments. I do not despair of seeing some of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement—our houored friend Mr. Phillips, for instance—in the Senate
of the United States. (Lond applause.) I mean no
indignity to him (great merriment); for I anticipate
that the character of Congress will improve under the
discipline of the war; and I do not believe that Mr.
Lincoln would object to having some such representative of the free anti-slavery spirit of the North in the
House of Representatives, or in the Senate. I remember that a Congressman once asked an Abolitionist why he thought so much of the negroes, and
the replied that it was because he believed in giving
everybody a chance, from a negro down to a Congressman, (Laughter.) Well, if we can only get some men we know of there, on the wave of this free spirit which is sweeping over the land, I am inclined to think that such remarks in regard to the intellec-tual and moral standing of Congress would not be made as they have been heretofore.

It seems to me, my friends, every day more and

thing of this kind. Why, there was a rebellion in heaven, once, and how did the Governor of the verse go to work to put down that rebellien? We know what the rebels did. They came to this earth, and enslaved the new-born race which God had placed upon it. What did he do? Did he say to Michael, and the other warriors, "We will crush out this rebellion, but we will not disturb the relation be-tween these rebels and this new race which they have nslaved " ! No, the Ruler of heaven went to those men who were in bondage to the powers of darkness; and when Satan saw that Redeemer comread in the sacred book that he fell like lightning from heaven. Now, will the Government at Washington do as the Governor of the universe did or will it advise its armies to crush the rebels, but spare the victims? Let them take the course which ommon sense, which justice dictates—for we hear a great deal about justice in these days. It has been printed in the newspapers several times, that eman cipation should be decreed as an act of justice. Justice to whom ? Why, when they go on to explain, it means justice to the Union, or justice to the Holders; it does not mean justice to the enslaved, God's own people, his poor, crushed, down-trodden ones, on whom he looks with infinite compassion. When I speak of instice, in this connection, I mean justice to those whose oppressors have been grinding them for centuries into the dust, and those whose tears God is keeping in his bottle, and will pour out in vial of wrath in future, as he now does, unless we let this people go free. Yes, let the Government do some thing which shall change our flag, our glori bol of nationality, from a sign of bondage, of a slave holders' Union into an emblem of liberty! (Applause, As Mr. Phillips said, a few evenings ago, who-ever looks upon that flag, black or white, let him read Emai cipation written there! (Renewed ap plause.) Let it be lifted up in the sight of these poo plause.) Let it be lifted up in the sight of these poor ones who have been bitten by the flaming, flery serpents of slavery,—let it be "lifted up as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness," in sight of the stricken Israelites. (Applause.)

1 told the Secretary that I should not make a speech, but only a few remarks this evening; and I have not: I will conclude with a story. I boarded at one of the hotels in Boston last Summer. One Sab-

at one of the hotels in Boston last Summer. One Sab oath, at dinner-table, a couple of gentlemen, sitting be hind me, had evidently been to church in ining and we giving an account of where they had been, and who they had heard. One says, "Been to church this morning?" "Yes, sir," "Where?" "I have been down to the Old South." "Acquainted there ?" "Yes, sir, I used to be a member there I have not been acquainted there much of late years I know the Doctor, but do not know the other minis "O, they have two ministers there?' the other gentleman. "You know the Doctor?"—
(and if he were here he would enjoy the story as much as any of us.) "Yes," said the gentleman He is some connection of Wendell Phillips ? rother in-law, I believe." "Rather conservative Yes, he is rather conserv isn't he ? ' subject.'' What the word that referred to you may imagine, coming in connection with the name (Laughter.) "How is it with the other minister?" Well, I believe he does not differ from Mr. Phillips quite so much. In fact," says he, "I am inclined to waiter whispered something in the gentleman's ear just then, so that I did not hear what followed The head Laughter.) But it showed me where the public thad located me (applause); and I felt it was too much honor to ride on the same box, and help drive the same team with Wendell Phillips. I should never attempt to drive that chariot, as Phæton at-tempted once to drive Apollo's car; but with him on the box with me, I am not afraid to ride. (Applause.) I believe that my children, when they think of me and my name, in future generations—I believe that your children, when they think of you and your name in coming generations—will recall with special pleasure the John Brown meeting, (applause,) and the pleasure the John Brown meeting, (appliante,) and the Anti-Slavery meetings, and every crisis where you have spoken a true word of struck a hard blow for Justice, Truth and Liberty. (Applause.) There is a private history, my friends, of my own, in regard to this question, which there is not time for me to relate, and which I should not care to relate if

there were time. I have been accused of zeal with-out knowledge on this slavery question, of talking of what I knew nothing about; but there is a background of personal experience—a bitter experience which I have always spoken on this subject, of which very few persons know. It has been to practical matter, a more serious matter, than many have understood. I have spoken with broken hearts before my eyes, families scattered and ruined; -not any others, bound to me for time and for eternity and that which has nerved me always has been the hope that I should sometime meet these poor ones for whom I have labored, and be permitted to welcome them to a nation of freedom, and to all the blessings which I enjoy.

The Abolitionists ought to be a brave people, the

ought to be a devoted people. There are eight millions of dusky hands lifted up to heaven for us con lions of unsay nada lifted up to neaver for us con-tinually; four million simple faces are turned tear-fully toward heaven, besecching God, day and night, to guide us, and keep us, and make us brave for jus-tice; and the souls of the martyrs under the great altar are crying continually—'How long, O Lord! how long!'" (Loud applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. I believe it is the privilege every author to give his own title to his composition whether it be published by the press or by speech therefore we will permit the reverend gentle has just taken his seat to call the beautiful discour which he has favored us to night, "a few re marks"; only I am sure you will join with me in hop-ing that at our next meeting, we shall have a speech from him ! (Applause.)

MR. MAY. We have just listened to a very ex

Mr. MAY. We have just instruction this, a story suggests a song—why not here i and if it be a song of old John Brown, I am sure Mr. Manning will not object to it. We have had this simple song printed, and though there has been no preparation made to sing, I trust it will sing itself. I say there has been no n But I am not yet as despondent as some of 'trust it will sing likelf. I say, there has been no prepared in the property of the sing relation of the sing that some dergy-this song—those of you who sing at all. We know that many of our Northern regiments, we may say, the best of them, as they have gone down to the bat-

tle-field, have marched through our cities, and through "John Brown Song."

The audience then rose, and joined in singing the

spirited and popular air, with much enthu WENDELL PHILLIPS then came forward, and wa received with prolonged and vociferous cheering. full report of his speech will be given hereafter.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1869

PEACE WITH AMERICA.

GREAT MEETING AT BROWLEY, ENGLAND—SPEECE OF GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ

As soon as intelligence was received in England of the release of Mason and Slidell by the America Government, a public meeting of an infldential characwas held at the Lecture-hall, Bromley-by-Box for the purpose of giving practical expression to the pleasure which pervaded all classes of the come pleasure
in consequence of the gratifying intentigence may be in consequence of the gratifying intentigence may be directly and the directly and the most respectively. A large number of the most respectively. A large number of the most respectively. est those on the platform were :- George Thomp on, Esq., late M. P.; Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., F. W. Chesson, Esq., John Noble, Esq., of the Middle Temple; C. E. Garman, Esq., sen., M. R. C. S., Hebert Thompson, Esq., J. A. Horner, Esq., the Ren. E. Matthews, W. H. Bonner, P. Pocock, B. A. July Ford, Esq., Editor of the "Stratford Times;" J. 1 Donovan, Esq., of the "East London Observer," Ca-tain Reid, John Carden, Esq., Captain Thomas, Wa-liam Manne, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Bromley, the Rev. Charles Armstrong, and Messrs. John Wels. Samuel Day, James Reynolds, J. J. Andrew, Jda Foot, William Foot, Johnson, Thomas Buffham, Wa liam Martin, James Poppleton, and other gentlement

Mr. HERBERT THOMPSON moved that Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., be requested to preside. He see begged to announce that intimations had been received from the resident elergymen and dissenting miniters of the district, acquiescing in the object of the neeting, and regretting that its being held on a San day evening would prevent their attendance. (Her hear.)

notion having been seconded was ur carried, and Mr. Harper Twelvetrees took his seat in the chair amid great applause Speeches, admirable in spirit and eloquent in la

uage, were then successively made by the Chi-nan, John Noble, Esq. (of the Middle Temple,) and Rev. W. H. Bonner-at the conclusion of which,

The CHAIRMAN said he lind now the pleasure to ipon a gentleman universally known and admini or his eloquence as the champion of freedom and the advocate of peace. He was sure he had only to me-tion the name of George Thompson to excite their ethusiasm. (Great cheering.)

Mr. George Thompson then came forward, and was received with the most enthusiastic applace which having subsided, he said he had come to be meeting prepared with the following resolution, which ne requested permission to submit :-

"That, in addition to recording its profound satisfaction at the happy termination of the late dispute where Government of the United States, this meet tion at the nappy termination of the late dispute whe Government of the United States, this meeting deems it its duty to ascribe the chief merit of its cific adjustment to the moderation, justice, and high nindedness of the Cabinet of Washington, and more especially to the statesmanlike ability and adhesion a principle of the Hon. William H. Seward, the Secret of State; and would further express its thankfoness that, by this wise settlement of the Trent affair this nation has not only been saved from the horroof a war with its Transatlantic kinamen, but from a alliance with a Confederacy based upon human shery and the alleged inferiority of the races, and for virtually taking sides with those who hold four allians of persons (many thousands of whom are the own offspring) in the most debasing physical, morand intellectual bondage—a bondage which this meding trusts has already received an irreparable bor, and will speedily be brought to a perpetual cel' (Cheers.)

