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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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

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

lay this down as the law of nations.' I say that mil-authority takes, for the time, the place of all munic-institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; tiary authority takes, for the time,
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J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 7.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 1625.

Selections.

GERRIT SMITH TO GEORGE THOMPSON. ENGLAND NEEDS TO SOOTHE AMERICA.

PETERBORO', January 25th, 1862.

PRITERBORO', January 25th, 1862.

Hon. George Thomposs, Ex-Member British Porliament:

My Dear Sir.,—I have read your recent Speeghes on "American Slavery and the present Criss."

Not to speak of their other merits, they show great knowledge of American affairs, and treat of them very temperately and judiciously.

It was well that you employed your rich and commanding eloquence to prevent. England from making war opon America. I hope you will now employ it to prevent America from making war upon England. You need not come here for this purpose. Say where you are, and labor with others to bring your Government and people to such a sense and expression of their deep wrong against mine, as shall serve to take from the American heart the hatred of England which rankles in it. I refer in this wrong to nothing else than what has grown out of the frent matter; for nothing else has made up any part of it. It is true that here and there was a sore displeasure with England for her sympathy with our relet; but this sympathy might not have been so general as to make England responsible for it. Or it might have been more seeming than real. Or, fit was indeed real, nevertheless, it was not an offense of the grade or character to get angry with. I have impliedly predicted that America will delare war against England, unless England shall prevent it. I scarcely need say that this prediction comes not of my wishes. I love England more than I love any other nation, save my own. I cannot help the preference. A common lineage, language and literature are sufficient to account for it. Herberoes, scholars, philosophers, poets and philanthrosits I feel to be my own. And whilst many say hat her oppression of Ireland, and her forcing of polum on the Chinese, are just worthy of her, I view feat the greater than the Chinese, are just worthy of her, I view feat the profession of the chinese, are just worthy of her, I view feat to be un worthy of her. The emancipation of

as power and fall upon her, never theres, increwoung be far more and far mightlier nations to come to her rescue. These would not only honor her for her cases principles, but they would be prompt to resist every mean and guilty attempt to take advantage of them. Our poor war-cursed world waits for a nation of stake this stitude. The nation so trustful in truth so to take it, will find it not less safe than sublime, and fall be followed in quick succession by her single.

ations.

Then I should be opposed to war, and yet be in supathy with our large Northern armies, may possibly be an inconsistency. Believing, however, as I are ever done, in the duty of Government to convolvits subjects, I am conscious of no inconsistency recen my opposition to was, and my sympathy armies however large, if their sole object is the filing of domestic insurrections. If Russia would rilling to save unarmed France from armed English to you on means follows that abe would, on the iny principle, be willing to employ her for bduing a French Rebellion. France mus

an auduung a French Rebellion. France must ake care of her own rebels. Eyery nation must, ke every family, govern itself. The nation or famy which cannot, had better be broken up. That whilst my loyal countrymen have, with scarce in exception; a stinging sense of this wrong done by original to America, there is but a comparative andful of them uniqualifiedly opposed to war, fully usifies my strong fear that America will make war pot England.

Abe is so infinitely one, superior, that we must now lake from her ships so much as four men.—no, and not even if they are very guilty men.¹ No doubt this in the rey e a fitting stituted for an anion of the six her even at the part of the six of the si

tence against Slavery. A few illustrations of it will suffice.

1st. Slavery is killing us. One word from our Government would kill it. Nevertheless, this one word cannot be spoken. Our poor Slavery-ridden Government cannot muster moral courage enough to speak it. That, at such a time as this, it should be studying and worshipping the Constitution, shows its utter incompetence to save us. The Rebels fluing away the Constitution at the very outset. They are too much in earnest to let papers trammel their efforts to destroy us. But we, alas! are so drugged and drunken by Slavery as to feel no right to meet these efforts save in ways strictly harmonious with every line of the Constitution, or (to express but the same meaning in other words) strictly harmonious with the Pro-Slavery interpretations of the Constitution. Why is it that we do not worship our State Constitution as well as the Federal Constitution? Every few years we cast them aside. The reason is, that Slavery does not call for the worship of them. Our for years we cast them aside. The reason is, that Slavery does not call for the worship of them. Ou President is bound hand and foot by that Pro-Slave y regard for the Constitution in which he was edu-cated. So, too, are most of our Generals. Genera only to help militing of chall it their country.

The street is the first of the Country country and the first of the country of the country of the country and the country of the country

sistent, Mr. Sumner cannot escape from letting African slave-traders as well as Mason and Sliddel pass on.

The current of American authorities is no more with Mr. Seward's point of taking the ship into port, than with Mr. Sumner's point of taking persons from it. For the question with the great mass of those authorities was not whether the ship should be taken, but whether seamen should be taken from it. Mr. Seward argues that it was American to let Mason and Slidell go. Had Old John Brown, after his demonstration in Virginia, been caught in a neutral ship, would Mr. Seward have argued that it was American to let him go? Oh no! He did argue that it was right to hold him. Poor Old John Brown was the enemy of Slaverx, and the friend of but his country. The noble Mason and Slidell were the friends of Slaverx, and the enemies of but their country. And this, on American principles, I add that it has not been settled on American principles. I add that it has not been settled at all. Even what the case was, was not agreed upon by the parties; nor a step taken, nor a proposition made, to agree upon it. We have no right to say that England's acceptance of Secretary Seward's conclusion will bind her not to take her mebels from our ships. For the case he presents is not the case described in Earl Russell's Letter to Lord Lyons. The Earl speaks not of guilty emissaries and trait ors, but of "certain individuals" and "four gen-

spect to her relations to slavery, the North is entithousands of instances and never given it up, would, or reflection, so dishonor it and dishonor herself as angrily to object to the trialeof it by, another nation. Nay, our Government had no right to insult England my out on any other the case, save on American principles. Again I say that a nor Government would not consent to settle the case, save on American principles. Her conduct in regard to the slave-trade makes it exceedingly indecent in her to pretend that she has no principles, it is solely on her slave-trade principles, and my core, if the case has been settled on American principles, it is solely on her slave-trade principles, and my core, if the case has been settled on American principles, it is solely on her slave-trade principles, and the forbid foreigners to search for criminals.

How much better it would be if our statesmen, it is made to this Trent matter with flying colors, should fraukly confess the contrary! The simple truth is, that our nation had given herself up to the sway of slavery; that the handful of Abolitionist.

How much better it would be if our statesmen, it is stored the truth is, that our nation had given herself up to the sway of slavery; that the handful of Abolitionist. The love of country. The love of the sway of slavery; that the handful of Abolitionist. The love of country, which he has in a part of the result of the truth is, that our nation had given herself up to the sway of slavery that the handful of Abolitionist. The love of country, which he has in a part of the result of the treath of the result of

or conserves from artists guis, we made little account of premises.

That the European nations, as well those who have the most heart in the European nations, as well those who have not, many ships, should be, just now, so much concerned for the rights of neutrals, is not strange—for just now they are them; selves neutrals. Were they belligerents, they would speak in a different one. But that our statesmen now, whilst America is a belligerent, should be viewed and the peak of the present of the present one, whilst America is a belligerent, should be viewed with respect to the rebellion, that she has nothing with each other in extravagant concessors to neutrals, would be marriellous indeed, were it not, shat of the present in the war, and you will find nearly all to be the peak in a different one. But that our contents the presence in the war, and you will find heart all be the peak of the peak

benceforth have With great regard, Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

THE ORATOR OF FREEDOM.

"THE WAR, AND HOW TO END IT."

is from a California pamphlet, written by

Extracts from a California pamphlet, written by WILLIAM N. SLOCUM, late editor of the San Jose Mercury:

Three objects are before the American people at at this time for attainment—the preservation of the Union, an honorable peace, and the abolition of slavery; the first and second of which may be easily and quickly secured by proclaiming the third, and enforcing it as fast as our armies move southward. The abolition of slavery must soon he followed by the disbanding of the rebel army. Every Southern soldier would desire to protect his own family against the possible vengeance of the slaves. Peace would soon follow, and slavery being destroyed, the peace would be permanent between the two sections, though quiet at the South cannot be restored for years. The estates of rebels should be divided and apportioned among the Northern soldiers, upon condition of immediate settlement. This course would infuse a new element into Southern society, which in less than ten years would revolutionize the character of the Southern people. It is an absolute fact, (all lies to the contrary notwithstanding), that the white man can perform more and harder labor at the South than the negro. It has been proved over and over again in the ditching and ralirond building of the Southern States. Labor too arduous for the negro is performed by the white man with ease. The "poor white trash" of the South, being acclimated, are better able to labor even than the whites of the North, and on finding that other white men, sore intelligent than themselves, are not ashamed to work for a living, they too would earn enough to live decently; and the next generation, educated in the schools introduced by the Northern men, would be a superior race. In the meantime, laws would require to be passed for the regulation of labor, and to prevent the oppression of the negro by white tyrants.

**Find!* emancipation is our only hope, and speedy emancipation our best policy. The procession of the late of a war with a foreign power; if we persist in the wrong. W and, though professing triendship they stand ready to make use of any pretext that would enable them to insure the permanent disruption of this Government. While we maintain our present policy, they may safely aid the rebellion without giving offence to their own people; but let our Government pre-claim emancipation, and the enthusiasm of the people of France would war to the Emperor of the danger of running counter to such an immense public opinion; while the British Ministry controlled by the British people, would foresee itself crushed by any attempt to interfere against a cause so boly as would then be the cause of our Government; and Spain, without England and France, would be powelses. We should have the sympathy of the people of the world, the approval of our own consciences, and the smiles of a benignant Providence. * * But what would you do with the slaves?" Do with them? What would be, the necessity of doing anything with them, except to pass laws for their protection? Is not their labor needed where they are? Has it not been demonstrated, by the results of emancipation in the Indies, that they are less dangerous as freemen than slaves, and that their willingness to labor will induce them to continue in the service of kind masters for vages, to the great moral, we can be a subversed and recruitary benefit of both?

lingness to labor will induce them to continue in the service of kind masters for teages, to the great moral, mental, physical, and pecuniary benefit of both? Has the freed slave been a curse in those States of the North where slavery has been abolished? Our history proves the contrary. They have always taken care of themselves when freed, and found it much easier than before freedom, when they had to earn their master's living as well as their own. Yet people still say that they are dependent upon a master for support, and that when freed they become public nuisances, to get rid of which some colonization plan must be invented for their removal. If there is anything I abominate more than alvery; it is the schemes that are sometimes hatched for colonizing men against their will.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR GEN. HALLECK'S ORDER NO. 3."

Sr. Louis, January 16, 1862.

A few days since, while Company C of the Iowa 36, under command of Lieutenant Leffingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Missouri Railroad at finat point, a negro came dashing towards the camp about eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high-spirited horse. He was about to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-rein of his horse, and stopped him. The negro immediately threw himself from the animal, and in a cringing, obsequious manner observed: "Massa soger, please let me go in de camp, and, see de Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what he vanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing over some disappointment, and Sr. Louis, January 16, 1862. he wanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing over some disappointment, and then continued—" Massa soger! look at dis collar; Tee a good nigger. Please let me go in." The guard now discovered that he was ironed, and immediately called the officer of the guard who took him to the guard-house. In the morning he was taken before Lieutenant Leffingwell, around whose quarters the entire command had already assembled; and never did men look upon a scene more degrading and humiliating than was presented to their view in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked but securely riveted. Three iron prongs of lightning-rod size were welded to this hand, at equal distances apart, and arose a half inches wide, not locked but securely riveted. Three iroh prongs of lightning-rod size were welded to this hand, at equal distances apart, and arose above his head about nine inches, with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wound had partially healed under the protection he had given to them by holding up the band with his hands during the three preceding days that he was concealed in a corn-field, but while riding the horse he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery coze trickling down upon his naked shoulders. The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro had presented his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that this cruelty of the scene before them was the act of a slave master living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The negro observed—"Please, Massa soger, take dis collar off my neck. Lee a good nigger; I'll do any ting you want me. De Illinoy sogen cut de collar off 'er Ben." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it to be stricken off, when an old file was procured, which could be made to work upon the hand only in a slanting manner. After a labor of over three hours it was removed, the men taking turn about—two holding the band while one used the file. The band is now in possession of Lieutenant Leffingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3d Iowa, and the negro is now officiating in his quarters as a servant.

The master of this contraband resides about ten miles from Florence. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck, nearly three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other prudent commander, may order this band to be to-riveted upon his neck, and the "property" surrundered to his master; but from what I have seen of the Iowa solders, I believe that blood would do it. The contraband always give

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

A NEW PHASE OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

Those who have been accustomed to read, in the Liberator or elsewhere, the writings of pro-slavery people, have for many years seen the phrase "malignant philanthropy" applied to the ideas and course of action of the Abolitionists. This absurd phrase was invented as an effective catch-word with which to stigmatize the opposers of slavery; and it was readily adopted by the various classes of persons disposed to stigmatize them; that is to say, by persons who have also below connectives of who below connectives. were slaveholders themselves, or who, being connected cd religiously, politically, commercially or socially with slaveholders, wished their "peculiar institution"

to remain undisturbed.

