Tollowing gentlemen constitute the Financia, but are not responsible for any debts of the FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND

WM. LLOYI GARRISON, Editor.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Prints

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1582.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 16.

THE COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND THE AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

reacts from a pamphlet, entitled "The National reversy; or, The Voice of the Fathers upon the e of the Country." By Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles, ichmond, Virginia.

gate of the Country." By Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles, and Richmond, Virginia.

Behold the programme bodily imbedded in the bart of the Constitution! For all time to come, and for all the territory and population of the earth, sow belonging to the great American Union, or that "may be included" swithin ber dominions herefare, there stands the great constitutional status of all national enumeration, representation, and taxasion, there it stands—mark! embracing the "three-fifts of all other persons"! When these slaves fly from the service of the master, while this government exists, there stands the constitutional guarance that on any foot of the nation's soil to which he may have escaped, on claim of that master, to whom the Constitution says his services are justly duefactive with the same and the service of the master, while this government has a name on earth, there stands the restrong arm in defence of the master, and in sepression of the insurgents. Thus, in the very insert and strongest language, the Constitution grantees to the South all maintenance and carrying out of the principles and practices of slavery, which she had been accustomed before the formy, which she had been accustomed before the formy, which she had been accustomed before the formy, the principles and practices of slavery had been accustomed before the forma

for its practice.

We hold that the provisions of the Constitution, fairly interpreted, furnish ample proof of this definition.

The nature of the guarantees supports it. When they built up all the bulwarks of the Constitution around every principle and practice of slavery, what did the fathers mean? Surely to fortify to the South all the ordinary customs of slavery, without should be removed and the surely without should be removed and the government stands. He who grants a privilege, conveys all that is necessary to the reasonable enjoyment of that which is granted. The North guarantees slavery to the South. If now she defames slavery, will not arrest the abstraction of slaves, and even obstructs the rendition of slaves, just so far she takes back what she had granted, diminishes the lensfits and comforts of the relation, and breaks her garantees. Again: if, on the one hand, the North sneeply deems slavery a state of society whose implety, impolicy, and outrage should be publicly exposed on all occasions, then she makes herself particeps criminis by her guarantee of toleration; let if, on the other, slavery, under the circumstances, might be justifiably tolerated, then she lies under every obligation to secure to the slaveholder—what constitutional language so quivously imples—a comfortable, unobstructed prosecution of its guaranteed custom of society. If any man still denies that the nature of the guarantees demands a practical and respectful toleration of the institution, tet him compare the warring attitudes of the North, first in framing, and then in interpreting the Constitution. Standing up to form the Constitution, the Northern man says to his Southern neighbor, "Yes! we will concede all you require. On the one hand, your slaves shall enjoy all the dignities you would have conferred upon them. Like other men of the country. Nor, on the other hand, will we refuse to exact from them all the degradation you yourselves have been pleased to prescribe. When they come from Africa, as you say, they shall be el cage and tond! "Now that we have constitutionally anchored you in the Union, you must allow us to say, we hate your institution, and can never faternise with you fully until you abandon it. We claim unrestrained liberty to denounce and disgrace it on every hand; nor shall we ever cease our obloquy and opposition until we degrade and drive it from the free soil of our country." Our sketch is boldly drawn, we acknowledge; but we need hardly say, that any such construction of our national Constitution as warrants either an abusize or an obstructive intermeddling with the subject of slavery, is a palpable destruction of its face and force. Clearly, protection of the principles and customs of slavery in language obliges to the protection of the principles and habits of slavery up to practice. Where is the consistency of that man who says, "I will selemby authorize you to hold man in slavery, but I, will habitually eastigate you for the rascality of the deed. By all the power of the nation, judicial and military, I will assuredly return to you your fring slave; but I will spit upon the baseness that temands the rendition." We hold, therefore, that he guarantees of the Constitution, in themselves considered, demand of the North that she scoure to the South such a peaceful carrying out of her pecular state of society as shall never be disturbed, either by provoking defamation or practical interruption.

Can a reasonable man pretend to deny that the South sought and the North granted constitutional

ciber by provoking defamation or practical interruption.

Can a reasonable man pretend to deny that the
South sought and the North granted constitutional
Protection of her great natural rights? If the
great personal rights of the South were not shielded
by the guarantees of the Constitution, of what use
were they? If they were not framed and proffered
for this purpose, show came the South to accept
them? If, on the contrary, they did cover the
Freat-natural rights of the South, and were framed
and offered for this express purpose, then the North
towenanted, by all the sacred authorities of the
Constitution of the country, that they, and those
who should represent them through the following
generations, while the government stands, would
ase to it that the South should not be harassed, dis-

Selections.

WM. H. SEWARD, THE COMPROMISER.

Extracts from a pamphlet, entitled "THE STRUG Paine Celebration in Cincinnati, January 29, 1861. By Orson S. Murray.

Paine Celebration in Cincinnati, January 29, 1801."
By Orson S. Murray.

We come now to Senator Seward's 12th of January speech, shadowing forth the policy of the incoming administration, to be under his premiership. Whatever Senator Seward may think he has done, or may be thought to have done, at defining, his defence is that of an able, eloquent, winning lawyer, managing a desperate case. He is badly defined, and worse defended. Has made a bad use of good English. With fine rhetoric, flowing periods, and captivating intellectual display, he has done infamous work. To all the senseless sound that went before, he has added the most insuling sophistry—acting the part of a subtle, sold-out magician. If the people can longer submit to such insulting treatment, it is because they have already too long been under downward manipulations in the hands of such magicians, in Church and in State. * * * *

The cool effrontery with which it is for the ten thousandth time asserted that the Constitution leaves slavery "exclusively" in the "care" of the States where it exists, is an imposture not be submitted to. The sole and simple fact that I am now appealing to the North to absolve themselves from care of slavery, will subject me to the charge of disloyalty to the Constitution, from Seward and all his sympathizers. The property votes constitute a balance of power, bringing us into all manner of servility in caring for slavery; besides the direct provisions making us its protectors. It is only because the Constitution humles the Senator himself into servility to Scuthern

Ano mouesty manifested in words is commendable, when he discards the idea "that the Union is to be saved by anybody in particular;" and when he avows that "we must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead." But whoever will carefully examine his speech at the dinner of the New England Society, at the Astor House, noticing his high glee, his irrepressible good feeling, his unbounded joyousness, while hinting at an interview which had just taken place between him and Thurlow Weed, during Weed's return from Illinois, where he had been negotiating the Premiership for Seward,—observing with what perfect confidence Seward spoke of what could now be done in about sixty days, to save the Union,—his utter unconcern as to any dangerous condition of the machinery,—his cool and quiet assurance that it only needed a skillful "engineer to look into the engine, and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and see that the main wheel is kept in motion;" and then the heralding, some days in advance, of his speech in the Senate, to be looked forward to as salvation in store for the Union—an utterance beforehand from the mouth that is to give utterance for the incoming administration; and finally the speech itself throughout, so exactly in accordance with all this that had gone before—winding up with his proposal to have the Constitution altered and made unalterable, for the benefit of slavery—having previously put in his proposal to have two railroads across the Rocky Mountains; I say, whoever will carefully put all this together, may see plainly enough who it is Wm. H. Seward intends shall be chief engineer for eight years to come, including conductorship for the latter half of the term.

Again:—

"Has the Federal Government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigonous or unsound." Has the

honored, or obstructed while legitimately sustaining the institution of her fathers, but that her valuable rights of character, courtery, property and happiness, should be duly guaranteed under the wing of the Union. Is not this argument irrefragably sealed by that great principle of interpretation pertinent to all language, and especially to that of contracts, viz. that words are to be increased to the North and the party self-cessed understands them? Did not the North know that, by her constitutional guarantees, the South would expect from her an honorable and a pasceable Union. Although she brought her is privated to the North and her are very self-cessed understands them? Did not be North know that, by her constitutional guarantees, the South would expect from her an honorable and a pasceable Union. Although she brought her is privated to the North and her are very self-cessed understands them? Did not be sufficient to the North have a percent of the North and her are very self-cessed understands them? Did not be sufficient to the North have a percent of the North and her are very self-cessed understands them? Did not have a percent of the North have a percent of the North and her are very self-cessed understands them? Did not have a percent of the North have a percent of the Northern of the North

Office more—
"Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything olse is and ought to be—Ropublicanism, Demoracy, every other political name and thing; all are
subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am
concerned, it shall be so."

subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so."

Here it is all out. This goes with the rest, and finishes up. Republicanism, in the hands of William H. Seward, is to be sold for Southern favor; and with it "everything else." Much noise has been made, for many years past, at great expense of time, money, morals and intellect, to drum up a party to displace Democracy, so styling itself—a thing alleged, by the rising party, to be a political engine in the service of slavery. But as soon as their mockery of what should be the sublime, sacred work of voting is done, making Abraham Lincoln conductor, and William H. Seward engineer, the engineer declares at once that, so far as he is concerned, the machine shall have the gudgeons fixed up, now pins put in, a perpetual motion attachment provided, and thus be made to "go on stronger than ever," and all in the same service.