In submitting the resolution, Mr. Thon

served that, in common with his countrymen

large, his mind had been relieved of the most painti apprehensions by the intelligence brought by the last mail from America. He had also experienced a fee ing of exultation in the thought that those who, for si weeks, had been assiduously endeavoring to protein in their wicked attempt to make England the ally a band of infamous conspirators against their out Government and the liberties of the human no. (Cheers.) There was to be no war with America. but no thanks to that portion of the press of this con try that had prostituted its influence in the cause shaveholders, felons and traitors. He had read the daily diatribes of certain journals, first, with the eye of an Englishman, and then with the eyes of an Ame ican. As an Englishman, he felt that his country had been disgraced by these venomous and brutal estimations; and if he had been an American, and had thought that such articles were a true expression of British feeling, he should have desired the classic ment and humiliation of such a people. (Hea No thanks, then, to the press, that we have had fear instead of war, excepting always those organs of the true principles of English patriotism which had, & spite the slanderous opposition of a host of venal co-temporaries, maintained their ground, and spoken be language of courtesy and conciliation with such as flinching fidelity. (Loud cheers.) No thanks, either, to the Government of this country, if it should appear that, for three or four weeks; they had been in possession of the assurance of the Cabinet of Washington that a peaceful settlement of the questi ly desired. In Mr. Seward's despatch of the November, there was a clear disavowal of the acid the United States officer—(cheers)—there was a ci-tinet proposal to come to a friendly and amicable so tain that the contents of this letter had been comminicated to the British Government, and that withes delay. It was not conceivable that that which was byiously intended for the information of the Britis ould be kept back by the American Mins Cabinet would be kept back by the American Mis-ter; yet the Ministerial organs had for four week subsequent to the arrival of this important document this country continued daily to influence the sions of the people, by representing that there was a deliberate design on the part of Mr. Seward to go war with England; and a million of money, or more had been spent in preparing for a bloody conflict with the people of the United States. If this should provide to be the case, there were no words sufficiently street in which to denounce the criminality of such an ac, nd the Minister guilty of it would merit impeac by the House of Commons, (Loud cheers.) If possessed a seat in the Legislature of the country, would not lose an hour, after the meeting of paris ient, in demanding categorical information upon thole subject, and in fixing the blame upon the cial by whose guilt or neglect the country ed a month of unnecessary doubt and auxiety. (liest-hear.) No thanks then, he repeated, to the Gorer-ment of England. But we had, nevertheless, great-from a

eason to be thankful for having been saved from

coffision with America. There would, in such a co-tingency, have been not only alt the horrors inspe-rable from war, but added to them an inconceivable anguish to the minds of all who had to labor for their bread. (Hear, hear.) The reverend gentleman was preceded him had designated the Commissioners, the translation of the translation works.

bout whom the terrible difficulty had arisen, worth

ess individuals. Perhaps he (Mr. Thompson) migh

be permitted to afford the meeting an opportunity indiging for itself how richly they deserved the tib

Histon with America. There would, in such a con

A YOICE—Never mind them, how about the insult !
Mr. THOMPSON (pausing and looking deliberately
Mr. THOMPSON (pausing and looking deliberately
Mr. THOMPSON (pausing and looking the interrupter.)—There has been no insult proved Mr. Inous merrupter.)—There has been no insult proved yet (Loud cheers.) There can be no insult where yet (Loud cheers.) There can be no insult where none is intended. (Renewed cheers.) There was no insult, as was popularly supposed, in the act of firing cross the bows of the Trent: and if there was a nautonia in the room, he would know that attachment to insult, as we be seen the Trent: and if there was a nautical man in the room, he would know that statement to be correct. (Hear, hear.) The only error committed was in taking the four persons out of the Trent, instead of not carrying her into some port, a proceeding which would have caused much more inconvenience to the ressel than what had actually been done. (Cheers.) Now, about these Southern Commissioners. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of Mr. Slidel he should say little more than that he was a slaveholder, and had long been a Secessionist. Of Mr. Mason he should speak a little more fully. The name of Mr. Mason would go down to posterity, steeped in infamy, as the author of the execrable and infernal Fugitive Slave Law—a law which spread the widest distress, the wildest ther of the execrable and internal the wildest distress, the wildest —a law which spread the widest distress, the wildest distress, as well as unutterable sorrow throughout all dismay, as well as unutterable sorrow through the Freu States of America. If ever a man's m the Free States of America. If ever a man's memory should be doomed to be heaped with curses, it would anguin oe moment to be neaped with curses, it would be the memory of the man who made it punishable with imprisement and a fine of 1,000 dollars to give a with imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 dollars to give a cup of cold water to, a panting, flying fugitive, from the field of American slavery. It was a law so exe-crable that it was found utterly impracticable to work it. So great a failure was it, that twelve fugitives it. So great a milite was it, that twelve rugitive were all that could be recovered from the Norther were all that could be recovered from the Northern States. With all the eloquence of their best men, they could not get Sims out of Boston until the militia were paraded, and the Court/house surrounded with chains; and not even then would his rendition have been accomplished, if it had not been for the interferbeen accomplished, it it had not ocen for the interfer-ence of the friends of peace. (Hear, hear.) On the 14th of March, 1854, Mason was in the Senate of the United States when Edward Everett, the Senat from Massachusetts, presented a memorial signed by three thousand ministers of religion in New England three thousand ministers of religion in New Englands solemnly protesting, in the name of Almighty God, against the Nebraska Bill, for the repeal of existing leaders, the state of the repeal of existing leaders, the state of the repeal of existing leaders, the results of the r gal prohibitions of slavery in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. This same Mason moved "that the memorial be not received," and this he said he did without any disrespect to the cloth, which, to say the least, the memorialists did not grace." Mr. Seward nobly vindicated the memorial, and did justice to those who had signed it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mason gal prohibitions of slavery was the man who catechised the gallant veteran John was the man who catecursed the gainat veteran John Brown, for three hours, when he lay bound, wounded and bleeding, "(Shame.) It was he who moved for and obtained an inquisitorial and unconstitutional committee of the Senate to bring to its bar every man who was suspected of knowing anything of John Brown This was the man whom the slaveholders of the South had chosen as their chief commissioner to the govern had chosen as their caret commissioner to the govern-ment of England! Aftir representative he was of his embrated masters. (tiear, hear.) The resolution expressed satisfaction and thankful

from the anticipated war wit ness at their escape from the anticipated war with America, which would have involved this country in America, which would have involved this country in a recognition of the Southern confederacy, and would have made us practically the allies of the South, di-verting the North from its present plans—a result which would have been fraught with unspeakable calamities to the slave population. The international conflict raging in the States was a war for the extinction and if you travelled from the batteries which fortified New York to the farthest confines of Miniesotto or Kansas, one feeling alone would be found upon the subject. He, however, had an idea that the apon the sanger the hotor of emancipating the slaves would not be for the North, for he had a very confident idea that, in two or three weeks, the Northern troops would be in New Orleans, the South would be surrounded, and partly this effect the freedom of the colored race would e accomplished, not however by the direct act of the

Mr. Thompson, after paying a high tribute to the noble hand of abolitionists who had for so long steadnotice band or adouttoness of the banner of universal freedom, said that, for years, the North had been speaking the language of the South-mot what they believed, but what they considered expedient—therefore they had not now to be instructed in the princi-ples of abolition; and now that the South was gone pies of aboution; and now that the South was gone from them, and they were no longer under the influ-ence of the slave power, the North almost unanimous-ly acknowledged anti-slavery opinions. (Hear.) Awar with America would have retarded indefinite-

If the abolition of slavery, and would, perhaps, have sabled the South to put in execution their cherish schems of reopening the slave trade, without which their plans would never be complete. The Times had declared that the United States was ruled by a mob, and that if the mob clamored for war, the American Government would never be able to stand against it; but the intelligence over which they were rejoicit gave the lie to that statement. The Times had stigmatised the citizens of America as a mob. He and Mr. Matthews knew something about America, and they could say the Americans were not a mob; at any rate, if they were, and it were not for the canker-worm of slavery, the mob of this country might gain a great deal from free trade with the mob of that country. (Cheers.)

Having spoken favorably of the character of the American people generally, Mr. Thompson proceeded to make some laughable remarks upon the stock-jobbing efforts of a portion of the London press, in cor nection with the anticipated war. He stated that, one flae morning, the Post came out with the information that the "Europa" had arrived, and brought no news. a circumstance which it declared to be unfavorable t peace. Down went the stocks in the city; so the timid sold, and the knowing ones bought. A few hours after, out comes the information that the Americans had accoded to our request-up went the stocks timid ones bought again, the knowing ones sold, and went home to dinner with their pockets full. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Thompson next referred to the enormous ex-pense to which the Government had put the country, in anticipation of a war with America. A short time e had been forced to pay for large fortifications under the fear that Napoleon was going to fivade us; and the noble lord at the head of the government had pictured that potentate with his right hand extended to us in friendship, and his left upon the hilt of his sword. But we had forgotten all about Napoleon now. (Laughter and cheers.) Oh, let us be wise! Let us hope that the hour of peril is past, and the halcyon the note that the nour of perit is pass, and day of peace has come; and may every honest heart endeavor to perpetuate it! (Mr. Thompson concluded his eloquent speech amid tremendous applause.)

ution offered by him was adopted An extended report of the entire proceedings contained in the Tourr Hamlets Express—a paper edited by Mr. Herbert Thompson, a son of George Thompson, Esq. We regiot that we are so flooded with matter that we cannot find room in our present number for any of the other speeches.