If was natural that men unscrupulous enough to uphold the worst form of despotic tyranny should be unscrupulous enough to uphold it by falsehood and calunscrupilous enough to uphold it by falsehood and cal-umny. And, the sectarians, politicians and mer-chants in question being what they were, it was by no means strange that they should resort to such means of operation. Still, it remained true that all those who ventured to disparage philanthropy did so in the interest of slavery; they all assumed, either that slavery was a good thing in itself, or that its overthrow would bring more evils than its continu-

But a phenomenon still stranger has now made its appearance as one of the results of the rebellion and the civil war. A set of men have just arisen, active and opposers of slavery, and seeking its immedi-erthrow and its complete eradication—and showate overthrow and its complete eradication—and show-ing, so far, the same purpose as the American Anti-Slavery Society—but yet choosing to declare, at the same time, their contemptations disregard of those con-siderations of justice, humanity and recognition of the rights of man as man, which have been the prime motives of the old Abolitionists. Mr. Garrison and his associates-writing and speaking a great deal, incidentally, on the advantages of an abolition of slavery, on the increase of welfare that would come from very, on the increase of welfare that would come from it to the religion, morality, education, literature, commerce, agriculture, art, science and social life of all the States, and of all classes in each State—always emphasized right and duty as the paramount considerations in the case; always pressed first the claims of justice and humanity; always said that the slave had a right to freedom, quoting the Declaration of Independence in his behalf; and always said that the white man was bound in duty to give him this freedom, and was guilty of aggravated sin every day of his delay to give it, quoting, to this effect, the concurrent testimo-ny of the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures. The comers of whom I have been speaking, on the contrary, make conspicuous and emphatic disclaimer of all right, justice or humanity, in the conduct of of all right, justice or numanity, in the conduct of their new enterprise. They parade their utter indif-ference to the welfare of the negro, free or slave. Any regard for, or mention of, his rights and interests in the solution of our great problem belongs, in their view, to "abolition jargon." They distinctly declare themselves to be looking out for Number One; to be seeking the advantage of their side, the white man's seeking the advantage of their side, the white man's party; and their own deliberate exposition of their motive and desire fairly parallels the selfish man's prayer—"God bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more. Amen!"

Here are passages to this effect from the first two numbers of a new periodical, The Continental Monthly, which makes energetic appeal for an immediate turning of our way against slayery, and for a thorough

ing of our war against slavery, and for a the extirpation of it from the loyal as well as the disloya

"About the time that Calhoun was spreading the heresy of his state-rights doctrine in South Carolina, and taking his 'logical ground' on the slavery queestion, a class, then almost universally branded as anatics, but whose proportions have since very largely swelled, arose at the North, which were a match for the South Carolina Senator with his own weapons. tion, a class, then almost established the series but whose proportions have since very largely swelled, arose at the North, which were a match for the South Carolina Senator with his own weapons. Each laid hold of an extreme point, and maintained it. We refer to the Abolitionists of thirty years ago, under Garrison, Tappan and Co. These people seized on a single idea, exclusive of any other, and went nearly mad over it. Apparently blind to the evils around them, which were close at hand, within their swin doors, swelling perhaps in their own hearts, they were suddenly brought to see the ville enormity of slaveholding. Their argument was very simple. 'Slavery is an awful sin in the sight of God. Slaveholders are awful sinners. We of the North having made a covenant with such sinners are equally guilty of the sin of slavery with them. Slavery must be immediately abolished. Fiat justitic rust cedum. Better that the Republic fall than continue in the unboly league one day.' These men were ready to 'dissolve the Union,' to disintegrate the nation, to blast the hopes of perhaps millions of persons over the world, who were watching with anxious hearts the experiment of our government trembling lest it should fail."

"It is 1 had brought nothing clee to pass, it would "It is 1 had being the said with desirable and early a series of the said water and water and the said water and water and the said water and w

experiment of our government trembling lest it should fait."

"If 1801 had brought nothing else to pass, it would be supremely great in this, that amid toil and trial, foes within and without, it has seen the American people determine that slacery, the worm which gnaw-el-the core of its rea of life, shall be plucked out. Out it shall go, that is settled. We have fought the foe too long with kid gloves, but now puss will lay aside her mittens and catch the Southern rats in earnest. It is the negro who sustains the South; the negro who maintains its srmy, feeds it, digs its trenches, squires its precious chivalry, and is thereby forced most unnaturally to rivet his own chains. There shall be an end to this, and our administration is yielding to the inevitable necessity. Here again the great year has worked a wonder, since in so short a space it has made such an advance in discovering a basis by which all Union men may conscientiously unite in freeing the black. There have been hitherto two steps made towards the solution. The first was that of the old Abolition movement, which say only the suffering of the slave and cried aloud for his freedom, reckless of all results. It was humane; but even humanity is not always wordly wise, and it did unquestionably of the slave and cried aloud for his freedom, reckless, of all results. It was humane; but even humanity is not always worldly wise, and it did unquestionably for twenty years defeat its own aim in the Borne States. But it worked most unfinchingly. Then came Heller, who saw that the poor white man of the South was being degraded below the negro, and that industry and capital were fearfully checked by slavery. In his well-known work he pointed out, by calm and dispassionate facts and figures, that the land south of fully, and the majority of its white inhabitants kept in incredible ignorance, meanness and poverty, simply that a few privileged families might remain 'first and foremost.' These opinious were most clearly sustained, and the country was a mazed. People began to ask if it was quite right, after all, to suffer this slavery to grow and grow, when it was, manifestly reacting on the poor white mm, and literally sinking him below the level of the black. This was the second movement on the slave question, and its effect was startling.

But there was yet a third advance required, and

him show the level of the black. This was the second movement on the slave question, and its effect was starting.

But there was yet a third advance required, and it came with the past year and the war, in the form of the now so rapidly expanding 'Emancipation' movement. Helper had shown that slavery bad degraded the poor whites, but the events leading to the present struggle indicated to all intelligent humanity that it was rapidly demoralizing and ruining in the most hideous manner the minds of the snasters of the islaves—may, that its foul influence was spreading like a poison mist over the entire continent. The universal shout of joyful approbation which the whole South had raised years ago when a Northern senator was stricken down and beate in the most infamously cowardly manner, had caused the very horror of amazement at such fearful meanness, among all true-heart ed and manly mea, the world over. But when there came from the 'first families' grinnings of delight over the vitest thievery and forgery and perjury by Floyd and his fellows,—when the whole South, after agreeing in carrying on an election, refused to abide by its results—when the whole South, after agreeing in carrying on an election, refused to abide by its results—when the whole South after agreeing it carrying on an election, refused to abide by its results—when the whole South after agreeing the results—when the whole South after agreeing the state denunciations of labor and powers, and the state contempt of everything 'Yankee, erty, and in Statanie contempt of everything 'Yankee, erty, and in Statanie contempt of everything 'Yankee, or the state of the stat

The Ziberator. was the present Emancipation movement, first urged by that name in the New York Knickerbecker mag azine, though its main principles were practically

THE LIBERATOR.

on to Abolition m of the slave the South, and stion goes fur-merican conti-

"Is there any reason, even the slightest, to suppose that by military and naval means alone the rebellion can be crushed by the 19th of April next? Yet every day's delay gives the Confederate States additional strength, and renders them in the estimation of mankind more and more worthy of recognition and independent government. Their recognition will be followed by treaties of friendship and alliance; and those treaties will give strength to the rebels and increase the embarrassments of our own Government. It is the necessity of our national life that the settlement of this question should not be much longer postment.

ment of this questions are possed.

By some means we must satisfy the world, and that speedily, that the rebellion is a failure. Nor can we much longer tender declarations of what we intend to do, or offer promises as to what we will do, in the copital of the Republic has been in a state of siege. If, in these circumstances of necessity and peril to us, the armies of the rebels be not speedily dispersed, and the leaders of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the result of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the result of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the results of the results of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the results of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the results of the results of the rebellion rendered desperate, will the Governor the results of t

The limitation here disclosed is also shown in the rary Notices" of the Continental Monthly. Speak ing of THE REJECTED STONE, the Editor repres its advocacy of emancipation to be-"not on the nar row ground of abolition, but on the necessity of promptly destroying an evil which threatens to vitiate the white race." And, speaking of the TRAGEDY OF Errors, he says-"We cannot agree with its very talented author in finding so much that is touching which prefaces this work is simply a sentimental mis take." Now this motto, "Aux plus déshérités le plus d'amour," is only a different form of Christ's injunc-tion to seek and save the lost; only a different form of that truth upon which Theodore Parker so strongly nsisted, that the strong were made strong expressly that they might serve and help the weak.

In another article, entitled ' Darkies," the writer, after stating that the over-whelming difficulty of our position is the proper dis-posal of the Negro, "the black dregs" at the bottom f our cup, combines his contempt for the slave with the following ingenious plan of executing poetical justice against the rebel slaveholder :-

"President Lincoln is understood to favor emigra-tion. This looks well. Carry the blacks away to Liberia. Unfortunately I am informed that eight and a holf Great Easterns, each making one trip per month, could only export the annual increase of our Southern slaves. This speaks in thunder tones, even to the welkin, and provokes a scream from the eagle. It is impossible.

welkin, and provokes a scream from the vegetimpossible.

But what shall we do with our blacks, since it is really inflossible, then, to export the dark, industrial, productive, proletarian, operative, laboring element from our midst?

I suggest as a remedy that they continue in our midst, with this amendment, that they be concentrated in that same 'midst,' and the 'midst' be removed a little to one side. In other words, let us centre them all in one State, that State to be South Carolina.

The justice of this arrangement must be apparent to every one. It is evident that if the present occupation by our troops continue much longer, there will

The above extracts have purposely been made large enough to show, with the fault in question, something of the energy, directness and thoroughness of the assault made by this publication upon slavery. Help towards the extermination of this worst evil and ain form country is the maleonal on doubt form.

oppression? Why not choose justice, and adhere to its dictates? Why not place ourselves on God's side, in the act of laying a new corners tional prosperity !-- c. K. W.

CONFIRMATION.

The suggestions above presented, as to the exister of a very extensive hostility of feeling against the gro among the people of the free States, receive confirmation from the following article, from the Je of a very extensive very antecedents, that paper parades "with also"the evidence of a disposition, on the part of
se of the North-Western States, to expel, or othercoppress, the unhappy blacks who are now seekrefuge among them. If the Journal of Commerce
ed for the negroes, it would ce of Tuesday last. True to its pro rn people the undoubted fact, that a n of slavery by law would draw that complete abolition of slavery by law would draw that race at once, by strong attraction, to the South, and away from them; and it would urge them, for this as well as for better reasons, to throw their efforts in aid of such abolition. But, sharing fully with North and South in the hard of those whom it has injured, it ses these sad acts of oppression to reco favorite scheme of compulsory Colonization for the negro.—C. K. W.

SICK OF THE NEGRO. Some of the North-Western States are "making up faces" because a considerable number of miserable negroes have taken up their bode in that part of the country. The latter were so imple and credulous as to believe that all the zeal for Sambo as loudly professed was in good earnest, and hat the colored people would be welcomed to the employer of their participation.

indices to puone opinion, in the cases of the observing.

The following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson Township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of two hundred and fortyone out of two hundred and fifty-four voters:—

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio : We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin co To the General Assembly of the State of Uno:
We, the undersigned, voters of Franklin county, Ohie
view of the intimation made by the President of the Uni
States, in his message, that by an set of Congress, and
laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, man
the negroes, held as aleave, may be set at liberty, and for
ing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great dam
of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially
those who have to depend upon their labor to support the
selves and familie;

ot in conflict with the Constitution, that you

Coming from Ohio, this movement is very ungra-cious, for, excepting Massachusetts, that State has manifested more solicitude for the negro than any other, and should at least take her full share of all the

other, and should at least take her full share of all the negroes that may be emancipated.

Illinois, too, is manifesting a dislike of the black element entering so largely into her population. In the Constitutional Convention of the State, now in session, a proposition was introduced, but voted down by 21 ayes to 45 says, to expel all the negroes now within the limits of the Commonwealth, and as another phase of the same movement, we notice that a resolution was introduced to this body, explicitly denouncing the Abolitionists, and placing them in the same category with Secessionists, as follows:—

This was laid on the table by a comparatively small adjority, the vote on the question standing 29 to 26. Then comes Iowa in the list of disaffected States.

rew days ago, of which the Johnwing is an assiract.

That no segre or mulator shall be allowed to settle in
this State without bringing a satisfactory certificate of his
freedom, and filing with the Board of Supervisors a bond
of \$500 for good behavior; and that any negro or mulatto
falling to comply with such regulation shall be hired out
to the highest bidder for the benefit of the county; that
any citisen harboring such person shall be subject to a
heavy fine; and that slaveholders shall have the right of
transit across the State for their slaves.

transit across the State for their saves.

Quite a sharp debate sprang up, lasting throughout the day, but action on the bill was indefinitely postponed, by 74 to 15.

It may be premature at the present time to discuss the subject of providing homes for negroes, but should the war degenerate into an abolition crusade, and anything be left to legislate upon, to do something in regard to this matter will become imperative.