When he says "everything is to be subordinate to Union," it might, by straining a little, be brought under the definition of one of Hugh Blair's tropes, which he calls synecdoche—the whole being put for a part. He don't mean what he says. He is "cunning and insincere" again, just as he has been all the while throughout. He means only that such inconsequential things as "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and other like "abstract questions," are to be subordinate. Of course he don't mean the all-important, all-absorbing matter of slavery. That is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union is exactly equal to the Union; and the Union, and the Union of this advance-premier-performance, that slavery is to be in the least subordinate to the Union, any more everything else atterwards. Life, liberty, the pur-suit of happiness, and all their concemitants, are to be subordinate to the Union, and the Union subor-dinate to slavery. Such is the programme marked out by this sage statesman, this mild, modest man, for eight years to come.

Finally:

"The different forms of labor, if slavery were no perverted to purposes of political ambition, need no constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy." Therlow Weed, during Weed's return from Illinois, where he had been negotiating the Premiership for Seward—observing with what perfect confidence Seward spoke of what could now be done in about sixty days, to save the Union,—his utter unconcern as to any dangerous condition of the machinery—his cool and quiet assurance that it only needed a skillful "engineer to look into the engine, and see where the gudgeon is worn out, and see that the main wheel is kept in motion;" and then the heralding, some days in advance, of his speech in the Senate, to be looked forward to as salvation in store for the Union—an utterance beforehand from the month that is to give utterance for the incoming administration; and finally the speech itself throughout, so acity in accordance with all this that had gone before—winding up with his proposal to have the Constitution altered and made unalterable, for the benefit of slavery—having previously put in his proposal to have two railroads across the Rocky Mountains, I say, whoever will carefully put all this together, may see plainly enough who it is Wm. H. Seward intends shall be chief engineer for eight years to come, including conductorship for the latter half of the term.

Again:—

Again:—

"Has the Federal Government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound!" Has the Constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the Federal Government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently, than ever."

Under all the attending circumstances, who else could say this but an arch traitor to freedom, poising

filted ambition"—and that the perversion consists in an effort, with "cunning and insincerity," to make slavery acceptable to freemen, and to reduce freemen to the most despicable slavery?

Over and above the wrong and run of slavery to its immediate victims, it is crime enough and curse enough, considered only in its effects in demoralizing and brustlizing the slaveholders,—not only the slaveholders proper, with chain and whip in hand, but their aids, from lowest to highest of them—from ignorant foreigners as well as ignorant natives, taught to speak and spell negro with two g's, to William H. Seward, who teaches that the "difference" between the condition of slaves North and the slaves South is not worth having any "strife" about. Is it that he is pouring contempt on labor North, putting it down so very near on a level with labor South; or is it that he is outraging laborers North that such are the conditions they are worthy to be in so very near proximity with—to be so closely associated with—to so positively identified with? Whether it be this or that, he stands equally condemned—equally the demoralized, brutaized subject of the system. Whether he will do the part of the perjurer, in betraving and thrusting down the laborer North to the

A PURE DESPOTISM.

A PURE Discrete

It may be well for journals like the Albany Argus and Journal of Commerce, who are playing the role of claquers for the secession drama, to consider soriously what they are doing. It may be well for them to scrutinize somewhat closely the character of the entertainment of which they appear to be so insanely enamored. Do these unscrupulous prints really desire the overthrow of that noble old governments are the overthrow of that noble old governments.

"The foundations of our new Government "In a nonnamous of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior ruce, is his natural and normal condition. This, our new Government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

Are these apologists for treason and anarchy prepared to see such repulsive dogmas as these adopted as the future ground-work of our national edifice? Do they really desire that the regime of Jeff, Davis and his fellow-conspirators should be extended over this great and free country? Do they honestly wish to see the code of the slave-driver made the "law of the land, and the destines of the country placed in the hands of patriots of the Rhett and Yancoy school"? Do they seriously desire—as they pretend—that a Southern army shall march upon the Capital, seize upon that sanctuary of the Federal Fower, and elect a fire-cating President to the dignity of ruler of the Republic?

The monstrous character of this Southern raid upon the liberties of the people is no longer to be disguised. It cannot be defined—it cannot be glossed over—it cannot, be apologized for—except.

plossed over—it cannot, be apologized for—except by men who are traitors at heart. It is nothing less than a desperate assault upon free institutions. It has all the elements of a pure despotism. It derives its inspiration from the darkest periods of human history. It sets at defiance the fundamental principles of rational freedom. It seeks to creet on this Western Continent a tyranny beside which the rule of the Czar and the Sultan is liberalism itself. In the words of Mr. Stephens, "its corner-stone" rests upon the right of one man to make his brother a chattel.

It is a despotism that sets at defiance the will of the people. While professedly the oppressor of the black, it ignores the rights of the white. It laughs to scorn the dogma that government derives the power from "the consent of the governed." This Southern revolution, so far from being a popular uprising, is the creature of men who hate and despise the masses. It is so essentially a conspiracy against the popular will, that it dares not trust itself even at the ballot-box. In only one of the seven seceded States has the question of the ratification of the Constitution been submitted to a vote of the electors!

The desperate adventurers who lead the robellion

rely upon the appliances of tyranny for success. They hope to coerce an acquiescence in their schemes by the stern argument of force. The New Orleans Crescent suggests a Crowncellian influence as an agent for driving doubting States into the crime of secession. De Bow's Review, the philosophical organ of the rebels, holds forth the following suggestive language:—

"All Government begins with usurpation and is sustained by force. Nature puts the ruling elements uppermost, and the masses below, and subject to those elements. Less than this is not a government. The right to govern resides with a very small minority; and the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind."

duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind."

The spirit that animates the Southern rebellion is brutal. It smacks of the days of Robespierre and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It manifests itself in a "reign of terror" the most obnoxious and the most intolerable. It breaks out in threats to deluge Northern soil with the blood of slaughered freemen. It explodes in demoniac fury in papers like the Oxford (Miss.) Intelligencer, which protests against. "Tennessee entering the Southern Confederacy, unless she will produce the scales of Senator Johnson and Representative Etheridge as an evidence of her sincerity." It finds expression in threats to assassinate Gen. Scott, and burn Mr. Lincoln at the stake.

And it is for such a movement as this that Northern Democrate express sympathy and admiration! It is with such an atrocious libel upon civilization as this, they threaten to affiliate — Utica Herald.

NEGROES ARE PERSONS. A Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:—

"On account of the small size of the future House of Representatives of the Confederate States under the old apportionment, it is not unlikely that it will be altered so as to afford a larger and more efficient tody. It is to be hoped that a full representation sull be given to negroes as persons, which would partially remedy the evil of too small a house."

Dealy News of Mr. Underhill's remarks, we copy as follows:—

"Mr. Underhill, having explained that, in consequence of the conflicting statements made in this country, as to the condition of the West India Colonies, as resulting from the abolition of slavery, he and his colleague had been deputed to make personal inquiries as to the condition of Jamaica, and had in carrying out their inquiries occupied many months, proceeded to state what they had ascertained in the course of their mission. He admitted that Jamaica was not so prosperous as Trinidad, Barbadoes, and some others of the West India Islands, but denied that its inferior position was owing to emancipation. Jamaica, was yet in a transition state; its social arrangements had been formed for the purpose of cultivation by slave labor, and the prejudices of the popple were opposed to making the necessary alterations. Those changes, however, were now in progress, a middle class of artisans and shopkeepers was springing up, and there was every prospect of a rapid approvement. The ruin of the planters, of which so much has been said, was owing, not to emancipation, but extravagance and mismanagement, by which the properties had become so heavily incumbered that they could not be worked with profit. There was no deficiency of labor, as was proved, not only by the large number of laborers as compared with the entire population, but by the fact that the rate of wages was not rising, but falling. Amongst other causes, he emmerated as having contributed to the difficulties of the sugar-growers, was the refusal of the Legislature to adopt the more liberal immigration laws which Barbadoes acted upon immediately after emancipation—and principally the competition of other sugar-growing countries when the sugar duties were equalized. He and his colleagues had travelled through the island, but had never seen a single estate which had been abandoned for want of labor; but the fact was that the negro was now a competitor with the planter for his own labor, and naturally se

self first.

With regard to the negro peasant class, the beneficial effect of the act of emancipation was complete. They no doubt at first left the estates in large numbers, but that was principally owing to the treatment they received from the old planters, who had now either died out or left the island. Ho

AN ANCIENT AND A MODERN COMPROMISE

urse by Rev. M. D. Connedy,

Congregational Church, Cincinnait, March 24, 1861.

We hear much, now-a-days, of compromises. We are called on, in the name of patriotism, to remember that the Constitution of our country was a compromise. Unfortunately it was; and to-day we reap the harvest of such seed; to-day we may read, unless secession has robbed us of self-possession, that those who begin with the compromise of Principle have given themselves to the toils of a glittering, bright-eyed, golden-scaled serpent, which must inevitably crush them at last. See, before you, Americans! the consequences of a compromise proposed and accepted, in the weakness, dissolution and death whereinto the nation is plunged from the graceful eddies and whirls of compromise!

Now let us turn into the past, and consider an instance and lesson of another kind; an instance of a compromise proposed and rejected, and the consequences of the same.

Here is the compromise proposed:—

"The Devil taketh him into an exceeding high mountain, and showeth him all the kingdomsoff the world and the glory of them; and sath unto him, all these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me!"

And here is the compromise rejected:—

"Then said Jesus, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

"Then said Jesus, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'"

And finally, here are the consequences:-"Then the Devil leaveth him, and behold angels

"Then the Devil leavelt him, and behold angels came and ministered unto him."

My friends, it is only in crystals that one sees plainly any mingled substance which is interior. You cannot see a speck of dirt in the heart of a pebble, but you can see it clearly in the heart of a pure crystal. It is so with the evil at the heart of a this country. The wrongs which for agea lay unobserved in the stony heart of absolutism and ignorance, preserved now in the centre of a Kepublic, the discolor all the rays shining through it. Our faith and courage in these times will be in proportion to our realization of the fact, that our failure is a sign not of weakness so much as of strength. Were the

of this pamphlet, and return him to the master, who would represent "the receptivity of good."

The pamphlet reviews averal of the alleged causes of the trouble that is now upon the land, and sets them one by one aside. The personal liberty bills of the North have done much mischief in engendering hostile feelings; but they are a small part of the evil. How curious, by the way, it is, that so few hit on the only true way of abolishing those ugly personal liberty bills of the free Statesmanely; abolishing the personal slavery bills of the South! Both of these expurgations will have to take place together; if not on statute paper, yet in fact.

South! Both of these expurgations will have to take place together; if not on statute paper, yet in fact.

The Rov. Mr. Hough then goes on to say that it is not fear of servile insurrection on the part of the South that causes secession: "Any great or general uprising or revolt is," he says, "impossible, and no fears of any such catastrophe are entertained. As a general fact, a deep and strong attachment prevails between masters and servants, and there is a great unwillingness on either side to terminate the relation." This boundless affection of slaves for their masters, amounting almost to infatuation, is evident from the rarity of fugitives in Now England and Canada; the scarcity of those who \$\tilde{\Delta}\$ about this city seeking to buy themselves or their families! (No doubt, however, this reverend never was nor will be approached by one.) Pity he should have spoiled this beautiful picture of mutual affection between master and slave, by forgetting it in the later assertion that the slave-owners "believe that these denunciations, coming as they often do to the ears of their servants, do them great injury, and compel a greater severity of restrant than would otherwise to needed." This would suggest that the links of affection, all along supposed to be somewhat golden, are fast becoming iron. Neither, says our interpreter, is the election of Mr. Lincoln the cause of this disturbance; "as well might you suppose that the broken fragments tossed about by a whirlwind are the cause of the storm." No, the key-note of the howing storm is for the first time touched "when we point to the denunciation of slavery as as in.

ser contions of the oticing this, it is hard to refrain from using a harsher term than "untruth." The cold d and deliberate character of this misstate ean only be mitigated by presupposing at nee almost brutal. The Slave Codes are plain

the Commandments of God."

Coval with slavery, and coextensive therewith in the time and country of Jesus and His 'Apostles, existed the institutions of polygamy and conenbinage; the latter a legitimation of slavery always and everywhere. But you will look in vain through the New Testament for one word to show that a man should have only one wife. St. Paul writes a great deal about marriage and its laws; and his only limitation, as to numbers, is in 'the case of Bishops. A Bishop, he says, should be the husband of one wife. This rather implies that others might have more. Vainly will you look in the Bible for any rebuke of polygamy; vainly, also, for any rebuke of an absolute monarchy. Are we therefore to agree that they are right, and roll back the tide of civilization till the sharp black rocks of barbarism reappear? We expect no catalogue of crimes from Jesus. "Love God and man," points a rebuke at all. From this general method he sometimes departs, as when he guards his followers not to be masters—" For ye are all brothers." Also, he tells them, to take care and not be called Rabbi, i. e., Revent.

We see then reminded, in this pamphlet, of the

Hems, to take care and not be called Rabbi, i. e.,
Rovered.

We are then reminded, in this pamphlet, of the
example of Abraham. But why his slaveholding is
a whit more respectable than his having concubines,
ee than his making out that his wife was only his sister, so that she might be more attractive to the king,
and he safer through her shame, we are not informed.

We are then furnished with quotations from the
ancient Hebrew slave codes. But why the old
Jowish laws protecting slavery are more to be respected than those which inflicted the death penalty
for marsying a foreigner, or picking up sticks on the
biabbath, we are not told. Suppose "man-servant"
and "maid-servant" are mentioned, even in the
Decalegue—so, also, in the same, as man's wife is
called his property along with his ox and ass. Is
that a sound "conjugal" idea? In that same Decalogue we see told that God is jealous, and visits the
sins of fathers upon their children—which is to
ascribe to Him a low, selfah passion, and also injustice.

We are told therein that He made the earth in six days, which science refutes; and are bidden to keep days, which science refutes; and see bidden to keep

Here I close the review of this alls on America to say:-" Get

The Diberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.
The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the
MERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in
c Church of the Purlians, (Dr. Cheever's,) in the

tion,—the immediate and total abolition of slavery wherever existing on the American soil, because of its inherent sinfulness, immorality, oppression, and barburity, and its utter repugnance to all the precepts of the Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democracy; its measures are still the same,—penceful, moral, rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities are the same,—the pen, the press, the lecturing field, tracts and other publications, &c., &c., disseminating light and knowledge in regard to the tyramical power claimed, possessed and exercised by slavenholders, the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the guilty complicity of the people of the North, religiously, politically, governmentally, with those who "trade in slaves and the souls of men"; its spirit is still the same,—long-suffering, patient, hopeful, impartial, benevolent alike to the oppressor and the oppressod, zealously intent on "promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" universally, "knowing no East, no West, no North, no South," but embracing the whole country in its charitable and humane concern, and conflicting with nothing just, honest, noble and Christian in sentiment, practice or tendency.

Let unusual efforts be made by the members and friends of the Society to be present at the approaching anniversary, that there may be no lack of wise counsel and efficient cooperation with reference to the consummation of its great purpose.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Secretaries.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

THE NEW YORK (CITY) ANTI-SLAVERT SO-CHATY will hold its anniversary in the Cooper Institute on WEDNESDAY evening, May 8th. Addresses by WENDEL PHILLIPS and THEODORN TILTON. Ad-mittance 10 cents, to defray expenses.

SOUTHERN SECESSIONISTS AND NORTH-ERN DISUNIONISTS.

tors and buccaneers may find their warrant for over-throwing the Union, and forming an independent con-federacy of their own! Of what "long train of abuses and usurpations" has the South to complain! Where has there been a wish or design evinced to reduce her "under absolute despotism," or to do ary-thing injurious to her interest or welfare! The wrong, the violence, the usurpation, the tyranny, have all been on her side, and against the long-suffering, cal-table with the state of the state culating and patient North. Here is the position of the apostate angels, and in the words of the arch-fiend ahe exclaims—

and lecturer, to reach the consciences and hearts of the people by a powerful application of the truth, as in the effort for the overthrow of heathenism abroad, and the suppression of intemperance at home. The whole movement is simply one of TERTINOXY and EAMPLE. The message to be proclaimed is, as of old—"Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers, children that are corrupters. To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord. Bring no more vain oblitions; incense is an abomination unto me: the new moons and subbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with: it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting. YOUR HANDS ARE FULL OF RLOOD. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your dothe apostate angels, and in the words of the arch-flend also exclaims—

"but of this be sure,

"but of the sholms meeting,

away with: it is injustive, even the sloem meeting,

"but way the evil of your doing in the sure of the sloem meeting,

"but is sure under sure and the sloem meeting,

"but is sure under sure and way it is this minguity, even the sloem meet we sure; case to de evil, learn to do well; sure yubounders, plants to dewell; sure yubounders, plants to dewell, sure of the sloem meet devel, sure your dewell, learn to dewell, sure of the meet of the hours, plants and the be decoured by the sure of the meet of the hours, plants and the beautiful and beau

"THE SABLE CLOUD." (SECOND ARTICLE.)

tion, without a pass:

God forbids him, according to parson Adams!

How does this appear!

Oh, it very manifestly appears, from this portion of the "words of inspiration." Paul, arguing to the polytheistic Athenians that God was one, and his Providence one, told them that, instead of each nation, tribe and craft of men having its separate delty, deities with conflicting characters and ordinances, the One Living and True God "hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation." He hath determined the bounds of their habitation of all men; therefore Cuffee must not go off the plantation without a pass! Don't you see!

But Cuffee's master can go wherever he pleases; and Dr. Adams, or you, or I, can go to South Carolins, or to Europe, or anywhere "on all the face of the earth," whenever we please, and for a time or for life, without disobeying God.

Oh, that is a very different thing! Don't you see?

Oh, that is a very different thing! Don't you see! Oh, that is a very different thing! Don't you see!

All the way through Dr. Adams's two pro-slavery
books, his readers are required to make such enormous jumps from premises to conclusion, as this
passage indicates. But the readers of his devotional
books and the hearers of his sermons have for twenty
years been accustomed to do the same thing in those
departments; a sentence of the Doctor's flowery
rhotoric serves them as a spring-board, and they make

he passage easily, and even unconsciously; saps this is the explanation of the fact that the o take, from his lips, the reasonableness.

nave its solution. Dr. Adams suggests a third, whi

follows the former "as surely" as the sameOf so many prime specimens of cod impalents
this book contains, it is difficult to select the chifbut the two following must certainly be allowed a
stand in the front rank:—

Dr. Adams occupies two pages (pp. 190-20) with the testimony of a pious slave-breeder, who had 's hundred and soventy-five servants." He informs that he "felt in buying servants, and in hamp factors in his household, somewhat as pastors of church the supposed, feel in receiving new members in trained up for usefulness and for heaves."

The other specimen referred to occur when he A. Freeman North has been enthusiastically praises Mrs. Stowe's hero, Uncle Tom, p. 185—

Mrs. Stowe's hero, Uncle Tom, p. 185.—

"Now, said I, what made Uncle Tom the purpose of perfection?

What made him? said he.

Yes, said I, what made him the model Caridal You do not reply, and I will tell you. Surur MADE UNCLE TOM. Had it not been for sinver, it would have been a savage in Africa, a brain and to his fetishes, living in a jungle, perhaps of is you stumbled upon him, he would very likely her you stumbled upon him, he would very likely her makes Uncle Toms out of African savages had unmixed evel.

But, said he, it makes Legrees also?

I bieg your pardon, Sir, said I, it does not make in the control of the said of the sa

Of Dr. Adams's companie statement that the rigion of the slaves "is full as good as that of convention or foreign missionary fields"—a matter about which the ought to know, since he is a member of the rigidal Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missione—I shall speak a another number—C. K. w.

Be sure to read M. D. Conway's admirable Discourse on our first page—overy word of it.

THOUGHTS ON TREASON.

Mr DEAR GARRISON-Will you per Mr DEAR CAMBOOTH TO A PART AND A STATE OF THE AND A

B. G. Wrigus, and the crime, so to be defined, implies the existence of a legitimate government, towards, which it is directed. Treason is a violent resistance of its natural demands—a deadly assault upon its characteristic prerogatives. The very foundations of it the traitor affempts to subvert; and, for this purpose, brings hostile forces into full requisition. Of course, treason cannot exist without the presence of a government—to be supported or assailed; and government cannot exist, apart from the constructive principles of the properties of the constructive principles. emment cannot exist, apart, from the consistence pri-ciples on which it is naturally organized, and frou which it derives all its authority. Wherever thes are embodied and applied, there, and no where dae, government. Truth, Order, Justice, fraternally che-lucks and expressed—these are its soul and substance shed and expressed—these are its soul and substance—they are its life, and strength, and beauty, and gory. Treason consists in waging war on these majestic ideas, these sovereign principles, as the basis and being of an organized political society to which the traitor naturally belongs. This, and this only—this, and this always, is the crime, so to be described and discount of.

and disposed of.

A political society, which, under the name of gov A political society, which, under the name of government, and in its organization and activity, assails essential Truth, Order, Justice and Humanity, is isself, and as itself, flagrantly guilty of treason. Every feature of its organization, and every passage in its history, are stained with the guilt of this "gigantic" wickedness. It is itself, and as itself, treason, intensely, malignantly, ruinously. Its very existence and activity are in themselves subversive of the very foundations of lawful authority. Under its influence, the natural objects of civil government are rudely and murderously trodden under foot.

John Brown was no traitor. Not he! He mainstend, John Brown was no traitor. Not he! He mainstend, John Brown was no traitor. Not he is has breath, his

sained, lovingly and reverently, to his last breath, his sllegiance to everything substantial and vital in the principles and arrangements, by which Human Nature is to be controlled. Treason was and is the presiding demon of Virginian society. The so-called State here was, and is, whichly and remorselessly traitorous. The plotting, cunning and armed violence, there en-listed and employed, are wielded to embarrass or crush Humanity. The assault on Joha Brown, there made, was wholly treasonable. Virginia was bound as him bounces as a king: it hump him on a ralned, lovingly and reverently, to his last breath, his to do him homage as a king; it hung him on a gal-lows as a criminal. In the great Day of Order, when all healthful tendencies reach maturity, we shall all see John Brown on the one hand, and Henry A. Wise on the other, restored to their proper places, re-

spectively.

In the struggle between the Secessionists and the Union, we see "the potsherds of the earth striving with each other." Traitor throttles traitor. They with each other." Traitor throttles traitor. They are enlisted, the one and the other, in a deadly warfar with Humanity. They assail, the one and the other, the dearest and most hallowed rights of the nature we have inherited. They wage war, both the one and the other, on the very soul of legislation. They belong essentially to the same party—are musually, however blindly, auxiliary to each other. They are offering themselves eagerly to the Avenger wills exceptioners on each other. There is no civil as His executioners on each other. There is no civil government, as there are no Order, Justice and Humanity, enlisted on either side in the quarrel. It is treason in deadly array against treason. Perhaps they may blindly clear the way for something essen-tially other than now obtrudes its ghasiliness upon our loathing thoughts. Heaven grant it! Whitesbore', N. Y. BERIAH GREEN. Whitesbore', N. Y.

Having given our views at length on this sub-The Having given our views at length on this sub-ject in preceding columns, it is not necessary for us here to show wherein we take a somewhat different view of the civil war now going on, from that ex-pressed by our esteemed friend Green. On the issue raised by the Secassionists, they are wholly and fear-fully in the wrong, while Tresident Lincoln is indis-putably in the right. On his side all the elements of friedom will coalesce, sympathetically and approv-ingly, as against their thoroughly infernal spirit and purposes, and a thousand times over wish him success in the struggle. 'At the same time, as pertaining to a continued union with the South, God grant that the continued union with the South, God grant that the North may speedily see the folly, danger and iniquity of trying it any longer! Let "the covenant with death, and the agreement with hell," be annulled by untual consent—the North take the right, with not a Border Slave State left to mar her free policy, and let the South take the left, and the nonsequences: -[Ed].

Schools in Concord. We have received an SCHOOLS IN CONCORD. We have received an streedingly interesting pamphlet, entitled "Reports of the School Committee, and Superintendent of the Schools, of the Town of Concord, Mass., with a Notice of an Exhibition of the Schools in the Town Hall, bu Monday, March 18, 1861." The Report of the Superintendent, A BRONSON, ALCOTY, is full of suggestive thought and descriptive beauty; embracing a wide range of methods and subjects—such as Singing, Recitations, Conversation, Use of Books, Pilgrim's Progress, Drawing, Forms and Ideas, Gymnastics, Amusements, Talking and Writing, Vocabulary, ties, Amusements, Talking and Writing, Vecabulary, Grammar and Composition, Phonetics, Town Influences, State Duties, Nature and Culture,—&c., &c. These are all treated with that rare excellence of speech for which Mr. Alcott has so long been notable Concord has reason to be proud of its schools and

Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., have issued the Trashy, Nichola, Lee & Co., have issued the fish volume of Macaulay's History of England. This is uniform with the Boston edition, and is handsomely printed, larger, and every way more desirable than the New York 12mo. edition of the same. It contains one hundred and twenty pages not included in the other editions, comprising a valuable sketch of the Life and Writings of Macaulay, by S. Austin Allibone, new total to the first four volumes, a complete index, and a double-page fac-simile from one of Macaulay's latest MSS. The volume is sold as cheaply as the others, leing furnished at the marvellously low price of 40 cts.

MSS. The volume is sold as cheaply as the others, being furnished at the marvellously low price of 40 cts.

DOXATION. Our unitiring friend R. H. Ober, at the second of the considerable of the constant of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, "It is with pleasure I respond to a call to cast my mite for the only free platform, and for the millions in the hell of American slavery. God be praised that such a Society yet lives! Put me down for twenty dollars. I could be more."

I.B. The Rev. Edward P. Rogers, late pastor of the Plane Street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., the objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa with a view to promoting he objects of the Africa Civilization Society. He had visited some of the perincipal towns in Liberia, which were allowed to land, however. They went that it has been a view to promoting the objects of the Africa Civilization Society. He had visited some of the principal towns in Liberia, which were allowed to land, however they were allowed to land

CIVIL WAR BEGUN!

FORT SUMTER CAPTURED.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL IN DANGER.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS MUSTERING.

THE NORTH UNITED AT LAST.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between the War Department at Montgomery, and Gen. Beauregard, immediately preceding the hostilities. The correspondence gree out of the formal notification by the Washington government, which is disclosed in Gen. Beauropart's first disnatches:—

CHARLESTON, April 8.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War;
An authorized measurer from President Idncoln just informed Governor Pickens and myself that previsions will be sent to Fort Sunter peaceably, or otherwise by force. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

[No. 2]

MONTGOMERT, 10th.

GEN. G. T. BEAUREGAED, Charleston:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of
the agent who communicated to you the satention of
the Washington Government to supply Fort Sunter
by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and
if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may
determine, to reduce it. Answer.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 3.]

CHARLESTÓN, April 10.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

The demand will be made to-morrow at 12 o'clock.
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. [No. 4.]