When it is remembered with what pro-slavery ma

When it is remember lignity and brutality Mr. Thompson was every w ed during his philanthropic visits to this country even his bitterest enemies must accord to him extr ordinary magnanimity and a rare sense of justice in his eloquent defence of the American Government.

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB.

DUBLIN, (Ireland,) January 10, 1862. Dennis, (Ireland,) sanuary
Dennis Mr. Garnison,—I have been spending my
evening's leisure in reading the two last Liberators
which reached these shores, and have particularly
directed my attention to the Hon. George S. Boutwell's speech in Boston on the 16th of December, and that of Wendell Phillips in New York three days afterwards. I have to thank my friend, the Rev. Samuel May, who specially commended Mr. Bout-wall's and the special of the second se

with the tenor of his remarks, but the tone of them especially gratified me. His statesmanlike and cosmopolitan manner of treating his subject struck me as contrasting favorably with that of Mr. Phillips, whose speech I naturally took first, as that of one whom I have known so long and honor so much. Foremost as the latter gentleman is among the Abolitionists, noble his devotion, beautiful his daily life, splendid his talents, and highly cultured and accomplished his mind, I have of late been greadly surprised that his patriotism is so narrow that he often seems incapable of ordinary fairness to England, her statesmen and her people.

Mr. Phillips appears fully to share in the general indignation which the course of England in the Trent affair has excited on your side. What other course we could have taken, consistent with national self-respect and our rights as a neutral people, I really cannot see. It is precisely what you would have done yourselves if the case had been your own. That we took the correct view of it has been acknowledged by Mr. Seward. I only wish that he had made this acknowl sigment more promptly, for then he would have a worlded a very unfortunate manifestation of ill-

acknowledgment more promptly, for then he would have avoided a very unfortunate manifestation of ill-feeling on both sides. It has been repeatedly intimoted that this unhappy occurrence was merely a premeded that this unhappy occurrence was merely a pre-tence, on the part of England, to get up a quarrel with the Free States in their present extremity. If we had bribed Captain Wilkes to act as he did, there would be some ground for this accusation; but under actual circumstances, to attribute such a pretence to England is like the accusation of the wolf against the lamb in the fable. In making this application, I do not mean to insinuate that America is the and England is certainly no lamb.

and England is certainly no lamb.

In the extraordinary state of affairs in your courtry, and with an unfettered press in ours, it was inevented that much would be said on both sides that ha much better be left unsaid. A thoughtless, prejudiced ill-informed newspaper editor has such enormous power for evil, under such circumstances as the pre-ent, that I have often felt that the liberty of unl censed printing was by no means an unqualified ad-vantage. For example—the haughty, insolent, over-bearing, domineering style of the London Times is no to be regarded as an expression of English n on the one hand, than that of the New York opinion on the one hand, than that of the New York Herald would be recognized as a fair exponent of cut-tivated, intelligent American opinion on the other As far as my observation goes, the Herald is quoted ten times here for once any other American paper is referred to—and most probably, the same thing may be said of the Times in the United States. It was at the Anti-Slavery Convention in London, in 1840, that I first heard of the *Herald*. Some of my new American friends quoted it, and told me what an infamous sheet it was; but yet, that everybody talked of it, and everybody read it. Now, the Times—its insolence and everybody read it. want of principle apart, (and these, I admit, are large reservations)-has always been a decently conducted

reservations)—has always been a decently conducted journal, in regard to the proprieties.

My reason for referring to these papers is to illustrate my own opiaion, that by far the greater part of the ill blood and misunderstanding which have been recently manifested between the two countries has arisen from unprincipled journalists, whose yieldms are their readers, and over whom the Government on either hand have no control, and the thoughtful, the large-minded, and the truly patriotic no influence.

Mr. Phillips asks,-" Why does the London Pr lecture us like a school-master his seven-year-old boy?
Why does England use a tone such as she has not Why does England use a tone such as she has not used for half a century to any power?" I might answer, that the London Press, being perfectly free, say what they please; that some say one thing, and some another. Some are hostile, some friendly; some kind, courteous and sympathizing; some directly the kind, courteous and sympathizing; some directly intercept of the South, some in the interest of the North, and some appear to be influenced by merely selfish considerations. There are many men, many minds, and all kinds of writers and readers, as any sensible man would expect in a population nearly or quite equal to your own thirty-four States, packed into a space probably not one-hundredth part of the extent. Why should Mr. Phillips be so indignant at being lectured by others? Haben pears locations! never lectured himself? And as to the reasonableness of the lectures, this is all a matter of opinion—though I have had, until lately, no objection to those that have been delivered by him. As to the Times. that have been delivered by him. As to the Times II he reads it regularly, he must know that that paper lectures everybody. Emperors, kings, communities, principalities and powers,—from the "despots of Europe" to the humblest parish vestry,—all are taken in hand, scolded and castigated like "seven-year-old And why should your Republic and your boys. And why should your release are no more responsible for the demeanor of the London Press than I am; and why should they be blamed for what they cannot prevent! The Times would regard Lorg Falmerston's wishes as little as they would regard mine, in the penning of their leaders.

It is, I believe, now generally conceded that, in the recognition of the Southerners as belligerents, our Government had no choice, unless they had made up their minds to go to war with them and treat them as pirates. This would have been an extreme measure, and inconsistent with the non-intervention policy of England, which was maintained during the struggle England, which was maintained ouring the studges, in Italy, although the nearly unanimous sentiment of the British people (exclusive of the Irish Catholics) was enthusiastically in favor of Italian unity and independence. I am confident that if your Northern uprising had been for universal liberty throughout your land, instead of for the restoration of the Union with slaveholders, the hearty good wishes of England would have hailed every step in your progress, and that your success would have been far greater than it has hitherto been. Mr. Phillips says we may well admire and envy the strength of your Government when, instead of our impressment and pinched levies, patriotism marshals 600,000 colunteers in six months. patriousm marshais 600,000 evaniteers in six months. In any similar case of national extremity, with similar pay, I doubt not that we could obtain quite as many volunteers as would be required. England's wealth and her credit are both very great, and I do not see that she need any bowever he was a I do not see that she need envy, howev other nations for their possession of similar advanta-

In accounting for his conversion from the disunion sentiments he has until lately held, Mr. Phillips asks, "When I see twenty millions of people determined that this Union shall mean justice, why should I obtained that this Union shall mean justice, why should I object to it?" For no reason that I can see—when he sees it. But when we, three thousand miles away, sees it. But when we, three thousand miles away, the sees it. But when we have thousand miles away, the sees it. But when we have thousand miles away, the sees it. But when we have thousand miles away, the sees it. But when we have thousand miles away, the sees it. But when we have the sees it. But when we have the sees it. But when we have a see a se its he has until lately held, Mr. Phillips asks, sees it. But when we, three thousand miles away, read of the cruel resturation of slaves to their masters by Northern Generals; of the hesitation of Northern by Northern Generals; of the hesitation of Northern statesmen, the hostility of Northern editors—and, as far as we can discover, a great portion of the twenty millions—to the proclamation of freedom, I think greater charity should be shown towards us than Mr. Phillips is disposed to exhibit—utterly confused and Phillips is disposed to exhibit—utterly confused and seally fattered to the injury of their displacements and it is by the House of Commons, and not by the House of Lords, nor by the Queen, that our affairs are really controlled. It is underliably agrowing feeling here, that the voice which controls the Government should be that of those who have in-millions—to the proclamation of freedom, I think the fattered to the solution of the controls of the co greater charity should be shown towards us than Mr. Phillips is disposed to exhibit—utterly confused and confounded as we are by the statements of your own newspapers. He is more like himself—usually cannewspapers. In this opinion our aristocracy are not singular—and on this account we have no inducement to injure, envy, fear or hate you, since, strange land with us. The South says, 'I am fighting for land with us. The South says, 'I am not fighting against variangeous position. The North says, 'I am not fighting against interfere? We have nothit. Why should England interfere: We have hold in the growth of the hold in the growth of the hold in the point. Here he hits the right nail on the cal, overbearing and cruel. All I wish to convey is

afterwards. I have to thank my friend, the Rev. supposed that their darling object is the restoration of Samuel May, who specially commended Mr. Boutwell's oration to my notice; for, otherwise, laving no knowledge of that gentleman's antecedents, I should probably have passed it over in a more perfunctory maintain slavery with the opinion of the world against manner. I need hardly tell you that I entirely agree ed that their darling object is the restoration of

Notwithstanding the fact that loud and long-continued cheers greeted Mr. Phillips's ungenerous apostrophe,—"There stands England, the most selfish and treacherous of modern governments,"—I maintain that nothing has occurred since the outbreak of your civil war to justify such a libellons accusation. Whilst it is true and inevitable that there are all shades of sentiment towards you, from the most cordial to the most hostile, amongst our complex and diversified community, I maintain that the general tendency is to abhor slavery; to regard war with the North as a fearful calamity on every religious, moral, social and commercial consideration; and to believe that we should be very good friends if it were not for mischief-making demagogues, for the careful purture that we should be very good friends if it were not for mischief-making demagogues, for the careful nurture you receive in hatred to the mother country by your foolish and boastful fourth of July celebrations, and for the melancholy fact which has just been exemplified in the case of Captain Wilkes, that in no way can any ambitious American so easily obtain popularity and consideration as by insulting England, although by doing so he should plunge his own country into the waste, bloodshed, and madness of war.