Meanwhile, it is better that Congress and inferior branches of government should direct attention to the es of government snound discountry

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION ERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

in a document signed by the distinguished Dr. Candlish, urges that aid be given to American Missions, not only for the worthiness of their special object, but as a pacificatory measure; a method of showing that Scottish Christians have no bitterness of feeling towards this country. And a collection in the Free Churches was accordingly made on Sunday, January 26th, on behalf of the American Missions.

Just before this time, an intelligent correspondent of The (Edinburgh) Witness made an inquiry and a sug-gestion in that paper, of which the following is an extract:-

appear suggests, that to aid the two great con-present the missionary spirit in America, is ent opportunity for casting oll on the lately waters. Now, the question I wish to ask is, h of the missionary institutions of America clied! There are certainly two societies in which promote foreign missions, but their

The correspondent of the Witness earnestly hopes that the latter of these bodies is not the one thus commended by Dr. Candlish to the support and sympathy of the Free Church; and very judiciously suggests that the congregations to whom this appearames make full inquiry, and satisfy themselves thoroughly upon this point, before making any contributions.

tions.

It is to be hoped that this friend (or some other) will report, both in Scotland and here, what was the result of the collections thus ordered; what sum was obtained, and to which Society it was sent. Or if to both, how much the leaders of the Free Church asboth, how much the leaders of the Free Church as signed to the anti-slavery, and how much to the pro-slavery body !—c. K. W.

"COLORED REFUGEES."

"We prefer this designation of the people who are fleeing to our camps and fleets, to that of 'Contra-bands,' Freedmen, or 'Vagrants,' because the first implies property in man, the second describes the ex-slaves as actually free, when their condition is otherwise, and the third implicates a degradation and status which the Refugees do not deserve."

So says the "American Missionary," the organ of that "American Missionary Association," which, have ing always protested against slaveholding, and the unprincipled course of the "American Board" in re-

tress Monroe and Port Royal, to improve the mass of portunity of helping the class above spoken of.

The word "Contrabands," (whatover temporary use it may have had when applied, as a lawyer's quibble, to prevent the cruelty of driving men back into slavery.) is not a proper term to be applied to human before the fact, no one word expresses their condition. They are not exactly slaves, and, to the disgrace our Government, they are not exactly freedmen. Let them be called Colored Refugees, until we can obtain for them a recognized freedom and citizenship. -c. K. W.

SPEECH OF JOHN S. ROCK, ESQ. At the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts An very Society, Thursday Evening, Jan. 23-

to make a speech as to add a little more color to this occasion. (Laughter.)
I do not know that it is right that I should speak, at this time, for it is said that we have talked too much

already; and it is being continually thundered in ou ears that the time for speech-making has ended, and the time for action has arrived. Perhaps this is so This may be the theory of the people, but we all know that the active idea has found but little sympathy with either of our great military commanders, of the National Executive; for they have told us, again and again, that "patience is a cure for all sores," and that we must wait for the "good time" which, to us, has been long a-coming. (Applause.) It is not my desire, neither is it the time for me to

criticise the Government, even if I had the disposition so to do. The situation of the black man in this country is far from being an enviable one. To-day, ou heads are in the lion's mouth, and we must get them out the best way we can. To contend against the Gov-ernment is as difficult as it is to sit in Rome and fight rith the Pope. (Laughter.) It is probable, that, if w and the malice of the Anglo-Saxon, we would water our chances and seize the first opportunity to take our revenge. If we attempted this, the odds would be against us, and the first thing we should know would be—nothing! (Laughter.) The most of us are capa-ble of perceiving that the man who spits against the wind, spits in his own face! (Laughter.) While Mr. Lincoln has been more conservative than

I had hoped to find him, I recognize in him an hones predecessors have plunged it. (Applause.)\
This nation is mad. In its devoted attachment to

the negro; it has run creay after him, (laughter,) and now, having caught him, hangs on with a deadly grasp, and says to him, with more carnestness and pathos than Ruth expressed to Naomi, "Where thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." (Laughter and applause.)

Why this wonderful attachment? My brother

(Mr. Remond) spoke ably and eloquently to you this afternoon, and told you of the cruel and inhuman prejudices of the white people of this country. He was right. But has he not failed to look on the other side of this question? Has he not observed the deep and abiding affection that they have for the negro, which "neither height, nor depth, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present nor to come, can sep-arate from this love," which reaches to their very souls? (Renewed laughter and applause.) I do not deny that there is a deep and cruel preju

dice lurking in the bosoms of the white people of this Since this body has lost its Southern Corporate and Honorary Members, and its Southern subscribers, by the Secession movement, it naturally seeks to obtain the Secession movement, it naturally seeks to obtain the secession movement in the secession movement is the secession movement in the secession movement in the secession movement is naturally seeks to obtain the secession movement in the secession movement is naturally seeks to obtain the secession movement in the second section is not secretary to seek the higher and lower classes; and there is no scarcity of it among the poor whites at the South. The cause the second section is not second section in the second section in the second section is not second section in the second section in the second section is not second section in the second section in the second second section is not second secon the Secession movement, it naturally seeks to obtain the Second may be seen at a glance. The educated and wealthy class despise the negro, because they have robbed him of his hard earnings, or, at least, have get rich off the fruits of his labor; and they believe answer to them has come from Secoland.

The Commission of the Free Church of Secoland, and they will be obliged to seek business in a new channel. Their "occupation will be gone." The lowest class hate him because he is poor, as they are, and is a competitor with them for the same labor. The poor ignorant white man, who does not understand that the interest of the laboring classes is mutual, argues in this wise: "Here is so much labor to be performed, —that darkey does it. If he was gone, I should have his place." The rich and the poor are both prejudiced from interest, and not because they entertain vague notions of justice and humanity. While uttering my solemn protest against this American vice, which has done more than any other thing to degrade the Ameri-can people in the eyes of the civilized world, I am happy to state that there are many who have never known this sin, and many others who have been con-verted to the truth by the "foolishness of anti-slavery preaching," and are deeply interested in the welfare of the race, and never healtate to use their means and

For which of the missionary two societies in America which promote foreign missions, but their character differs essentially. One of them is called the American Missionary Association, the missionaries of which have traversed the world to spread the Good pel message; but, while they have done so, they have not neglected the heathen on their or wn continent. They have sought to point the poor negro in the South Fore States to the truth which maketh free, and to this Saviour by whom they have redemption, and salvation, and everlasting life. These missionaries have been persecuted, and imprisoned, and hunted from place to place and the states were they are considered to the states of the war. I might say, is the war itself, itself and the states were they thought there was a call from south pershing for lack of knowledge and the states were their especial care; and now they have established a mission at Fortress Munroe, among the thousands of "contrabands" that have fled to the Northern camp. There the missionaries supply temporal aid, education, and spiritual confort and instruction; they such an institution as this well deserves the support of Southsh friends of missions, if, in the great thousands of "contrabands" that have fled to those to whom slavery had previously demied it.

Surely such an institution as this well deserves the support of Southsh friends of missions, if, in the great erroity of their hearts, they can afford to give any thing beyond what is required to support their one.

The other missionary institution of America,—the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,—is of much greater magnitude. Its ramification is that stotally neglected four millions of sough attitions of the missionary institution of contrabance of frances and support their whose guilt it had of course no condemnation to offer. If set the missionary institution of contrabance in the proport propressors, who were from time to time appointed as managers and preadents, and day! Who is responsible for this great sacrif

substituted! There is a storn in that cloud which, to-day, though no larger than a man's hand, is destined to sweep over this country and wake up this guilty nation. Then, we shall know where the fair is, and if these dry bones can live! [Loud applaus.]

is, and if these dry bones can live! (Loud applane,)
The Government wishes to bring back the county
to what it was before. This is possible; but what is
be gained by it? If we are fools enough to retain the
cancer that is eating out our vitals, when we can safe;
extirpate it, who will pity us if we see our mistal extirpate it, who will pity us if we see our mistake when we are past recovery! (Hear, hear.) The Abolitionists saw this day of tribulation and reign of terror long ago, and warned you of it; but you would not hear! You now say that it is their agitation, which has brought about this terrible civil war! That is to say, your friend sees a slow match set near a key of minesysder in your house, and timely warm your of minesysder in your house, and timely warm your say, your friend sees a sow main set near a kg of gunpowder in your house, and timely warms you of the danger which he sees is inevitable; you despise his warning, and, after the explosion, say, if he hat not told you of it, it would not have happened! (Lool applause.) Now, when some leading men who hold with the policy of the President, and yet pretend to be liberal, argue, that while they are willing to admit that the slave has an undoubted right to his liberty, the master has an equal right to his property; that to liberate the slave would be to injure the master, and a greatgood would be accomplished to the country in thes

good would be accomplished to the country in these times, by the loyal master's retaining his property, than by giving to the slave his liberty.—I do test understand it so. Slavery is treason against Got, man and the nation. The master has no right to be a partner in a conspiracy which has shaken the very foundation of the Government. Even to apologize for it, while in open rebellion, is to all and abet in treason. The master's right to his property in human flesh cannot be equal to the slave's right to his liberty. The former right is acquired, either by kinapping, and pullayful purchase from kinappers, or inheritation. unlawful purchase from kidnappers, or inheritance from kidnappers. The very claim invalidates had On the other hand, liberty is the inalienable right of every human being; and liberty can make no con promise with slavery. The goodness of slavery to the master can bear no relative comparison to da goodness of liberty to the slave. Liberty and slavery goodness of horry to the stare. Liberry and save are contraries, and separated from each other as god from evil, light from darkness, heaven from hel (Applause.) We trace effects to their cause. The evils brought upon the slave and the, free colors man are traced to slavery. If slavery is better that freedom, its effects must also be better; for the bette effect is from the better cause, and the better real freedom, better principle; and conversely of helps. from the better principle; and conversely, of beer effects and results, the causes and principles are bette. The greater good is that which we would most desirto be the cause to ourselves and our friends, and the greater evil is that which would give us the deep affliction to have involved upon them or ourselva-Now, there is no sane man who would not rather has his liberty, and be stripped of every other earthy comfort, and see his friends in a like situation, that be doomed to slavery with its indescribable category of cruelty and wrongs-

Sometimes loaded with heavy chains, And flogged till the keen lash stains.

It may be an easy matter to apologize for slavery but after applying the great test,—the Golden Rule,
of "doing unto others as we would have them is unto us," we must admit that no apology can be ma for slavery. And of all the miserable miscreants who have attempted to apologize for, and extol, the happy condition of the slave, I have never seen one of the willing to take the place of one of these so-called "happy creatures." (Loud applause.)

To-day, when it is a military necessity, and when the safety of the country is dependent upon emancipation, our humane political philosophers are puzzle to know what would become of the slaves if they were emancipated! The idea seems to prevail that the poor things would suffer, if robbed of the glories mivilence that they now analy! If they would see poor things would suner, it robused or in growest privileges that they now enjoy! If they could not be flogged, half starred, and work to support in ease and luxury those who have never waived an opportunity to outrage and wrong them, they would pine any and die! Do you imagine that the negro can live outside of slavery? Of course, now, they can take an of themselves and their masters too; but if you give them their liberty, must they not suffer? (Laughte and applause.) Have you never been able to se through all this? Have you not observed that the location of this organ of sympathy is in the pecked the slaveholder and the man who shares in the profe of slave labor? Of course you have; and pity those wen who have lived upon their ill-gotten wealth. You know, if they do not have somebody to work for them, they must leave their gilded salons, and take of their coats and roll up their sleeves, and take their chances among the live men of the world. This, you are aware, these respectable gentlemen will not de for they have been so long accustomed to live by rel bing and cheating the negro, that they are swen never to work while they can live by plunder. (Ap

plause.)
- Can the slaves take care of themselves? What is you suppose beomes of the thousands who fly ragged and pennyless from the South every year, and scatter themselves throughout the free States of the North Do they Do they take care of themselves? I am neither ashamed nor afraid to meet this question. Asserties like this, long uncontradicted, seem to be admitted in established facts. I ask your attention for one me ment to the fact that colored men at the North are shat out of almost every avenue to wealth, and yet, strange out of almost every avenue to wealth, and yet, strange to say, the proportion of paupers is much less among us than among you! (Hear, hear.) Are the beggan in the streets of Boston colored men? (Crics of "So, no!") In Philadelphia, where there is a larger fire colored population than is to be found in any other oly in the free States, and where we are denied every social privilege, and are not even permitted to sta-our phildren to the schools that we are taxed to supour children to the schools that we are taxed to sur our children to the schools that we are taxed to upport, or to ride in the city ligrise cars, yet even ther
we pay taxes enough to support our own poor, and
have a balance of a few thousand in our own favor,
which goes to support those "poor whites" who
"can't take care of themselves." (Laughter and loss'
applause.)

