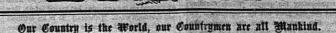
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Selections.

ENEY WARD BEECHER ON THE WAR.

A SERMON, teat Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., sning, April 14, 1861, and reported for The by T. J. ELLINWOOD.

*And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou to 18 Speak unto the children of Lisred, that they seasant."—Ason. XIV. 18.

Moses was raised up to be the emancipater of the millions of people. At the age of forty, have through a singular providence, been reargid in a mist of luxury, in the proudest, most intelligent, at most civilized court-on the globe, with a heart corrupt, with a genuine love of his own race and only the said of the said dgment, and smote the first-born re was wailing in every house of And then, in the midst of the and anguish, the tyrant said, "Let go!" And he did let them go; at; and they went pell-mell in their way, taking up their line of om Egypt. """ ""
y many men, at different periods ing his cause forth from its variberever a man is called to defend ple, a church or a people, a namay be said to be, like Moses, the zeople or cause. And in every

son or an age, he may be said to be, like Moses, the saler of God's people or cause. And in every snot of the world God has shut up his people, at the time and another, to himself. He has brought be came as behind them, as he brought the Egypasi behind the children of Israel. He has hedged wan in on either hand. He has spread out the unclable sea before them. He has so beset them it difficulties, when they were attempting to live right, for duty, and for liberty, that they have so like Israel.

sumption that they are in the wrong. Since began, men that have stood for the righ to stand for it, as Christ stood for the

selvi, the assertion in Holland and Notherlands if liberty and religious toleration—the same look place. Almost the entire globe was against mphibious republic, until England cared for and England cared for them but very doubt-ind very imperfectly. All the reigning influant very imperfectly. All the reigning influant very imperfectly. All the reigning influant were included in the commanding men of the seat, were against them. The conflict was one add dubious, in which they suffered extremely, andered through their suffering. The resulting struggle in England, which was well largely from the Continent—the Puritan sex elargely from the Continent—the Puritan struggle—the same thing oct. The Puritans were enveloped in darkness.

versy: that the Constitution of the United States, together with the Declaration of Independence, was meant to be as we now hold it, as we now defend it, as we have held it, and as we have been defending, it. And at length even this is conceded, as Ishall have occasion to say, further on, by the enemies of liberty in this country. The Vice-President of the so-called Southern Confederacy has stated, recently, that there was a blunder made in the construction of our Constitution on this very truth of universal liberty, thus admitting the grand fact that that it is ten thousand times better to have written the construction of our Constitution on this very truth of universal liberty, thus admitting the grand fact that that it is ten thousand times better to have written to the construction of our Constitution on this very truth of universal liberty, thus admitting the grand fact that that it is ten thousand times better to have written the construction of the construction of the construction of our Constitution on this very truth of universal liberty, thus admitting the grand fact that that it is ten thousand times better to have written to be constituted to the construction of the state to be constructed in the construction of the construction of the construction of universal liberty was a tensity of the country in its hands. No man acquaint is the construction of the country in its hands. No man acquaint of the country in the particular of the country in the part

this war, and on what conditions may we have peace?

1. We may do it on condition that two-thirds of this nation shall implicitly yield up to the dictation of one-third. You can have peace on that ground. Italy could have had peace at the hands of Francis II. They had nothing to do but to say to that tyrant, "Here is my neck: put your foot on it," to obtain peace. The people of Hungary may have peace, if they will only say to him of Vienna, "Reign over us as you please: our lives are in your hands." There is never any trouble in having peace, if men will yield themselves to the control of those that have no business to control them. Two-thirds of this nation unquestionably stand on the side of the original articles of our Constitution, and in the service of liberty, and one-third say "No!" Now if the two-thirds will give up to the one-third, we can have peace—a little while.

2. We can have peace, if we can legalize and establish the right of any discontented community to rebel, and set up intestine governments within the Government of the United States. Yield that principle, demoralize governments.

If in a family of six children, none of whom are of age, three set up against father and mother and brother and sister, the whole household will be in a constant ferment. Either the children must be subdued, or there is an end of peace in that family. The parents must govern the children, or they will be forever at war.

Now, in our land, it is held that a minority, on becoming discontented with the old Government, have a right to seeced and set up a new one. And if this is the right of seven States on the Gulf, it is the right of seven States on the Gulf, it is the right of seven States on the Gulf, it is the right of seven States on the Gulf, it is the right of seven States on the Jung of the sum, that has not the same right. It is a right that same the destruction of the attraction of governmental cohesion. It is a right that invalidates all power in government. And if you will grant this right; if you will cons

or the contraction of the contra

while such alignment, with a such a hadror, connerved upon him, that, as a child of God, he has a right to confront government, and legislature, and laws, and say, "I demand, in common with every other man, justice, protection, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And this is what our society in the North for the promotion of national unity undertake, in their first article, to say is a lie!

Now, you can have your American eagle as you want it. If with the South, you will strike out his eyes, then you shall stand with Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens of the Confederate States; if with the Christians of the South you will pluck off his wings, you shall stand with the Southern churches; and if with the new peace-makers that have risen up in the North, you will pull out his tail-feathers, you shall stand with the society for the promotion of national unity! But when you have promotion of national unity! But when you have pulked out his guiding tail-feathers so that he can no longer see, when you have pulked out his guiding tail-feathers so that he can no longer steer himself, but rolls in the dirt a least of the dirt a least of

wherever is pleases—that larvery shall are the right of incursion in any part of this country. If you consent to such a reconstruction as is proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as is proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as in proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as in proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as in proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as in proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction as in proposed, you consent to such a reconstruction is an interest of the proposed of alwary. Not only that, but overy territory on this continent is to be opened to alwary, if a reconstruction like this takes place. We are called to take the executive lancet, and the virus of alwary, and lift up the arm of this virgin continent, and incursive the proposed of the proposed o

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE WAR.

Phonographic report by J. M. W. Yanniston

On Sunday last, April 21st, not less the On Sunday het, April 21st, not less than four thousand people were crowded within the walls of the spacious Music Hall, in Boston, to listen to a Discourse on the War, by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., before the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society; and almost an equal number were excluded, because of the impossibility of finding even an inch of standing room. The platform was most profusely, yet tastefully decorated with the "stars and stripes," for the first time seeming to symbolize the cause of impgrilal freedom, content to a straordinary circumstances of the times. was first read by him, and produced a marked sensa-tion; in consequence of its extraordinary applicability to the state of the times in our land. It was loudly

The word that the Lord spake against Babylon, against the land of the Chaldeans, by Jeremiah roughet. Lo, I will raise, and cause to come up that Babylon, an assembly of great nations from the he country; and they shall set themselves in array nat lier; from thence she shall be taken: their we shall be as of a mighty expert man; none shall

take vengeance upon her: as she hath done, do unto
her. Sound of battle is in the land, and of great destruction. The Lord hath opened his armory, and
hath brought forth the we pons of his indignation: for
his is the work of the Lord God of hosts in the land
of the Chaldeans. Woe unto them! for their day is
come, the time of their visitation.

Behold, I am against thee, O thou most proud,
saith the Lord God of hosts: for thy day is come, the
time that I will visit thee. And the most proud shall
stumble and fall, and none shall raise him up: and I
will kindle a fire in his cities, and it shall devour all
round about him.

stumble and fall, and none shall raise him up: and I will kindle a fire in his cities, and it shall devour all round about him.

Thus saith the Lord of hosts, The children of Israel and the children of Judea were oppressed together; and all that took them captives held them fast, and refused to let them go. Their Redeepner is strong; the Lord of hosts is his name; he shall thoroughly pleas their cause, that he may give rest to the land, and disquiet the inhabitants of Babylon, and upon the inhabitants of Babylon, and upon the princes, and upon her wise men. A sword is upon the liars, and they shall bedte; a sword is upon the liars, and they shall bedte; a sword is upon the liars, and they shall bedte; a sword is upon the mighty men, and they shall bedte; a sword is upon the mighty men, and they shall be the standard of the chaldeans, and they are made, and upon their chariots, and upon all the mingled people that are in the midst of her; and they shall become as women; for it is the ladd of gaven images, and they are med upon their idols. Thus the slain shall fall in the land of the Chaldeans, and they that are thrust through in her streets. For Israel hath not been forasken, nor Judah of his God; though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel.

The out of the midstor Babylon, and deliver every man his sout; be not cut off in her iniquity; for this is the time of the Lord's vengeance; he will render unto her a recompense. We would have healed Babylon, but she is not healed: foraske her, and let us go every one into his own country; for her judgment exacked the unto beaven, and is lifted up even to the skies.

One post shall run to meet another, and one mes-

or post shall run to meet another, and on messenger to meet another, to show the king of Babylor that his city is saken at one end, and that the passager are stopped, and the resid they have burned with left, and the men of we are affrighted. For thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, The daughter of Babylon is like a threshing floor; it is time to thresher. The violexue done to me and to my flesh be upon Babylon, shall the inhabitant of Zion say; and My blood upon the inhabitant of Zion say; and that is therein, shall sing for Babylon: for the spoller shall come unto her from the north, saith the Lord."

DISCOURSE OF MR. PHILLIPS.

"Therefore thus saith the Lord: Ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor: behold, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the postilence, and to the familie."—Jen. 34: 17.