Furthermore, however you may agree with Mr. Phillips, it is the general sentiment here that the conduct of our Government has been marked by prudence, forbearance, and a total absence of bluster, bullying and discourtesy. We have not at any time desired war with you. Our rulers know it, and they have acted as if they felt it. Lord Palmerston and

have acted as if they felt it. Lord Palmerston Earl Russell are both-old men, who have spent their lives in the public service, and whose tenure of power lives in the public service, and whose tenure of power depends on their skill in guiding the affairs of the country in harmony with the wishes and interests of the people; and we are no such fools as to rush into a war uncompelled by principle or interest—a war, too, in which, no matter how good our cause, we would be open for the charge of taking part with slavehold-cers and laking advance of your difficulties. All ers, and taking advantage of your difficulties. All these considerations made the prospect of hostilities especially repulsive, and I hear nothing but congratu-

lations that we have escaped such a catastrophe.

Finally, I regret that one whom I regard as one of the bravest, best and most gifted of Americans should pander to the most unhappy prejudices of his leas educated countrymen. With the tenor of his spe and that of Mr. Boutwell, I cordially agree; think Mr. Boutwell's, whilst fully as convincing of Mr. Phillips, is decidedly preferable in its fr rom unjust and mischievous prejudices and impute In the same Liberator which contains Mr. Phillips's

speech, and immediately succeeding it, is an article signed "W.," under the caption of "The War with England-its spirit," which I am really at a loss to characterize. Nobody who understands the state of things in these islands, or who has ha characterize. opportunity of conversing with Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen of intelligence and education, could have put such a mass of misstatements together. It is not true that our people, as distinguish he aristocracy, are "over-taxed and over-governed. the aristocracy, are "over-taxed and over-governed.
It is not true that education is withheld from them.
Vast sums are expended every year in promoting the
education of the people; and in England, at least, it is
far more difficult to induce the poorer classes to accept of education for their children, than it is to obtain any money that may be required for the purpose The progress of popular education has been arrest The progress of popular education has been amazing in Ireland in my own memory. The English are a slower people, but in England also the substantial proslower people, but in England also the substantial pro-gress has probably been greater, owing to the absence of the active hostility of the Romish priests, which is such that we rarely hear of a working Irishman trying to elevate himself by self-education; whilst it is well known that some of the greatest men England and Sections has a second price of the present is well known that some of the greates the Dogland and Scotland have produced have been of this class. Such men as Rennie, Teiford, Stephenson, Faraday, Davy and multitudes more, who had no such advan-tages as are now within the reach of every poor Eng-lish child—so far, at least, as the Government schools (which are excellent) can help him, and as he is not impeded by the selfsliness or intemperance of his parents. "W." tells us that "the corner-stone of the English aristocracy is the slavery of the people v all its ignorance and degradation." He will perhaps be amazed and incredulous when I tell him that there is no slavery of the people in these islands, except that which they impose on themselves by idleness, improvidence or intemperance; and that for these the English aristocracy of the present generation are no more responsible than is "W." himself. The people the mass of the people—the poorest people, are least as free as any people in the world. I know of no people more free than those of England and its colonies. They can come and go, they can buy and sell, they can talk, print and publish (within the limits seil, they can talk, print and publish (within the limits of abstinence from conspiracy against the Government and the laws) with a degree of liberty which cannot be exceeded. An act of open oppression against any poor man would rouse the press throughout the whole country against the wealthiest and le country against the wealthiest and noblest in the land.

It is not true, no matter who may say it, that any proof can be show of harred on the part of the aristoc-racy of the country towards America or its institu-As we generally understand them, we see no tions. As we generally understand them, we see no special reason to fear, hate or envy these institutions. It is a delusion to suppose that your pro-slavery Constitution is the admiration and the hope of the world. The Abolitionists and History being judges, the United States government has for the past fifty years been controlled by slaveholders in the interests of slavery; and now that things have taken a turn, it is extr ly difficult for us to discover, from the language American visitors or American newspapers, that the mass of the Northern people have made up their mind mass of the Northern people have made up into get rid of the curse and diagrace of their country. Their hesitation in this respect looks like judicial blindness. We should be foolish to envy a country in the position, and wicked to hate it. In their feelsuch a position, and wicked to hate ings towards you, there is no proof that our aristo cy differ from the great mass of intelligent observers, some of whom think one thing, some another. Of the envy, I see no trace any where.

As to the taxation of England, heavy as it is, it is and it forms a small proportion to t other nations for their possession of similar advanta-iges. Then, again, impressment does not exist in England. It has not been practised for nearly fifty in strong drink than they pay in taxes of all kinds. No poor man who chooses to abstain from alcohol, tea, coffee, tobacco, and such like luxuries, need pay penny of taxes-the income tax and other dire

vantageous position.

I do not deny nor do I mean to insinuate that there need.

I have been asked, by some of my American corremy belief that our national sins are peculiar to no on I have been asked, by some of my American correspondents, whether, the cause and the motives of the South being altogether execrable, it is not plainly our duty to sympathize with the other side! I answer, that want of confidence in the new-born anti-savery trade, and the North is so prevalent, and it is so generally supposed that their darling object is the restoration of I suppose the truth to be this: every matter off than tion that, all things considered, it is better off than tion that, all things considered, it is better off than

SLAVERY SOCIETY. Mr. Garrison:

Duar Str.—Most gladly do I hasten to inform you, as substitute for the absent Secretary of the Middlesex County Anti-Siavery Society, that their meeting here, on Sunday last, in the large Jackson Hall, was a most complete success; rather thinly attended in the morning, but largely increased in the afternoon, and in the evening crowded by an apparently appreciative auditory. Though some apprehension was entertained in regard to Mr. Pilisbury's strength holding out, as he would be deprived of the assistance of Mr. May, and also for the disappointment of the people, as the advertisements and notices announced his presence, yet I think at the close of the meetings very little room was left for regrets of any kind, as the speaker, after presenting some of the most direct resolutions, proved himself to be one of those rare spirits who can "chase a thousand"—a host in himself—"true as the needle to the pole."

He did not dwell so much upon the rebellion of the South which every schoolboy must, by this time, most fally understand, as the continued and criminal complicity of the North with the Giant Wrong, and while professing to crush the rebellion, still upholding and protecting the guilty cause of all their troubles.

Language would fail me to describe the intense interest and apparent indignation which seemed to arise in the hearts and manifest itself in the contenances of his hearers, as, in his masterly manner, with all the calmness and sincerity of indisputable truth, le unfolded page after page of the pation's infamy, supported by the Government, and sanctioned by the Pulpit and the Church. And though he very modestly requested that no noisy demonstration of appleause be made, yet at the conclusion of some of his boldest LOWELL, Fel

equested that no noisy demonstration of applause be nade, yet at the conclusion of some of his boldes nstance, in some comments upon the expenses and nactivity of the army, he concluded with the assertion hactivity of the army, he constituted with the men and that John Brown, with his seventeen white men and two negroes, sent more terror and consternation through Virginia, and in the South, than Gen. McCleian with all his host; which was received with long continued and most enthusiastic applause. Also, the least allusion to Fremont or his Proclamation.

The resolutions were passed unanimously, which seems sufficient evidence that the people are actually smishing for want of strong, healthful nourishfamishing for want of strong, healthful nourish-ment, or "of hearing the words of the Lord." Many of Mr. P's illustrations and figures were drawn with artistic skill from Scripture history. At the opening of the afternoon meeting, he read a part of the 23d chapter of Jeremiah; and Mr. Richard Hincheliffe, from Andover, repeated a thrilling poem, which you

will receive for publication.

Short but very pertinent remarks were made in course of the day by Mr. Plympton, of this city, Mr. Melvin of Chelmsford, and some others whose name: I did not ascertain.

I did not ascertain.

The meeting was presided over, during dayland evening, by Mr. Barrett, of Concord, who, I understood him to say, walked the whole distance, there being no conveyance from that place by railroad or stage on Sunday. A small contribution was taken, and a number of subscribers obtained for the Star ard, and perhaps for the Liberator, as a similar recom mendation was made of both papers.
SARAH CLAY, Sec'y pro tem.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in contending for a of the Federal Union on the original basis, with slave ry an essential element as before, the Government is warring not so much against the Southern confeder

warring not so much against the Southern confederated banditi of man-stealers and cradle-robbers, as against Justice, Freedom, and Ged.

Resolved, That if any people are ever left "to strong delusion to believe a lie, that they may be danned," it must be those who, denying the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflice" which God and Nature have instituted between Freedom and Slaver. ture have instituted between Freedun and Slavery are seeking and expecting to reestablish our forme Union with slaveholders.

Resolved, That the enthusiastic determination

people to suppress the rebellion as the South, at whatever cost to slavery, as manifest at the fall of Fort Sunter, at the murderous mob in Baltimore on the 19th of April, and, especially, the almost universal approval and rejoicing at the issue of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation in Missouri, all these are indications of how entirely and speedily the incubus disunion might and would have been exterminat

and would have been external and the Government.