Many of those who advocate emancipation as a miltary necessity seem nuryled to know what is best in

tary necessity seem puz be done with the slave, if he is set at liberty. Col nization in Africa, Hayti, Florida and South America are favorite theories with many well-informed persons. This is really interesting! No wonder Europe dos not sympathize with you. You are the only people not sympathize with you. You are the only people, claiming to be civilized, who take away the rights of those whose color differs from your own. If you fel that you cannot rob the negro of his labor and of his self, you will banish him! Whata sublime idea! You self, you will banish him! What a subline local are certainly a great people! What is your plea Why, that the slaveholders will not permit us to liv why, that the slaveholders will not permit us to live among them as freemen, and that the air of Norther latitudes is not good for us! Let me tell you, my friends, the slaveholders are not the men we dread! (Hear, hear.) They do not desire to have us removed. The Northern or the men we have the slave us removed. The Northern pro-slavery men have done the free people of color ten-fold more injury than the Southern slave holders. (Hear, hear.) In the South, it is simply a question of dollars and cents. The slaveho no more for you than he does for me. They re-slave their own children, and sell them, and they would as soon enslave white men as black men. The secret of the slaveholder's attachment to slavery is secret of the slaveholder's attachment to alarery is be found in the dollar, and that he is determined to rewithout working for it. There is no prejudice against color among the slaveholders. Their social system and one million of mulattoes are facts which no arguments can demoislat. (Applause.) If the slaves were enancipated, they would remain where they are Black labor in the South is at a premium. The free man of color there has always had the preference out man of color there has always had the preference ore the white laborer. Many of you are aware that Southerners will do a favor for a free colored man, when they will not do it for a white man in the same condi-tion in life. They believe in their institution because it supports them.

word to say against Liberia or Hayti I have no word to say against Liberia or Hayti. The people of these countries will compare favorably with those of other countries in a similar situation. The tropics are not favorable to activity and enterprise. The labor of the tropics has been chiefly forced labor. Those who have not been forced to labor have remained idle. Indeed, idleness is the child of the tropics. Black men in the South are without doubt amount as lazy as the white men there, and you would allow the say as the white men there, and you would ost as lazy as the white men there, and you would almost as taxy as the irr aversion to labor as you do that probably witness their aversion to labor as you do that of the whites, was it not that their labor is forced from them at the end of the cat-o-nine-tails and the muzzle of the musket. All men are lazy. No class of mer would labor was it not for the necessity, and the re ward that sweetens labor. But few men can withstand a torrid sun-all shrink from it; and in a hot day a man, whether black or white, goes as instinctively the shade as a rat to the best cheese. (Laughter and applause.)

that the life of a white fireman on a steamer or in s

factory is less than that of a colored man in the same

. (Applause.)

Why is this? Why is it that the people from all countries are invited to come here, are asked to go away ! (Hear, hear.) Is it to make room for the refuse population of Europe? (Hear, hear.) Or why is it that the white people of (Hear, hear.) Or why is it that the white people of this country desire to get rid of us? Does any one prefend to deny that this is our country? or that much of this wealth and prosperity found here is the result of the labor of our hands? or that our blood and bones have not crimsoned and whitened every hattle-field from Maine to Louisiana? Why this desire to get rid of us? Can it be possible that because the to get rid of us. Can to make the matter has robbed us for nearly two and a half centuries, and finding that she can do it no longer and preserve her character among nations; new, out of hatred, wishes to banish, because she cannot continue to oo bus! Or why is it! Be patient, and I will tell ou. The free people of color have succeeded, in pite of every effort to crush them, and we are to-day living refutation of that shameless assertion that we "Can't take care of ourselves," in a state of freedom Abject as our condition has been, our whole liver prove us superior to the influences that have beer ought upon us to crush us. This could not have been brought upon the state of the s Spanish proverb is, "Desde que te erre nunca, bien te quise"—Since I have wronged you, I have never liked you. This is true not only of Spaniards and Americans, but of every other class of people. When a man wrongs another, he not only hates him, but tries to make others dislike him. Strange as this may appear, it is nevertheless painfully true. You help a man during his lifetime, and you are a difellow; but your first refusal brings down his capital fellow; but your first refusal brings down his ire, and shows you his ingratitude. When he has got all he can from you, he has no further use for you. When the orange is squeezed, we throw it aside. (Laughter.) The black man is a good fellow while he is a slave, and toils for nothing, but the moment he claims his own flesh and blood and bones, he is a most obnoxious creature, and there is a proposition to get rid of him! He is happy while he remains a get rid of him! He is happy white he remains a poor, degraded, ignorant slave, without even the right w his own offspring. While in this condition, the master can ride in the same carriage, sleep in the same bed, and nurse from the same bosom. But give this same slave the right to use his own legs, his hands, his body and his mind, and this happy and desirable creature is instantly transformed into a miserable and touthsome wretch, fit only to be colonized somewhere near the mountains of the moon, or eternally banished from the presence of all civilized beings. You must not lose sight of the fact that it is the emancipated slave and the feet. pated slave and the free colored man whom it is pr posed to remove—not the slave: this country and cli-mate are perfectly adapted to negro slavery; it is the free black that the distriction A country good for slavery, and not good for free. ! This idea is monstrous, and unworthy of even the Fejee islanders. All the Emigration and Colonisa-tion Societies that have been formed, have been ouriliaries of the Slave Power, and established for this purpose, and

(Loud applause.) It is true, a great many simple-minded people have been induced to go to Liberia and to Hayti, but, be as-sured, the more intelligent portion of the colored peoin here; not because we prefer bei pressed here to being freemen in other countries, bu we will remain because we believe our future pronce has proved that the greater propo those who have left this country during the last thirty years have made their condition worse, and would have gladly returned if they could have done so You may rest assured that we shall remain herehere, where we have withstood almost everything.

Now, when our prospects begin to brighten, we are
the more encouraged to stay, pay off the old score,
and have a reconstruction of things. There are those
of us who believe that we have seen the star of our redemption rising in the east, and moving southward.

grand desire to make money out of our

Image the total receips of the times. The horner is now trying to untie the knot which must be cut. Here you perceive it is mistaken. The North is in error. She has suffered the South like a wayward child, to do at she would, and now, when she would restrain her, she finds trouble. If you wish to prevent a pending evil, destroy the source at once. If the first sparks were quenched, there would be no flame, for how can be kill who dares not be angry I or how can be kill who dares and the same of the time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the portrait which was for some time on exhibition at the one week.

If we are indebted to Hon. Charles Summer for a copy of his speech on "Maritime Rights" It is a copy of his speech on "Maritime Rights" it is a choice one, and a regard. The list of donors is a choice one, and a regard. The list of donors is a choice one, and the keepsake very gratefully appreciated.

The Government has not had the courage to do this. Having sown the wind we are now reaping the whirlwind; but in the end I think it will be conceded by all, that we shall have gathered in a glorious

by all, that we shall have gathered in a glorious har-vest. (Loud applause.)

I do not regard this trying hour as a dark one.

The war that has been waged on us for more than two centuries has opened our eyes and caused us to form alliances, so that instead of acting on the defen-sive, we are now prepared to attack the enemy. This is simply a change of tactics. I think I see the finger of God in all this. Yes, there is the hand-writing on

is simply a change of factics. I think I see the langer of God in all this. Yes, there is the hand writing on the wall: I come not to bring peace, but the sword. Break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. I have heard the groans of my people, and an come down to delicer them! (Loud and long-continued applause.)

At present, it looks as though we were drifting into a foreign war; and if we do have one, sharery must go down with it. It is not the time now for me to discuss the relation of the black man to such a war. Perhaps no one cares what we think, or how we feel on this subject. You think yourselves strong now. The wisest man and the strongest man is generally the most ignorant and the most feeble. Be not deceived. No man is so feeble that he cannot do you an injury! (Hear, hear.) If you should get into a difficulty of this kind, it would be to your interest that we should be your friends. You remember the lion had need of the mouse. (Applause.) You have spurned our offers, and disregarded our feelings, and on this account we have manifested but little interest in, and have been apparently indifferent observers of, this contest; but appearances are deceitful—every man who snores is not alseep. (Applause.) this contest; but appearances are deceitful—every man who snores is not asleep. (Applause.) I believe the conduct of both the bond and the free

has been exceedingly judicious. It is times like the has been exceedingly judicious. It is times like these that try men. It is storms and tempests that give reputation to pilots. If we have a foreign war, the black man's services will be needed. Seventy-five thousand freemen capable of bearing arms, and three quarters of a million of slaves wild with the enthusi-asm caused by the dawn of the glorious opportunity of being able to strike a genuine blow for freedom, will be a power that "white men will be bound to re-spect." (Applause.) Let the people of the United States do their duty, and treat us as the people of all other nations treat us—as men; if they will do states do their duty, and treat us as the people of all other nations treat us—as men; if they will do this, our last drop of blood is ready to be sacrificed in defence of the liberty of this country. (Loud ap-plause.) But if you continue to deny us our rights, plause.) But it you continue to deny us our rights, and spurn our offers except as menials, colored men will be worse than fools to take up arms at all. (Hear, hear.) We will stand by you, however, and wish you that success which you will not deserve. (Applause.)

plause.) But if you continue to deny us our rights, and spurn our offers except as menials, colored men will be worse than fools to take up arms at all. (Hear, hear.) We will stand by you, however, and wish you that success which you will not deserve. (Applause.)

This rebellion for slavery means something? I out of it emancipation must spring. I do not agree with those men who see no hope in this war. (Hear, hear.) There is nothing in it but hope. (Applause.)

Our cause is onward. As it is with the sun, the clouds often obstruct his vision, but in the end we find there has been no standing still. (Applause.) It is true the Government is but little more anti-slavery now than it was at the commencement of the war; but while fighting for its own existence, it has been obliged to take slavery by the throat, and sooner or later must choke her to death. (Loud applause.) Jeff. Davis is to the slaveholders what Pharaoh was to the Egyptians, and Abraham Lincoln and his successor, John C. Fremont, (applause.) will be to us what Moses was to the Israelites. (Continued applause.)

I may be mistaken, but I think the sequel will prove that I am correct. I have faith in God and gunpowder and lead, (loud applause,) and believe we ought not to be discouraged. (Applause.) We have twithstood the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courts against to the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courts again to the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courts against the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courts against the special providers and the sixth trial, and in the seventh our courts against that providers and the providers are to be stricken from the student of the manch providers as the the chain and the providers and the them cannot be the most affectionate, and the providers are much end the cann age must not falter. I thank God I have lived to see this great day, when the nation is to be weighed in the balances, and I hope not found wanting. (Ap-plause.) This State and the National Government have treated us most shamefully, but as this is not the first time, I suppose we shall live through it. In the hour of danger, we have not been found wanting. As nt has not had the courage to receive the help that has been standing ready and waiting to assist her, we will now stand still, and see the salvation of our people. (Applause.)

RALPH W. EMERSON AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Feb. 1, 1862. EDITOR LIBERATOR,—It is not well to look con-tinually on the dark side of things, as many of our friends are inclined to do. Among the more hopeful signs of the times may be mentioned the, "Associa-

signs of the times may be meanoned the Association Lectures" at the Smithsonian Institute this win-ter. When freedom of speech is guarantied to such men as Cheever, Pierpont, and Emerson, in a slave

men as Cheever, Pierpont, and Emission, in a territory, we may assure ourselves that the days of the peculiar institution are numbered. Last evening, the largest audience ever convened in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute came together to hear Ralph Waldo Emerson. Consider-ing the state of the weather, and the muddy condition of the trends the large turneut was a most flattering ing the state of the weather, and the muddy condition of the streets, the large turnout was a most flattering compliment to the lecturer; but when the audience heartily applauded his most radical sayings, and hardest hits against slavery, it was equally a compliment to the speaker and the good sense of his hearers. It is cheering also to see Senators from Kentucky and Tennessee speaking in favor of expelling from the Senate, Bright of Indians, for writing a friendly letter to Jeft. Davis, introducing to him the notorious Lincoln as a manufacturer of improved arms. It will be fair to mark as disloyal every Senator who does not vote for his expulsion.

vote for his expulsion.

In my travels among the various regim Potomac, I find a large amount of disloyalty among the officers, and a necessity for re-organization in the army. It shows itself in protesting against he right of Government to interfere with the slavery system, and in threats of resignation in case of any such in-terference. These officers are of no use to the army: they rather weaken it, as their sympathies are stro for slavery than for the Union; and the sooner Con-gress or the Cabinet adopt thorough mea sures and ge rid of such men, the better.

Last Sunday I was at Budd's Ferry, opposite the

rebel batteries which blockade the Potomac. They open their batteries upon every vessel or boat that floats down by them, but with very little damage. They occasionally throw a shot or shell into the camp of our men, which bury themselves in the ground five feet deep. The boys dig them up and sell them for curiosities, at ten dollars spiece.

It helps one to realize that there is war, to stand on the Marshall shell.

the Maryland side of the river, and look at the rebel batteries when they are firing at us. First we see the lightning flash, then the cloud of smoke, and in a few seconds the thundering roar comes to our ears; then the sound of the bursting shells is nearly as loud as Yours, hopefully,

APPENDIX TO SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVER SARY REPORT.