Many times this winter, here and elsewhere, I have counselled peace—urged, as well as I knew how, the expediency of acknowledging a Southern Confederacy, and the peaceful separation of these thirty-four States. One of the journals announces to you that I come here this morning to retract those opinions. No, not one of them! (Applause.) I need them all—every word I have spoken this winter—every act of twenty-five years of my life, to make the welcome I give this war hearty and hot. (Fivil war is a momentous evil. It needs the soundest, most solemn justification. I rejoice before God to-day for every word that I have below the solemn problem. fication. I rejoice before God to-day for every word that I have spoken counselling peace; and I rejoice with an especially profound gratitude, that for the first time in my anti-slavery life, I speak under the stars and stripes, and welcome the tread of Massachus setts men marshalled for war. (Enthusiastic cheering.) No matter what the past has been or said; to-day the slave asks God for a sight of this banner, and counts it the pledge of his redemption. (Applause.) Hitherto, it may have meant what you thought, or what I did; to-day, it represents Sovereignty and Justice. (Renewed applause.) The only mistake that I have made was in supposing Massachusetts wholly choked with cotton dust and cankered with gold. (Loud cheering.) The South thought her patience and generous willingness for peace were cowardice; it-day shows the mistake. She has been aleeping on her arms since '76, and the first cannon-shot brings' ns since '76, and the first canno her arms since '76, and the first cannon-shot brings her to her feet with the war-cry of the Revolu-tion on her lips. (Loud cheers.) Any man who loves either liberty or manhood must rejoice at such an hour. (Applause.) Let me tell you the path by which I, at least, have trod my way up to this conclusion. I do not acknowl-edge the motto, in its full significance, "Our country, right or wrone." If country is the conclusion.

right or wrong." If you let it trespass on the domain of merals, it is knavish and atheistic. But there is a full, broad sphere for loyalty; and no war-cry ever stirred a generous people that had not in it much of truth and right. It is sublime, this rally of a great people to the defence of what they think their national honor! A "noble and puissant nation rousings beryols, the people to the defence of what they think their national honor! A "noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man from sleep, and shaking her invincible locks." Just now, we saw her "reposing, peaceful and motionless; but at the call of patriotism, the ruffles, as it were, her swelling plumage, collects her scattered elements of strength, and awakens her

But how do we justify this last appeal to the God of Battles! Let me tell you how I do. I have always believed in the sincerity of Abraham Lincoln. You believed in the sincerity of Abraham Lincoln. You have heard me express my confidence in it every time I have spoken from this desk. I only doubted somet mes whether he were really the head of the government. To-day he is at any rate Commander-in-chief. The delay in the action of Government has doubt-less been necessity, but policy also. Traitors within and without made it hesitate to move till it had tried

and without made it hesitate to more till it had tried the machine of Government just given it. But delay was wise, as it matured a public opinion definite, de-claive, and ready to keep step to the music of the Gov-ernment march. The very postponement of another session of Congress till July sith plainly invites dis-cussion—evidently contemplates the ripening of pub-lic opinion in the interval. Fairly to examine public affairs, and prepare a community wise to cooperate with the Government; is the duty of every pulpit and every press.

mobs in this hour of victory, to silence those whom events have not converted. We are strong enough to tolerate dissent. That flag which floats over press or mansion at the bidding of a mob, disgraces both vic-

tolerate dissent. That flag which floats over preas unansion at the bidding of a mob, disgraces both vietor and victim.

All winter long, I have acted with that party which cried for peace. The anti-slavery enterprise to which I belong, started with peace written on its barner. We imagined that the age of bullets was over; that the age of ideas had come; that thirty millions of pepple were able to take a great question, and decide it by the conflict of opinions; and, without letting the abip of State founder, lift four millions of men into Liberty and Justice. We thought that if your statement would throw away personal ambition and party watchwords, and devote themselves to the great instea, this might be accomplished. To a certain extent, it has been. The North has answered to the call. Year after year, event by event, has indicated the rising education of the people, — the readiness for a higher moral life, the patience that waits for a neighbor's cohversion. The North has responded to the call of that peaceful, moral, intellectual agitation which the anti-slavery idea has initiated. Our mistake, if any, has been that we counted too much on the intelligence of the meases on the housest and wisdom of statemen

slavery idea has lithting. Our mission, it all, it is been that we counted foo much on the intelligence of the masses, on the honesty and wisdom of statesmen as a class. Perhaps we did not give weight enough to the fact we saw, that this nation is made up of different ages; not homogeneous, but a mixed mass of different centuries. The North thinks—can appreciate argument—is the ninetcenth century—hardly any struggle left in it but that between the working class and the money kings. The South dream—it is the thirteenth and fourteenth century—baron and serf—noble and slave. Jack Cade and Wat Tyler loom over the horizon, and the serf rising calls for another Thierry to record his struggle. There the fagot still burns, which the Doctors of the Sorbounc called, ages ago, "the best light to guide the erring." There men are tortured for opinions, the only punishment the Jesuits were willing their pupils should look on. This is, perhaps, too flattering a picture of the South. Better call her, as Summer does, "the Barbarous States." Our struggle, therefore, is no struggle between different ideas, but between barbarism and civilization. Such can only be settled by arms. (Prolonged cheerbut the cannon shot against Fort Sumter has opened the only door out of this hour. There were but two. One was Compromise; the other was Battle. The integrity of the North closed the first; the generous forbearance of nineteen States closed the other. The South opened, this with cannon shot, and LINCOLN shows himself at the door. (Prolonged and enthusias-tic cheering.) The war, then, is not aggressive, but in self-defence, and Washington has become the Ther-mopylæ of Liberty and Justice. (Applause.) Rather than surrender it, cover every source foot of it with a mopyles of Liberty and Justice. (Applause.) Rather than surrender it, cover every square foot of it with a living body (loud cheers); crowd it with a million of men, and empty every bank vault at the North to pay the cost. (Renewed cheering.) Teach the world once for all, that North America belongs to the stars and stripes, and under them no man shall wear a chain. (Enthusiastic cheering.) In the whole of this mixe the right of THE PROPLE Of South Carolina to make to rathe the Constitution into fragments, I recognize the right of THE PROPLE Of South Carolina to make to rathe the Constitution into fragments, I recognize the right of THE PROPLE Of South Carolina to chain. (Enthusiastic cheering.) In the whole of this conflict, I have looked only at Liberty—only at the slave. Perry entered the battle of the Lakes, with "Dox'r Give up the suite" floating from the masthead of the Lawrence. When with his fighting flaghe left her crippled, heading north, and mounting the deck of the Niagara, turned her bows due west, he did all for one purpose,—to rake the decks of the foe Acknowledge secression, or cannonade it, I care not which; but "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." (Loud cheers.)

I said, civil war needs momentous and solemn justification. Europe, the world, may claim of us, that before we blot the ninefeenth century by an appeal to arms, we shall exhaust every concession, try every arms, we shall exhaust every concession, try every means to keep the peace; otherwise, an appeal to the God of Battles is an insult to the civilization of our age; it is a confession that our culture and our religion are superficial, if not a failure. I think that the history of the nation and of the Government both, is an ample justification to our own times and to history for this appeal to arms. I think the South is all wrong, and the Administration is all right. (Prolonged cheering.) Let me tell you why. For thirty years, the North has exhausted conciliation and compromise. They have tried every expedient, they have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed promise. They have tried every expecient, say, have relinquished every right, they have sacrificed every interest, they have smothered keen sensibility to national honor, and Northern weight and supremacy in the Union; have forgotten they were the majority that the same tries and the majority is the same tries and the same tries are tries and the same tries are tries and the same tries are tries and tries and tries are tries a that preceded this was full of traitors and thieves. It allowed the arms, ships, money, military stores of the North to be stolen with impunity. Mr. Lincoln took office, robbed of all the means to defend the constitutheir hands-waited the returning reason of the mad their hands—waited the returning reason of the mad insurgents. Week after week clapsed, month after month went by, waiting for the sober second thought of two millions and a half of people. The world saw the sublime sight of nineteen millions of wealthy, powerful, united citizens allowing their flag to be in-sulted, their rights assailed, their sovereignty defled and broken in pieces, and yet waiting, with patient, beatherly magnanious kindness mill improved in brotherly, magnanimous kindness, until insurrection the crisis, feared that this effort to be magnanimous would demoralize the conscience and the courage of the North. We were afraid that, as the hour went by, the people, they were deserted, and left alone to meet the foe.

All this time, the South knew, recognized, by her own knowledge of Constitutional questions, that the Government could not advance one inch towards ac-knowledging secession; that when Abraham Lincoln swore to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, he was bound to die under the flag on Fort Sumter, if necessary. (Loud applause.) They knew, therefore, that the call on the Administration to acknowledge the Commissioners of the Confederacy was a delusion and a swindle. I know the whole argument for secession. Up to a certain extent, I accede to it. But no administration that is not traitor, can to it. But no administration that is not traitor, can ever acknowledge secession. (Cheers.) The right of a State to secede, under the Constitution of the United ever acknowledge secosiom. (Cheers.) The right of a State to secode, under the Constitution of the United States—it is an absurdity; and (Abraham Lincoln knows nothing, has a right to know nothing, but the Constitution of the United States. (Loud cheers.) The right of a State to secode, as a revolutionary right, is undeniable; but it is the nation that is to recognize that; and the nation offered, in broad convention, at the suggestion of Kentucky, to meet the question. The offer was declined. The Government and the nation, therefore, are all right. (Applause.) They are right on constitutional law; they are right on the principles of the Declaration of Independence. (Cheers.)

come into the Union? They came into it by a corvention representing the people. South Carolin alleges that she has gone out by convention. She says, also, that it is no Louisiana of France and in '89, " No man but an enemy of liberty will eve could; the nation could; and the nation responder "If you want a Constitutional Secession, such as yo claim, but which I repudiate, I will waive forms—le Constitution, it may without dishonor or inconsist-ency meet in convention—even if finally refusing to be bound by it. To decline doing so is only evidence of intention to provoke war. Everything under the men, and four hundred and eighty-four thousand black men to model their Constitution. Show me revolution. [Cheers.] But the moment you tread outside of the Constitution, the black man is not three-fifths of a man—he is a whole one" [Loud cheering.] Yes, the South has a right to seceed; the plause] - that the PEOPLE, south of Mason's an suit themselves: and our function is only to recog nize it.