[NO. 5-]

MONTGOMERY, April 10.

GENERAL BEAUREGAED, Charleston:
Unless there are especial reasons connected with your own condition, it is considered proper that you should make the demand at an early hour.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 5.]

CHARLESTON, April 10.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War, Montgomery:
The reasons are special for 12 o'clock.
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD. [No. 6.]

CHARLESTON, April 11.

L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Demand sent at 2 o'clock. Allowed till 6 o'clock teanswer. (Signed) G, T. BEAUREGARD.

MONTGOMERY, April 11.
GENERAL REAUREGARD, Charleston:
Telegraph the reply of Major Anderson.
(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

[No. 8.] CHARLESTON, April 11.

CHARLESTOR, April 11.

To L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:

Major Anderson replies, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor and my obligation to my government prevent my compliance." He adds, "Probably I will await the first shot, and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days." (I) Answer. (Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

(No. 9.]

[No. 9.]

MONTOMERY, April 11.

GEN. BEAUREGARD, Charleston:

We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter if Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacante, and agree that, in the meantime, he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter. You are thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable.

(Signed) L. P. WALKER, Secretary of War.

No. 10.1

CHARLESTON, April 12.

I. P. WALKER, Secretary of War:
He would not consent. I write to-day.
(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 12.

Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded.

The issue was submitted to Major Anderson of surrendering, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This he refused to do, and, accordingly, at 27 minutes past 4 o'clock this morning, Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major

past 4 o'clock this morning. Fort Moultrie began the bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major Anderson replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the battery on Mount Pleasant, Cummings's Point, and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of

Point, and the Floating Battery, opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.

Breaches, to all appearance, are being made in the several sides exposed to fire. Portions of the parapet have been destroyed, and several of the guns there mounted have been shot away.

Quite a number have been struck by spent pieces of shell and knocked down, but none hurt seriously. Many fragments of these missiles are already circulating in the city.

ing in the city.

CHARLESTON, April 18th.

Hostilities have for the present ceased, and victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of a flag of truce from the ramparts of Fort Sumter at half-past one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one o'clock the firing ceased, and an unconditional surprised; but more so when the fact was verified one of clock the firing control of the south Carolina shad one of the fact was verified.

The Major's feelings were spared in every respect, and any person, except authorized aids, allowed inside. The harbor is full of boats sailing around the Fort. The harbor is full of boats sailing around the Fort. The harbor is full of boats sailing around the Fort. The harbor is full of boats sailing around the Fort was verified as port hole, and was met by Major Anderson. The fag, but the fing from the South Carolina batteries was kept up, nevertheless. Col. Wigfall replied that Major Anderson and that "aurrender or fight" was the word. Major Anderson that is surrender or supprised by the surrender deal of the forth of the present, subject to the terms of General Sauregard's staff, and ex-Senator Chesuat and ex-Geovernor Manning, came over in a boat and stipulated with Major Anderson that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms of General Sauregard's staff, and ex-Senator Chesuat and e

- INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE IN CHARLESTON HAR-

same was the case with the Floating Battery, to which he was very particular in his attention. A ball penetrated the Monitrie House, where a party of gentlemen were sitting in the pactor, watching the fight. It entered the second story, and travelled into the kitchen. The gentlemen scattered miscellaneously.

Major Anderson received twenty-nine full shots from Stevens battery alone, making the bricks fly from the walls in all directions.

It is estimated that from twelve to eighteen hundred balls and shells were fired during the day. Over one hundred balls took effect inside the fort.

Gov. Pickens was located all day in a gentleman's residence that commanded a view of the whole seene. The excitement on Saturday in Charleston was inchesived by the second of the

CHARLESTON, April 14. The last act in the drams of Fort Sumter has been concluded. Major Anderson has evacuated, and with his command departed by the steamer Isabel from the harbor. He saluted his flag, and the company, then forming upon the parade ground, marched out upon the wharf, with drum and fife playing "Yankee Doodle."

During the salute, a pile of cartridges burst in one of the casemates, killing two men and wounding four others. One was buried in the Fort with military honors. The other will be buried by the soldiers of South Carolina.

South Carolina.

The news received from Washington to-night states that Major Anderson is strungly suspected of treachery. The idea is preposterous.

The Fort is burned into a mere shell; not a particle of woodwork can be found. The guns on one side of the parapet are entirely dismounted, others split, while the run carriages are knocked into splinters.

Major Anderson says the accuracy of the firing surprised him, and that if he had had two hundred more men, one half would have been killed for want of suitable protection.

men, one half would have been killed for want or sus-able protection.

When Colonel Chesnut, aid of General Beauregard, went to offer assistance, after the fire, be says the Fort was like an oven, and he could hardly breathe. If was so hot that Major Anderson received him in one of the casemates. Inquiry being made how many were killed, he said, "None." "How many on your side!" "None," was the response. "Thank God," replied Major Anderson, "there has been a higher Power Grove us."

Major Anderson says it is preposterous to fight such people. One of the officers in the Fort remarked hat they had endeavored not to fire on exposed in-ividuals. "Yes," said Major Anderson, "I gave or-lers not to sight men, but to silence batteries." Both men and officers were begrimmed with smoke

The Fort was set on fire three times with hot shot on Friday, but it was extinguished. On Saturday it was again in flames, and then beyond control. After the fire coased, the Surgeon General of the State troops went down and offered his personal services to aid the

went down and offered his personal services to aid the wounded.

As regards harbor defence, the Fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and bear on both sides.

Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard a large quantity of powder to prevent explosion, and it was floating around the Fort today.

One of the aids carried brandy to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was very acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers.

Before going into action, Major Anderson sent word by an sid of General Beauregard to the Governor, thanking him for kind attentions during the past two months, and very solemnly said, "Parewell, gentlemen. If we do not meet again here, I hope we shall meet in a better world."

Just before the demand for the evacuation, he re-

RICHMOND, Virginia, April 13th.

There is great rejoicing here over the news from Charleston. One hundred guns have been fired to celebrate the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Confederate flags are everywhere displayed, while music and illuminations are the order of the evening.
Governor Letcher has just been screnaded, and made a non-committal speech. The streets are crowded with people, and the utmost enthusiasm and excitement prevail.

The demonstrations continued until midnight, and illuminations, bomfires and fireworks were everywhere to be seen. A party ascended the roof of the capitol, and hoisted a Southern flag on the flag-staff, but it was subsequently removed by the guard.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day, and went into committee of the whole. The first three sections of the proposed amendments to the Constitution were adopted without material amendment. An new section was offered by Mr. Wise, providing that compensation be made in all cases where property in the committee of the whole been or may be taken for the public use, as in cases of impressment, etc. Adopted.

The first section was then adopted.

The first section was then adopted.

The first section was then adopted.

The first was then taken up. Numerous amendments to always was adopted with an amendment providing that nothing herein contained shall apply to the Southern States which have or may declare their separation, in case their separation be acknowledged and continued.

MONTGOMERY, April 16th. Jeff Davis's answer to the President's proclamation is rough and cart: "Fort Sumter is ours, and nobody hurt. With morax, Pais, han and petard, we tender old Abe our Beauregard."

New Onleads, April 13. There was a grand mu-ter of the city volunieers this morning, and prepara-tions are making to defend the mouth of the Missis-sippi river in the best possible manner.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE VIR-GINIA COMMISSIONERS.

have been seized before the Government was devolved upon me, and in any event I shall so the best of my ability repel force by force.

In case it proves true that Fort Sumter has been assaulted, as is reported, I shall perhaps cause the U. S. mails to be withdrawn from all the States which claim to have seceded, believing that actual war against the government justifies and possibly demands it.

I scarcely need say that I consider the military posts and property situated within the States which clain to have seceedd, as yet belonging to the U. S. Government, as much as before the supposed secession. Whatever else I may do for the purpose, I shall not attempt to collect the duties and revenues by any armed invasion of any part of the country; not meaning by this, however, that I may not land a force deemed necessary to relieve a Fort upon the border of the country. From the fact that I have quoted a part of the inaugural address, it must not be inferred that I repudiate any other part,—the whole of which I reaffirm, except so far as what I now say of the mails may be regarded as a modification.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF

THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 16th.
Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in Marshals by the law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militin of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details of this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

immeates to the class assume that the repartment. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid this flort to maintain the honor, the integrity and the extender of our National Union, and the perpetuity of opular government, and to redress the wrongs alreadying enough endured. I deem it proper to say that so first service assigned to the forces hereby called orth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and roperty which have been seized from the Union, and and the attendance area will be observed, conong enough entured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called brith will probably be to repossess the forts, places and oroperty which have been esteed from the Union, and a every event the utmost care will be observed, constantly with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any destation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any art of the country. I hereby command the persons omposing the combinations aforesaid to disperse, and etire peaceably to their respective abodes within wenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs recents an extraordinary occasion. I do hereby

wenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs resents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in irtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, on wene both houses of Congress. Senators and Repesentatives are therefore summoned to assemble at heir respective chambers, at twelve o'clock, noon, thursday, the fourth day of July next, and there to monsider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to denand.

one at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United sixty-one, and of the independence.
States the eighty-fight.
[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, See'y of State.