Since the Subscription List of the 28th Anniversary was put in the printers' hands, the following additional payments have been received:—

Oliver Johnson, Esq., New York, \$100.00 Sydney H. Gay, Esq., 50.00 Edgar Ketchum, Esq., " 10.00

These sums, added to those on the principal list, make the total receipts of the occasion to be considerably apwards of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS,

SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE AT

We give the following extracts from a spec y delivered by General Lane, at Leaven "The Duty We Owe to our Government in Hour of Direst Extremity":—

For a quarter of a century, I have been an ac-public affairs, and during all that time I have twenty millions at the North governed and comb by six millions at the South. And no matter ho travigant the demand made by any one of these of the lash, he had only to rise in his seat and "Mr. Speaker, unless this request is granted, we secede," and the Hotspur gained a submissive so

secede," and the Hotspur gained a submissive acquiescence.

I saw, day before yesterday, a speech, said to have been delivered in the State of my birth, by a mun called Abraham Hendricks, in which he said this war was caused by the radicals in the Northern States. Great God I wonder the earth did not open and just let him through! Such a speech, at such as hour by a man professing to be a loyal citizen!

We have lost men enough for the preservation of slavery, have made widows enough, orphans enough. Go yonder to that fierce fought battle-ground at Springfield! There, out of twelve hundred, five hundred and seventy killed and wounded! Kansas has offiered up enough blood to this Moloch, and so has every other State. And I thank God our Government is saffsfied that the war has gone along far enough in that direction. Who feeds this rebellion! Four million slaves. Who clothes this rebellion! Four million slaves. Take them from that side, and put them on this side. (Applause.) If they were mules, you would got it in a minute. And yet I think a man is

lion slaves. Who clothes this rebellion! Four million slaves. Take them from that side, and put them on this side. (Applause.) If they were mules, you would be it in a minute. And yet I think a man is word more to the enemy than a mule.

One of the Cabinet Ministers asked me the other day, how many slaves I could profitably use in a column of 34,000 men. I replied, 34,000 becides the teamsters. I told him I wanted to see every soldier a knight-errant, and behind him his squire to do all his work.

knight-errant, and behind him his squire to do all his work.

The new Secretary of War has turned over a new leaf. A healthy public sentiment, created by God himself, compelled that statesman to publish to the army, "Henceforth, your business is to attack, pursue and destroy the enemy." No more taking of the oath; no more swearing in the ratilesnake. Why, to my certain knowledge, the rebels over here in Missouri have been sworn over five times, and they are rattlesnakes yet! The true way to close this rebellion is to detach the four million slaves. A man says, "Lane, if you do that, won't you make them gree;" Great God I what a terrible calamity! Every slave within this Government is destined to be free; God has so determined. (Applause.)

[General Lane then fully answered the question that the liberation of the slaves would work injustice to the Northern laborer. Instead of diminishing wages, it would incresse them.]

would increase them.

The chains are to be stricken from every limb.

FREEDOM is to be the battle-cry from North to South.

death.

Why, see here—it almost unmans me to hear people talk about the "constitutional rights" of States in rebellion, of States outside of the Constitution The "constitutional rights" of South Carolina Great God! I wonder how long it will be before Kansas scalled upon to return a fugitive slave to South Carolina, to Missouri. When the Kansas man is called upon to return a slave, let him remember the five hundred and seventy dead and wounded at Springfield, now charged up to the account of the State of Missouri. Do you love Kansas, love your wife and home? See to it that Missouri is free. If you love these things, see to it that there is not a slave left there in thirty days hence.

See to it that Missouri is free. If you love these things, see to it that there is not a slave left there in thirty days hence.

There is that Cherokee country, down there. We want Kansas a square State, with as much front north and south, as east and west. The Cherokee country just gives us that. If there are slaves there, they must be treaffed as we treat them in Missouri. Then add that territory to Kansas, and we can raise our cotton and carry on our own manufactures; and if hereafter our children are smitten with the secession disease, they can secede, and sustain themselves.

I believe it is the business of Kansas exclusively, with the galliant assistance of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and other States soon to be represented here, to free all slaves west of the Mississippi. Oh, what a thrill of dellight would run through the country to hear Kansas declare that neither elavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the boundaries of Texas, and having made the declaration, to fight it through! That little colony planted here in 54 freed Kansas, then Cherokee, then Texas, then Arkansas, then Louislana, and slavery was blotted out, crushed out, west of the Mississippi. That's the business of Kansas, assisted by the gallant West.

I am authorized by the Government to say to every officer and private, that I will feed a slave for each one of you, and I don't care how soon you catch him. In conclusion, let me tell you that the only way to serve your Government, and serve it effectually, is by declaring that you are soldiers of Freedom. Take up the giove the traitors have thrown down; answer their challenge by boddly proclaiming the battle-cry of freedom. With that, O how certain are we of our leader (God himself marches before, and, for my part, I would just as soon follow him as any other leader.

Farewell, and when we meet again, may it be in the piping times of peace!

GENERAL LANE AND THE SOUTHERN EXPEDITION. Leacement, Feb. 1th. The lower House of the Kansas Legislature have, by a vote of 60 to 7, passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint General Jim Lane a Major General, and give him command of the Southern expedition.

We commend the speech of JOHN S. ROCK, Esq., of this city, as delivered at the late annual meet-ing of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and published in another part of our present number, to rying whether the colored race in this countries susceptible of civilization—Mr. Rock being o those who, according to Judge Taney, "have no rights that white men are bound to recognize and respect."

Notwithstanding the Judge's dictum, Mr. R. was proessionally admitted to the Suffolk Bar some since, and may yet be heard before the Supreme Court at Washington—the unjust Judge then being non est inventus, or, rather, sent to his "appropriate place."

The Editor of the Liberator has been a the past week, attending the State Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany, N. Y., lecturing, &c.; and, consequently, has not been able to give any attention to the

For an interesting Letter from Hon. Gerrit Smith to George Thompson, Esq., on the Relations of England to America, see first page.

Convention at Albany. The usual State Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Albany on Friday and Saturday last—six sessions in all. The weather was propitions, and the proceedings highly interesting. Speakers—Phillips, Garrison, Pillabury, Foss, Beriah Green, Aaron M. Powell, Abraham Pryne, Lizzie M. Powell, and others. The resolutions that were passed at the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,—defining the position of the abolitionists in relation to the war,—were adopted, and others.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

PATLAND, Feb. 11. Steamship Jura, from Liver-January 30th and Londonderry 31st, arrived here

dy quiet, and await event h there is a large party in h = || endeavor to urg

Sanford, whose statements he branded as associated, false, and grierously unjust to the North. The letturer said the breaking of the blockade would be wicked and fiendish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had faith, however, in the pacific and neutral policy of Earl Russel Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 27th In his speech he said: "The civil war which deas lates America has greatly compromised our comme In his speech he said: "The civil war which deso lates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, howeve, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing whose for an early termination of these dissensions." The speech refers to the pacific relation of France, and recapitulates the financial programme of M. Fould's budget.

Some of the English journals construe the allusion to America into a threat, and as significant that France is impatient and will interfere when the occasion appears to demand it.

The Paris correspondent of the Times any events.

s impatient and will interfere when an apparent to demand it.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says great misery prevailed in some of the large manufacturing commercial towns of France, and it would probably increase if the American war continues. The re-

commercial towns of France, and it would probably increase if the American war continues. The reports of prefects to the Government not only allude to the destitution, but to that which generally accompanies destitution, disquietude.

The Government encourages manufacturers to keep their mills open as long as possible, and some of them they themselves under the belief that if the Federal blockade continues beyond March, the independence of the South will be recognized.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of the 29th publishes a note, dated the 21st, from Prince Gorschakoff to Baron Stockel at Washington, stating that the Emperor has with deep satisfaction seen his anticipation confirmed by the determination of the Federal Government to deliver up Mason and Slidell. The Emperor hopes the same wisdom and moderation will guide the steps

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

The operations of Commodore Foote's gunboats in the Tennessee river, in connection with the land forces under General Grant, have succeeded in striking a heavy blow at the rebels, and planting the stars and stripes once more on Tennessee soil, where, we doubt not, many loyal men are waiting to hall it with joyous shouts. Fort Henry, which has been captured, is an important point on the Tennessee river, three or four miles over the Tennessee line, and its possession enables our forces to have easy access to the line of rail-road communication between the rebel strongholds at Paceling Genen on the one hand, and Columbus on the

"Fort Henry is ours. The Flag of the Union is ëstablished on the soil of Tennessee. It will never

By command of Major-General Halleck.
W. W. Smith, Captain and A. D. C."

Commodore Foote's despatch to the Secretary of a Navy was as follows:—

Commodore Foote's despatch to the Secretary of the Nary was as follows:—

"U.S. FLAG SHIF CINCINNATI,

Off Fort Henry, Tennessee river, Feb. 6.}

The gunboats under my charge, consisting of the Easex, Commander Porter; the Carondolet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; the St. Louis, Lieut. Com. Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant Phelps; the Taylor, Lieut. Gwinn; and the Lexington, Lieut. Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of an hour and a quaster, have captured Fort Henry. We have taken Gen. Lloyd Tilghman and his staff, with sixty prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Easex had a shot in her boilers after fighting most effectively for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnair received 31 shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with 20 guns and 17 mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieutenant Phillips and three gunboats after the rebel ganboats.

(Signed,) A. H. Foore, Flag Officer."

(Signed,) A. H. FOOTE, Flag Officer." (Signed,) A. H. Foore, Flag Officer."

Correspondents of the Cincinnati papers say that when the enemy struck his colors, such cheering, such wild excitement as seized the throats, arms and caps of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats, can be imagined and not described. After the surrender, it was found that the rebel infantry, enamped outside the fort, numbering 4000 or 5000, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores. General Tilghman is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war.

war.

In the engagement the Cincinnati was in the lead, and flying the flag officer's pennant, and the chief mark of the enemy's free.

The Essex was badly crippled when about two-thirds through the flight, and crowding steadily against the trough the flight, and crowding steadily against the

in every direction. The excepting near wear was in the pilot house, instantly killing Messrs. Ford and Bride, the pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned. The Cincinnati had 1 killed and 6 wounded; the Essar me had 6 seamen and two officers killed, 17 men wounded and five missing. There were no casualties on the St. Louis or Carondolet, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gunboat and wrought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

Gen. Smith on the west and Gen. Grant on the east side of Tennessee River are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported, and is credited by some of our officers, that the rebel troops at Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by an attack to run away from a fight that was distanted to them.

Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 on the

reported that one regiment from Massac dily cut up, but it is impossible to a of the five it was that were alleged All the

Southern papers received to day are unani-admitting a complete victory to our troops, ing that the loss of the Island is a very se-

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2000, will be here in a few days.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

A steamer with official despatches from General Burnside is hourly expected.

recide is houry expected.

The Richmond Examine of this morning, in a leadcidiorial, asys: The loss of an entire army on Roke Island is certainly the most painful event of the

The intelligence of yesterday by telegraph is
y confirmed, 2500 brave troops on an Island in
sea were exposed to all the force of the Burnside
t.

NORFOLE, Feb. 10. A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight, stating as follows: "A courier arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and brought intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by its inhabitants. During the conflagration, the Federals landed a large force. All our gunbals execution

NORFOLK, Feb. 10. The latest news states the Capt. O. Jennings Wise, won of Governor Wise, wa shot through the hip and disabled, though his woun was not mortal. Maj. Lawson and Lieut. Miller wer mortally wounded. About 300 Confederates were

REBEI. GUNDOATS CAPTURED OR DESTROYED.—Washington, Feb. 12th. The following is the official report of Lieut. Phillips to Flag Officer Foote:—Railwood Freesing, Gunboat Consestoya, February 10th.
Sin,—We have returned to this point from an entirely auccessful expedition to Florence, at the foot of Muscle Shoals, Alabama. The rebels were forced to burn six steamers, and we captured two others besides the half-completed gunboat Eastport. The steamers burnt were freighted with rebel military stores. The Eastport had about 250,000 feet of lumber on board. We captured 200 stand of arms, a quantity of clothing and stores, and destroyed the encampment of Colonel Crews. We found the Union sentiment strong.

Crews. We found the Union sentiment strong.

KANSAS DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW — AFJAIRS IN NEW MEXICO. Leavesworth, Feb. 10dh. By
General Order No. 17, Gen. Hunter declares martial
law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the
crime of jay-hawking shall be put down with a strong
hand and summary process.

James H. Holmes, Secretary of New Mexico, 12 days
from Santa Fe, brings important dispatches to Gen.
Hunter, and information regarding affairs in that territory. The rebel General H. H. Sibley was within 30
miles of Fort Oraig with 200 Texans with artillery,
and issued a bunkum proclamation. Col. Camby has
taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to
make a successful resistance. It is reported that a
considerable force of Texans are advancing up the Rio
Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express had been
sent to Denver City for reinforcements, and the Colorado troops would probably march immediately.
Martial law has been proclaimed in this territory, and
all able-bodied men drafted to serve in the militia. All
the mules, borses and ammunition in the territory
have been seized for the use of the Government. The
Indians in the territory are reported to be troublesome.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE FOR TREASON.

ARREST OF GEN. STONE FOR TREASON.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BRIG. GENERAL STONE.—
Sundry acts of Treason alleged against Him—Other Arests Made. The following is the substance of the charges under which Brigadjer-General Charles Former arrested, yesterday morning, at 2 of elock by a guard, under the immediate command of Brig Gen. Sykes of the Provost Marshal's force, and sen to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train:

1st. For misbehavior at the battle of Bal's Buff.
2d. For holding correspondence with the enemy

Gen. Sykes of the Provost Marshal's force, and sent to Fort Ladayette by the afternoon train :—

Ist. For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff.

