

MEETING IN FITCHBURG.

Pursuant to appointment, the Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society held its quarterly meeting on Saturday evening and Sunday, Dec. 8th and 9th, in Fitchburg.

On Saturday evening, an informal meeting was held in the Trinitarian Church, which, from its faithful adherence to the cause of the American slave, has long been stigmatized as the "Black Orthodox." The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor, Elnathan Davis, and animated addresses were made by E. H. Heywood, of Boston, and H. Ford Douglass, of Chicago, upon the great problem of the day, and the principles involved in its solution. The speakers were listened to by not a large, but intelligent audience.

On Sunday, the meetings were held in the spacious Town Hall. The afternoon session was opened with reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by Joshua T. Everett, of Princeton, President of the Society.

In the absence of the Secretary, F. H. Snow was appointed Secretary for the day.

For the consideration of the Convention, the following resolutions were presented by E. H. Heywood:

- Resolved, That though we rejoice in the recent triumph of the Republican party at the ballot-box as the first Federal victory of "thirty years' war" for an idea; an insurrection of the awakening conscience of the North against an aggressive and insolent despotism; a revolt of the masses against the classes, and the elevation of the "mudsill" of our political fabric to the head of the corner, we by no means regard it as the end of the battle with slavery; but, while four million bondmen clank their chains upon our soil—while fifteen States are trodden into servility, ignorance and squalor by a fiendish and bloody oligarchy—while the man-hunter, under theegis of law, courses with impunity throughout the insulted and disgraced empire of the North, and the unfettered ocean loathes multitudinous and still multiplying ships, crowded with the manacled freemen of Africa—our war-cry, as heretofore, must be not the restriction, but the extinction of this "fivefold barbarism" and "sum of all villainies"; nor will any true Abolitionist lay off his armor while the foot of a single slave presses the continent.

- Resolved, That since the national government in its present form, as in its origin and growth, is a conspiracy against the black man's rights, and a piratical bargain between the North and the South to doom him to perpetual slavery, the incoming administration of the Republican party must be pro-slavery; and Abraham Lincoln, with his indorsement of all the dishonest and fatal compromises ever claimed by Calhoun, or conceded by Webster—his declared fidelity to the draconian black code of his own State—his connivance with slavery in the District and the inter-State slave trade—and his startling attitude as the approved author and pledged executive of an "Efficient Fugitive Slave Law"—like his predecessors, cannot be, to the negro, a FEDERAL TYRANT—to be tolerated for a kind, but at length, repudiated and execrated by the timing moral sense of the age, and thrown aside as a terror and warning to all future aggressors upon the rights of man.

- Resolved, That whatever may be the opinion of the freemen of Massachusetts as to Federal obligations, it is due to our dignity and self-respect, as a sovereign State—to the historic glories of our Commonwealth—to the cause of impartial liberty everywhere—to the law of God spoken from Mount Sinai, and in the universal consciousness of the race—that soil, hallowed with the blood of heroes and the prayers of Puritans, shall no longer be desecrated by the polluting of the slave-hunter; and we solemnly demand of the Legislature elect, a law decreeing that all fugitives from the South, who choose to reside among us, shall be "free against the world."

- Resolved, That the proposal of leading representatives of the Republican press to repeal the Personal Liberty Bills of the North, is a base betrayal, upon the threshold of office, of the very idea which lifted the party into power; a cowardly concession to the impudent and loud-mouthed ruffianism of the South, a flagrant treason to freedom and humanity, and bold infidelity to the law of God, and should be scouted by every well-wisher of his country, or lover of his race.

- Resolved, That the healthful and cheering agitation every where apparent in our politics has a sad and disheartening contrast in the deadly stupor of the American Church, still in the bonds of iniquity, and yet dead in tresspasses and sins; that its open and shameless fellowship of the apologists, defenders, and immediate supporters of slavery, with all their foul and appalling immoralities—its deliberate and atrocious sacrifice of four million immortal beings, with their countless descendants, upon the bloody Moloch of its own self-aggrandizement—its idiotic denial of the sinfulness of slaveholding, after fifty years' examination under the meridian light of the 19th century—its adroit and unscrupulous efforts to shield it from the avenging bolts of the world's conscience—its haughty and tyrannical bearing toward the brave minority, its championed by Cheever and Furness, unmasking its stupidity and crimes—and the tacit indorsement of the foreign slave trade in the recent refusal of the Episcopal Convention and the American Board to rebuke that ineffable abomination flourishing under the shadow of their own steeples, and in their own mission fields—make it the most powerful ally of oppression in this age, and a burning scandal to the Christian name.

- Resolved, That the deliberate and avowed conspiracy to "crush out" free speech in Boston by mobocratic violence is a significant evidence of the demoralizing and barbarizing influence of National despotism—a humiliating spectacle of servility to Southern taskmasters, calling the roll of their white slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall—and a new and startling proof that the logical and inevitable result of the continuance of slavery on this continent must be the overthrow of all the guarantees of human rights which the toil and agony of centuries have erected, the obliteration of every vestige of constitutional freedom, the retrogression of civilization to the dark period of brute force; and hence, liberty of thought and lips, the security of persons and property, "law and order," alike with every sentiment of justice and humanity, demand the immediate removal of the primal source, the "causing cause" of the evils which lacerate and madden the nation—SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

- Resolved, That since the Federal Union is the Gibraltar of the slave system, not less than an impious and defiant insurrection against justice and God, which no freeman can support, except at the sacrifice of personal honor and the liberty of the negro, we hail with joy the mad and suicidal efforts of the South (however base and tyrannical her motives and purposes) to break it up, confident that its death-knell will be the hymn of emancipation to her enslaved millions, echoed by the acclamations of all free and generous hearts the world over.

Mr. Heywood then proceeded to expound the idea contained in the resolution concerning the Church. He proved conclusively, by sound reasoning and stubborn fact, that the American Church, with its forty thousand speechless pulpits, is utterly faithless to the rights of the down-trodden negro, and a shameless apostate to Christ.

The speaker then urged the importance of a more effective Personal Liberty Bill in the Old Bay State, and showed the hypocrisy of refusing to say in Boston, at the State House, as boldly as in the streets of Fitchburg, that no fugitive slave shall be returned to bondage from Massachusetts soil. No man in Fitchburg would help return a fugitive.

To the last remark, exception was taken by the President, who declared his belief that there were men in town so hopelessly the tools of the Slave Power, that they would gladly consent to become the blood-hounds of the South.

A brief discussion upon this point ensued between Messrs. Joel Smith, of Leominster, and Goodwin Wood, of Fitchburg.

In the evening, the Hall was nearly filled by an interested audience. The President offered to all present an opportunity to criticize and discuss the senti-

ments advanced by the speakers. The resolutions of the afternoon having been read again, H. Ford Douglass presented the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we read with profound regret the declaration of the Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, that the South has the right to demand of the North the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that he is willing that there shall be an honest, fair and faithful performance of that duty; that such a concession on his part to the insolent demands of that combination of robbers and pirates called "Cotton States" is an outrage upon the confidence of the anti-slavery and liberty-loving North, who warned him into political life, as well as another sad evidence of the demoralizing effect of American slavery upon every noble nature that places itself within the circle of its influence; demonstrating at once to every friend of freedom, that the duties and necessities of the hour demand that there shall be "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

Mr. Douglass was then listened to with fixed attention for nearly an hour and a half. He clearly showed the retrograde movement of John P. Hale, since 1852, when he consented to be the representative of a platform, the chief plank in which was the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, while to-day he unblushingly declares himself ready to renew that hateful compromise with the slaveholding States.

The speaker then paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of John Brown, remarking, that while he disclaimed the principle of force employed by this hero of Harper's Ferry, still, looking from the standpoint of his audience, he would give more for the memory of John Brown fifty years hence, than for that of a hundred Washingtons; because Washington, having achieved liberty for himself, used it to fasten the chains upon the black man.

Mr. Douglass then referred to the degraded position of the free colored man in this country, and pressed home to his audience the duty of securing to the negro his full rights.

A collection was taken up, after which, Mr. Heywood made a brief speech, in which he revealed some striking inconsistencies in the Church, and in conclusion avowed himself in favor of a dissolution of the Union as a matter of justice, expediency and necessity.

Throughout all the proceedings of the Convention, great interest was manifested by our people, and no disturbance whatever occurred, notwithstanding a few sympathizers of the Boston North Street 'roughs,' whose name with us is not legion, had declared their determination to break up the meetings; while one "grave and eminent" citizen, once the representative in our Legislature of a now defunct party, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had illustrated the tone of his piety, and his fidelity to law and order, by publicly expressing the wish that, if the Abolitionists did hold a meeting, they would be served as they were in Boston!

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President.
F. H. SNOW, Sec'y.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

TOPSHAM, Vermont, Dec. 6th, 1860.

DEAR MR. GARRISON,—What are your Boston divines and Massachusetts editors made of? I had supposed that the Springfield *Republican* had some anti-slavery, at least some morality. Especially had I taken for granted that the Boston *Recorder* had some pretensions to regard for the Higher Law. But how can this be, when these papers unite—the religious following the secular!—in expressing such infamous sentiments as lately appeared in their columns? Of course, you understand me to refer to the *Republican's* article, copied by the *Recorder*, and endorsed by its editor, recommending the repeal of such "Personal Liberty Laws," now existing in some of the Northern States, as are intended, or seem to be intended, to prevent the untrammelled operation of "lower law," whether Constitutional or Congressional.

In these times, when such evidences of impiety and inhumanity are not uncommon, some of your readers, who may not have noticed the fact, may be glad to learn that the Vermont Legislature has recently refused to repeal her Personal Liberty Law of two years' standing. The proposition to repeal came from a Democratic member of the House. Had it come from a leading member of the dominant party, it might have met with much more favor. As it was, however, the infamous proposition met with a decided negative. Let us rejoice that our "great little" State is both in advance of your Massachusetts *Republicans* and *Recorders*, and not yet ready to go on her knees to beg South Carolina to not go out of the Union.

But I took up my pen to hastily inform the *Liberator*, that we have not forgotten the hero of Harper's Ferry and the martyr of Charleston, as, according to a vote passed at our meeting when Messrs. Douglass and Remond gave us able and eloquent addresses, we have observed the anniversary of the execution of John Brown, by holding an anti-slavery meeting on the occasion. The meeting was not large, but quite spirited. Our presiding officer was an intelligent and zealous Garrisonian Abolitionist, whose young son bears the name of John Brown, in memory of the hero and martyr. Mr. Charles P. Divoll, a young man of talent—a Covenantor, and, of course, a Garrisonian also—delivered an eloquent eulogy on John Brown. The following resolutions were then introduced, which, after a spirited discussion by several speakers, were passed by a full and unanimous vote. They will give the *animus* of the meeting:—

Resolved, That the great object which we, as Abolitionists, have before us is the speedy and entire destruction of chattel slavery, and the temporal and spiritual salvation of the slave; and that the question before us to-night is not whether John Brown was a moral hero, and a noble martyr to a great principle—for to this, millions of warm hearts, if not as many eloquent voices, have given their verdict—but the great question before us, in common with all true-hearted philanthropists, is, *how can we, with a conscience void of offence toward God and man, help to abolish slavery?*

Resolved, That it is with pain we see strong indications of a retrograde movement in the ranks of political anti-slavery, and it is to be feared that, in accordance with the spirit of unholy compromise always dominant in the councils of the nation, and to appease the threatening anger of the South, there may be successful efforts to compel Northern States to repeal their "Personal Liberty Laws."

Resolved, That though very many anti-slavery men have recently done violence to their own principles, by voting for a presidential candidate who not only is opposed to the great truths long contended for by Abolitionists, but who is in favor of the North fulfilling her pro-slavery constitutional pledges to the South, as well as the infamous Congressional Fugitive Slave Law of 1850; yet we heartily rejoice that, in the election of Abraham Lincoln, we can see cheering indications of the rapid progress of the Idea of Freedom, in as much as he was elected principally by Northern votes, and by a Northern party in favor of excluding slavery from the national Territories.

Whereas, the union between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States was formed by base and unholy compromises with slavery, and still continues by the execution of said compromises;

Whereas, the United States Government was formed in violation of the law of God, by allowing slaveholders to be eligible to office, and so to be able to control the Federal Government;

Whereas, the Federal Government, if true to the fundamental law of the land, must be a cruel despotism, aiding slave-masters to hold their human chattels;

Whereas, throughout the vast domains of slavery, liberty-loving men are fined, imprisoned, cruelly scourged and tortured, exiled, or shamefully put to death, for no crime but philanthropy; and

Whereas, the South, by their inhuman laws, mock trials, and lawless violence, have suppressed free speech and destroyed the freedom of the pulpit as well as of the press, while terror reigns throughout the do-

main of slavery, thus fortifying itself by a wall more impassable to the friends of humanity than the Chinese; therefore,

Resolved, That to cling to the Union, and to the United States Government as an institution worthy of the voluntary and conscientious support of the Christian, is worse than infatuation.

Yours, for the slave, N. R. JOHNSTON.

KANSAS.

The Troubles in Southern Kansas—Kidnapping band broken up—Emancipated Slaves, &c.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1860.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:—My DEAR SIR,—I want to give you a statement of the troubles in Southern Kansas, and the present condition of affairs there. The wild statements telegraphed by the drunken, imbecile old man, Williams, who presides over the U. S. District Court in that vicinity, and the wilder rumors sent out by the "shivering chivalry" of Missouri, must have caused considerable confusion in the minds of Eastern readers. Let me tell you what I believe to be the real facts in the case.

The cause of the hanging of the men executed by Dr. Jennison was this: they were notorious pro-slavery partisans, and were well known to have been both engaged in kidnapping colored men, and in aiding the assassination of white men. Owing to the forbearance of the anti-slavery men, the past summer, the gang to which these fellows belonged had become very active and daring. Two parties had been up to the Captain's (Montgomery) house, but had not the hardihood to attack it, and Dr. Jennison was fired at while returning to his home near Mound City. This for the offence against them. During the summer, members of the pro-slavery secret order are known to have hung or otherwise killed four of the Free-State men—Hugh Carlin, Guthrie, Frank Marshall, and John Denton. They claimed that these were horse thieves. Of this I know little, though I am not inclined to believe one iota of their pretext.

But they have done this—These men who were punished, and their companions, have kidnapped during the past summer, a number of free colored people. A number of refugees, families from Arkansas, driven from that State by its inhuman laws, have settled in Bourbon and Linn counties, stimulated thereto by the sympathy expressed and the protection proffered by Capt. Montgomery and all of the active anti-slavery people. At Fort Scott, Barnesville, Trading Post and Paris, little towns in Kansas, either a few miles from or on the border, a number of the vilest ruffians have found shelter. These wretches are the dogs of the pro-slavery abomination of '56. When these holes get too hot to hold them, they find shelter in Missouri, the citizens of which State readily give them aid and comfort.

Out of these materials, a gang of active kidnappers has been formed, who indiscriminately seize, in Kansas, upon all persons whose skin may be darker than their own tobacco-stained cuticles, and whom their whiskey-soaked consciences think it unsafe to allow at large, for honest people to make comparisons with themselves, or for whom they can net a few hundreds. Missouri is a good market for kidnappers at this time. Slave-dealers find plenty of live stock, and they ask no questions if a likely chattel is offered at less than current rates. These ruffians make no pretence of carrying out the infamous fugitive slave law, though they pretend that the captured are fugitives. A number of persons have thus been kidnapped.

Whatever may be said against force by the editor of the *Liberator*, and those who advocate non-resistance as a rule of conduct, this lesson has Kansas taught many, viz: "To do unto others as they would others should do unto them." I have often said before, the logic of force is very simple and direct, and men who have had to face death, and look down the revolver's mouth for a principle, are very apt to feel for others in the same position, even though it be the poor despised negro. From the month of a revolver to the cause which points it, is a very simple but direct process of reasoning, and from defending their own liberty and that of white men simply, they reason back logically to the system itself as the cause, and declare all must be free, or peace can reign.

Many men reach the same end by divers means, some later, some earlier. Let none complain who desire the right to triumph, even though it be through the Evangelists of Pluck, that the Gospel of Peace is proclaimed. "First pure, then peaceable," is a good sentiment for a fighting anti-slavery man. I am not inclined to argue the ethics of this view; for I am not inclined to split metaphysical hairs, when nothing can be found inside, or when hair-splitting of a more practical kind is to be done. I want to say, however, that this question would be solved much more readily for them if every colored man would resolve himself into a *Pluck Evangelist*, of either Gospel—that of Peace or of Resistance.

But this is a digression. To return to the doings in Southern Kansas. Dr. Jennison, an active anti-slavery man living at Mound City, determined with his immediate command to put an end to kidnapping, and make an example of some of the gang. Russel Hines was the first man visited. The party consisted of seven or eight men. Capt. Montgomery was not in the party, and did not know of it till after the execution of Hines. This fellow was seized after having, by his own indiscretion, confessed the crime. He was held till morning, then tried by a jury of twelve men, found guilty of kidnapping, and hung. A card was left on his person, stating why he was hung, and declaring the determination of the people to serve all in the same way who should do the same act. Hines lived half a mile from the State line, and was in the habit of going over when in danger.

The party then went south to the Osage, to the cabin of a man named Moore, a member of the same gang. The party that had shot at Jennison had been in a traced to his place, a few evenings before. He was summoned to surrender, the door was broken open, and while he was in the act of raising his gun, he was shot by Dr. Jennison, and instantly killed. His companion, a Vermont named Scott, was taken prisoner, and tried next day, in the presence of two hundred persons; but sufficient evidence was not brought forward, and he was discharged. One or two others were arrested, but discharged.

On the next night, the same party went to the house of a ruffian named Sam Scott, took him prisoner, convicted him of kidnapping, and hung him. This fellow was a notorious ruffian of '56, was at the sack of Osawatimie, and was known to have committed violence upon two Free State women at that time. Through all this, which created no unusual excitement in Kansas, for it was well known that none but the guilty should be punished, Capt. Montgomery had not left his farm. Fort Scott had not been seized or even approached, Judge Williams was not threatened, nor was Missouri invaded.

Let me here remark, that Capt. Montgomery, with his command, has never invaded the State of Missouri. The only act of the kind was the liberation of eleven slaves, in the winter of '58, by Captains John Brown and Aaron Stevens, of immortal memory. The first people of Linn County knew that they had taken any towns, broken up the United States Courts and Land Office, frightened the Judge, and invaded the State, was when the papers returned with the despatches forwarded by the scared Judge.

The only time Montgomery left his farm was when a pro-slavery neighbor, McDonald, was arrested and tried by the Squatter Court, on the charge of piloting a party to the Captain's house. Being so near, he was compelled to attend. The Secretary of the Territory, Beebe, was present, and at his request the man was dismissed. The Secretary talked with Jennison and his party, listened to their reasons, and coincided with them fully. He then came to Leocompton, and published a proclamation against them, and otherwise added fuel to the flame.

After this, Jennison's party left the field, and has not since appeared. This was the whole of the difficulty—three men killed for kidnapping, after being tried and proved guilty. The courts are in the hands of officials who sympathize with the kidnappers, and pack juries against the Free State men.

The real cause of the bluster was to add fuel to the disunion movement. Harney was sent to precipitate a border war. He is a disunionist, and hoped to involve Missouri and Arkansas, with the slaveholding Indians, in that movement. No doubt, the same strings acted upon that drunken puppet, Governor Stewart of Missouri.

Harney was sent with general instructions to hunt, burn and destroy. These were afterwards modified so as to make them subservient to the civil authorities of the Territory. He was exceedingly angry at this, and while Gov. Medary was at Fort Scott with the command, every effort was made to induce him to proclaim the two counties of Linn and Bourbon in a state of insurrection, but without avail. A public meeting was held at Fort Scott, and resolutions passed to the effect that martial law should be declared. But Medary knew better, and would not yield. Harney, in addition to his general blood-thirsty character, was willing for any pretext by which to cover up the laughable position wherein the cowardice of Williams and the over-anxiety of the ultraists had placed him. Gen. Frost, of the Missouri militia, was anxious to cross the border, but Medary was inflexible, so the storm blew over.

On the day of the land sales, the troops were drawn up in front of the office, and two pieces of cannon placed to command the settlers. No disturbance occurred, though the insolent conduct of the U. S. Marshal and his deputies was well calculated to provoke one. Seven men were arrested and thrown into a jail, heavily ironed. They asked for the warrants to be shown them, but none were shown. The next day, they demanded an examination, and were taken before a Justice of the Peace at the County seat. No one could be obtained on the part of the Government to act as prosecuting witness; so, after keeping them two days, the men were discharged. All of the seven could have proved an *alibi*; but the fears of the kidnappers were a sufficient protection.

After making a laughable parade, by surrounding, with great display of warlike pomp, Captains Jennison's and Montgomery's dwellings, to find no one in them except the wives and children, the troops returned with General Harney to Fort Scott. A company of dragoons and two of infantry were left at Fort Scott and Mound City, but as the majority of these are either Germans or old "Jim Lane men" of '56, who enlisted during the hard winter that followed, it is not anticipated they will engage either in murder or robbery, as has been the case hitherto with United States troops located in that section. Jennison and Montgomery have probably returned ere this, and things will resume their wonted course.

The gang of kidnappers who so long have been a terror to the colored people of Kansas are nearly all killed or in prison. Two of them are in jail at Lawrence, charged with robbery and kidnapping, two in Leavenworth, three were killed in Linn and Bourbon counties, and two more (one of them a quadron named Allen Pink) are waiting trial at Kansas City. These last stole a man in Kansas, sold him in Missouri, then attempted to steal another in the State, with the intention of selling him in another town. They were caught in the act, and in all probability will be sent to the penitentiary. Two more are reported as having been killed near Osawatimie during the past fall. The only one now at liberty is the notorious Jack Hard, who broke jail at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a few weeks since. It is possible that a colored man may live peaceably in Kansas hereafter.

The U. S. G. R. is in successful operation. I heard of the safe arrival of a train bound for the North Star a few days since. In Leavenworth, there are two companies of emancipated slaves from Kentucky and Alabama. They have a large amount of money in the hands of agents—some \$30,000 in all—and I am told that it is doubtful if they will get any of this amount. My blood boils when I hear of these outrages, and sometimes I feel ashamed of my color, so mean and cowardly do the boasted superior race act to the poor and oppressed. A large colony is being organized in Leavenworth for the purpose of emigrating to Hayti in the spring. It will consist of a number of colored families from Arkansas, a number of emancipated slaves already spoken of, and others in the vicinity. It will number from 75 to 100 persons, and leave about May.

I intended to tell you of a movement projected in Kansas, in the event of a secession of the cotton States, but as this letter is already too long, I forbear. Hoping that Boston will soon retrieve itself from the column lately cast upon its ruffian, I may also trust that the next Beacon street good man who heads a mob to prevent free speech will be made an example of, by some one who does not believe in non-resistance. In this hope, I remain,

Yours, RICHARD J. HINTON.

A VOICE FROM HARPER'S FERRY. A Narrative of Events at Harper's Ferry; with Incidents prior and subsequent to its Capture by Capt. Brown and his Men. By Osborne P. Anderson, ONE OF THE NUMBER. 1861.

It is a fortunate circumstance indeed, that of all Capt. Brown's associates, "the only man alive who was at Harper's Ferry during the entire time," is enabled to record the facts for history, as they actually transpired, in regard to that famous effort to liberate the slaves of Virginia, and ultimately all who are pining in the Southern house of bondage. "Much has been given as true," says Mr. Anderson, referring to the press generally, "that never happened; much has been omitted that should have been made known; many things have been left unsaid, because, up to within a short time, but two could say them—one of whom has been offered up, a sacrifice to the Moloch, Slavery." The other, being Mr. Anderson himself, he has undertaken to discharge that duty; and he has done it in a very modest and creditable manner. The Narrative is published for his benefit, and no doubt will find ready purchasers: it is wholly his own composition. Though belonging to a race, "peeled, mottled out, and trodden under foot," on account of their complexion, Mr. Anderson proves that he is "every inch a man."