The Providence Journal says a message was sent to Major Burnside, who was in New York Monday, inquiring how much notice he desired to prepare hinself for service. He replied, "One minute." That is the right sort of a "minute man" to have a command in the Rhode Island regiment.

The proprietor of the Herald yesterday afternoon was hooted in the streets, but was protected by the police. There were rumors of an attack on the Herald sast night, but the rain-storm and police prevented. The Herald displayed the American flag in the after-

MONTOOMERY, April 16. The Cabinet to-day read decident Lincoin's proclamation amid bursts of laugh-er. [711] The Secretary of War authorised the state-nent that 32,000 more troops be called out to meet President Lincoin's men.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. The State Legislate save enacted a law making any connivance with tements of the government punishable by a fine 55000 or ten years' imprisonment. NEW YOUK, April 13. Southern Bravado. A special lispatch from Montgomery to the Herald says that Secretary Walker said in his speech last night:—
"Let them try the Southern chivalry and test the trength of Southern resources, and it (the Confederate flag) might eventually wave over Fancuil Hall test?"

MONTGOMENT, April 13. The President and Stretary of War were screenaded last night. The last said the Confederate flag would soon be waving or Fort Sumter and from the Federal Capitol at Was ington, if their independence is not acknowledged a hostilities continued.

Richroph Va., April 15. The President's proci-mation receives general execution. The public mit is fearfully excited, and the secessionists declare the nothing could be more favorable to their cause. Mi tary men say they would sconer die than respond-such a call.

such a call.

New York, April 14. The seventh and sixty-in regiments have volunteered their services to the Germann for the defence of Washington. The two regiment holds a meeting to-morrow.

Lancaster, Pa., April 15. Ex-President Bucha participates in the expression of a determination sostain the Government.

Ex-President Fillmore has publicly given his hes approval and support of the Government.

OBITUARY.

(N. H.,) March 22, Capt. DAVI

bearance. He sounced daily to crucify the world unto himself, and lived above it, unperplaxed by its sordid cares and follies. In the strength of his manhood, he publicly avouched the Lord Jeens Christ to be his unerring example. Yet, in his desire for progress, he soon rose above church crocks and sectorian formalities, to judge of his God, and his duties towards him, according to his own understanding by the teachings he received from the broad field of creation and reson, aided by drine revelation, ancient and modern, together with the help of every divine known to him, of whatever see or name.

Fond of those exercises and aspirations, which lift the heart and soul up to God in Joyful aspirations, he repudiated those poculiar rites and formallities of service which have but little to do with the spirituality of mankind, farther than governing and enalaxing their minds and bodies to the will of their rulers.

A Cittier.

Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham, the veteran journalist of New England, died in Cambridge on Thursday morning, at the age of 81 years and four months. He was born in Windham, Comn. His father exhansted his whole property in supporting the American army during the Revolution, and died March 17, 1783, leaving a family without any means of support. In 1806, having changed his name, by application to the Legislature, from Tinker to Buckingham, which was his mother's family name, he commenced life for himself by the publication of the Polyenthus, a monthly magazine, which, after an existence of a year, was discontinued, and not resumed until 1812. In 1809, Mr. Buckingham published for six months the Ordesi, a weekly magazine. In 1811, in company with Samuel L. Knapp, he ingham published for six months the Ordeol, a weekly mag-azine. In 1817, in company with Samuel L. Knapp, he-commenced the publication of the New England Galaxy, and Masonic Magazine, which continued in his possession until 1828, when he sold it. In 1831, in confection with his son, he commenced the publication of the New Eng-land Magazine, which was continued under his care until 1834, and contained contributions from numerous writers who have since attained great literary eminence. In 1834, he published the first number of the Boston Courier, a paper which he continued to edit until June, 1845. Mr. Buckingham was several times elected to the Legislature and, in 1847-48, and 1849-51, to the Senate of Massachuand, in 1847-48, and 1849-51, to the Senate of Massachu-setts. He has also published Specimens of Neuspaper Lis-rature, with Personal Memory, Anecdotes and Reminiscences, 2 vols., Boston, 1852, and Personal Memoirs and Recollec-tions of Editorial Life, 2 vols., Boston. The funeral of Mr. Buckingham took place from his res-idence in Old Cambridge, on the next Saturday afternoon, April 13, at 3 o'clock. There was a large attendance of

April 13, at 3 o'clock. There was a large attendance of persons present, including the government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Ansociation, several editorial representatives of the press, and a delegation of printers. The services were conducted by Rev. R. W. Ellis, of the First Church, Chauney Street, Boston, and the remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn.

THE NINTH YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRES SIVE FRIENDS will convene at Longwood, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, on FIFTH DAY (Thursday,) the 6th of Sixth mooth, (June,) 1861.

Pennsylvania, on FIFTH DAY (Thursday,) the 6th of Sixth month, (June,) 1861.

This annual assemblage is held for religious communion, for mutual interchange of thought and opinion, for the perpetuation of old friendships and the formation of new; in brief, for a festival of three days of social, intellectual and agiritual fellowship and profit. The members of this Religious Society do not hold their membership by virtue of any ecclesiastical vows or bonds, or of any real or supposed unity of theological bellef. Their common faith, if it were written, would be simply and only the essential principle of love to God—a love to be exhibited, not through devotion to creeds and forms, but is lives of purity and beneficence, in the recognition and defence of the equal rights of mankind, in efforts to break the chains of the oppressed, and in firm resistance to every form of iniquity and wrong.

To all persons having such feelings, desires and aims, we extend a cordial invitation to meet and co-operate with the Society.

Progressive Friends is devoted, and who may be ble to attend the Yearly Meeting, are hereby as ad line that written communications, expressing their sympathy with the movement, or conveying the thoughts and suggestions that seem to them adapted to its objects and needs, will be gratefully received. Communications may be addraine to acYork, or to Joseph A. Dugdale, Hamorton, Chester Co.,

EF NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENday, inquiring how much notice he desired to prepare himself for service. He replied, "One minute." That is the right sort of a "minute man" to have a command in the Rhode Island regiment.

ALBANY, April 16. The three million war bill reached the House this morning, from the Senate, and passed with only one negative. The Governor signs the bill to-day.

NEW YORK, April 16. Threats to Mob the New York.

NEW YORK, April 16. Threats to Mob the New York.

Herald Office. Mayor Wood has issued a proclamation, calling on the people to preserve peace and order, and to unite in obedience to the laws for the protes.

The properietor of the Herald yesterday afternoon.

The properietor of the Herald yesterday afternoon is the properietor of the Herald yesterday afternoon.

ing foundation, we must have a higher, nobler type of wo-manhood than advancing civilination has yet produced.

If we would have a wise and just government, that shall stand the test of ages, we must source equal political power to the women of the nation.

We invite all who are interested in the education and clevation of Woman, to aid us with their presence and their connects.

In behalf of the National Woman's Rights Committee, E. CADY STANTON, President, Sunaw B. ANTHOYN, Newtorn.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse be-fore the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, Sunday forencon, April 21. EF PARKER PILISBURY will lecture in Malbers a Saturday evening next, April 20.

F A. T. FOSS, Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Sc ety, will speak at
Essex, Mess.,
Manchester, Mass.,
Manchester, N. H.,
Sunday, " 22.
Manchester, N. H.,
Sunday, " 28.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will speak at Valley Palle, R. L. Sunday, April 21. Manchester, N. H., "28.

EF R. H. HEYWOOD will speak at opedalo, Sunday A. M., April 21, Ulford. " P. M., " " "

MANTED—By a young man, 12 years of ago, a situation as Book-keeping both by doubte and single entry, is a
good penman, correct in figures, and can furnish good
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Store acknowledged to be the best lighted, the most tirrective and cosy in the city. Boston, April 19.



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It will entirely cure, or greatly relieve, the following distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhess Graeral Debility, Nervousses, Ulcers, Piles, Brenchitis Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Erysipe las, and the endless catalogue of Female Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

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No. 39 Summer st., Boston

HOME SCHOOL. THE next (Summer Term of the Institution will com-mence on Wednesday, May 1, and continue Ter-Weeks. Thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its spirit and character, it must rely chiefly upon the patron-age of the more advanced and liberal portion of the pub-lic for support,

For particulars, send for Circular to the address of WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE B. HAYWOOD, Principals. Hopedale, Milford, Mass., March 30, 1861.

The Herald of Progress, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR,

CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS.

COSMOPOLITAN in avery department of knowledge; its crystallized thoughts are intended to furnish as beacon light for the future. He columns are open to communications upon every subject. Its work is, to elevate the mind, and to add to man's material conserves. Particular attention is given to the department of Health, with new and progressed methods of treating disease, by the Editor. Devoted to no sect, belonging to no party, not given to ONE IDEA, it presents itself to a liberal-minded community, and sake their co-operation.

The Herate of Progress is published every Saturday, on a double foliof of eight pages, for two dellars per annum, or one dollar for six months, in advance. Specimen copies forwarded gratis. Address, A. J. DAVIS & O., 774

warded gratis. Address, A. J. DAVIS & CO., 274 nal street, New York. April 10.