2d. For holding correspondence with the enemy, before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from rebel officers in his camp.

3d. For treacherously suffering the enemy to build a fort or strong work since the battle of Ball's Bluff under his guns without molestation.

4th. For a treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding General, which had not been given.

A court martial will be specifly ordered.

Major W. J. Rassin was arrested recently in Kent country, Maryland. He was an officer in the rebearmy. B. H. Jenkins of Alexandria was also arrested, several days ago. He had arrived from Richmond via Norfolk, and had a pass signed by the rebel Secretary of War. Both of them are in the old Capitol prison. Jenkins acknowledges that he is a secessionist, and refuses to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. He left Alexandria during the month of August for Richmond, and was assisted in making his escape by a known secessionist.

REV. DR. CHEEVER IN WASHINGTON. Dr. Cheever thrilled a vast audience last Sunday in the Representa-tives Chamber with a sermon against the Border Stat-policy, which has so long directed this war. He said tives Chamber with a sermon against the Border State policy, which has so long directed this wars. He said:

"Herodius stands for the Southern rebellion's slave trading Confederacy, with its cruelty and blood-claiming perpetual property in man, and in perpetuity of slavery. Herodius stands for the policy of the Northern Government, maintaining these impious claims, and resolving to enforce them, though pretending a determination to put down the rebellion. Between these two parties the Border Slavendding States are signified by the daughter of Herodius, represented especially by Kentucky, defending new guarantees of the sacredness of property in man. John, in prison, whose head is demanded by Herodius, represents the millions of the enslaved whom our Government are required anew to sacrifice. The Border States dance so eloquently, so gracefully before our Administration, that in order to please them, and secure their friendship, we give them an order on the Union for whatever they desire. The pretended constitutional compact is pleaded for the reconstruction of the Union and slavery, which is the ro-enalsement of the poor slaves and their posterity. And thus, if this policy be persisted in, instead of being governed, as formerly, by 390,000 slaveholders, we are governed now by less than 30,000—by the slaveholding oligarchy of Kentucky."

r. You ho and property of your Sout will scruple at no means Meet them with their own them disavows the fact that his is a receiton insti-tuted for the purpose of overthrowing our Govern-ment. For the accomplishment of that end, they will pour out their blood like water. Let them but suc-ceed, and their arrogance will know no bounds. The veriest serf of Europe might then pity you Northern men. Your moderation but prolongs the struggle and lessens your chances of success."

wen. Your moderation but prolongs the struggle and the St. Louis was commanded by Leonard Paulding, who stood upon the gumboat and wrought the gums to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

Gen. Smith on the west and Gen. Grant on the easy side of Tennessee River are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported, and is credited by some of our officers, that the rebel troops at Fort Henry were not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by an attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

The Rebel Fleet of Genbouts Completely Destroyed. The Victory Fellowed Up by an Attack on the Mont and Elizabeth City Taken.—Norfolk Mescaced in the Rest — The Entire Rebel Force, ubout Three Thousand Men. Captured.

FORTHERS MUNROR, Feb. 11. By a flag of truce, to-day, we learn of the complete success of the Burnt side expedition at Roanoke Island. The island was taken possession of, and Commodore Lynch's fleet completely destroyed. Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday, and evacuated by the inhabitants. The city was previously burned, but whether by our abilities of the inhabitants, it is not certain. The first news on the Island is supposed to have been only a little over 3000 efficient tighting men. Gen. Wise was list and the Previous news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees bad been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been only a little over 3000 efficient tighting men. Gen. Wise was list and the reperious news was very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees bad been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap. The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been only a little over 3000 efficient tighting men. Gen. Wise was list and the complete success of the Section of the Contract of the Contract

WHAT THE EXCLISIC THINK OF OUR WAR POLICY.

Letters have been received by Senators, brought by
the last English mail, from Mesers, Bright, Richard
Cobden, the Duke of Argyle, and other members of
the Liberal party, stating that unless something is
done very soon to demonstrate the ability of the V. a
cral Government. the Liberal party, stating that unless something is done very soon to demonstrate the ability of the Federal Government to put down the rebellion, and to convince the Anti-Slavery party in England that we are in carnest about emancipation, the sympathy of the Liberal element, will be lost, and the Southern Confederacy must be recognized. Immediate action, they add, should be taken to abolish slavery in both Delaware and Maryland to begin with. New York Technics.

Parliament which abolished West Indian alavery at its opening. In that case, the petitions increased in number until, one day, it took air men to carry them into Parliament. The lightning came soon after that thunder. So it will come in this country. The year will see thousands of petitioners at the door of Congress imploring justice, and peace which reposes only on justice. It is, I learn, a fact, and one which should be more widely known, that every petition which has been handed in for emancipation proposes to pay loyal masters for their player. Nor let it be forrotten that

The Gen. Thomas's official report of the battle of Mill Spring has reached Washington, fully confirming previous reports. The rout of the enemy was complete. Their loss was Gen. Zollicoffer and 115 other killed and buried, 115 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, besides ten guns, about 100 wagons, over 1,200 horses and mules, from 500 to 1,000 muskets, and large quantities of stores. ammunition. &c. Gur

The funeral of ex-President Tyler took place fanuary 21st, and was attended by deferson Davis and his Cabinet, and by the members of the rebe

The Richmond Examiner declares that Union Generals have forever lost immense advants n South Carolina, Western Virginia and Kentu-oy failing to push forward boldly in the hour of

Senator Wilson thanked God, in the Senate ecause a Brigadier General, who had ordered a fug Senator Wilson thanked God, in the Senate because a Brigadier General, who had ordered a figitive slave to be delivered to his master, had not back his appointment confirmed by the Senate. The Senator intimated that no appointment or a General could be confirmed where the General had ordered the return of a fugitive slave.

The Governor of Kansas estimates that, dring the year 1861, ten thousand white Union refugee from Missouri and Arkansas, came into Kansas, after thousand fugitive slaves, principally from M

Michigan for Abolition. The Legislature of Michigan has done their State the honor to be the first o ask the Federal Government to sweep slavery from the

What State Legislature speaks next?

Let the State Legislatures be plied with petitions for imilar action.—Principia.

similar action.—Principia.

The Whittier's "Song of the Negro Boatmen" strikes us as possessing more of the elements of poetry, pathos, and music of rhythm in its verses than almost any song which we remember. We are surprised that it has not already been set to music. With an appropriate melody, it would fasten itself upon the popular heart as few songs have ever done.—Norfolk Journal.

The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild Charleston.

The Richmond Examiner says that Governor Letcher made a beast of limself one day last week, in going into the House of Delegates in a drunken condition, with a segar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house, and a butt for the iokes of the gallery.

The Louisville Journal states that one of the cavalry battallons in Hindman's brigade of rebels, near Bowling Green, contains about twenty-five negroes, fully armed and equipped. "We have this fact," adds the Journal, "from the most unquestionable authority."

MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

Receipts into the Treasury, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, 1862. Receipts into the French 9,500 Samuel Dyer, to redeem pledge, Jan. 1862, 1.00
Alfred Bicknell, "May 1860, 5.00

rs. E. B. Chase, "May, 1860, eymouth Female A. S. S., to redeem pledge, Jan Wendell Phillips, to redeem one half pledge, Jan.,

1862, Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, Jan., 1862, 50.00 Collections by E. H. Heywood, Nepouset, 5.50 Contributions at Annual Meeting, 471.97 EDMUND JACKSON, Tree

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING-SPRINGFIELD .-ARKER PILLSBURY will lecture in MUSIC HALL, Spring-eld, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject—"Let the Oppressed go free"—the Divine com-

and, and only hope of the country. C. H. BRAINARD, Esq., will deliver his lecture, Life-Pietures at Washington," at Fraternity Hall, cor-ner of Province and Bromfield streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. The public are invited

o attend. TOHN S. ROCK, Esq., is expected to lecture on The Colored Man and the War," in Groveland, to-norrow (Saturday) evening and Sunday afternoon and eve-ing, as West Newbury.

E. HaHEYWOOD will speak on "Common Sense Feb. 23.

Hopedale, Sunday, A. M.,
On "The War," in
Millord, Sunday evening,
Rock Bottom, Monday "
East Cambridge, Sunday, " Feb. 23.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold a meeting in Es-EF EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.—The closing fecture

will be given at Tremont Temple, on Wednesday evening next, by WENDELL PHILLIPS. Single ticket, 25 cents.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 695 Washington street, 2d door forth of Warren. Par-ticular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children. References.—Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thayer, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

DIED—In East Abington, Jan. 26, Mr. David Pool, aged 83 years.

Thus, in the full ripeness of years, hath passed away one who enjoyed the high respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and relatives, to which he was justly entitled by matural endowments of a very high order, and a strongly marked character, fraught, as a whole, with the most foreible influences for good upon all who knew him. In former years, Mr. Pool was widely known for his musical genius; and his proficiency in this, his favorite art, was evidenced by numerous compositions and publications, which, in the estimation of competent judges, soar into the highest regions of musical orealion. Only a few weeks previous to his death, he composed an anthem of the highest order, which was sung at his funeral. Many have profited by his labors in this department, to whom his name and works were unknown, for it happened to him as it has to so many laborers in science and art, to have the creations of his skill frequently solen from him, without credit or reward.

creations of his skill frequency credit or reward.

He was also a man of keen moral sensibilities, and took a He was also a man of keen moral sensibilities, and took a deep and steadfast interest in the reforms of the day, deep and steadfast interest in the reforms of the Carrison's late speech in New York read to him.

late speech in New York read to him.

His illness, though not of long duration, was of a very distressing character, but was borne by him with unaffected cheerfulness and resignation; and he was sustained to the end by a steadinst faith in the immortality of being beyond the tomb. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the last, and, but a few moments before he ceased to breathe, attempted, in feeble accounts, the execution of some of the solemn and pathetic strains which had so often constituted the labor and delight of his life.

Fortunate are the mourners whose affection is thus strengthened and sustained by respect.

W. W.

JOHN S. ROCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 6 TREMONT STREET, - BOSTON.

Boetry.

[Translated for the Liberator from the Boston Pienier of Jan. 23.] IN MEMORY OF ONE DEAD.

IN MEMORY OF ORE DEAD.

When, on the mow-opress brights of Alpineinas,
The traveller climbs, with anxious fears o'ertake.
No tempost need its voice of thunder send,
From its light theop the avalanche to waken:
Enough the tinkling of a pack-horse bell,
The starving cry of raven faint and wearied,—
The first finks loosened in the course, pelimell
Snow masses follow, towns beneath are buried.

Brimming the goblet ; add but one drop more,
It bubbles over, with impatient seeming;
Fren a row-leaf proves a load too sore
For a tired people, and they leave off dreaming.
Only a chock is needed, to repay
The marry's thousand pains on his tormentor,—
Daly a clod to stand on, and away
The wise man stirs the planet from its centre.

our Brown, thou wast the bell that jingled out JOHN BROWN, thou wast the bell that fingled out, Thou wast the raven shrisking, hunger-wasted, Thou wast the fake that, loceening, led the rout, Thou wast the clod whereon Fate's lever rested. Now, down upon the head of Slavery, Thunders the svalanche by thee excited, Grinding and crushing to the vale, and, free, Control of the denner grays the work-bee hums deligh

A conscious vietim, to the holy fray
Thou marchedst forth, thy faithful twenty taking;
Grappledst the foe in such courageous way,
Their craves souls, old lion! for fright were quaking.
Two days, the State two whole days heldest thou
In check before the lightning of thy rife,—
That even the shadow of an ancient cow
Called for a thousand through her fear to stiffe. Called for a thousand troops her fears to stiffe

And when a blow had brought thes to the ground, And thy last bulwark fell, in fragments shivered, No victor's mercy covered thee around, Nor from his chivalrie assent delivered. Captive thou wast, like wild beast in a pit, The chains already clanked for thee unheeding, Yet came and stabbed thee with his bayoust A gallant officer-poor prisoner, bleeding !

And as along the wires electric sped

The unwonted tale, through town and city he
Many a patriot woke as from the dead, Hany a patriot woke as from the dead, Eager to greet the hour of Freedom's coming. Sut who before had raised the loudest cry, But was second and raise the And of all people most of freedom prated,
These shouted: Madman! Madman! Crucify!
Nought by his craxy act is indicated.

They saw the flake alone, nor ever thought That then, even then, the avalanche was fall They habbled on, until the sword was wrought Wherewith strode Justice to her work appalli winerwise are of success of the control of the cont

Fools, who, with eyes wide opened, nothing see, Not, ears agape, unto Fale's footstep hearken Over their bodies must its progress be, So their deluding words none more may darke Two years have flown, since that time was, away,—
Ab, but two seconds in the People's being!—
Five hundred thousand stand in arms to-day,
For the subjection of the South agreeing.

O, do not think that you can hold them back With empty phrases and with compromises The wheel of Time rolls swiftly on its track, And to its perfect course no barrier rises. eeds must the avalanche its victims have \$ Med a to the avalanche its victims have a Out of its path and save yee, now or never !