Resolved, That while Treason stalks unblushingly and unhung in every department of the Government.

Committees, and ent, defying all "Investigating Committees," all executive authority, as at present, it is me for the people to arise in their own and arrest such outrages against all decency as well as all law, or thrust the authors of them from place and power, and consign them to the scorn and con-tempt of mankind.

mpt of mankind. Resolved, That a Church and Pulpit that, on year ago, were in full sacramental communion with the man-stealing ministry and membership of the South, but are to-day in arms against them, supplying South, but are to-day in arms against them, supplying the men to kill them, and the chaplains to pray for victory, that so the former governmental Union and ecclesiastical fellowship with Southern robbers and adulterers may be restored, are now convicted of having given the country a type of religion so absurd and nstrous as that, at the call of the Government, butcher the same brethren with whom, an hour before, it broke the sacramental loaf, and poured out the communion cup, in recognition of their brotherood under "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism."

LETTER FROM DANIEL RICKETSON, ESQ.

New Bedford, January 22, 1862.

To the Annual Meeting of the Mass. A. S. Society: RESPECTED FRIENDS,—As I am unable to be present at the Annual Meeting, I would express herein ent at the Annual Meeting, I would express herein my continued heartfelt interest in the cause of eman-cipation in which we have been so long engaged. nentous one, when we consider how much is involved in the struggle be-tween Slavery and Freedom, and the great apparent danger of the latter being lost to our generation at

With the Abolitionists, under God, rests the salvation of our country from its impending ruin. Never before in the history of our sacred enterprise has there been need of greater exertion on the part of the friends of the slave, and of our own liberty. ing the number of opponents to slavery has been atly augmented by the rebellion of the South, still, the direction of the course to be pursued remains in the hands of those who have thus far conducted public opinion to its present demonstration against the wicked

In the failure of the government to perform its duty, t is to the people we are to look for reform florts hereafter must be directed to them. The whole we and our fathers have held dear. The hour is wait-ing for the man. Who is he! Where is he! Are not our minds directed as it was w lie under of losing all that not our minds directed, as it were, by the finger of God, to him* who has so long, so faithfully, and so wisely heralded the truth, and stood boldly with his life in his hand, as it were, by the side of our revered pioneer? Let us stand by him, and each and all in his own sphere and vocation be ready, for the hour of our deepest trial appears to be near at hand. ds of sympathy for human rights, I re-

main, most truly yours,
DANIEL RICKETSON. P. S. In justice to myself, I should add, that, al-though a friend of Peace, I do not see any escape from the old and usual method for the removal of tyranny,

DEATH OF WILLIAM A. HOGEBOOM.

MEETING OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY ANTI-

DEATH OF WILLIAM A. HOGEBOOM.

FRIEND GARRISON,—With a bleeding heart, I communicate to the Liberator a brief notice of the death of an all but idolized son, WILLIAM A. HOGEBOOM, not yet having attained his twenty-second year.

My son was emphatically a reformer. In his efforts for the uprooting of our great national sin—always—he was most indefatigable. He esteemed it the highest honor to have enjoyed the personal acquaintance and respect of not a few of the Garrisonian school of lecturers. It was with rapt delight that he listoned to their eloquent and stirring appeals, and would ever after speak of them in terms of glowing eulogy.

Agriculture was his favorite pursuit. An ardent admirer of the beauties of Nature, he was a florist by instinct, and for it evinced a predilection in early childhood.

Amid the fossil remains of Central New York, the study of Geology had for him its charms. Antiq rian research was ever congenial with his large reas

eral terms spent at the Spencertown Academy, in Eastern New York, were marked by the most untiring industry. Two years ago, he spent his last winter at that institution, boarding in the family of its distinguished President, Dr. Woodbridge, in whom he has

Last fall he gained fresh laurels at the Teachers' Inatitute in Hamilton, N. Y., in the Chenang Valley and enjoyed the cordial friendship of our excellent

State Superintendent.

In September last, he left us, to teach a large and flourishing school near the parental home of that anti-slavery champion, Aaron M. Powell. Partial illness, attended with the spitting of blood, finally induced him to heed the injunction of his medical adviser, and abandon, for a time at least, the confinement of the school-room. Flattering himself that he had still a good share of

Flattering himself that he had still a good share of physical stamina, and after a little time for recuperation, he yielded to his patriotic instincts by accepting the post of second Sergeant in the 91st New York Regiment, then in rendezvous at Albany. Returning home on a recruiting expedition, he made, through our local papers, a successful appeal to the young men of his rative country. of his native county.

of his native county.

Soon after his return, the regiment was removed to New York; and my son, having taken cold, and been subjected to an ordeal common in camps, necesses and numps, was soon an inmate of the hospital on Bedloe's Island, where, from lack of regular nurses, the patients are much neglected.

I joined him on the 5th inst., and was his

ndant, night and day, up to the hour of his death, which occurred early on the morning of the 9th.

He was a firm believer in the philosophy of the

Spiritual Revelation; and, as I trust, has visited us with cheering and consoling Spiritual Revision; and, as I trus, in visico as with cheering and consoling communications from that bright world where seraphs tune their harps to Heaven's own melody. As he occupied a high moral plane here, so he does there.

His remains were tenderly received by his grief-

stricken family and neighborhood. At the funeral, a large and deeply affected audience listened to a finished address on "Immortality," prepared and delivered by A. V. Bently, Esq., of Deruyter, N. Y., one of the most eloquent men of Central New York, a noble pioneer in the great work of reform

A. HOGEBOOM. Yours, truly, A. H. Sheds Corners, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1862.

THE LATE RICHARD CLAP, ESQ.

FRIEND GARRISON,-I have been looking for a more extended notice in reference to our departed friend, RICHARD CLAP, Esq., from some one more intimately acquainted with him than the writer of this.

acquainted with him than the writer of this.

By referring to the record of the Dorchester AntiSlavery Society, I find Mr. Clap was elected Vice

President of the Society at the time of its organiza-President of the Society at the time of its organiza-tion, more than twenty-six years ago. He continued to take a deep interest in the Anti-Slavery enterprise until prevented by the infirmities of age. He had great faith in the righteousness of its principles, and hope of its final triangle. hope of its final triumph, and was always ready to speak words of encouragement in hours of darkness, and urge perseverance in the good cause.

eting of the Board of Managers of the Dor Ata chester Anti-Slavery Society, Oct. 23, 1835, two days after the great pro-slavery mob in Boston, Mr. Clap offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the toleration of slavery is inconsistent with the Declaration of American Independence, and that it is the duty of every free citizen in the United States to raise his voice, extend his sid, and exert his influence in behalf of the slaves in our country, and to persevere till slavery shall be abolished in our land and throughout the world.

Resolved, That the cause of Abolition is a righteous cause, being founded on the broad basis of reason. re-

cause, being founded on the broad basis of reason, re-ligion, justice and humanity; and those engaged in it, having adopted the Savior's golden rule, can persevere with confidence, relying on the divine blessing for with confidence, relying on the divine become final success. Resolved, That the principles of Temperance and Resolved, That the principles of Temperance and the success of the principles of temperance and the success of the principles of the prin

Abolition are very similar; and those who have adopted total abstinence from ardent spirits ought, in consistency, to adopt the principles of total abstinence from the sin of holding human beings as property; therefore it is the duty of patriot, philanthropist and Christian in our land to uso their influence in behalf of the slave, till the foul stain of slavery shall be wiped off from the fair face of American liberty.

The Anti-Slavery cause in Dorchester, as in other places, had much to contend with, not only from the abble, but from a powerful influence in the church. One of the largest religious societies in town refused the Anti-Slavery Society the use of their vestry for a meeting where the speaker for the evening was a minister of their own denomination, in good and regu-lar standing, and the applicants in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society were members of the church. Some of us well remember the scorn, contempt and ridicule heaped upon the Anti-Slavery women of Dorchester, who signed and circulated a petition to the Legisla-ture to abolish all laws in the State that made a distinction on account of color—laws which the Legisla-ture has long since abolished. Then came the hue-and-cry about the "infidelity" of the Garrisonian Abobuke pro-slavery in Church as in State.

Most of those connected with the Anti-Slavery Society in this town, especially those who were members of churches, lost their active interest and zeal in the cause, and were contented with some manifestations at the polls, once a year, with a party which shifted its es every fe ful not to disturb the peace and quiet of a pro-slavery tinued to take a deep interest in the cause as a moral and religious question. Of the early A solitionists, he was almost the only man in the town who retained his connection with the church, without losing his active interest in the Anti-Slavery cause; but he had, wha most of the others had not, a faithful minister to symathize with him, and speak words of encouragen

Mr. Clap was honored by his fellow-towns offices of trust and respons duties as a conscientious and upright citizen; his strength of character and influence did much to ncourage us in this unpopular cause.

And now as another (who, in the course of natu

eemed to stand between us and the grave,) has pas away from earth, it becomes us to take heed to the ad-Port Norfolk, January, 1862. H. W. B.

"IN MEMORIAM."

Among the losses to our Anti-Slavery band, recalled by our Annual Festival, we record with heartfelt ten-derness and sorrow one which escaped mention in our papers at the time of its occurrence—that of Lydia II. derness and sorrow one papers at the time of its occurrence—that of LYDIA II.

