

GEORGE THOMPSON.

About the silliest and least excusable, the most disgraceful and baseless of the popular falsehoods persistently kept afloat, because they are supposed to promote the interest of the Abolitionists...

Mr. Thompson recently gave a lecture on the American struggle at Leeds, England, wherein he evinced more knowledge of the subject than any British speaker...

This surely is not the language of a fanatic, of a narrow-minded bigot, but of a sensible, moderate, considerate statesman...

The speech of George Thompson, Esq. (a name dear to American abolitionists), which occupies a large portion of the first page, entitled that eloquent champion of liberty...

DR. BROWNSON ON LOYAL HARMONY.

In a recent review of an article by Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Orestes A. Brownson makes the following earnest remarks:

Whatever tends to keep the North divided, and to prevent the loyal States from entering into the contest with the hearty sympathy and co-operation of their whole population...

This is no time for an Archbishop or any other man to make war on Abolitionists, and to crack stilted jokes about an 'Abolition Brigade'...

Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die! We see by our English papers that Rev. J. Sella Martin, the well-known colored minister of this city, is making a very agreeable impression abroad...

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. The twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in Boston...

Through a great change, equally surprising and cheering, his taken place in public sentiment at the North, on the subject of slavery, since the "SLAVE-HOLDERS' REBELLION" broke out...

Among the speakers expected are Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Henry C. Wright, Rev. J. M. Manning, Rev. A. A. Miner, Hon. N. H. Whiting, F. B. Sanborn, J. S. Rock, Esq., Giles B. Stebbins, and others.

By order of the Managers of the Society, ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Sec'y.

THE TWENTY EIGHTH 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 EVENING, JANUARY 22d, IN MUSIC HALL, BOSTON.

As it is quite impossible for us to send invitations to all, even in this vicinity, who hate slavery, and who desire to aid in its entire abolition, and if possible, by moral and peaceful means, we would say to all the friends of justice and freedom...

- L. Maria Child, Mary Willey, Ann Rebecca Drabhall, Sarah P. Remond, Mary E. Stearns, Louisa Loring, Sarah J. Novell, Henrietta Sargent, Elizabeth Von Arnim, Sarah Russell May, Eliza Langdon Alger, Helen Eliza Garrison, Anne Aphor, Anna Shaw Greene, Sarah Blake Shaw, Sarah Coving, Caroline C. Thayer, Sarah H. Southwick, Lydia D. Parker, Mary Elizabeth Sargent, Lydia D. Foster, Sarah C. Atkinson, Augusta G. King, Abby Francis, Mattie Griffith, Mary Jane Parkman, Mary Jackson, Georgina Ois, Evelina A. Smith, Abby H. Stephenson, Caroline M. Severance, Abby F. Manley, Elizabeth Gay, Katherine Earle Farnum.

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 deep and anxious interest...

Each invitation must be inscribed with the name of the guest, as last year, before presenting at the door. Cloaks and shawls may be left in the care of attendants at the entrance.

If in any case a donation or subscription cannot be forwarded in season for the Anniversary, it will be included in the list of acknowledgments, if sent as soon afterwards as circumstances permit.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE.

We trust that all those who believe we ought to "remember those in bonds as bound with them," will bear in mind our Reception at the Music Hall, Jan. 22d, and will give us aid, either in person, by proxy, or by letter.

One party is talking of subjugating slaveholders, and another of compromising with slaveholders; but who, except the "old Abolitionists," fully recognizes the rights of the slave, and our duty towards him, as our brother, in the sight of God?

In behalf of the Committee of Anti-Slavery Ladies, L. MARIA CHILD.

Gen. Simon Cameron on Monday resigned the Department of War, and Hon. Edwin M. Stanton was promptly nominated to fill his place. Much speculation exists as to the cause of this resignation.

THE TIMES.

A LECTURE

Delivered in the Fraternity Courthouse, at Tremont Temple, Boston, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7th.

BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT BY J. M. W. TERRISTON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have been told that this is the closing lecture of this course, a course, the marked ability and earnestness of which must have done much to educate the public mind.

Let me tell you why I think so. But before that, let me say a word personal to the party with which I have been associated.

We have levelled every barrier of civil right; we have annihilated every mark of constitutional liberty; and we have over the broad, unfenced surface of the Empire, the Cabinet has wielded the sceptre of despotic power.

Understand me. I mean to find no excessive fault with the Administration. They are in due course of being educated; but, unfortunately, it takes too long.

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share of the humiliation of these last twenty days on the heads of those men, who, having in their hands the tools of conquest, the means of saying to the despotism of Europe, "Thus far, and no farther," for the past six months, have wasted time and means...

Ladies and gentlemen, I for one, therefore, expect nothing from the Cabinet at Washington. So far as they are concerned, the game is up; the Union is severed; the men who were murdered at Baltimore...

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of a Union that has so little chance to exist, are waiting for Mr. Secretary Micawber; the President is dumb; and there is no living man in the Government but General McClellan.

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The Administration was forced into its position by the people, and the people must carry it forward. We have three things to do. We must avoid war with England; we must avoid an insurrection of the slaves; and we must write something on our banner, that will appeal to the people of Europe against the Cabinet.

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to trust every power to the Government necessary for the salvation of the Union. My idea of Democracy is this: it must rest on educated masses. Unity is this; it cannot rest on anything else. That the despotic, it cannot rest on anything else. That the element of Democratic institutions makes it safe to trust Government, in an emergency, with the greatest powers. France cannot trust them—she is a great power. France cannot trust them—she is a great power. France cannot trust them—she is a great power.

disaster and the disgrace of '61; and if we can never bring back those Commissioners, if we can never wipe out that stain on the flag of the Union, for Heaven's sake, let us put ourselves in such a condition that no Lord Russell of Great Britain, no aristocrat of Europe, can dictate terms a second time to the nineteen States of this Union! (Loud applause.) This week, this fortnight, has been and is enough. You know its record. The seaboard dictates submission because of mercantile interests, and the country bows its head, with ill-concealed grief, to the very power that for sixty years has claimed the right to stand on our quarter-decks, any time, and take anybody therefrom.

again, I hope I may be privileged to meet you in the face of a triumphant country, with the stars and stripes covering only free men, and owing from Boston to New Orleans, from the Atlantic to the Gulf. May God grant that you wake up in time! (Loud applause.)

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GEORGE THOMPSON.
A second lecture on the American Question was delivered at Leigh, Lancashire, (England), to a large and deeply interested audience, by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. It was very able, lucid, sensible, and eloquent. So crowded are our columns this week, that we can find room for only the following extracts—
"Let us survey the theatre of that civil war which is now raging so furiously on the other side the Atlantic. It is a war between the States which maintain slavery and the States where slavery has no existence. It is a war between the North and the South. It is a war between nine million on the one side and eighteen million on the other. It is a war, on the one side, for national existence—for the maintenance of government—for the preservation of the Constitution devised and founded by the fathers of the Republic—for the supremacy of law—the punishment of treason, and reintegration of the States; and on the other, for the establishment of an empire based upon the absolute and perpetual degradation of one race for the benefit and exaltation of another race. The South is fighting for slavery and nothing else. The North is fighting for the Union, the Constitution, the honor of the national flag, the limitation, within certain bounds, of the institution of slavery, the reestablishment of the authority of the Federal Government, and its own freedom from the domination of the Slave Power which has hitherto ruled the entire country. The North is in the right, the South is in the wrong. In the cause of the South are united all the elements of cruelty, despotism and irreligion, while in the cause of the North is bound up everything that is precious to man in connection with his freedom, progress, and future welfare. Looking upon the war as inevitable and irremediable, looking to the combatants engaged in it with reference to their antecedents, their character, and their objects; looking to the results which would follow from a victory by the South, and those which would crown the success of the North, I must say, 'God speed the North!' And this I must say without being the admirer, the friend, or the advocate of war. I hate war. I hold it to be unholty, and, to the followers of Christ, unlawful. I know and deplore the passions, excesses, cruelties and crimes of war; but if war there must be, and if success on the one side must be followed by the establishment of the reign of slavery, while success on the other will be the defeat of a vile confederacy of despots, and the deliverance of a race from bondage, I cannot but desire that the final issue may be that which will promote justice, and ensure the freedom of the oppressed. (Cheers.)"
"Just before I came to this meeting, I glanced at the contents of a speech made by Lord Russell at Newcastle the night before last. His lordship expresses his belief that the North will be unable to bring the South either to surrender or to submit. In this opinion I concur. That the North will, in the end, whatever may be their temporary reverses, prove the stronger party, I have no doubt. Should the North be determined to prolong the war, the resources of the South may be exhausted, and their country be overrun and occupied by the victorious troops of the North; but I do not believe that the South will at any time to the war, surrender, or when overcome, submit to the authority of the North. One event might greatly change the aspect of affairs. That event would be the entire abolition of slavery in the South. (Cheers.) This would necessitate the inauguration of a wholly new state of things, and deprive the rebels of the South of that for which they have gone to war, for which they are now fighting, and for which they will contend to the last. Why, then, it may be asked, does not Mr. Lincoln proclaim emancipation? It is, of course, impossible for me to state Mr. Lincoln's reasons for not doing so, but I may conjecture some of those reasons. He may think that such an act would altogether transcend his constitutional powers. He may think that it would lose him the support he now receives from the slave States which are yet in the Union, but might be driven out of it by such a measure. He may think it would be an act of injustice to the Unionists within the seceded States. He may think, also, that he would alienate large numbers of persons in the North, who, while earnestly supporting him in carrying out the declared objects of the war, would not sustain him in a measure of wholesale and universal emancipation. Or, Mr. Lincoln may have serious doubts both as regards the practicability and safety of that measure which, doubtless, many in the United States would rejoice to see him adopt. It is within my knowledge, however, that very many of the most sincere and uncompromising Abolitionists of the United States are of opinion that, though the war is not ostensibly and declaredly for the abolition of slavery, it is as practically and really an abolition war as if it had been officially declared to be one; while, at the same time, the war, in its progress, is more and more educating the people of the North into the conviction that the interests of the country, as well as the claims of humanity and justice, require the utter extirpation of slavery from the soil of their country. Moreover, they deem it probable that the exigencies of the war at some future stage will furnish some pretext to those who direct it on the part of the North, to abolish slavery in the exercise of that power which is always vested in those who have the chief military command. For myself, I do not look to official utterances so much to learn the views and policy of the Government, as to form a judgment respecting the influence of the popular sentiment upon the minds of the Government. For eight and twenty years, I have watched with anxiety the spread of anti-slavery opinions in the United States. My observation of the growth of those opinions goes back to the time when John Quincy Adams stood alone upon the floor of Congress, as the advocate of the right