John Brown aroused it, on it comes, one gram May bury Elavery and yourself forever!

Monroe, (Mich.) Dac. 1, 1861.

From the New York Independent. FREE-SONG ON THE POTOMAC.

DEDICATED TO THE RETCHINSONS. Ha, Tape and Tinset! will ye stop

The swelling tide of Freedom's song,
Even while the Judgment Hear less drop
God's lightning on the towers of wrong?
Forbid the fearless free who fling
Their lives on battle's combing wave To hear their Mountain Warblers sing
Our ransom with the ransomed slave?
But Truth divine can pass your line
Without your word and countersign:
The winds will wing it,
The birds will ring it,
The seas will ring it,
The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it,
And your shattering counterpeal shall fling it
Wherever a slave may pine !

Bwest songsters of the Granite Hills, Birds of the rock and forest oak, Wild-bubbling as their own froe rills Their music, through the cannon-smoke, Rained like the skylark's from her cloud; Rained like the skylark's from her cloud;
And might have laid the fend of Saul,
But makes your haunting fiend more loud,
Whose javalin seeks the life of all.
Unjustly strong, from out your throng
Ye drive the Flock, but not the Song!
The winds will wing it,
The behalf of the first from the strong in the stron The wines will sing it,
The sheat will sing it,
The seas will ring it,
The sheating brooks from the hills will bring it,
and the scream of your rearing shells will fling
Wherever the weak bears wrong.

Wherever the weak bears wrong.

Not eladging pheres nor rumbling drams
The tone that deepest thrill the land;
The Resurrection Angel comes
With Freedom's trampet in her hand!
Its blast will call the living dead,
Redeemed, from slavery's Hadean tomb,
To find cur welcome; or, instead,
Feat the last charge of flying Doom!
The hour of Fate will never wait,
Ye hear its judgment threll too late.
The winds will wing it,
The birds will sing it,
The beas will ring it,

The seas will ring it,

The shouting brooks from the hills will bring it,
And a nation's dying groun, shall fling it
Through the shattered prison-gate.

Through the shattered prison-gate.

Once old chivalrie Henor reigned,
And Bards were mored, e'en to foes;
They kept the glury heroes gained,
And sang high deeds that shamed repose.
But cheer, my Warblers! fly away
To sing more clearly in smokeless air;
The herald Angels sing to-day,
Nor ask a tiaseled tyrant where.

From heaven's blue cope the song of hope
Thrills down the bondman's dungeon slope;
The winds will wing it,

The land own the bendman's dunger.

The winds will wing it,

The birds will sing it,

The sease will ring it,

The abouting brooks from the hills will bring it,

And a rescued nation's roice shall fing it

Where the last ione slave may grope.

George S. Burlings.

And a rescued nation's voice shall fling it

Where the last lone slave may grope.

Genom S. Burnimen.

"Stracurs, (N. Y.,) Jan. 18, 1862.

Thore the Missouri Democrat.

SIOK AND WOUNDED, AND IN PRISON,
At our door, foul, unmasked Treason
Curesa, with hot, pestilent breath,
Urgus, with its wild unreason,
Battle, marder, sudden death;
Thile across the wild Atlantic tyrants onlie, and patriets
true:

The stracurs of cure undertaking. The breaking of their
what is to be done for four minders and the cure of their girlscur cause, were hough is come through leave the work thinds of oppession and rounding war-cloud hide the Red, the
White, the Blue.

Waste and bare our fields are lying,
When once waved the yellow corn:
Bitter tears our wives are crying—
Widowed, decolate, forform.

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When once waved the yellow corn:
Bitter tears our wives are crying—
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Botton, N. Y., J. Jan. 18, 1862.

There are not a few who seem to think that we Abolivition done on work; that the loyal State have been, or will the wint the novel fro SICK AND WOUNDED, AND IN PRISON. At our door, foul, unmashed Treason
Curses, with hot, pestilent breath,
Urges, with its wild unreason,
Battle, murder, sudden death;
While across the wild Atlantic tyrants smile, and patriots

Maidens keep dream-trysts with lovers, on the cold field, Afric, from the lap of Slavery,
Like a Samson shorn and blind,
Bound and bleeding—sers with scourging—
In our prison-house doth grind;
And the pillars of our Union threatening with giant hi
Cry aloud to God for Freedom—in convulsions of
land.

Visit us, O Lord arisen !

day! St. Louis, Dec. 21.

Help us, cure us, set us free; Sick and wounded, and in prison, Wilt thou hear us—dost thou see? ok not on our wild behavior, Bethlehem's i

The Tiberator.

SUBSORIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

notwithstanding these draw-backs, the hall was very full of guests, and the friends of freedom greeted each

Band played, "His soul is marching on!"

We cannot call the occasion a joyful one; for no

strengthening to meet and take counsel together. All

appointed them to do, but they cannot do our work. If emancipation comes as a mere "necessity of war," it will come unsanctified by any considerations of justice or humanity toward the victims of our oppression,

behalf will still be greatly needed. The question anxiously asked of each other by all our guests was

Do you think the war will produce emancipation?

The answers were various as the temperaments of in-dividuals. Some had strong belief in a happy issue many hoped, but the feelings of the greater part were

best expressed by the inspired minstrel of freedom

The Ship of State is out on a tempestuous sea

drifting through thick fog without captain or pilot. If we are dashed to pieces on the breakers, it will not be a worse fate than we have deserved; and there is comfort in the belief that, even in that case, Yankee

energy would soon construct a strong and safe life-boat from the timbers of the wreck. God did not bring

the Mayflower here for the comfort and aid of tyrants; of that we may be certain, happen what will.

Instead of striking against rocks, the Ship of State

sive gathering, we miss from our side some tried and faithful friends, who have borne with us the burder

and heat of the day. Since we last met, Francis JACKSON has gone from us; a man honest and true

JACKSON has gone from us; a man honest and true, stronger in his moral courage than "an army with banners." And NATHAN WINSLOW; whose large sympathizing heart and generous hand were always open to the claims of the oppressed, will be seen among us no more. And never again will our meetings be refreshed by the beautiful presence of Lucia Wissrow, sister of our highly gifted, energetic, and persevering friend, Mrs. Chapman. Our ranks are indeed visibly and rapidly thinning. But our old friends are like the Sphil's Books,—the more that are lost, the greater the value of those that remain. Moreover,

greater the value of those that remain. Moreover

carry on the work they had begun. The designs

cabins and rude congregations of the ignorant, year after year, this cry of souls in thraidom has arisen in

nusic, and the world heard it not

Providence never fail for want of laborers.

"We dare not share the negro's trust, Nor yet his hope deny; We only know that God is just, And every wrong shall die."

and the strenuous exertion of moral influen

ed that we ought not to lay aside our armor be-e troops of such a totally different character had n the field. They will do whatever work God has

The following words of "lofty cheer" came to re-assure our faith and our purpose, and were very wel-

RESPECTED LADIES,—Having been honored with your invitation to attend a pleasant meeting on the evening of the 22d, at which I cannot be present, I am moved to my a few words from a heart thinkful to the noble band of women, who have so sealously and so unselfishly labored for a down-cast race for many years, as to have drawn upon themselves respect from the world.

As I read over your names in the newspaper, and found there there-four wondered if you had designed it purposely, as representing the thirty-four States, once in Union, according to the Constitution. I see by the names on your invitation, you have added one more; so I suppose you were not willing each to be a representative of a Shate. Probably no one desired to personate South Carolina, or Aliahams, or Mississippi.

As I have as it in my office, revolving over the events of

were not willing each to be a representative of a State. Probably no one desired to personate South Carolina, or Alabama, or Mississippi.

At I have nat in my office, revolving over the events of the last year, and nave asked, 'What is to be done?' I could find no answer to the question. I was rejoiced to 'ring out the Old Year, and ring in the New,' for I feel certain that, ere another year shall come, you, tadies, will have seen the sure reward of your endeavors. If shall come?' Are, that for which you have prayed and labored to long—the freedom of millions—shall come! Many of you have seen pass many the companions who stood by you while ene serial. Their spirits have ascended to a higher sphere, but they are permitted to see this day from their pheets abods. They hover about you on this Anutversary. As, one by one, you shall rise to meet these glorified spirits, you with these shall look down on commerciated America; Anther you will sheen shall look down on commerciated America; Anther you will sheen shall look down on commerciated America; and the pole of His fleaf Son, saying, 'In a sunch ar you did it unto these, my brethren, ye did it unto ne.'

What is to be done? Much is to be done? The times glory of America; i just dawning. The black cloud is recoding, and the morning light is breaking on us. When four millions of men, women and children have passed safely through the Red Soa, and are made free, what shall be done for them? Then our country is to prove how great it can be. Then will open a mission such as no former philanthropist has witnessed, as our diddiren have passed sheen, that they are human beings. All these millions must be deeasted. Yes, they have to sit on the primary benches, and our little ones now do, that they may learn to read! Save up your cast-off school books of sail kinds, ye families of the land of I and depose of the land of I and toponessed, the land of the free.'

With sincere respect.

With sincere respect.

The following, from Judge Galze of Montreal, cannot be shridged and The Twenty-Eighth Anti-Slavery Subscription-Anniversary was held, as usual, in the Music Hail, Boston, on the evening of January 22d. The travelling was had, and the state of the atmosphere such as to take elasticity out of the spirits of men. The condition of our unhappy country necessarily filled all reflecting minds with anxiety, if not with sachness. But, nowithstanding, these draw-backs, the hall was very

to faith in these hours of darkness, while the more hopeful spoke of the certain approach of morning. The State Arms of Virginia, blazoned in bright colors, with the motto "Sic Semper Tyrannia," seemed to utter the same prophecy. Liberty, atrong in immortial youth, was pictured there, trampling on a prostrate tyrant and broken chains. Under it, stood Brackett's sublime bust of old John Brown, and the Germania Band played "His soul is marching on!"

The following, from Judge GALE of Montreal, can

"MONTREAL, Jan. 17, 1862.

"Montreal, Jan. 17, 1862.

"My Deer Medem,—I have faith
in the principles of freedom and in the effects of righteomness. He must be indeed devoid of feeling who is not sensible of the influence of an association of women moved by
no other motives than love of their fellow creatures. May

neatin constrains me to content myself with sending my contribution.

Since my last slight tribute, civil war has broken out, and the Government of the United States appears wrong-fully averse to banish slavery from amongst them. I had once hoped that I might live to: es slavery and polygamy, (otherwise called Mormonism,) now exiled from every other Christian country, no longer prevailing in the United States; but that hope, like others, seems now becoming more distant.

more distant.

I have now to trouble you once again, to add to the funds
of the Anti-Slavery Society the amount of the enclosed
draft, drawn by the Bask of Montreal on the Merchante
Bank of Boston, for one hundred dollars, which I have of Boston, for one seed in your favor, seed in your favor, smain, with the sincerest respect and best wishes, Your Obedient Servant, SAMUEL GALE."

From Western New York, come to us these in ructive and warning words :—

structive and warning words:—

"To our best vision, the Abolitionist must direct and guide this struggle, that it may bring the most valued retunds to all, with the least possible shedding of precious blood. And to preserve our hearth stones and altars, to redeem the outraged and long-suffering slave, to conserve the spirit and genius of ruly free institutions, we must uptroot, at once and forever, the poisonous tree that has east, its basfeld shadow over us, and dropped its spapes of discord in our midst. To avert anarchy, and, in the event of the success of this recleion, to prevent the establishment of a despotism for white and black in the rebellious States, we are warned by the most discerning, that Government should now enact Emancipation as the only salration and the only justice. I pray you, let us continue to creatle our glorious standard and hold up our beacon-lights, that our ralers may see the right path and guide the nation therein, to safety, righteousness and honor. Let us not falter, then, but strive to direct the moral power, the governmental policy, the milltary force, and the poeuniary resources of our beloved country to this accomplishment, to

"Convert the men who waver now, and pause." may "drift" into the spacious harbor of Universal Freedom. If the fog should roll away to reveal that sun-lighted vision to our longing eyes, how glorious it will seem, after the long and dreary storm! Meanwhile, we who have so long been praying and working for the deliverance of the enslaved must be content to serve the Lord and wait. At every succes-

'Convert the men who waver now, and pause Between their love of self and human kind.'"

The following is from EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., of

"WOOTSOCKET, Jan. 15, 1862.

LADIES,—I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the Suberription Anniversary, on the evening of the 22d instant. It gives me great satisfaction to see so many good sames attached to this greatest of good causes—'Human Rights'. It would, I assure you, give me much pleasure to be with you on that occasion, but circumstances beyond my control prevent. It makes me feel and to see so many of the pioneers of humanity drop away, one after another, before the consummation of their wishes can be realized; but I am hopeful when I see your names in the work. . . . There is need yet to work, work, and work on.

I remain, yours, against all oppression,
EDWARD HARRIS."