CHASE, of Salem, Mass. Her presence has for many maddition to the social joys of our years been a welcome addition to the social joys of our Fairs and Festivals; her purse has always been open to our needs; and the Anti-Slavery laborers who have sought to arouse the torpidity of Salem have ever

found in her charming home a hospitable reception. With rare social qualities, with every advantage which wealth and culture could give, she had long been the centre and life of a large circle of friends, who find it hard indeed to realize that she can bless them no longer with her bright smile, cheering voice and wise counsel. Nor in the Anti-Slavery field alone has her liberal hand been recognized. Many a poor widow, many a lonely orphan and invalid beard of her departure with bitter sorrow, and the despondent cry. "What will the poor do without her?" One of these poor Irish pessioners of her bounty, on hearing of her death, burst into teats, saying, "May the Lord give her a pleasant room in Heaven, for she tried to help us all here!" Nor did she forget to provide for their wants, or fall to remember our needs, in the final disposition of her property. We understand that liberal bequests were made to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and to the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, as well as to various charities, but owing to some informality in the execution of the will, it is possible that her generous designs may not be carried out. With the poor Irish woman we say, "May the Lord bless her in his Heaven, for she has long blessed his earth!"—Communicated.

COLLECTIONS By Finance Committee, for Expenses of Annual Meeting,

Ruth Buffum Alden Sampson	1 00	W. L. Garrison	Circus I
			1
	1 00	Jonathan Buffum	1
Edward B. Perkins	1 00	William Ashby	. 1
M. B. Goodrich	1 00	George Miles	1
E. H. Merrill	1 00	Edmund Quincy	1
Joseph Merrill	1 00	Mary P. Trask	. 1
W. L. Foster	1 00	Mrs. Mary Jackson	1
Alvan Howes	1 00	Sarah II. Southwick	1
S. H. Cowing	1 00	Henrietta Sargent,	1
Mrs. M. A. Lockley	1 00	L. S. N.	
S. A. Martin	50	Maria W. Chapman	- 1
H. H. Brigham	1 00	Deborah Weston	-1
Miss Ireson	50	Josiah Hayward	1
Mrs. Bailey	25	Thomas Vickers	1
John Curtis	1 00	E. Brockway	1
G. W. Greene	50	Ezekiel Thacher	1
Sarah A. Allen	1 00	H. W. Blanchard	1
Joseph Jones	1.00	H. Willia	- 1
Mrs. Sarah Cowing	1 00	Mrs. A. W. Clap	20
Henry Duncan	10	Mary P. Clough	- 1
Richard Clap	1 00	Levi Kendall	
H. W. Carter	25	Mrs. Richard Clap	g 1
W. D	1 00	Martha Clap	ા
E. F. Eddy	1 00	A. P. Putnam	1
A. T. Draper	1 00	Wm. Sparrell	1
F. G. Hartshorn	50	Dr. Howard	
A. C. Davidson	25	A. M. Chaso	1
Samuel Barrett	1 00	A. Howard	
Edwin Thompson	50	Mrs. Sterling	
H. L. Sherman	1 00	J. T. Lawton	1
Sarah M. Nowell	1 00	E. Allen	
Sarah J. Nowell	1 00	H. A. Lowell	1
S. A. Barnard	3 00	Mrs. Brigham	
Emily Howe	2 00	A. P. Bramball	23
Elbridge Sprague	1 00	Lima H. Ober	165
D. P. Harmon	1 00	Mary L Richmond	
Miss I-	1 00	R. H. Ober	377
· Caroline Wellington	1 00	Mrs. Logan	
Eliza Wellington	1 00	Wm. Bassett	50
Dio Lewis	2 00	J. M. Aldrich	
Nancy L. Howes	1.00	H. T. Adams	
M. S. Jenkins	1 00	Z. H. Spooner	
J. C. Lindsley	1 00	J. H. Stephenson	
Mrs. E. P. Ayres	1 00	Georgina Otis	5.6
L. S. Putnam	1 00	David Merritt	1
P. Shaw	1 00	David Lee Child	
Alice Tralon	1 00	John Clement	3
Helen C. Lewis	1 00	Mary G. Chapman	
Samuel May, Jr.	1 00	La vica and the second	

DONATIONS A. S. Society, Annual Meeting, 1862. To Massachu S. Scottly, Annual Meeting, 1862.

20,00 Januar Hutchinson, Jr. 1 00

200 Perley King 1 00

700 S. M. Carter 1 00

200 S. M. Babcock 1 00

200 W. L. Foster 1 00

300 Mrs. T. J. Sawyer 50

100 C. K. Whipple 2 00

100 L. K. Whipple 2 00

100 L. K. Whipple 2 00

100 L. S. Whipple 2 00 muel Barrett II. Willis
John F. Emerso
Ruth Wheeler
H. W. Carter
Joshua Coolidge
John Tucker John Inexer
Joel Smith
Ambrose Keith
Charles W. Warren
Eliza A. Lawton
William Loud
William Duun
Geo. W. Simonds
Lewis McLauthlin
Bourne Spooner ... Whipple
... Kimball
Ellis Allen
Josiah Hayward
Warren Low
John B. Wall
Daniel Mitchell
Benj. W. Gage
Maria S. Page
W. L. Garrison, Jr.
Wm. Bassett, Jr.
Anna J. Ford
Andrew C. Davison
N. H. Whitine Edmund Quincy S. S. Hemmenw N. H. Whit J. M. Bacon Mrs. Loud
Eliab Wright
George Miles
J. M. Aldrich A. Still M. Russell John Howe J. B. Pierce Benj. Thomps S. E. Wall Abraham Folsom Mary L. Willard Lucy G. Ives Alvan & Nancy Howe J. Johnson Mrs. Julia Maloon Mary Willey P. Fiske Helen E. Garrison ckiel & Alice E. Tha

PLEDGES

Whiton W. Gre Charles Mo

To Massachusetts A. S. Society, at Ann Wendell Phillips 100 00 Mrs. L. A. Reid Edmund Jackson 50 00 H. L. Sherman Samuel May, Jr. 50 00 J. Harris Mrs. M. M. Brooks 20 00 S. P. Adams Wendell Philips 100 00
Samuel May, Jr. 50 00
Mrs. M. M. Brooks 20
Bourne Spooner 20 00
H. L. Shermat
Service State State

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Sixth Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York will be held in ALBANY, at Associ-

State of New York will be held in ALBANY, at Association Hall, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 7th and 8th, commencing at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. Three sessions will be held each day.

Among the speakers who will address the Convention will be Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Beriah Green, Parker Pillsbury, Rev. Samuel J. May, Susan B. Anthony, Wm. Wells Brown, Aaron M. Powell, and others.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a meeting at Ne-ponset, Sunday evening, Feb. 9; and in Essex, Sunday, Feb. 16, all day and evening.

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak on "Common Sen Hopedale, Sunday, A. M., On "The War," in Sunday evening,

Milford, Sunday evening, Feb. 16.
Rock Bottom, Monday " 17.
East Cambridge, Sunday, " 23. EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.-The next lecture will be given at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evert, by Horace Greeley. Single ticket, 25 cents.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture at Green-eld, on "Abolitionism and the War," on Monday evening

The Colored Man and the War," where he may be in The Colored Man and the War," where he may be in-ited, for a trifle over his expenses. His address is No. 6

EF MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 95 Washington street, 2d door North of Warren. Par-icular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. Reference.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayes, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED-In Medford, on the 27th ult, at the residence , (S. P. Adams,) Mrs. Julia Adams, formerly of edfield, aged 96. In East Abington, Jan. 26, Mr. DAVID Pool, aged 83 ars. [Obituary notice next week.]

JOHN S. ROCK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

No. 6 TREMONT STREET, -

J B SWASEY,

Law Office, 114 State Street, Room 11

TRUSTED TRAITORS.

From the Herald of Progress. A TRIBUTE

TO THE LIFE OF FRANCIS JACKSON. "Disregarding the self-evident Dectaration of 1776, repeated in her own Constitution of 1780, that 'all men are born free and equal,' Messachusetta has since, in the face of those solemn declarations, deliberately entered into a conspirety with other States to aid in ensawing millions of innocent persons. I have long labored to help my native State out of her deep iniquity and her barefaced hypodray in this matter. I now enter my last protest against her inconsistency, her injustice and her cruelty, towards a taginat her inconsistency, her injustice and her cruelty, towards the innoffending people. God save the fugitive slaves that as-cape to her borders, whatever may become of the Commonalth of Massachusetts!"—[Francis Jackson's last Well and Testament.]

How charged with Truth's electric force Are those brave words of him who felt The wrongs by Power and Passion dealt, Unto a race in whose veins course Their only crime—from sacred source?

These words will still reverberate —
Strong undertones, which, seen of late,
The hosts of liberty shall roll
Through every land, from pole to pole.

III.
Blest be thy rest! for thou hast striven Most nobly with a giant wrong
Ignobly suffered everlong;
The succor to God's prophets given
Hath won the good man's meed in Heaven.

Sustained by God's good angels, thou Couldst face the frowns of Pride and Power, To sid, in many an evil hour, That martyr who wears even now The hero's laurels on his brow.

Though men may now ignore thy claim, The thanks of millions yet to be, "Redeem'd from color's infamy,"
Will make for thee an envied fame, And put false pride of race to shame

• All generous lovers of mankind The curse of slavery bemoan,
And work not for the slave alone:
The chains which but his body bind,
Confine and curse the master's mind.