She did not. She had a right to ignore revolution until this condition was complied with; and she did not. She waived it. In obedience to the advice of ance, to the magnanimity of nineteen States, she waited: she advised the Government to wait. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, indicated that this would be the wise course

speech, in New York. The London Yente bade us remember the useless war of 1776, and take warning against resisting the principles of Popular Sovereignty. The Tribune, whose unfilinching fidelity and matchless ability make it, in this fight, "the white plume of Navarre," has again and again avowed its readiness to waive forms and go into Convention. We obeyed the magnanimous statesmanship of John Quin-cy Adams. Let me read you his advice, given at the "Jubilee of the Constitution," to the New-York His-torical Society, in the year 1839: he says, Recognizing this right of the pe

each State in the Union have a right to secode from the confederated Union itself. Thus stands the monr. But the indissoluble link of union between the people of the several States of this Confederated Nation is, after all, not in the right, but in the heart.

but in the Acart.

If the day should ever come (may Heaven avert it) when the affections of the people of these States shall be alienated from each other, when the fraternal analise allegated from each other, when the iradernal spirit shall give way to cold indifference, or collisions of interest shall fester into hatred, the bands of political association will not long hold together parties no longer attracted by the magnetism of conciliated interests and kindly sympathies; and far better will it be for the people of the disunited States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together North. We were arraid that, as the nour went by the virtue of the people, white-heat as it stood on the 4th day of March, would be cooled by the temptations, by the suspense, by the want and suffering that were stalking from the Atlantic to the valley of the Missispipi. We were afraid the Government would sissippi. We were afraid the Government would be considered as a sufficient of a mutad.

waited. They begged the States to meet them. They were silent when the cannon-shot pierced the flag of the "Stat of the West." They said "Amen," when the Government offered to let nothing but the bunting cover Fort Sumpter. They said "Amen," when Lincoln stood alone, without arms, in an defenceless Capital, and trusted himself in the form. coln stood alone, without arms, in a defenceless Cap-ital, and trusted himself to the loyalty and forbear-

ance of thirty-four States.

The South, if the truth be told, cannot wait. Like all usurpers, they dare not give time for the people to criticise their title to power. War and tunuit must conceal the irregularity of their civil course, and amother discontent and criticism at the same Besides, bankruptey at home can live out its term of possible existence only by conquest on land and piracy at sea. And, further, only by war, by ap-peal to, popular frenzy, can they hope to delude the border States to join them. War is the breath of

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in race, one in history, one in religion, one in industry, one in thought, we never can be permanently separated. Your path, if you forget the black race, will be over the guilf of Disunion, years of unsettled, in the controversy is a solution, and that is Lineary. You sight as well ask Niagars to chaunt the Chicago lafform, as to say how far war shall go. War and lagars thunder to a music of their own. God alone an launch the lightning, that they may go and ty, Here we are. The thunder-bolts of His throne hase the proud, lift up the lowly, and execute jusce between man and man.

Now, let me turn one moment to another containing the say the first is the ordinary man.

Now, let me turn one moment to another contains a reasonably in this controversy is a reasonably in the controversy is a reasonably in this controversy is a reasonably in this controversy is a reasonably in the controversy is a reasonably in this controversy is a reasonably in the controversy is a reasonably in t

eration. What should the Government do? I said "thorough" should be its maxim. When we fight, we are fighting for Justice and an Idea. A short we are fighting for Justice and an Idea. A short war and a rigid one, is the maxim. Ten thousand men in Washington! It is only a bloody fight. Five hundred thousand men in Washington, and none dare come there but from the North. [Loud cheers.] Occupy St. Louis, with the millions of the West, and say to Missouri, "You cannot go out!" [Applause.] Cover Maryland with a million of the friends of the administration, and say, "We must have our Capital within reach. [Cheers.] If you need compensation for Slaves taken from you in the convulsion of battle, here it is. [Cheers.] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that seems and on the seems Justice, and there is something better the property of the people who have no leisure for technicalities, who never studied law, who never had treather any for the chinelalities, who never studied law, who never had treather to read any further into the Constitution than the first two lines.—"Establish Justice and secure Lierty." They have waited long enough; they have apologized for bankrupt statesmen enough; they have apologized for consciences enough; they have apologized for about the friends of the administration, and say, "We must have our Capital within reach. [Cheers.] If you need compensation for Slaves taken from you in the convulsion of battle, here it is. [Cheers.] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that they have got their hand on the convulsion of battle, here it is. [Cheers.] Government is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that they have problem to read any further into the Constitution than the first two lines. "Establish Justice and secure Lierty." They have waited long enough; they have apologized for bankrupt statesmen enough; they have apologized for consciences enough; they have apologized for about 10 plants of the first two lines. "Establish Justice and secure Lierty." They have waited long enough; they have apologized for about 10 plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the first two lines. "Establish Just ment is engaged in the fearful struggle to show that 89 meant Justice, and there is something better than life in such an hour as this." And, again, we must remember another thing—the complication of such a struggle as this. Bear with me a moment. We put five hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac. Virginia is held by two races, white and black. Suppose those black men flare in our faces the Declaration of Independence. What are we to say? Are we to send Northern bayonets to keep Slaves under the feet of Jefferson Davis? [Many voices, "no," "never."] In 1842, Gov. Wise, of Virginia, the symbol of the South, entered into argument with Quincy Adams, who carried Ply-mouth Rock to Washington. [Applause.] It was when Joshua Giddings offered his resolution stating his Constitutional doctrine that Congress had 'no refused to vote for it. Mr. Adams said, (substan tially,) "If foreign war comes, if civil war comes, is insurrection comes, is this beleaguered Capital, is this besieged Government to see millions of its subpower of the Government can sweep this institution into the Gulf." [Cheers.] Ever since 1842, that statesman-like claim and warning of the North has been on record, spoken by the lips of her mos moderate, wisest, coolest, most patriotic son. [Ap

When the South cannonaded Fort Sumpter the bones of Adams stirred in his coffin. [Cheers.] And you might have heard him, from that granite grave, at Quincy, proclaim to the nation, "The hour has struck! Seize the thunder-bolt God has forged for struck! Seize the thunder-bolt God has forged for you, and annihilate the system which has troubled peace for seventy years!" [Cheers.] Do not say that it is a cold-blooded suggestion. I hardly ever knew Slavery go down in any other circumstances. Only once, in the broad sweep of the world's history, was any nation lifted so high that she could stretch her imperial hand across the Atlantic, and lift, by one peaceful, word, a million of slaves into liberty. God granted that glory only to our mother land.

Ilow did French Slavery go down? How did the French Slave-trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elbs, when his fate hung trembling in the

French Slave-trade go down? When Napoleon came back from Elba, when his fate hung trembling in the back from Eios, when his fate hung trembling in the balance, and he wished to gather around him the sym-pathies of the liberals of Europe, he no sooner set foot in the Tuilleries than he signed the edict abolishing the Slave-trade, against which the Abolitionists of England and France had protested for twenty years in vain. And the trade went down, because Napoleon felt that he must do something to grid the darkening hour of his second attempt to clutch the sceptre of France. How did the Slave-system go down? When, in 1848, the Frovisional Government found itself in the Hotel de Ville, obliged to do something to draw to itself the sympathy and liberal feeling of the French nation, they signed an edict—it was the first from the state of the Superior State of Superior State of the Superior State of the rising republic — abolishing the death-penalty and Slavery. The storm which rocked the vessel of State almost to foundering, snapped forever the chain of the French slave. Look, too, at the history of Mexican and South American emancipation; you will find that it was, in every instance, I think, the child of convultity of the penalty of the penalty of the work of the work of the penalty of the pena

ment serves, "Up, boys, and at them," is false to lib-ment serves, "Up, boys, and at them," is false to lib-ment serves, "Up, boys, and at them," is false to lib-erty. [Great cheering.] [A voice—"So is every waited. They begged the States to meet them. They were silent when the campon-shot nierced the flag of who fully knows his own hears and strength, and feels, as he looks down into his child's cradle, that he could stand and see that little nestling borne to Slavery, and submit—let him cast the first stone. But all you, whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry with me—Sic semper Tyrannis! So may it ever be with Tyrants! [Loud applause.]

tice. a half of southern men, unless she summons justice, of God, and the negro to her side; [Cheers] and in the

Behind that class stands another, whose only idea in this controversy is sovereignty and the flag. The seaboard, the wealth, the just-converted hunkeriam of the country, fill that class. Next to it stands the third element, the people; the cordwainers of Lynn, the farmer of Worcester, the dwellers on the prai-rie—Tows and Wisconsin, Ohio and Maine—the broad surface of the people who had PEOPLE, they mean to strangle it. That I believe is stands a fourth class—small, but active—the Aboli-tionists, who thank God that he has let them see his

salvation before they die. [Cheers.]

The noise and dust of the conflict may hide the real question at issue. Europe may think, some of for the selfishness of seventy years. The result is as sure as the throne of God. I believe in the possibility of Justice, in the certainty of Union. Years hence, when the smoke of this conflict clears away creeds, all races-one brotherhood-and on the banks of the Potomac, the Genius of Liberty, robed chains under feet, and an olive-branch in her righ hand. [Great applause.]

The following strikingly appropriate Hymns were read at the services at Music Hall, on Sunday last, in connection with the delivery of Mr. Phillips's speech

There's a strife we all must wage, From life's entrance to its close: Blest the bold who dare engage! Woe for him who seeks repose!

Honored they who firmly stand, While the conflict presses rour God's own banner in their hand, In his service faithful found.

What our foes? Each thought impure Passions flerce, that tear the soul; Every ill that we can cure; Every crime we can control;

Every suffering which our hand Can with soothing care assuage; Every evil of our land; Every error of our age.

On, then, to the giorious field!
He who dies, his life shall save;
God himself shall be our shield,
He shall bless and crown the brave

Lord, once our faith in man no fear could move; Now save it from despair! The trial comes; strengthen the might of love: Father, Thou hearest prayer!

Thou hearest; and we hear, above this din,
Thy blessed word sound clear:
"I purge this land from slavery and sin;
The reign of heaven draws near."

We know not, Lord, what storms and trials stro Must work our world's new birth; But we will toli, with this for working-song,— "Peace to the weary earth!"

The Piberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

and submit—let him cast the first stone. But all you, whose blood is wont to stir over Naseby and Bunker Hill, will hold your peace, unless you are ready to cry with me—Sic semper Tyransis! So may it ever be with Tyrants! [Loud applause.]

Why, Americans, I believe in the might of nineteen million of people. Yes, I know that what sowing machines and reaping machines and ideas and types and school-houses cannot do, the mukets of Ilinois and Massachusetts can finish up. [Cheers.] Blame me not that I make every thing turn on liberty and the slave. I believe in Massachusetts. I know that free speech, free toil, school-houses, and ballot-boxes are a pyramid on its broadest base. Nothing that does not sunder the solid globe can disturb it. We defy the world to disturb as. [Cheers.] The little errors that dwell upon our surface, we have medicine in our institutions to cure them all, [Applause.]

Therefore there is nothing left for a New England man, nothing but that he shall wipe away the stain crisis, recedlessly to cheek or divert the mighty enter of popular feeling which is now sweeping cisive, and ready to keep storpto the music of the Government of another cases on the continent of another season of Congress till July sith plainly invites discussion—evidently contemplates the ripening of public opinion in the interval. Fairly to examine public affairs, and prepare a community wise to cooperate with the Government, is the duty of every pulpit and every pross.

This words, therefore, are all right (Applause.) They may be the collience of the Declaration of Independence, are fight on a proper of the examine public affairs, and prepare a community wise to cooperate with the Government, is the duty of every pulpit and every pross.

This words, therefore, now before the nation goes mad vite excitement, is every man's duty. Every public meeting in Athens was opened with a curse on any one who should not speak whather really thought has been delighed may consciouse from fear or favor to my superiors," was part of the coalite very Exprisant soul was supposed to utter in the Jadgment Hall of Defire, before admission to heaven. Let us show, to dark of Charleston smillion of next company in the continuity of the continui

THE COUNTRY IN A FLAME! whole country is intensely hot with the con gration of civil war, on a scale such as, perhaps, world has never seen. It is the legitimate red of that most bloody and incendiary system, Social chattel slavery, which, after two centuries of its tion, retributively culminates in the dissolution of ings are held without number, and there is to lack of men or money—no less than the enormous and of three hundred millions of dollars having shady her offered in various leans to the Government had directions the "stars and stripes" are diplayed with

hat nothing can stand before it. Those who has stood by the South, and tried to continue in spens acy over the North in every possible way, as an many of them the loudest in denunciation of the ngenus, are all in for a death grapple with the constors! Neutrality will not be tolerated. The ch in Northern feeling since the capture of Fort Sur ter is total, wonderful, indescribable—unities a nost discordant, and reconciling the most estranged

a prodigality never before witnessed even

OUR DUTY. In the creed of all democrats, in all ages, unique

neath all other rights, deep down at the foundation dopolitical theory, lies the right of prodution. his accred and a fearful right. He who uses it does as at the expense of all others. He risks all that one risked. He incurs all responsibility that one is curred. When, "in the course of human erents" the use of this right legitimate? First and most er dently when no other rights are available case of the slave. Starting from t nd reviewing all other human situations the rie of revolution seems less clear; and, though it me never be lost sight of, yet it remains a limit with society may sometimes approach, but very rardy at tain. We draw near to the right of revolution when other rights are extensively invaded, when free in tutions are taken away, when oppression is sactioned and legalized. But as we near the fearful limit, sur responsibilities so increase that the most stere role of rectifude are scarcely equal to the demands of ou position. The least taint of selfishness or ambition ritiates all. Violence, and over-haste, that might, in other situations, be pardonable, cannot be allowed in

have made them comparatively safe in approach the right of revolution. Their cause was necessari disinterested, and its advocates, standing as or against a thousand, were necessarily saved from rors of violence. Notwithstanding these safegue the founders of our enterprise still thought it needs

bind themselves by the stricted moral rule.

What now is the "Right of Secession"! First, is in itself a lie. There is no such right, lead or natural. It cannot be natural, since it implies parks lar artificial institutions. It cannot be legal, for it

ecessarily subversive of all government.

Again, it is a malignant and dangerous lie. The
naidlous counterfeit of a truth, it deceives with the specious semblance of liberty and independence to la its victims into the gulph of anarchy and despotism.

Lastly, it is a lie, without excuse or palliationvile mask whereby to clutch at despotism under preence of securing liberty. To compare our appr

to the right of revolution with the impious attempt is realize that 'guilty phantasy," the 'Right of Sec-sion," is to confound the plainest principles of morals, and argues either indifferent ignorance, or intentical

But no more of abstract distinctions. I craw pa-dors of the grand and awful present if, at this fine deeds, I have wasted a moment with words. What is our situation! Simply this — parties and pointed creeds have died suddenly, and have been baried in creeds have died suddenly, and have been burid in oblivion in less time than is given the frail busan body to disappear from the face, of the earth. We as an accomplished fact. What war! A war of institutions—a war not for our homes alone, but for all that makes home valuable, for the accumulated leaviedge of centuries, for the applied tressures of science, the contract of the co

nakes, pelicans and cabbage-trees! The the rattlesnakes, pelicans and cabage-tres! 1897 mean the relapse to a state of barbarism, the mine names and the spread of despotinm—ignorance—two-y--the period of the darkest middle ags, or is meridian of Dahouny.

What mean the Stars and Stripes! They mean our homes and firesides, our charities and our school.

Our radilways and our talegraphs, all the work of sec.

our homes and firesides, our charities and our seaso our railways and our telegrapsi, all the work of or heart, our brain, our hands. They mean intellige freedom, liberty of conscience and of action—for speech, free press, free soil, free men."

What then is our duty? This—fith all our less to statist the flux the war the Government. Das

What then is our duty? This—with all on leave to sustain the flag, the war, the Governmen. Dos any one say, "The Union is a dishonord same flag has become the protector of slaveships"! The all the more sustain the war, that the Union my have new and better life, that the flag may fast or a nation of freemen. Is it answered that may do seek that issue for the war! Thes all the mor id a who do seek it seize the golden moment, and an the rushing torrent into a perennial river of pear all freedom.

Look at what is now within our reach. The party of Look at what is now within our reason with all its tranmels and snares, is no more to compacts and compromises have been forcing the broken by those in whose interest they were ask. The war has come to pass. The moory is frightened the timid and mercecary is incurred. Its The war has come to passfrightened the timid and mercenary is incurredfuture is ours to mould it as we will. Peace as he
dom await our victorious arms. Between us and ha
happy state lie toil and pain and want, and ore al
happy state lie toil and pain and want, and ore al
happy state lie toil and pain and want, and ore al
hy ali of good we ever learned or thought, by
toschings and the example of saints gone from a by
their lives and by their deaths, we will be raw to
hour, we will be diligent in this work, tank in
end, we may have substantial peace, not come?

pression, — constitutional liberty, not confederal is

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, an od a CHARLES FOLLEY

Brookline, (Mass.) April 25, 1861.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

RURAL, (III.) April 14, 1861. DEAR SIR—I make no objection to the publication of my private letter in the Liberator of the 6th inst.; but I do object to the issue which you, most assuredly from a misonoception of my language, attempt to make out of it to my prejudice.

naticed readers cannot fail to see that I made no agit whatever "to transmute" any acts of the ding States "into justifiable deeds." On the conray, my position walkstrietly a negative one. The issoe which I made with your editorial leader was not whether the seceding States were guilty of your whether the secondary States were gainly of your erail specifications, but simply whether, viewed in the American, instead of the European or "old for stand-point, the denial," that the secoding their harve perpetrated treason," justly subjects me, any other man, to the charge of being "a traitor at

this conclusion from a misconception of my letter.

Now, if the readers of your able, fearless and truly

Now, if the readers of your able, fearless and truly independent journal, (whose weekly visits, like those the Standard, the Buyle, and the Principia, are always velcome.) will read my letter carefully, they cannot fail to see that I did not even express or imply the dightest approval of secession. And why! Because, being a "Radical Abolitonist," secession, in my view, cuts off the only hope for a peaceful termi-

This may be true as regards the last sent which it contains. For I frankly grant that it was no somer out of my reach, than I was sorry to have wanted it, because, conscious that it wight be ungen-grous, if not unjust to you. But you say, that "face stification" for the warmth of my expression as et type of anti-slavery is to laud the Declaration of Independence, and exclaim, "I am just as much opposed to slavery as Wm. Lloyd Garrison or Gerrit Smith," and theu to back this assumption by depanding John Brown and the secessionists as traitors, esidents, defending the black laws of Illinois can Presidents, defending the black laws of Illinois, and conceding to the States, "as, essential to the perfection and endurance of our political fobrie," the intorn to hold slaves, while ignoring, as the most difficult political heresy, their right to secede. In such a community, consistency, in an out-spoken abolitionist, is, if not a virtue, at least a necessity.

In 1857, I received a printed "Call" from the Community consistency in an out-spoken abolitionist, is, if not a virtue, at least a necessity.

mittee of Arrangements, of which you were a mem-ber, for a Disunion Convention to come off in Cleve-land, Ohio. Your Secretary requested me to sign this "Call," and to procure as many names as possi-But there were no "traitors" in this county rily and alone, I signed and returned this " Call. For this act, I was denounced as an ungrateful masses to the country that, with open arms, adopted me

those born upon the soil. in 1861, you, who aided in getting up this " Conven tion of traitors," as it was universally termed, indi-restly denounce me as "a traitor at heart," because, oth, I cannot conscientiously "brand secession e blackest treason."

as a citizen, and welcomed me to an equality of rights

In conclusion, I ask you as an act of sheer justice to publish a few essays, cut from the Anti-Slavery Bugle, which will enable your readers to determine who exhibits the greatest "confusion of mind," the advocates or the opponents of Mr. Jefferson's theory of our complex, yet simple, system of Federal and

Yours for humanity, B. G. WRIGHT.
W. L. GARRISON.

that we had not the remotest idea of casting an imoutation upon his philanthropy or his patriotism, in ; for, though we have no the privilege of a personal acquaintance with him, we know enough of his anti-slavery zeal and labors to feel assured that, in spirit and purpose, the cause of equal liberty has no truer or more devoted friend in the land, than himself. Our condemnation was in-igaded specially and exclusively for those of the Bellverett and Democratic parties, who, while pretending adore the Union, and to deplore its overthrow, were constantly assailing the new administration in the bitterest manner, denouncing any and every effort to enforce the laws and protect the national property strongly sympathizing with and apologizing for the traitors, and plotting with them for the overthrow of the government by the substitution of that of Jefferson Davis. Admitting, as our correspondent frankly es, that the seceding States are guilty of our sev-al specifications, we respectfully submit that he is recluded, by equity and historical verity, from making an appeal to the Declaration of Independence either in defence or in extenuation of their secession For whether it be looked at from an "American" or "European" stand-point—in the abstract or in the concrete—it is utterly indefensible, and constitute unprovoked rebellion and "the blackest treason approved receims and the classics reason. There is no example for it in human history, no justification of it in the democratic theory of revolution as set forth in 1776. Nor does it bear any analogy what ever to the Disunion movement of the Abolitômists. either in spirit, principle, design, method, or groun of defence. They are heaven-wide asunder. We did not understand the letter of our friend t

e simply for our private perusal, but supposed he

If our columns were not so overwhelmed with mat ter at this time, we would readily publish the printed essays he sends to us; though we do not see that we are bound to do this, "as an act of sheer justice" to the writer, for we have not alluded to them in the Liberator.—[ED. Lib.

SOUTHERN SECESSION INDEFENSIBLE.

EARLVILLE, LaSalle Co., Ill., April 16, 1861. DEAR Mn. GARRISAN,—The question which has been raised between yourself and the Bugle, and B. G. Wright, of Rural, Ill., in regard to Southern secession and rebellion, is a very important, though to me not a very difficult one. Lendorse most heartily the posi-DEAR MR. GARRISON .- The question which has

very difficult one. I endorse most heartily the posilion which you have so promptly taken, and vigorousjudefended. The article from the Bugle, in the last
Liberator, to me is very illogical and absurd, and the
letter of Mr. Wright equally so.
The logic of Mr. Wright's letter, as well as of the
Bugle's article, is, that as Abolitionists are opposed to
a pro-slavery Government; therefore, they ought to
a pro-slavery Government; therefore, they ought to
choorse a more pro-slavery rebellion against such a
Government. For instance, to illustrate—Gen. Beauregard uses every means to destroy Fort Sumter while
Anderson holds it against him; therefore, when Anderson surrenders, he should (if the Bugle is correct)
use all his power to blow it to atoms, instead of quenching the flames, and intrenching hinself therein. This
is simply absurd. I have always denounced the United ing the flames, and infrencing hunsert therein. It ms is simply absurd. I have always denounced the United States Government because slavery was intrenched behind it; but if Slavery has forsaken the shelter under which it has reposed, let Freedem, for want of a better, intrench herself there, that Slavery may be de-

When my house is in possession of an enemy, I ght help riddle it with balls; but if I were in possion of it myself, it would be a very foolish work,

session of it myself, it would be a very soon to say the least.

I take food for the reason that I am hungry; but he would be a very sugressonable man who shall say that I must eat because I am sof hungry.

There is a very obvious distinction, however, to be taken between what is called "The Union," the basis of which is the United States Constitution, and Executive action in a given case for the accomplishment of a specific object.

When I denounce United States Marshal Jones, of Chicago, for playing the blood-hound in catching and returning to slavery the Harris family, and call upon Mr. Lincoln, for decency's sake, to remove him from by, by any fair construction, sanction and uphold a pro-lavery Union? So, when I denounce the pirates and buccaneers, (in the remarkably mild phrase of the Bugh, those who believe in the right of a State to secede,) of whom Jeff. Davis is the Chief, and insist that the President ought, at any cost, to subdue them, do I thereby endorse a pro-slavery Union? The thread of argument which leads to that conclusion is altogether too fine-spun for me to follow.

It is morally certain that the destruction at the cannou's mouth or by the halter, (and I care not which.

but would welcome either mode,) of the plratical Slave Power, would be the destruction of slavery in this country. All far-seeing men admit this. Why, then, should not the President be most heartily susolitionists help and encourage it in so doing, and not waste strength and time in arguing up the "right of secession," or in arguing down the "right of coer-cion."

As abolitionists, we have had no war and ermment but for the reason that it defended slavery. We would have had equal war with secession or disunion from the first, had it existed for slavery. It is therefore, Union or Disunion, per se, which we union from the arist, and the state of reasters. It is not, therefore, Union or Disunion, per se, which we are to fight for or defend. When disunion is resorted to by slaveholders to defend and perpetuate their in-fernal business, then it is time for Abolitionists, se practake place between the Slave Power and the Govern t, and that the former must go to the wall, crushed, forever destroyed. Then let Abolitionists rejoice, be exceeding glad! As Mr. Phillips has said, it is true, it is just what we have been working for for I thank God that the breach is made, and growing wider, and I welcome the hour which shall test the power of Liberty against Slavery in arms.

> "He either fears his fate too much, A. J. GROVER.

LETTER FROM HON. GERRIT SMITH.

We have just received the following generous and condial letter from Hon. GERRIT SMITH, in reply to an invitation sent to him, in behalf of the Executive Committee, to be one of the speakers at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in May:-PETERBORO', (N. Y.) April 17, 1861.

PETERBORO', (N. Y.) April 17, 1861.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON:
MY DEAR SIR—Your letter, inviting me to be one
of the speakers at the approaching anniversary of the
American Anti-Slavery Society, is very welcome. No
where could 15 speak with more freedom than upon its
catholic platform. For no other Society have I more
respect than I have for that. Its steady and noble
maintenance of its great principles through reproach
and peril, for now nearly thirty years, has commanded
my admiration and endeared it to my heart.
Very kind and birbilly exteemed as is your invitia-

maintenance of its great principles through reproduct and peril, for now nearly thirty years, has commanded my admiration and endeared it to my heart.

Very kind and highly esteemed as is your invitation, you must, nevertheless, allow me to decline it. My age, my heavy labors, and the needful care of my health since its repeated prostrations during the last three or four years, justify me in refusing to speak where there is an abundance of speakers without me. They will surely be no lack of speakers at your annivellary.

The great hope of your heart is soon to be realized. The end of American slavery is at hand. But that this end is to be in blood, is a prospect sad and appalling to the last degree.

Please put the enclosed draft for \$50 into the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

I have been pained to hear from time to time within the last year of your bodily infirmities. I trust that they are passing away. You must not depart until your eyes have seen the salvation for which you have toiled longer and harder and more gloriously than any of us. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

It will be seen, by an official notice in another col-

It will be seen, by an official notice in another col-Slavery Society has been postponed until further no-tice, for the reasons therein set forth.

SENTIMENTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON UPON THE WAR.

The colored people of Boston met, on Tuesday evening, in the Twelfth Baptist Church, Southac street, to express their sentiments upon the war. Rev. J. Sella Martin was chosen Chairman, Dr. J. V. De-Grasse, and G. W. Potter were chosen Secretaries. Robert Morris, Esq., William C. Nell, and M. R. De-Mortie were chosen a Committee on Resolutions. John J. Smith said that the dawn of day was not

far distant for the colored race. An American flag was brought in and cheered most vociferously. Mr. Smith said he was ready to defend the flag to the last.

The resolutions reported state that the colored peoallow them to enlist. It was resolved that companie be immediately formed for drill.

Robert Morris advocated the resolution not a man who would not leap for his kn

THE BALTIMORE RIOT-A SECESSION

ment would not have any the disability, there was the house of the city and the Board of Police Comments was the property of t

n

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has announced his intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force for the purpose of appairing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its in-hependence, and subjecting its free people to the do-minion of a foreign power; and whereas, it has thus

(Signed.)
By the President: ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

PRIVATERES TO PREY ON NORTHERN COM-MERCE. The New Orleans Crescent, of March 31st, says: "We beg to assure the Black Republican lead-ers of the North, from Mr. Seward up to Mr. Lincoln down, that the people of the confederate States, in consequence of the absorbing love they bear the Abo-litionists, have no desire to witness the destruction of 'Northern commerce,' although they have carefully and systematically provided the means for its entire annihilation. Let but one hostile gun be fired upon our people from forts Sunter and Pickens, from 'Key West and Tortugas,' or from any other point, and in

of the regiment of Californians now organizing.

PRILADELPHIA, April 20. Col. Small's regiment arrived back here last night. Six men were wounded by the stones thrown at them by the mob at Baltimore. A large number are missing who separated from their comrades during the affray.

The war excisement is intense. The Baltimore riot has kindled a spirit of revenge under which thousands are rushing to arms. Some eight housand volunteers are already enrolled. It is stated on good authority that ten thousand men will be collected as rapidly as possible at Harrisburg, and moved in a body into Maryland, for the reopening and protection of communication between Washington and the North.

PRILADELPHIA ARRIVA ARRIVE 22. The Hon, Mr. Lowry.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22. The Hon. Mr. Lowry, the special messenger from Washington, gives the following account of his experience: "Left Etie at minght on Thursday. Came to Harrisburg. After an interview with Gov. Curtin, proceeded to Baltimore. Did not witness the first fight, but did the scenes which followed.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 22. A naval officer ar-ived here this afternoon, says the steamer S. R.

6th Massachusetts Regiment.

At Richmond, there has been unparalleled excitement during the last three days. Business was suspended; gold and New York exchange were fifteen per cent, premium. One secession firm advertises that they repudiate Northern debts. There were fears of trouble from the two thousand free negroes of the city. Sharpe's rifles were being ordered from New York, to be shipped, disguised, in dry goods boxes.

boxes.

Union men are utterly crushed out. The Convention is still in secret session. Trouble is anticipated in the anti-slavery districts of the West. Though the secession ordinance is not to be submitted to the people till the May election, the authorities will act as if the State is already out of the Union. The Congressional candidates announce themselves for the Montgomery, not Washington, Congress.

The New Haven banks have decided to offer of Governor Buckingham ten per cent. of their cap-lal—say \$3,500,000—or \$350,000 for the support of the Government.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20. Steamer Ma which captured the Star of the West, was or do so by Col. Van Doon of the Confederat The foundries here are casting guns, shot an

The Kentucky State Union Committee have issued an address on the state of the country, advocating the ground that it is the duty of the State to maintain a neutrality, taking no part either with the Government or the Confederates, and permitting neither to march troops across Kentucky to attack the other. This is the ground taken by Mr. Crittenden,

tucky will find peaceful neutrality impossible.

23 Sharp's Rifle Company refuse to sell their
weapons to go, either directly or indirectly, to the
South. As long ago as January 17, Col. Colt instructed the Secretary of the company to sell no arms
to South Garolina, and that geutleman has just notified the proper authorities that his revolving arms are
for sale, first, to the State of Connecticut; next in
preference, the government of the United States, and
none at all to the South. Col. Hazard announces that
he makes no more powder to go to the South until

CONTRIBUTIONS
To the Albany Anti-Stabery Office, from Jan. 1 to April 1,
1861. and Mary Cole,

MARRIED—At Ghent, Columbia Co.; N. Y., on Mos ay evening, April 15, by themselves, AARON M. POWELE of Ghent, to J. AXXA RICE, of Worcester, Mass.

PRICES

HEBBARD'S,

365 Washington Street. IN THE YEAR. Figured Grey Goods, Striped and Figured Grey Goods, Checked Mohairs, Good Prints, -Best American Prints, Best yard wide " Tidies ; all styles, from

Linen Bosom,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Linen Sats

SF Store acknowledged to be the best lighted, the in structive and cory in the city. Boston, April 19.



THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE. TRY IT.

ours, or greatly relieve, the distressing complaints: Dyspepsis, Dropsy, Districes,
General Debility, Nervousses, Ulcers, Piles, Brenchitis,
Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgis, Liver Complaint, Erysipe-las, and the endless catalogue of Fennie Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood. Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

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HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

THE next (Summer) Term of the Institution will commence on Wednesday, May 1, and continue Tem Weeks. Thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its print and character, it must rely chiefly upon the patronage of the more advanced and liberal pertion of the public for support.

For particulars, send for Circular to the address of

English and Classical School

THE Summer Quarter begins Wednesday, 24th inst April 23.—1w NATHANIEL T. ALLEN West Newton, Ma

LINDA.

NOIDENTS IN THE LIPE OF A SLAVE GIRL, Soven Years concealed in Slavery; marraied by hereally with an Introduction by Lerna Manta Cutto, and a Interpretation by Lerna Manta Cutto, and a Interpretation of the Park For. A handone book of 306 pages, just issued, which is receiving highly commendatory notices from the press. Price, St. 100. Urders for mailing most include states cents in postage states.

Boetry.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PULPIT.

e claim to be, and proudly call yourselves
The servants of the meck and humble Lord,
His wisleters, extrounders of his word; The servants of the mock and humble Lord, His ministers, expounders of his word; Yet, is not the poor slave, who humbly delves Beneath the driver's whip, whom none afford Kindosas, or plty, in the iruth-clear eyes Of him who bade his followers leave land, House, wealth, miy, even far dearer household ties, Brother, wife, willd, breaking life's strongest band, Bether the head his true, life-relief laws. Recover, wise, conin, oversing the sevenges cond,
Rather than break his true, life-giving laws—
Is not that helpless slave nearer to him,
Although his lamp of knowledge burn but dim,
Than such as will not, for a righteous cause,
Yield at Christ's coll riches, and man's applesse?
Tenterden, Eng.

JANK ASSER.

> For the Liberator. - JOHN BROWN.

BY N. L. H.
His is a deathless name;
He wilf go down
The pathway of ages,
A man of renown. Tis a foul calumny, He is not dead !

Say you they murdered him? Hold: 'tis a lie!-Say you, at Elba Buried he lies? So think the foolish, So not the wise.

In the wild tumult, Ring in the jabilee, Freedom shall reign! Minions of tyranny! Bury your stain. Formen of liberty-

Curse him again! Rail on his memory, Heap on it shame! Such be his monumer Such be his fame.

While every cotton-bale Prisons a sonl, While clanks the fetter,

Freedom, the cry;
A thousand will follow,
His place to supply.
Tremble at thought of him;
Shrink as in dread,
God is still over you,
Versearce wheat! Vengeance ahead ! In the world's history, One of the brave, Lived he for freeden nany pr

While for its fellow-man While on this continent
Crouches a slave—
While in the pation's heart Worth has renown, _ Thou art a hero Noble John Brown !.

Hating the He could not redress

SPRING.

A flush of green is on the boughs A warm breath panieth in the air, And in the earth a heart-pulse there

Life is astir among the woods, And by the moor, and by the strea The year, as from a torpid dream, Wakes in the sunshine on the buds;

Wakes up in music as the song Of wood-bird wild and loosen'd rill Of wood-bird wild and loosen a rill More frequent from the windy hill comes greening forest aisles along;

Wakes up in beauty as the sheen
Of woodland pool the gleams receives
Through bright flowers, over braided leaves,
Of bröken sunlights, golden-green. She sees the outlaw'd Winter stay Awhile, to gather after his

Snow-robes, frost-crystall'd diadem And then in soft showers pass away. She could not love rough Winter well, Yet cannot choose but mourn him no So wears awhile on her young brow Her gift-a gleaming iciol

Then turns her, loving, to the sun,
Upheaven her bosom's swell to his,
And, in the joy of his first kies,
Forgets for aye that sterner one; Old Winter's pledge from her he reaves— That icy-cold, though glittering spar— And sones her with a green cymar, And girdles round her brow with leaves;

The primress and wood-violet
He tangles in her shining hair,
And teaches elfin broezes fair
To sing her some sweet cansonet.

All promising long summer hours,
When she in his embrace shall lie,
Under the broad dome of bright sky,
On mossy couches starr'd with flowers

Till she smiles back again to him
The beauty beaming from his face,
And, robed in light, glows with the grace

O earth, thy glowing lovelin Around our very hearts has thrown An undimmed joyance all its own, And sunn'd us o'er with happiness.

THYSELF IN OTHERS.

Ge then into the highways, And speak the words of cheer; Return the joyful smile for smile, The mourning tear for tear.

Find thine own life in others,
And then come back to me;
And thou shalt bear what I have heard,
And see what I can see.

COMMERCE AND SLAVERY.

COMMERCE AND SLAVERY.

Heaven speed the carvan, gallantly unfurl'd
To furnish and accommodate a world,
The gire the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit th' unscoid climates into one:
But, ab! what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
For methants rich in cargoes of despair,
Who drive a leatherme traffic, gauge and span,
And buy the muscles and the boises of man?
The tender the of father, husband, friend,
All bonds of mature in that mussent end;
And such sedures, while yet he draws his breath,
A stroke as fatal as the acythe of Death.

The Biberator.

eless to argue with those who do not acuses, and will not see the facts that under

of slavery upon herself and upon the slaves, she will become indifferent, and imagine there is some other mode of settling the "nigger" question than fighting

edgment from foreign governments, and perhaps with some of them form alliances detrimental to the inter-ests of freedom. Her first negotiations with the North would be for the recognition and perpetuation of slave-ry, and upon any refusal to comply with this request, threats of war, which would amount to more than threats of war, which would amount to more than mere bravado, would follow. Being a member of the family of nations, her facilities for trading with foreign countries, and obtaining money, would be increased. The merchants of the North, who have been sighing over the loss of Southern trade, would again be made to groan, and new Sewarda would stifle their convic-tions of right and justice to assure capitalist shat "the government meant peace," and that the confed-eracy South, by all the means in their power, should be conciliated.

troubles. Let all the blood that is to be shed flow now, at once, and from all the sources that create blood. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and we must preserve our liberties, at all costs, and the black should fight for his. Now that the South has given us a taste of war, let it be as bloody a one as she desires. Let us meet her not merely with gun and powder and shot, but let her feel the power of ectual as a ripe insurrection. What con section as a ripe insurrection. What consternation seizes upon a Southern community at first intimation of an insurrection! What enabled John Brown to take captive the chivalrous State of Virginia! Nothing but the panic of fear. What is the cause of the butcheries by the slaveholders upon slaves detected in this kind of work, but fear! All is fair in war. Slavery is war. The South holds 4,000,000 prisoners Slavery is war. The South holds 4,000,000 prisoners of war. Who shall say that any means, all means, are not honorable in accomplishing the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" by these mil-lions! Insurrection would make slavery a hot coal in the hands of the South, and she would soon drop it. A property accursed, she would fly to the North, and try to "sell out," at any price.

The more we look at it, the more are we convinced

I he more we look at it, the more are we convinced of the necessity of a general slave insurrection, in stituted either by President Lincoln, or got up on private account. Nothing but this will (in our opinion) bring the South to her senses. Is this inhuman to the senses of the senses. bring the South to her senses. Is this inhuman? When modern science creates a deadly weapon more effective and murderous than any other in use, men apologize for it by calling it an angel of mercy in diminishing the number of battles denianded by a common war. Surely, in this light, would not insurrection be an angel of mercy to shorten the horrors that now threaten to extend through a long course of civil

We do not desire "revenge" on those who are in arms against the government, but we do desire peace, and hall with joy any instrumentality that will proin country.
INSURRECTIONIST. duce it for our co

(1) The editor of the Liberator disclaims all responsibility for the sentiments presented by its correspondents—leaving them the largest freedom of expression, while axercising the same for himself.—[Ed. Lib.

Selected Articles.

GREAT NEGRO EXCITEMENT!

SUCCESSFUL ARREST OF RUNAWAY SLAVES IN The newly appointed U. S. Marshal of this district signalized the commencement of his official enerry restorday morning, by the successful arrest of feer runaway slaves—a negro, his wife and three chil-

fren.

These negroes escaped some time ago from their owners, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Vale, of St. Louis county, Missouri. Of course, it was expected they would make their way to Chicago, and hither the owners came in pursuit of them. They succeeded about a week ago in discovering their retreat; but were unable to do anything then, as there was no Mayshal to execute a writ. After Mr. Jones came

perty, common enses, it is time lost and zercised to betwor much attention per loss of the property are "eminently respectable," and the supplify that crisis is a common and the supplify that crisis is a common and the supplify that crisis is a common ark by the Journal of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which copied articles that the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which the John of Cossoners and John of Cossoners, which they will be the John of Cossoners, which they will

one of the negroes fired his revolver a tune engineer, but did not hit him. If that negro can be identified, he should be arrested and punished with the utmost severity of the law.

Again defeated in their purposes, the negroes returned, with renewed determination to take vengeance upon the negro Hayes. Shortly before noon, word was brought to the south district police station that the negroes in large force had surrounded the house of Hayes, at the corner of Wells and Taylor streets, with the determination of killing him. A posse of six men was immediately sent to the spot with directions to bring the negro to the Armory, for better security. Word was also sent to the north and west stations for reinforcements. The posse found the house of Hayes surrounded by a crowd of between two and three hundred negroes, armed with clubs, knives, pistols, shot guns, and other utensils of war. Their cry was, "Kill him! Kill de dam darkey!" They had obtained a ladder, and with it were endeavoring to get into the house through an upper window, in which they would have soon succeeded had not the police arrived to interfere with their designs. The infuriated negro mob was soon scattered by the police, like a flock of black sheep. Only a few, more courageous than the rest, lingered near the house. The negro Hayes was then brought of negroes following at a respectful distance. On the north and west divisions, and, with this additional al force, seven of the ringleaders in the riot—six males and one female—were arrested. They were brought before Esquire Aiken, who discharged the female, and admitted the others to special bail, to appear on Friday next. They gave the following names: Franklin Johnson, John Barriday, Abraham Thompson, Charles Johnson, William Lee.

FIGGITIVE SLAYES IN CHIGAGO. We are in-

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CHICAGO. We are in she desires. Let us meet her not merely with guns and powder and shot, but let her feel the power of a large insurrection that shall swallow up "innocent women and children," if their fathers wilfully neglect to provide for their safety by peaceful emancipation of the slaves. All the battles the North may have with the South for ten years would not be half as effectual as a rice insurrection. What constructions are the support of the state of the slaves. They intend to provide the saccia-tion numbers about six bundred men, all good and the state of the state substantial citizens. They intend to prove, and we doubt not will succeed in proving, that the Engitive Slave Law not only can be, but will be, enforced under a Republican administration, by Republican officers. If the signs of the times indicate anything, there will be fewer runnway negroes in Chicago six months hence than there are now.—Ibid.

THE COLORED EXODIS!

Departure of over One Hundred Fugitives for Car ada!-Great Excitement, and Moving Scenes!!

The United States Marshal, and his standing advertisement that he has fully equipped his office in this city with fellows of the right kidney, and is now willing to answer all orders, and catch all runaways, guaranteeing promptness and dispatch in so doing, has created a wonderful state of feeling among our colored citizens, to which we have before referred. In salcons and bar-rooms about town, the zealous Federal officer is praised, but good men and humano hang their heads, Republicans finding this one consolation in the matter,—just this, that the Marshal dees well to choose his tools from the party that has always kept blood-hounds in leash, ready at the slave-driver's beck and bidding. No Republican finas yet, we believe, received an appointment of the Marshal.

has yet, we believe, received an appointment of the Marshal.

There has been an immense state of excitement among the colored people; generally, as a class, our most quiet citizens; and the actual presence of numerous slave-hunters in town, and the knowledge that several writs were in officers hands, has created a perfect stampede among the numerous fugitives resident here. Within the week ending with Sunday last, nearly three hundred people of color, from this city, have sought reduge in Canada. We give the above figure on the best authority, as the outside limit, for the reason that the number is greatly exaggerated by rumor, and accounts rife about town.

And, indeed, this is no inconsiderable number to

SLAVE STEALING AND NEGRO HUNTING

SLAVE STEALING AND NEGRO HUNTING.

Some weeks since, a man, a stranger, came to a respectable colored woman, for fifteen years resident in this city, a Mrs. Johnson. He introduced himself by saying that he was a friend of the colored race. He had learned that Mrs. Johnson had a daughter in slavery in Missouri. This started the old colored woman's confidences only slowly, and it was not until the second visit that he made much headway with his errand. Finally, however, he persuaded her of his good intention, his experience and ability in this particular line, and she agreed with him that he was to receive from her \$150, for services and expenses in running off this daughter and her family, a husband and three children. Mrs. Johnson mortgaged her little home for a part of this sum.

This family was the Harris family, and they arrived in due time, and were closely sheltered here. Their new found friend and rescuer stuck closely to them, bade them keep the house of the mother and never be seen out of doors, and they followed his instructions.

Meanwhile this identical man, after a trin to St.

never be seen out of doors, and they followed his instructions.

Meanwhile this identical man, after a trip to St. Louis, came back, and was closeted again and again with Federal officers in this city. They used a room at the Tremont House for this purpose; and when the scheme was carefully ripened, the string was pulled, the game bagged, and the very party who stole the slaves in Missouri, and was paid one hundred and fifty dollars by the mother of the woman for so doing, is equally officious in sending them back, and so shares in the reward offered by the master. There is reason to believe that the scoundrel is one of a regularly organized gang in St. Louis and Chicago, who make a business of running off and then returning slaves, by this shuttle-like process making a very good thing of it. The principal operators are ex-policemen, and policemen high in flavor at St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune, April 11th.

yesterlay morning, the remainder of the defendants to appear this morning, and by consent of counsel, to be tried by one jury. Chancellor L. Jenks, Esq., appeared for the prisoners, and C. M. Willard, Esq., for the prosecution.

A jury consisting of the following persons was called by an officer of the Court, to bear the case: John Sanders, W. H. Simmons, George Holt, F. Miltenger and Michael Hart. The charge was simply disorderly conduct. As the principal weight of the case made by the prosecution is contained in the testimony of Adolph Miller, the officer who arrested the defendant, we give his evidence in full. Miller testified as follows:—

testified as follows:—

ADDLYH MYLLER, SWORN. Am a Policeman; I arrested Johnson in front of the Armory; he was upon Wells street raising a disturbance, and trying to get the colored man Hayes out; was saying at the place, "That nigger must come out, dead or alive"; a man by the name of Hayes was up stairs; there were dreament of the Armory shows the or with the prisoner; said that Hayes had informed some kidnappers, and they were going to take some life with the prisoner; said that Hayes had informed some kidnappers, and they were going to take some laves away. South;; they talked about getting Hayes out and punishing him; prisoner was there part of the time, but had left when we went in; there were cight or ten officers there; we told them to disperse, but not while this man was there; Johnson said Hayes had informed, and be must be got out, dead or alive; they were all trying to get him out; five or aix men were standing as foot of stairs trying to break open the door; it was afterwards that Johnson made the remark; defendant was in the crowd outside at the time; the noise made was calculated to disturb the peace of the city, and two women living up stairs came out and asked us to use our endeavors to disperse the mob; this was between 10 and 11 o'clock one week ago last Monday, on south Wells street, between Folk and Taylor.

Cross-Examined. There were a good many white; prisoner was very near me, and I heard him make the remark; be followed after us with the crowd to the Armory, and came skulking about again at 2 o'clock, when I recognized and took him in entody.

stimony was also heard from T. A. Mason, of-Edwards, Mr. Smith, W. B. Sampson, George

and here secured by their inclusify homes of the proposed "cannot lake care of the lonestern." But the fact of the Harris finnily was too named and too to exceed, and the Marshal and his positions, and the marshal and his positions are not contained by the charicalle to the means regardless for the wave of finest, and the chart of the marshal and the ma

licket in his life.

In regard to the statement that "other tools of like antecedents and sympathies were chosen, and their hard-heartedness tested, as the man tries the steel on which he is to rely," I have only to say that I did not know one of the men selected by my Deputy to assist him in the arrest—had no convegation with any of them on the subject, nor do I now know what their political sentiments are.

Allusion is twice made in the Tribune's article to the probability of my being rewarded by "a service of plate from the nigger drivers." In the same issue is a notice of a silver pitcher on exhibition on Clark street, marked "Mrs. J. R. Jones;" but the writer of the article carefully avoids giving any of the circumstances connected with the pitcher, leaving its readers to infer that the reward above referred to had already been received. I shall be pardoned for saying that the pitcher alluded to was presented to my wife by the Merchants' Association of Chicago, as a return for the zeal which it was supposed I had manifested in looking after their interests during the past winter at Springfield—the presentation of which I knew nothing of until I reached home on Sunday last.

The statement that I "hired the wretch Haves to

never be seen out of doors, and they followed his instructions.

Meanwhile this identical man, after a trip to St. Louis, came back, and was closeted again and again with Federal officers in this city. They used a room at the Tremont House for this purpose; and when the scheme was carefully ripneed, the string was pulled, the game bagged, and the very party who stole the slaves in Missouri, and was paid one hundred and fifty dollars by the mother of the woman for so doing, is equally officious in sending them back, and so shares in the reward offered by the master. There is reason to believe that the scoundrel is one of a regularly organized gang in St. Louis and Chicago, who make a business of running off and then returning slaves, by this shuttle-like process making a very good thing of it. The principal operators are ex-policemen, and policemen high in favor at St. Louis.—Chicago Tribune, April 11th.

THE SEQUEL TO THE HARRIS CASE.

The case of the city of Chicago against John Johnson, one of the persons charged with disorderly conduct in attempting to secure the person of one Hayes, who had been matrumental in giving information concerning the whereabouts of the Harris family, came before the Police Court, Justice Alten, yesterday morning, the remainder of the defendants to appear this morning, and by consent of counsel, to be tried by one jury. Chancellor L. Jenks, Eq., appeared for the prisoners, and C. M. Willard, Esq., for the prosecution.

A jury consisting of the following persons was called by an officer of the Court, to bear the case: John Sanders, W. H. Simmons, George Holt, F. Miltenger and Michael Hart. The charge was simply disorderly conduct. As the principal weight of the scase made by the prosecution is contained in the testimony of Adolph Miller, the efficier who arrested J. R. JONES, U. S. Marshal.

COMMENTS.

Marshal Jones says he was not there, but he was not far off, for he states that he met the party at the depot. He denies that he know any of the nea who aided in making the arrest and we house to believe him; but not to excuse him. A mai to believe him; but not to excuse him. A mai responsible for the nets of his Deputy. It was always and Jones's business to know who was saiding in the contract of the second listed. We tell his

responsible for the acts of his Depuy. It was list shal Jones's business to know who was adding in the arrest, and how it was accomplished, with a single shall be a second to disprove it, for the strongest point list. Jones has it was done inhumanly, and see nothing in his letter to disprove it, for the strongest point list. Jones has it does not not be door in the provide to disprove it, for the strongest point list. Jones a less that the morning. The household within doors are alsest The wretten Hayes whom Marshal Jones does not the morning. The household within doors are alsest The wretten Hayes whom Marshal Jones does not are the great which will be a stronge to the stronge and six armed men pass up stairs. One or two persons, neighbors, whose testimony we have, here one cries and a scuffle. The children are brought down and placed in the omnibus, then a start colored and placed in the omnibus, then a start colored man is dragged down, manacled, and his elbows ted be hind his back. He is only half dressed, and the wann is brought down wrapped in elbows ted be hind his back. He is only half dressed, and the venant is brought down wrapped in elbows ted be a created and the strongest of the strongest was the second with the strongest of the strongest was the section of the strongest was pleases as to the actual state of "somacleses" of the party captured. There was certainly a somacles to all ordniary calls to humanity on the part of the captors.

One of the Police Commissioners bear of the party captured. There was certainly a somewhere to all ordniary calls to humanity on the part of the captors.

aptors.

One of the Police Commissioners has since the arest, questioned the Federal officers somewhat case One of the Fource Commissioners has since the screet, questioned the Federal officers somewhat dealy as to "who the men were who were sun" at the time of this capture. He was told they at the time of this capture, and the inference is left has stars were illegally worn by the pimps and balls stars were illegally worn by the pimps and balls who were making up a reputation for his later who were making up a reputation from is Carl Mr. Jones vouches for his Deputy's Republication. It will strike the minds of many of our citizen as It will strike the minds of many of our citims at a novelty, and we are sorry to be convined. But there the matter of disproving the Tribune's sate ment ends, for there is no question that this Popt sought men who were "sound on the goos," and sound Democrats.—Chicago Tribene, April 11th

THE VOICE OF TREASON.

Let not this perfidious Administration invoke the sacred names of the Union and the Constitution is the hope of cheating fools into the support of the unboly war which it has begun. The Adminstration is now proceeding to carry out the borish threats of Helper and his indorsers. The Reputs can party is entirely abolitionized, and, if anyling we would prefer Garrison or Phillips as more less and more humane than Abraham Liscola. What, then, in this dreadful emergency, should Northern citizens do, especially those who are at Abolitionists, who love peace, and desire, if possible a reconstruction of the Union? Civil war is so mode of consummating that reconstruction and as sympathy or support should be given the Administration in its prosecution. We assume that Denorrals love the Union, and that Abolitionists would only use it for their purposes. He is no Demoria who will enter the army or volunteer to ad the diabolical policy of civil war. There is no transful in this. A man has as good ejeth to save his civil war. who will enter the army or volunteer to as the diabolical policy of civil war. There is no trace in this. A man has as good right to save his first and limb—aye, and his soul too—from the perhet's fratricidal contest like this, as the capitalist has to keep his money. The wealthy will not supply means to depreciate the rest of their property, by prolonging this unnatural war, and the now me. protonging this unnatural war, and the yoz ma-has the same right to refuse his services in the un-holy struggle. Without the aid of the Northen Democracy, the Administration cannot protog the war it has wickedly begun. It will be taffied, al-though it should pass sedition laws, and make the utterance of a reproach against its dignitaries am-prission of treason, and so let it descend to the test-of the Capulets disgraced, defeated, and secured-New York News.

The Abolition papers are trying to incists a reign of terror in New York. Everybody is to be overawed and bullied into silence. Everybody who declarces against this fratricidal strife is to be treated as a traitor. They even propose that the telegraph wires be taken possession of, so that no new lost such as they choose shall go over them. The next step will be to take possession of newspapers. The party of free speech has become the party of despotina. Let them beware! A free people can never be muzzled. Their threats we hard back into their teeth. This is no time for recrimination on either side. It is no longer a question whether the South is right or the North right. It is simply a question of peace or war. There are many Republicans not of peace or war. There are many Republicans not in favor of war. We know what we say when we utter this. However wrongs they may suppose the South to be, they are not for fight. No lover of his country can be in favor of this unnatural war. The people of this city ought to rise as one man and, without taking sides with either party, denand peace. Stop this cruel nonsense at once. Protidence has preserved us from bloodshed thus far, sai it comes to a misguided people as one more chape for repentance. Let us improve it. Republican! if you love your country, don't be deceived by year leaders. Rally, in this bour of trial, in favor of peace, and your children will rise up to call you blessed.—New York Day Book.

Civil war seems to be close at hand-perhaps

Civil war seems to be close at hand—perhaps is at this very moment raging about Charleston and Pensacola. On Thursday afternoon, Gen. Beauregard made a formal demand on Major Anderson for the surrender of Fort Sumter. This demand, if not compiled with, will be followed by prompt action on the part of the investing forces, with what is hardly doubtful: Fort Sumter will be taken, if not surrendered. As was stated by President Buchanan months ago, the whole United States nary cancer of the investment of the work of the states and breight of the work of the conference. Under the plea of sending previsions to Major Anderson, they have hoped to prevision the section of the Confederate States, they will be begun by the act of Unicoln's Administration; fet its sentiment of the North in a surrument of the sentiment of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North in an auticola was a surrument of the North sending ficets and armes into the factors on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill, than that of Lincoln in sending the navy and troops to Charleston. When the world read the story of the use qualled struggle between freedom and tyrans on Bunker Hill, the great heart of the people bet in high sympathy with the yeomany of America; is it will be with the conflict at Charleston. Its sympathy of the freedom-loving world will be with those who are fighting for their altars and this homes against the invading foc.—Banger (Mi) Dully Union.

We still hope we shall be spared the calamit of a bloody war; but if the fanatical Nigger-Replican North is resolved to force it on us, we as ready to meet it. The forces of the world is amounted, we would all die in the last ditch before we would yield one inch to the dictation of the Nigger-Republican Linech Government.—Allest (Geo.) Confederacy.

23 The following remarkable prophecy, god for ninety days," appears in the editorial column the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 15th inst.

the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 13th inst.

"In three months from this time, Lincols and it government well have removed from Wrahington Of to Boston: the fifteen Slave States will be under the Constitution of the Confedera's States will formed a separate and distinct povernment of the own, and Lincoln will be left alone in his grow, with the capital of his government in the Institute of the confedera's states will be composed of the six States of Purian New England. We predict the utter disgrace, overlawe us annihilation of the whole batch of abolitic comprators who planned the infamous revolution, as plunged a free, happy and once united people in all the horrors of civil war."

There is no limit to Southern impudence, state

There is no limit to Southern impudence, and ger, ruffianism and infatuation.