of petition, and when Edward Everett, the Governor of Massachusetts, recommended to the Legislature of the State the passage of laws to prohibit freedom of speech and publication on the question of slavery. When I look at the present state of public opinion at the North, I am constrained to exclaim—'What hath God wrought!' Yes, I know how few, comparatively, are Abolitionists from a genuine and thorough conviction of the sinfulness of slavery, and a sincere desire to give the slave his rights because he is a man. I know, too, how various are the motives which lead hosts of men at the North, at the present moment, to denounce slavery. I do not wonder, therefore, that the Administration at Washington, held back by constitutional considerations, and better informed than we can be respecting the real state of public opinion, should pause ere by any act of theirs they proclaim the war one for the extinction of slavery. In the meantime, I rejoice at the change that has been effected. I rejoice to see the improved tone of the public journals of the country. I rejoice, above all, in the knowledge that by every blow that is struck, some damage is done to that institution which, but a few short months ago, seemed to rest on immutable foundations."
"Let it not be forgotten, that this war on the part of the North has been caused by a wide-spread and treasonable combination for the overthrow of a National Government—the division of an empire—the prostration of the most cherished institutions of a great people, and the building up of a powerful State upon principles more odious, impious, inhuman and atheistic than were ever adopted at the formation of any previous government on the face of the earth. The objects sought to be obtained by the South explain the objects which are sought by the North. The latter are contending for national existence. With them, 'To be or not to be,' is the first great question. Our Government, shall it stand or fall? Our Constitution, shall it be vindicated, or left to be trampled in the dust? Our common country, shall its integrity be preserved, or shall its fairest and sunniest portions be surrendered, henceforth, to support a government based on principles the reverse of their own, and in alliance with the enemies of human freedom throughout the world? Thank God! the Unionists of America can only gain their object by the accomplishment of ours. Union without slavery, or entire and perpetual separation, are the only alternatives. Once I feared a compromise; now, I believe the day of compromise is past. The ferocity, infatuation and madness of the South forbid it. The spirit, determination and awakened conscience of the North forbid it. The circumstances and necessities of the war forbid it, and the future peace and welfare of the country forbid it."
"I should like to say a few words respecting the real strength and numbers of that party at the South which the North is at this moment contending. The South has always been ruled by a few thousands of wealthy slaveholders. Their slaves, who were themselves wealth, and the capital of the country, were the producers of that which brought to their owners additional riches, and enabled them to live in luxury and idleness, devoting themselves to pleasure, politics and war—being the means of extending their slave territory. After their slaves who tilled the soil, overcares, merchants, brokers and agents did the rest. Education in the South has always been confined to the children of the wealthy. The rest of the Southern white population is poor, ignorant, vicious and degraded. The slavocracy of the South have been the gentry, landholders, knowledge-holders, office-holders, and rulers of the country. I have explained by what means they acquired, and, until the election of Mr. Lincoln, retained, the control of the affairs of the entire country, and secured all their sectional and selfish objects through their predominant influence, and always at the cost of the resources and reputation of the North. A portion of these men have succeeded in calling into existence the Southern Confederacy. They have staked every thing upon the issue of the conflict. I believe that, were it possible to arrive at a knowledge of the real sentiments of all the people at the South, it would be found that the majority desire the restoration of the Union, even though its restoration should involve the overthrow of slavery. Unhappily, however, the secessionist war party is the controlling party, and are able to suppress the true opinions of the rest of the people. The time will come, nevertheless, when the millions of poor whites, when the helpless women, when the free colored people, and when the slaves themselves, will be able to speak out. There is a body of men in the free States who have yet to be called into action. I refer to the hundreds of thousands of the colored population, multitudes of whom are fugitives from slavery. If the war should continue, they have an important part to play in this crisis, and will not be wanting. Nay, they are even now ready and eager to assist in demolishing that system of oppression of which they have been the victims, and under which many of their dearest friends still groan. Recognizing the war in America as a fact, and having carefully studied the history of its causes, and its probable result, I must declare my conviction that it is likely to eventuate in the overthrow, at no distant day, of that institution which for more than seventy years has been the disgrace of the American republic. More, I do not deem it necessary to say. The white race will take care of themselves. Respecting the future welfare, prosperity and greatness of the North, I have no fears. My sympathies are with the enslaved, and my humble prayer is, that when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, when the sword of civil war shall have returned to its scabbard, and the heavens are once more clear, we may behold upon the continent of America four million of emancipated slaves, and a government whose Constitution shall prohibit all future traffic in the bodies and the souls of men."

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.
Though by the terms of the *Liberator*, payment for the paper should be made in advance, yet it has not only not been insisted upon, but an indulgence of three months has hitherto been granted delinquent subscribers, before proceeding (always, of course, with great reluctance) to erase their names from the subscription list, in accordance with the STANDING RULES laid down by the Financial Committee. But, in consequence of the generally depressed state of business, this indulgence will be extended from January 1, 1861, to April 1, 1861, in cases of necessity. We trust no advantage will be taken of this extension on the part of those who have usually been prompt in complying with our terms—payment in advance.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.
That the people may have an opportunity to examine the reasons presented in this crisis of our country's affairs for emancipating the slaves.
A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES will be delivered, under the auspices of the Emancipation League, in
TREMONT TEMPLE,
as follows:
Tuesday, Jan. 21, by ORESTES A. BROWNSON.
Subject—'Abolition of Slavery.'
Wednesday, Jan. 22, by M. D. CONWAY, a native of Virginia.
Subject—'Liberty, challenged by Slavery, has the right to choose the weapon. Liberty's true weapon is Freedom.'
Wednesday, Feb. 5th, by FREDERIC DOUGLASS.
Subject—'The Black Man's Future in the Southern States.'
Wednesday, Feb. 12th, (to be announced.)
Wednesday, Feb. 19th, (to be announced.)
Organist—**JOHN S. WRIGHT.**
Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to the course, \$1; for sale by James M. Stone, 23 Broadfield street, and by J. H. Stephenson, 53 Federal street, and at Tremont Temple.
Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock, and the Lectures will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.
"OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY"—The next quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in Abington Town Hall, on Sunday, 19th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Parker Pillsbury, Charles L. Remond and others will be in attendance.
"Rule or Ruin" has been long the Southern cry. Give us Slavery, or give us Death, is the last fearful howl that is met by the North! Is the most fearful question ever submitted to this generation. How shall it be met by the Abolitionists of the Old Colony? Let a mass meeting of them at Abington be prepared to answer!
BOURNE SPOONER, President.
SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.
AARON M. POWELL, Agent of the American A. S. Society, will speak at the following places in the State of New York:—
Dover Plains, Tuesday, Jan. 21.
Washington, Thursday, " 23.
Verbank, Friday, " 24.
Washington Hollow, Saturday, " 25.
Clinton Hollow, Tuesday, " 28.
Salt Point, Thursday, " 30.
Pleasant Valley, Saturday, Feb. 5.
NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.
The Sixth Annual Anti-Slavery Convention for the State of New York will be held in ALBANY, at Association Hall, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 17th and 18th, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M. Three sessions will be held each day. [Particulars next week.]
CHARLES LENOX REMOND will speak at the Twelfth Baptist Church in Southas street, (Rev. Mr. Grimes's) on Monday evening, Jan. 20. Subject: 'The People of Color—Their Relation to the Country, and their Duties in the Present Crisis.'
A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on 'The War,' in Johnstown, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. 19.
E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in the Unitarian Church at Neponset, Sunday evening, Jan. 19.
DIED.—In Pembroke, Mass., Dec 29, of typhoid fever, Moses Brown, youngest son of Samuel and Maria Brown, aged 26 years.
Seldom doth the dark messenger fold his wings over one of greater promise, one more universally beloved and lamented. Gifted by nature with a mind of no ordinary capacity, well-cultivated by a liberal education, (being a graduate of Dartmouth College,) and frequent social intercourse, with a remarkably high-toned and sympathetic principle, and a kind heart going out in sympathy to the down-trodden and oppressed, these noble traits served to render him an object of peculiar interest, a star of uncommon brightness. Alas! it has gone down ere it had reached its meridian height, and fond hearts are left to mourn his absence, though they would not call him back, nor, through faith in his Redeemer, "death lost his sting, and the grave its victory," and another soul is safely anchored in the haven of eternal rest—another redeemed one gathered early to our heavenly Father's fold.
[Most deeply do we sympathize with the aged parents, devoted brothers and sisters in their afflictive bereavement in the death of the promising young man whose symmetry of character is so truly though briefly portrayed above. He had been a reader of the *Liberator* from earliest youth, which he highly appreciated, and which, we trust, was so instrumental in making him what he was—one to be esteemed and loved for his virtues, and admired for his talents.]—Y.
In Rockport, Jan. 4, LILLIE, second daughter of L. B. and Eveline Pratt, aged 7 years.
"Forewell! If ever fountest prayer
For others' weal availed on high,
Mine will not all be lost in air,
I'll wait thy name beyond the sky,
I'll wait thy name beyond the sky,
Oh! more than tears of blood can tell,
Whom wrong from guilt's expiring eye,
Is it that word—Forewell! Farewell!"
DEATH OF REV. J. W. LEWIS, HAYTI. By a letter in the *Pine and Palm*, we learn of the death of Rev. John W. Lewis, at Hayti, on the 29th of August. He went to Hayti, it may be remembered, at the head of a company, some of whom seemed to be earnest Christians, and who, having been members of different churches in this country, united themselves together, in church relations, just before starting for Hayti. Mr. Lewis was to be their pastor, and, it was expected, would perform other missionary labor there. He was much respected in Hayti, and his death is sincerely regretted by the government and people.
IMPROVEMENT IN Champoning and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."
MADAME CARTEAU BANNISTER
WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to
No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has for many years made her hair study, and is sure there are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being made from the roots and herbs of the forest, and is not sold in England, has been carefully prepared by one of the most intelligent and experienced friends of America in the old world. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office in Boston, 217 Washington street, Room No. 8. Also in New York, at No. 5 Beekman street; and in Philadelphia, at No. 106 North Tenth street.
PRIVATE TUITION.
IT having been deemed advisable to suspend, temporarily, the Board of Home School at the expiration of the year 1860, a list of the pupils, in herby made, that Mrs. A. B. HAYWOOD, one of the Principals, will be pleased to receive a few Young Ladies into her family for instruction in the English, French, Drawing and Painting, and Music. The terms will commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1861, and continue THREE WEEKS.
For particulars, please address
ABBIE B. HAYWOOD
Hopedale, Milford, Mass., Dec. 10, 1860.