What hardened hearts and darkened minds Are these in which the peaceful Dove Can find no resting place : and Love, The sweet, transforming angel, pines, A pilgrim at deserted shrines!

Oh, shall Progression's golden ear Be hindered here, or backward roll Must all the high hopes of the soul Be quenched in gloom, as falls afar The nation's bright, ascending star? assachusetts, Dec., 1861.

> From the Boston Pilot. THE WOES OF COLUMBIA. BY JAMES L. ROCHE.

To-night there is wailing and sorrow Our beautiful country all o'er, Our beautiful country all o'er,
And, oh! it were joy if to-morrow
There should be no grief to deplore! But ah I there are hearts that shall never While living be strangers to grief, whose hopes are all shrouded forever With sorrow that knows no relief

ciponus.
Oh! grief of all gliefs, that is writhing
The hearts thay were always so hiest;
Oh! treason of treasons that's blighting
The beautiful land of the West! The wife and the maiden are weeping

For those who in battle were slain,
And through the long night they are keeping
Their vigils of mourning in vain!
Ah! long by the hearth shall the places Of these they lament be adored, And long shall their familiar faces ed at the family board. Cnonus .- Oh! grief of all griefs, &c

The innocent babes, in their prattle, Repeat the loved names o'er and o'er, Of sires who have fallen in battle, More fondly than ever before; Oh! many a widow is making A garment to wear in her wo, And many an orphan's heart's breaking, When told that his father lies low. CHORUS.-Oh! grief of all griefs, &c

Chore's many a once happy dwelling,
To-night that is gloony with eare,
Where once happy bosoms are swelling
With anguish and hopeless despair;
No more shall be seen there returning
Those dear ones who dwelt there before,
And long shall they keep the lamp burning
Before they shall knock at the door! CHERUS .- Oh! grief of all griefs, &c.

Oh! many a heart-broken mother she adored has to mourn, And many a kind-hearted brother
Haa left his poor sister to mourn;
And many a beautiful maiden,
Whose heart should be happy and light, Is with mountains of grief overladen, Lamenting her lover to-night ! CHORUS.—Oh! grief of all griefs, &c. Port Jervis, N. Y.

> From the Independent. TO ENGLISHMEN.

You fing your faunt across the wave We bore it as became us, Well knowing that the fettered slave Left friendly lips no option save To pity or to blame us.

You scoffed our plea. "Mere lack of will, Not lack of power," you told us: ... We showed our free-state records; still ou mocked, confounding good and ill, Slave-haters and slaveholders.

We struck at Slavery ; to the ver Of power and means we checked it:
Lo!--presto, change! its claims you urge,
Bend greetings to it o'er the surge,
And comfort and protect it.

But yesterday you scarce could shake, In stave-abhorring rigor, Our Northern palms, for conscience' To-day you clasp the hands that ach With "wallopping the nigger" !*

O Englishmen! in hope and creed,
In blood and tongue our brothers!
We too are heirs of Runnymede;
And Shahespeare's fame and Cromwell's deed
Are not alone our mother's.

"Thicker than water" in one rill, Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.

Joint heirs and kinfolk, leagues of wave
Nor length of years can part us:
Your right is ours to shrine and grave,
The common freshold of the brave,
The gift of saints and martyrs.

Our very sins and follies teach
Our kindred frail and human:
We carp at faults with bitter speech
The while for one unshared by each
We have a score in common.

We bowed the heart, if not the knee To England's Queen, God bless her!
We praised you when your slaves went free:
We seek to unchain ours. Will ye
Join hands with the oppressor?—

And is it Christian England cheers
The bruiser, not the bruised?
And must she run, despite the tears
And prayers of eighteen hundred years,
A muck in Slavery's crusade?

Oh, black disgrace ! oh, shame and loss

come. I call yours refusing good that evil ma

come.

A. A descended from those who, whether right or and, did all according to their knowledge with religious motive, I cannot help referring the question to the professor of religion here, and if they fail, to a greater Judge hereafter.

Yours sincerely,

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Eliot-vale, Blackheath, Dec. 26, 1861.

The friends of freedom and emancipation in the United States are deeply indebted to Gen. Thomp-son for his indefatigable efforts, with his trenchant son for his indentigable enorus, with his trehchain pen, to enlighten the British public in regard to the true nature of the rebellion at the South. His essays have been able, sagacious, and multitudinous, and read with deep interest by a wide circle.]

One of the severest evils under which this country labors, and under which it has labored from the beginning of the secession war, is the infidelity of many of the employs at Washington, whose example is probably imitated by some of their brethren in cther parts of the country. The mass of these officeholders are traitors, many of them openly and confessedly so, while others are false at heart, but are too prudent to commit themselves against their present employers. For years the government was in the hands of the slaveocracy, and whether democrat or whig ruled or misruled at the White House, he was but the tool of the Southern interest. Hence there grew up in the departments a corps of janisaries, men who could be depended upon to be faithful to the slaveholders, and unfaithful to their country. So long as the South should rule, these fellows would be true to the government, but no longer. The day came, at last, when it was thought that a government not certain to do the work of the slaveholders had been inaugurated, and so the slaveholders revolted and with them went nearly all the Washington officeholders, who, however, never left the capital, but remained there to be useful as an efficient body of spies in the service of their masters. They, at least, have not failed in their vocation, and have done more for the benefit of the secession cause than has been done therefor by the genius of Davis, or through our own extraordinary failures. Our case has been not unlike to that of England after the Revolution of 1888, when the throne of that country had been hestowed upon William and Mary, and the offices of government were mostly held by men who were hostile to the new order of things, and utterly corrupt besides. As the new English government undertook to carry on its business with the agents and machinery of the Sutarts, so did the new American government undertake to carry on its work with the agents and machinery of the sucars, of the fundament of William and Mary on many occasions. The error of employing t And payed religious has been and a property of the company of the MASON AND SLIDELL IN ENGLAND.

who are for it, not one in ten is actuated by purely moral motives. They are all looking to something else, which, in their own wicked hearts, is the object of their movement."

After this comes the more peculiar objection, which is—" War." You cannot abide to see this blood of many a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true blood of any a noble-hearted citizen who has laid down his life in striving to shield the escaped slave from his pursuer. The pecuniary unit of the true here was doubting their universal practice. But there was not be true well as the penalty of their worldly thrift, simulated them to give she door to the heat of the penalty of their good deeds, lies at his door. The heat of the penalty of their worldly thrift, simulated them to give she had an extended to be part of the escape of the captives upon whose limbs the color had his pursuer. The pecuniary of the captives upon whose limbs the color of the true worldly thrift, simulated them to give she had an extended to the pursue had been deed to be part of the captive more grievous by the evanecent color had an extended the decirate which will have you condescended to be pathetic on the losses whic

addition to my teamsters and wagon-masters. I consider every one of my soldiers engaged in this glorious crusade of freedom a knight-errant, and entitled, to his squire to prepare his food, black his bosts, load his gun, and take off his drudgery. Vanity and pride are necessary adjuncts of the soldier, and I do not propose to lower him by menial offices, nor compel him to perform the duties of the slave. So, while I shall elevate the slave by giving him his freedom and making a man of him, I shall also elevate the soldier, and leave him no work to do but fighting. [A Voice in the crowd—"What are you going to do with the niggers?"]

The General, singling out the owner of the voice, and pointing his long finger at him, replied: 'Ah, my friend, you are just the man I have been looking for. I will tell you what I am going to do with them. I am going to plant them on the soil of the Gulf coast, after we have got through this war; let them stay there, and cultivate the land; have Government extend a protection to them as it does to the Indians, and send superintendents and governors among them, and pay them wages for their labor. There could be no competition between black and white labor.' He believed, whether the frebels liked the idea or not, that the blacks, at no the soil is the sold of the Gulf country, to which they were accimated and physically conditioned. He proposed to establish free State governments as he went along, and he could promise his hearers that either he or the rebels would be cleaned out." MISSOURI SLAVES AND KANSAS CON-TRABANDS.

In slavery, a Missouri negro seems to be the most helpless, shiftless and indolent of beings, apparently childish, stupid and clumsy to the last degree, having but little idea of reason or self-dependence. But the moment freedom is assured, and from the change grows the necessity for effort, then a revolution, complete and instantaneous, is effected in the character of the former slave, and in the latter condition they have proved invariably industrious and self-reliant, prudent and well-behaved, and above all, most eager to learn. It will interest our readers to give a brief statement of what has already been developed touching the condition of these people, now that the great question of this age is forced upon us, not to be evaded or turned aside, What to do with the slaves of rebels? And since slavery and the rebellion are hand-in-hand, this leaves our Government to deal with and hold the disposal of all but a moiety of those held in bondage, since in proportion to the whole body of the disloyal, the number of Union slaveholders is very small. Let us see what has been proven on the Kansas border.