A lady in New Hampshire, long a true-hearted

oppressors and their tools can find no cause for exul-tation over the departure of our old moral heroes, for where one passes away, ten new recruits start up to A lady in New Hampshire, long a true-hearted find of the cause, thus writes:—

"How deplorable it will be, if this nation shall fall to perform the simple set of justice, to acknowledge and protect the colored man as born to the same inalienable rights as currelves? Since alavery is the sakenowledged cause of our state of the colored man as born to the same inalienable rights as currelves? Since alavery is the sakenowledged cause of our state of the correction of the same in the correction of the same in all storing, one what will be that the Union proof against all storing one will be that the Union proof against all storing as the same in the people of the own this Government refuses and weight of our guilt? If own this Government refuses and weight of our guilt? If own this Government refuses and weight to our guilt if own this Government refuses and weight to our guilt if own this description of the same in the color of the control of the same in the color of the same in Providence never fall for want of laborers.

Among the most interesting of the agencies now employed for the redemption of the slave is Mr. Davis, one of the men called "contrabands," who has come among us from Fortress Monroe, and who addressed a few words to the audience on this occasion. It is interesting to hear this intelligent man tell of his carriest longing to read the Bible, of the difficulties he had to surrought in the accomplishment of that object. earnest longing to read the Bible, of the difficulties he had to surmount in the accomplishment of that object, and of the peace and joy that filled his heart when he was able to spell out the words of Jesus. For years, the sad song of these poor "contrabands" has accended to the God of the oppressed with its supplicating chorus, "Oh let my people go!" From lowly cabins and rude congregations of the ignorant, year tones of plaintive music, and the world heard it not.

Now, this "Song of the Contrabands" is for sale in
the music-stores of Broadway and Washington street.

The nation hears them now. Let us thank God, and
renew our courage, in view of the wondrous changes
that have come to pass in these days!

The financial results of our meeting much surpassed

The excellent letter received from the Rev. EDWIN CHAPMAN of Bristol, England, is one for which he has our sincerest thanks. We give the following ex-

The financial results of our meeting much surpassed our expectations. The contributions were exceedingly liberal, considering the hard pressure of the times and the numerous demands made on the patriotism and benevolence of individuals. The amount received was \$3,000; including in this sum various contributions made during the past four or five months in response to the call for advance payments, amounting in all to about Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars. We cordially thank our friends, at home and abroad, for the efficient aid they have given us. They have supplied us with oil, and we will try to keep our "lamps trimmed and burning."

We also thank our friends for numerous letters of encouragement and sympathy. They were not intended for publication, but we take the liberty to give extracts from a few of them:—

An extract of a letter from our ever-faithful and dear friend, Samuel J. Max, will be read with pleasure:—

"STRACUES, (N. Y...) Jan. 18, 1862.

There are not a few who seem to think that we Abolitionlist proper have done our work; that the loyal class have been, or will be, compelled to complete whal we be gar: that the strees of controlled the abroad what has the strees of controlled to complete what we be gar: that the strees of controlled the abroad what has the street of the received and supposed to the month of the call for a indeterminate period by compromise, the sum of the call for a friend, should be abroad to the call for a sum of the call for a finite of the call for a finite

bled us to spread the tables whereby the hospitalities of the Cause might be extended to its friends, and especially to those from a distance, our grateful achieved generally for the Cause's sake, are rendered. They will not desire a more particular recognition.

Messrs, Yerrington & Garrison will please accept

Mesers. Yerrinton & Garrison will please accept our thanks for their contribution of valuable printing. To Mr. Jozzs, Superintendent of the Music Hall, and to his assistants, our thanks are due and are given for their efficient and gratuitous aid in our preparations, and during the evening of the meeting.

To Mr. Joszua B. Sriff and his corps of experienced men, who took the entire charge of the tables, spread with the free donations of the friends of the Cause, and who gave us their time and indispensable services without charge, out of their regard for the great Cause which we are all laboring to serve, we feel that especial thanks are due, and we beg them to believe that their labor of love is highly appreciated by us.

To Mr. LEVI WHITCOMB, who for many year

rendered us valuable and gratuitous services, as door-keeper, we unitedly offer our sincere thanks.

And to the friends of Emancipation and of Free-dom everywhere, we offer the assurance of our warm-est sympathies and the piedge of our continued la-

For the Ladies' Anti-Slavery Co.

L. MARIA CHILD. SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH Mrs. Maris Weston Chapman, Miss Mary G. Chapman, Miss Anne Warren Weston, Mrs. Mary May,
Miss Henricita Sargent,
Mrs. Louisa Loring,
Mrs. Helen Eliza Garrison,
Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene, 20.00 25.00 10.00 200.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 Mrs. Theodore Parker, Mrs. Evelina A. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Russell May, Mrs. Eliza Apthorp, Mrs. Von Arnim, ne E. Farn Miss Sarah H. Cowing,
Miss Mary Jane Parkman,
Miss Georgina Otis,
David Lee Child, and L. Maria Child,
Mrs. Ann T. G. Phillips, Mrs. Ann T. G. Phinps,
Hon. Gerrit Smith and daughter,
Rev. Dr. Francis, Cambridge,
Hon. John G. Palfrey,
Charles Follen, Esq.,
Rev. Samuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y.,
Miss Hannah Roble. Miss Hannah Robie, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Mrs. Samuel E. Sewall, Hon. Samuel Gale, Montreal, Canada el May, Esq., C. Putnam, Peterboro', N. H., Miss C. Puinam, Peterboro', N. H.,
Miss Mary P. Payson, "
Mrs. Mary M. Brooks, Concord,
Mrs. Robert C. Waterston,
Eev. R. C. Waterston,
Frank B. Sanborn, Esq.,
Marcus Spring, Perth Amboy, N. J.,
S. B. Stebbins, Esq.,
Mrs. E. Stebbins, Esq.,
A. A. R.,
A. A. A. R.,

Mrs. D. T. Stebbins, Esq., Mrs. E. Stebbins, 20.00
A. A. Burrage, Eaq., Woonsocket, R. L. 10.00
Francis W. Bird, Eaq., 50.00
Mrs. Samuel G. Howe, 30.00
Henry Willis, Battle Creek, Michigan, 20.00
Benjamin Snow, Jr., Fitchburg, 10.00
Mrs. Margaret P. Snow, 10.00
Mrs. Lucinda Otis, 20.00
Mrs. and Mrs. Win Asaby, Newburyp't, 10.00
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The friends, both at home and abroad, are earnest The friends, both at home and abroad, are earnest ly entreated to inform us, not only of any mere clerical errors in the above list, but especially of omissions as such information helps to recover in case of some if such there be, lost on the way. Such information may be sent to Rev. Samuel May, Jr., 221 Wash PIETY WITHOUT RELIGION.

Capt. Fifield, whose vessel was taken the other day by the privateer "Jefferson Davis," and who was kept prisoner on board that craft for a day or two, say that they had regular morning prayers, being both that they had regular morning prayers. They wer, very possibly, devout in their prayers, being probut not religious. The brigands of Inty, before they go out to rob and murder, pray fervently to the Virgin. There is no hypocrisy in it; their devolos is aincere; it is merely piety without religion. Where is no hypocrisy in it; their devolos is aincere; it is merely piety without religion with Scott in "Quentin Durward," describes the same psychological phenomenon in the case of Louis XI of France, who prayed fervently to the Virgin for secesa in one little crime he was about to commit position her, if she let him succeed, it should be the lat This is another case of piety without religion.—Bat J. F. Clarké.

There is plenty of this sort of piety Norths a solution.

. F. Clarke.

There is plenty of this sort of piety North as well us outh. One of the reasons why our country has be come so depraved is that the clergy and the churches come so depressed as that are categy and me caurely cuttivate piety as the main thing, with comparatively small regard for religion. The clergy abuse and po-vert their office of teaching to such an extent has vert their office of teaching to such an extent has nine out of every ten church members suppose give and religion to be perfectly synonymous words. We young people (or old ones) begin to feet the desire of being religious, they go for instruction to the penose popularly reputed to be the best teachers, namely, the clergy, and these give them instruction in piety, under the name of religion. Following this instruction, in a short time they join the church, erroneously taking for granted that that institution will help them in the right practice of religion, just as they erroneously take the right practice of religion, just as they erroneously taken. took for granted that their minister would give then the right theory of it. Thus they grow up under full instruction, all the while supposing themselves is lightened and truly religious, and really believing the the party to which they belong—the party who mix subbath-keeping, attendance on prayer-meeting, as distribution of tracts the best tokens of religious classes. acter-are the salt of the earth and the light of the

An ancient apostle gave us a formal definition of a as follows: "Pure religion and undefiled before God (even the Father,) is this: to visit the fatherless and wildows in their affliction, and to keep himself unuse, ted from the world." The Master of that apostle gave his idea of it in these

a ne suaster of that apostle gave his idea of it in these expressions: "He that keepeth my commandacea, he it is that loveth me."—"He that doeth the will dimy Father in heaven, the same is my brother."
"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the thisp that I say?" A modern apostle, in substance following these tre

has said-"Religion is voluntary OBEDIENCE will of God." The plety which is so much in vogue in the church

es alike of our Northern and Southern States, is an a tempt to cultivate a sentimental love for God, without that obedience, that doing of the things commended to Him, which is insisted on as essential in all three the definitions above quoted. Thus the church people have formed the habit of giving slight consideration and regard to the natural, instinctive feeling of rich If an unpopular duty is to be done, something that will bring trouble and odium upon a man, while it is st demanded by the usages and traditions of the church, the church-member will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hisdred, refuse to do it; and the consideration that it is a right thing and a needful thing (even if, in discussion, he finds himself obliged verbally to admit it to be such) will have no more weight with the church-member, than with the swearer or the drunkard, to induce him

than with the avearer or the drunkard, to induce him to do it. A clergyman of this sort (since dead, and praised to the skies as a shining example of piety,) refused to sign a petition against the Fugitive Slave Lav, which I carried to him, saying by way of explanation—"I am a law-abiding man"!

The lives of this class of men are controlled mainly by the "traditions of the elders." Thus it happens that our, churches have been, up to the time of the rebellion, the main bulwark of slavery; and their members are among the last to favor the turning of the variagainst slavery. To the Northern clergy and church members, the Southern clergy and church-members, the Southern clergy and church-members. members, the Southern clergy and church-member are still Christian brethren, beause they are still pious are still Christian brethren, Secause they are still plost. The fact that they do all manner of atrocious whichness does not discredit their piety, as long as they keep up their Sabbaths and prayer-meetings. All this sort of piety, in the eyes of the church people, it religion, is Christianity!

The particular incident which has given rise to the control of the control of the characteristics by a resum in the Version Christian.

these reflections is a passage in the Vermont Chronici, a strong partisan of plety, but a desperate opposer of Anti-Slavery. It is speaking of the testimony of Mr. Spurgeon respecting the feeling of those classes of the British people with which he is most familiar, in regard to our President's policy of patting down the rebiling without interfering with slavery. Mr. Spurgeon sp.

writing to the Watchman and Reflector of this city:

"I speak what I do know, when I say that our public sympathy with jour government is clean gone, not only with the higher classes, but more thoroughly and completely with our people. Our populace to a man have easied to respect the truckling policy which controls yes, and I believe they would speak far more harshly of yes than the richer classes care to do. It is no one a basiness here which of you conquers, so long as slavely is not at issue. That was the key to the British heat—it has been discarded, and we remain unmoved, if so indignant spectators of a pointless, purposeless, purposeless, purposeless, purposeless, purposeless, purposeless, purposeless, which is no the indignant spectators of a pointless, purposeless, purposeless, which is no cean between us to cool the passions, I say clearly that only extreme peril would compel your leaders to proclaim liberty to to the captives."

The comment of the Meriont Chronicle is writing to the Watchman and Reflector of this city :-

The comment of the Vermont Chronicle is—
"Alas! poor, deluded Mr. Spurgeon! Ineffably nar

And it proceeds—
"Well:—even if Mr. Spurgeon were right as to all the people of England (which we do not believe,) yet, with the fielp of God, we could go through the trial "With the help of God"! This is the assu

that the church and the clergy are always sanctmoni-ously taking for granted. These bodies, however cor-rupt, however active upholders of slavery, are still plous! Night and day, morning, noon and evening, they are uplifting their hands and crying "Lord!" Is He not necessarily on their side! Will He not help them as a matter of course, first to put down the rebellion, and then to reëstablish all loyal slaveholders in their Constitutional rights? The Pres alayeholders in their Constitutional rights 1 The Pre-ident is a firm ally of the church. He upholds Con-stitutional slaveholding as they do; he is a pious man, and, before leaving Egypt'for Washington, he asked the prayers of the pious for his success. They have ever since been praying for him. Must he not neces-sarily succeed 1 Will hot so many repetitions of "Lord! Lord!" be certain to bring the Lord's help!

"Lord! Lord!" be certain to bring the Lord's help!

It may be well for these people to remember that righteousness is at least as important a thing as picty, towards securing the favor of God. They have not hearkened to Him in "preplaining liberty;" and now He has proclaimed a liberty for them "to the sword." How soon pestlience and famine may follow after, He only knows. But if the pious upholders of slavery wish to avert these judgments, and to bring the wat that is now afflicting us to a close, they had better mix with their prayers at least an equal amount of repentance and reformation.—"C. K. W. ormation.—c. K. W.

The Life and Letters of CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN,