WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

sonies will be sent to one address for ye

s, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters reg to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be led (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of five cents pe

ia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, via .- Francia Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward Wesself, Debts of Wesself, Debts of the paper, via .- Francia Jackson, Edward Quincy, Edward Wesself, Debts of the paper, via .- Francia Jackson, Edward Debts of the paper, via .- Francia Jackson, Edward Debts of the paper o sox, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.



The United States Constitution is "a coven with death, and an agreement with hell"

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1584.

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 18.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.

The following letter received in this city, in re-ponse to an invitation to come North during the roubles, shows the excited state of feeling in Balti-"BALTIMORE, April 20; 1861.

"BALTIMORE, April 20; 1861.

My Dear Brother,—I have just received your dispatch, and while I thank you for your kindness in the offer, we both are not disposed to run, much less to run into the arms of infernal abolitionism. We know there is danger; we have expected for thirty-six hours war to the knife—possibly all may be determined to die in the work, and not a man or woman have I seen or heard of but is so determined. Let more Northern troops attempt a passage through this city, and not one will live to tell the story. It is a yawning gulf as long as a man is left to do the work.

work.

Thirty-six hours ago, a majority of our people were for peaceable separation, and I may say for peace at all hazards; but now, the man does not exist in these parts who is not for the defense of our city against the inroads or passage of troops from the North. We are not to be subjugated by Lincoln and his hordes.

oln and his hordes.

I have just got arms, and Joseph and myself inead to do what we can, be it ever so little. If he
rould not fight now, I would disown him.

Your Brother."

PROGLAMATION BY J. W. ELLIS, GOVERNOR

OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, N. C., April 17, 1861. Whereas, By Peeclamation of Abraham Lincoln, sident of the Useted States, followed by a requi-on of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, I am ormed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a informed that the said Abraham Lincoln has made a call for seventy-five thousand men, to be employed for the invasion of the peaceful homes of the South, and for the violent subversion of the liberties of a free people, constituting a large part of the whole population of the fate United States; and, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrannical outrage is not only in violation of all constitutional law, utter disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilin violation of all constitutional law, futer disregard of every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and conceived in a spirit of aggression unparellede, by any act of recorded history, but is a direct step towards the subjugation of the whole Sonth, and the colversion of a free Republic, inherited from ohr fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign enemies on the ruisi of our once glorious Constitution of Equal Rights.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senators and members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, to meet in special session at the capital, in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, the first day of May next. And I furthermore exhort all good chizens throughout the State to be mindful that their first allegiance is due to the sovereignty which protects their homes and dearest interests, as their first service is due for the sacred defence of their hearths, and of the soil which holds the graves of our glorious dead.

Luited action in defence of the sovereignty of

beir hearths, and of the soil which hearths of our glorious dead.

United action in defence of the sovereignty of North Carolina, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty of all.

Given under my hand, and attested by the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh the 17th day of April, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of our independence.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDER.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ORDER.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, April 20.

General Order, No. 3.—The volunteer forces of the State not already ordered into active service, are hereby commanded to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. The officers are required to send to the Adjutant General's office a roll of the members of the companies. I am directed by the Governor to call for the enrollment of thirty thousand volunteers. Organize—send in the rolls. Commissions and arms will be furnished. Be in readiness to march at a day's notice; drill by day and by night; let the citizens equip their men; some of your brothers are now in the field. The State has reason to be proud of the promptness with which they rallied at the call of your Governor. The decree for our subjugation has gone forth; the time of our trial has come; the blow will soon fall; we must meet it with the whole energies of the State; we must show to the world that North Carolina will maintain her rights at all bazards.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

THE TRAITOR STEPHENS.

The following is the concluding portion of Hon.

A. H. Stephens's speech at Richmond:—

The following is the concluding portion of Hon. A. H. Stephens's speech at Richmond:—

"If there is sin in our institutions, we bear the blame, and will stand acquitted by natural law, and the higher law of the Creator. We stand upon the law of God and Nature. The Southern States did not wish a resort to arms after secasion. Mr. Stephens alluded to the negotiations between Major Anderson and the authorities of the Confederate States, to demonstrate the proposition. History, he said, if rightly written, would acquit us of a desire to shed our brothers' blood.

The law of necessity and of right compelled us to act as we did. He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it. The Federal flag was taken than the proposition of the Confederate States would be with us and bless us to the end. We had appealed to the God of Battles for the justness of our cause. Madness and folly ruled at Washington. Had it not been so, several of the States would have been in the old Union for a year to come. The gods first made mad those they would destroy. Maryland would join us, and maybe, ere long, the principles that Washington fought for might be again administered in the city that bore has mane. Every son of the South, from the Polomae to the Rio Grande, should rally to the support of Maryland. If Lincoln quits Washington as ignominationally as he entered it, Gods will will have been monapolished. The argument was now exhausted. Be prepared; stand to your arms; defend your wives and freedies. He alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved. Rather than be conquered, let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the wide will be ours. Virginians, said he, you fight for the prepared of Washington, the graces of Madison, Jefferson, and all you hold most dear."

Selections.

A NORTHERN SEA CAPTAIN AND HIS SON WHIPPED AND IMPRISONED.

The bark Julia E. Aery, from the West Indies, arrived at this port (New York) on Saturday afternoon. The captain and mate of this vessel were recently subjected to those exquisite tortures indulged in by Southerners toward persons who are so unfortunate as to have been born North of Mason and Dixon's line. The story of their sufferings is substantially as follows:—

continuates as to have been born Newton to a continuate as to have been born Newton to the continuate as to have been born Newton to the continuate as to have been born Newton to the continuation of the con

to each with heavy leather thongs. The youing man bore the infiction patiently, but sufficed terribly to witness the tortures to which his poor old father was subjected. The assembled multitude looked on and cheered, laughing at and taunting them without stint. After this, the two men were conducted to prison and confined in the cells. Old Mr. Byder was terribly injured by the punishment he had received, and for several days expectrated. After line of the cells old freely.

After lying in jail for fourteen days, they were the had received, and for several days expectrated that Punion for more than jifty years, and as long as a good freely.

After lying in jail for fourteen days, they were the heart deceived, and for several days expectrated that Punion for more than jifty years, and as long as a good freely.

After lying in jail for fourteen days, they were the heart deceived, and for several days expectrated that their vessel had been brought to that point, and their vessel had been brought to that point, and the research of this port. By the five men who were charged with the duty of seeing them safely off. The Aery proceeded thence to a Spannis port, from there to the Bydelf of the control, the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country, to make this statement in view of the requirement of the country to make the country to make t

Senator Douglas arrived at Bellair, which is in Ohio, just across the river from Wheeling, Va., on the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the next day, a large crowd gathered from the surrounding country to pay him their respects. The Wheeling Intelligencer says of the gathering —

ing Intelligencer says of the gathering:—

"About half-past three o'clock a crowd of all the citizens, and a large delegation from this city, and hundreds from the surrounding country, gathered in front of the La Belle House, where Mr. Doughas was stopping. We never saw a crowd of the same number of people so full of enthusiasm. They cheered the Union and Major Anderson, the stars and stripes, and everything and everybody else that happened to suggest itself."

From Mr. Dough's controlled to the surrounding the surrounding that the surrounding the surrounding that the surrounding that the surrounding the surrounding that the surrou

speech, in which he vindicated General Scott:—
GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by so many different ones to make a statement in response to the inquiries that are propounded to me, that I do so as a matter of justice to an eminent patriot. I have been asked whether them is any truth in the rumor that General Scott was about to retire from the American arms. It is almost profamity to ask that question. ("Good," "Good," and cheers for General Scott.) I saw him only last Saturday. He was at his desk, pen in hand, writing his orders for the defence and safety of the American capital. (Cheers.) Walking down the street, I met a distinguished gentleman, a member of the Virginia Convention, whom I knew personally, and had a few minutes' conversation with him. He told me he had just had an interview with Lieutenant General Scott; that he was chairman of the committee appointed by the Virginia Convention to wait upon General Scott, and tender him the command of the forces of Virginia in this strucks.

Senator Douglas arrived at Bellair, which is in hio, just across the river from Wheeling, Va., one 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and being compelled to lay over the 20th ult., and large delegation from this city, and indreds from the surrounding country, gathered in not of the La Belle House, where Mr. Douglas stopping. We never saw a crowd of the same unber of people so full of enthusiasm. They seered the Union and Major Anderson, the stars of stripes, and everything and everybody else that ppened to suggest itself."

From Mr. Douglas's speech we make the following lections:—

Gentlement: It is gratifying to me and my see of particulism to find the people on both sides this beautiful river giving their cheers and their arts in behalf of the flag of our country, (Great plause.) I trust the time never is coming when it flag will not wave as the emblem of peace and ion, and of constitutional liberty forever, both in south and in the north of this Ohio river. We he northwest of this great valley can never recoge either the propriety or the right of States borning along upon the Gulf of Mexico and upon the lantic ocean, or upon the Pacific, to separate from that other field which heralded the trie may be a supported the support of the conduction of the condu

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE N. Y. TIMES IN A CHARLESTON PRISON.

"Sacing my cell, unable to sleep, worn out with constant duty for the last fifty-two hours, at last the morning dawned. At 9 o'clock I was waited upon by a somewhat cheery-faced official, who facetiously asked me if I felt hungry. I told him that he must be aware that I had not tasted food for tecenty-four hours, and that I had come to the conclusion that the chivalrous people of Charleston meant to reduce me by a slow process of starvation. He seemed ashamed of the acts of his superiors, and said I should not suffer for food. He cooked a nice breakfast, and brought it himself, leading me to infer that he was not a brute, if his masters were. At 10 the under-keeper came, and I told him that it was an infamous disgrace to the people of Charleston to thrust a gentleman into a reeking cell, intended only for drunken. Irish and negroes, and promised him that it he would work for me, he would not lose anything by it. At 12 he brought a man who said he had ordering from Gov. Fickens to send me away from the city of one. I turged him to let me call on my banker's, and get some funds, but he peremptorily declined, and said that if the soldiers saw me in the streets, they would certainly lear me in pieces. At the office they returned my property, forcing me to thrust my things in my tranks in the most burried manner. I was conveyed to the Northeastern Railroad Station, with only \$15 to take me to New York. I expected that I would be spotted on the road by the self-appointed bloothounds, and took measures accordingly. He was interrogated at nearly every railroad station on the road, by the secessionists, but by resorting to various expedients, he managed to pass immolested to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he had so battered and bruised by the limit of the required for the feeting him to care for the Massachusterts and of the came to the constitution and laws of the country.

The Massachuserts Dead. We think few men read Gov. Andrew's despatch to the Mayor of Baltimore exceed to Wilmington, North Carolina, where

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

THE FIGHT AT BALTIMORE. The following the statement of Mr. Wim. R. Patch, of the Lowe City Guards, who was one of the soldiers wounde at Baltimore:—

in the thickest of the fight at Baltimore. It is dated Washington, April 20. He says:—

"We marched in close ranks so as not to let them get into our company. They said we could never go through alive, and called us everything but honest men. We paid no attention to them until they began to press upon us. We then moved on in double quick time, and they let the stones and bricks fly; still we did not return the fire, and they rushed for the bridge to tear it up, but we were too quick for them and rushed across, driving them at the point of the bayonet. Then the pistols of the rowdies began to play upon our men. We could not stand that, although the order was not to fire upon them. They did not know we were loaded, but every gun was, and we began to let the cold lead fly, and to lay them right and left. They were astonished, I can assure you. They seemed determined to have our colors, but were disappointed in that, and the colors went through the city in spite of the ruffians. We had the hottest time as we crossed the bridge. They piled everything in our way to stop us. I was near the colors at this time. The missiles flew like hail, and I ordered the company to fire, and they picked off six or eight of the rebels, who scattered in all directions.

"Tell Old Massachusetts to arouse, and give us more men."

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEAD. We think few men read Gov. Andrew's despatch to the Mayor of Baltimore, requesting him to care for the Massachusetts dead "tenderly," and to send on their remains for honored burial by the Commonwealth, without tears. Yes, those bodies battered and bruised by the brutal mob, are sacred. "Tenderly" is not too gentle a word to be used for the care of them. From the plow and the fishing-boat, those hardy men, bear-

CHALLENGE TO THE SOLDIERS OF MASSACHU-SETTS. The following document (says the Boston Traveller) was received at this office by mail, this morning. The envelop bore the post mark of Charleston, S. C., and we therefore have no doubt that it is account.

that it is genuine:—

"CHARLESTON, S. C., April 19, 1861.