Poetry.

The Liberator.

"ON TO FREEDOM!"

"THE SWORD IN ETHICS"

There has been a cry, "On to Richmond!" and still another cry, "On to England!" Better than either is the cry, "On to Freedom!" - CHARLES SUMNER.

The state of war in which we now are, and in the maintenance of which the country is perfectly united—for most of the few who have been accustomed to oppose war are now silent upon that subject, and the voice of the remainder is as a whisper amid the roar of Niagara—has brought out a large crop of sermons and essays in justification of the use of the sword. These apologies for war of course vary very widely, both in positive sufficiency of argument for the end proposed, and in candor towards the advocates of peace.

But perhaps the final intrenchment of the extreme upholders of peace is found in the doctrine that evil must not be rendered for evil, or in the yet stronger demand that good shall be rendered for evil, and evil met only with love.

His author has chosen to sum up his argument for war, in words which an opposer of war, yes, even a Non-Resistant, can thoroughly accept and adopt.

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS. The Port Royal correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: REBEL SOLDIERS SHOT. I do not remember whether in my last I acquainted you with the fact that several of the soldiers at Fort Walker were shot for refusing to fight, or rather for declaring that they would not fight.

to prefer freedom to slavery! And here, Mr. Editor, let me contradict a report, which has appeared in your columns as well as elsewhere, that the contrabands in this region are unwilling to work, and have many of them run back to their masters.

RESPONSE.

Inscribed to the National Hymn Committee. BY M. MORROW. A voice from the people comes sounding along, Give us, oh give us, a National Song!

SLAVERY OR DEATH.

Fools who have from Union fled— Fools whom pride has oft misled— Welcome to your new-made bed, Made for Slavery.

OLD WINTER.

A snow-plume of white on the wings of the breeze, A diamond plume on the bare coated trees, A whirl of dead leaves as the wind whistles by,

THE RAINBOW.

God of the fair and open sky! How gloriously above us springs The tented dome of heavenly blue,

CONTRABANDS IN KANSAS.

We find in one of the most pertinacious of our pro-slavery journals, The World, a letter from a correspondent at Fort Scott, Kansas, containing some statements respecting the negroes liberated in connection with the recent march of Gen. Lane's brigade into Missouri, which are so remarkable that we transfer them to our page, as follows:—

CONTRABANDS.

Every day brings fresh arrivals of the fugitives from bondage. As the enemy withdraws, a portion of his property is destroyed by fire, and thus takes to itself wings of smoke and flame and flies away, and other "property," household chattels, takes to itself legs, and runs off to the Fortress as fast as possible.

HOW JOHN BROWN SAVED THE CAPITAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following singular story of the way in which John Brown's invasion of Virginia became the remote cause of the salvation of the federal capital:—

CONTRABANDS.

While in occupancy of the Seabrook plantation, with our company, during the past week, I had long conversation with "Billy," the body servant of an officer of the Beaufort Guerillas, who were posted on the Island.

CONTRABANDS.

Talk of "trusty servants" who will fight for their masters! the thing is a monstrous absurdity. If such people exist among the slaves, they do not exist in South Carolina. There is no such thing, "Fletcher," after his hasty flight to the main, resolved to return and burn his holdings, some of the corn and cotton.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

WM. SMYNGTON BROWN, M.D., and MRS. MARGARET B. BROWN, Accouches, have opened an office at 274 Washington Street, Boston, and will devote special attention to the treatment of the above diseases.

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