The number of slaves freed by the agency of the Kansas soldiers, up to this date, cannot be less than 5,000, while several hundred others have crossed the river and border from Missouri, of their own volition. General Lane's Brigade, since August, has brought out at least 2,000; Col. Jennison has relieved the rebels of not less than 700 or 800, while jayhawking parties and smaller detached commands have brought in as many more. A great many men are employed by officers, and as cooks in the messes of the soldiers. These all receive pay month, with clothes and rations. Besides this, a number are employed as teamsters. The wagonmaster of the Kansas Brigade is a black man known as Back. He is quite a well-known character on the border. The total thus employed must approximate to 500 persons. It would be desirable if some kind of discipline and drill could be given them, both because they generally show themselves cour ence of several merchantmen. Such are the consequences of employing knaves at Washington, when honest men could be had in abundance. The number of these false servants is said to be five hundred, by the congressional committee appointed to examine into the matter; and they receive high pay from the very government whose secrets they make known to the secessionists. They also, we may suppose, receive something from their real employers at Richmond. Were they but five in number, they could do more mischief to our cause than five thousand soldiers could do good in a month, even if they should chance to be ably commanded, and allowed to fight. But think of that injury multiplied an hundred-fold The very money that is taken from the people is used in part to support these scoundrels, whose salaries may amount to a million a-year. Who can wonder that we make so little headway against the rebels, and are becoming victims for foreign cannon and bayonets, when we maintain a battalion of the enemy's spies at our very head-quarters! We might contend till dooms-day, under such circumstances, without gaining anything; and that contest would not be long either, for the day of our doom must quickly come when we act so foolishly. There is not another government on earth that would thus allow its business to be traited in by its servants, who ought to be composed of the most trustworthy of men, instead of the most unfaithful fellows in the land. Is it possible to imagine the Emperor Napoleon, or Lord Palmerston, or the Czar, or any other European ruler, having his bureaux filled with traitors? Every government is liable to have some knaves in its service, but that is a very different thing from organized treachery. If the daily countersign of a French army were to become known to the enemy before given out to that army itself, how long would the Emperor be in ascertaining who was the traitor, and how long would that traitor have to live? A very short time would see reform instituted, and punishment meted out to the detected vil work.
In the fall, it was indeed a serious question what

work.

In the fall, it was indeed a serious question what these people would do during the winter. But-this, like the rest of questions, meets its solution in practical results. The best authorities say that, among all the contrabands now coming to Kansas, there will not be over five per cent. who will in any way become chargeable to the public purse. Nor will this five per cent long remain in a condition of pauperism. At all their meetings for education and other self-improvement projects among them, they have unmistakably shown their desire to do without aid from white people.

Most of the contrabands brought in by the army f were provided with teams, or plunder of some description. Then our efforts and those of the soldiers, generally enabled them to bring away from their "secesh" owners a wagen, oxen or horses, bedding, provisions, &c., enough to give them a start in their new life. On the occasion of the last visit to Independence of Lieut. Col. Anthony, with a portion of Col. Jennison's regiment, a train of 130 contrabands were sent to Leavenworth under charge of a scott.

a scott.

They took with them ten wagons, six yoke of oxen, some forty horses and mules, and considerable bedding, &c. By order of Lieut. Col. Anthony, they have the standard when the Gen. Lane was at Chicago on Wednesday, and made a speech on the war, in which he said the Administration had changed its policy. We make the following extract from his remarks as reported by the Chicago Tribune:—

bedding, &c. By order of Lieut. Col. Anthony, this property was sold at public auction when the train arrived in Leavenworth. The proceeds reached to over \$1,200, which were divided among the new following extract from his remarks as reported by the Chicago Tribune:—

Lawrence, to which town was sent the first train ministration had changed its policy. We make the following extract from his remarks as reported by the Chicago Tribune:—

"It is no time for talking now, but for action. We have consumed eight months in inactivity, have two consumed eight months in inactivity, have the varied three hundred millions of dollars and sacrificed twenty-five thousand lives, and turned this country upside down in our endeavors to put down this infernal rebellion and save slavery. I tell you the time have come to that conclusion. Let me tell you, confidentially, that on Monday last they opened a new set of books, and came to the conclusion that if the Union can't be saved and slavery saved, then down goes alarery. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels have either got to submit, to die, or to run away. I tell you the time has come when play must stop. The rebels must submit, or be sent down to receive them.

This desirable consummation was effected by a compromise. The radical men agreed that the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were entired to the conservative men should carry on the war according to their notions, for eight months, provided they were entired to the conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gate to them in the prosecution of their method.

The read of the tradicals, and every conservative man should now extend the same encouragement and support which we gate, who have the dear necouragement and support which we gate, who have the dear necouragement and support which we gate, who have the hear house and support which we gate, who have the hear house and support which we gate, who have the

of separate schools. Measures are being taken is secure these rights for the benefit of the closed people. These movements indicate to the observe the fact that the despised African shares with the more favored portion of the world the progressing desires of humanity. Among other efforts for the contrabands now being projected, is the organization of intelligence offices under the direction of its sponsible parties at the principal towns, by mean of which, the contrabands may be saided to 5a shelter on arrival, and work at an early date, and others will be as the movement extends—Chicago Tribune.

LETTER FROM COL. CROCKER

From the Iowa State Register.

The subjoined letter was directed to the Secretary of State. By permission of Mr. Sells, we anable to lay it before our readers. It is too good is

ro of State. By permission of Mr. Sells, we made to lay it before our readers. It is too good to be lost.

Head Quarters, Jefferson City, Majanuary 6th, 1862.

My Dear Friends.—The weather for the last few days has been bad, so that we have been on fined to our tents, and time has draged beard. We have very little acquaintance with the critism of the town. The more intelligent and cultivate of the town. The more intelligent and cultivate of them are slaveowners, and they are strong send constituting the upper ten. There are soods mechanics from the North, and considerable Dutch who is Union people, but they are not in what is called a ciety. They are generally poor, and, as far at have seen, not over intelligent. The Secreta monly turn up their noses at them, but they stick the up at all the soldiers from the North. The met, of course, have to be very circumspect, but the weak take no pains to conceal their sentiments.

These people, however, secun well enough satisfat to have a regiment or two of well-disposed, order troops here to keep the peace for them, protest to the are a regiment or two of well-disposed, order troops here to keep the peace for them, protest to R. R. and see that their negroes do not run are I do not see that we are here for much cite. It is not treatly slaveholders in the State that are instituted that the same that their negroes do not run are I do not see that we are here for much cite. It is not treatly slaveholders in the State that are instituted with ware the sively, and it is my candid conviction that there are the travelled over Missouri somewhat ethe sively, and it is my candid conviction that there are travelled over Missouri somewhat ethe sively, and it is my candid conviction that there are the travelled over Missouri somewhat ethe social states are included in the same to be a soldier any longer than the decimal and this talk about the President and Copps so shaping-their policy, that they may not altered and it is to be the case everywhere in the Social and continuation to

A HISTORY

Of the Origin of the F. F. V.'s .-- the First Tun lies of Virginia. [BY A SON OF A SECOND FAMILY.]

Virginia's "First Families" boast of a name, But never confess how they came by the same; So the comical yarn I'll relate unto you, And it's worthy a song, for it's novel—and true.

In the time of King James, a few dozen of men Came out in a ship to Virginia, and then, While planting tobaccó, and digging for pearls, Sent back the old ship for a few servant girls.

When the men in due time saw the vessel retur,
Their bosons began with an itching to burn,
And they vow'd that the man whose emotions
human
Was justified now if he purchased a woman.

So all, who the risk and expense could afford, Ran down to the ship, and in haste went about When, seeing the damaels were fleshy and nic. They turned to the Captain, and asked him his pa-The Captain replied, "Of the money you lack, "Therefore you may pay me in fine-cut tobacco! Two hundred and fifty good founds you

weigh me, And that for each damsel will just about pay me! Each man hurried off his tobacco to find, And soon hobbled back with his pack on behind; When, choosing his woman, he went up to small! And paid with delight all his fine-cut tobacket.

Soon other big vessels came sailing in dock, To gather large profits on servant girl stock; But the market was full, so on going their routh, The Captains were glad to get ONE HUNDRED FOR

Some buyers their "fine-cut" refused to dislum Which now to their children is proving a curse; For being by nature in trading too snug, They paid for their women in musty "old plug"

First buyers now walked with a sauntering strained and claim'd that they ought to be known as "ru" cut,"
While the sexcond, alsa! with their comical man, Have ever been known as the "Baltimore Pical

From the FIRST lot of girls the "FIRST FARILIS To high aristocracy—so the tale goes; And the F. F. V. letters, wherever they're femily rove the owners are not from the one humily rounds.

SOME FOR THE TIMES.

A darned great viper has grown stout Inside the Constitution, And how to get the critter out Is a question for solution. Folks shied the sarpent; cause, you see,

nd still the more they let him b The more he made a smashing And still the more they At last, folks say if he were dead,

"I would better all the nation; But how to hit him on the head Is now the botheration.

There's swords unsheathed the beast to hack.
And stop his course unlucky;
But old Abe pulls'em all aback,
Because of old Kentucky.

Success to them who hit him best!
And may their blows prove lucky!
Tis fool's play thus to spare the pest,
For fear of old Kentucky.

Boston Transfer.

The Life and Letters of CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,

W H0 was Executed at Charlestown, Virginis, here
ber 2: 1869, for an Armed Attack ups it is
Slavery: with Notices of some of his Confederate
work, which has met with a most favorable received
work, which has met with a most favorable received
work, which has met with a most favorable received
work, which has met with a most favorable received
work which has met with a most favorable received
of the most intalligant and experienced friends of
the old world. For male at the Anti-Stavery OgdBoston, 221 Washington street, Roam No. 6. Also No. 6. Also No. 6. Also Philadalphia

• See English caricatures of America: -- Slaveholder and owhide, with the motto, "Haven't I a right to wallop my