To the Editors of the Boston Traveller:

GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the South Carolina Volunteers, I am deputed to request Gov. Androw, of Massachusetts, through you, that the military contingent of your State be sent to South Carolina In making this request, I assure you I but express the wish of every man, woman and child in our State. We number about 10,000 men, well armed and accoutred, and anxious for a fight, and cordially invite any number from your section to give us a meeting. Do not, however, send them in the fiset that appeared off Charleston harbor during the bombardment of Fort Santer, for fear their timidity will interfere with their landing. Send all Massachusetts men — none from Pennylvania, for the Regiment of that State fleinked at Cerro Gordo; nor from New York, for at Cherubusco, (although they claimed and received the right from the Palmetto Regiment.) at the first fire, the gallant New Yorkers fell back, and hid behind a barn; nor from Indiana, for at Palo Alto, the nimble Regiment from that State fled in inglorbus confusion. Send your Sumners, your Wilsons, your Burlingames, and a host of similar notables, and we pledge our honors, our lives, and all that we hold sacred, that none others but the Palmetto Boys shall interfere with them. We want them exclusively for our own use.

This request is made in good faith, and on signifying your acceptance of our offer, every arrangement will be made to give you a safe passport to our shores.

Our shores.
On Behalf of the S. C. Volunteers."

Messrs. —, Haverhill, Mass.:

Owing to the declaration of war against our beloved South, and the necessity of our arming and fighting, instead of pursuing the peaceful avocations of commerce, we have given up ourselves fully and freely to the work before us, and our resources are to be held at the disposal of the State until the issue is finally determined, when, if we have sufficient availabilities or assets left to meet our liabilities, it shall be done.

availabilities or assets left to meet our liabilities, it shall be done.

But until this fraticidal war is closed, we shall decline paying any of our debts due to parties in the North, where they have drawn, the aword against us. Hence the protest of our note in your favor this day, which we have the funds in bank to meet.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WESTON & WILLIAMS."

This is a execut over underlined as these makes

(oigned) WESTON & WILLIAMS."

This is an exact copy, underlined as they underlined it. They owe different parties here to the amount of several thousand dollars.

—Boston Journal.

MAJOR ANDERSON. Shortly after Major Anderson's arrival, he was waited upon by the staff of the headquarters of the army. He turned over his command to the Colonel of the staffon, who ordered it to Fort Hamilton, that being the quiettest and most agreeable post in the neighborhood. In reply to a question as to the condact of the mm, the Major said to a gentleman connected with the army: "Until a man is half starved, half smothered, half poisoned, and on the verge of eternity, in this state he never can know what men I had, or understand the measure of the valor that made surrender the last thought with them."

MAJOR ANDERSON WANTS TO COMMAND THE NEW JEBSEY TROOPS. A letter received by a young man in this city, from a friend in Newark, N. J., states that Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Sunter, a New Jerseyman by adoption, has asked permission to take command of the volunteer troops from that State, and promises to lead them into Fort Sunter. His wishes will undoubtedly be acceded to by the government.—Boston Journal.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

THE WAR EXCITEMENT.

Though the city still wears the appearance, and exhibite the bustle of a garrison town, there is a considerable abatement in the excitement prevalent a week ago. The general belief that the greatest danger has been averted appears to have tranquillized the public mind; and the vast cohorts hourly moving to the seat of trouble, are satisfying the people that Washington must now be reinforced beyond any peril from rebel invasion.

The diversity of opinions among different people concerning the prospects of the country are amusing, in spite of their seriousness. We, yesterday morning, set in the parlor of the Continental, where a group of gautlemen were discussing the movement

ing, sear-in the parlor of the Continental, where a group of gautlemen were discussing the movemen of eventa.

"I came home last night," said one gentleman from an eight months tour through Virginia and Tennessee. Jefferson Davis was to be at Richmond to-day, and over 20,000 men from eastern Virginia are ready to follow him to the capital."

"You are a Union man, I suppose?" queried second gentleman.

"You are a Union man, I suppose?" queried a second gentleman.
"To my very soul, but you see I look for the worst. In all eastern Virginis, you can't find a Union man. In the stantor Mason in the cars on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Senator Mason stopped at every town of any size, and. spoke to the people, stirring up their worst passions against the North."

"And what did he say to them?"

"Why, that Abe Lincoln's only object was to set free the negroes, and to arm the slaves against their masters. In one speech I heard him say that, anless Virginia took the Capital, the negroes would murder every white man in the State, and that property in Virginia would decline 75 per cent. in value before six months had passed."

"And the people believed these absurd stateix months had passed."

"And the people believed these absurd state-

six months had passed."

"And the people believed these absurd statements?"

"Believe them! Indeed they did. More than this, after one of Senator Mason's speeches, the mobburned out a poor mechanic, turning his wife and three children into the streets, and only because he said that Senator Mason told lies, and that the South was perverted in judgment."

"Do you find any Union men in eastern Virginia or Tennessee?" asked a lady.

"Not one, madam. There may be Union men there, but the terrors of the brand and the sword, of red-handed murder, or cruelty still more horrible, have crushed out all Union feeling, or, at any rate, all free expression of opinion among the people."

"Do you think Virginia will raise a large army?"

"I do, and for the simple reason that Tennessee and Virginia have lost all their bisiness, and thousands of people have no other means of earning a living than by standing up to be shot at. As to the negroes, their suffering is very great. There are thousands of them whose whole means of subsistence, under the most exhausting labor, is but a peck of corn a week. The poor whites generally are in abject misery, and, after enlisting, are infinitely worse off than the slaves. Everybody distrusts everybody else, and Virginia is now in a truly deplorable condition; while Tennessee already repents her rashness, and is passing to consider what she shall do in the future.

At this juncture, a South Carolinian interposed a word. "My State," said he, "suffers more than either. I left Charleston on Sunday. I carry on the jewelry business, and have been muleted in \$2,500 in 'forced loans.' I was a Southern man with Southern principles, and went with South Carolinia right or wrong. But mob law I cannot countenance. A mob came to my house, quartered themselves upon me, demanded and received sen dollars each before they would leave, and, when they did go, robbed my watch-case of its choicest contents. I sold out as soon as I could, at a sacrifice of fifty per cent. on first cost, and am thankful to get away e

"What of the leaders in your State, sir?" asked

a citizen.

"Why, I firmly believe that if Jeff. Davis, Beauregard, Twiggs, and all the traitor horde, could have
foreseen what the last two days have brought forth,
they would have cut off their right arms before taking their late fatal step. I have been among the
Southern leaders, and know them well. It was their
firm expectation that when the South took its stand

the North and stranged all its orders for mer-Southern leaders, and know them weu. A was usefirm expectation that when the South took its stand upon the North, and stopped all its orders for merchandise, the laborers and operatives of the North would rise in robellion. They expected a series of bread riots in every Northern city, and that while the North was suppressing domestic dissensions, they could march upon the Capital, and reduce the value of the stars and stripes to a mere bit of bunting."

"The negroes in South Carolina, sir, do they cause any apprehensions?"

"No, sir, not much. The intelligent negroes are either imprisoned or so isolated as to prevent com-

"No, sir, not much. The intelligent negroes are either imprisoned or so isolated as to prevent communication with their fellows. Any negro detected in imparting information to his fellow slaves concerning the true character of the struggle is flogged until almost dead, and if still distrusted is shipped to Louisiana. The negroes suffer sadly now. An act that under former circumstances would be punished at the severest but with chastisement, is now atoned for by a bullet."
"Do you think that there is any danger to the Capital, sir, from the Southern army?"
"I do not, though Jefferson Davis is said to be one of the greatest living military engineers, and though it is said that the South has the flower of the United States army in its ranks. Beauregard expects to surprise Washington, not to capture it by hair means."

r means."
"Do you know Jeff. Davis or Beauregard, sir?"
"I do."
"And your opinion of them?"
"Beauregard is an able general, but unscrupulous d ambitious. Italian blood flows in his veins, and and ambitious. Haina blood flows in ms veins, and if necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes, he would betray his Master, as did Judas Iscariot. He is unquestionably brave, and as full of cruelty as he is of courage. The men under him, if called into action, would shoot him, before firing a shot at

"And Jefferson Davis?"

"And Jefferson Davis?"

"I do not know him as well as Beauregard; but this I know, that both of them would gladly retracthe steps they have taken, and are heartily sorrthat they ever placed themselves in the attitude ciralton."

traitors.*

The general opinion of the company present—most of whom were Southerners, but Union men—was that the South is already cowed by the attitude of the North, and that the Capital is safe beyond a peradventure, providing the government permits no cessation in its precautionary diligence.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, April 25th.

A WAR SPEECH FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS. re on the 25th ult., and made a pr

triotic speech, urging mimeusace at the government. He said:

"Most of you know that I am a very good fighter in times of partisan strife. I hope to show you all that I am an equally good patriot in the time of my country's danger. It is now your imperative duty to throw party and party platforms to the wind and forget that you ever differed. Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have a theatre, if wy desire, for partisan contravasion.

can have a theatre, if we desire, for partisan controversies.

We are called upon to fold our arms and see our Capital seized, our archives carried away by those who glory in trampling the American flag in the dust. Illinois and my native State would say to-day, that if I had committed an error in my political career, it has consisted in leaning too far towards the South. I have never pandered to the prejudices of the North against the minority section. While I will nover invade the constitutional rights of the South, nor sanction their invasion by others, I want them distinctly to understand that they must not invade my constitutional rights. (Loud cheers.)

It is a predignous erime against the freedom of the world to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. What do we see? Washington to be bombarded! The President of the United States and his Constitutional advisers, to be carried off as hostages! The very demon of destruction to be let loose in the land! How long do you think it will be ere the guillotine is in operation?

Allow me to say to my former political enemies,

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING POSTPONED.

THE ANNUAL MEETING POSTPORED.

In view of the unparalleled excitement now existing throughout the country, arising from the treasonable attempt of the Southern slave oligarchy to overturn the General Government, and to erect an exclusively slaveholding despotism upon its ruins, to the overthrow of all free institutions, it is deemed by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society a measure of sound expediency to postpone the usual anniversary of the Society, in the city of New York, in May next, until further notice—a decision which they are confident will be most cordially ratified by the members and friends of the Society; especially in view of the cheering fact that there is at last a North as well as a South, and that the present tremendous conflict is in its tendencies strongly and irrelatibly toward the goal of universal emancipation, or else a separation between the free and slaveholding States, in accordance with the principle of "No Usrow with SLAVEMOLDERS!" Let nothing be done, at this solemn crisis, needlessly to check or divert the mighty current of popular feeling which is now sweeping southward with the strength and impetuosity of a thomsand Niagaras, in direct conflict with that haughty and perfelious Slave Power which has so long ruled the republic with a rod of iron for its own base and satanic purposes.

The annual meeting of the Society stands postsatanic purposes.

The annual meeting of the Society stands post

poned until further no WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

The same weighty considerations which have made it advisable to postpone the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, will also apply to the meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, Anniversary Week, and it will accordingly be omitted.

We are also authorized to announce the posponement of the National Woman's Rights Conver tion, advertised to be held in New York next week.

THE WAR -- ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

Eighty-five years ago, the war-cry of "INDEPEND ENCE" rang throughout all the American Colonies ENCE" rang throughout all the American Colonies and a united people took up arms to sunder their connection forever with the mother country. The latter had been guilty of a long series of aggressions and usurpations toward the former, indicating "a design to reduce them under absolute bondage," and had haughtily disregarded all appears. and had haughtily disregarded all appeals to her sense of justice. As between the parties, they were in the right, and she flagrantly in the wrong. On the 4th of July, 1776, in justification of their course, they pu lished their world-famous Declaration of Independence, in which they held "these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." At that time, they held in pursuit of happiness." At that time, they held in the galling chains of chattel servitude half a million of slaves! By the standard which they land erected, and by the eternal law of justice, their first duty obviously was to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." Instead of doing this, they went through their seven years' struggle, mingling the clanking of fetters, and the crack of the slave whip, and the groans of their imbruted victim with their cries for liberty and their shouts of victory with their cries for liberty and their shouts of victory! It was a revolting spectacle, and a horrible paradox, admitting of no justification, or even apology. When their independence was achieved, and it became necessary for them to crystallize their several powers into one general government, instead of abolishing what Mr. Madison justly characterized as "the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man,' they proceeded to make that oppression organic, by granting to it certain constitutional guaranties, where by it should derive nourishment, defence and secu from the whole body politic. This was the resu a compromise, in order to make the Union complete and enduring. There was, indeed, to some extent, a sense of shame, a struggle of conscience, and a geosense of shame, a struggle of conscience, and a ge-graphical division, on this subject, in the convention which framed the Constitution. "The States," say 'The States," say Mr. Madison, "were divided into different interests not by their difference of size, but principally from the effects of their having or not having slaves. I did not lie between the large and small States, but the Northern and Southern." Rufus King confirms this statement. "The Southern said Mr. Mason, "have this peculiar species said Mr. Mason, "have this peculiar species of property over and above the other species of property common to all the States," and they demanded and obtained special consideration for it:—1. Securing, for the benefit of its owners, a representation of three-fifths of slave property, in Congress—thus constituting a slave aristocracy in that body from the beginning.

2. Tolerating and protecting the foreign clave trade-2. Tolerating and protecting the foreign slave trade for a period of twenty years; Roger Sherman, o for a period of twenty years; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, (whose virtue in the convention was extremely facile,) saying, "It was better to let the Southern States import slaves than to part with them, if they made that a sine you non." 3. Providing for the hunting and recapture of fugitive slaves in every State in the Union. "This clause," said Mr. Madison in the Virginia Convention—referring to the clause, "No person held to service or labor." &c.—"ana extraction than the "." sly inserted to enable owners of slaves to reclaim them"; under it they have been reclaimed ever since, in every part of the country. 4. Providing for the sup-pression of domestic insurrection—including, of course,

that of the slave population.

Having thus violated its own Heaven-attested print ciples, and given its connivance, if not its full sanction, to a form of despotism, in comparison wit which that of the mother country was not cognizamld endure forever. It continued to inthirteen, and its rank among the nations was of the first class; until it almost seemed, indeed, as if to make "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell" were the safest and surest way to greatness, for a just God had ceased to reign over the earth, and no law of retribution remained to be enforced! But the illusion is over—the foundation gives way—a tempest of divine fury sweeps over the land—and the horrors of civil war are upon us! "The pride of thy heart hath deceived thee, saith the Lord God; though thou exalt thyself as the Eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the sraas, thence will I bring thee down."
Why ! Hearken!—"For thy violence against thy brother Jacob, shame shall cover thee. Thou shouldest not have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those est not have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those

What forces are mustering for the di between the North and the South! there is rushing in het haste : the st mustering squadron, and the clatterin

they come 1.20
This is the settlement-day of Almighty God for two centuries of traffic in "slaves and the souls of men"! By slavery the whole land has been defiled; and by slaveholders, in their mad idolatry of that foul system, is civil war precipitated upon the land! In self-defence, those who have hitherto been their accomplices at the North, are compelled to meet them in battle array, each party hot to exterminate the other! Slavery abolished, and how instantaneously would the flames of war be extinguished, the source of all our pational troubles dried up, reconciliation would the flames of war be extinguished, the source of all our national troubles dried up, reconciliation everywhere effected, and a true and majestic Union organized, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, blending together men of all races and climes in one common brotherhood! What imagination can depict the peace, prosperity, strength, unity, and moral and religious development, that would now distinguish the nation, if on the 4th of July, 1776, or at the formation of the Federal Con-sitution, alayery had been utterly abolished! Long-ere this, the effect of our truly democratic example would have been irresistible in bringing every de-

round have ocen irresistance in temporary potic throne to the dust, and giving freedom to a roaning world. Alas I that, by our shameful inconsistency, we have made democracy a bye-word and a hissing even in the most despotic countries!

What shall be said, then, of those who insist upon ignoring the question of slavery as not involved in this deadly feud, and maintain that the only issue is, the support of the government and the preservation of the Union 1 Surely, they are "fools and blind"; for it is slaveholders alone who have conspired to seize the one, and overturn the other. As long as the enslavement of a single human being is sanctioned in the land, the curse of God will rest upon it. That it may go well with us, let us break every yoke!

It alters nothing to say that the Gardy

may go well with us, let us break every yoke!

It alters nothing to say, that the South is guilty of
unparalleled perfidy and treason. Granted! But why
overlook the cause of all this? That cause is SLAVERY! If that be not removed, how is it possible
to escape the consequences? Suppose we succeed in
"conquering a peace," leaving things as they were
is the time a still more fearful volcanic exclosion will in due time, a still more fearful volcanic expl

between the North and the South, the conflic As between the North and the South, the commerciannot long be doubtful; for, in point of numbers, resources, energy, courage, and valor, the latter can bear no comparison with the former. But, after the subjugation of the South, what then? Will that bring reconciliation? Is the old "covenant with death." to be renewed, and the "agreement with hell" stand as hitherto? Is a slave representation still to be allowed on the floor of Congress? Are fu slaves still to be hunted as freely in the old Bay as in Carolina? Are slave insurrections still to b quelled by the strong arm of the general government if required. Are the "stars and stripes" still trepresent fifteen slave as well as interest from the stars. and still to wave over four millions of crouching marketable human chattels? Is lynch law still to be marketable human chattels? Is lynch law still to be administered to all Northern men at the South who prefer freedom to slavery? Is freedom of speech still to be mobbed afresh; and the moral agitation for the overthrow of slavery again branded as funaticism, and forcibly suppressed if possible? If so, then better that the flag be forever furled! If so, then accursed be such a political structure, from foundation to top-stone! such a political structure, from foundation to top-stone If so, then hundreds of millions of dollars will have been spent, and rivers of blood shed, to none other

than an evil purpose!

It is true, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas says, in a recent speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio—"The issue is not the negro; this question is above all the negroes in Christendom; it involves the freedom and independence of the ten millions, soon to be a hundred millions, of free white men in this valley." Other prominent men have uttered the same heartiess and absurd declaration. As rationally might Pharaoh and the Egyptians have averred, while tormented with the lice, blains, murrain, and other judgments sent upo them for their cruel oppression of the children of Is-rael, 'The issue is not the Jew'! It was the Jew then, and it is the negro now—involving in his enslavement the most tremendous consequences to his enslavers and a direful visitation to the whole country. "Fo the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of t needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set hi in safety from him that puffeth at him." Ours should nitent confession of the brethren of Joseph "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us and we would not hear; THEREFORE IS THIS DISTRESS

Now, we solemnly maintain, that it is the most de-plorable infatuation to aim to restore the old order of things. No blessing can attend it. God has frowned upon it, and, through judgment, provided a very of escape Nothing is more clear than that an "irrepressible con flict" between slavery and freedom must continue. It is useless to deny that the Union is dissolved, and every slave State virtually in rebellion against the government. Let there be no more compromise In humbling the Southern conspirators, let the gov ernment, under the war rower, either procle final and complete separation between the free lave States. Unquestionably, the former course w be justified by the exigencies of the country, and b this measure be deemed questionable, then for a ree, independent Northern republic, leaving the South o her fate!

which, that of the induced its guilty career, vainly ble, the nation commenced its guilty career, vainly imagining that all danger was past, that its own oppression would go unwhipt of justice, and that the with whatever ghastly horrors may follow in its train.

So Divine Justice has ordered it, that both North and Union would endure forever. It continued to increase in population, in material prosperity, in milistry and naval power, in the arts and sciences, in general education, and in geographical extension, until twenty-one new States were added to the original twenty-one new States were added to the original thirteen, and its rank among the nations was of the first class; until it almost seemed, indeed, as if to

If this war shall put an end to that execrable sy est not have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those of his that did escape; neither shouldest thou have delivered up those of his that did remain in the day of distress." Therefore it is that "the Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land; by-swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood; therefore, shall the land mourn." Indeed, nothing could more truthfully depict the cause of our present national visitation than the words of the prophet:—"Thus saith the Lord, Xo have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor; beheld, I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the familie."

If this war shall put an end to that execrable system, it will be more glotious in history than that of the Revolution. If it shall leave it unacathed, and in full operation,—even though Southern treason may for a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing and in full operation,—even though Southern treason may for a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of the kerver judgments and an irrevocable down! "For the sword of the Lord shall devour from the lord out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of the kerver judgments and an irrevocable down! "For the sword of the Lord shall eave it unacathed, and in full operation,—even though Southern treason may for a time be "crushed out,"—there will be nothing of the Revolution. If it will be more glotious

"NEW OCCASIONS TEACH NEW DUTIES."

them already clear as daylight. That ignorance as well as wickedness might be left without excuse, they demonstrated that slaveholding was unjust, wasteful, feolish and pernicious, alike to the individual and the community, and they demonstrated that immediate and unconditional emancipation was feasible, asie, advantageous to the individual and the community, and the very best method possible both for present and ultimate welfare. They tried all this, and failed?

As Panl, when rejected by the Jews, turned to the Gentiles, so these modernevangelists, being cursed and repudiated by the South, turned to the North. And since the clergy were the acknowledged leaders of the North, and, moreover, men professionally pledged to the rebuke of sin and the advocacy of righteousness, the Abolitionists tried next to cenlist them in the cause of the slave. Here, again, they utterly failed.

Turning, next, directly to the people of the North, these despised and rejected dnes patiently re-argued the whole matter, demonstrating the suffering of the slaves, the guilt of the masters, the complicity of the North, and the yet grosser complicity of the clergy, in this guilt, and the responsibility of every citizen of the United States for the sin and shame of its continuance. Here again they failed, as far as the direct and thorough accomplishment of their purpose was concerned.

With all these failures, they accomplished an in-

concerned.

With all these failures, they accomplished an indirect success, which, however disproportionate to
their wishes, was in amazing and most encouraging
contrast to their numbers, their public estimation, and
their apparent means of influence. They made halfconverts of a very great number of people, represents
ing all classes, conditions, and grades of intelligence.
Still, since these were but half-converts, the work was
not accomplished, and the enterprise was still a fallture.

All this time the slave was crying, "How long, O Lord, how long!" During the thirty years that he had had an advocate and a friend, his condition had remained as for a century-and-a-half preceding, when he had no earthly friend. How my he had no earthy mend. How much a sever the may be applied to the lever, until it succeeds in moving the rock; the rock remains where it was. Up nearly to the present time, the slave has found himself crushed and trampled, precisely as before. He

arising for his deliverance.

It now seems as if Divine Providence, waiting no longer for the conversion of either South or North, was about to accomplish the deliverance of the slave by the short method. Time has been given for the spontaneous turning away of the wicked from his spontaneous turning away of the wicked from his wickedness; time, again, for listening to the voice of the Heaven-sent preachers of freedom, proclaiming the one right and best way of reparation; time, again, for the North and the South to unite upon some other nor the North and the South to unite upon some other plan, seeking, in some way, however tardy and imper-fect, an utter abandonment of their common guilt. The unspeakably precious opportunities thus offered have each, and alike, been rejected. And it now seems as if the God of the oppressed had grasped this guilty nation, and was about to shake it free from slavery, leaving both principal and accomplice to suf-fer the dreadful evils incident to such a termination, since they resolutely refused to adopt the bette method.