OFFICIAL HYPOCRISY. To-day is the National Fast, proclaimed by President Buchanan with matchless dissimulation, and in the vain hope of "circumventing God," and "covering a multitude of sins." Himself guilty of the blackest treason, by his glaring complicity with the traitors of South Carolina, and largely responsible for much of the evil that has come upon the nation, he touches the bottom of cant and hypocrisy in this affectation of reverence and humiliation of spirit. For the fast which is acceptable to God, but most "fanatical" to the President and the South, see Isaiah 1st, 58th and 59th chapters.

PROGRESS OF THE TREASON. The latest intelligence from South Carolina is, that she is determined to fight the General Government, and is therefore erecting batteries by the aid of her slaves, (!) and constructing the channels to Fort Sumter. She threatens to sink the Government steamer, Harriet Lane, if she attempts to enter the harbor of Charleston; and will attempt to starve out and capture the small body of U. S. troops at Fort Sumter. Major Anderson has telegraphed that he does not ask for any reinforcement, but is ready to "laugh a smile to scorn."

Senator Wade has been threatened with assassination at Washington, by a Mississippi, for his speech against the treasonable course of South Carolina.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are obliged to R. R. for her translation of one of Hans Andersen's stories, (we will print it next week,) and it will give us pleasure to receive other favors of a similar kind.

A letter from Marius R. Robinson is in type. One from Parker Pillsbury is just received, but too late for insertion this week.

BORDER WAR BETWEEN THE CAROLINAS. In the Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* appears a singular town ordinance. It provides that the engineers, conductors, firemen, train hands, and all employees of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and the messengers and employees of Adams's Express Company, running on said road, be restricted to the grounds of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Depot; and all persons residing in Charlotte, white and black, are forbidden visiting said depot grounds under the penalties provided in the ordinance. In pursuance of this ordinance, Mr. Little, the Mail Agent from Columbia, S. C., was not permitted to leave the grounds of the railroad. He refused to deliver the mails unless permitted to go to the post office, and up to Saturday evening, 22d inst., the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent towns were cut off from all communication with South Carolina. This looks as though the North Carolinians are as much afraid of South Carolina as of Northern incendiaries, or else they mean to give their hot-spur neighbors a taste of the advantages of isolation.

BEHOLD THE DIFFERENCE! The following figures will show how much the disaffected Southern States contribute towards the support of its departments. They are the annual receipts, expenditures, and expenditures of the five States from the latest reports—Southern figures: South Carolina receipts, \$107,536; expenditures, \$319,068; deficit, \$211,532. Georgia receipts, \$108,965; expenditures, \$355,180; deficit, \$246,215. Florida receipts, \$25,932; expenditures, \$171,185; deficit, \$145,253. Alabama receipts, \$123,103; expenditures, \$303,520; deficit, \$223,526. Mississippi receipts, \$101,540; expenditures, \$307,001; deficit, \$205,461. Total receipts in the five States, \$562,784; expenditures, \$1,561,668; deficit, \$1,049,261.

MODEST PROPOSITION. Northern men who imagine that the repeal of Personal Liberty Laws and a little miscellaneous dirt-throwing will turn back the secession tide, are invited to digest the following from the *Charleston Mercury*, in which the demands of the pro-secessionists are stated:—

"And what guarantees should satisfy the South? In my estimation, nothing short of amendments to the Constitution that would make negro Slavery legal and perpetual in every State of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States. It is not only possible, but probable, that such a reaction may take place in the public mind."