The British Reviews,

Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Wbig.) THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.) 6. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and one Review For Blackwood and one Review,
For Blackwood and two Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,
10 00
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Boetry.

For the Liberator.
THE MOB-LEADERS OF BOSTON AND OTHER TOWNS OF MASSACHUSETTS

In vain your legislators seek control

Over the profligate, the rude untaught;

Whilst, rashly blind, ye bid them set at nought
Laws that a nation bind in one great whole.

Is this the freedom ye so madly claim,
Freedom to lead an untaught mob, your slaves
Freedom to hound on felons, fools, and knaves
Oh, mered Freedom, thus they mock thy name!

"He is the freeman whom the Truth makes free,"
He, the true freeman, is not Mammon's slave;
Truth makes men honest, holy, just, and brave;
Makes then, oh served Freedom, worthy thee I
materdes, Eng.

JANE ASHNY.

From the Norristown Freeman. HATL, COLUMBIA! SOUTHERN REPUB

BOUTHERS REFUELD.

Hall, Columbia, traitors' land !
Hall, ye negroes, captive band,
Who toll each day in "mass's" came,
Who toll each day in "mass's" came;
And, when the weary task is done,
Sigh o'er the "unground peck" you've won,
No'er of independence boast,
Fror mindful what 'twould cost;
But thank God, each night and morn,
That you were in thraidom horn!
Convey. Tirm in this forever be.

CHORUS :- Firm in this forever be,
Rallying round your slavery
As a band of captives, then,

Sons of stolen sires of yore,
You know no rights, you have no power;
Bow ye to your master's hand;
Bow ye to your master's hand;
There the large deposit lies,
Barned by you with tears and sighs?
Believe he is sincere and just,
And place in Heaven your firmest trust,
That truth and justice soon may fail,
And cach disunion scheme prevail.
Firm in this. &a.

Firm in this, &c.

Sound, sound the trump of fame t Let Buck's dishonored name Let Buck's dishonored name?

Ring through the South with load applause,
Ring through the South with load applause; Let every clime to Slavery dear Listen with a joyful ear: By prayers and tears he seeks the pow To rule the land in this dark hour, Yet plays the traitor's part with case, His masters of the South to please." Firm in this, &c.

Behold him trying to command A omerling, fighting, Southern land, The land on which a curse shall rest; The land on which a curse shall rest; And finnked by traitors far and near, He strives to sweep the Union clear. But, should his good friends fall away Should Lincoln's star obscure his day Lot us, with minds from changes free, Resolve on Death to Slavery

Firm in this, &c.
Radger, Del. Co.

* The above was written when Old Buck was disheding the chair of State.

From the Chicago Tribune. HO! FOR COMPROMISE.

War beacons blaze on Southern hills, On Southern plains armed hosts review; War's clarion blast the country fills, And what can we poor Northrons do But "Compromise"?

They've ta'en our friends, among them found,
Their only erime a Northern hirth,
Hung, tarred and fashered, gagged and bound,
Till we've no remedy on earth
But "Compromise"!

They tramp our banners neath their feet,
They storm our forts, our mints they seize;
Our stolen reseals swell their fleet;
Such doughty fees we'd best appears
By "Compromise"!

Our Northern conscience is too nice; Religion but fanatio seal; Let's change our dogmas in a trice, And all we hope, and think, and feel, For "Compromise"!

Let platforms, parties, pass away— Our fathers' creed and faith be spurned; Even sacred Freedom we'll betray, And all that Freedom's cause has earned, For "Compromise"!

Let Justice throw her scales away;
Humanity go weep in vain;
For we to extend King Cotton's sway,
Must train the hound, and forge the chain,

What though our country's fame he stained?
What though Heaven's blessing we forego?
The Union, sirs, must be sustained!
So, strike her colors to the foe,
And "Compromise"!

Let Jefferson in odium rot, While honest Douglas wins his place; Be Jackson's firmness all forgot, reak-kneed Kellogg shricks for grace And "Compromise" !

No Force-bill fills the South with feare, Closed ports tame not their fiery mood; Coercion" grates on Southern ears;
We'll deal with traitors dyed in blood,

Virginia! make your "just demands";
Texas! your "wrongs" shall be redress
And South Carolina's gentle hands
May crack the whip o'er all the rest!
Well."Compromise"!

Victoria, Il., Feb. 17, 1861.

CHAUGER'S COUNSEL.

[FRATTER HODELY REFORE HIS DEATH.]

Flee from the growd, and he to virtue true,
Content with what thou heat, though it be small;
To heard brings hate—nor lotly things pursue;
He who climbs high endangers many a fall;
Enry's a shade that ever waite on fame,
And of the sun that rises it will hide.
True not in life a vast, expansive scheme,
But be thy wishes to thy sates salled.

De mild to others, to thysalf severe—
So truth shall shield thee, or from hurt or fear.

The Tiberator.

NO MORE COMPROMISES.

justify that wrong, or product the sentiment entertained, and the programme accepted, by nine-tenths, nay, ninety-nine hundredths of the masses! God, be merciful!

You say, "All compromises are idiotic." True; and rather than the weight of a hair be yielded to the demand of slavery in the present conflict, let the South rush impetuously on into the yawning chasm agape to receive her. Mark, sir! the hour of the liberation to receive her. Mark, sir! the hour of the liberation to receive her. Mark, sir! will never arrive until that arm be yield their hold upon the cause of rapine and blood till their cup is full, and running over; and till the wast-ing contents inundate and destroy their interests hotter till the bonds are broken. Then may the voice of peace and freedom be beard, like that of the dove, in all the borders of our land. Let the reconstruction of a governmental fabric be formed, repudiating all forms of oppression, and guaranteeing the most perfect political freedom, and the equal rights of all. Yours, for universal freedom,

MRS. ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

FRIEND GARRISON:
Last Sabbath evening, I listend to a lecture from Last Sabbath evening, I listend to a lecture from the gifted and intellectual mind of Mrs. Rose. Her subject was an "Inquiry into the existence of a God." The hall was crowded with an audience who gave her a respectful and patient hearing. The cause, in part, of the notoriety she has gained, may be assigned to a slanderous and bigoted article which appeared in the Milford Journal, charging her with being a disciple and advocate of "free love." It was said she fully with hearing and great the present of Mrs. Branch no such thing; as reference to the minimu versaim report proves that her endorsement was given to Mr. Tiffany, who followed Mrs. Branch, in a description of true "conjugal love." And the fact also appears that Mrs. Rose utterly repudiated anything and everything like the promiscuous mingling of the sexes. So much in justice ought to be said. We can afford to

service to man.

Her chief objection was founded upon that pseudo Christianity which talks so much about glorifying God in the abstract, and leaving his children to suffer and die; when the simple truth is, we can only worship and serve God by blessing our suffering brother. With all the ability possessed by the lecturer, she entirely overlooked the pregnant fact, that Jesus made the delice of the will of his Father in heaven to con-

Thousands of sensure an electronic minus are driven over to skepticism by the arrogant harshness of sectarians, who put faith in dogsazs, about which there have ever been, and ever will be, honest differences, for a steadfast life devoted to the application of the two great commandments—"Thou shalt love the Lord two great commandments—I not shat love the Each thy God with all thy heart, mind and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Doubtless, had Mrs. Rose found less bitterness, and

more of the spirit of the Master, in those with whom she comes in contact in her faithful labors of reform, she would at least have a better opinion of what she now rejects. The thought is precious, that while the soul may be darkened and unable to see God, the Infithe Father sees and blesses his orphan child.

Milford, Mass. G. W. S.

WORDESTER COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

LEGISHATER, April 4, 1861.

The Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society held their quarterly convention at Gardner Hall, at half past 1, P. M., Joel Smith, Vice President, in the chair. Geo. F. Colburn was chosen Secretary protem. A letter was read from J. T. Everett, President of the Society, explanatory of his absence. In the course of it he said—I shall be with you in spirit, though not in body; for wheresoever there are labor and hearty sacrifice to lift up the poor and oppressed of our race, there I know God is worshipped in sincerity and truth; there I desire to be found with such worshippers who do thus appoint and keep the true fast of the Lord, and the only fast that can be acceptable to God in this Commonwealth, or in any part of this guilty, God-delying and oppressive nation.

The Southern seceders are gone, and I hope never to come back to this guilty Union. Gone in their folly and mistake, hoping to increase and perpetuate the power of the slaveholding odigarchy. Vais and delastic kope! God is against them, and all true learns in this and all worlds are against them."

Selections from Scripture were read by E. H. Hey; wood.

Delegates were present from Fitchburg, Westmin-ster and Princeton. One deaf man came eighteen miles to give his face to a meeting, the speech of which he could not hear.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the

The Committee on Normal Committee on Normal Committee on Normal Committee on the coming year, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The Finance Committee collected \$12. The Finance Committee collected \$12.

GEO. F. COLBURN, Sec'y pro ten.,

TRANSFER OF THE ANGLO-AFRICAN.

DEAR SIR—There is considerable inquiry as he change which has lately taken place in the Anglifican. I think that it is but an act of justice

Boston, April, 1861.

Selected Articles.