The North has refused to obey God's m her by the Abolitionists; has refused to act in direct opposition to slavery. As the immediate result of that disobedience, she now finds slavery so increased in power as to make open war upon her, and thus finds herself compelled to choose between submission and self-defence. But the action of a Providence that shapes our ends appears in this, that the movement now made by the North, simply for self-preservation and without care or thought for the slave, is the very action needed to help the slave to self-enfranchi tofore continually urged upon the prostrate slave and will be the signal to him to break his chain Moreover, the President of the United States is pledged to put down insurrections, and to call for whatever force may be needful for that purpose. Against the extensive insurrection now raging, he can find no force so efficient as that of the slaves, and he will soon find himself compelled compelled by the very action of their masters) to call upon them for that purpose. What a signal instance of poetical justice it is, that the Constitution itself, so long used by our executive to uphold slavery, should require the existing President to take a step which must destroy it! What a splendid example of the inscernity of tyranny, that her master-piece of policy, contrived against the slave, should now work at once his release and the overthrow of his oppressor! What, under these circumstances, is the duty of the

What, under these circumstances, is the duty of the Abolitionist? I reply, while, of course, it remains the same in substance as heretofore, the immensely changed position of affairs will require it to be dif-

of us as citizens has often been in conflict with our duty as lovers of justice, humanity and freedom. Now, for the first time, we find our State governments and our Federal government united in active and hearty opposition to the power that upholds six-very. They can do vastly more than we can to oppose it. Yes, their indirect action opposes it more effectively than our direct action. Every consideration, then, calls upon us to rally to the support of both these administrations, and to uphold the United States flag in opposition to the Slave Power. The States that remain "United" will soon be completely free from slavery. As soon as this process is com-States that remain the war soon as this process is completed, Abolitionists will at once become the most thorough of "Union men." Our part is to be zealous in support of the Union, the moment the Union is divorced from slavery.

3. While we wait, standing still to see the salvation

ous in support of the Cinion, the moment the Cinion is divorced from slavery.

2. While we wait, standing still to see the salvation of God—intermitting that protest of ours against the Slave Power, which would divide the force and divert the action of those who are now most effectively opposing the power that upholds slavery, let us see to it that we seatch as well as wait. At every pause of arms, there will be new danger of compromise. When the North has grown tired of a war which she waged not for principle but in self-defence, Pilate and Herod will resume their crafty policy. Seward and Douglas will seek to enlarge the territory of that Northern nation over which each still hopes to reign, by keeping, or re-admitting, slaveholding States as constituent parts of it. Against this, or any approach to action like this, when it comes, the voice of the Abolitionists must again be uplifted like a trumpet. That it may have more force then, let it rest in comparative quiet now. The "reserve" is not the less important part of the army. But, that It may be a reserve, it must needs wait until some fighting has been done by the main body.—C. K. W.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

An article in the April number of the North American Review (understood to have been written by the Editor) considers "Slavery, Its Origin and Its Remedy," with the customary indulgence of that publication for everything "established!" An aristocrat, Emerson tells us, is a democrat "run to seed." The North American Review is the representative of a very large number of that class of democrats, yet existing in New England. Their feelings respecting the "institutions of society," good, bad and indifferent, correspond precisely to that which the English Squire expressed in regard to the Episcopal Church, when a dissenter was complaining of its faults. "I go for our church," he said, "because it is established; and whenever you get your damned thing established, I'll go for that."

During the whole lifetime of the North American

Review, slavery has been "respectable." In its pages, therefore, slavery is always calmiy and sedately considered, as something that has claims on our indulgence; the slaveholder is always calmly and sedately recognized as a gentleman and a brother; and the slave is always calmly and sedately ignored as a hu-man being, but recognized as a moveable; as some-thing that is to be done with, and done for, just what suits the convenience of the other parties concerned.

The more readily to pave the way for a reception of sese assumptions as plausible, the article in question

The more readily to pave the way for a reception of these assumptions as plausible, the article in question assumes that slavery exists all over the world; that society must be divided into "the privileged classes and the proletaries"; and that, since the imported Africans and their descendants are here in such large numbers, "they must needs be slaves in some form."

The only remedy for slavery (the writer says) is in "the provelence of Christian principle," which he recognizes as already abundantly existing among his Southern brethren, and which is in no degree impeached by their continuing, for the present, to complet the descendants of Africans to remain an unprivileged class. Of course, he uses no such severe and tence. It is the laws, the system, the institution, necessity, which constitute this compulsion; and he takes care pever to recognize the fact that the voters of each slave State can abolish slavery there whenever they please; they are, for the present, as maintained. ever they please; they are, for the present, as a mat-ter of course, to maintain their decorous and stately march over the nocks of "the proletaries," not per-ceiving, in fact, that there is any other place whereon to tread, and not taking the trouble to inquire whether there be any such place! It is noteworthy, however, that this writer, like his clients, looks steadily in the opposite direction whenever the abolitionists point out the path of duty and safety; he confidently affirms

"In no respect is the condition of the African slave the better, or the prospect of their emancipation the nearer for all that has been said and done at the North."

So Sam. Weller, when the Judge asked him if he saw his father in the court-room, looked intently into the centre of the great chandelier, and reported that he didn't see him.

he didn't see him.

The idea in the senteme above quoted is, of course, a matter of opinion, and, no doubt, many people really hold it; but when our author proceeds to represent as a fact that—"our reformers are prone to speak slighta fact that—"our reformers are prone to speak signi-nigly of the Apostles and their Divine Master, because they took no direct cognizance of the system that was a plagne-spot on the whole Roman empire"—he shows himself either not familiar with the writings and speeches of abolitionists, or willing to misrepre-

The "remedy" for slavery proposed by this write The "remedy" for slavery proposed by this writer (for many expressions in his article declare, while its title implies, that slavery is an evil, and requires a remedy,) seems to be essentially like that of Henry Clay, who proposed a gradual emandipation; an eman-cipation so very gradual that it would not begis to operate in his life-time, or in that of his existing fami-ty. So our suther, recogning "historia" magnetical. y. So our author, proposing "ultimate" emancipa ion as the only end which Christian philanthropy can tion as the only end which Christian philaintropy dan hold in view, insists that the chain must be filed away "little by little." The prospect now seems to be that the slaveholders, in their very movement for strength-ening this chain, will sever it, and will do it by the sword instead of by the file.

Another ples for gradual emancipation appears in a remphlet, without name of author or nublisher) en-

pamphlet (without name of author or publisher) en-titled—"Slavery and Serfdom Considered." The wri-ter, feeling nothing but friendship for his Southern brethren, (meaning the slaveholders, but not the slaves,) wishes to "suggest to their calm considera-tion"—wisely parenthesizing "(if it be possible to procure it)"—a moderate, peaceful and sure remedy, both for present excitement and all further trouble about the slaves. Here is his plan, pp. 8, 9 :-

about the slaves. Here is his plan, pp. 8, 9;—
"It is simply to shut down the gate, not only of importation, but emigration—and to ssy to every slave and every slaveholder, "As you are." There shall be no transference of property in a slave. Whoever has a slave to-day, shall keep him so long as he lives, on the same soil, unless a change can be provided for by other means than a sale and transfer from one master to another. They shall henceforth be bound to the soil of the estate on which they stand. They will become, by this enactment, serfs instead of slaves. They may be as useful as ever to their masters, and in case of the death \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the master, he may leave his landed estate to one son; or it may be divided, in such proportion as may please him, between two or more parties; and the slaves may also be divided, pro rate, but shall remain 'aeripti globe."

This writer suggests also that the negro serf may

This writer suggests also that the negro serf m mancipate himself by purchase, provided he w Abolitionist? I reply, while, of course, it remains the same in substance as herotofore, the immensely changed position of affairs will require it to be different in method.

1. Up to this time, it has been the duty of the Abolitionists to stimulate an indifferent people to interest and action. All at once, a new influence, interposing, has thoroughly aroused this people, and set them in enthusiastic action. Swayed by motives other than ours, and working by other means than ours, the Northern people are now united in opposition to the power that upholds slowery. For the first time in this contest, it has become our part to "stand still, and see the salvation of God." Our work is now doing by other hands faster than we can do it.

2. Hitherto, living under a government engaged in the active support of slavery, the obedience required of us as citizens has often been in conflict with our set of the salvenders and that, if the accoptance of us as citizens has often been in conflict with our set. appeared more inopportunely .-- c. k. w.

HIS COUNTRYMEN. The Journal's "own correspondent," writing from the vicinity of Fort Monroe under date of April 23, says:

"One of our officers has just come back from Fort Monroe, where a large body of your troops are sta-tioned. The boys were having a good time, and as the boat drew near, the men were heard singing in firm strains and full chorus,

These men mean something."

Indeed they do!—and hundreds of thousands join

with them in their benedictions to the memory of the martyr-hero of Harper's Ferry. When the air of Virginis is stirred by such an "air" from the hearts of Northern hosts in her midst, let her take warning! With whatsoever measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

A TIMELT AND EXCELLENT LECTURE. Conniet between the Pro-Sizvery and Anti-Slavery Sentiments of the American People—a Lecture delivered in sundry places during January and February, 1861, by Anix Ballou," is the title of a pamplet just published at Hopedale, the appearance of which is timely, and its general circulation very desirable. We shall make some extracts from it in our next number.

For an interesting letter from Miss HOLLET, giving a graphic account of her late visit to the attrac-tive home of Gernart Shiff, at Peterboro', (where such multitudes have been hospitably entertained and generously aided,) see our last page.

THE RISING OLOUD OF WAR

SALEM, (Ohio,) April 26, 1861.

ditor of the Liberator;
DEAR FRIEND, -It was Robespierre, I think, the

Dear Frinn,—It was Robespierre, I thick via said in one of his terrible "mountain" speech; via is well to pause between the acts of a great from like the present, to consider the causes that have to to it, and the conclusion toward which irtends. This will apply to American as well as Prent revolutions. While that splendid freeboote, left, son Davis, arranges his plans, and our own tarly re-errment prepares to defeat them, we have known to look at the posture of our nation, and consider a causes that precipitate it into the look at the posture of our nation, and consider the causes that precipitate it into the tracedy about to decauses that precipitate it into the tracedy about to decause upon us. Criminations are useless. We could not perhaps, put our finger on the individual most to blame in the affair, nor is it needful to do so. Some of us see "God behind the shadow" of this prut periaing cloud of war, and firmly believe the state of use of the source of the state of the shadow of the shad so soon to burst, will clear the way for the shines of His light, and that the ends of the conflict between Als light, and that the this, however it may now be

The long account of our national crime will be The long account of our namenal crims will be pressed upon us for speedy settlement; but who such have expected it would not be? "I trembé to specountry," said the far-seeing Thomas Jefferos; as since that time, has each succeeding year, via h history of usurpations, cruclius, treacheries break less cause for trembling? Has the mater break more humane and just, the save more humane and just, the slave more media-through their mutual relation? I apprehed yet see no cause to regret having long ago set you feet were the ground of "No Compromise with Opprehens." Union with Slavery," and that, in the shock of the approaching combat, you will not feel it trembe more

Fort Sumter spoke those words with abot and and and every rock and hill of the North revirtual them. Not by any means that war between trude them. Not by any means of fulfilling justice, but is a is God's chosen means of fulfilling justice, but is a the dread alternative invoked by a people who had

Now as the serpent slavery uncoils from Northen limbs, and stretches its hideous length on the limbs, and stretches its hideous length on the road, our people become aware of the degradation and beat they suffered in its embrace. When the mary lind starts in Northern veins, they see how dull and that it was growing. "This is not a war against sirry, says Stephen A. Douglas. That is not for him bus "There is a cause above the negro-or right" bedd! There is a cause above us all, little finh though we might be, every one;right, which none may control when the costie comes; and if we of the North demonstrate, a we will be forced to do, the impracticability of stren. and drive it effectually from our own "homes and firesides," we might be quite content to know that it had settled a dark, immovable cloud on the nego-int of the South; but we cannot have it so. 0 it is gone entirely and forever. For by us, it will be the viper of Æsop's fable-it will de-

Our news for to-day and yesterday has been but repetition of what has been furnished by the resultd days succeeding the taking of Fort Sumter. Every body says, "The silence is ominous." When sail how will the storm break? We are assured of safety. Cincinnati, trusting to Kentucky honor (!) on one side, and Ohio arms on the

other, feels gay and secure. Washington is theregi-ly fortified, and nothing is to be done but "drive left. Davis back to his hole," with his 10,000 nuticenales. That is easily said; but with only an equal number of less disciplined troops at the Capital, and a State to traverse with men and supplies, whose Governs is either treacherous or imbecile, what think you is the prospect? I might have added, with a President to nodest to keep in advance of outrage, and too simple ninded to forestall treachery; for it is said that, after he attack on the Massachusetts troops by Baltimoress nd the subsequent meeting of fiends and assa shom Gov. Bicks discoursed so sweetly about the "accident which brought him to that beautiful city," and procured him "the honor of being called to a dress its citizens," and delicately alluding to the jost f peace, broadly hinted to them, half mad as the were, to "let no traitor pollute their soil with is tread." Does any one dream that the mob understal by traitor anything but a friend to the gover Yet, after this, Lincoln was "astonished" tha ret, airc this, made in again, and in conjunction with the Mayor, warned has to let no more troops come there, as they could acte, e. would not—be protected.

But let us not anticipate. All things are working

ogether for good, of which both Mayor and Government will be unworthy instruments.

The Cincinnati Commercial copies from a Southern

aper a rather alarming item, under the head of Auspicious Omens." It says, "On the day of the capture of Fort Sumter, the new moon showed its si-ver crescent over the new flag." This might be borne, but see what follows:—"A game-cock also jumped up on the tomb of Calhoun, clapped his wings, and crowe thrice." It closes with the pertinent question. "Why should not we have our angurs, even as the old le-

Certainly, no one will doubt the appropri Certainly, no one will doubt the appropriate at this. But we also have had ours. Says a Pithedry paper, "On the day of the raising of the great fags! Camp Curtin, a large and beautiful cagle appeard just above it, sailed slowly around, while the hand play? 'Hail Columbia,' and then vanished." I have at heard that any one has, which in a few days, seem a carled doors, a some chicken, but can easily occurs. a game chicken, but can easily coord of its being done.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

The "irrepressible conflict" going on between it South, and everything they respective y represent—between the Civilization of the En-the Barbarism of the Slave States—between Co tional Freedom and Rebellious Despotism—has later ed a most significant attitude. existing between the principles represented by ferent sections of our country has produced in kgs mate fruit; and though this result was foreses by

us never dreamed it would come to pass so quickly.

What there is of hope and courage, in the press
development of the contest, to inspire the friend of the ave, each must read the signs of the times as belle ahe can. For one, I think our Government taken its position not from any inclination or choice its own; it would have avoided this, if it could have avoided this, if it could have avoided the inclination of the could be inclined to the c ecompromised "again and again; but, thank Gol's
as not to be. Force of circumstances has compelher to occupy her present warlike stand. The sees sentiment of the people of the North and West, set sentiment of the people of the North and views so truly unanimous as now, has obliged our usrial Government to accept, as a last resort, the alternation of war. And now that it has been fairly inaugent I hope it will not cease till the Despotim in our sold ern States is forever abolished; till Liberly stalls etically acknowledged the india universally and practically acknowledged able birthright of every slave in the land.

For the first time in our history, we see the per-of the Free States a unit! This wonderful facts in of meaning, of warning, and is fraught with jest imaginable. What are not twenty millions of retoying men and women, mysterionaly bound appear and setting in concert, capable of doing! Let us see if the Administration, in the face of in limitary fact, and undersome the third standards.

Let us see if the Administration, in the according to the almighty feet, and upborne by this almighty power, disposed to pursue, what experience has always read to be fatal and wicked—a yielding, temporating on promising policy; or, rather, what the wisdom of world has heretofore demonstrated to be wise-time. world has heretofore demonstrated to be wily, to act in such matters promptly, rigorosaly, sienergetically to the bitter end. Let the united Not
and West then, as with one voice, demand that is
unanimous feeling of the country be instantly and
typed into action by the Government. Let het act
part of an exrness, wide-awake, enlightened suite.

contending not only for her own preservation, but also for the cause of universal Justice and Humanity.

However much we may deprecate the taking of the sword, there seems to be no other choice; we are forced or defend ourselves, our liberties, our families and

to defend ourself to defend ourself to desirable.

Better suffer this terrible alternative now, than to postpone it for the future. This question has got to be not postpone it for the future. This question has got to be not, somer or later. Better be settled now, that we and our children may not have to bear a far greater and the not provided the settled now, that we are for the normal percentages. Yes, if we are to have war, let it would be not provided the normal network with the normal network in the new postponents.

the blessings of Freedom over our whole country, while bound in an unholy alliance with Slavery, let us while bound in an amony among with clavery, let us sever the bond, conquer a peace even by force of arms, and subjugating our desperate foe, dictate terms which shall be every way consistent with the humanity and shall be every way consistent with the humanity and genius of the nineteenth century, and enduringly per-

petual. Boston, April 28, 1861.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Boston was held on Monday evening, April 29th, 1861, in the hall corner of Joy and Cambridge streets, to form a drill company. If, John S. Rock was chosen President, and G. W. Ilotter, Secretary. The President stated and G. N. Igners, Secretary. The Artest as a state of the the object of the meeting was to form a Home Gaard. Though denied by the laws of this Commonwealth and of the United States the privilege of ferming a part of the militia, we will not take advantage of the fact in this hour of our country's danrantage of the fact in this nour of our country's unar-ger, but will show even to our enemies that we, have the best wishes for our country's prosperity, and while ethers go forth, to vindicate the right, we stand ready to defend the lives and property of the people of Mas-schusetts. Remarks were made by Robert Morris, Bell, Lewis Hayden, George T. Downing, M. R. Bell, Lewis Hayden, George T. Downing, M. R. DeMortie, and others. A list was opened, and one handred and twenty-five enrolled their names. After nation of the proper committees, the meeting ed and took their first lesson in the drill, which

ilar movements are in progress among the ed citizens of New Bedford; also in Providence and New York. The Philadelphia papers announce that a colored man has presented a horse to the Govern-ment worth five hundred dollars.

PREEDOM FOR ALL!

Mr. Garrison—By the fourth of July, the necessi-ties of the war, combined with the growing enthu-sism of the people, may require that the Declaration of Independence be reaffirmed, and perhaps more thoroughly applied. Wouldn't it be well to comof Independence be thoroughly applied. mence the agitation of that point pretty soon?

Some think it was with a view to kindle such a desire that that day was selected for the assembling Congress. ABOLITIONIST.

WAR INTELLIGENCE. The Washington dispatches, dated the 16th, New York papers, have the following:—

to the New York papers, have the following:

Never was there a greater delusion than the common belief in the South, that it would be impossible 5-miss a sweeping war spirit in the free States. In less than thirly days, 250,000 men will be found in mus, from Maine to Kansas, to prove the hope of a divided North a grievous hallucination. Every North-restate will not only farnish the aid asked by the Tresident in his Proclausation, but have a large reserve ready, so as to be able to make a prompt response to a second call, that everybody here expects to become necessary long before Congress meets. There can be no doubt on this subject.

Official information has been received by the President, from which it appears that New York will have 50,000 men in arms by the 1st of June; Pennsylvania, 49,000; Ohio, 35,000; and Indiana, Illinois and Massachusetts each about 25,000, and the other States in proportion.

The employment of this immonse force will state the state of th

proportion.

The employment of this immense force will depend mainly upon the course the border slave States will parsue in reference to the secession issue. As matters are situated now, it is the intention of the Governmentato use the 75,000 men called into service, together with the regular army, forming an aggregate of about 100,000 men.

of about 100,000 men.

De Southerners who come up here on business errands are utterly dumbfounded at the overwhelmig unanimity of the people, their calm, settled, resolute air, the colness with which they go about their preparations for a general war, and the visible evidences that they neither expect a compromise nor will put up with one. One Alabama man, who had been looking at things here, sat down in a Market street-jobbing house, and shed tears. Another southeasten buyler said that he had never dreamed of such a state of things as he saw here. All who come from the South agree that no adequate idea of what is the rail nature of the case exists anywhere in that section. They will, however, learn it, before a great while, we hope, at the point of the bayonet, since they will obey no other monitor—U. S. Grazette.

The Spirit or Lixarous. A letter from southern

The Sprint of Leinois. A letter from southern lillinois (Egypt) says:—"Illinois will strike hands with her sisters of the Northeast, and roll up 109,000 men, for you must bear in mind that it is our Abe that is President now. I have just returned from witnessing one of the grandest displays of enthusiasm that

23" Large numbers of troops continue to be sent forward from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylva-nia for Washington. This week the Maine troops will countence a forward movement, and will be fol-lawed by the contingents from New Hampshire, Ver-mont, Connecticut, &c. &c., with two additional regi-ments from Massachusetts.

turn to their allegiance. This period expires on the shi of May, after which, as the command will not probably be complied with, the Administration will be in a condition to "let slip the dogs of war."—Transfer.

"When Greek weets Greek." The regiment of Zouaves which Col. Wilson is raising in New York, is composed of the most pugnacious and reckless of he roughs of that city—men "who fear neither man nor the devil." They have pledged themselves to go through Baltimore. If they do, the Baltimore roughs will have foemen worthy of their steel.

Extract of a letter of the 19th ult., from Megphis, Tenn., to a gentleman in Mississippi — 'Yeskerday, over two thousand persons left for the Morth, and as many more will leave this evening. This drain will be much felt in this coming conflict. I have no idea of leaving, but will stick it out as long as possible."

Pos-ble."

There is reason to believe that the destruction of public property at Norfolk and Harper's Ferry was not so complete as it should have been, and that the rivels have secured valuable material at both places. At Norfolk it is stated that the slow matches intended to blow up the powder magazines had gone out before eaching the train, and the rebels saved the entire store of powder in the Navy Yard, and prevented much of the destruction which, the explosion was intended to case. Fifteen hundred of the best pieces of artillery have been secured. Four large columbiads have been unspiked, and hauled down to the hospital. They are how, being mounted. At Harper's Ferry, the citizens saved \$1000 improved arms, the machine shops did not take fire, and the machinery was saved.

Another fine company of troops from Georgia arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The work of preparing for deferred is going on bravely, and the farmers in the country were sending in their slaves free of charge, to work on the fortifications. Thirty-two free colored men living in Norfolk had tendered their services as abovers, and 500 more are ready to come from letterburg.

To Schooner West Wind, from Wilmington, N. C., reports the seizure of the steamer Uncle Ben. Her crew were imprisoned, charged with being Federal spies. The Secessionists have sunk several vessels in New Inlet, blocking up the channel.

the boat when they can take it, and not lin then.

27 The military authorities of Lynchburg, Va.,
by order of Gov. Letcher, have seized 66,000 pounds
of powder, belonging to the Hazard Powder Company,
and deposited it in the two magazines there.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29. The Journal of the
22d states that the branch Mint in Charlotte was taken
possession of on Saturday, under orders from Gov.

Ellis.

22d states that the transfar, under orders from Gov-possession of on Saturday, under orders from Gov-Ellis.

Trops are continually passing through Wilmington from South Carolina and Georgia, for Richmond, and General Bonham and staff had arrived there. Col. Gregg's Regiment and Gen. McGowan's Brigade had volunteered.

Governor Ellis has called for 20,000 volunteers ad-ditional to the regular militia, and all organized corps are commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

are commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

The The Southern rebels have seized a large number of Northern steamers and sailing vessels. Three of the steamers belonging to Cromwell & Co., of New York, have been seized—one at Wilmington, and two at Baltimore. The entire line of steamers plying between New Orleans and Galveston, owned by Charles Morgan, of New York, have also fallen into the hands of the secessionists. There are twelve of them. Another has been seized at Apalachicola, and a second at New Orleans. It will thus be seen that the rebels are already in possession of a formidable marine.

are already in possession of a formidable marine.

New York, April 27th. The agents of the steamer Nashville have been advised that that steamer has been taken at Charleston, and it is reported that Lieut. Morden, formerly of the Harriet Lane, has been appointed to her command, intending to proceed to sea to intercept the next California, steamer. It is positively stated that he has letters of marque from Jeff. Davis. A special dispatch to the Hardd from Philadelphia, states that the schooner John Roach has been seized on the James River, and converted into a war vessel by the secessionists.

by the secessionists.

27 Among the passengers going North in to-night's train, are five Maine timber men, ordered out of Virginia. They report that three schooners, Gen. Knox, Victory, and Georgia, of Maine, were seized in Pakumpka River, Va. Cannon were placed aboard the Gen. Knox, and the secession flag hoisted. The Maine men were ordered to leave by Col. Lee on Saturday, and placed under guand. They obtained a pass from Gov. Letcher out of the State. They were interrupted froquently, being intercepted by troops at Baltimore.

more.

