



MESSAGE OF GOV. ANDREW. Extracts from the Address of His Excellency John A. Andrew, to the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, January 5, 1861.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The punishment of offenders is perhaps the gravest responsibility of civilized society...

THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES CONCERNING PERSONAL LIBERTY. I cannot, however, forget, at this moment, some recent impositions of our legislation...

It is certain that the legislation of Massachusetts is intended to be constitutional...

It is not the agitation at the North which excites our slaves and alarms our citizens...

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ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. We learn that the Essex County Convention at Lawrence, Spalding, December 30th, was very fully attended...

GENERAL WOOD ON THE CRISIS. The Troy Daily Times contains two letters from Gen. Wood, taking strong ground in favor of the Union...

SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM IN MASSACHUSETTS. As the Bellard-Everett party have no longer any possibility of coming into power...

REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT. The Boston Journal of the 6th inst. gives the following report of the Fast-Day Discourse...

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THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1861. SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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FUGITIVE SLAVES AND THE LIBERTY ACT.

It is said by the Court, as I noticed in my last communication, that it is perfectly competent for one State to stipulate by a treaty with another...

But, further, the slave, owing no allegiance to the slave State, and receiving no protection from it, is thrown upon his natural rights, one of which rights, is the right of defending his life, his liberty and his property from any assault by violence, and even by the death of the assailant, if necessary...

It is true, that in giving their decision in the case before it, the Court say, that "such a stipulation (to return the fugitive slave agreeably to the Constitution) would be highly important and necessary to secure peace and harmony between adjoining nations...

There are two distinct propositions involved in the language here quoted, and it is necessary to examine them separately. One is, that a stipulation in a treaty to deliver up fugitive slaves might be necessary to prevent wars. The other is, that every State has the right to determine what class of persons it will permit to come and take up their residence with them.

As to the first, the necessity of such a stipulation to prevent wars. If each State has a right to determine its own institutions and laws, and what class of persons shall be permitted to come into its dominions...

The second proposition advanced by the Court is, that a State has a right to determine what class of persons it will permit to come and take up their residence among them, and have, as a consequence, the right to exclude fugitive slaves. Now this, as a general proposition, and without limitation or qualification, I should dispute, when regarded in a moral point of view.

Thus I am, of the legal power of the Government to preserve its integrity by force of arms, loving my country as every citizen should, and indignant at the least dishonor cast upon it, I still deny, save in the extremity just named, the moral right of war. I would rather see all the slave States out of the Union, and the Southern Confederacy an open fact, than that the Republic has blood on its skirts.

But I am not a man of blood. The Master I serve bids me discourage any resort to the sword. This is the general ground of a minister of the Gospel; but of course there is one grand exception. When certain great principles of liberty, on which the happiness of future generations depends, are entrusted to us, it is our duty to protect those principles against any assault, and if need be, to lay down our lives for the sake of them.

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of slave laws within the State of Massachusetts, the relation of master and slave, and the right of property in man; and it does this in opposition to the first article of the Bill of Rights of this State, which declares that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their liberty."

It was considered against the welfare and sound policy of Massachusetts and the other free States, that slaves should be allowed to come from the slave States, and reside among them, this object could have been effected by a simple prohibition to this effect in the Constitution; and, in this way, they could have been prevented from coming or remaining here.

It seems to me, therefore, that the principle laid down by Judge Shaw, and I say it with the utmost respect, will not bear him out in the vindication of the provision of the national Constitution, as coming within the asserted right of a State to exclude any class of persons that it sees fit from coming or remaining within its territories.

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We cannot abandon the faith that this whole land is destined to be liberty's inheritance and home. We cannot consent to any arrangement which would deprive us of our manhood, and bring on us the just indignation of the civilized world...

You will not charge them with wantonness or prejudice against the South, where you see the best men falling, and the iron entering into their souls...

It seems to me at times that slavery is a common burden, but the accidents of birth and climate, in part, at least, have made it Southern, rather than Northern. States have had an equal, if not the lion's share...

The strong arm of the Executive might once be interposed between the two races, securing the rights of both, and protecting each from the other. The work of enlightening the blacks might begin at once...

I see no other plan, no compromise which leaves the idea of emancipation, that can possibly permeate the present Union; Congressional committees may cry "peace, peace," but there will be no peace; emancipation or two Confederacies is the only alternative before us, and no power on earth can save us from it.

The Old South was packed to its utmost capacity— the upper as well as the lower galleries and the passages being completely filled. The sermon was warmly applauded, the sacredness of the place not being sufficient to restrain the feelings of the audience...

SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM IN MASSACHUSETTS. As the Bellard-Everett party have no longer any possibility of coming into power, it must be from pure love of slavery that they are continuing their labors against liberty...

It is going on in the more Northern slave States. In these, there still remains a Union party, who will resist secession by every means in their power. But they find themselves weakened by the position which has been taken by some of the free States in antagonism to the Constitution.

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Poetry.

THE ORIGIN. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. The day is breaking in the East, of which the prophets told, And brightens the sky of Time the Christian Age of Gold.

THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE. ("Star-Spangled Banner.") Perhaps your land is brave enough, though your flag of freedom waves.

SECESSION. BY REV. MARK TRILBY. They threaten now to leave us, False sons of worthy sires, Whose frosty souls have never felt The glow of Freedom's fire.

The Liberator.

[Translated for the Liberator from Hans Andersen, by E. J.] A STORY. In the garden, all the apple trees were in blossom; they had bloomed before the green leaves shot forth.

LETTER FROM MARIUS R. ROBINSON. SALEM, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1860. DEAR BROTHER GARRISON: On Sunday evening, the 23d inst., a large audience of our most substantial citizens listened to an address by Parker Pillsbury, on the present condition of the country.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. STERLING, (Ill.), Dec. 30, 1860. TO THE EDITOR: I am having my first look at a prairie in winter; and my first experience of the severe temperature was this morning.

firmly, that the blood almost gushed from the eyes and pores of Matz. "You will kill him, the unfortunate!" cried the pastor, while he stretched out his hand protectively over him who had already too much sinned.

THE GEORGETOWN RESOLUTIONS. GEORGETOWN, Jan. 2, 1861. MR. EDITOR,—I was pleased to see, in the last Liberator, a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the church in this town, which the Rev. Charles Beecher is pastor.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION FOR A NATIONAL FAST. Extracts from a Sermon preached before the South Congregational Society, Mass., on Sunday, Dec. 23d, 1860, by Rev. CHARLES BEECHER:—The principles of the great campaign, just brought to its close, were not radical.

revolution exist? The Executive admits it. After describing the state of things, and indicating what his duty would be, he declares:—"This duty cannot by possibility be performed in a State where no judicial authority exists to issue process, and where there is no Marshal to execute it, and where, even if there were such an officer, the entire population would constitute one solid combination to resist him."

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be sure that we say, calmly, firmly, and with a voice loud as a trumpet, just that word Christ looks for some one to utter in such a day as this. "Let us put on record a day's testimony as we shall rejoice in when we look back from the judgment-seat, such a word, clear, firm, true, and terrible to evil-doers, as we shall thank God he gave us grace to utter, to all eternity."

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OALHOUN'S REMARKABLE DREAM. "The following remarkable relation," says an reader, "will commend itself to the attention of our Baltimore Clipper of about five years ago, which he republished it, as appears from his heading. We mean why the incidents might not have occurred as related. As the Italians say, 'Si non e vero, e ben trovato.' At any rate, we have never seen it contradicted."

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