EMANGIPATION OF THE SERFS IN BUSSIA

The Manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, eman thing the serfs in his dominions, has been issued. cars the date of February 19th (March 3d), 1861. We publish is extense this important document:

By the grace of God, we, Alexander II., Empero and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland Grand Duke of Finland, &c., to all our faithfu

se pleasants; but among those measures some were not be tringent enough, inasmech as they remained subtored into the spontaneous initiative of such proprietors who showed themselves animated with liberal corresponding to the proprietors for the welfare of their presents, to continue the results of the proprietors for the welfare of their presents, and others, called forth by poculiar circumstances, have been restricted to certain locality and the continue that Alexander I, published the regulation for equalitions, in some cases inevitable, in the partial that Alexander I, published the regulation for many the majority of concerns the peasants bound by contract. In the Western Governments, regulations called "inventaries had firsed the territorial allotments due to the peasants, as well as the amount of their rent dues; but all these reforms have only been applied in a very restricted manner.

We thus came to the conviction that the work of a serious improvement of the condition of the peasants wars a sacred inheritance bequeathed to use and the peasants more easy, in virtue of which the latter may acquire in full proporty their close (reclos, homestead) and the land they occupy, the greatest wars was a sacred inheritance bequeathed to use the peasants more easy, in virtue of which the latter may acquire in full proporty their close of wents. Divine Providence called upon us to full, in the course of wents, Divine Providence called upon us to full. We have commenced this work by an expression of our Imperial confidence towards the nobility of the medium of their confidential again to the peasants, propositions for the welfare of the country. It is to the nobles themselves, conformable to their may be propositions for the measurement of the continuent of the peasants, and to accept the onus of a reform which could be acceptable to the peasants, and to accept the onus of a reform which could be remained to the country than a proposition of the peasants, and to accept the onus of a reform which could be continued t

will have to investigate munes established on the land of the lords of the soil (seigneurs).

2. To appoint in each district justices of the peace to investigate on the spot all misunderstandings and disputes which may arise on the occasion of the introduction of the new regulation, and to form district assemblies with these justices of the peace.

3. To organize in the seigneurial properties communal administrations, and to this end to leave the rural communes in their actual composition, and to

perity.

Given at St. Petersburg the 19th day of February
(March 3d), of the Year of Grace 1861, and the
seventh of our reign.

ALEXANDER.

ewitch:—
"MPERIAL HIGHNESS: I have signed to-day the manifesto which concedes to the peasants of the nobles the rights of free cultivators, and I have sanctioned the general and local regulations, as well as those concerning the peasants and domestic seris freed from the glebe—measures that had been previously examined under your Presidentship, in the superior committee appointed to examine the question of the peasanty, and then submitted to the deliberation of the Council of the Empire.

On this very day, so memorable for Russia, the impulse of my, heart and the feeling of my duty

viously examined under your Presidentship, in the superior committee appointed to examine the question of the peasantry, and then submitted to the deliberation of the Council of the Empire.

On this very day, so memorable for Russia, the impulse of my heart and the feeling of my duty make me desirous of expressing to you my most earnest and profound gratitude for the exactitude, dispatch, and perfect conformity with my views and expectation with which this important affair of Stato has been brought to a conclusion. Since the 15th of July, 1860, the day on which you were called upon to form part of the Committee created for the projected reform, you have incessantly taken the most active part in all my labors, and when, after the completion, in the manth of October, 1860, of the labors of the subordinate Committees, I convoked the superior Committee for the examination of the projects presented by them, I charged, through the particular confidence I sepseed in you, your Highness to preside over that Committee.

You have fully justified that confidence. After having attentively and deeply studied everything that bore on the important and various questions necessarily raised by the scrutiny of the measures already projected, or of those that might assist in the perfecting of them, in your ardent zeal for the public good you have consecrated every day your efforts, the whole of your time, to the labors of the Superior Committee. Also, thanks to you, particularly, for the detailed examination, in all its parts, of this vast work, the correction and completion of the projects, the solution of all the uncertainties that arose pending this work; lastly, the drawing up of several new regulations have been finished within the period defined by me.

I myite your Highmess to express my sincere grajitude to the members of the Superior Committee have acided on this important occasion, and with myself all Russia will preserve the remembrance of it, beyond a doubt. The future is known to God alone, and the final success of the

grateful St. Petersburg, Feb. 19."

MANIFESTO OF THE CZAR.

The Manifesto of the Czar is throughout in most striking contrast with the recent Manifestos of the leaders of the rebel slaveholders in this country. Gov. Pickens and Mr. A. H. Stevens, in their ad-dresses, with brutal coolness doom a whole race to eternal bondage, and proclaim as a Driune revelation and as a truth destined to be as memorable and as clares that the nobility, in consenting to emancipate to the disputy of man and the love for its neighbor, has spontaneous by renounced rights given to it by serfdom, and laid the foundation of a new future which is thrown open to the peasents." The Southern Democrats blasphemously appeal to the Bible and to the teachings of Christ to sanction the most arroccious violation of the disputy appeal to the Bible and to the teachings of Christ to sanction the most arroccious violation of the disputy appeal to the Bible and to the teachings of Christ to sanction the most arroccious violation of the disputy appeal to the Bible and to the teachings of Christ to sanction the most arroccious violation of the disputy appeal to the Bible and to the teachings of Christianity while the Emperor calls upon his pious and faithful people to join their prayers to his for "the blessing of the Most High upon their first free labors, the sure pledge of their personal well-being and of the public prosperity."

Between democratic slaveholding and imperial emancipation—between the Christianity that rivets more tightly the shackles of the slave—between the religion that elevates and that which degrades mankind, no sound mind can long hesitate which to prefer. The whole world and all succeeding ages will appland the Emperor Alexander for the abolition of slavery in Russia. But what does the world think, what will future generate the continuous control of the slave and the for the abolition of slavery in Russia. But what does the world think, what will future generate the state of the slave of

TRUTH. The following from a speech of Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, should be remem-bered. Referring to the seceding member of Bu-chanan's Calinet, he said:—

chanan's Cabinet, he said:—

"Cobb remained in the Cabinet until the treasury was bankrupt and the national credit disgraced at home and abroad, and then he conscientiously seconded; Thompson stayed in until the poor Indians were robbed out of a large portion of their patrimony, and then conscientiously seconded; and Floyd, more hones than the rest, waited until he and his friends had taken some eight millions of public and private money, and then he, pious soul, conscientiously second too."

This is a very graphic description by a brave and

THE HERALD OF PROGRESS." AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY OAUSE.

"The Herald of Progress" has the fairness to corrective the letter of PARKER PILLSBURY, which was published in the Liberator of the 5th inst, cossing the course of the Herald in relation to the Anti-Story cause, and appends the following comments.

cause, and appends the following comments. We print this week the above positive and casid articles from the pens of Parker Fillsbury and McGarrison. It seems to us that, from them the reads a views taken by our Boston breathern of the Poulse mission of the Heratel of Propress.

"All seems lost." Friend Fillsbury beam "a ne luctant testimony, from a solemn convotes the manner we speak, from oursown individual exceptions of the Merchal of Propress.

"All seems lost." Friend Fillsbury beam "a ne luctant testimony, from a solemn convotes the like manner we speak, from oursown individual experience and observation, and do hereby desarrises and observation, and do hereby desarrises and observation, and do hereby desarrises of Freedom and Humanity, the greater part as just the same obstacle and dead weight to the synancement of the Kingdom of Heaven (luce) a Earth, as are any of the most bitter and hopeds and or parties in the land.

all."

But, we repeat, "all seems lost." He hat yin etter placed the Liberator where, at present shoons. And the fall of that organ would be also and times more clearly seen if we were to make the comparation of the compar

rnmental progress.

But we are compelled to bear "a reluctant test

Aft. Phistory observed in data epach and devils—in men who do evil for the love of evil, er se?

"All seems lost." After years of attempted coperation with these New England gentlemen, who are so social in sympathy, and so capable of resoning from cause to effect, we experience not a little disappointment. They leap "into their asire vildness," and let off a brace of columbads at the very heart of the persons for whose moral and speciated development they profess, in part, to be libering, "If more relied on love to guide, he will would be the better for it."

The fact is, and our morally proud anti-sivery brethren must be told it, that the "friends of the slave" (as they term themselves) need to lear a lesson of practical love for their enemies and occurs. They preach and publish the lesson very grading, in every deak and in every paper within ther cortrol, but we call upon them to feel it all so practices if all forecermors. Who will volunteer to go in missionaries of peace among our anti-slaver from?

Issionanye call for only such as ye call for only such as ye call for only such as ye conciliation, concession, or compromise can need apply. The same band of volumers need apply. The same band of volumers need apply. The same band of volumers are need as year. If they are go as year of the same same as years and they are go as years.

that copy of the Liberator which contained the Hilbsbury's letter:

"Northern men believe in the existence of grad human capabilities, and in that culture which yield the principle of the contained the principle of the contained the principle of the principle o

(1) It was not "The Herald of Propess" that we consigned to the "Refuge of Oppression," let of a passing part of the result of the part of the columns of that paper, rises by Southern correspondent; and which ver, rise belonged to that department—did it not !—[E.]