The State authorities at Richmond have seized five hundred army revolvers, belonging to Williams, Peters & Co.

The schooner Annie J. Russell, from Portland, Ct., and loaded with wheat at Richmond, for some port in Massachusetts, has been seized in the Apporantox.

The Baltimore authorities on Monday, 22d ult., seized four car loads of military stores, clothing, tents, and other army equipments, sufficient, it is supposed, for the accommodation of about one thousand men belonging to the Federal Government. Four pieces of cannon, with their carriages, were among the lot.

SELZUBE IN SOUTHERN PORTS. An agent of a re-

SEIZURE IN SOUTHERN PORTS. An agent of a re-sponsible house in New York, just arrived from Wil-mington, N. C., reports that all the vessels in that port had been seized, and large numbers of troops were moving North.

Yankees.

Outhages on Oystermen by Secessionists in Vironnia. The Sunshine and Commerce, two oyster schooners from Staten Island, were fired into from batteries erected on the bank of the Yulee river, on Monday night the 21d inst, and one of them, the Sunshine, was sunk. Heg crew was picked up by the Commerce, when her captain was found to be badly hurt. The crew of another vessel, the Alice Ellis, was obliged to leave their vessel, and flee on board the Commerce. Staten Island has over a million of dollars invested in the oyster business, and owns thousands of dollars worth of owsters ulanted in the rivers of Virginia, and

New York, April 29. Schooner B. D. Pitts, from Tharleston, brings 21 passengers, including the cree

ANOTHER BALTIMORE MARTE. Private S. H. Needham, who was so terribly wounded in the head at Baltimore, died there on Saturday. He leaves a wife and parents and brothers at Lawrence. A Baltimore dispatch says:—"He was struck on the back of the head with paving stones at the riot, having his skull fractured. He has spoken but a single word since then which was in anywer to a question whether

was stabled in both sides.

The In Kentucky, Thomas H. Clay, a son of Henry Clay, has fiatly denounced rebellion. In a letter addressed to a citizen of Fayette county, he reviews the hasty action of the Confederated States, and shows that Kentucky has one hundred millions in slave property which would be destroyed by secession and the catablishment of a foreign border on the North. He advises a conference of the Border States for the purpose of combining to maintain a neutrality.

Pose of comoning to maintain a rectimity.

Washington, April 26. The 8th Regiment, from
Massachusetts, and the Rhode Island troops arrived
to-day. The New York 7th Regiment arrived yesterday. The New York 7th Regiment, and six companies of the Massachusetts 5th Regiment, are at Annapolis Junction, in good condition and fine spirits.
None of the Massachusetts troops are in the Hospital.

The Seventh New York regiment gave a splendid
collation to the Eighth Massachusetts regiment at its
own expense, 8800.

The Seventh New York regiment gave a splendid collation to the Eighth Massachusetts regiment at its own expense, 8800.

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment is quartered in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the Fifth in the Treasure building.

In the rotunda of the Capitol, a day or two since, a stack of muskets accidentally fell, and three of the guns discharged. A ball passed through the right foot of Moses S. Herrick, of the Beverly company. His foot was amputated. A subscription of \$1000 was nobly and generously made up for him by the New York Seventh.

Capt. Clark, of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, received a flesh wound in the arm from a musket discharged by a private who fell while drilling.

Several members of the Fifth and Eighth Mass. regiments have been injured by revolvers accidentally discharged, and sent home.

charged, and sent home.

27 President Lincoln has issued another proclamation, in which he announces that the ports of Virginia and North Carolina will be blockaded. He adds:

"And I hereby proclaim and declare, that if any person, under the pretended authority of the said States, or under any other pretence, shall molest a vessel of the United States, or the persons or cargo on loard of her, such person will be held amenable to the laws of the United States for the prevention and punishment of piracy."

New Observes.

New ORLEANS, April 25. The city presents a most warlike and military appearance. The streets are crowded with volunteers, and the beat of the drum and the heavy tramp of armed men are heard

BUCHANAN'S SUBSCRIPTION \$5000. It is stated that Ex-President Buchanan has subscribed the sum of \$5000 for the equipment of volunteers at Lancaster.

RICHMOND, April 23. Six hundred troops from South Carolina arrived here, and were received with enthusiastic cheering. Some seven thousand are ex-pected soon. There will be 25,000 volunteers at Richmond by the

New York, April 28. The Virginia ordinance of secession is published. It repeals her ratification of the Federal Constitution, and affects to resume for her all her rights and powers as a free and independent State. The ordinance is to take effect when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, on the fourth Tuesday in May.

a majority of the votes of the people of the State, on the fourth Tuesday in May.

A PATRIOTIC AND THRILLING SCENE. Old Columbia College, in New York, was last week the scene of a remarkable demonstration, a prominent participant in which was Major Anderson. That officer had been invited by the President, faculty and students to raise the American flag on the staff that had just been took the halyards, and pulled the stars and stripes to the top of the staff, which was done amid dealening cheers, the President called for the "Star Spangled Banner," and asked the ladies, who were present in great numbers, to join in the chorus, which they did with great cruthusiasm. Anderson also joined in, and waved his cap along with the students, as they sang, "Oh long may it wave!" The whole scene is described as one that sent the blood coursing through the veins of every one who beheld it.

23—The New York Board of Aldermen have ap-

The New York Board of Aldermen have appropriated \$500 to purchase a gold snuff-box, to be presented to Major Anderson, and \$1,000 to procure a full-length portrait of that officer, to be hung in the Governor's room.

alove advertisement is from an Augusta (Geo That is the way the Georgians propose We had heard their valor doubted, but did no te they would call on the women to begin the g for them.—Prov. Journal.

Says the Richmond Enquire,—"Many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated from attic to cellar; flags of the Southern Coulederacy were abundantly displayed from roofs and windows; the streets blazed with bondires; the sky lighted with showers of pyrotechnies; and, until midnight, crowd after crowd found speakers to address them from balconies and street-corners."

ness in the end, who can pity them 1"

"Influential men in Washington have petitioned the President for the appointment of Cassius M. Clay as a Major General in the army of the United States. The preposition meets with no opposition from the President, and General Scott is said to be similarly inclined. An effort is making to obtain a similar appointment for ex-Governor Banks.

"The Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio, is serving as a private in one of the Ohio companies now encamped at Lancaster, Pa.

"Union men," of Tennessee, have issued an address to the people of the State, approving the refusal of the Governor to respond to the federal requisition for

Sidney. Australia advices report the massac wenty-six of the crew of the American whaler erior by the natives of Solomon's Island.

Collections by A. T. Foss.

Collections by A. T. Foss.

Lowell, 7.45; Rochester, N. H., 830; Mrs. J. H. Ela, 1.

Collections by Sallie Helley.

Providence, R. I., 6.68; Anthony Village, 5.30; Salem, Mass., 10; Warren, do. 5.00; Globe Village, 5.60; Tatalek, 1; Worth Bridgewater, 4.78; Milford, 10; Hopedale, 15.00; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Draper, 35; Bellingham, 65e; Elilab Wight, 3; Barre, 4.50—\$10437

Donations.

J. H. Stephenson, 10; H. Lambert, 1; J. Lombard, Jr., 1; Warren Low, 5; Franklin Andrews, 1; Otis G. Cheever, 8; Susan Cheever, 2; Charles Hawes, 50e.

Pietog, Jan., 1861.

Pledge, Jan., 1861. Abner Belcher, - - - To Redeem Pledge.

Mary May, - 25.00
Bequest of the late John Rogers, - 100.00
EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.
Boston, May 2, 1861. HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in Marl-

Also, at Watering, Sunday, May 5.

Also, at Weymouth Landing, May 12.

Subject of the evening lectures will be—The Stated Banner as the symbol of Liberty.

FREE DISPENSARY, for Women and Children, 274 Washington street, Boston. Open every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock. The above institution (in connection with the Lapurs'

The above institution (in connection with the LADIES MEDICAL ACADEMY) is now open for the gratuitous treatment of Women and Children, and for Surgical Patients of both sexes. Difficult cases may have the benefit of a Consultation on Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock.

Midwiffent. Attendance by duly qualified female practitioners will be provided for the poor, at their own homes,

OFFICE Hours from 11, A. M., till 2, P. M. Nov.23-3m

MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had fift years' experience in the Homeopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Children of Beston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarhall, M. D., Beston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Beston.

WANTED—By a young man, 22 years of age, a situa-tion as Book-keeper, Secretary, or Amanuensis. Under-stands book-keeping both by double and single entry, is a good penman, correct in figures, and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Would prefer to work for an Abolitionist or a Republican. Address D. W. D., Box 2702, P. O. 3t April 12—

COPIES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS'S MUSIC HALL SPEECH ON THE WAR may be obtained a Room No. 8, HATTIAN BURBAU OF EMBRATION, Wash ington Building, 221 Washington βtreet, Boston.

DIED, in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., Ma. ELIJAH ANDERSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 51 years.

possed yes dealing in seep two others, per some were obliged to keep two inglish in an open box some were obliged to keep two inglish in an open box some were obliged to keep two inglish in an open box some were obliged to keep two inglish in an open box to glob a accession company; he brought away nothing but the clothest on his back. A man in the room of Amaschement, but at cilicans and the large of the Childred States, with no instantion to include States of the Childred States of the Childred States, with no instantion to include the large of the Childred States o

PRICES

365

HEBBARD'S THE NO. OF DAYS

ood Prints, est American Print

Boston, April 19.



PERUVIAN SYRUP,

THE GREAT CURATIVE OF THE AGE. TRY IT.

TRY 1T.

TWY 1T.

TWY 1T.

It will entirely eure, or greatly relieve, the following L distressing complaints: Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Diarrhos, General Debility, Nervousses, Ulcers, Piles, Brouchitis, Jaundice, Dysentery, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Eryspelias, and the endless catalogue of Femnle, Difficulties, most of which originate in a low state of the blood.

Get our new Pamphlet, and read it.

THEFFORM COMPANY

JEWETT & COMPANY. For sale by all Druggists. No. 39 Summer st., Bo

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL.

HIE-next (Summer) Term of the Institution will common on Wednesday, May 1, and continue Ter Vects. Throughly Reformatory and Progressive in it pit is and character, it must rely chiefly upon the patron go of the more advanced and liberal portion of the pub to for support.

o for support.

For particulars, send for Circular to the address of

WM. S. HAYWOOD,

ABBIE B. HAYWOOD,

Principals.

WEST NEWTON English and Classical School.

HE Summer Quarter begins Wednesday, 24th Inst. For particulars, address

NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass

The British Reviews, AND W Blackwood's Magazine.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.) THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.) THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

For any two of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews, For any three of the four Reviews, For all four of the Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, For Blackwood and one Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and three Reviews, For Blackwood and the four Reviews

The Herald of Progress, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR,

54 Gold Street, New York.

SSISTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF ABLE WRITERS AND

N. B .- The price in Great Britain of the bove-named is \$31 per annum.

COSMOPOLITAN in every department of kn its crystallized thoughts are intended to beacon light for the future. Its columns are ocaous light for the Intare. Its columns are epon to communications upon every subject. Its work is, to elevate the mind, and to add to man material comforts. Estimicals attention is given to the department of Health, with new and progressed methods of treating disease, by the Editor. Devoted to no seet, belonging to no party, not given to ONE IDEA, it presents itself to a liberal-minded community, and sake their co-operation.

The Herald of Progress is published every Saturday, on a double folio of eight page, for two dollars per anum, or one dollar for six months, in advance. Specimen copies forwarded gratis. Address, A. J. DAVIS & O., 274 Canal street, New York.

PARKER Sewing Machines,

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS. THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of However, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Esker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Media at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market.

GEO, E. LEONARD, Agent.

All kinds of Sowing Machine work done at short notice. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861. 3m. LINDA.

TNGIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL.

Seven Years concealed in Slavery; narrated by herself;
with an Introduction by Lyrax Maria Omin, and a Leiter by Ary Your. A handsome book of 306 pages, just
issued, which is receiving highly commendatory notices
from the press. Price, 81.00. Orders for mailing must
include sixteen cents in postage stamps.

Address. WM. C. MRILL,

FR 17 221 Weshington street.

Zvetry.

NO SECT IN HEAVEN.