This, from a correspondent, is endorsed by the *Mercury* as sound doctrine.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* and *Register* says: "One of the favorite bugbears heretofore is the story that Lincoln's inauguration is to be prevented by force, and men will take you mysteriously aside, and tell you that there are so many hundreds men drilling here, and so many there, who design to seize the Capitol, and prevent Lincoln from taking oath. They do not know, perhaps, that for every hundred desperadoes that they might raise for such a violent demonstration, a thousand men would be here to see the laws enforced and rebellion suppressed. Frequent threats are made against the lives of Lincoln and Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin received, three days since, an anonymous letter, warning him to go home to Maine, if he regarded his personal safety; and both Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln have received letters of a similar tenor. Of course no attention is paid to such dastardly insinuations or threats. It would not surprise me, however, if we had some violent demonstrations here; they are likely incidents of such disturbed and troublous times. All I desire is, that every patriot should be in his place, and stand firmly by the right."

STARTLING DECISION. The Court of Queen's Bench in Canada decided in favor of the surrender of the fugitive slave Anderson, claimed under the Ashburton treaty as a fugitive from justice from Missouri. The decision is startling, as it probably imperils the safety of every fugitive in Canada. Intense excitement followed the decision, and a rescue was feared. But Canadian sympathy is aroused. A large meeting was held on the 20th ult., at Toronto, at which strong speeches were made against his rendition by lawyers, clergymen, and others. A resolution was passed to appeal the case to England, if necessary, and a petition was addressed to the Administrator of the Government praying for the release of Anderson.

REPUTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FOR A FAST. The Baptist Society connected with the Baptist Church at North Reading, held a meeting between services on Sunday, at which they voted not to observe the Fast recommended by the President, on Friday next.

The *Dial*, (Cincinnati: Rev. M. D. Conway, editor), after an existence of one year, has ceased, on account of the inability of the editor to bear the labor it adds to his usual and necessary duties.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

The Ladies who have for so many years received the Subscriptions of their friends to the Cause, ask the favor of their company, as usual, at this time of the year, on

WEDNESDAY, the 23d of January, Day and Evening, in Music Hall, Boston.

As accidental omissions are almost unavoidable, even of those whose company is most desired, the Ladies hasten to say that ALL who hate slavery, and wish to become subscribers to the funds for its peaceful, immediate abolition, without expatriation, may obtain special invitations (without which no party is ever admitted) at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, and at the Ladies at their respective homes.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
MARY MAY,
LOUISA LORING,
L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS,
CAROLINE WESTON,
MARY WILLEY,
SARAH BLAKE SHAW,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
SARAH P. ATKINSON,
ELIZA ANDREW,
LYDIA D. PARKER,
ELIZA F. EDDY,
SARAH P. REMOND,
SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
ABBY KELLEY POSTER,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
EVELINA A. SMITH,
ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL,
AUGUSTA G. KING,
ELIZABETH VON ARMIN,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
ELIZA APTHORP,
MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT,
MATTIE GRIFFITH,
ANNE LANGDON ALGER,
MARY E. STEARNS.

The friends of the Cause in distant cities, or in country towns, with whom we have been so long in correspondence, are earnestly entreated, for the sake of the Cause, at this moment of hope and cheer, when the very evidences of progress make it difficult to raise money in large sums, to take up collections in their respective neighborhoods; using all diligence to make the amount of smaller subscriptions supply any deficiency the hard times may possibly occasion in the larger ones. Now, as the very time for the most efficient expenditure, should be the time of most devoted effort. It is to be hoped that not a town in any State where we have ever had correspondence, nor an individual whose heart is in union with ours on this subject, will be found wanting to our list. We have ample opportunity to know that there are many such at the South, as well as at the North, for we are not exclusively of Northern birth, nor all free from the past remembrance of having once been slaveholders. We hope to welcome as many as possible at the evening reception!—at all events, to receive their subscriptions by letter. Some of the ladies will be ready, will direct the arrangements for the evening reception, to welcome and receive the subscriptions of all their friends who prefer to make their calls during the day.

The Germania Band will fill the pauses of conversation in the evening. The guests may leave cloaks and shawls in the care of the attendants at the entrance and in the ante-rooms.

Each invitation must be countersigned by the guest, as last year, before presenting at the door.

If Mr. Henry Alexander will call on R. F. Wallcut, at 221 Washington street, he will find the document which he left at