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various destrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream,

And a "Churchman" down to the river came:
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide,
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind, And his long gown floated out behind, As down to the stream his way he took, His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.

" I'm bound for heaven, and when I'm there, I shall want my book of Common Prayer; And though I put on a starry crown, I should feel quite lost without my gown." Then be fixed his eyes on the shining track, But his gown was heavy, and held him back And the poor old father tried in vain A single step in the flood to gain.

I saw him again on the other side, But his silk gown foated on the tide: And no one asked in that blissful spot, Whether he belonged to "the church" or not.

Then down to the river a "Quaker" strayed, His dress of a sober hue was made;
"My coat and hat must be all of gray,
I cannot go any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin, And staidly, solemnly, waded in; And his broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight Over his forehead, so cold and white.

But a strong wind carried away his hat ; A moment he silently sighed over that, And then, as he gazed on the farther shore,

Went'silently sailing—away—away, And none of the angels questioned him About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts with a bundle of pealins, Tied-nicely up in his aged arms, And hymns as many, a very wise thing, That the people in heaven "all round" might si

But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh, As he saw that the river ran broad and high, And looked rather surprised as, one by one, The Psalms and Hymns in the wave went down And after him, with his MSS.,

Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;
But he cried, "Dear me, what shall I do?
The water has seaked them through and through. And there on the river, far and wide,

Away they went down the swellen tide;
And the saint, astonished, passed through alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then gravely walking, two saints by name, Down to the stream together came; But as they stopped at the river's brink,

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend, How you attained to life's great end?" "Thus, with a few drops on my brow, But Thave been dipped, as you'll see me now."

" And I really think it will hardly do, As I'm 'close communion,' to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must go that way, and I'll go this." Then straightway plunging with all his might.

Away to the left—his friend to the right, Apart they went from this world of sin.

And now, when the river was rolling on, A Presbyterian church went down; Of women there seemed an innumerable

And, concerning the road, they could never agree, The old or the new way, which it could be, Nor ever a moment paused to think That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, long and loud, Came ever up from the moving crowd, "You're in the old way, and I'm in the new, That is the false, and this is the true,"— Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new, That is the false, and this is the true.

But the breibres only seemed to speak, Modest the sisters warked, and meek, And if ever one of them chanced to say What troubles she met with on the way, How she longed to pass to the other side Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide, A roice arose from the brethren then:
"Let no one speak but the 'holy men';
For have ye not heard the words of Paul,
Oh, let the women keep silence all?"

Oh, let the women keep silence all I'
I watched them long in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream,
Then, just as I thought the two ways met,
But all the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on, till the heaving lide
Carried them over, side by side;
Side by side, for the way was one,
The tollsome journey of life was done;
And all who in Christ the Savior died,
Came out alike on the other side, Came out alike on the other side, No forms, or crosses, or books had they, No gowns of silk, or suits of gray, No crossed to guide them, or MSS, For all had put on Christ's righteousness

LINES,
Addressed to his wife, by Rev. Dr. SANCEL WILLIAM,
of Described, in 1898, not many years after the loss of his
sight.

Partner of my hopes and fears,
Whose love my pensive spirit cheers
Amid surrounding ills:
To see thee happy is my joy;
To make the happy the employ
Which languor never chills.

Long may we wear that lenient chain. Which gives to kindred souls no pain, Which every pain allays;
And while one path we jointly tread,
May Heaven its kindest influence abe
On all our future days.

Should it be thine, my dearest wife,
When nature sinks in mortal strife,
My darkmed eyes to close,
May God thy widowed state befriend,
And every needful succor sand,
Till death shall end thy woes.

Should'st thou from my embrace be torn, My heart shall never cease to mourn A wife so kind and true; Thy grave, most sacred in my sight, Shall oft my lonely steps invite; My tears thy grave bedow.

THE PAREWELL.

THE FAREWELL.

Now ends the hour's communion; near and high,
We have heard whispers from the mountain's heart,
And life henceforth is nobler. With a sigh
Of grateful gadness let us now depart,
And seek our lower levels: rills that start
From this hill's boom, there reflect the sky;
And a fair valley, in green gladness dress'd,
Wears, in its shadow, the unconscious art
Of beautifying that whence it is bleet;
Through this, to labor and to care we more.
Yet, seldom though the distant peaks unshroud
Themselves from hadling mist and rainy cloud,
We, walking ever the ever-freshoned green,
Ehall know the nources of our life above,
Among the mountain-heights of the Unseen.

The Diberator.

VISIT TO GERRIT SMITH.

VISIT TO GERRIT SMITH.

Onwego, (N. Y.) April 20, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I would covet the musician's art "to communicate feelings," if it would avail to describe the sweet cup of happiness just tasted in a visit at the home of that friend of mankind, Gerrit Smith. It was one of the warm April days of last week that his carriage and pair awaited us at Canastons. An ascent of nine hundred feet is made on the nine miles route to Peterboro'. As we rode up, the air became cooler and finer, and looking back at one point, we gained a wide prospect over one of the lakes that lend interest to the scenery of Central New York. With a nice of Washington Irving's to begulle the way with pleasant talk, we soon neared our destination. On the level way within sight of Peterbor', we perceived a small party on foot coming towards us. It proved to level way within sight of Peterboro', we perceived a small party on foot coming towards us. It proved to be Mr. Smith, his daughter and her husband. They welcomed us in the kindest manner. Soon we were set down at the door of the grand old mansion-house. There Mrs. Smith received us with a greeting so gracious and affectionate as to seem to me the very counterpart of that given to the bride of Quair:

"The same : they bissed here in the brid."

"The same : they bissed here in the brid." Then, Col. Miller related the enthusiastic behavior of this lad Barclay, when he went to Bas num's Museum in New York city to see the turkey was raised in Wampsville, Madison County. "Yes, said this boy, and he swung his hat, "you've got to go to Madison County for big turkeys, and everything else worth anything!"

"She came; they kissed her in the hall; They kissed her on the winding stair; They led her to her chamber nigh, The fairest in the House of Quair."

They led her to her chamber nigh.
The fairest in the House of Quair."

Presently she came up with exquisite friendliness to take us down herself to the tes-table, where every thing was very elegant and distinguished. And, to match the profusion, there was the benign host over-flowing with universal good will, whether he talked or listened. Seldom are our ears blessed with such hearty expressions of respect and homage to the New England Abolitionists as they were in this scene of almost festive enchantment.

The evening hours flew swiftly by in song and chat in the delightful drawing room. Mrs. Smith brought from the library her copy of Emerson's poems, to show how carefully she had preserved, over the poem of the name, the specimen of your New England Rhodora I had the pleasure to send her three years a go—the only flowers of that beautiful shrub Mrs. S. had ever seen.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. Smith repeated the 125th Psalm: "They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth forever. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even for-

the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth even forever. For the rod of the wicked shall not rest upon the lot of the righteous; lest the righteous put forth their hands unto iniquity. Do good, O Lord, unto those that be good, and to them that are upright in their hearts. As for such as turn aside unto their crooked ways, the Lord shall lead them forth with the workers of iniquity: but peace shall be upon Israel.'
Then the following bymn, illustrating the spirit o

Jesus, was sung with soul-subduing me O, not to crush with abject fear

The burdened soul of man Did Jesus on the earth appear, And open Heaven's high plan! He came to bid him find repose, And God his Father know, And thus with love to raise up those That once were bowed low.

O, not in coldness nor in pride
His holy path he tred,
'T was his delight to turn saide,
And win the lost to God;
And unto sorrowing guilt disclose
The fount whence peace should flow,
And thus with love to raise up those.
That once were bowed low.

O, not with cold, unfeeling eye,
Did he the suffering view;
Not on the other side pass by,
And deem their tears untrue;
Twas joy to him to healt their wee,
And heaven's sweet refuge show;
And thus with love to raise up those
That once were bowed low.

that were like soft bass music. This worship, genu-ine and simple, seemed as natural as to breathe. At least, I felt infinite pleasure in it all, such harmony of the inward and outward being. It was a grateful and

fitting rounding of the glad day.

Sunday morning, we all went to meeting in the plain little church built by Mr. Smith at a cost of \$600. He gave a well-thoughted discourse on Miracles, taking the ground that miracles were never wrought taking the ground max miracres were here alongsin in the sense of the laws of Nature being suspended. Very bold and courageous he was, and this new view will, as he said, make him more odious and unpopular than over. It was inspiring to witness how disinter-ested his love of truth is. And he seems, from year

be ready, as our fathers were, to pleedge "our lives, poor," was the characteristic reply of this liberathearted proprietor.

Have you ever read Zschokke's admirable storyessy, "The Fool of the Nineteenth Century "! I am sure no where in this country can you find such a parallel to the good Baron as at Peterboro'.

In the handsome library hang pictures of Mr. Charles Sunner, Beriah Green, John Anderson, W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, &c.—
"The noble army of martyrs!" as a friend exclaimed on looking up to them. Little branches of cedar are affectionately about that of John Brown, as if to keep green the memory of that brave and glorious man. Mr. Smith's talk of him, how he loved and honored him, was full of sweet pathot. You will rejoice to know that Mr. Smith is now in fine, glowing health, stronger and better than he has known for years. His strict habit of temperance for thirty years carried him, as Dr. Gray affirms, triumphantly over the dreadful crists at Utica. Thus he who bears, as Mr. Phillips in his eloquent allusion says, "the noblest name in the Empire State," is mercifully spared to bless the land, as we hope, for many coming years.

Apropose of temperance:—At dinner table, one day,

else worth anything!"

All too soon came the inevitable hour of pa
The carriage stood at the door. The gathered I
hold on the plazza, as Whittier sings,

"The good, the beautiful, the brave, The Heaven-lent treasures of the heart!" waving us the kindest of farewells, was a picture w

must ever recall with truest delight.
SALLIE HOLLEY.

REMARKS ON THE WAR.

At a meeting in Leicester, called to organize a mili-tary company, held on Monday evening, April 22d, Rev. Samuel May being called upon, spoke as fol-

Mr. Chairman, I have come to this meeting with a peculiar satisfaction. These are indeed serious times, but, Sir, they are full of promise and full of hope for all who truly love liberty. I rejoice to see this spacious hall so well filled. I had hoped it would have been filled to overflowing, and be unable to contain the numbers who would flock together. But I am aware that the time has been but short since the call was in-

And this is right. Leicester, in past times, has ever been honorably distinguished by her zeal, her efforts, and her sacrifices in behalf of the country. I trust it will be seen that the Leicester of 1861 is not a whit behind the Leicester of 1761, of 1770, and of 1775. To the war of the American Revolution, this town sent upwards of two hundred and FIFTT MEN, at a time when the whole population of the town did not pro-bably exceed seven hundred persons. I think of the honored names of Henshaw, Washburn, Denny, Southgate, Sargent, Newhall, Livermore, Craig, and of the many more whom the fails to mention, and I feel the carnest hope and the confident belief that we of this day, will show ourselves not unworthy of our history as a town, and of its ancestry.

The unanimity of the Northern people at this hour

The unanimity of the Northern people at this nour is, Sir, something extraordinary; a thing for which no one was prepared, but which is, I believe, the result of the thorough education in the principles and doctrines of genuine, impartial freedom, which it has received during the past five and twenty years. It has been well prepared for the coming contest with that artful and iniquitous system of Slavery, which has raised its robel head and hand against a Governhas raised its rebel head and hand against a Govern

has raised its rebel head and hand against a Govern-ment, which, for forbearance, for readiness to concili-ate and to yield, for patience even to a fault, has had no parallel in any history I know.

For, Sir, disguise it as we may, Slavery, and Slavery alone, is the cause of the conflict in which we are now engaged. Has not Slavery been the master-power in this Government from the beginning? We know it has; and we have seen it revolt, turn rebel, and se has; and we have seen it revolt, turn rebel, and secede, when, for the first time, the sceptre departed
from its land. Very true, only a portion of the slave
States was engaged in the secession,—as was thought.
For the easy, all-hoping North believed that Kentucky, and Missouri, and Tennessee, and Virginia, and
Maryland, and perhaps North Carolina, would still
stand by the old flag, and continue members of the United States. The North has long been wilfull

PREE SPEECH AND FREE DISCUSSION.

speech, should have lost its influence on the minds of thousands even in this land of Bibles.

The "high priest" and "Sadducee" were the leaders in the movement then. Their Union was in danger. In the crucifixion of the Son of God, they thought they had removed the chief source of its danger. But, alsa for their hopes! the blood of the Cross had emphasized the doctrines of his lips and the sentiments of his life, with greater power than ever before. The same were being taught and exemplified with fearful warnings to his murderers in the life of his apostles. Something more must be done, or the Union would inevitably go to ruin. "The high priest came, and they that were with him, and called the council together, and all the Senate of the children of Israel." They had put the disturbers of their peace in prison once or twice; but the prison would not hold them. "The angel of the Lord by night opened the prison-doors, and brought them forth and said, Go, stand and speak in the temple to the people all the words of this life." "The officers," instead of finding them in the "prison," found them in the "temple," teaching the people. God would exercise the right of free speech through them. The Union might fall, but the right of free speech should be maintained. Great was the excitement and indignation of "the Council" and Senate. Great Union speeches were made. "Annus the high priest, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander," were melted into tears. Was not the God of Abraham, and Isace, and Jacob, the God of their Union? and had not its fame and glory awakened the wonder and admiration of every kingdom? What, then, must be done? The first thing resolved upon was the suppression of free speech. Agitation must be put down, or the work of ruin would go on. If they would consent to compromise, pleding themselves "not to teach and preach Jesus Christ," the Union men would let them go. But Peter and the other apost tles—who, by the work of the remarked the work of the remarked on a tree." This burning declaration, destroyin

from distraction.

It would be well for thousands in our government

figure the great speech of Dr. It would be well for thousands in our government to study more carefully the great speech of Dr. Gamaliel. This circumstance is only one among many that might be named, to show the folly of efforts to stifle free discussion, to beat back and chain down great and glorious thoughts. It will not do to plead devotion to the Union in justification of unlawful acts, so God-defying as the suppression of free speech by mob power, or any other power equally wicked; for such devotion will, sooner or later, murder the very life of the cause which it seeks to promote. We see in the lamentable coulding of the Jews a solemn protest against that kind tion of the Jews a solemn protest against that kind of devotion which seeks to advance its interests by wicked means; or tries to keep from the records of time other thoughts than its own. The imprisonments of John Bunyan, on purpose to keep from the ear of the world the great thoughts of his soul, resulted—as God would have it—in a glorious failure. Mob law, in the death of Lovejoy at Alton, clothed his dying words and sentiments with a power that will live to thrill the hearts of millions with a holy zeal, a God-like purpose, and an unyielding determination to battle for the right, till the chains of oppression fall from the limbs of every slave. One writer has trutfully said, "A great thought is a spirit that no mortal weapon can slay, no chain of earthly metal bind, no flame that man can kindle consume; it smiles at the wrath of clay; it mocks the frown of the tyrant." The mob spirit which has so recently developed itself in so many of our Northern cities — Boston, New York, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo—to say nothing of the blood-stained soil of a Southern latitude—will do more to disgrace and weaken the stability of our ground that minder were particular of the proposed by the proposed part of with a. And to seem, from you have been been proposed from of with a. And to seem, from you have been been proposed from of with a. And to seem, from you have been proposed from the propose swears, in the person of his hundred conspirators, he shall never "sleep in the White House." Does not Southern madness "rule the hour."? And yet we are told that agitation must be put down. Slaverr demands it. Has there ever been a period in the history of nations when it was put down? and if so, did it stay put down? Will not the power of Heaven pull it up, and keep it in being? May we not inquire of slavery, in its dark and damnable efforts to put down the right to think and speak, "Hast thou an arm like God? or canst thon thunder with a voice like him?" If slavery is the enemy of free speech, can slavery, and free speech, and the Union, as the home of freedom and freemen cannot live with free speech and the Union, as the home of freedom and freemen cannot live without it, which shall fall—slavery or the Union? Is it a fact that our nation—through its Representatives and Peace Commissioners—are trying to save the Union or slavery? For one, I confess, I am somewhat bewildered. If it be true, however—in the words of George Mason, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States—"SLAVERY BRINGS THE JUDGMENT OF HEAVEN UPON A COUNTRY!" then I am deeply interested in its downfall, that the Union may stand, through all coming time, as the "home of the brave and land of the free."—Dover Marning Star.

away in the same cars with the freight, with plenty of fresh air, but no light, and in a crowded, unwhole-some state.

As the hour of departure—half-past six—drew nigh, the streets adjacent to the depot and the immediate vicinity of the four cars, near the corner of Harrison and Griswold streets, were thronged with an excited multitude of colored people of both sexes and all ages. Large numbers of white people also gathered from motives of curiosity, and stood silent spectators of this rather unusual spectacle. The four cars were rapidly filled with the fuguives, numbering 100 in all, and embracing men, women, youth and infants. In the rear car were two or three sick women, who were treated with the utmost tenderness, and made the recipients of every attention possible to alleviate their hard lot. The whole business of the transportation was supervised by two or three colored men, assisted by several white people. After all were aboard, which was concluded by six o'clock, the immense crowd pressed up to the cars, and commenced the last farewell. The general appearance of all—both of those going and those staying—was one of joy at the expected deliverance from an uncertainty, which might at any hour return them to a bondage they had escaped. Here and there was one in tears and wringing the hands, but the majority were in the best of humor, and were congratulated by their friends lingering behind, that to-morrow they would be free. "Never mind," said oday." Another was encouraging a weeping woman, and urging her not to cry, but thank God she had a place to go to out of the way of the slave-catchers. These and like congratulations were interfaced the neighboring church where they had attended, also went from car to car, bidding their friends write when they got to "the other side of Jordan," and not forget them in the new country. The minister of the neighboring church where they had attended, also went from car to car, bidding their friends write when they got to "the other side of Jordan," and not forget them in

and went from car to car, obtoing death see heat was they got to Canada.

The larger proportion of the fugitives were stout, able-bodied young men, many of them well-dressed, and some of them almost white. These apparently were light-hearted, and locked forward to their night's ride, albeit under privations and difficulties, with a large degree of pleasure and good nature, some of them seeming to enjoy it as a good joke. The elder ones evinced no levity, but acted like those who had been hardened by troubles, and were now suffering a lot foreseen and prepared for. In every case they stoically bade their friends good bye, each expressing a hope of a good time coumg, a belief which seemed deeply implanted in the breasts of all. Said one of them, an old man, about seventy, to another of a like age, who was to remain, "Ah! Johnsing, Johnsing, de road must turn; it's bout done gone!" The women more frequently men to their friends would soon become buoyant and light-hearted, and attempt to laugh off their troubles. Quite a number of children were among the crowd, who, ignorant of the cause of such a commonion, gave the rest constant trouble by getting into the wrong cars, and climbing round between the wheels.

But all were finally stowed away, the bell of the engine sounded, and the train started amid lusty therers, many-voiced good byes, and the waving of the troubles of the country of the cause of such a consideration of the cause of such a consideration of the cause of such a constant of the cause of such a con

and the Union live together in peace? If slavery cannot live with free speech and the Union, as the home of freedom and freemen cannot live without it, which shall fall—slavery or the Union? Is it a fact that our nation—through its Representative and Peace Commissioners—are trying to save the Union or slavery? For one, I confess, I am some what bewildered. If it be true, however—in the words of George Mason, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States—"SLAVERY MILLION OF THE JUDGMENT OF HEAVERY MILLION OF THE JUDGMENT OF HEAVERY WILLION OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE JUD

against the iron battery. Our barracks caught for several times Friday, but it was extinguished. On Saturday, the officers' quarters caught fire fine shells, and the main gates were burnt. The mag-zine was surrounded by fire, and mirely barels of powder taken out and thrown into the sea. We the magazine was encircled by fire, all our many-als were cut off, and we had catten our help and large the control of the control of the control of the large through the control of the control of the control of the large through the control of the control of the control of the large through the control of the control of the control of the large through the control of t

UNION AND RECEPTION MEETING.

UNION AND RECEPTION MEETING.

Glowing accounts of the great meeting is New York on Saturday, 20th ult, are given in the pers. From them we gather that the Empire the never before saw such an immense comment you ple to respond to the call for a Union seeing. The most experienced reporters have bette before the experienced reporters have bette before assemblage, and the lightning calculator could say do justice to the subject. To say that there are a hundred thousand people there the Transilistic to fall far below the mark. The Herst similar is to fall far below the mark. The Herst similar is treets adjoining were througed, and the while on was alive with people all the affersom. New was alive with people all the affersom. New every house was decked with national enables, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Five state his been erected, and from them stirring spectes were made by General Dis., Daniel S. Deckinsa, Mayer Wood, Wm. M. Evarts, Moses II. Grimad, Wa. F. Havemeyer, Henry J. Raymond, ex-Govene lust Senator Baker, ex-Governor Fish, Richard Olomman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Jodgs Purport, Theodore Tillton, Channer, S. Richard Olomman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Jodgs Purport, Theodore Tillton, Channer, S. Richard Olomman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Jodgs Purport, Theodore Tillton, Channer, S. Richard Olomman, John Cochrane, D. D. Field, Jodgs Purport, Theodore Tillton, Channer, S. Rechard, 114 host of others. A letter from Archbishop Highs breathing fervent Union sentiments, was real and all the speakers were for sustaining the Gormssen fully. The Volunteer Companies were paradig a great force all day. Major Anderson was pressed at the great meeting, and the wildest decrease and the sease and the sease and the sease and the sea

THE RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON

thus relates the soldier's arrival:—

THE RECEPTION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

At three o'clock, the committee formed, and via Major Anderson at their head, and the pole has ing a passage for them, marched to the ording the Major as he passed through the crowd stot with the Major as he passed through the crowd stot with the Major as he passed through the crowd stot with the Major as he passed through the crowd stot was be distinguished by the people; but his presented to be felt like an electric short; in mapassed from mouth to mouth, and in an instance waves upon waves of cheers saluted him, last, he and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, at the people seemed wild with excitement and ordinary and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, at the people seemed wild with excitement and ordinary and the people seemed wild with excitement and ordinary and the people seemed wild with excitement and ordinary and the people seemed wild with excitement and ordinary to cheer longer. The ovation was spendi, and worthy of the man who had earned it. Major is derson's men were, we understand, invited and expected to be with their gallant commander. The rules of the service, however, did not allow the officers and men to attend in a body, and the risa are particularly strict and rigidly observed it seat times as these. Several of the men from Gortrari Island were among the crowd, however; but leng dressed in the blue army overcoasts, which are also worn by our militia, they were not recognish. None of Major Anderson's officers accommassion in upon the platform, except Captain Doublear, of Brooklyn, and Lieutenants Snyder and Seed, who were saluted with tremendous applase.

An impressive feature of the occasion as the flag of Fort Sumter, hoisted on the stung of the stang of the was placed in the hand of the euperins statue of Washington. It is described as following the country of the country of the count

RAISING OF THE FORT SEMTER PLAG.

At about a quarter before three o'clock, the figbrought away from Fort Sumter were raised. The one that was shot away was placed on the broat statue of Washington, the hand of the Falter if his Country grasping the shattered flagstaff. The other was tied to a tree, around the trunk of whistand No. 1 had been built, and there waved on the heads of the speakers, &c. As the man we fastening this flag up, Superintendent Kennedy a vanced to the front of the platform, and sadivanced to the fight, and who nailed the flag to the mast. The announcement was received with her cheers. After a vessy brief interval, three chem were proposed for "Mr. Hart," which were band given; three more for "Our Volunteer," three is the man who nailed the colors to the mast, and a final three for "Major Anderson," who had not text arrived. Loud cries were next raised for Hartform whom the crowd wished to have a speech, and on his stepping upon one of the seats of the platform and raising his hat, the cheers that burst form were loud and uproarious. He said:

"I see here a great many patriotic hearts before me who, on each day, we were wishing were with us a Fort Sumter when we were sustaining the flag of or country and our laws. (Tremendous cheers.)"

By this time, the flag that was being attached is the statue of Washington was rooverly fixed, and the statue of Washington was rooverly fixed, and the statue of Washington was rooverly fixed, and the statue of Washington was rooverly fixed.